



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-Sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Togo Climate Transparency Framework		
Country(ies):	Togo	GEF Project ID: ¹	10026
GEF Agency(ies):	UN Environment	GEF Agency Project ID:	01648
Other Executing Partner(s):	Agence Nationale de Gestion de l'Environnement (ANGE)	Resubmission Date:	May 30, 2018
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP	<input type="checkbox"/>
Name of parent program:	N/A	Agency Fee (\$)	US\$ 95,975

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency	CBIT	1,010,267	1,167,000
Total Project Cost		1,010,267	1,167,000

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: Developing capacities of Togolese stakeholders to set up and run a national information system for climate transparency.						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Strengthening the Togolese institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on an enhanced transparency framework	TA	1. Institutional arrangements and capacities are in place to allow Togo to collect, document, store and communicate climate transparency data in a central information management system	Output 1.1: The existing institutional framework is upgraded <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.1.1: Mapping of MRV stakeholders and assessing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define roles and responsibilities</i> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.1.2: Strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives</i> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.1.3: Focal points in</i> 	CBIT	73,000	1,167,000

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEF Sec and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCOFF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

			<p><i>climate change priority sectors and in the National Observatory of Environment (ONE) are created</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.1.4: Establishment of a mechanism of agreements between the structures holding activity data and the body responsible for preparing GHG inventories</i> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.1.5: The national transparency framework delivery body</i> <p>Output 1.2: GHG information management system is established</p> <p>Output 1.3: Relevant sectors are provided with appropriate equipment to perform their mission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.3.1: Acquisition and installment of equipments for the delivery body and institutional focal points to appropriately track, collect, assess, storage, document and report on data in their sectors/domains</i> <p>Output 1.4: National stakeholders in climate change are trained to input data in the system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.4.1: Training modules are developed and capacity building sessions organized</i> ▪ <i>Deliverable 1.4.2: Sensitization of decision-making bodies on the importance of strengthening sustainable institutional capacity to fulfill the commitments made vis-a-vis the UNFCCC</i> 					<p>380,000</p> <p>98,425</p> <p>133,000</p>	
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			Output 1.5: The information management system is tested and functional <i>1.5.1: Running the information management system</i> <i>1.5.2: A knowledge sharing system will be put in place</i>		234,000	
Subtotal					918,425	1,167,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				CBIT	91,842	0
Total Project Cost					1,010,267	1,167,000

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: N/A

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	Government of Togo	In-kind	1,167,000
Total Co-financing			1,167,000

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UN Environment	CBIT	Togo	Climate Change		1,010,267	95,975	1,106,242
Total GEF Resources					1,010,267	95,975	1,106,242

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#)

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes No If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$ 50,000					PPG Agency Fee: \$ 4,750		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total (c)=a+b

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

UN Environment	CBIT	Togo	Climate change		50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>ODP tons</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i> 1

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. Project Description

a) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

Climate change poses a threat to the development of countries, particularly in meeting their sustainable development and poverty reduction goals. It is one of the biggest challenges human beings have faced in the past, due to their negative impacts. Although there is still uncertainty about its magnitude, climate change is likely to slow or even reverse the progress made on development from generation to generation. Because of their geographical location and their high vulnerability, developing countries such as Togo are and will continue to be strongly affected by the negative effects of these changes.

As a result of the increase in global greenhouse gas emissions, the average surface temperature of our planet increased by an average of 0.85°C between 1880 and 2012 and could, depending on pessimistic the scenario, reach 4.8°C by 2100 compared to the period 1986-2005, with an increase in the ocean level of almost one meter (IPCC, 2014). Extreme events resulting from climate change induced by global warming such as heat waves, floods, cyclones, droughts and forest fires are expected to intensify. These extreme events affect ecosystems, food production and water availability, destroy habitations and other infrastructure, increase mortality and morbidity, and seriously damage human health and well-being.

Sub-Saharan Africa is particularly facing challenges related to food security that are worsening with climate change. The Africa's Adaptation Gap report of the United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment, 2015) reports that currently some 240 million Africans are already suffering from hunger and an increase of 1.2 to 1.9°C by 2050 could increase the number of undernourished Africans by between 25% and 95% due to the 10% reduction in agricultural yields; while warming higher than 2°C (more likely) could bring this down to 15% or 20%, with soaring prices of food products up to 12% by 2030 and up to 70% by 2080 (WB, 2015).

b) Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

National background

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) fifth assessment report confirms that poor communities will be the most vulnerable due to their limited adaptive capacities and their high dependence on resources with high climate sensitivity sectors such as water resources and agricultural production systems. West Africa, one of the poorest regions of the continent, including Togo, is suffering more from climate change. The impacts of climate change and climate variability will be greater in terms of loss of life and effects on the economy and investment. Climate change can alter the rate and mode of economic growth, exacerbate inequalities and undermine economic growth policies to combat poverty. The health impacts of climate change affect social actors and, as a result, their ability to participate in economic growth efforts.

Since the 1970s, climate change has been characterized by increased variability in annual rainfall and the characteristics of the rainy season. There was also an increase in heavy rainfall, flooding and a significant increase in temperatures. The major climate risks identified in Togo relate to floods, droughts, poor rainfall distribution, late rains, high winds, high summer heat and coastal erosion. The causes of climate change in Togo are anthropogenic: development of the industrial fabric, slash-and-burn agriculture, deforestation, pollution from vehicle exhaust fumes, constructions of habitations on the sea coast, etc. Like all other countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Togo is at risk because agriculture which is very vulnerable is the basis of its economy, employing about 70% of the working population and accounting on average

for 40% of its gross domestic product.

Togo is committed to combating climate change by signing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change on 08 March 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol on 08 March 2004. Togo has also signed and ratified the Paris Agreement on 28 June 2017 and produced its National Communications (NC), GHG inventory, National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), Technological Needs Assessment (TNA), Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and recently its 1st Biennial Update Report (BUR). Togo has then developed an experience on reporting under the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol, the Cancun Agreement and the recent Paris Agreement.

Togo's climate related policy framework

Understanding that the fight against the adverse effects of climate change must be collective, Togo has joined the international community's momentum in this area by ratifying the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on March 8, 1995 and the Kyoto Protocol on July 02, 2004. In accordance with the provisions of Articles 4 and 12 of the UNFCCC and the guidelines of decision 17/CP.8, Togo has completed three NCs and its 4th NC is under preparation. These NCs led to a growing awareness of national actors in Togo on the issue of climate change and encouraged their inclusion in the National development policy: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) and in sectoral policy documents. In the particular context of international negotiations of Paris, characterized by the preparation of a new climate commitment, particular attention was given to NCs so that they effectively fulfill their role as real decision-making tools and planning tools. National policies, strategies and plans developed related to reporting under the UNFCCC include:

- ***The 3rd National Communication (NC)***

Since 1995 the Togolese government has demonstrated its commitment to participate in global efforts to combat global warming under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which it ratified in March 1995. It has drawn up and completed three climate change National Communications under its commitments to the Convention (Articles 4 and 12). The 1st NC was issued in 2001, the 2nd NC in 2011, and the 3rd in November 2015. These communications highlighted the vulnerability of the energy, water resources, agriculture/forestry/land use, human settlements and health and coastal ecosystems. In the 3rd NC, the sectors concerned were: energy, industrial processes and product use, agriculture, land use, land-use change and forestry (LU/LUCF), and waste.

- ***The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)***

Despite being one of the least developed countries and facing significant development and adaptation needs, Togo nevertheless wishes to contribute to international efforts to limit the increase in temperature below of 2 °C by taking mitigation measures. Togo's commitment is fair, equitable and ambitious, while taking into account national realities. Beyond national commitments, meeting current and future adaptation needs and embarking on a low-carbon development path will require transparent, long-term international cooperation and financial support. Being aware of the necessity to multiply the means of action, Togo is committed to promoting a regional vision of development for the populations concerned in a spirit of solidarity while participating in the international effort to fight against the changes climate. Therefore, Togo submitted its INDC in September 2015. It highlights the implementation of a portfolio of measures and projects in response to the challenges of adaptation and national development priorities, recognizing that adaptation options that will have an impact on GHG mitigation will be preferred where possible.

- ***National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)***

Togo prepared in 2009 the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), which identified urgent and immediate adaptation needs. Thus, since 2014, it has begun the process of integrating climate change adaptation into sectoral development planning documents, with the aim of reducing the vulnerability of sectors and communities. Through this NAPA process, it aims to prevent and limit the negative consequences of climate change on its development. This process is part of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC held in Cancun in 2010, where the NAPA process was adopted to support developing countries, particularly the least developed countries. The NAPA of Togo already mentioned the integration of climate change adaptation in sectoral policies and planning as a priority. As such, in

recognition of the fact that climate change may be a hindrance to sustainable economic growth, Togo, in its Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy paper (SCAPE, 2013-2017) considered climate change adaptation as a major challenge in improving the essential living conditions and resilience of populations. However, efforts are still needed to ensure the systematic anchoring of the integration of climate change adaptation as a cross-cutting theme in the processes of political and strategic programming. It was to meet this challenge that Togo initiated the process and produced a NAPA document.

