

FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – [TOGO]



Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

11 November 2022

Presentation outline

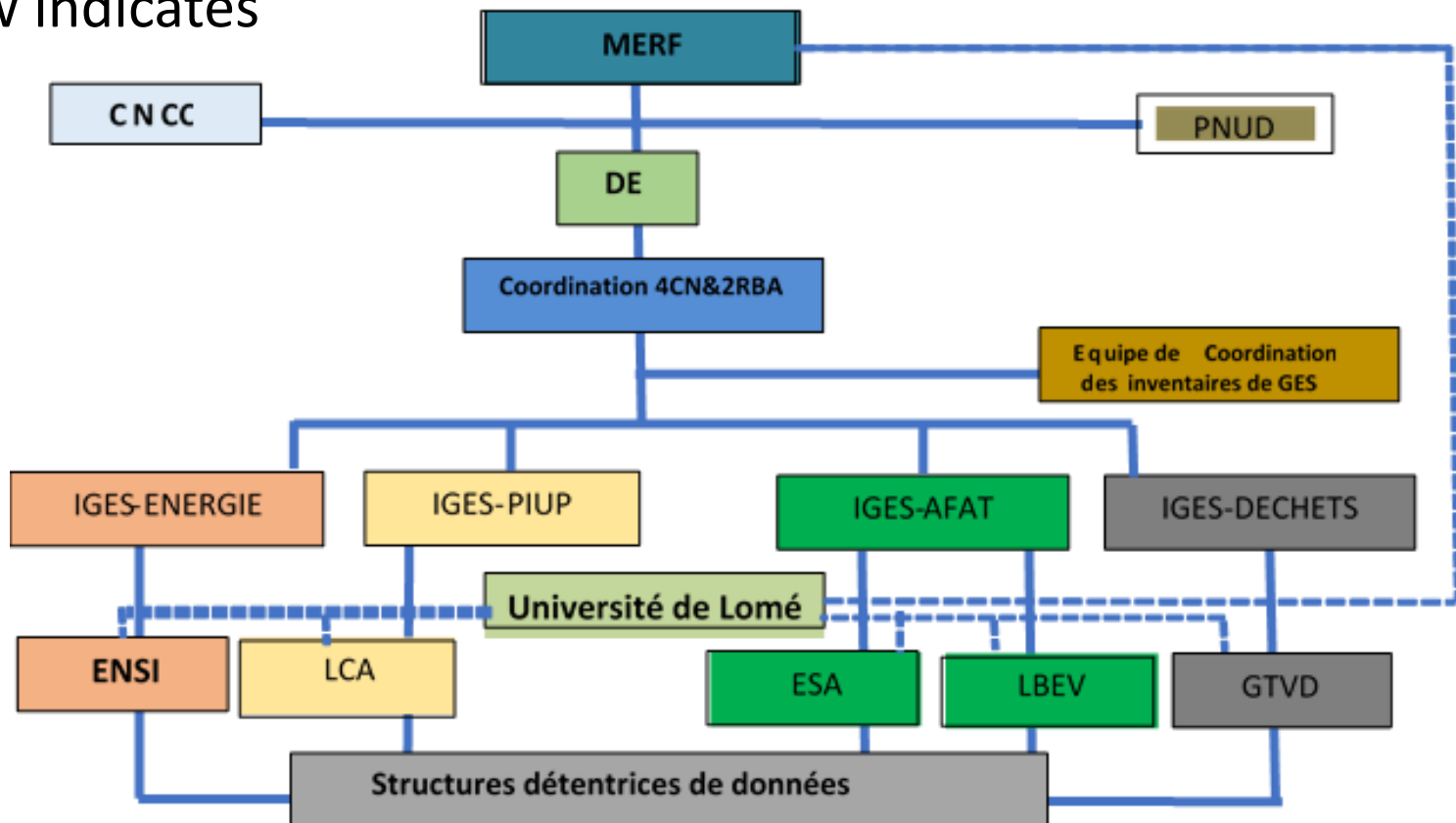
- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received
- ❖ ETF transition and implementation

