INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

ITTO

PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	SUPPORT TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES OF THE MONO PLAIN FOR THE PROMOTION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY FORESTS IN TOGO
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 925/22 **Rev.2** (F)
COMMITTEE	REFORESTATION AND FOREST MANAGEMENT
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF TOGO
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH

SUMMARY

Forest resources are subject to continuous degradation, and it jeopardizes the chances of improving local people's living conditions. Faced with this situation, the Government of Togo developed policy, strategy and program documents focusing on the rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems as a major concern in collaboration with the technical and financial partners. As a result, the Government of Togo submitted a pre-project proposal in connection with the Mono plain area for ITTO funding. Pre-project funding made it possible to develop this project proposal for the conservation and sustainable management of the Mono plain natural forests with a view to reducing, or even eradicating, the negative impacts resulting from the considerable destruction of ecosystems in the area, and to contributing to improving the living conditions and environment of the beneficiary populations in order to guarantee sufficient natural resources for the present and future generations based on sustainable development. The project aims to contribute to the development and sustainable management of national forests. More specifically, the project will enhance forest plantation productivity and promote the management of community forests owned by local communities. The aim of this new initiative is to encourage rural populations as a whole to improve their environment and living conditions through the sustainable management of the natural resources available in their area.

EXECUTING AGENCY	Friends of the Environment civil society organization *(Association Les Amis de l'Environnement—AMEN)*	
COOPERATING GOVERNMENTS	---	
DURATION	36 MONTHS	
APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	TO BE DETERMINED	
BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	Source	Contribution in US$
	ITTO	**591 808**
	Gov't of Togo	355 400
	TOTAL	**947 208**

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PROJECT BRIEF

Geographically, the project area is located between 6° and 9° North latitude and 1°15' and 1° 45' East longitude (see Figure 1). The project area straddles the Maritime Region, the Plateaux Region and the Central Region. It drains a watershed of approximately 25,000 km^2 and covers almost all of Ecological Zone III as well as a small part of Ecological Zone IV. It includes a high diversity of wetlands located in Ecological Zones III, IV and V in Togo (Ern, 1979). It is bounded to the north by the Prefecture of Tchamba (Central Region), to the east by Benin, to the south by the northern part of the Maritime Region, and to the west by the western part of the Plateaux Region and the western part of the Maritime Region. Specifically, the project area will include 12 districts (*cantons*) and three villages located across 11 prefectures. The districts are as follows: Tado, Wahala, Amou-Oblo, Akparé, Gléï, Pallakoko, Morétan, Aouda, Kazanboua, Koussountou and Bago, and the villages are: Kpélé Tutu, Assoukoko and Avétonou (see Figures 1 and 2).

These areas located in the Mono plain constitute a natural heritage of great value due to their multiple biological, ecological and economic functions. The utilization of their biological resources and many other products constitutes an important source of income for local people who depend on them for their subsistence. Unfortunately, resource overuse resulted into ecosystem rapid degradation and reduction in available natural resources. Local people in the area have repeatedly expressed their desire to rehabilitate the forest cover in their local area following the ongoing and concerning degradation of natural forests which hinder the development of the region economy. Peoples' desires are motivated by the continuous fall in the production of their main agricultural and pastoral activities, which used to be major sources of income. The decline in productivity is mainly due to anthropogenic pressures and the degradation of environmental conditions. Other factors include: **(1)** slash-and-burn agriculture; **(2)** Voluntary bush fires by transhumant herders; **(3)** population growth and poverty; **(4)** weak legal and institutional framework; **(5)** climate change, etc.