- ***The Biennial Update Report (BUR)***

The project for the 1st BUR aimed to enable the Togolese Republic to prepare, produce and disseminate its BUR to the Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in accordance with decision 1CP.16 and 2/CP.17. The BUR therefore updates and strengthens information on national circumstances, greenhouse gas inventories, climate change mitigation (including the development of a NAMA portfolio), and identifies constraints, gaps and financial needs, transfer technology and capacity building. The main components of the 1st BUR are:

- a) the inventory of GHG emissions from sources and removals by sinks;
- b) measures to mitigate climate change and its effects;
- c) information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements, constraints, gaps and financial, technical and capacity-building needs; information on MRV at national level.

- ***Technology Needs Assessment (TNA)***

The TNA project has identified and prioritized technologies that will help to effectively reduce GHG emissions in the country. An institutional framework has been put in place. A national consultant provided stakeholders with 10 technology sheets in each sub-sector (electricity generation and transport). Four sectors selected according to priority criteria for sustainable development were analyzed for the assessment of technology needs with the involvement of all stakeholders:

- Mitigation: Energy Sector (transport sub-sector and electricity generation sub-sector)
- Adaptation: Agriculture (agricultural production, forestry and land use) and Water resources (mobilization and use of water resources).

- ***Other initiatives***

Other initiatives such as the National Environment Policy, the National UNFCCC Implementation Strategy in Togo, the National Sustainable Development Strategy and the document on identifying barriers, gaps and capacity needs for facilitating mitigation measures in Togo have been undertaken by the country.

- ***Legal framework***

In terms of laws and regulations, Togo promulgated the Framework Law on the Environment (Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008) and the Forest Code (Law No. 2008-009 of 19 June 2008). These laws have been developed to protect the environment and forest resources, mitigate and adapt to climate change.

GHG inventories in Togo

In 2017, Togo was undertaking its fourth GHG inventory study within the framework of the BUR. The first 3 studies was carried out in the framework of the first 3 NCs. The fourth GHG inventory study had a baseline year of 2013 and focused on the data collected for the GHG emission estimate between 1995 and 2015. The inventories covered four main sectors, according to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines: Energy; Waste; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).

The analysis of the studies carried out in accordance with the methods and guidelines of the Convention and the IPCC revealed the following limits:

- **Data from sectors:** most of the data used in all studies come from multiple and varied sources. These data are collected from national institutions and/or from databases of international institutions. As in all developing countries, these data have suffered from several shortcomings in terms of availability, reliability, accessibility

and transparency in their collection; they do not often reflect the reality of countries. However, some experts have reported a slight improvement.

- **Emission factors:** all the experts of the thematic teams mainly used the default emission factors proposed by the IPCC. This limitation imposed by the absence of country-specific emission factors significantly affects the accuracy of the inventory results. The development of Togo's own emission factors does not appear to be an immediate concern. However, the implementation of sub-regional programs for the development of emission factors that are more relevant to the context of the countries of the West African sub-region, for example, may be a means to build the capacity of researchers and knowledge of the sectors studied.

In response to these constraints and gaps, Togo has prioritized its needs for GHG inventories. Those are:

- Training of national experts in the control of directives, manuals, sheets of GHG inventories. Good practice and uncertainty management of GHG inventories, IPCC models. Or the design of reliable models more adapted to the national context;
- Training in good techniques and know-how in collecting activity data;
- Initiation of the collection agents to the development of specific emission factors / factors specific to Togo;
- Application of quality control and quality control procedures (QA/QC) by the structures holding these data;
- Sustainable provision of the human, financial, logistical and technical resources required for the structures and organizations involved in GHG inventories to ensure the effective achievement of the expected results of these structures;
- Establishment of the national GHG information system to sensitize and inform decision-makers and structures holding activity data;
- Establishment of a mechanism of agreements between the structures holding activity data and the body responsible for preparing GHG inventories;
- Organization of national and sectorial data collection structures and the provision of the means necessary for the conduct of a GHG inventory, the storage of data and their archiving;
- Financial participation of the country in the costs of conducting GHG inventories;
- Availability of a suitable and equipped room that can house all the conveniences related to the storage and archiving of the collected data;
- Establishment of a national system designed to enable improvement and development of GHG inventories as well as their periodic updating;
- Sensitization of decision-making bodies on the importance of strengthening sustainable institutional capacity to fulfill the commitments made, vis-à-vis the UNFCCC.

Climate-related data in Togo

Research is a key area for training and developing a country. But as seen in the previous thematic studies, most of the university research teams responsible for this work have faced a number of constraints that are fundamentally related to data and their organization, and limited technical expertise. All because of the lack of a national research policy on climate change. However, according to Article 5 of the Convention, non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on research and systematic observation in the field of climate change, including their participation and contribution to climate change. Where appropriate, national, regional and global research networks and observing systems on their activities and programs. The implementation of this recommendation is generally limited by certain constraints and shortcomings:

- Technical and systemic limits:
 - low quality and production of data and knowledge on climate change
 - lack of a climate change research policy. This materializes in the absence of material, technical and financial support for the establishment of research programs in areas relevant to the development of the country;
 - weak collaboration between different institutions and researchers leading to fragmentation of efforts. Thus, the bits and pieces of research are made here and there in the different institutions, but the conclusions are not known by other institutions and especially by the various sectors of activity that should be interested in

- these results;
 - low technical and material capacity for climate change observation and research;
 - insufficient development in the climate prediction mechanism;
 - lack of oceanographic and hydrological forecasting mechanisms.
- Institutional limits:
 - weak involvement of observation and research structures in the elaboration and implementation of urban development and planning policies and plans;
 - absence of a national structure responsible for forestry research;
 - weak capacity of the observation and research centers in monitoring climate change.
 - Capacity limits (human resources):
 - low human capacity in the field of systematic observation and research particularly in oceanography, oceanology, meteorology, climatology and continental hydrology.

Institutional baseline analysis

The analysis of the national institutional framework for implementation of the UNFCCC involves various legal instruments and institutional arrangements. These arrangements can help validate regular and continuous updating of NCs and BURs to adapt them to the pace of development of the country.

The following bullet points provide an overview of what has been done so far from an institutional point of view:

- ***The National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE)***

ANGE is a Public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). It serves as an institution to support the implementation of the National the environment as defined by the government as part of the plan national development. In this capacity, it is responsible for:

- development and coordination of the implementation of the national program environmental management;
- promotion and implementation of the national system of evaluations, evaluations environmental strategies, environmental audits;
- support for integrating the environmental dimension into policies, national and local strategies, programs and projects of development;
- the development and promotion of technical tools for analysis, planning and integration of the environment into policies, plans, programs, projects and development activities;
- technical support to local authorities, organizations grassroots, private sector and NGOs in management of the environment;
- the establishment and management of the national information system environmental
- coordinating the preparation of the annual report on the state of the environment;
- the development and implementation of information actions, education, communication and training of parents in the protection and the management of natural resources and the environment;
- research and mobilization of financial and technical resources required for the performance of its specific missions and other missions which can be entrusted to him.

ANGE's main mission is to integrate environment into policies, plans, programs, projects and actions through evaluation and environmental information. In this capacity it works on climate change related issues including NCs, BURs, NDC and MRV. ANGE has legal mandate to manage the environmental information system including on climate change, to produce the annual report on the state of the environment and to manage the national system of environmental assessments. It also has a reporting mission to manage environmental data. Due to of its legal mandate, ANGE coordinates the climate transparency framework; interfaces between the administration and the private sector;

and implements the government's strategy on the environment, which inter alia makes it possible to involve industrialists, civil society organizations and other actors in the implementation of the NDC.

- ***The Steering Committee of the National Communication (NC) project on Climate Change***

After having carried out the work related to the presentation of the 2nd National Communication, the steering committee of the National Communication project on Climate Change created by order n ° 004 / MERF, of 1st February 2008, was renewed in its functions within the framework the preparation of the project of the 3rd National Communication. The committee includes representatives from the public sector, the private sector, civil society organizations, as well as resource persons who participate in the various meetings of the committee. It was the same committee that was renewed for the BUR preparation.

- ***Multidisciplinary team on Climate Change***

Created by the Order No. 018 / METRF of July 22, 2008, the Multidisciplinary Team in charge of the preparation of the 2nd National Communication was renewed by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources in the framework of the preparation of the 3rd National Communication. It is composed of several thematic groups namely: GHG Inventory and Mitigation Group, Vulnerability and Adaptation Group, Relevant Information Group, Follow-up of the drafting of NCs Group. The composition and attributions of each group are defined within the limits of the decree.

- ***The Designated National Authority (DNA) of the CDM***

The Kyoto Protocol, whose main objective is to strengthen the UNFCCC by imposing legally binding and legally binding GHG limitation and reduction targets for Annex B countries, is the regulatory framework for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The Togolese State as part of the implementation of the CDM under Article 12 of the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, through the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources, Order No. 021 / MERF of November 10, 2006, establishing and organizing the Designated National Authority (DNA) of the CDM. It is composed of three permanent bodies: The National Committee of the CDM, the Permanent Secretariat and the Working Groups. The DNA thus constitutes the structure of orientation, coordination, planning and monitoring of the implementation of the CDM.

