



REPUBLIC OF TOGO

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
AND FOREST RESOURCES

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS
FROM DEFORESTATION AND FOREST DEGRADATION
(REDD+) **2020-2029**

ILLUSTRATED SUMMARY







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BACKGROUND

FORESTS ARE IMPORTANT...

Forests contribute to the harmonious and sustainable socio-economic development of any country, and they are of paramount importance in Togo at the following levels :

- at the economic level through their 16.5% contribution to the GDP¹,
- at the social level through the creation of more than 25,000 formal jobs¹,
- at the cultural and religious level,
- at the food level thanks to non-timber forest products,
- at the health level via the traditional pharmacopoeia; and,
- at the environmental level thanks to their ecosystem service.

... BUT THEY ARE DISAPPEARING

However, we are witnessing massive deforestation and forest degradation induced by several direct causes, such as :

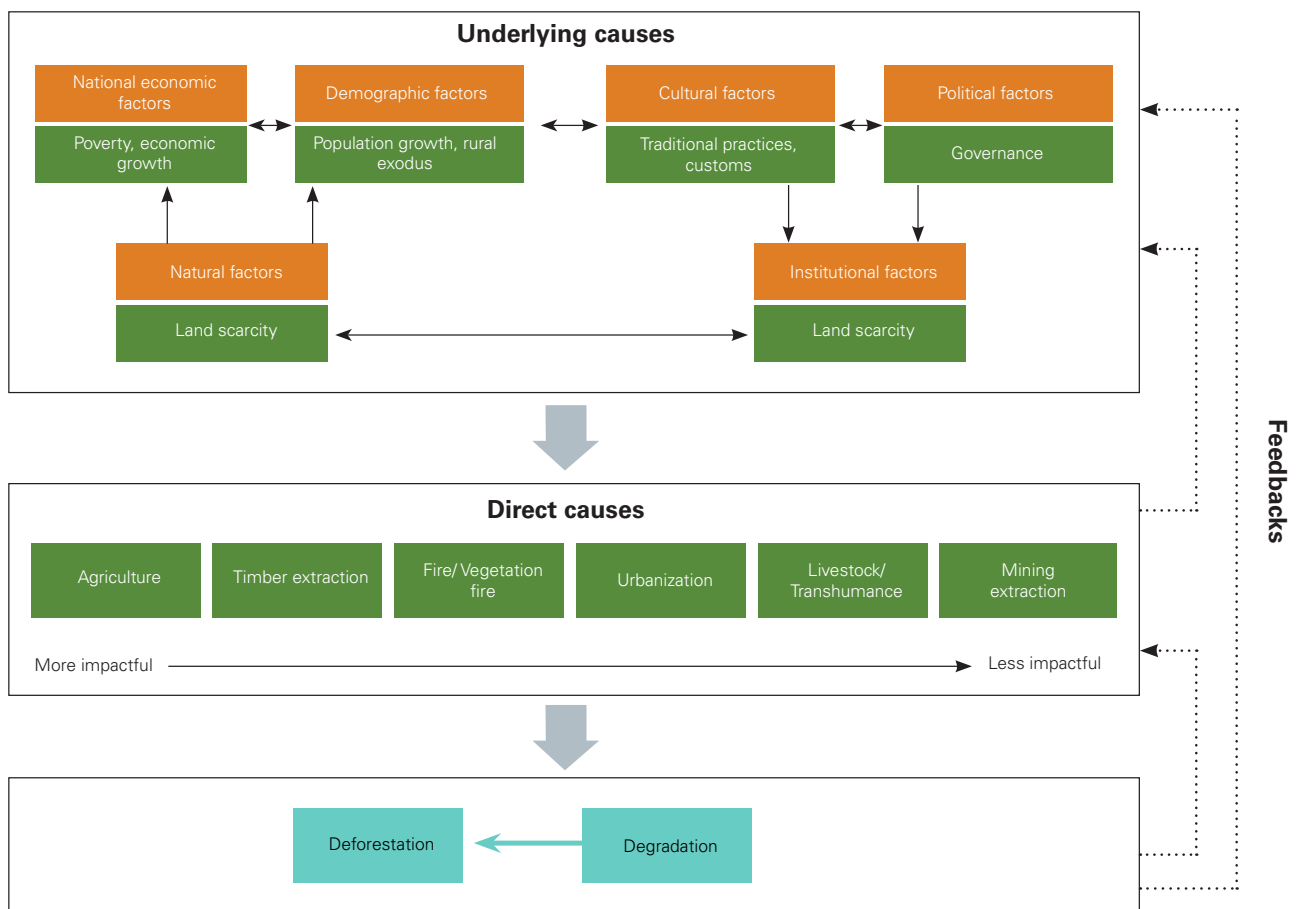
- unsustainable agricultural practices and livestock systems,
- over-exploitation of forest resources for wood energy purposes,
- unsustainable management of forest ecosystems and mechanisms for increasing forest heritage
- low levels of mine site reclamation and right-of-way infrastructure; and,
- uncontrolled and galloping urbanization.

These various direct causes come along with the underlying causes shown in the following figure.

1 : MEFR (2018), Study on the socio-economic analysis of the contribution of the forestry sector to the economy of Togo

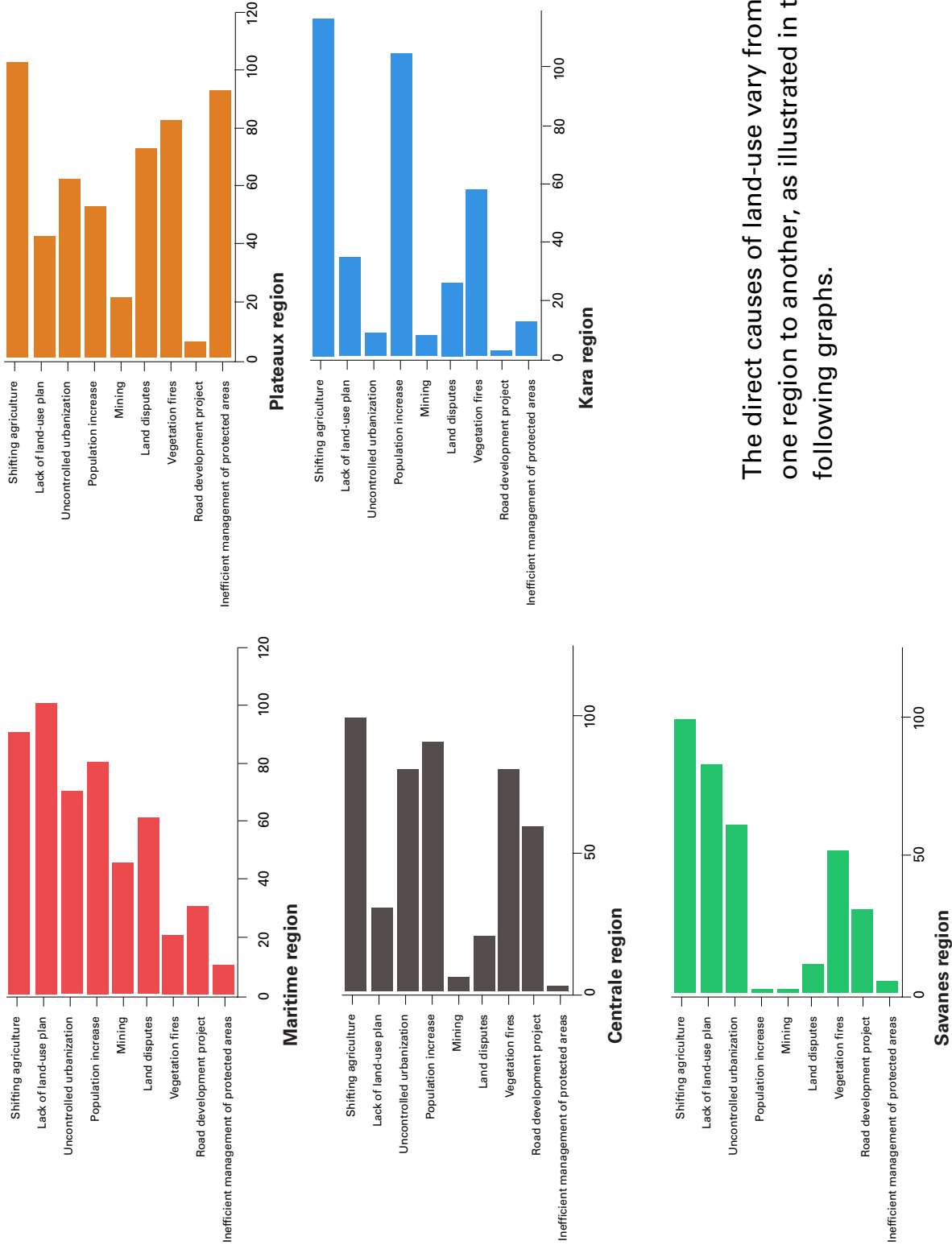
CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION

These different direct causes also come along with the underlying causes shown in the adjacent chart.



CAUSES OF DEFORESTATION BY REGION

The direct causes of land-use vary from one region to another, as illustrated in the following graphs.

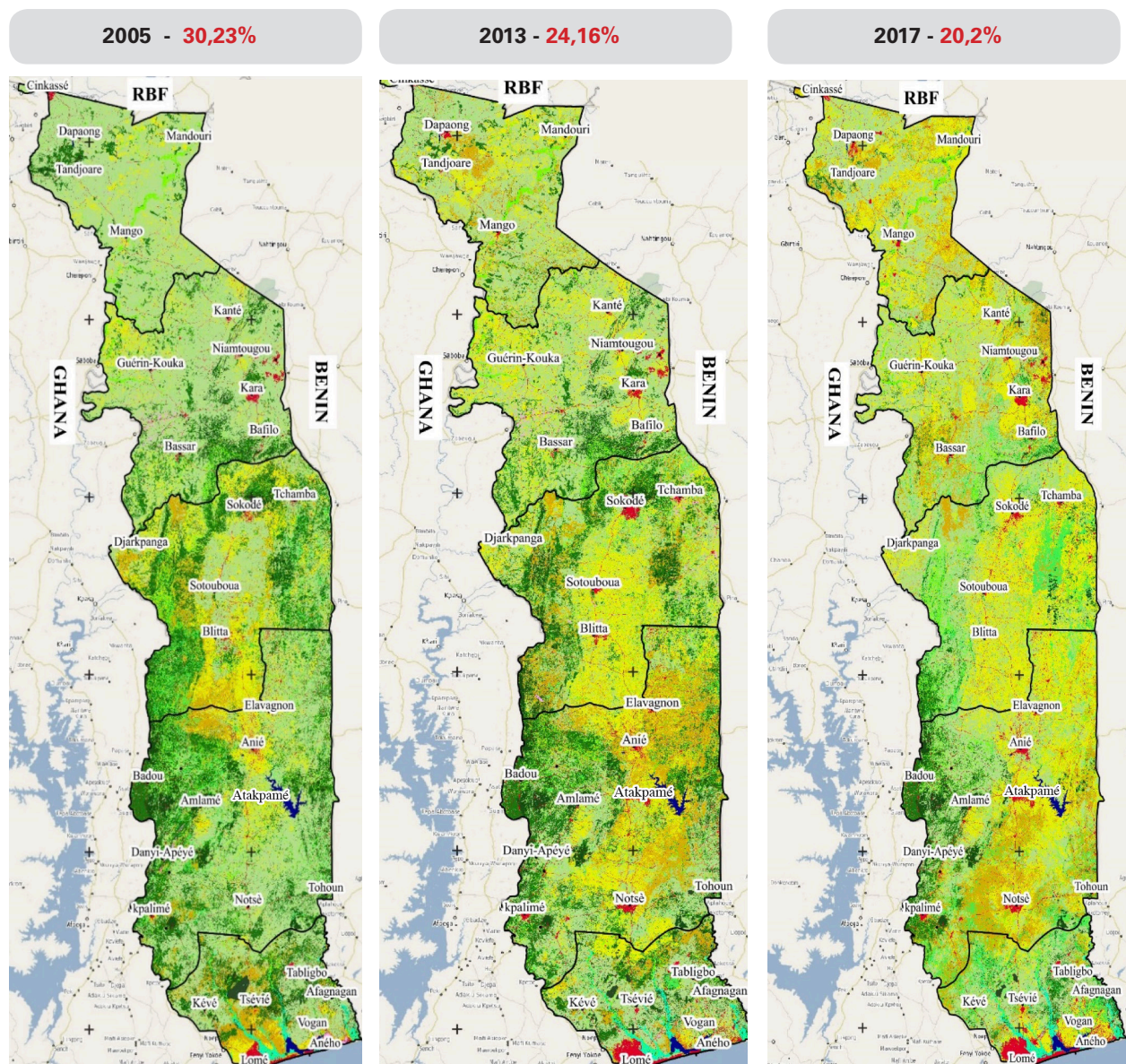


The direct causes of land-use vary from one region to another, as illustrated in the following graphs.

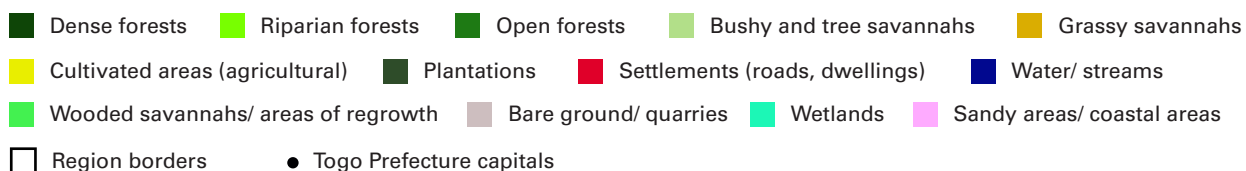


EVOLUTION OF TOGO'S FOREST COVERAGE FROM 2005 TO 2017

Deforestation is a major problem in all regions of the country, as shown on the adjacent maps. The rate of forest cover in Togo decreased from 30.23% in 2005 to 20.2% in 2017, which represents a loss of about 5,000 ha of forest per year.