The most characteristic impacts of above factors on the Mono plain environment and biodiversity are of an environmental and socio-economic nature, namely: **(i)** deforestation, degradation and plant cover loss, which contributes to the reduction (*sic*) of biodiversity loss; **(ii)** degradation and reduction of available genetic and natural resources; **(iii)** depletion of river water in fishery resources characterized by the scarcity, even the disappearance, of certain species; **(iv)** the disruption of the Mono plain microclimate, rainfall and rainy season cycle; **(v)** soil degradation and impoverishment resulting from practices such as ongoing monocultures without fallowing or rotations and repeated intentional bush fires; **(vi)** land conflicts related to land uses and current land tenure; etc. To addres these issues, the present project was developed to reinforce the participation of local people for the conservation and the sustainable management of forest resources through the establishment of community forests with local community ownership. The aim of this new initiative is to encourage rural people as a whole to improve their environment and living conditions through the sustainable management of natural resources available in their area.

The project development objective is to restore the vegetation cover and biodiversity, and to increase agricultural productivity, which will contribute to improving living conditions for local populations. The project specific objective is to promote sustainable management in community forests held by local communities, leading to a 3% increase in plant cover by project completion, and a 50% reduction in timber import rates by 2050. The Mono plain local communities and those of the surrounding villages will benefit from the direct impacts of the project through:

- Remuneration for some activities
- Establishment of private reforestation work and self-managed nurseries allowing them to access new financial resources
- Improving farming-based income using the Taungya method, by giving the opportunity to farm food crops on newly cleared forest lands for a few years in combination with new tree planting and perennial crops in forest plantations.

The Blitta municipality, due to its proximity, will derive economic benefits from the project with the establishment of project headquarters and the consumption of part of the income spent.
The Central Region and the Plateaux region will benefit from the improvement in climatic conditions and part of the economic fallout.

The Government of Togo (including its forestry administration) will adopt a methodology aimed at better managing its forest estate. The Government of Togo will be provided with required components for implementing new projects in the future.

In the short term, a total of 2,600 ha of open plantations are established; 50 nursery operators and 50 beekeepers are trained; 350 rural women are trained in environmentally sound charcoal production techniques; it will have an impact on the ecological footprint and will generate significant added value in terms of environment; 50 farmers are trained in environmentally friendly farming techniques in each region, agroforestry in particular, which will provide an opportunity for promoting reforestation in rural areas and establishing community forests; 50 groups of women and youth are trained in modern beekeeping and improved traditional poultry farming; 50 groups of women and youth are provided with equipment for processing farming products and harvesting non-timber forest products; 50 groups of women and youth have the skills required for generating added value to priority non-timber forest products (honey, shea kernels, nere seeds, etc.); and 50 groups of women and youth are involved in farming product processing.

Outcomes will include: (i) mobilization of communities for reforestation work; (ii) harvesting of 2,600 ha of plantations in full; (ii) quantity and quality with high quality 3,000,000 forest seedlings produced and 15,000 liters of honey harvested per year; (iv) organizing people into 10 women's groups supported in the development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs); (v) availability, quantity and quality of off-season farming products, and number of bred rabbits and poultry per year in the project area. All above activities will be implemented by the beneficiary communities (men and women) under the supervision of the AMEN association. This will allow the populations of the Mono plain and its vicinity to establish community forests with pride. All involved villages will establish legal entities that will be responsible for all administrative aspects of activities in connection with the community forest establishment and sustainable management.

Project activity implementation will generate extrinsic positive impacts *(- ecosystem restoration of ecosystems and landscape attractiveness; - improvement in ecosystem quality; - increase in water infiltration; - improvement in soil structure; - creation of temporary/part-time employment; - contribution to improved income for service providers; etc.), and also minimal/zero negative impacts (-original vegetation loss; soil pollution by solid waste; - risk of labor accidents; etc.).*

Regarding impacts and risks, mitigation and/or compensation measures will be taken during project implementation, including providing workers with appropriate PPE, raising workers' awareness and ensuring that PPE is actually worn; provision of bin(s) on reforestation sites for all solid waste disposal; raising users' awareness of environmental harmful impacts of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; reuse of reusable solid waste and commissioning of non-reusable waste disposal to authorized recycling companies. Impacts and risks as well as proposed mitigation or compensation measures should make it possible to maximize beneficial effects derived from forest utilization.