- ***National Committee on Climate Change***

At the institutional level, climate change issues are entrusted to the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). MERF manages climate change issues with other institutions and actors concerned by the problem. To this end, a decree establishing, organizing and operating a National Committee on climate change was signed in February 2000 and reorganized in 2005 by decree No. 11 / MERF of April 28, 2005. This committee is the framework for informing, coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol to the Convention. The National Committee on Climate Change is made up of several actors coming from both public and private institutions but also from civil society involved in or affected by climate change. These include the ministries responsible for: (i) Environment and Forest Resources, (ii) Health, (iii) Tourism of Craft and Leisure, (iv) Industry (v) Transport, (vi) Economics and Finance, (vii) Energy and Hydraulic Resources, (ix) Interior and Decentralization, (x) Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, (xi) Higher Education and Research, (xii) Technical Education and Vocational Training, (xiii) Cooperation, (xiv) Culture, (xv) of the National Defense, (xvi) Social Affairs for the Promotion of Women, (xvii) Communication. The committee also includes representatives of the private sector, civil society, NGOs and associations.

Beyond this national institutional framework, there are regional institutions and international programs that address climate change issues in Togo. They include:

- ***African Center for Applications of Meteorology for Development (ACMAD)***

It was created in 1987 by the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Since 2003, ACMAD, in collaboration with other specialized agencies, has been simulating the climate change scenarios needed to assess the socio-economic impacts of climate variability and variation in Africa. ACMAD thus plays an important role in climate change studies on the continent.

- ***Research Institute for Development (IRD, or former ORSTOM)***

It is a French research institution that develops activities in partnership with Togolese institutions like the National Centre for Data Processing and Studies (CENETI) and the University of Lomé. As part of the implementation of the Convention, the IRD intervenes in the field of capacity building by training national researchers and supporting scientific initiatives, research and systematic observation. Currently, the IRD is coordinating an ambitious international program on Multidisciplinary Analysis of the African Monsoon (AMMA) whose operational centre is based in Niamey.

- ***Regional Training and Application Centre for Operational Agrometeorology and Hydrology (AGRHYMET)***

It is a specialized sub-regional institution of the Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS). It provides information and training to development actors and their partners in the fields of agro-climatology, hydrology, plant protection, etc. It also conducts projects and programs on climate change in several countries of the sub-region. In the context of preserving the global environment, the centre contributes effectively to capacity building through training, research and systematic observation, as well as the dissemination of information. It also works in the field of mitigation and adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change on the continent.

- ***West African Centre for Scientific Service on Climate Change and Land Use (WASCAL)***.

It is a research program designed to respond to the challenge of climate change and increasing variability and increase the resilience of human systems and environmental. This program builds infrastructure and research capacity in the field of climate change in West Africa, bringing together the expertise of ten countries in the region and that of German institutions. Funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the project is coordinated by the Research Centre for Development of the University of Bonn. It has ten research programs, including six PhD programs and four Master's programs that support and facilitate university education in West Africa.

Institutional framework limits in Togo

- The institutional framework implemented in the framework of the 3rd NC and renewed under the BUR reveals a set of weaknesses in coordination and activity management. A misallocation of attributions can cause a blockage because of the multiplicity of institutions involved in the process. A redefinition of the precise responsibilities of these different institutions and the types of collaboration to allow a better coordination of the interventions and especially to avoid, to varying degrees, overlaps and conflicts of competence and confusion with regard to the mandates and the responsibilities, is necessary.
- Also for lack of resources, some institutions have fallen into a total laxity. For example, the National Committee on Climate Change must be revitalized and the national coordination of NCs, strengthened in the number and expertise of technical topics in addition to being a permanent team that is built on the experience gained over time. Similarly, the different institutions that make up the institutional framework need a sectoral framework composed of qualified human resources (through capacity building) and materials (server for networking, website for visibility) for a better sharing and centralization of data. This is reflected in the low utilization of the observation, research and monitoring capacities of the regional centers (ACMAD, AGRHYMET, WASCAL) on climate change.
- Another major weakness in regional and sub-regional climate change institutions and programs is their short-term nature. In addition, weak collaboration among institutions including the public sector, regional organizations and the private sector is also observed. This lack of coordination and exchange between the different institutions leads to a fragmentation of efforts and duplication.
- Regarding research activities, as the formal framework does not exist, only a few laboratories and researchers from Togo's universities are developing work related to climate change without material or financial support. These results sometimes do not benefit the country and are limited to just the diploma framework. Indeed, no research program in relation to the climate change and the development priorities of the country is elaborated because of the absence of policies in this direction.

- Systematic observation suffers from low human capacity in some areas such as oceanography, oceanology, meteorology, climatology and continental hydrology, which means that climate prediction mechanisms are insufficiently developed.

The described institutional framework is generally ineffective. For that, it is necessary for Togo to build its institutional, technical and financial capacity to meet its requirements within the Paris Agreement and the following recommendations are made:

- Consolidation of the institutional framework for adaptation, greenhouse gas inventory, mitigation, financing, technology transfer and development, and capacity building including research;
- Put in place an effective mechanism for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions in the medium and long term.

The following sector specificities should also be taken into account:

- strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of existing regulations on the import and sale of petroleum products in the country with the aim of improving the quality of the data and thus reducing the bias in the results of the " inventory;
- have the means of controlling industrial processes for the detection of GHG emissions and precursors for exhaustive accounting and an adequate choice of emission factors;
- disaggregating data on major crops, including cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, rice, fonio), tubers (yams, cassava, taro), legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, voandzou, soybeans) and cash crops (cotton, coffee, cocoa) and estimates of the quantities of waste burned locally by region and by speculation and at national level;
- mobilize more resources for the periodic realization of forest sector inventories and initiate forest inventories in urban areas for future inventories;
- The means to determine the quantity of solid waste produced by households, businesses, markets and administration, as well as the fraction of waste burned and households using latrines and Septic tanks.

The gaps can be divided into three categories:

- The weakness of sectoral and national institutional framework for monitoring, collecting, centralizing and documenting information on climate initiatives;
- The lack of human, financial and technical capacities to appropriately perform GHG inventories and MRVs;
- Lack of a national data management platform for climate initiatives.

The CBIT proposal of Togo will provide a national system for monitoring, collecting and measuring, reporting and documenting statistics on climate-related interventions. The system will therefore be an integrated system in that it will be composed of the sectoral ministries involved in the fight against climate change. It will therefore promote synergy between the actors and the harmonization of data.

Other Baseline Projects

Several national programs, plans and strategies for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on Climate Change, ratified by Togo on March 8, 1995, to mitigate/reduce GHG emissions were developed by Togo. The programs adopted are translated by the execution of a series of projects with the support of national and international partners. These are projects for the rehabilitation and creation of water points in the administrative regions of Togo, village water projects, mini-water supply systems in semi-urban areas, etc. and strengthening the production capacity of the TdE. Most scale investments are concentrated in the city of Lomé: PEUL project with AFD and PURISE with the World Bank. The inventory of programs and projects implemented under the UNFCCC is summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 - Description of programs/projects in the framework of the implementation of the UNFCCC since 2005

Sector/sub-sector	Program/Project	Content/actions carried out
Forestry	Forestry Policy and Plan of Action National Forest	- Achievement of a diagnostic analysis of the forestry sector; - Definition of broad policy directions in the area of national forest

Sector/sub-sector	Program/Project	Content/actions carried out
	of Togo (PAFN)	policy; - Definition of the strategic axis of intervention with the actions which underlie the Forestry Policy
	National Program of investment for the environment and the Natural Resources (PNIE-RN)	It is a reference program that brings the country to invest in environmental management and especially of natural resources available. These investments will lead the country in the short and medium term to restore some forest areas, to fight against poverty by ensuring the economic and social development, fighting desertification, in preserving biodiversity and adapting to climate change.
	National Program for the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases related to deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) 2010-2050	- Establish an operational plan for silvicultural activities to increase the rate of forest cover in the country of 6.8 to 30% to the Horizon 2050, in a spirit of sustainable development; - Participatory execution of 15 projects divided into three components: (i) keep the existing vegetation at the national level; (ii) extend the vegetation cover; (iii) strengthen the capacity of the actors
	Project support to the REDD+-readiness and rehabilitation of forests in Togo (ProREDD)	- Contribution to the improvement of the framework conditions of technical and institutional enabling the effective implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy and the rehabilitation of forests in Togo; - Design and implementation of the National Forest Inventory; - Design and testing models of forest management and sustainable development in the regions of interventions of the program; - Implementation of models of forest management, collaborative and/or the Community in the framework of the National REDD+ Strategy
	Program for rural development including agriculture (ProDRA)	- Orientation of agroforestry and the production/use of biomass for energy purposes on a sustainable exploitation of biomass; - Modernization of the wood energy sector in the areas of intervention of the program; - Contribution to the achievement of the priority actions of development and accelerated economic growth of the Government of Togo (SCAPE)
	Program for the strengthening of capacity for the management of the Environment (PRCGE)	- Development of a national strategy for the fight against fires in vegetation; - Development of a national strategy for information, education and communication on the environment; - Development of the plan for the development of participatory the forest classified of Missahoe, accompanied by 4 canvas in regard to the achievement of the plan of inventory and development in the natural forests
Energy savings	Project "Solar energy for the domestic needs of women in the regions of the Kara and Central"	Financing of UNDP in the framework of the Program for the improvement of livelihoods of populations (PAMEP): - Popularization of the use of energy through the provision of prototypes manufactured for domestic uses to households;
	Project "Solar Villages"	Construction of two pumping stations by solar the State in the villages of Gapé-Kpédji in the Zio and Atalotè in the Kéran
	Project "system of energy information"	Refresh of the database of the Directorate General for Energy; - Presentation of the national annual energy balance; - Investigation in order to determine the energy consumption of households according to the different forms of energy
	Project "Bois-Energy in the North."	Dissemination of economic homes to charcoal and firewood by NGOS CARE International and RAFIA (Research Support and training to the initiatives of self-development)
	Draft popularization of solar energy in the	- Information and awareness raising of the populations on the adverse effects of climate change and the degradation of the environment;