Evolution of deforestation in TOGO from 2005 to 2017

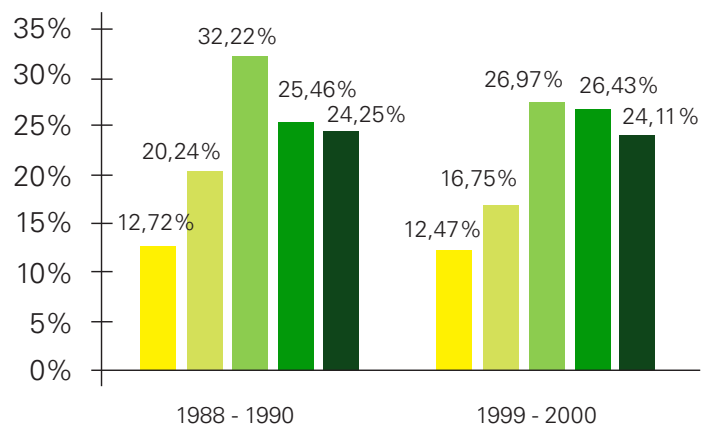


VARIATION IN FOREST COVERAGE ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT REGIONS AND PERIODS.

Between 1988 and 2015, the rate of forest cover decreased in all regions except in the Plateaux Region. This decline is more marked in the Centrale Region, where the rate fell from 32.22% to 25.01%.

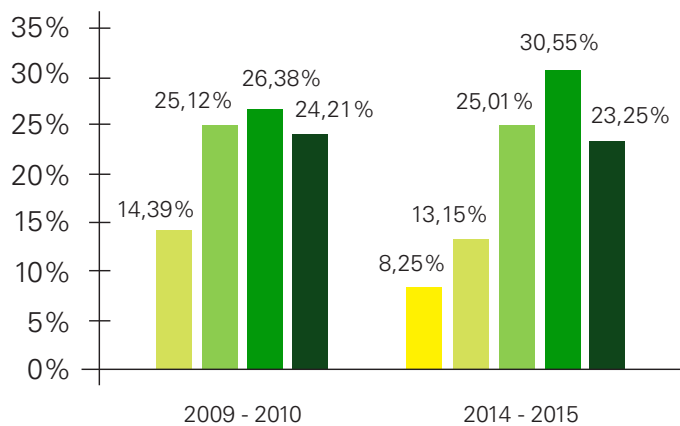
FOREST COVER RATE

■ Savanes ■ Kara ■ Centrale ■ Plateaux ■ Maritime



Period

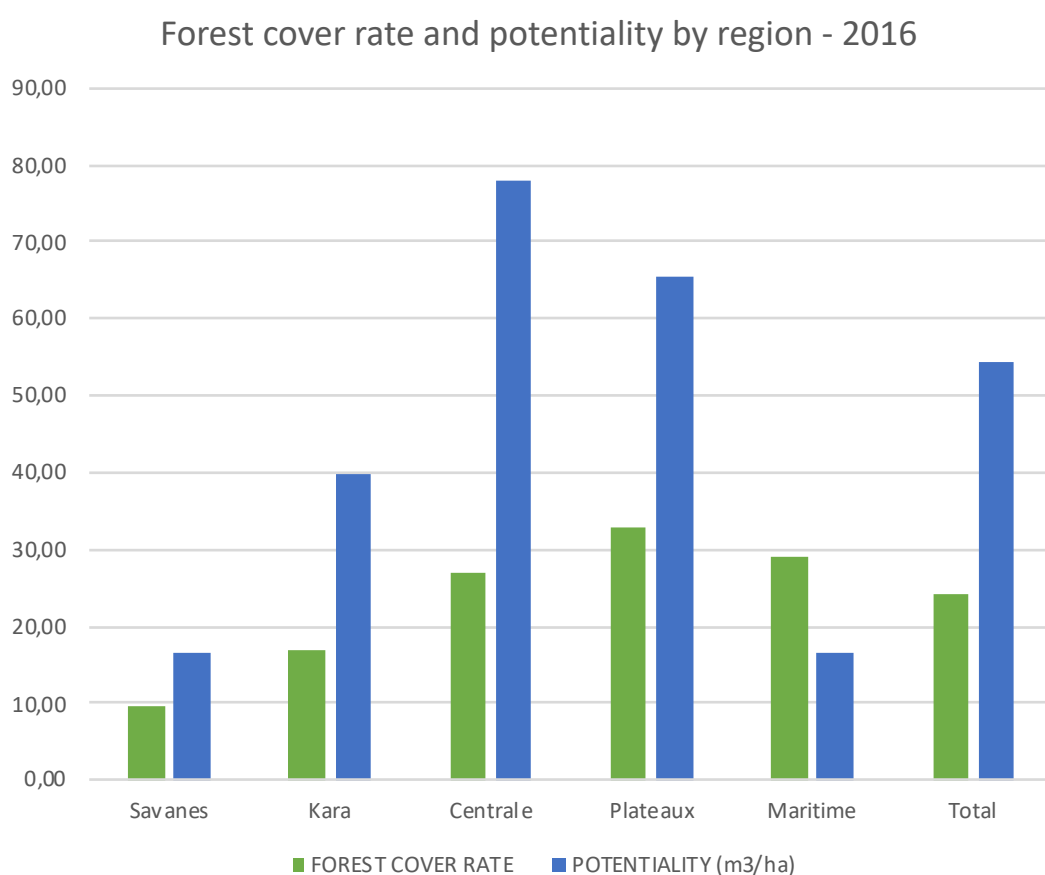
■ Savanes ■ Kara ■ Centrale ■ Plateaux ■ Maritime



Period

POTENTIALITY OF FOREST RESOURCES

Deforestation is accentuated by the progressive forest degradation, reducing its potential supply of benefits. While the average coverage rate of 24.24% is acceptable, forest degradation results in the reduction of its wood volume. The national average is 54.42 m³/ha, well below the desired standard of approximately 150 m³/ha.



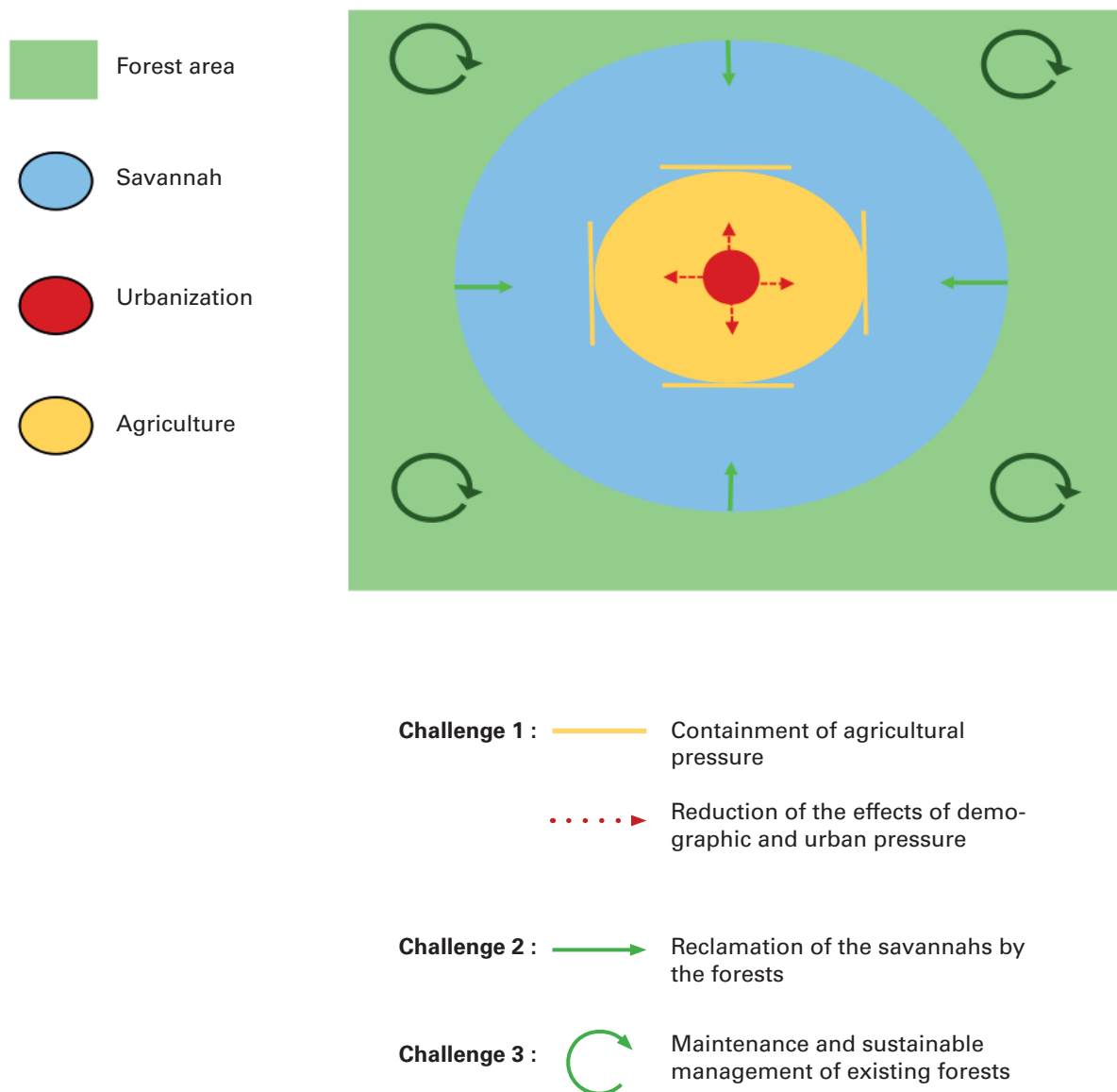
Source: MERF (2016) National Forest Inventory (NFI)

CHALLENGES TO BE MET

The main challenge is to reverse the current land-use dynamics that are detrimental to forests, and promote economic development.

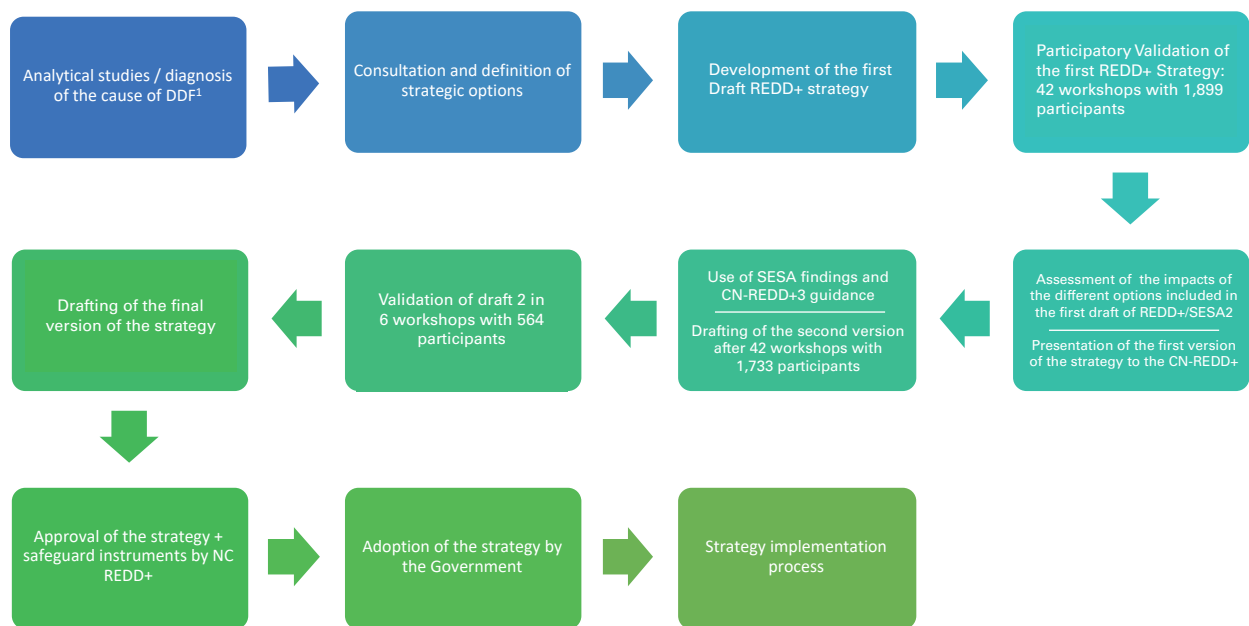
To meet these challenges, an appropriate strategy must be implemented in addition to the national REDD+ strategy.

Figure 31: Diagram of territorial challenges to reverse the dynamics of deforestation and forest degradation in togo



STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PROCESS

The national REDD+ strategy was developed with a participatory and inclusive approach, based on diagnostic analysis and stakeholder consultations. The adjacent chart describes the strategy development process.