National context

- The institutional mechanism of the BUR1, remains relevant within the framework of the 4NC and BUR2, based on the experiences gained and lessons learned in terms of good practices to improve the current process.
- The different articulations of the institutional framework proposed for this purpose are
- The Directorate of Environment, Coordinator of the activities of preparation of the NC and BUR on Climate Change;
- The Coordination of GHG inventories, consisting of a group of consultants who supervise the work of the sectoral teams;
- The sectoral teams, under the coordination of the university research structures in charge of compiling the national GHG inventories.

National context

- ❑ This institutionalization enhances quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) for a better consideration of the MRV system in order to establish a coherent record-keeping system.
- ❑ The institutional framework defines the responsibilities of the national institutions and bodies involved, As the figure below indicates



National context

- ❑ The submission of the BUR2 to the UNFCCC Secretariat opens the way for the International Analysis and Consultation (IAC) process.
- ❑ This international analysis and consultation is an exercise that brought together national experts and executives of the national project management who were involved in the development of the 2RBA document.
- ❑ This meeting allowed the experts involved in the realization of the different studies, namely: greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, GHG mitigation measures, and cross-cutting issues, including MRV, to confirm or invalidate the proposed answers to the questions sent by the technical experts of the Convention.
- ❑ This process is completed with the identification of capacity-building needs for the improvement of the next reports, in particular, to ensure the transition to the biennial transparency report

GHG inventory

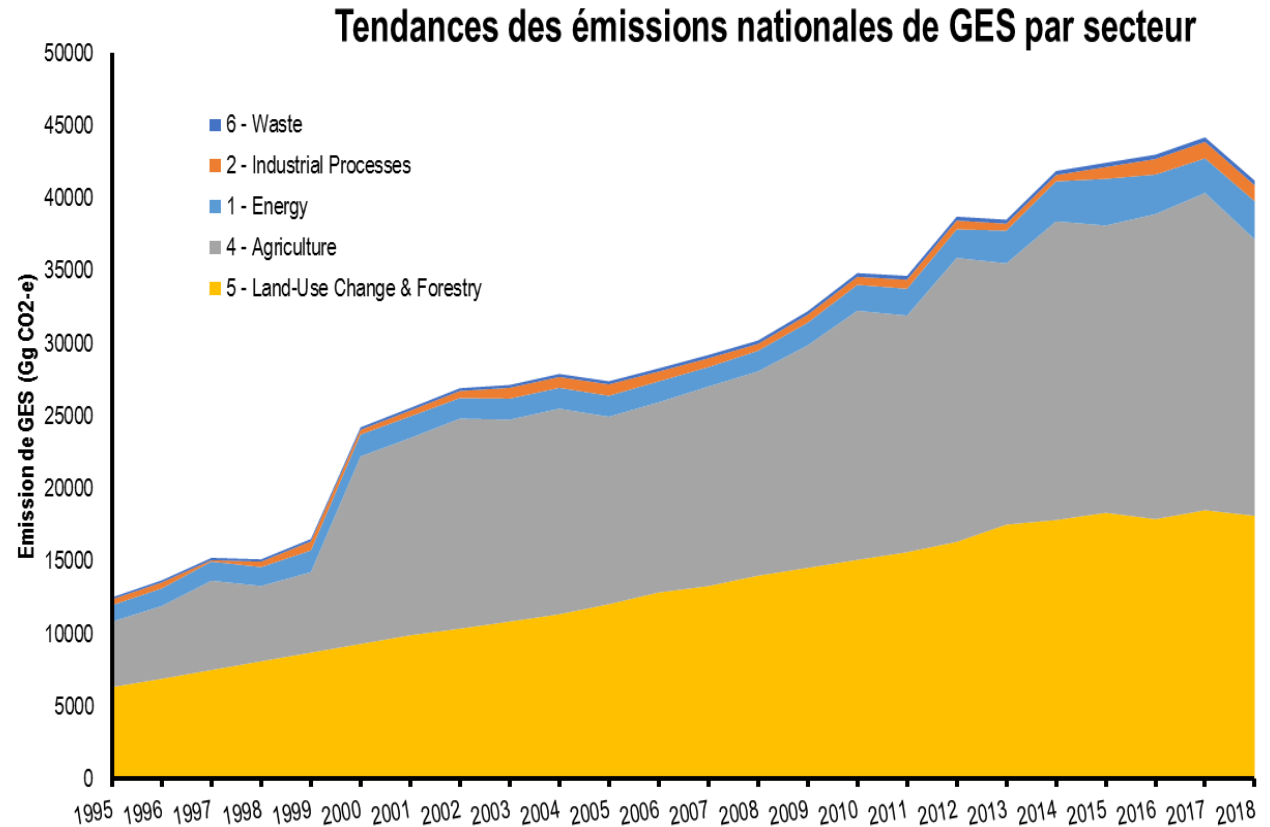
■ TRENDS IN GHG EMISSIONS FROM 1995 TO 2018