The amount of funding requested from the Donor is **US$591,808**. The AMEN association and the beneficiary community will make an in-kind contribution of US$355,400.

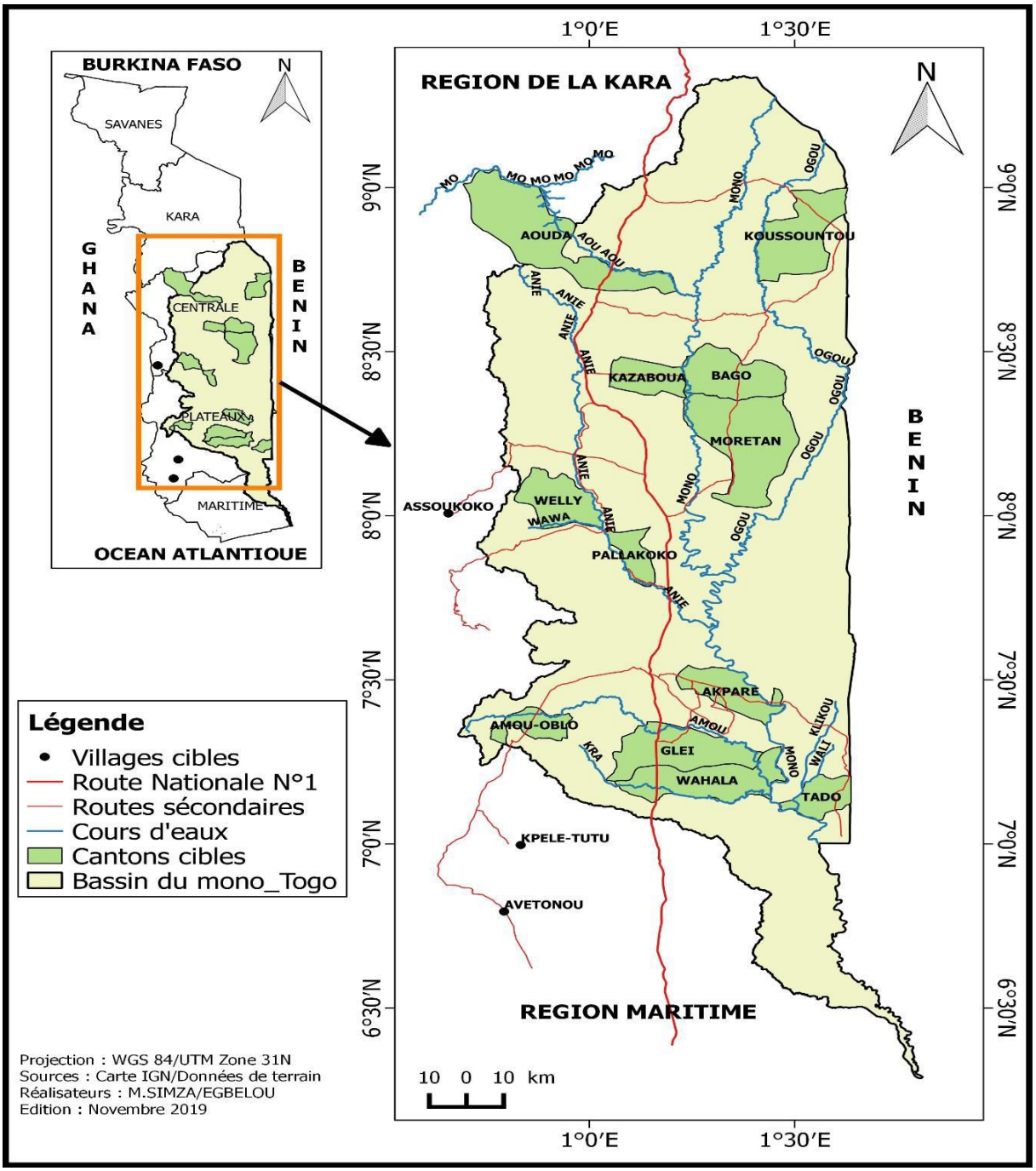
In the ITTO budget contribution, allocated budget funds represent 6.87% for personnel components and 7.54% for capital items.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AMEN	: Friends of the Environment civil society organization (Association *Les Amis de l'Environnement*)
APC	: Candidate plus-trees
AVGAP	: Village Association for Protected Area Management
CCD	: District Development Committee
CDQ	: Township Development Committee
CF	: Community forest
CFA	: African Financial Community
CITES	: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
COOPEC A/D	: Cooperative for Savings and Credit A/D
COMET	: Consortium of Environmental NGOs and associations
CSO	: Civil society organization
CVD	: Village Development Committee
DAPSC	: Directorate for Political Affairs and Civil Security
DRF	: Directorate of Forest Resources
DSC	: Division of Civil Security
DSRP-C	: Strategy Document for Poverty Alleviation-Completed
ESA	: Higher Institute of Agronomics
ESIA	: Environmental and social impact assessment
EU	: European Union
FA	: Forest Administration
FCFA	: Franc of the Financial Community of Africa
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organization
FMU	: Forest Management Unit
Forest estate	: Includes the state-owned forest estate, the community-owned forest estate and the privately-owned forest estate
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GEEW	: Gender equality and Empowerment of Women
GEF	: Global Environment Facility
GFG	: Global Forest Goal
GIC	: Joint Initiative Groups