1. DDF: Deforestation and forest degradation
2. SESA: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment
3. CN-REDD+: National REDD+ Committee

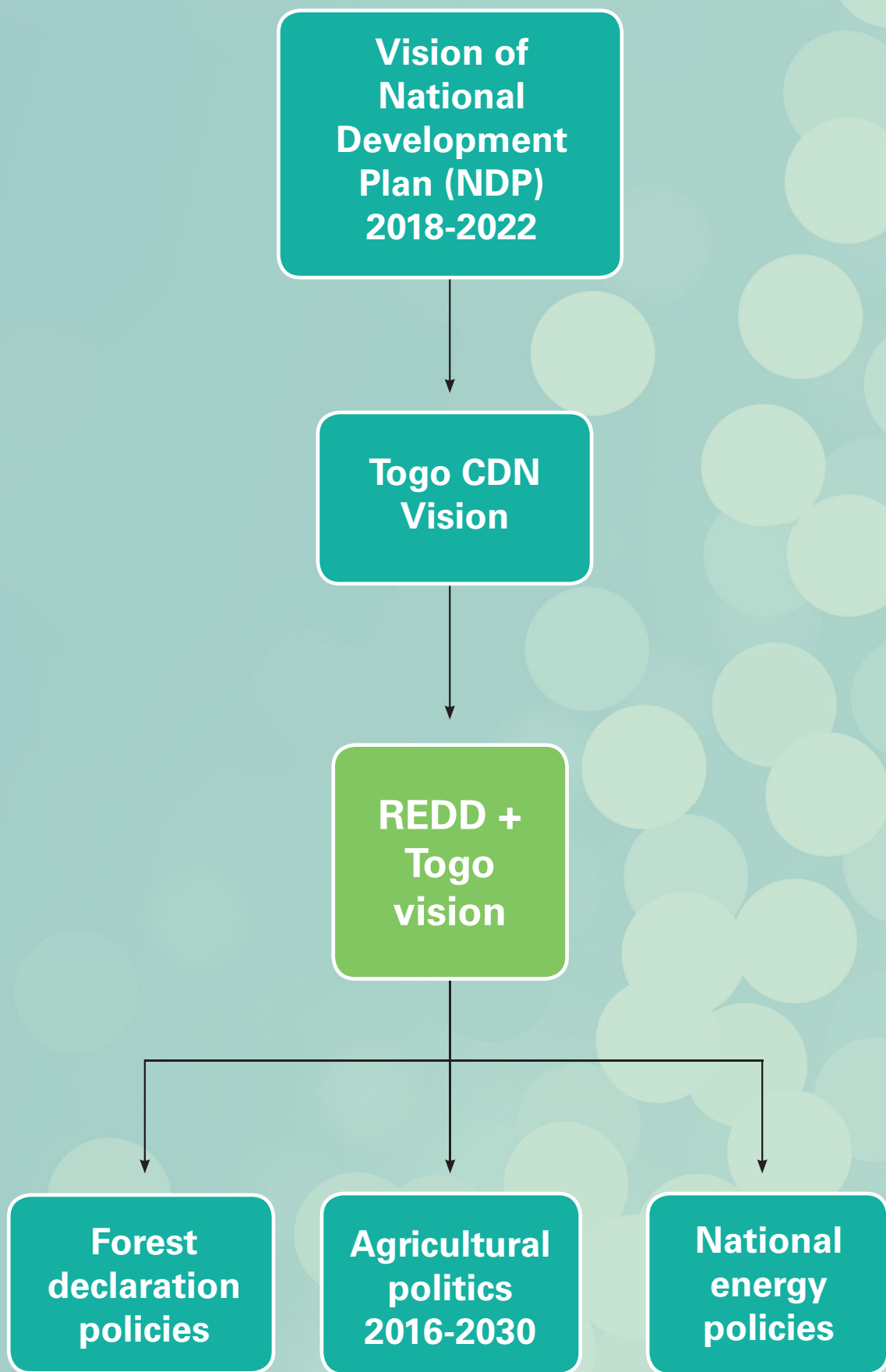




VISION OF REDD + IN TOGO

Rendering the green and low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission economy effective by 2050 in Togo.

By developing the national REDD+ strategy, the Togolese government aims, by 2050, to attain a green and low-carbon emissions economy that will have met conservation standards and principles, and achieved the sustainable and participatory management of forest ecosystems. In parallel, Togo will have attained the objectives of economic growth and poverty reduction, ensuring the human and social development of local communities within a framework of social, cultural, and gender equity.



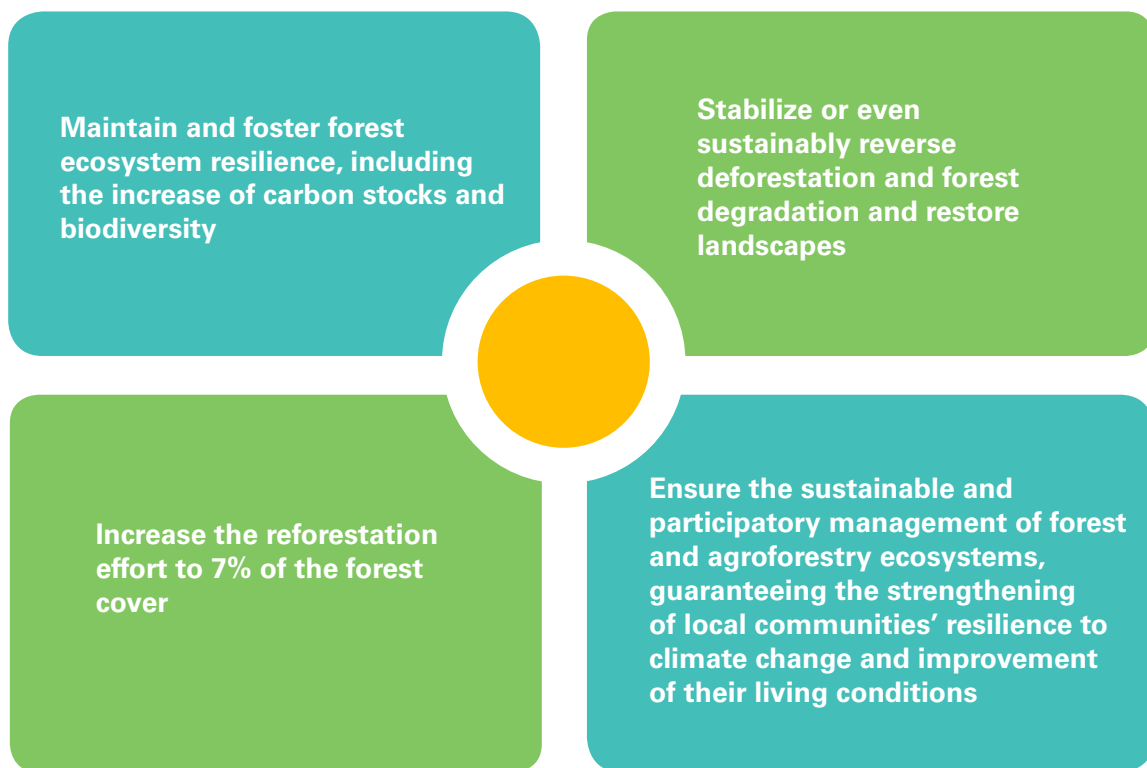
GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The realization of this vision is governed by seven guiding principles, including:

<i>Principle of good governance</i>	Compliance with standards of good environmental, social, and democratic governance, including those listed in national commitments and multilateral agreements
<i>Principle of compliance with international commitments</i>	Contribution to the sustainable, low-carbon, climate-resilient development policy, in line with the commitments to international conventions and agreements
<i>Principle of integration with national guidelines</i>	The need to make sustainable forest management one of the priorities in the country's national development policies, strategies, and programs
<i>Principle of ecosystem functions</i>	Keeping and enhancing the multiple functions of forests, including the supply of benefits such as the conservation of biodiversity and other ecosystem services
<i>Principle of multi-sectoral integration</i>	Promotion of a multi-sectoral integration as a priority in order to avoid or mitigate the adverse effects of other sectors on forest ecosystems and biodiversity
<i>Incentive principle</i>	Incentives to actors contributing to REDD+ results
<i>Principle of equality and inclusion</i>	Promotion of equal rights, gender equality, and social inclusion, taking into account regional specificities

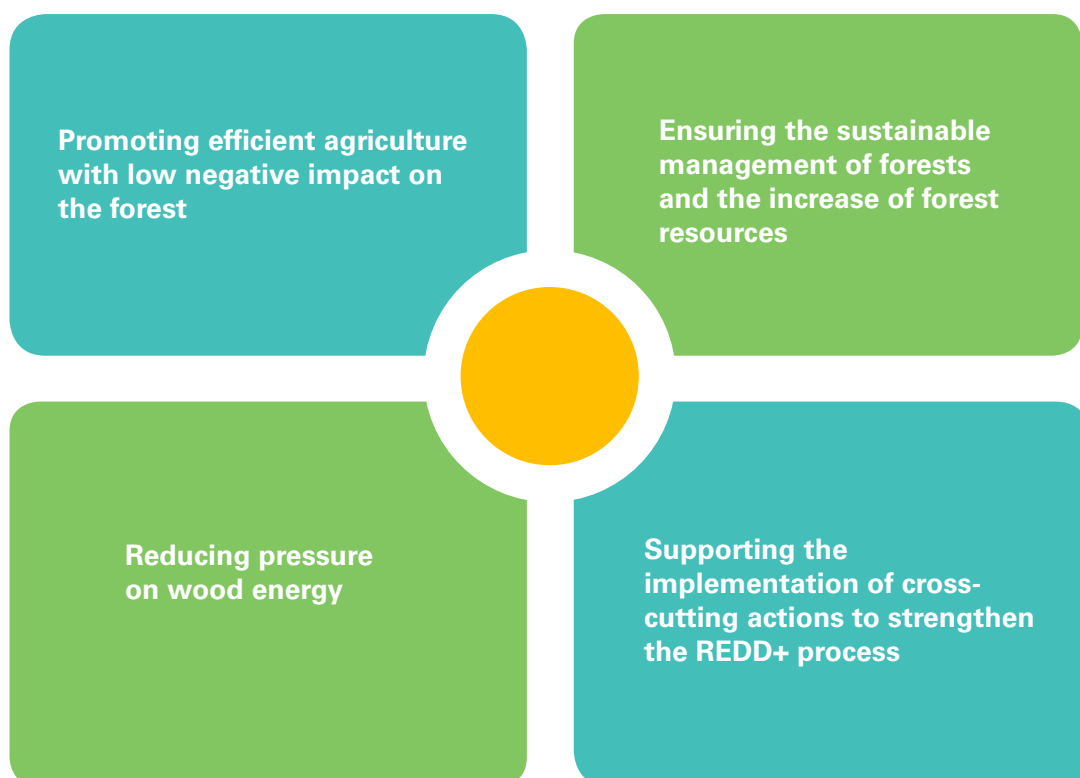
OBJECTIVES OF THE STRATEGY

The overall objective of Togo's REDD+ strategy is to contribute to achieving a forest cover rate of 30% by 2050, thus inducing carbon sinks and efficient carbon sequestration.



THE STRATEGIC AXES

Togo's REDD+ strategy is organized along four strategic operational axes in order to address each of the main causes of deforestation:





AXIS 1

PROMOTING EFFICIENT AGRICULTURE WITH LOW NEGATIVE IMPACT ON THE FOREST

Objective: Contributing to the significant reduction of the impact of agriculture on forest degradation, while actively supporting the government's wish to make the agricultural sector a pillar of Togo's economic growth, securing the country's food security objectives.



STRATEGIC OPTIONS/ CONCRETE MEASURES

In order to contribute to reducing the impact of agriculture on deforestation, five strategic options are recommended, broken down into concrete measures:



Promotion of sustainable agricultural production method

- Innovative agroecological practices
- Integrated soil fertility management
- Water control
- Organizing and structuring the actors



Promotion of agroforestry systems consolidating carbon stocks

- Research, development, and extension of agroforestry systems adapted to the Togolese context
- Promoting tree species with multiple socio-economic values
- Supporting the implementation of adapted agroforestry systems
- Building actors' capacities



Support for the development of agricultural growth poles

- Integrating the REDD+ dimension in the initiatives for the development of agro-industries
- Supporting reforestation and land use planning in agropoles and ZAAPs (Planned Agricultural Development Zones)



Supporting the valuation of production and market access

- Scale-up of Employee Stock Option Plan and other innovative models
- Promoting products and sub-products small processing units
- Packaging and marketing products
- Economic valuation of forest products from agro-forestry