Emissions (Gg CO₂-e):

■ 1995 à 12 314,09

■ 2018 à 40 990,59

► Rate 3,32



Gg CO₂ equivalent (CO₂-e) for direct gases (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O) and fluorinated substitutes (HFCs) of ozone depleting substances (ODS). Total GHG emissions in 1995 (12314.09 Gg CO₂-e) show a continuous growth over the time series that is 3.32 times higher than those in 2018 (40990.59 Gg CO₂-e) for all sectors.

GHG inventory

Some improvements planned

Report on data collection and pre-processing, including any difficulties encountered in using the data

Formulate specific recommendations for the different structures holding data (propose formats, level of data disaggregation, and archiving system)

Include future emissions even from confidential sources;

Strengthen the capacity of national experts to improve estimates in relation to the country's circumstances

Mobilize resources for periodic sectoral inventories

Formalize the partnership with the structures holding the data (municipality, technical landfill, industries...)

Mitigation

Main mitigation strategies

- ❑ The different measures and options used to achieve the mitigation scenarios are contained in the various sectoral planning documents, the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022) and the government roadmap (2020-2025).

Mitigation Measure 1: Electrification strategy by introducing renewable energy

Statut	Institution chargée de la mise en œuvre	Durée	Secteur et sous-secteur	Rayon d'action	Objectifs quantitatifs	GES concernés
En cours	Ministère Développement à la Base, CEET, Ministère chargé de l'Énergie	2020-2030	Secteur Énergie Sous-secteur Approvisionnement en Énergie, Sous-secteur résidentiel	National	Reduction de 320,3Gg CO ₂ -e soit 2,5 % de GES en 2030	CO ₂

Mitigation Measure 2: Improvement and promotion of public transport in Lomé

Statut	Institution chargée de la mise en œuvre	Durée	Secteur et sous-secteur	Rayon d'action [national, régional, ville]	Objectif quantitatif	GES concernés
Idée	Ministère des Transports Routiers Aérien et Ferroviaire	2020-2030	Secteur Énergie Sous-secteur transport	Lomé (La capitale)	Non estimé	CO ₂ , NO ₂ , SO ₂

Mitigation Measure 3: Rational use of wood energy

Statut	Institution chargée de la mise en œuvre	Durée	Secteur et sous-secteur	Rayon d'action	Objectifs quantitatifs	GES concernés
En cours	Ministère chargé de l'Énergie	2020-2030	Secteur Énergie Sous-secteur Résidentiel	National	202,6 Gg CO ₂ -e soit une réduction de 1,6 %	CO ₂