GIE	: Economic Interest Groups
GNT	: National Working Group
GS	: General Secretariat
IFE	: Inspectorate of Forests and Environment
INFA	: National Institute of Agricultural Training
ITTA	: International Tropical Timber Agreement
ITTC	: International Tropical Timber Council
ITTO	: International Tropical Timber Organization
IUCN	: International Union for Nature Conservation
MERF	: Ministry of Environnement and Forest Resources
MISD	: Ministry of Internal Affairs, Security and Decentralization
NGO	: Non-governmental organization
NPC	: National Project Coordinator
NTFPs	: Non-timber forest products
ODEF	: Agency for Forest Development and Use
PAFN	: National Forest Action Plan
PAN/LCD	: National Action Plan for Combating Desertification
PNAE	: National Action Plan for the Environment
PNGE	: National Program for Environmental Management
PNIERN	: National Program for Investment in Environnement and Natural Resources
REBIOTOG	: Biodiversity Network-Togo
REDD+	: Reducing greenhouse gaz emissions resulting from degradation and deforestation
ROSCTOCC	: Network of Togo's Civil Society Organizations on Climate Change
SCAPE	: Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion
SDG	: Sustainable Development Goal
SFM	: Sustainable forest management
SIE	: Energy Information System
SMIG	: Inter-Governmental Minimum Wage
SMP-NF	: Simple Management Plan for Natural Forests
UAVGAP	: Union of Village Associations for Protected Area Management
UCCD	: Union of District Development Committees
UCVD	: Union of Village Development Committees
UMR	: Joint Research Unit
UNDP	: United Nations Development Program
URCLEC	: Regional Union of Local Saving and Credit Committees
SYTREBACT	: Union of Timber Workers and Related Activities in Togo