Sector/sub-sector	Program/Project	Content/actions carried out
	savannah region and in the city of Lomé, Togo	- Popularization of the installation of systems and equipment of solar energy in rural areas and urban areas in Togo; Installation of the equipment (solar panels, batteries accumulators solar adequate, accessories solar and other) materials) for the supply of solar energy for households in the town of Dapaong and bordering villages
	Extension project improved homes in the framework of the implementation of the CDM (project formulated by the NGO dJVE's)	- Popularization of 7000 Improved consumption of wood energy and coal in order to reduce GHG emissions - Strengthening the capabilities of the users who have benefited from the improved homes
	Rehabilitation of the distribution system of electricity (PURISE)	- Rehabilitation of MT equipment of posts MT/BT in the centers commercial and industrial for the control of electrical energy; - Rehabilitation of posts MT/BT in precarious state in areas of population densities; - The reinforcement of the network by the correction of voltage drop in areas with a high population density, the strengthening of the capacities of institutional.
	Projects Micro-GEF	- Biogas production and the compost from biodegradable waste; - Installation of 10 pilot units for the production of biogas in the civil prison of Lomé; - Promotion of homes adapted to the use of hulls of rice as fuel; - Solar Electrification of Agome Sevah;
	Project for the Integrated Management of Disasters and Land (PGICT)	- Support for the reduction of disaster risk of flooding in the Prefecture of the Bas-Mono; - Sustainable integrated management of three vulnerable ecosystems of Southeast Togo for the increase of the resilience of the local communities of the Bas-Mono to climate change;
Agriculture	Draft adaptation of agriculture to climate change (ADAPT)	- Tests of adaptability of adapted varieties (maize, rice, cassava); - Pilot operation of micro - irrigation in gardening areas; - The popularization of good practices of adaptation to CC; - IEC activities on the CC and decision support tools
	National Program of Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA)	This program consists of three projects: Project of support to agricultural development in Togo (PADAT), a project of support to the agricultural sector (ASAP) and Program of agricultural productivity in West Africa Project Togo (PPAAO - Togo). The main actions included in this program are: - The recovery of the Togolese Agriculture and allow him to better contribute to the economic growth of the country - Contribution to the increase in the income of farm operators and to improve in a sustainable manner the conditions of life of the rural, particularly the more vulnerable to climate change, women and young people;
	Projects Micro-GEF	- Evaluation and popularization of bio-insecticides based on fungi for the production Sustainable gardening Togo; - Promotion of the vetiver system for the conservation of soils
	Project for the Integrated Management of Disasters and Land (PGICT)	- Development of good practices for the sustainable management of land, waters and areas afforested; - Promotion of Good Agricultural Practices for the resistance to climate change and the sustainable management of the land or "good agricultural practices"; - Strengthening the Resilience of plantations of coffee and cocoa in the prefecture of Wawa in the face of climate change; - Adaptation of traditional practices of agricultural production to the phenomena of anthropogenic climate change;

Sector/sub-sector	Program/Project	Content/actions carried out
		Community restoration of degraded lands for the improvement of the resilience of the local agriculture in the face of climate change
Water Resources	"Strengthening of the bases of the food security of agricultural households vulnerable to Togo"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Contribution to strengthening the food security of vulnerable households affected by the outbreak of the prices of foodstuffs in Togo through the improvement of their food production capacity; - Increase national food production through the provision of improved seeds to agricultural households vulnerable affected by the outbreak of the prices of foodstuffs and accompanying these households on technical and organizational plans
	Project for the rehabilitation of the deductions of water in the savannah region for the benefit of groups of women and young people".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discount in function, through a to fight sands in a few deductions of water and the reinforcement of the shoreline through the establishment of plantations of trees likely to protect these works of new phenomena of siltation and bridging; - The books as well rehabilitated will contribute to boost cereal production and counter-season (market gardening), thus diversifying the sources of income and reducing poverty and the rural exodus
	The programs for institutional reforms to access to drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development and adoption of the national policy of the water; - Development and extension of the National Policy for the AEPA in rural and semi urban - The strategies for the implementation of this policy are still expected; - Modification of the social reason of national governance of the waters of the Togo (RNET) and its name to "Company Togolese Waters" (TdE); - Creation of a fund for the development of the sector of the drinking water and sanitation in the urban areas (FODESEPA) - Entry into force of the "contract of exploitation"; - Reform of the sub-sector AEP in urban areas before lead on: (i) the creation of a society of heritage; and (ii) the refocusing of the mission of the TdE as a farming society operating the service; - Elaboration of the National Policy of hygiene and sanitation in Togo (PNHAT)
Habitat protection	Program to combat coastal erosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Renovation of the western shore at the mouth of the lake Togo, in front of the city hall of Aného on a length of three hundred meters to protect homes and infrastructure that are directly threatened and rehabilitate the road that runs along the shore, - Construction of 11 ears to protect the western part of the city of Aného
	Project for the Integrated Management of Disasters and Land (PGICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reforestation of the flanks of the mountain to the rehabilitation of the banks and the reduction of the risk of flooding; - Support for populations for the reduction of risks and damage of flooding through the rehabilitation of the flanks of the mountains; - Construction and development of the gutters in the communities to strengthen the resilience of populations to climate change

The achievements of these projects/programs will enable the country to combat seriously the hunger and poverty given that more than 80% of the population is engaged in agriculture. This will also allow the country to protect themselves adequate solutions against the effects of climate change thus reducing its vulnerability.

c) Proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The CBIT project in Togo will enable the establishment of an efficient and comprehensive climate related information system as well as build technical and human capacities. Thus, each relevant sector will have a cell responsible for managing relevant data. These cells will compose the national mechanism hosted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, namely the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE). The CBIT project will also enable Togo to strengthen the skills of its stakeholders. Indeed, the actors who will carry the process will be trained in inventory modules but also monitoring of the actions implemented in the context of the fight against climate change. Strengthening the capacities of CBIT institutions and staff will lead to the generation of harmonized data at the national level, and significantly improve the quality of the data. In turn, the production of quality data will improve the quality of decision-making and especially policy making.

The objective of the CBIT project in Togo is to “develop capacities of Togolese stakeholders to set up and run a national information system for climate transparency”. The project will be structured around one single component:

Component 1 - Strengthening the Togolese institutional arrangements and capacities to meet the Paris agreement requirements on an enhanced transparency framework.

Expected Outcome 1 - Institutional arrangements and capacities are in place to allow Togo to collect, document, store and communicate climate transparency data in a central information management system.

This outcome will be achieved through the five (5) Outputs described below:

➤ Output 1.1: The existing institutional framework is upgraded

This output refers to the creation/strengthening of an national institutional structure whose mandate is to plan and implement and report on the activities of monitoring, collection, evaluation, documentation, storage/archiving, and reporting on information related to climate initiatives in Togo. The following activities will be carried out and deliverables produced to put in place the institutional mechanism:

- *Deliverable 1.1.1: Mapping of MRV stakeholders and assessing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives to define roles and responsibilities*

In Togo, the MRV landscape is not legible because of its weak structure. This lack of clarity in roles and responsibilities is not adequately defined and attributed justifies this activity. Stakeholders (organizations, individuals, etc.) that are active in MRV in the climate domain will be identified and assessed, including an analysis of current MRV system strengths and gaps and linking between country inventory and national projects (i.e. a cloud solution). The assessment will generate lists of stakeholders, datasets, for mitigation and adaptation actions, positive and negative no-impact analysis, and finance tracking.

This assessment will be done using the stakeholders interest and influence capacity grid analysis. It distinguishes strategic actors and those who are less so. The analysis grid also makes it possible to define and attribute the roles and responsibilities of the various actors. This activity will provide a list of the most relevant stakeholders for the project. In addition, the existing legal and regulatory framework in Togo does not provide for a national platform integrating the relevant sectors of change generation, management and dissemination of information on initiatives undertaken in the fight against climate change. The current framework is therefore inappropriate for implementing the objectives of the CBIT-Togo project.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project’s consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

- *Deliverable 1.1.2: Strengthening the existing legal and regulatory framework on climate initiatives*

The analysis of the baseline situation showed that Togo has developed a legal and regulatory framework to govern the activities related to climate change. However, on the other hand, this analysis showed that the existing framework does not provide for a national and intersectoral institutional mechanism for the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of MRV activities on climate initiatives. The lack of an adequate legal and regulatory framework is a barrier to for such mechanism that the CBIT project seeks to put in place. The purpose of this activity is therefore to fill this gap. To do this, the assessment of the existing legal and institutional framework will be done to identify precisely the gaps. Depending on the gaps identified, the measures adopted to strengthen the existing framework will be integrated. At the end of this activity, the legal and regulatory framework, essential for any project to operate in a country, will be upgraded to integrate the activities of the CBIT project.

