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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-seventh session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Togo

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of the mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹
2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³
3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the thirteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 57 on 11–12 November 2022 in Sharm el-Sheikh for the following 11 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 24 August 2022:

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

Andorra, Armenia, Ghana, Jordan, Liberia, Morocco, North Macedonia, Paraguay, Togo, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Juan Carlos Monterrey Gomez, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Togo received 10 written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, New Zealand, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and addressed them in the course of its presentation. This FSV record for Togo summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its second BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the second round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 11 November 2022 Togo made a brief presentation on its second BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Togo was represented by Katari Foli Bazi, Minister of Environment and Forest Resources of Togo.

8. Togo presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, and support needed and received.

9. Togo also presented its nationally determined contribution target under the Paris Agreement, updated in 2021, which is to reduce GHG emissions for all sectors by 50.6 per cent (20.5 per cent unconditional and 30.1 per cent conditional) by 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario.

10. Togo highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 40,990.59 Gg CO₂ eq and they increased between 1995 and 2018 by 253.1 per cent without emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry and by 243.6 per cent with emissions and removals from land use, land-use change and forestry, owing mainly to the forestry sector. The Party explained that this significant increase in emissions is attributable to the combined impacts of widespread deforestation and forest degradation since the 1990s. Togo presented its planned improvements to the GHG inventory, including formalizing partnerships with legal entities that have the data required to prepare GHG inventories and mobilizing resources for conducting periodic sectoral inventories.

11. Togo presented key policies and measures for achieving its nationally determined contribution target, including the strategy of electrification through the introduction of renewable energy sources (expected to reduce emissions by 320.3 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030 compared with the level of emissions under the ‘business as usual’ scenario), promoting the use of public transport in Lomé, promoting rational use of wood energy (with estimated emission reductions of 202.6 Gg CO₂ eq by 2030). With regard to the forestry sector, Togo’s efforts on reforestation and restoration of forest landscapes have been ongoing since 2020 and are envisaged to result in an aggregated emission removal for 2020–2029 of 12,644.36 Gg CO₂ eq.

12. Furthermore, Togo provided information on support received and needed. Togo received capacity-building, financial and technical support from a number of international organizations, including the Global Environment Facility, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Bank. The Party indicated that since 2005 it has received USD 383.5 million for all climate-related activities and projects carried out in the country. It reported additional financial needs of USD 2.4 billion to implement its climate change actions over 2020–2030.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.2/TGO.

13. Togo presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives include a national Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency project funded by the Global Environment Facility to operationalize its national MRV system. This project is currently being implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources. Togo intends to meet the 2024 deadline for the submission of its first biennial transparency report, despite facing several challenges such as the current lack of sustainable arrangements for reporting, data and technical capacity among national staff with respect to understanding the basic concepts of the ETF, hampering the Party's ability to provide quality national GHG inventories and NIRs.

14. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Togo on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Dominican Republic, European Union, Germany, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Viet Nam.

15. Questions on the GHG inventory related to challenges in compiling the GHG inventory; and the reasons for submitting the NIR as a stand-alone document.

16. In response, Togo explained that to improve the preparation of its national GHG inventory, it has strengthened collaboration with the key national institutions and data providers, such as the Directorate General of Energy and the University of Lomé, which is also in charge of preparing the GHG inventory, and appointed sectoral focal points for the collection of activity data. Togo also explained that the preparation of the NIR as a stand-alone document allowed the country to put in place stronger institutional arrangements for data collection and implementation of quality control, all of which allowed Togo to submit a more complete national GHG inventory.

17. Questions on the mitigation actions and their effect related to the national reforestation plan; and Togo's aim to reforest 30 per cent of the country by 2050.

18. In response, Togo explained that its national reforestation programme, which began in 2017, clearly defines measures to reduce GHG emissions from the forestry sector. The Party's national REDD+ strategy has reinforced this programme by identifying measures that can contribute to reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

19. Other questions related to strengthening institutional arrangements; and technical capacities for transitioning to the ETF, including the participation in the West African South-South Network on MRV and Transparency. In response, Togo explained that the network has enabled the country to have a better understanding of MRV systems. The network provides a platform for exchanges between different stakeholders (including the private sector, the public sector, non-governmental organizations, research centres and local authorities). The members of the network meet regularly to discuss different issues related to MRV, including the collection of activity data, and the role and responsibilities of each institution.

20. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

21. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Togo for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the second round of its ICA process. He thanked Togo and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/13th-workshop-of-the-facilitative-sharing-of-views-mandated-event>.