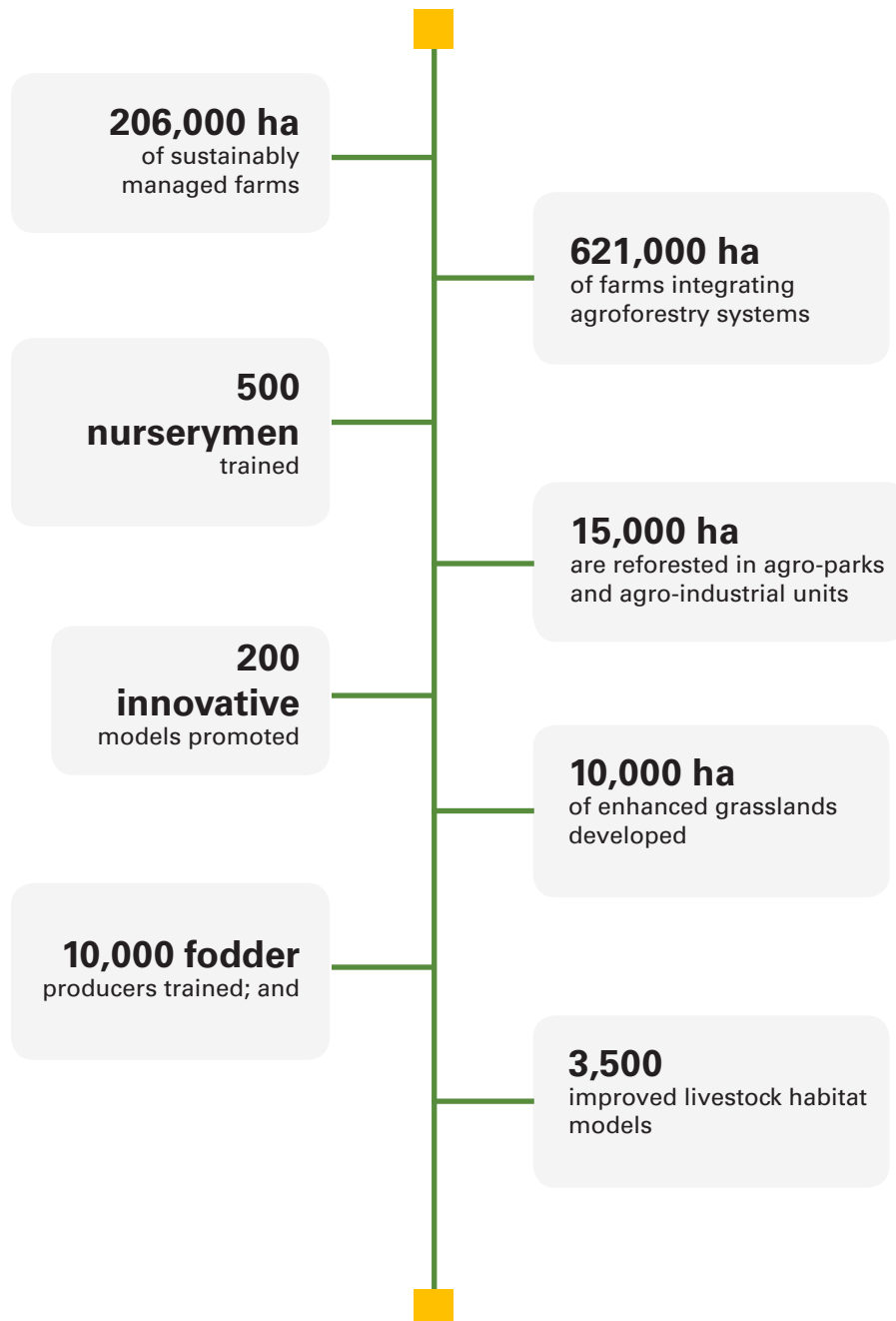


Promoting efficient livestock and transhumance management

- Developing enhanced grasslands and supporting fodder production
- Supporting the stabilization of livestock systems
- Tracing, revegetation, and marking transhumance corridors
- Installing watering points and developing enclosures for accommodating transhumant animals

AMBITIONS IN FIGURES

The achievement of these measures will lead to the following results :

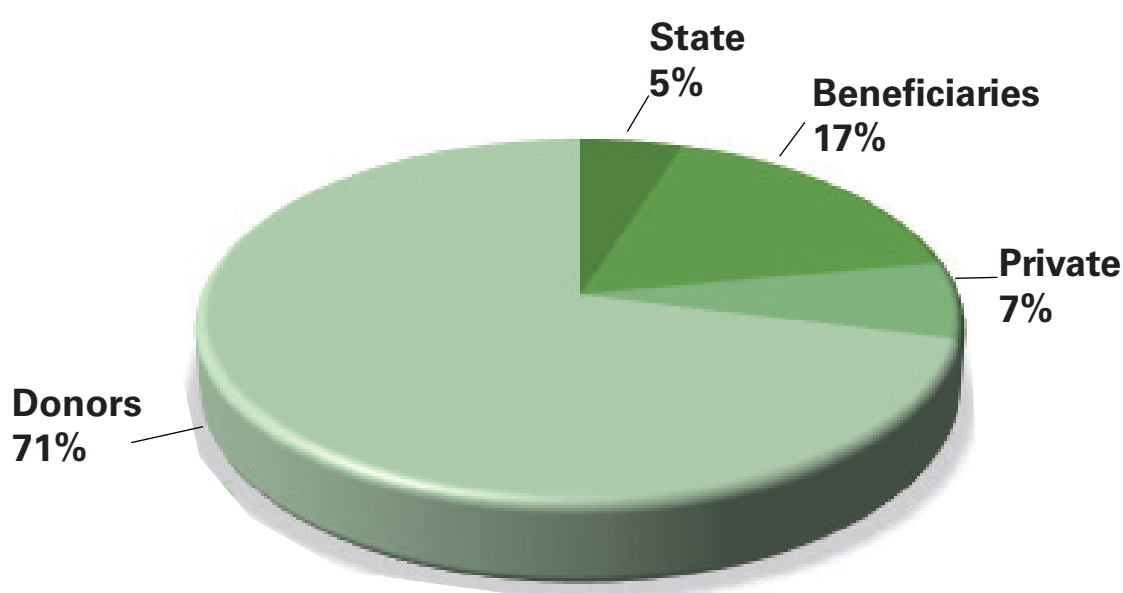


BUDGET

The budget required to carry out each of the activities in Axis 1 is as follows:

Strategic Options (in order of priority)	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%
Promotion of agroforestry systems consolidating carbon stocks	5 910	13 490	19 400	3,85
Promotion of effective livestock and transhumance management	5 088	10 563	15 650	3,10
Promotion of sustainable agricultural production methods	13 200	39 300	52 500	10,41
Support for the development of agricultural growth poles integrating the REDD+ dimension	1 575	6 175	7 750	1,54
Support for production development and market access	2 527,5	8 772,5	11 300	2,24
Total axis 1	28 300	78 300	106 600	21,13

AXIS 1

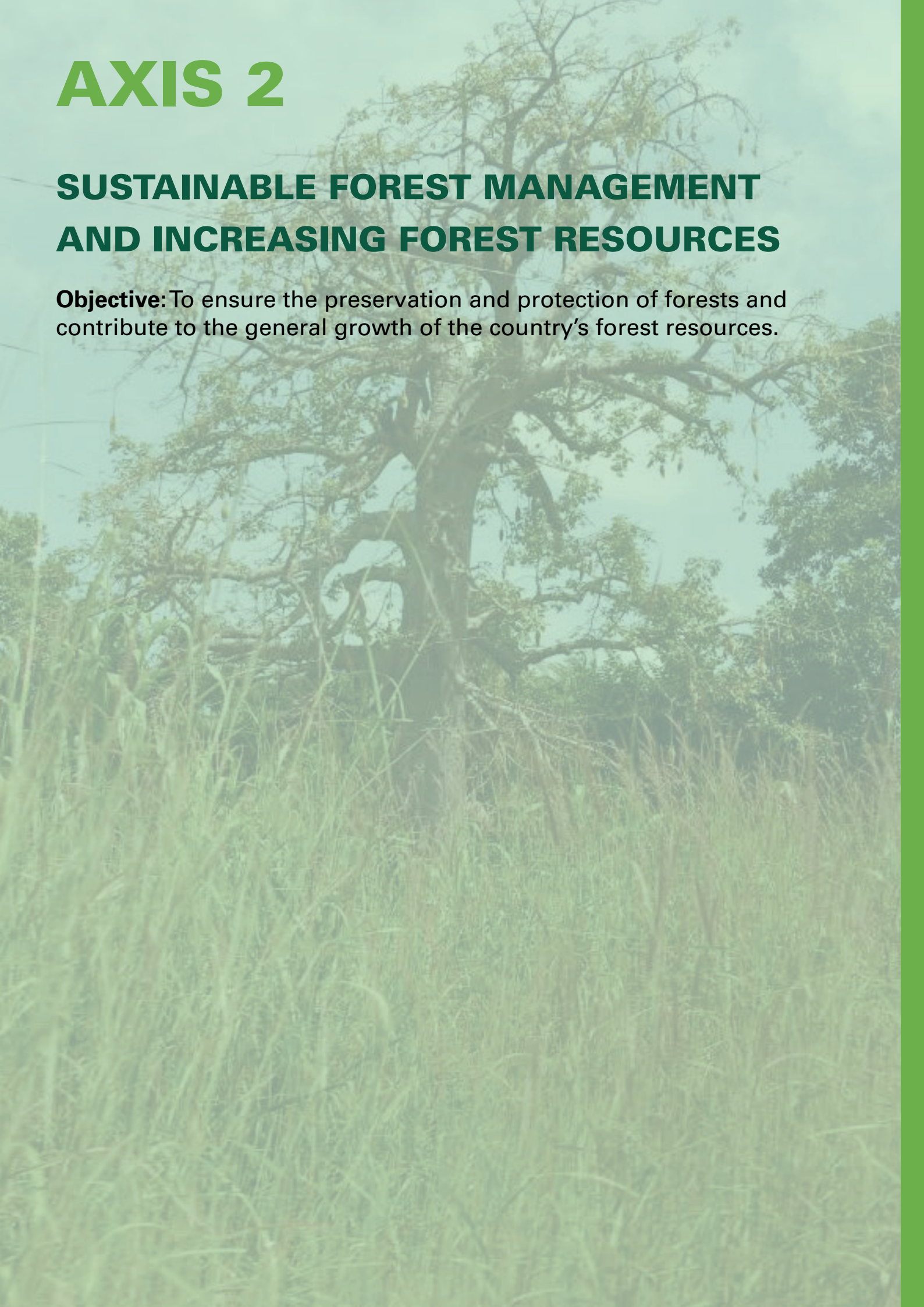




AXIS 2

SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT AND INCREASING FOREST RESOURCES

Objective: To ensure the preservation and protection of forests and contribute to the general growth of the country's forest resources.



STRATEGIC OPTIONS /CONCRETE MEASURES

Nine strategic options have been identified to ensure the preservation and protection of forests and contribute to the general growth of Togo's forest resources:



Supporting the sustainable management of community forests

- Elaborating and implementing development plans integrating REDD+;
- Land tenure security and official registration of community forests;
- Rehabilitation and protection of sacred forests that are sanctuaries for the preservation of customs and traditions;
- Elaborating and implementing development and management plans for community forests.



Preserving the existing forests and restoring degraded landscapes

- Closing the most fragile forest ecosystems;
- Artificial enrichment with appropriate species;
- Restoration of riverbanks/ water sources;
- Reforestation of hillsides and wastelands;
- Reforestation of mountainsides and wastelands.



Protecting and ensuring biodiversity conservation and carbon stocks in protected areas

- Requalifying and securing protected areas without legal status;
- Promoting income-generating activities (e.g. eco-tourism, NTFP, medicinal plants);
- Developing ecological monitoring system for protected areas;
- Elaborating and implementing development and management plans for protected areas.



Implementation of the participatory wildland fire prevention system

- Strengthening the legislation on wildfires;
- Structuring and building the capacities of local wildfire management committees;
- Implementing and using monitoring and early warning systems for PAs;
- Developing and implementing a national program to strengthen actors' capacities.



Incentives for private, community, and family reforestation

- Specialization of nurserymen in adapted forest species;
- Enabling access to financing for private tree planters;
- Mapping, geo-referencing, and setting management and restoration for private owners, family, and community forests;
- Setting up and operationalization of a cooperative for financing and sustainable management of privately-owned forests.



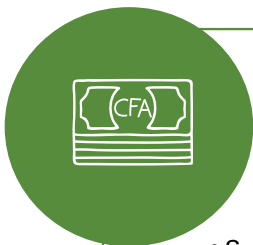
Supporting increasing carbon stocks in urban and peri-urban areas

- Management of green belts and ecological corridors
- Promoting of street tree planting
- Management and restoration of wooded parks and green areas.
- Control, monitoring, and management of forests through a participatory approach.



Promoting the valuation and processing of forest resources

- Implementing wood production standardization measures
- Supporting the structuring of the wood products marketing chain
- Certification and traceability of forest products
- Supporting in the creation of small wood enterprises



Improvement of livelihoods and sources of income of communities

- Supporting and capacity-building for processing and valuation of NTFPs and other IGAs
- Ensuring market access to the supported production chains for local communities
- Supporting and following up on the emergence of more professional production and service cooperatives
- Promoting green jobs and income-generating initiatives.

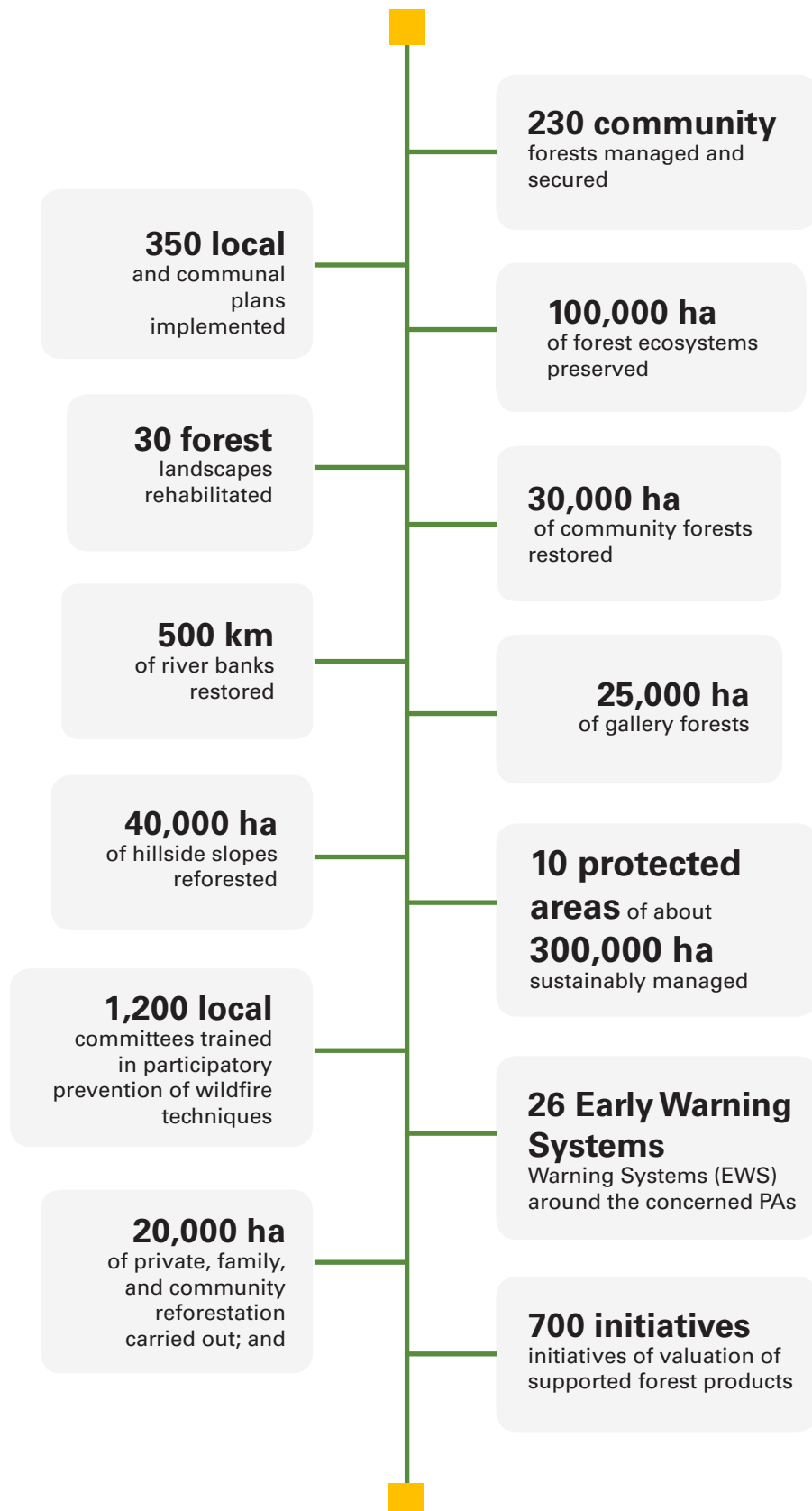


Restoration and reforestation of mine sites and other infrastructure road rights-of-way