- *Deliverable 1.1.3: Focal points in climate change priority sectors and in the National Observatory of Environment (ONE) are created*

The focal points are essential for the functioning of the information system to be put in place, in the sense that they are the facilitators. Relevant sectors in the area of climate change will be chosen to become institutional focal points. Each sector will be asked to propose a titular and a substitute who will be appointed by ministerial decree. These focal points will have their capacity in the various thematic areas (i.e. GHG inventories, mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation, financing, technology transfer and capacity building) strengthened. They will be responsible for training their colleagues in the sector to ensure sustainability of project achievements, especially that the departure of the focal point may challenge the achievements.

- *Deliverable 1.1.4: Establishment of a mechanism of agreements between the structures holding activity data and the body responsible for preparing GHG inventories,*

For the national climate transparency framework to be operational, there needs to be a regular exchange of data and information. Given the inter-institutional barriers in this area, the exchange of data and information will be formalized through memoranda of understanding between stakeholders, including the West African network on MRV and climate transparency. These MOUs between data and information producers, managers and users will define the terms for the production, storage, access and use of data and information related to transparency. The aim is to ensure that all stakeholders have access and continuous use of data and information.

- *Deliverable 1.1.5: The national transparency framework delivery body*

Once the focal points are identified and named, it is necessary to set up the body to ensure the operation of the platform. This will be a National Transparency Framework Secretariat that will include the structures and directions of key ministries in the area of climate change data. The Secretariat will be accompanied by a Steering Committee that will provide overall management, define and ensure the implementation of strategic directions. The Steering Committee should include, in addition to the key ministries, all stakeholders involved in the production of data collection, management and dissemination on climate change initiatives. This deliverable is intended to ensure its appropriate functionality.

➤ **Output 1.2: GHG information management system is established**

Before starting the operational work of monitoring, collection, assessment, documentation, reporting and dissemination, it is necessary to design and develop a plan for this purpose. This activity consists of developing protocols for monitoring, collecting, evaluating, reporting and disseminating data and their formats. The activity will also be devoted to data collection, management and storage as well as the development of indicators to monitor and collect data in the different relevant areas defined by the Paris Agreement. This will include:

- the establishment of an online portal to support MRV system documentation (builds off existing MRV systems);
- developing a GHG inventory compilation and reporting system able to meet Paris Agreement GHG reporting needs. This includes the development of the database for the GHG inventory reporting system using standard Microsoft products and allow for internet connectivity and appropriate export for Paris Agreement reporting. This system will be developed such that it has a system administrator, a reporter (emitter), data provider (e.g. line department responsible for statistics relevant for GHG inventory compilation);
- Installation of a central server and back-up server or cloud services with internet connectivity to computers for sectoral management activities;
- Software for the system and backups will be Microsoft in order to run the services needed (license fees).

➤ **Output 1.3: Relevant sectors are provided with appropriate equipment to perform their mission**

- *Deliverable 1.3.1: Acquisition and installment of equipments for the delivery body and institutional focal points to appropriately track, collect, assess, storage, document and report on data in their sectors/domains*

The analysis of the baseline situation exposed Togo's blatant deficiencies in equipment needed to operationalize the national transparency framework under the Paris Agreement. It is this lack of equipment and infrastructure that explains the data gaps observed in several sectors. In order for Togo to meet its transparency commitments to the international community under the Paris Agreement, it needs to procure the equipment listed in Annex I.

The 3rd NC and recently the 1st BUR underlined Togo's urgent need to acquire computer equipment (machinery, software and peripherals) and others to improve the methodologies and data of GHG inventory and measures of attenuation of greenhouse gas data. Since the initial communication, there has been a constant effort to improve the data, but the latter still has limitations relating, inter alia, to the fact that they are not disaggregated or specific to Togo.

The equipment for monitoring and evaluating the financial flows, technologies and skills transferred will enable Togo to provide the international community with a map of the support received, in relation to the support promised to it and in relation with its needs. These are computerized systems that automatically update the status of financial flows, technologies and capabilities.

➤ **Output 1.4: National stakeholders in climate change are trained to input data in the system**

- *Deliverable 1.4.1: Training modules are developed and capacity building sessions organized*

The modules and training will focus on the GHG inventory methodologies and tools, on development of Togo-specific climatic and socio-economic scenarios, emission and correction factors, on methodologies and tools for mitigation of GHG, climate change vulnerability analysis/assessment, climate change project development for implementation of adaptation and mitigation projects, on installation, maintenance and management of equipment for the systematic acquisition of hydrological, piezometric, oceanographic, atmospheric, climatological, spatial and socio-economic data for systematic observation

- *Deliverable 1.4.2: Sensitization of decision-making bodies on the importance of strengthening sustainable institutional capacity to fulfill the commitments made vis-a-vis the UNFCCC*

In addition to the training sessions which are rather technical activities, it is important to carry out awareness-raising activities. The target groups for this activity are the decision-makers within the stakeholder institutions of this climate transparency framework. This activity will consist of one-on-one meetings with decision-makers in ministries, directorates and other structures or organizations involved in climate transparency. The objective is to institutionalize/anchor climate transparency activities under the Paris Agreement in relevant institutions.

➤ **Output 1.5: The information management system is tested and functional**

After having upgraded the institutional, legal and regulatory transparency framework, developed the protocols, acquired the appropriate technical and human resources, the necessary step is to put into operation the national transparency framework. In concrete terms, this involves starting, in sectoral focal points, the process of monitoring, collecting, storing, evaluating, documenting and reporting data, and then for the National Climate Transparency Framework Secretariat to centralize them. After centralizing them, the Framework Secretariat will publish consolidated sectoral data, including in the global platform.

A knowledge sharing system will be put in place. The Secretariat will also document good practices in the process of setting up a national transparency framework to share them with the national stakeholders but also with the West African South-South Collaboration Network on MRV and Transparency and the global audience. A Peer to Peer exchange of experience as well as brochures and flyers will be developed to capture lessons learned and regional meetings with members of the Network held in Lome, Togo, will be attended with the support from RCC Lome.

Supporting relevant ministries/stakeholders in accessing data and information related to climate change (GHG data, etc) from the project platform. ANGE will set up a national web platform for data collection and make accessible to all governmental stakeholders in a sustainable basis data produced within this CBIT project. Access to data will be governed by a data agreements. This will enable stakeholders to continue, beyond the project lifetime, using data to feed their sectorial and national decision-making processes. The fact that the trainings will target government officials and not consultants will also contribute to scale up beyond its lifetime the project results as it ensures institutional anchorage of the project activities and results I governmental bodies concerned by the transparency requirements. Sustainability and scaling of this CBIT project will be fostered by creation and/or strengthening of governance bodies in each ministry as per output 1.1.

Outputs alignment to CBIT result framework

The five (5) outputs of this Togo CBIT project supports 3 of the CBIT indicators related respectively (i) to volume of investment mobilized and leveraged by GEF projects for low GHG development, (ii) MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data (see Annex III for further information), (iii) number of countries meeting Convention reporting requirements and including mitigation contributions. This project contributes to leverage and mobilize funding for low carbon development as the project activities will help know the status of efforts Togo is making to reduce, absorb and/or avoid emissions, which can orient future actions to be implemented in the area of climate change. By supporting this project, GEF will decisively support setting up of MRV systems for emissions reduction in various sectors related to climate change in Togo. Finally, if implemented, this project effectively help Togo meet the Convention reporting requirements which is one the main gap highlighted in the 3rd NC and recently Togo's 1st BUR.

d) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and co-financing

This Togo CBIT proposal will build on the experience that Togo has already in GHG inventory. The project will be focused on strengthening this experience. Without the GEF support, Togo will not be able to meet the international obligation of the Paris Agreement in term of transparency.

This project contributes to leverage and mobilize funding for low carbon development as the project activities will help know the status of efforts Togo is making to reduce, absorb and/or avoid emissions, which can orient future actions to be implemented in the area of climate change. By supporting this project, GEF will decisively support setting up of

MRV systems for emissions reduction in various sectors related to climate change in Togo. Finally, if implemented, this project effectively help Togo meet the Convention reporting requirements which is one the main gap highlighted in the 3rd NC and Togo's 1st BUR.

To meet the Article 14 of the Paris Agreement, Togo needs appropriate equipment to strengthen national teams in order to provide accurate, consistent and internationally comparable data on GHG emissions, and track its progress towards achieving its nationally determined contributions, and adaptation actions, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps.

The Togolese government will provide in-kind contribution for supporting project operations in form of office facilities, equipment and communications for the duration of the project.

Togo receives GEF support from donors as part of its efforts to meet its transparency commitments under the Paris Agreement. For example, Togo received funding to develop its fourth national communication and second BUR. This CBIT project complements these two processes through the acquisition of equipment. Indeed, this component was not taken into account in the fourth national communication and in the second BUR. This is a crucial need in the climate transparency effort. The improvement of emission factors o-is also an additional added value that this project brings to initiatives already funded by the GEF.

e) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

This project will allow the government of Togo to assess and give a clear picture of the situation on GHG emitted, absorbed and avoided. By knowing level of emissions and removals that this project will help to achieve, Togo will have an important basis for developing policies that are in line with the objective of keeping the increase of global temperature below 2°C.