Mitigation

Mitigation Measure 4: Reforestation and Forest Landscape Restoration

Statut	Institution chargée de la mise en œuvre	Durée	Secteur et sous-secteur	Rayon d'action	Objectifs quantitatifs	GES concernés
En cours	MERF	2020-2029	Foresterie	National	Absorption de 12644,36 Gg CO ₂ -e	CO ₂

Mitigation Measure 5: Support for Forest Conservation and Restoration

Statut	Institution chargée de la mise en œuvre	Durée	Secteur et sous-secteur	Rayon d'action	Objectif Quantitatif	GES concernés
Idée	MERF, PNUD, Banque Mondiale, Fonds pour l'Environnement Mondial, OIBT	2020-2030	Foresterie, sous-secteur de tourisme et de l'artisanat	National	Absorption de 0,884 Gg CO ₂ -e	CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O

Points for improvement:

- Strengthen capacities on methodologies for estimating non-GHG effects;
- Strengthen the synergy of actions between the structures in order to have information on project ideas or projects in progress;
- Weak technical capacity to formulate assumptions for GHG mitigation scenarios;

Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)
(see Chapter 5 of BUR2)

1- Assistance needed

The capacity building and technology transfer needs identified for the period 2020-2030 are shown in Table 36. The technology transfer needs to cover the energy, agriculture, water resources, transport, forestry, and human settlements sectors. These needs are estimated at US\$ 2,410 million.

2- Financial assistance received

The aid received for the various activities carried out to date has come mainly from technical and financial partners such as UNDP/UNEP, the WB, the GEF and bilateral aid (Tables 37 and 38). From these tables, it appears that Togo has received specifically to fight against climate change 383.49 million US dollars for all activities and projects carried out in the country since 2005. As for promised aid, it is estimated at US\$1488.26 million.

3- Technology and capacity-building support received

In terms of technology transfer and capacity building, Togo has received several supports allowing it to increase its capacity to implement technologies, to monitor emissions, to calculate emission reductions resulting from mitigation and adaptation policies and measures.

The gaps :

- ❑ A lack of a system for centralizing financial data that takes into account the support efforts of the TFPs;
- ❑ Weak collaboration between the structures producing/holding financial data on the fight against climate change with the Ministry of the Environment;
- ❑ Inappropriate format for storing and archiving data at the data-holding structures

ETF transition and implementation

- ❑ Togo has just submitted its 4NC, in support of its 2BUR which was submitted in December 2021, and intends to meet the 2024 deadline to prepare its first biennial transparency report. In parallel, a national CBIT project funded by the GEF is being implemented by the Ministry of Environment to operationalize the national MRV system.
- ❑ To this end, a series of activities are being carried out to strengthen institutional arrangements and technical capacity to ensure transparency.
- ❑ While tangible improvements are expected in the near future for the BTR, the current lack of sustainable arrangements, data, and technical capacity of national staff on the basic concepts of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) may severely hamper the country's ability to provide quality national greenhouse gas inventories and the national inventory report, an essential component of the BTR.

ETF transition and implementation

- ❑ Togo's MRV system has an insufficiently formalized (legal) structure, as it is only by order of the Minister of the Environment that sectoral focal points are designated and the decree establishing the national environmental information management system.
- ❑ The current preparation of the GHG inventories is carried out by the University of Lomé on the basis of an agreement whose duration is limited to a single cycle of IGES, which needs to be reviewed for sustainability;
- ❑ The difficulty for university compilers to access certain activity data from national sources due to weak arrangements with data providers;
- ❑ The preparation of the first BTR will require significant capacity building and arrangements in order to deliver it on time.

Written questions and answers exchanged through FSV Portal – Optional

- The country received nine (09) questions from three (03) countries namely:
 - 3 questions from the USA,
 - 3 questions from New Zealand;
 - 3 questions from the EU;
- All these questions concerned GHG inventories, mitigation measures, institutional arrangements for MRV, gaps, constraints, and capacity-building needs,
- To all these questions, elements of answers have been brought for clarification,
- But, if there are other concerns, we remain available,

Thank you.