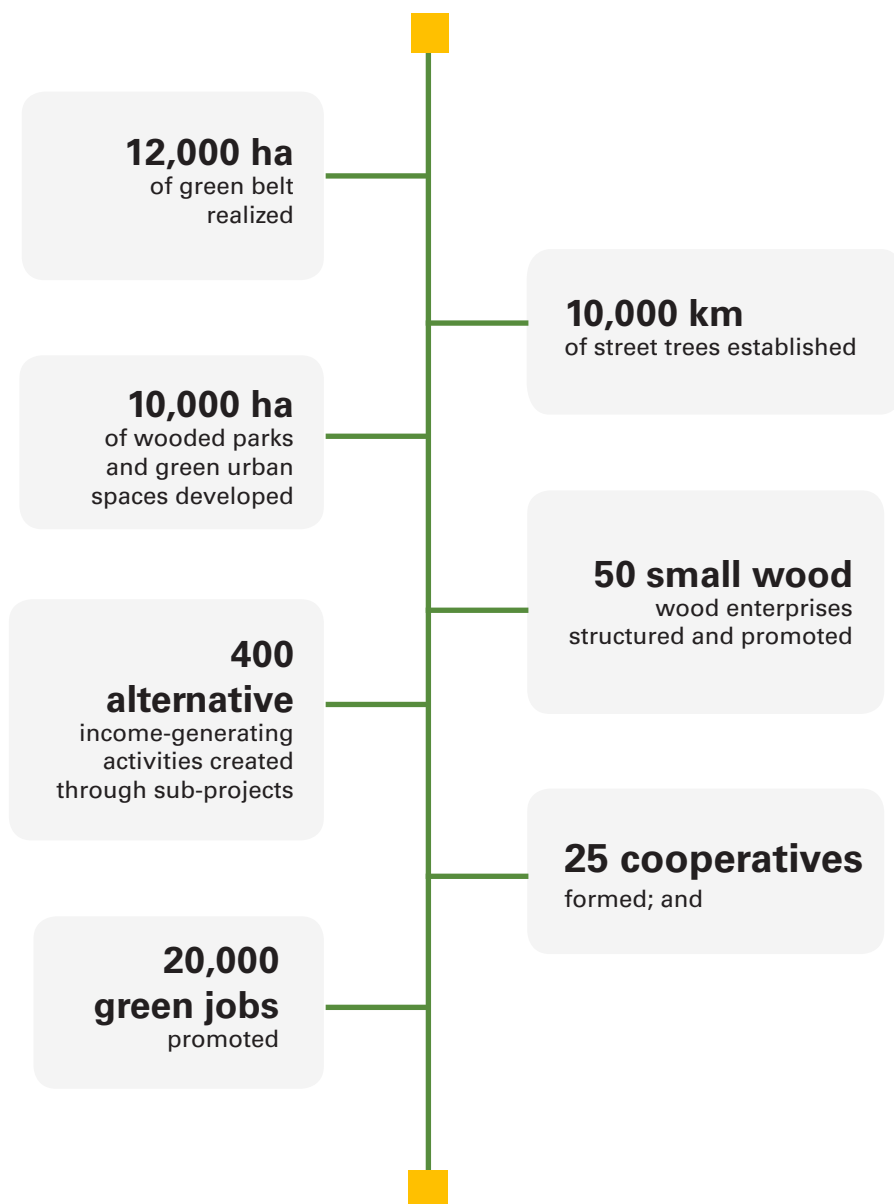
- Strengthening the legal framework for the management of mining sites, road rights-of-way, and other quarries
- Participatory restoration of exploited sites
- Compensatory reforestation of mining sites and rights-of-way
- Monitoring and controlling restoration activities

AMBITIONS IN FIGURES

The strategic options thus selected will enable the achievement of the following results:



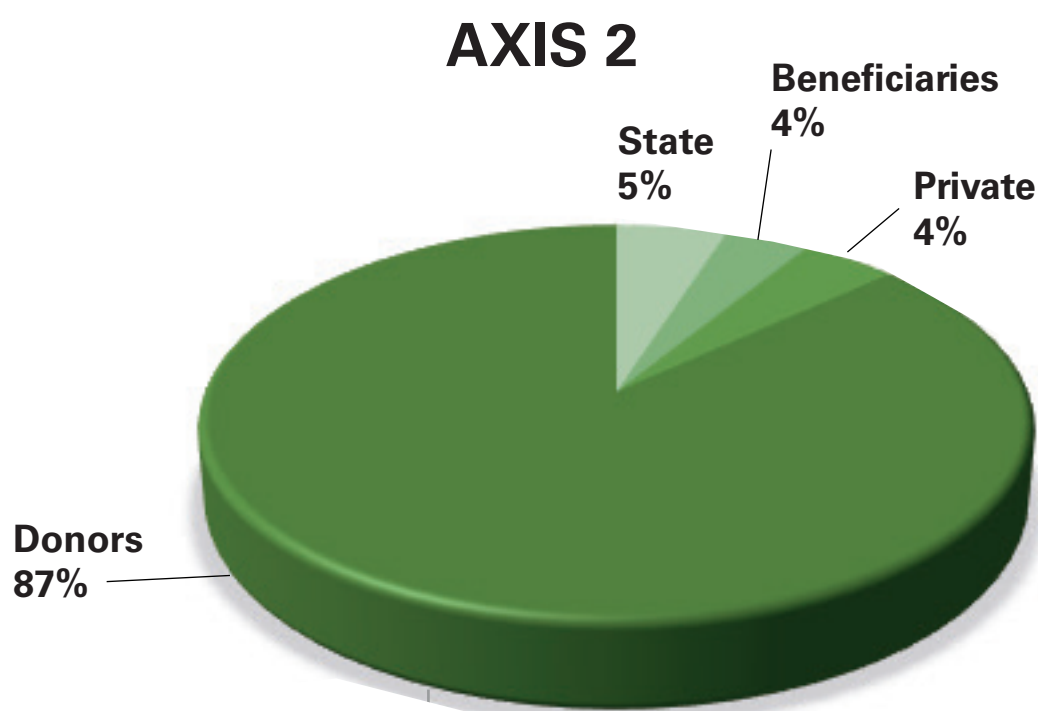
TARGET



BUDGET

A budget of 130.19 billion CFA francs has been earmarked for Axis 2 and is detailed as follows:

Strategic options (in order of priority)	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%
Preservation of existing forests and restoration of degraded landscapes	8 995	57 055	66 050	13,09
Protection and conservation of biodiversity and carbon stocks in protected areas	4 202,5	5 497,5	9 700	1,92
Incentives for private, community, and family reforestation	2 807,5	10 842,5	13 650	2,71
Establishment and strengthening of the system of prevention and participatory management of wildland fires	2 220	6 160	8 400	1,66
Support for sustainable forest management and the development of community management and income-sharing charters	2 780	12 670	15 450	3,06
Support for increasing carbon stocks in urban and peri-urban areas	2 200	8 800	11 000	2,18
Rehabilitation and reforestation of mine sites and other road infrastructure rights-of-way	890	3 320	4 210	0,83
Improved livelihoods and sources of income for rural communities engaged in sustainable forest management	982	6 328	7 310	1,45
Promotion of the valorization and transformation of forest resources	590	3 610	4 200	0,83
Total axis 2	15 551,25	114 638,8	130 190	25,80

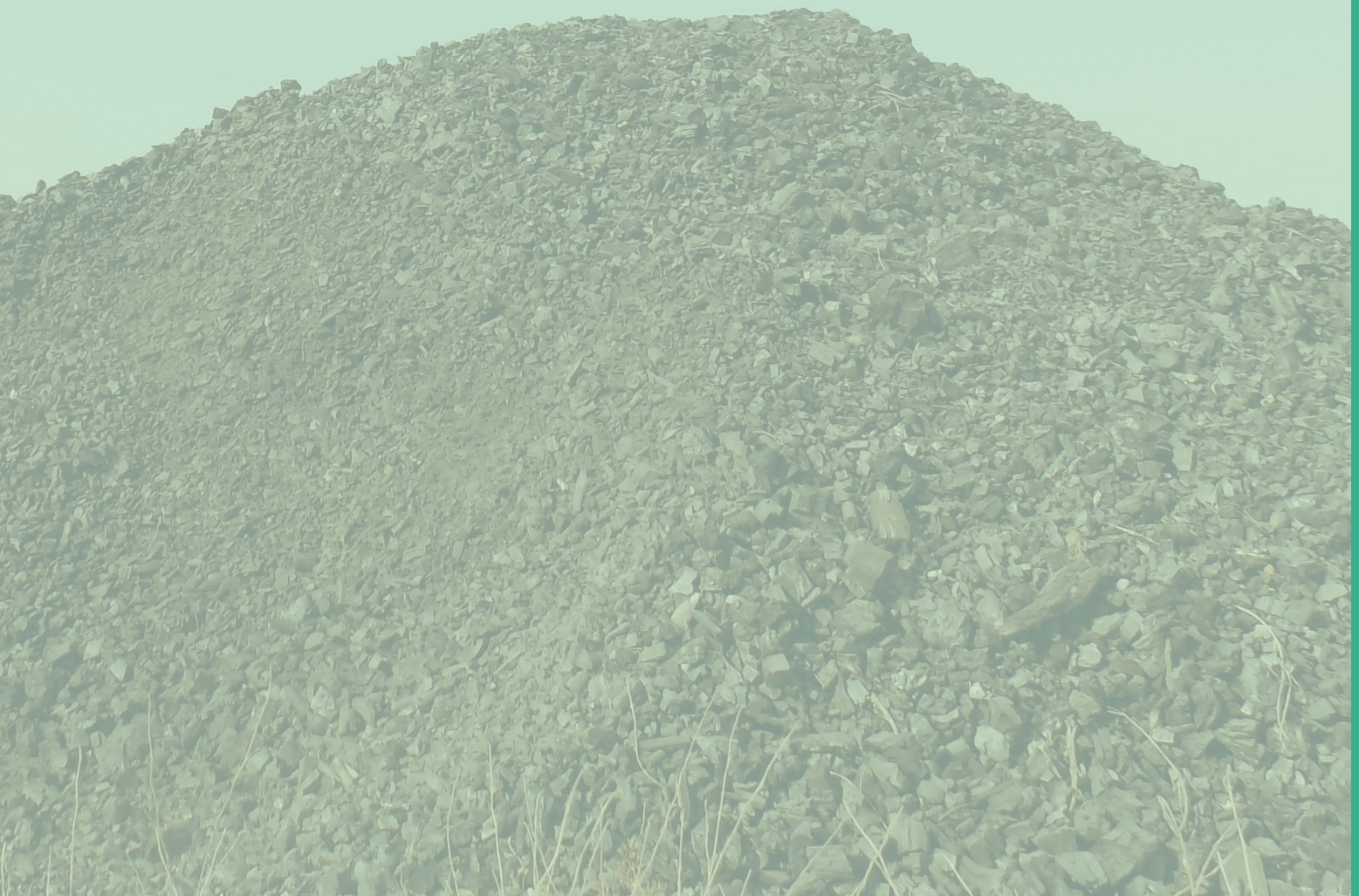




AXIS 3

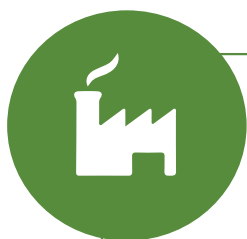
REDUCING THE PRESSURE ON WOOD ENERGY

Objective : Reduce deforestation and forest degradation resulting from wood energy consumption



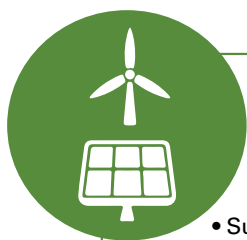
STRATEGIC OPTIONS / CONCRETE MEASURES

To reduce the deforestation and forest degradation that result from wood energy consumption, three major activities are included in the REDD+ strategy:



Ensuring sustainable supply and improving the efficiency of traditional energy conversion and combustion

- Extension of improved fuel-saving stoves, solar cookers, and dryers;
- Promoting wood energy reforestation initiatives;
- Structuring and professionalization of actors in the wood energy sector;
- Supporting the semi-industrial production of improved carbonization ; and cooking equipment (solar ovens and dryers, improved stoves, etc).