Monitoring and evaluation of investments on adaptation, mitigation, capacity building and technology transfer will help to quantify the volume of flows. It will also help to map the resources allocation over sectors. These two bits of information will contribute to improve/reorient climate action.

f) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation

The Government of Togo's challenges in the climate reporting relates to the lack of an innovative reporting and monitoring system that integrate data set various sources including external ones. The implementation of this proposed project will present a national and central system for transparent monitoring and accounting for GHG emissions, which will report on different sectors in Togo. The project will also support the development of institutional capacities, which will strengthen the enabling environment. As part of the enabling environment, the proposed project will also include the implementation of a Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system to track Togo's progress made in the reduction or removal of anthropogenic GHG emissions over time. Stakeholders will be trained and empowered to conduct independent monitoring at sector specific sector levels. The independent monitoring process will increase transparency, strengthen data integration approaches and reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets.

Sustainability and Potential for scaling up:

The increased inclusion, participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g. the private sector, natural resources- dependent people, development partner, civil society organizations) in land-use mitigation actions, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The MRV system will build on the Directorate of Environment work on national communication and Biennial Update Report (BUR) and will integrate and upgrade existing institutional framework. The Government through its current initiatives and projects but also through mainstreaming climate

transparency in the future projects will ensure investments for long-term sustainability of the system. The implementation of this proposed project will heavily rely on national technicians to consolidate institutional methodologies and protocols. These protocols will be well documented and readily available for use by the staff. The capacity building activities will ensure that each institution experiences long-term continuity of training activities. The proposed project will work with the Government of Togo to ensure that funding is available for these efforts in the future to incorporate priority sectors into the NDCs, training-of-trainers workshops to deepen and broaden the knowledge of professionals working in climate change on the transparency, and to utilize the NDC transparency system and manage relevant data collected.

The increased in emissions from agriculture, forestry, energy and transport is a major challenge in Togo and in at the global level. Proper monitoring for compliance with the Paris agreement is a critical need in Togo. The capacity increased and system developed during the successfully implementation of this project will provide important information for future projects and UNFCCC reporting.

To ensure sustainability of the project, a knowledge management system and a collaboration with other projects on transparency and with the West African South-South Collaboration Network on MRV and Transparency will be put in place. Then experience and lessons learned through the project will be documented and shared via the national projects on MRV and with the West African South-South Collaboration Network on MRV and Transparency. The objective of this knowledge sharing is to ensure impact of the project beyond its lifetime and direct target groups. This knowledge sharing is intended also to promote peer to peer learning. Togo will initiate a Peer to Peer exchange of experience. Brochures, flyers will be developed and regional meetings with members of the Network in Lome, Togo, will be attended with the support from RCC Lome. Financing available from Ad Hoc Information Matter, managed by GIZ) for improving institutional arrangements, GHG inventories and data managements through 4 days in country workshop. As Niger has already obtained the financing from the Ad Hoc Information Matter Facility, managed by GIZ) for improving institutional arrangements, GHG inventories and data managements through 4 days in country workshop, inputs from similar experiences can be used. Regular interaction throughout the implementation of the project will be undertaken. RCC Lome will be invited to the project steering committee to promote synergies. RCC Lome will also keep it technical partners informed on the implementation of the project, to identify additional support on specific activities of the project, where those partners can provide support.

Coordination with ongoing projects including the National Communication and the BUR will be ensured through the close cooperation between the Directorate of the Environment (DE) and the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE), given the particular and strategic place of these two structures of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). Through a cooperation agreement signed by ANGE and the DE, the DE will play the role of **Technical assistant** and in this regard, the DE will appoint a focal point in the CBIT project, which will work with its counterpart at the ANGE to link this CBIT project with the National Communication projects and the BUR led by the DE. This cooperation aims to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication of activities of the BUR and National Communication projects carried by the DE and the CBIT carried by the ANGE. Thus the lessons learned from the BUR, Communication and MRV processes will feed the CBIT project throughout its implementation and vice versa.

By creating or strengthening focal points, this project aims not only to set up the institutional framework but to ensure the sustainability of results. Beyond the simple establishment or strengthening of focal points, the project will work to promote the institutionalization of these points through sensitization activities of the persons holding the decision-making powers in the sectors / ministers concerned on the particularly strategic character of perpetuating these focal points. The sensitization work will also focus on the integration of MRV activities related to climate action in the practices of the concerned institutions.

Trainings to fill the gaps in human resources for qualitative GHG inventories, climate vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning will target government officials, and not consultants. This choice responds to the concern to ensure the sustainability of the project results as those government officials are permanently working for the government. The same is true for the deliverable “sensitizing policymakers on the importance of institutionalizing transparency

activities”. The establishment of agreements between the ANGE / DE and the stakeholders in the transparency framework is also part of the effort to make the project activities sustainable. Another strategy to sustain the project is the establishment of a framework for collaboration between the CBIT project and the Regional Center for Cooperation (RCC), through its West African Network on MRV and climate transparency.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes /no) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes /no)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

In Togo, there are several national institutions and private organizations whose mandates/activities touch on climate and climate change issues to varying levels. Different ministries will be engaged at various stages of the project depending on their expected roles in the CBIT project. The CBIT project institutional arrangement will build on that of the NCs and BUR. The institutions that will be playing key roles are listed in Table 2 here below.

Table 2 - Key stakeholders

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE)	Responsible, inter alia, of the management and monitoring of the national environmental information system	They will host and execute the project and ensure its overall management
Directorate of Environment	Propose elements of national policy for environmental preservation and management; Implement ratified international legal instruments on the environment and encourage accession to other international instruments; Work with the planning department to take environmental concerns into account in programs, projects and development actions	They will play a role of a technical partner in the project development and implementation
Africa Sustainability Center (ASCENT)	ASCENT is a pan African think-tank supporting African governments to achieve sustainability through sustainable solutions and financial resources mobilization.	ASCENT is responsible of for the full project development (PPG). ASCENT will support the ANGE in the project execution if needed
Ministry of Mining and Energy	Responsible of development and implementation of Togo Energy policy	Sectoral focal point
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water	Responsible of development and implementation of Togo Agricultural, Livestock and Water and Sanitation policy	Sectoral focal point
Ministry of Industry and of Tourism	Responsible of development and implementation of Togo industrial and tourism policy	Sectoral focal point
Ministry of Infrastructures and Transport	Responsible of development and implementation of Togo transportation policy	Sectoral focal point
Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy	Defines and coordinates the implementation of the National policy in the areas of Posts and the digital economy.	Technical partner in setting up the digital platform of the National transparency framework
CSOs: - The National Climate Change Committee - The platform for exchanges on the MRV system in the West African sub-region, coordinated by the West	Support the government action in building resilience of populations	Technical partners: contribute to validation of activities

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility/expertise	Role in the project
African Development Bank. - Climate and Development Network; - Climate Action Network (CAN); - National comity MRV.		

Apart from these institutional stakeholders, working groups under climate reporting processes will be actively involved.

The five thematic groups each have a primary mission (according to the 3rd NC, taking into account lessons learned in good practice, institutions with the support of a multidisciplinary team) to oversee the estimation of emissions by source categories and removals by category of wells in their area. They also oversee Key Source Analysis (KSA), interpretation of uncertainty analysis, assurance and quality assurance (QA/QC) activities, documentation and archiving of data used in the analysis. Inventory preparation process, and synthesis of sectoral reports as a basis for compiling the National Inventory Report. These thematic groups help to ensure quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), ensure better consideration of monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) and put in place a coherent system archiving. Each thematic group is coordinated by a laboratory and is composed of the institutions concerned by the sector.

1. Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU) Working Group

The IPPU working group is coordinated by the Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory (LCA). It is composed of institutions such as:

- Directorate-General for Industry (DGI)
- PRATRONNAT
- Chamber of Commerce
- cement plant
- Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- NGOs

The experts of this working group, in collaboration with others and the coordination of the project are responsible, in their respective sectors, for:

- Identify non-energy industrial activities that are sources of GHG emissions;
- Inventory the different types of industrial processes including the production of cement and lime, agro-food and chemical industries;
- Calculate GHG emissions from industrial processes;
- Calculate GHG emissions attributable to the use of solvents and other products containing volatile organic compounds;
- Specify the uncertainties according to the Good Practices recommended by the IPCC;
- Write a descriptive report of the results obtained;
- Participate in the analysis and writing of the report in the fields of Industrial Processes, Use of Solvents and Other Products;
- Participate in the writing of the GHG inventory synthesis report.

2. Energy Working Group

The energy working group is coordinated by the National School of Engineers (ENSI). It is composed of institutions such as:

- Directorate-General for Energy (DGE)
- general direction of hydraulics
- Directorate-General for Transport (DGT)
- Togo Electric Power Company (CEET)

- National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)
- Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)
- NGOs and professionals

The experts of this working group, in collaboration with others and the coordination of the project are responsible, in their respective sectors, for:

- Develop, in collaboration with the Project Coordination, guidelines to guide GHG inventories in the Energy sector;
- Identify the different specialized institutions of the energy sector;
- Identify existing energy databanks;
- Collect production, import and consumption data of different forms energy;
- Describe the energy flows;
- Disaggregate data on final energy consumption;
- Describe technologies for using energy sources;
- Estimate the apparent consumption of energy by category of activity;
- Take inventory of different GHG emissions according to the IPCC / OECD methodology;
- Prepare a descriptive report of the results obtained;
- Specify the uncertainties according to the Good Practices recommended by the IPCC;
- Participate in the drafting of the report of the Energy Sector Working Group;
- Participate in writing

3. Agriculture Working Group and Forestry and Other Land Use Working Group

The Agriculture Working Group is coordinated by the School of Agronomy (ESA) and the Forestry and Other Land Use Working Group (FAT) by the Laboratory of Botany and Plant Ecology (LBEV). These 2 groups are composed of the following institutions:

- Forest Development and Exploitation Office (ODEF)
- Directorate of Forest Resources (DRF)
- Institute of Advice and Technical Support (ICAT)
- Directorate-General for Agriculture (DGA)
- Togolese Institute for Agricultural Research (ITRA)
- Directorate of Statistics, Informatics and Documentation (DSID)
- National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)
- Civil society organizations (CSOs)
- NGOs

The experts of this working group, in collaboration with others and the coordination of the project are responsible, in their respective sectors, for:

- Identify the different specialized institutions in the fields of agriculture, breeding and forestry;
- Identify the databanks relating to the aforementioned fields;
- Collect data on areas cultivated and / or cleared, livestock, forest heritage or any other stock of woody biomass;
- Describe production systems, cropping systems, livestock systems and manure management (excreta);
- Describe the structures, functioning and dynamics of natural formations and agro-forestry parks;
- Estimate greenhouse gas emissions related to each sub-sector according to the IPCC / OECD methodology;
- Participate in the analysis and writing of the final report in the respective sectors;
- Participate in the drafting of the report of the Working Group on Agriculture and Livestock, Land Use and Land Use Change and Forestry;
- Participate in the writing of the GHG inventory synthesis report.

4. Waste Working Group

The waste working group is coordinated by the Laboratory of Management, Treatment and Valorization of Waste (LGTVD). It is composed of institutions such as:

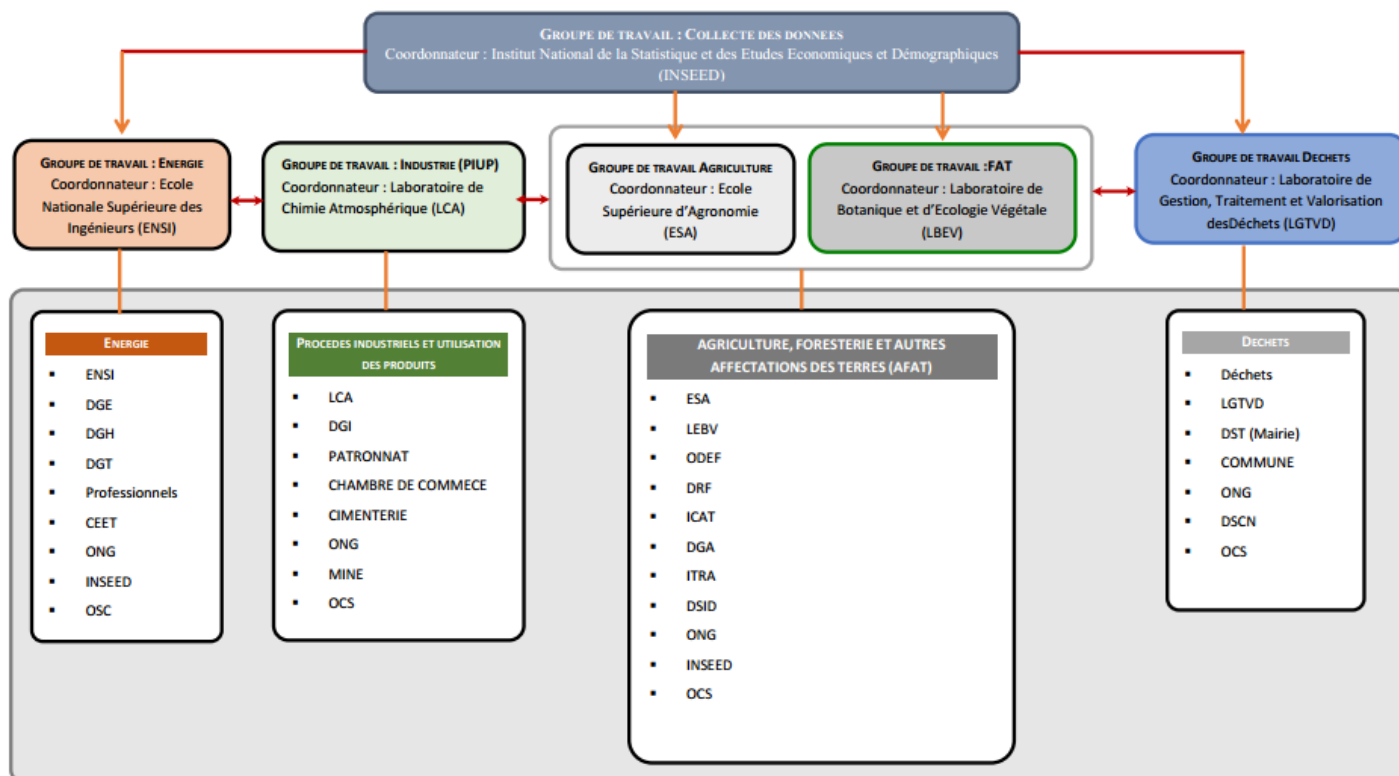
- Technical Services Directorate (DST);
- Commune (local government);
- National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED);
- Civil society organizations (CSOs);
- NGOs.

The experts of this working group, in collaboration with others and the coordination of the project are responsible, in their respective sectors, for:

- Develop, in collaboration with the Project Coordination, the guidelines to guide the GHG inventories in the Waste sector;
- identify the types of activities and emissions related to solid waste in terrestrial environments, wastewater and human detritus;
- Evaluate the flows (quality and quantity) of urban waste collected, evacuated, and disposed of and landfilled;
- Characterize waste and wastewater produced nationally;
- Inventory waste dumps;
- Evaluate BOD5 and COD from organic wastewater and sludge;
- Determine GHG emissions according to the 1996 IPCC / OECD methodology in each sub-sector;
- Specify the uncertainties according to the Good Practices recommended by the IPCC;
- Write a descriptive report of the results obtained;
- Participate in the analysis and drafting of the report in the areas of Waste;
- Participate in the writing of the GHG inventory synthesis report.

These different thematic groups are part of the National Observatory of Environment (ONE) large environmental data collection network, which includes all areas. The Figure 1 below summarizes these elements.

Figure 1 - Organigram for sustainable management of GHG inventories



After the stakeholders mapping, CSOs will also be informed at the early beginning about the CBIT project, and their views taken into account at the different stages of the process. The stakeholders will be asked to give their inputs on the scope/coverage and relevance of the project component, and the strategies that will be adopted during project implementation as well as their commitment to participate in the project during implementation phase.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. *Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes /no). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.*

Togo has shown a real desire to make the promotion of women as a development priority with the creation in 1977 of the General Directorate for the Promotion of Women (DGPF) within the Secretariat of State for Social Affairs and Adoption of the code of persons and the family in 1980. The establishment of these institutions enabled the implementation of development programs and projects whose primary purpose was to focus on women according to the evolution and philosophy of the various development approaches that have marked the sector during of this period. In 1983, Togo acceded to the Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) and, after the Beijing World Conference on Women, worked to reduce inequalities between women and men. Thus, certain actions were carried out in particular:

- The adoption in 2006 by the government of the national gender strategy document following a diagnostic study in the field.
- Establishment in 2001 of a revision of the code of persons and the family with a view to its adaptation to CEDAW.
- Implementation of major national actions in the field of gender-based violence that led to the production of reference documents for the fight against the phenomenon in 2000.
- The establishment in 1999 of a national training centre for gender and development trainers to build the capacity of actors and structures in gender issues.
- Establishment in 1996 of the Beijing Follow-up Committee in fact the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women.

Despite all these efforts, the country faces many challenges in promoting the status of women and integrating gender into the development planning and programming process. The main difficulties are:

- the limited resources and budgets allocated to the Department for the Advancement of Women and Gender Issues;
- the low availability of reliable data and information on gender disparities;
- lack of a real anchoring of gender in other sectors and weak capacity in implementing the gender approach;
- sociocultural blockages conferring a status devalued to women;
- low productivity of women economic actors.

To respond to these challenges, the Togo gender policy aims at (i) establishing an institutional, socio-cultural, legal and economic environment conducive to the achievement of equity and gender equality in Togo, (ii) ensuring the effective integration of gender in development interventions in all sectors of economic and social life.

During the project preparation, a variety of methods will be used to further understand the relationships between men and women, regarding this CBIT project activities. This gender analyses will address relevant levels. The gender analysis will also consider gender balance, which refers to the sex ratio of men and women, in terms of percentages, within stakeholders' institutions in CBIT project. During the full project development phase, consultations that will be conducted will involve men as well as women in both government organizations and civil society organizations. The selection of focal points, the composition of the Secretariat and the Steering Committee of the National Transparency Framework will take into account GEF gender policy to ensure that beneficiaries include men and women. To do this, a gender analysis will be carried out during the preparation of the project document. Thus, this project CBIT Togo will be aligned to the GEF's policy for gender mainstreaming.