Developing and promoting modern renewable energies

- Supporting research and developing new and renewable energies;
- Supporting the production and spreading of wind and solar energy;
- Promoting and valuating biogas, extension of briquetting based on crop residues;
- Developing mini networks for rural electrification.

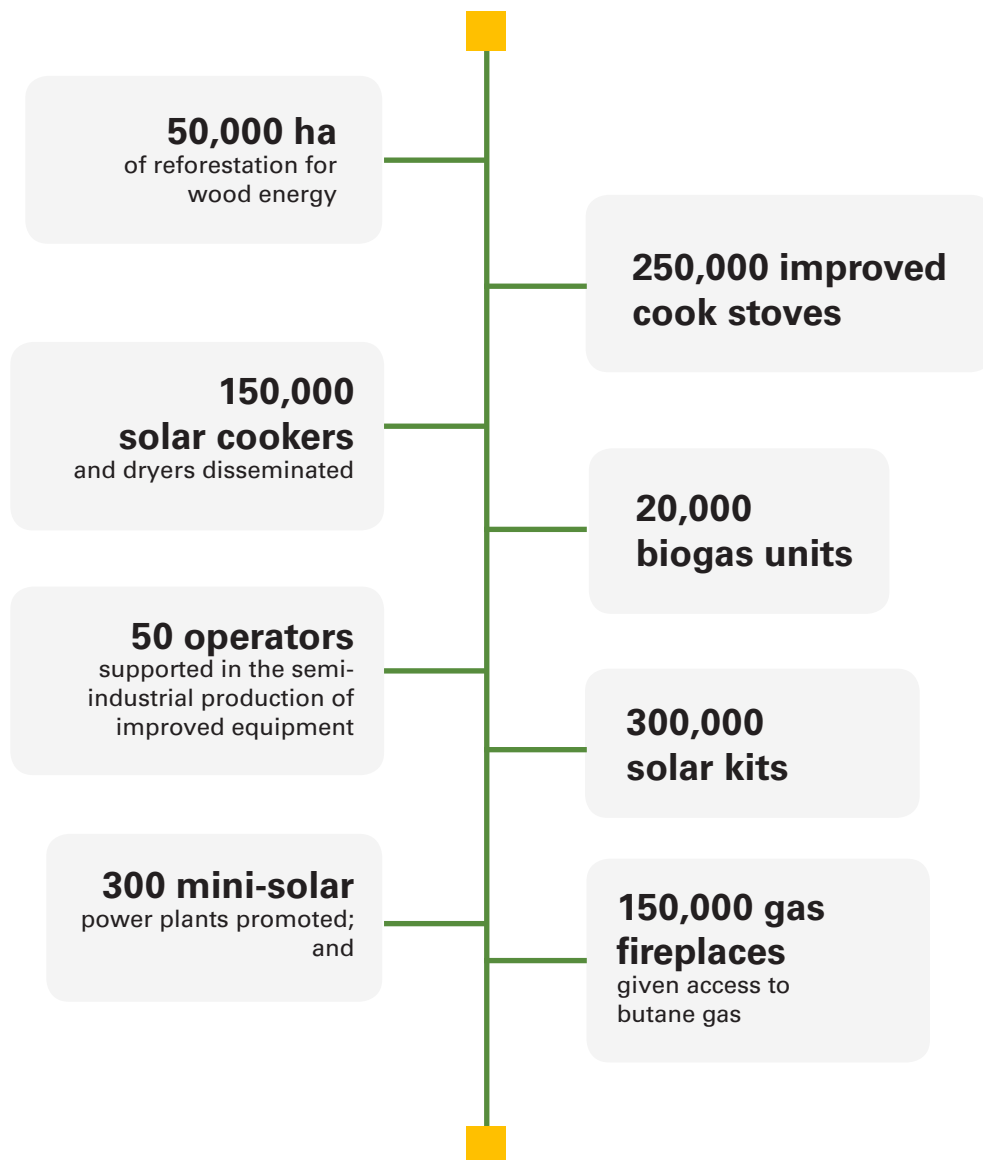


Promotion of alternative energies

- Building consumer capacities on the safe use of liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied natural gas;
- Supporting the access to gas and butane gas fireplaces.

AMBITIONS IN FIGURES

Concrete results pursued under Axis 3 implementation of the REDD+ strategy are :

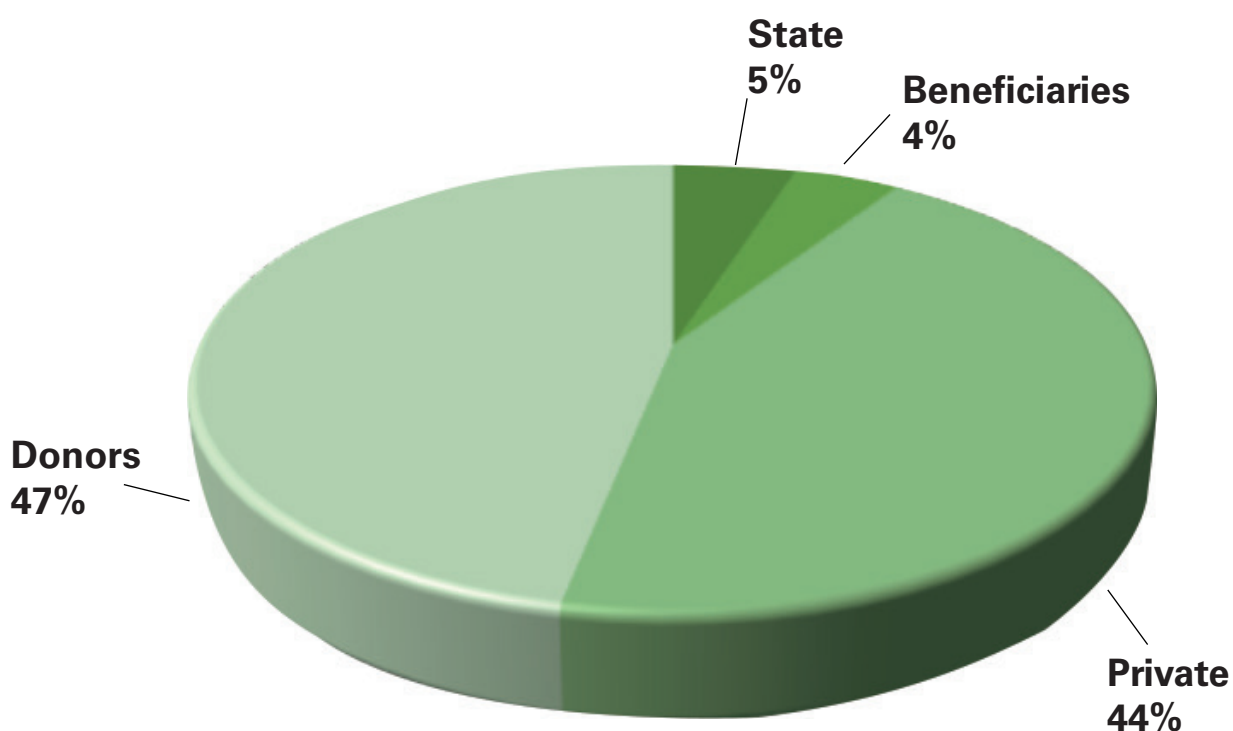


BUDGET

Reducing the pressure on wood energy requires 25.8% of the total budget.
The budget required to carry out the activities listed under this Axis includes:

Strategic options (in order of priority)	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%
Sustainable supply and improved efficiency of traditional energy conversion and combustion	5 878,75	35 746,25	41 625	5 878,75
Development and promotion of modern renewable energies	7 048	68 768	75 815	7 048
Promotion of alternative energies	2 625	10 125	12 750	2 625
Total axis 3	15 551,25	114 638,8	130 190	25,80

AXIS 3

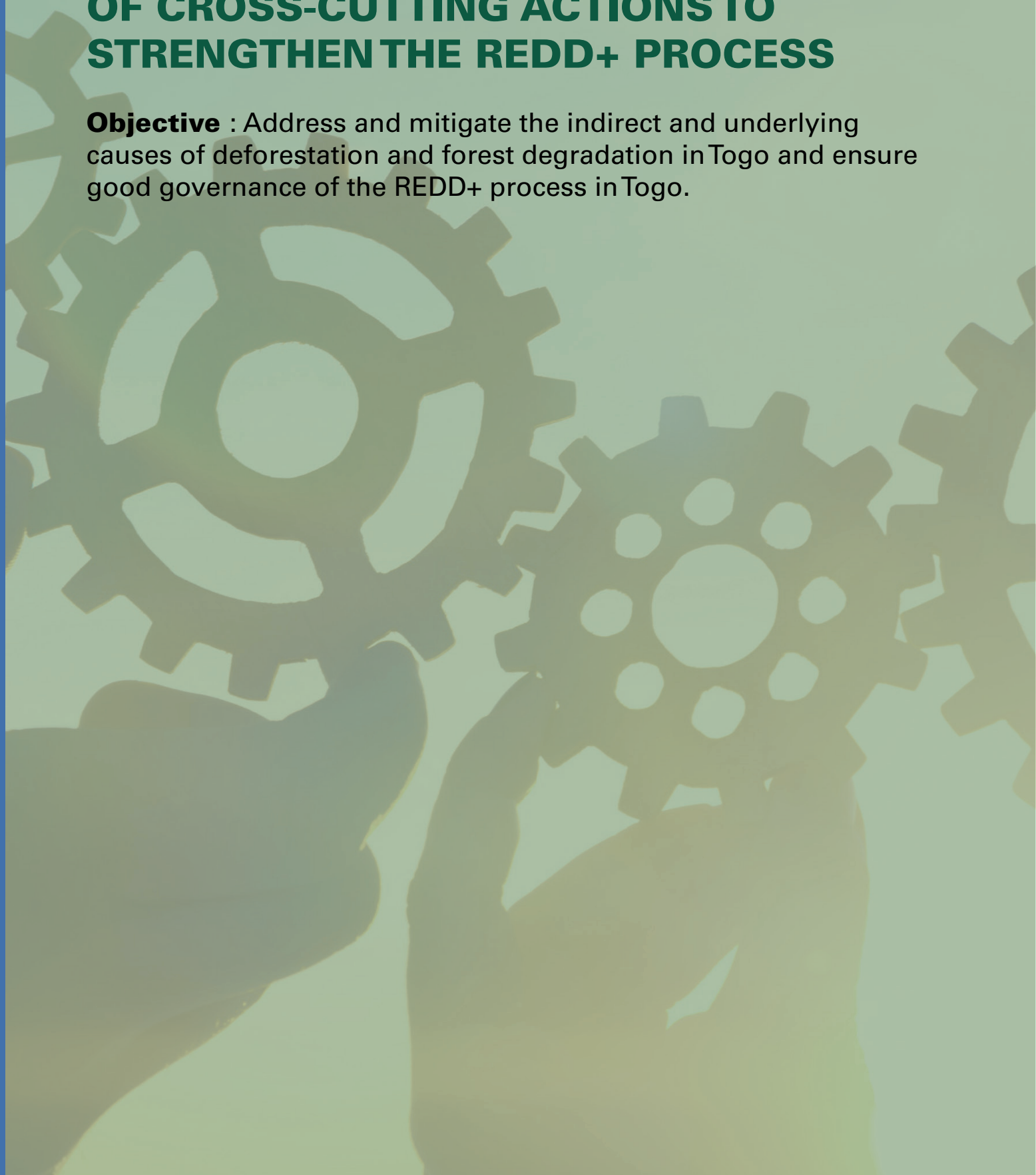




AXIS 4

SUPPORTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE REDD+ PROCESS

Objective : Address and mitigate the indirect and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo and ensure good governance of the REDD+ process in Togo.



STRATEGIC OPTIONS / CONCRETE MEASURES

As limiting the direct causes is not sufficient, the following eight activities are also required in order to address the underlying causes:



Implementing and using tools and mechanisms for improved land monitoring and land use planning

- Supporting the development and dissemination of the national land-use planning (SNAT) and regional land-use planning (SRAT)
- Capacity-building of state institutions in charge of managing geographic and socio-economic data
- Supporting the development and operationalization of a monitoring system for land use and occupation
- Preparing master plans for the development and urban planning (SDAU) of the communes



Promoting integrated and decentralized management of land use planning based on SDGs

- Integrating REDD+ in the investment code and supporting its implementation
- Supporting the implementation of legal texts on decentralized natural resource management
- Supporting the development of regional and local planning tools (PRD and PLD)
- Supporting the decentralized management of natural resources



Strengthening land tenure security

- Supporting broader land tenure security through information, education, and communication (IEC) about the land code;
- Supporting the drafting, adoption, and implementation of the land code implementing texts;
- Integrating national land registry monitoring into the REDD+ strategy MRV system;
- Developing land tenure security models for forest resources and supporting forest land registration.



Integration of REDD+ in planning documents and programs

- Supporting and/or strengthening the integration of REDD+ elements into the sectoral planning documents of key sectors interacting with REDD+;
- Strengthening sectoral thematic groups;
- Developing an accounting system for ecosystem services and benefits, and integration into national accounting system;
- Strengthening REDD+ mainstreaming in planning, programming, budgeting, and monitoring-evaluation mechanisms in all development sectors.



Improving information, education, communication, and environmental awareness

- Improving communication, information, and awareness on climate change and the REDD+ process;
- Strengthening consultation and participation frameworks;
- Raising awareness on family planning;
- Integrating climate change and sustainable management of natural resources, including forests into secondary school curricula.



Facilitating access to productive resources for women, youth, people with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups

- Strengthening participation in decision-making spheres and consultation/ participation frameworks in natural resource management;
- Enhancing employability in the field of sustainable management of natural resources;
- Supporting equitable access to productive resources and the various benefits of REDD+;
- Capacity-building on good practices in the exploitation and management of forest resources;



Strengthening institutional and research capacities

- Capacity-building of stakeholders on laws and regulations governing the forest and other REDD+ related sectors;
- Promoting entrepreneurship of women and other vulnerable groups through adapted financing mechanisms;
- Strengthening public-private partnerships for resource mobilization, partnership, and collaboration among different stakeholders;
- Developing appropriate technologies related to REDD+ strategic options.

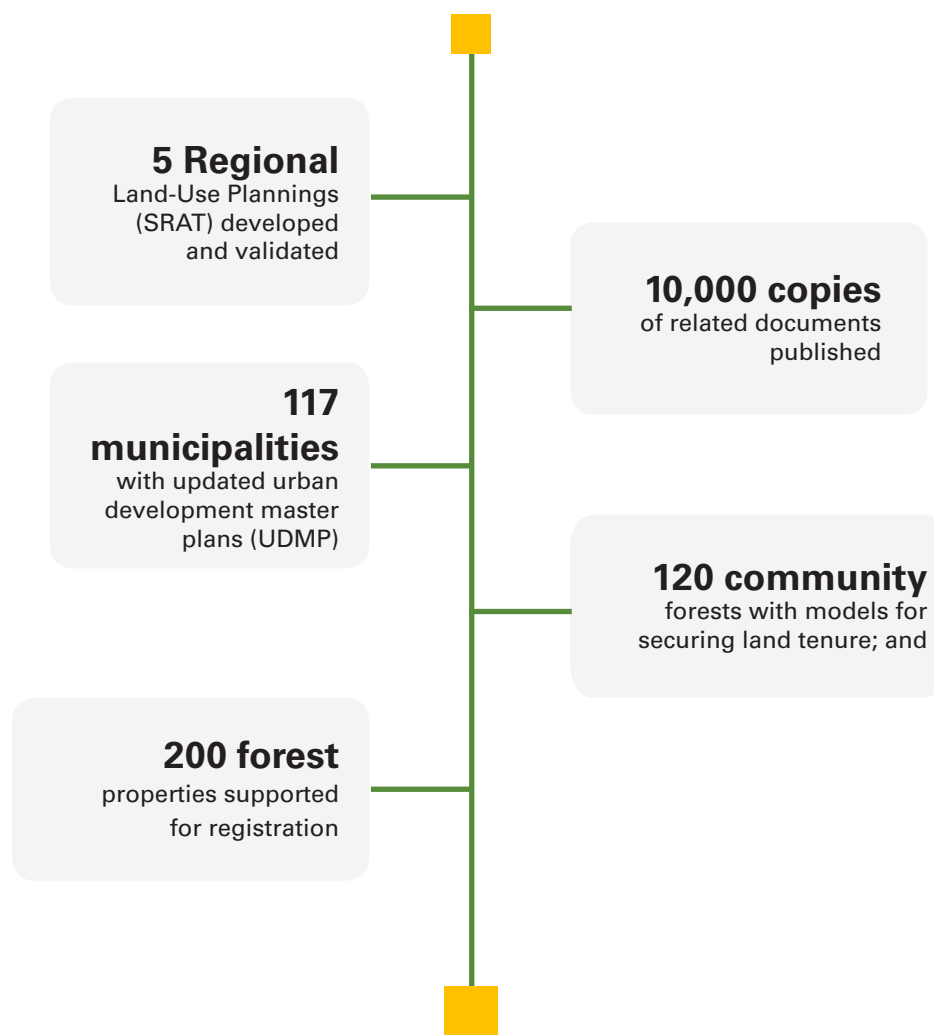


Legal reforms

- Revising and strengthening the legal framework regulating the forestry sector;
- Strengthening the legal framework governing private and local government forest estates;
- Supporting the development and operationalization of an appropriate legal framework for benefit-sharing arrangements in the context of REDD+ in Togo;
- Supporting the development and operationalization of an appropriate legal framework for a grievance mechanism in the context of REDD+ in Togo.

AMBITIONS IN FIGURES

The following results are pursued through the implementation of Axis 4 of the strategy:

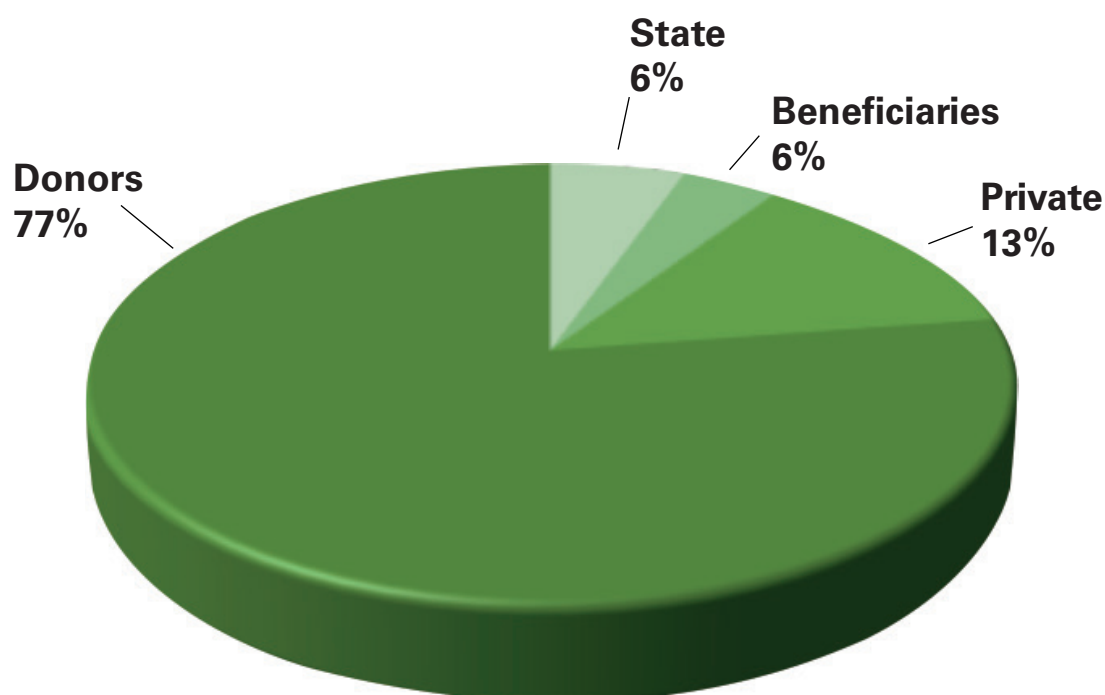


BUDGET

The execution of the eight activities listed under Axis 4 of the REDD+ strategy requires funding shown in the following table:

Strategy options (in order of priority)	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%
Strengthening land security	405	1 035	1 440	0,29
Legal reforms	902	678	1 580	0,31
Implementation and operationalization of tools and mechanisms for better observation and planning of the territory;	2 532,5	4 547,5	7 080	1,40
Promotion of integrated and decentralized management of land use planning based on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);	1 062,5	50 262,5	51 325	10,17
Integration of REDD+ into planning documents and programs	433,5	746,5	1 180	0,23
Strengthening access to productive resources for women, youth and other vulnerable groups	1605	3 595	5 200	1,03
Institutional and research capacity building	9 570	18 680	28 250	5,60
Information, education, communication and environmental awareness	457	923	1 380	0,27
Total axis 4	16066	79790	95 855	19,00

AXIS 4





FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

Objective: To ensure good coordination, management, and effective monitoring of forest resources and strategic options.

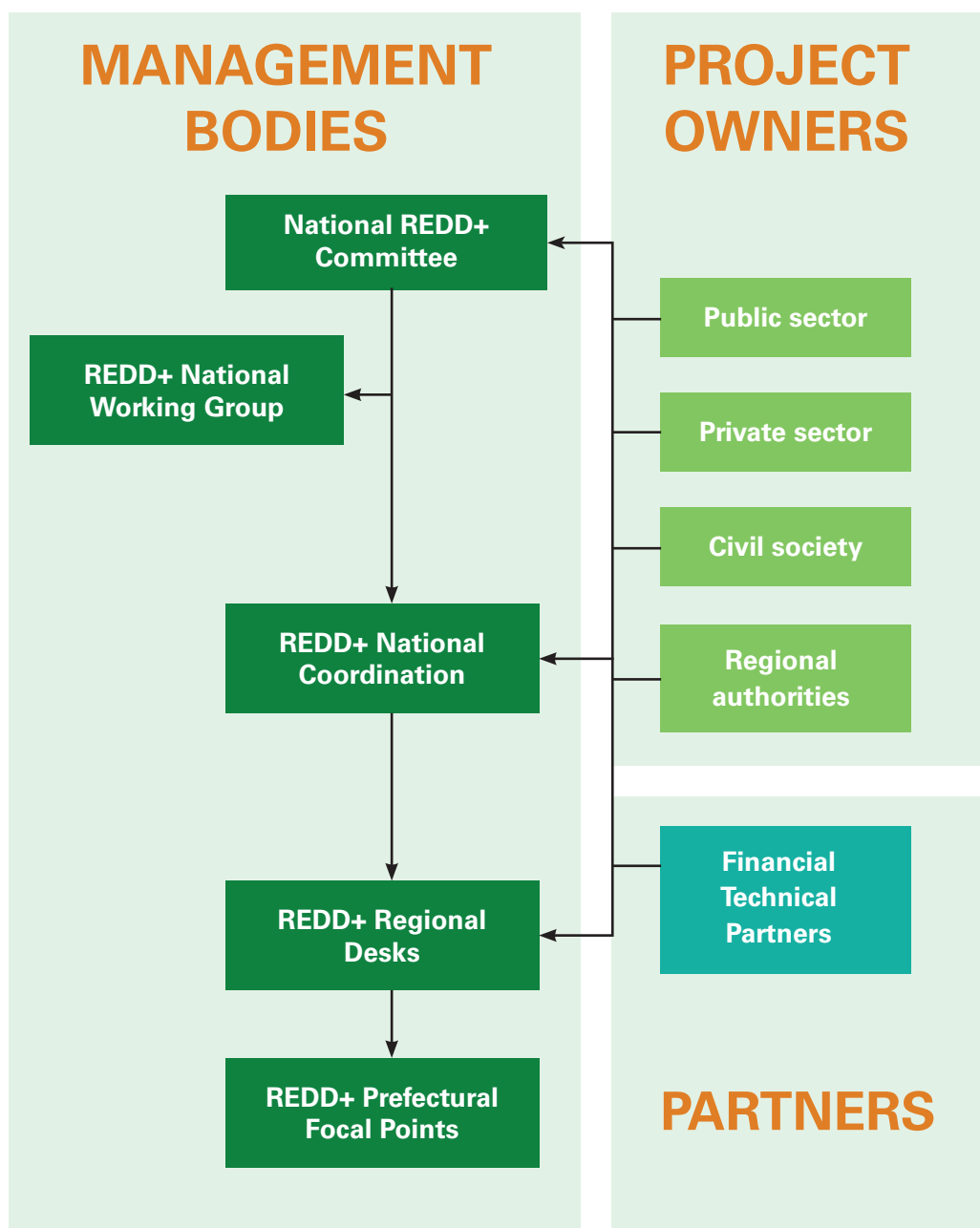


An intersectoral steering and coordination framework is put in place to ensure the implementation of the national REDD+ strategy. It includes an institutional framework, a monitoring-evaluation system, safeguard instruments, and carbon management support tools.

<i>Institutional Framework</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National REDD+ Committee• National REDD+ Working Group• National REDD+ Coordination
<i>Implementation monitoring system</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mechanism for monitoring-evaluation of REDD+ implementation• National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) for REDD+• Backup Information System
<i>Safeguard instruments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)• Pest Management Plan (PMP)• Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)• Process Framework (PF)
<i>Carbon management supporting tools</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Grievance Mechanism (GM)• Benefit Sharing Mechanism (BSM)

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: LINKS BETWEEN STAKEHOLDERS

The functional link between the different institutions is shown in the adjacent figure. It distinguishes the management bodies from the project owners and the technical and financial partners.



MANAGEMENT BODIES

Management bodies are found at the national level, and are supported at the decentralized level by regional REDD+ units and prefectural REDD+ focal points. Each of the bodies has a precise roadmap to follow.