4 Risks: Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

The major risk that could prevent the successful implementation of the CBIT project boarder on: (a) lack of information (b) lack of adequate institutional arrangements, (c) inadequate stakeholders mapping and engagement, (d) data availability and accessibility constraints, and (e) insufficient human, technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate monitoring, reporting and verification framework and support partners.

Table 3: Project risks and proposed mitigation strategies and actions

Risk	Level of Risk	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
Lack of information	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use existing platforms, frameworks and procedures to inform stakeholders institutional arrangement for GHG inventory, – Involve additional line ministries at the project outset – Revise existing MoU to reflect current institutional nuance, – Design specific buy-in strategies for different stakeholders (i.e. sector ministries, industrial operators and businesses and NGOs). – Establish and strengthen inter-ministerial working groups/committees
Lack of adequate institutional arrangements	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fully integrate CBIT project steering committee into existing climate change implementation committee; – Expand the sector working to include other stakeholders; – Establish channel for regular briefing of board of Director of National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) and ASCENT; – Ensure clear linkages of implementation NDC action in line ministries.
Inadequate stakeholders mapping and engagement	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Carry out an appropriate stakeholders mapping and engagement – Provide regular progress report to stakeholders whose sectors are included in the CBIT project.
Data availability and accessibility constraints	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include publicly-available and industrial data providers in the relevant sectors to facilitate data access; – Establish legal or less formal collaboration arrangements with institutions that are the repositories of data – Revise data collection template specifically designed for different data providers, – Organize training for industrial data providers under the existing environmental reporting mechanism, – Expand participation of data provider to cover new areas that will be covered in the new MRV task, – Support continues data generation and sharing using existing online portal.
Insufficient human, technical resources to design and implement a comprehensive national climate monitoring, reporting and verification framework and support partners	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify and harness existing capacities and skill sets in order to increase participation all national experts, – Where consultants are to be recruited they will be paired with local expert to facilitate knowledge transfers, – As much as possible experts, include experts from national academic/research institutions, CSO and businesses.
Lack of sustainability of results after project completion	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – consolidate institutional arrangements; data agreements; – Web platform development for data collection owned by government; – Trainings activities targeted at government officials not consultants – Sensitization activities on importance of institutionalizing transparency

Risk	Level of Risk	Commentary and Mitigating Strategies and Actions
		activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="597 275 1406 331">– Agreement protocols between relevant stakeholders of the transparency framework. <li data-bbox="597 338 1451 392">– Collaboration with the Regional Collaboration Center – Lome; West Africa south-south network

5. Coordination. *Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.*

Coordination between the ANGE and the Directorate of Environment.

Within the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources (MERF), the Directorate of the Environment has a legal mandate for coordinating the NC processes on climate change and BURs. The National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE) is a public institution with legal personality and financial autonomy under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). The main mission is the integration of the environment into policies, plans, programs, projects and actions through evaluation and environmental information. In this capacity it works on climate change related issues including NCs, BURs, NDCs and MRV. ANGE has legal mandate to manage the environmental information system including on climate change, to produce the annual report on the state of the environment and to manage the national system of environmental assessments.

ANGE has been involved since 2016 in the definition of the reference level of emissions in the REED+ process. These include the Interpretation of Historical Aerial Photos (1973-1984), the Design of a National Forest Monitoring System and the Establishment of a Reference Level for Forests in the Context of REDD+ in Togo. In addition, in order to provide quality information on the evolution of the coastline and adjacent ecosystems in the context of climate change, ANGE in collaboration with GIZ, is engaged in a process of defining a methodology for measurement and monitoring of indicators by remote sensing. Again in the context of climate change, ANGE monitors the evolution of the coastline and its resources from 1988 to 2017. ANGE has updated data on the spatial dynamics of forest resources, in particular Fazao Malfakassa Park, the Togo's fauna, the community forests of South-East Togo, etc. These different pieces of information are data for the MRV system.

The Directorate of the Environment has always called for the use of environmental assessments in the fight against climate change. In this sense, it requested to ANGE to make a quantitative and qualitative estimate of the GHG emissions that each activity and project generates, in order to propose measures of mitigation and adaptation. At the end of each year, each actor subject to environmental assessments will be asked to produce a report on their carbon footprint (GHGs being convertible into CO_{2eq}). Each report will be subject to a counter-expertise for its certification. In the process of NCs, BURs and NDCs, consultants must approach ANGE to collect the data in order to integrate them into a system. The data contained in the report on the state of the environment in Togo enriches the content of NCs, BURs, NDCs, MRV and enables ANGE to participate in the process of preparing documents related to climate change issues. With this CBIT project, ANGE will ensure access and availability of information generated by thematic working groups to stakeholders, including the Directorate of Environment so that the information feeds elaboration of NCs and BURs.

Coordination between CBIT, NCs and BURs

Given the mandate and experience of the Directorate of Environment in climate coordination, experts from the Directorate of Environment and ANGE and also from other institutions members of the five (5) working groups on climate reporting will work in synergy, including regular and ongoing information exchange.

This is even truer that since August 9, 2017, the Minister has been writing to the Directorate of Environment to appoint his representative for the environmental data collection network including climate change for the management of the National Observatory of Environment (ONE) that ANGE manages. ANGE has already a focal point in the steering committees of the 4th NC and 2nd BUR processes and one representative on the GHG inventory sub-committee. The several coordination meetings between ANGE and the Directorate of Environment regarding smooth coordination between the CBIT project and the 1st NC and the 1st BUR led to an agreement between the two institutions to effectively collaborate during the project development and implementation.

An analysis has been carried out on the extent of the overlap/complementarity between this CBIT project and the current 4th NC and 2nd BUR. The analysis of the objectives, components, activities and outputs of the CBIT and NC / BUR projects are rather complementary. In the formulation, the activities may seem to overlap, but in the content, the activities are different. For example, the 4th NC includes in its components the collection, processing, analysis and documentation of information. Very often, this will be done with technical means whose limits have been raised in the 3rd NC and in the 2nd BUR. To fill these gaps, this current CBIT project targets the acquisition of dedicated equipment to improve the quality of information and training in the use and maintenance of such equipment. In addition, people involved in the preparation of the NC and the BUR confirmed the complementarity of the two processes. Apart from equipment, the CBIT project differs and completes the NC by developing emission factor specific to Togo in order to improve the quality of information. The NC is providing information under the UNCCC while the CBIT provides information under the Paris agreement whose transparency framework requires more detailed information (progress on NDC) that the UNFCCC transparency framework. The CBIT project will set up a national operational intersectoral electronic system which is still missing despite the relevant activities that the 4th NC and the 2nd BUR plan to achieve.

6. Consistency with National Priorities. *Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes /no). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, NAMA, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.*

The project components are aligned to the priorities in the Togolese National Climate Change Documents.

National strategies, plans or reports, assessments	Linkages & provision of baseline information to the CBIT project
National Policy on Environment	The Togolese Policy on Environment provides information on mitigation and adaptation issues
National Strategy for UNCCC implementation	The Togolese National Strategy for UNCCC implementation provides information on mitigation and adaptation issues
National Strategy of Sustainable Development	The Togolese Policy on Environment provides information on mitigation and adaptation issues
NAP	The Togolese National Strategy of Sustainable Development provides information on mitigation and adaptation issues
NC	Togolese 3 rd NC comprises mitigation and adaptation actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation sectors: - Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Land use change - Adaptation sectors: Agriculture, Forestry and others land use, energy, human settlements and health, water resources and coastal weathering
INDC	Togolese INDC comprises mitigation and adaptation actions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation and Adaptation sectors: - Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Land use change
TNA	With support from the GEF, Togo has elaborated and submitted Technology Needs Assessment (TNAs) report to the UNFCCC.
BUR	With support from the UNDP, Togo has elaborated its first BUR report.

7. Knowledge Management. *Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.*

Results from the project will be appropriately collected, documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention through existing information sharing networks and fora. Specific audience, knowledge products and channels adapted to the target groups will be defined to ensure an effective dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from the project.

The country will participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform and other relevant platforms and networks, such as the platform for exchanges on the MRV system in the West African sub-region (coordinated by the West African Development Bank), and the Climate and Development Network, providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the Global Coordination Platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this proposed CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

To foster learning, the trainings under Component 1 will be complemented with exchange visits and the participation of relevant government staff in international conferences, workshops and meetings. Importantly, exchange on lessons learned will take place in two-directions. The emphasis of the project on monitoring and evaluation, and linking this to planning, means that lessons learned will be drawn from the experience of other countries and that Togo will be in position to share relevant lessons of its own.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

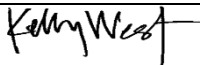
A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):

Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)
Yao Djiwonu FOLLY	GEF Operational Focal Point Directorate of Forest Resources Inspection	Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources	03/05/2018

B. GEF AGENCY (IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Kelly West, Senior Programme Manager & Global Environment Facility Coordinator Corporate Services Division UN Environment		May 30, 2018	Ruth Coutto Task Manager Climate Mitigation Unit UN Environment	+33144371634	ruth.coutto@un.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

Annex I – Equipment List

Large capacity Laptops
Desk tops
High Capacity server
Inverters
Printers and scanners
Hard Drives
Hosting a website for the dissemination and information on GHG emissions
4X4 all-terrain vehicle
Combined ACTIGAS TOUCH: Analyzer and Opacimeter

⁹ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCE, SCCF and CBIT

Combustion Analyzer and air quality analyzer