REDD+ IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM

The activities carry out by these bodies will be monitored by three mechanisms created for this purpose:



SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS

The implementation of the strategy can lead to environmental and social impacts. To manage these possible impacts, two types of safeguard are provided :

ENVIRONMENTAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS	SOCIAL SAFEGUARD INSTRUMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)•The Pest Management Plan (PMP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The Policy Framework for Resettlement of Populations (CPR)•The Process Framework (PF)

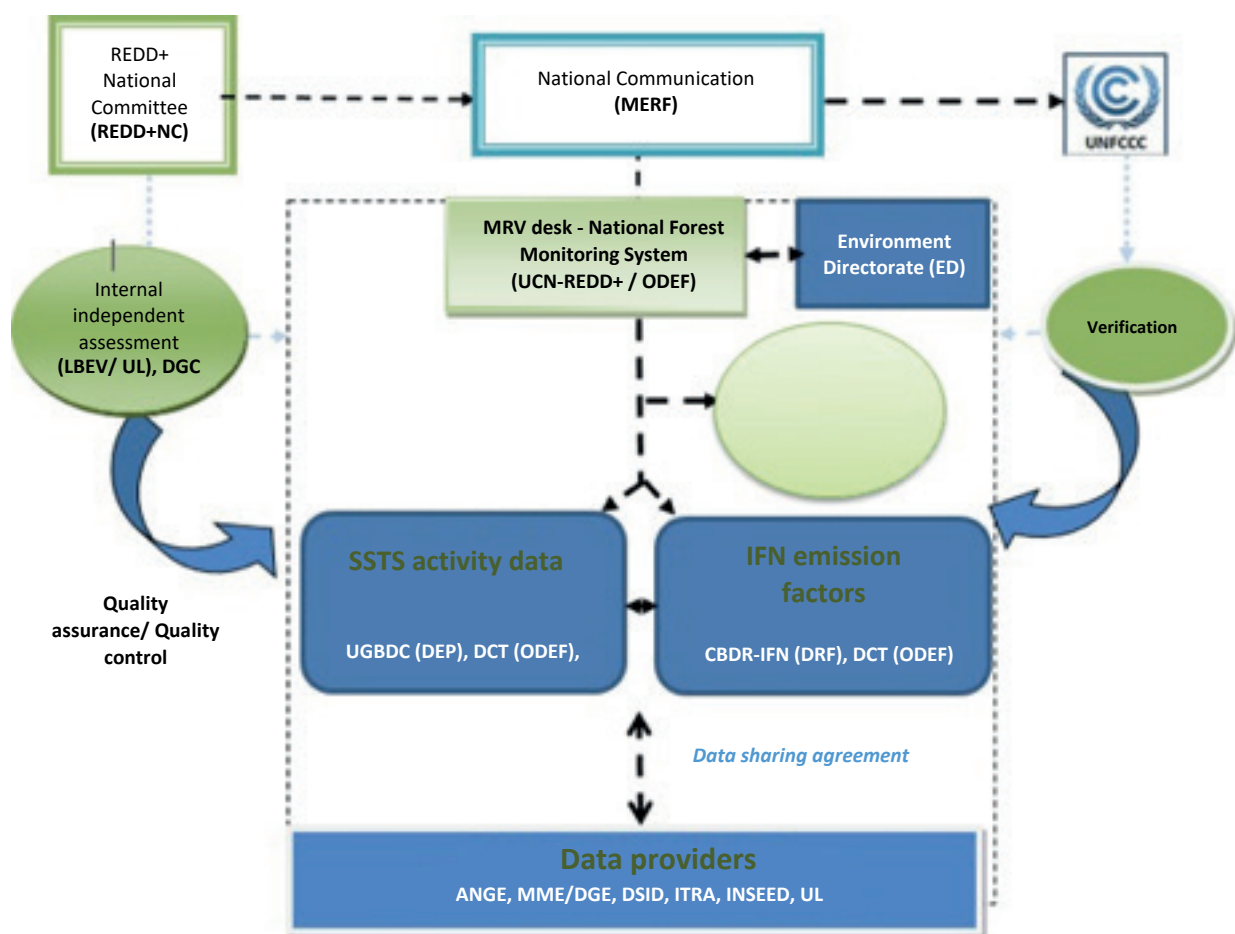
CARBON MANAGEMENT SUPPORT TOOLS

In support of the safeguard instruments, the management support tools below define the framework for benefit-sharing arrangements and conflict resolution.

COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT	BENEFIT-SHARING
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Grievance Mechanism (GM)→ Resolution of potential conflicts related to the implementation of REDD+ activities and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Benefit-Sharing Mechanism (BSM)→ Sharing the benefits generated from the implementation of REDD+ projects

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR MEASUREMENT, REPORTING AND VERIFICATION (MRV)

These monitoring systems will work in collaboration with the central management bodies for data collection and monitoring.



OBJECTIVES

The establishment of this framework, which brings together all the institutional actors, is the result of a desire to oversee strategy implementation. The following results are expected:

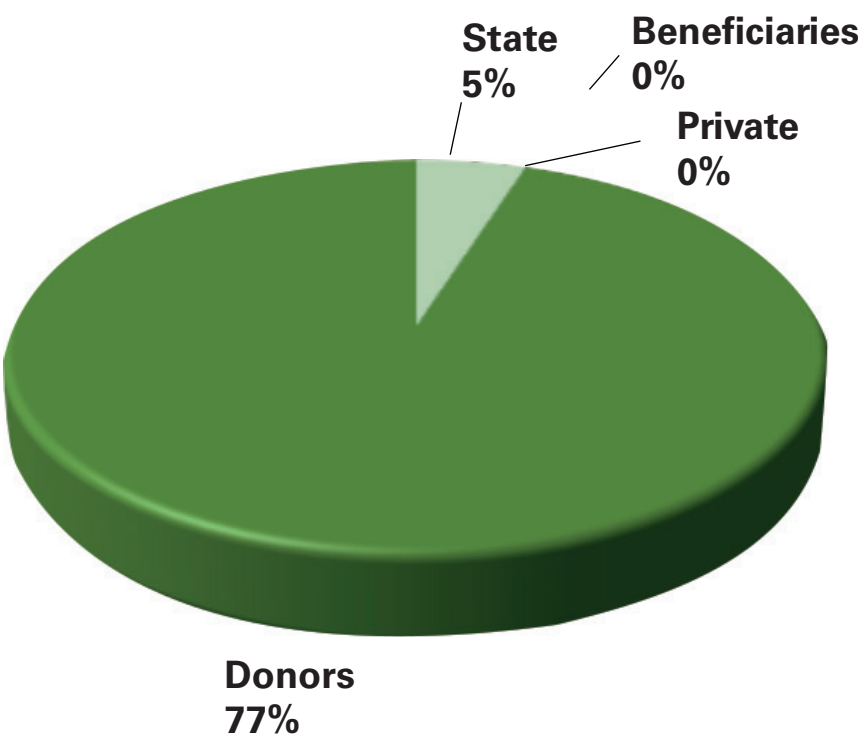
- The steering, implementation, and sectoral coordination frameworks for REDD+ strategy activities are operational and effective;
- The national forest monitoring system (NFMS) or the measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) system for REDD+ is established and operational; and
- Strategic options and activities implemented by all stakeholders are effectively monitored and evaluated.

BUDGET

Establishing the implementation framework and carrying out its activities requires 6.32% of the strategy’s budget. It is broken down as follows:

Strategic options (in order of priority)	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%
Framework for steering, implementation and intersectoral coordination	3 360	9 840	13 200	2,62
National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for REDD	4750	10250	15000	2,97
Monitoring and evaluation of strategic options and actions	925	2775	3700	0,73
Total Implementation Framework	9 035	22 865	31 900	6,32

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK





ACTION PLAN IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET

BUDGET (CFAF)

The implementation of the national REDD+ strategy will mobilize \$859.3 million (CFA francs 504.515 billion). To finance this budget, 5.1% of the budget will be funded by the State, 6.5% by the beneficiaries, 16.5% by the private sector and 71.9% by donors.

Strategic options	Estimated cost				Sources of financing			
	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%	State (RI)	Beneficiaries	Private	Donnors
Axis 1: Promotion of efficient agriculture with low negative impact on the forest	28 300	78 300	106 600	21,1	5 330	18 161,5	7 345	75 764
Axis 2: Sustainable forest management and increase in forest assets	25 667	114 283	139 970	27,7	6 999	5 346	6 080	121 545,5
Axis 3. Reducing pressure on wood energy	15 551,25	114 638,75	130 190	25,8	6 509,5	5 508,75	57 155	61 017
Axis 4. Support for the implementation of cross-cutting actions to strengthen the REDD process	16 065,5	79 789,5	95 855	19,0	5 212,5	3 805	12 660	74 177,5
Implementation Framework	9 035	22 865	31 900	6,3	1 595	0	0	30 305
TOTAL	94 619	409 876	504 515	100,0	25 646	32 821	83 240	362 808
	18,8%	81,2%	100,0%		5,1%	6,5%	16,5%	71,9%

BUDGET (USD (OCT 2019 RATE: 592 FCFA/ 1 USD))

Strategic Options	Estimated Cost				Sources of Funds			
	2020-2022	2023-2029	Total	%	State (RI)	Beneficiaries	Private	Donnors
Axis 1: Promotion of efficient agriculture with low negative impact on the forest	48,2	133,4	181,6	21,1%	9,1	30,9	12,5	129,0
Axis 2: Sustainable forest management and growth of the forest heritage	43,7	194,7	238,4	27,7%	11,9	9,1	10,4	207,0
Axis 3. Reducing pressure on wood energy	26,5	195,3	221,8	25,8%	11,1	9,4	97,4	103,9
Axis 4. Support for the implementation of transversal actions to strengthen the REDD process	27,4	135,9	163,3	19,0%	8,9	6,5	21,6	126,3
Implementation Framework	15,4	38,9	54,3	6,3%	2,7	0,0	0,0	51,6
TOTAL	161,2	698,1	859,3	100,0%	43,7	55,9	141,8	618,0
	18,8%	81,2%	100,0%	-	5,1%	6,5%	16,5%	71,9%

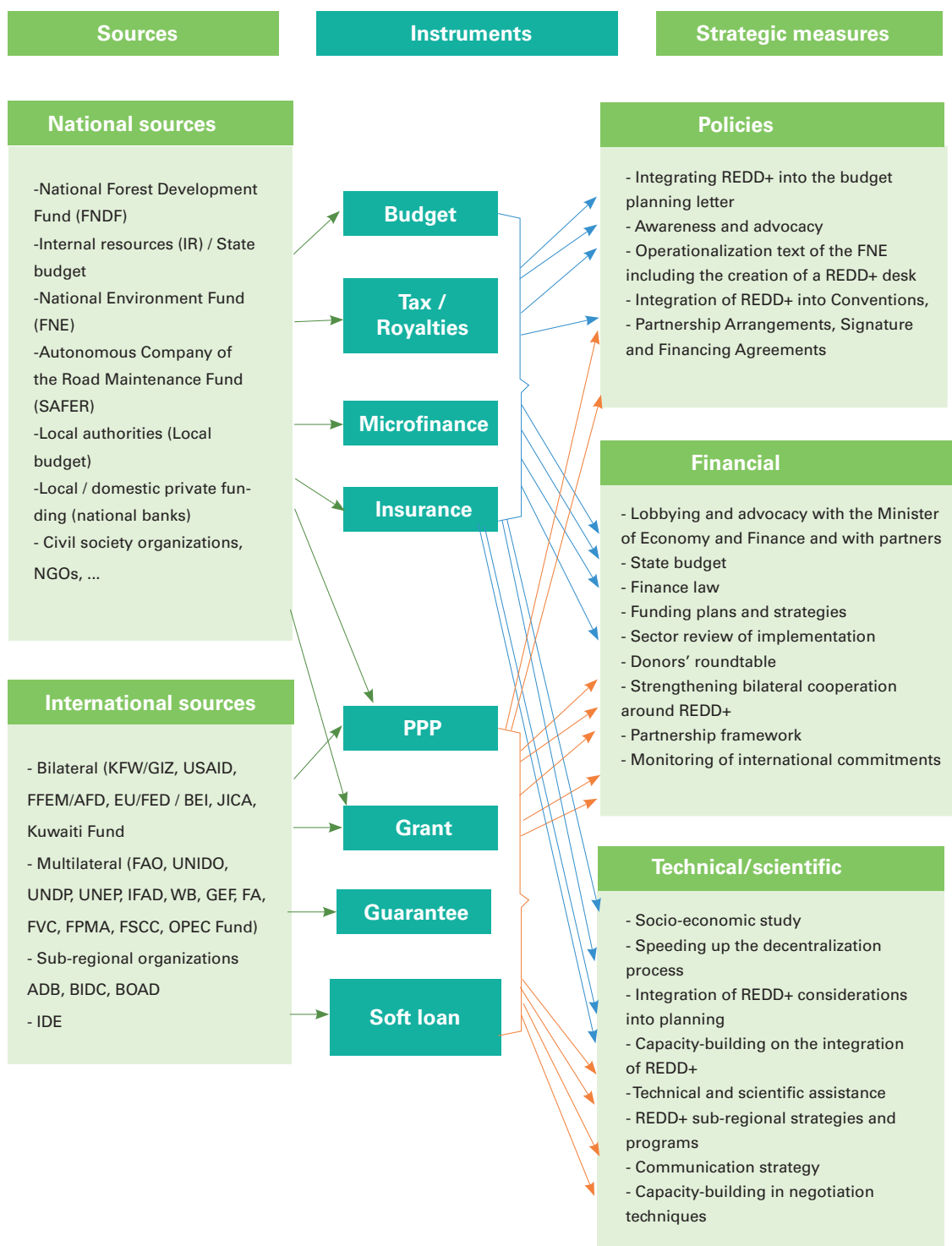
SOURCES OF FUNDING

To finance this budget, several avenues are being explored. The most relevant are shown in the following table:

Source of funding	Examples	Advantages	Disadvantages
Public	Public development aid, State budget (including contributions from FNE, (Autonomous company for road maintenance funding (SAFER)...))	Flexible, non-economic logic	Limited, lack of predictability, conditionalities
Market-linked	Payments for ecosystem services, compensation measures, royalties...	Flexible, non-economic logic, high potential	Lack of ambitious regulations
Market-based	California market, Australian market, voluntary market...	High potential for the regulated market, pioneer for voluntary carbon markets	Lack of ambitious regulation, short-term actions, volatility
Private off-market	Agro-forestry, ecotourism	High potential	The business environment in Togo, limited opportunities

CONCEPTUAL DIAGRAM OF THE REDD+ FINANCING MECHANISM IN TOGO

The diagram below shows the sources of funding, the available instruments, and the strategic measures for which the financing is needed.



CONCLUSION

Togo's national REDD+ strategy is aligned with national priorities including the National Development Plan (NDP) and is in compliance with international commitments defined by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). It engages the entire country in a transformational approach through an integrated approach that combines economic development, social welfare, and natural resource conservation.

Its implementation will enable the direct achievement of SDGs 13 and 15 and will also contribute to other SDGs that address poverty reduction, health, welfare, hunger, and institutional strengthening.





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