MAP OF PROJECT AREA

Figure 1: Location of the Mono Plain area, including potential sites for establishing community forests in target villages and districts



PART I: PROJECT CONTEXT

1. 1. Origin

The findings of forestry, socio-economic, legal and environmental impact studies carried out during pre-project PPD191/18 Rev.1(F) "Support to local authorities in the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo" showed that the Mono plain community forests represent only a small area of about 13,400 hectares that are subjected to overutilization linked to human activities. The overuse and destruction of these sensitive ecosystems largely contributed to the loss of nearly 25% of its land area in recent decades, resulting into biodiversity loss and a decrease in available resources.

Pre-project PPD191/18 Rev.1(F) made it possible to develop this project proposal for the conservation and sustainable management of natural forests in the Mono plain with the main idea of reducing, or even eliminating the negative effects linked to the severe destruction of the ecosystems in the area, and to contribute to the improvement of the conditions and the living environment of the beneficiary populations. The Mono plain area constitutes a natural heritage of great value due to its multiple biological, ecological and economic functions. The utilization of these biological resources and many other products constitute important sources of income for the local people who depend on them for their subsistence. Unfortunately, their overuse has resulted into a rapid degradation of these ecosystems and a severe reduction in available natural resources. Various project area communities have repeatedly expressed their desire to rehabilitate the forest cover in their respective environment in view of the ongoing and worrying degradation of natural forests which hinder the development of the economy in the Mono plain region. Their expressed desires are motivated by the continuous decline in the production of their main farming and pastoral activities, which used to be significant sources of income. This decline in productivity is mainly due to anthropogenic pressures and the degradation of environmental conditions. This situation is compounded by: **(1)** Slash-and-burn agriculture; **(2)** Voluntary bush fires caused by transhumant herders; **(3)** Population growth and poverty; **(4)** weakness of the legal and institutional framework; **(5)** Climate change, etc. The most characteristic impacts on the Mono plain environment and biodiversity are environmental and socio-economic, as follows: **(i)** deforestation, degradation and loss of plant cover, contributing to biodiversity reduction/loss; **(ii)** degradation and reduction of available genetic and natural resources; **(iii)** depletion of river water in fishery resources characterized by the scarcity or even disappearance of certain species; **(iv)** disruption of the lowland microclimate, rainfall and rainy season cycle; **(v)** soil degradation and impoverishment caused by the practice of continuous monoculture without fallowing or rotation and the practice of repeated intentional bush fires; **(vi)** reduction in local people's income who essentially depend on it for their survival; **(vii)** land conflicts related to land use modes and the current land tenure system; etc.
To address above issues, the present project was elaborated to reinforce the participation of local people for the conservation and the sustainable management of forest resources through the establishment of community forests belonging to local communities. The objective of this new initiative is to encourage rural people as a whole to improve their environment and living conditions through the sustainable management of natural resources available in their respective areas. The great challenge is the sustainable development of the area, which should allow local people to improve their living conditions and environment, while changing their destructive mode of utilizing available biological resources. The project is distinctive in that it will enable the Government of Togo to strengthen the participation of local people for the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources through the establishment of community forests belonging to local communities. It will also contribute to the forest cover rehabilitation reconstitution with positive impacts on the local and surrounding climate. Il will create employment (distribution of income) and new income-generating activities in the area. As a result, it will contribute to the social advancement of local communities.

This project comes at the right time as there has been no reliable project for the restoration and sustainable management of the Mono plain community forests. All efforts undertaken so far were sporadic and made through limited projects; as a result it was not possible to meaningfully address the forest and environmental degradation issue, and to contribute to an intense and sustained timber production in the Mono plain area.

1.2. Relevance

1.2.1. Conformity with ITTO objectives and priorities

The project is in full compliance with the following objectives as set out in Article 1 of the ITTA, 2006 in that it:

(c) Contributes to the sustainable development process;

The project will carry out activities that will contribute to socio-economic development and the improvement of environmental conditions. In particular, it will support self-development efforts through the protection and development of forest resources.

(j) Encouraging members to support and develop tropical timber reforestation, as well as rehabilitation and restoration of degraded forest land, with due regard for the interests of local communities dependent on forest resources;

The Project will implement reforestation activities using tropical timber and restore degraded forest land for the benefit of local communities. It aims to protect soils, water and the forest ecosystem through the integral protection of forests against wildfires and illegal logging, and therefore the maintenance of forest cover in this area.

(r) Encouraging members to recognize the role of forest-dependent indigenous and local communities in achieving sustainable forest management and develop strategies to enhance the capacity of these communities to sustainably manage tropical timber producing forests;

Empowering local communities through contracting the management of their forests, adopting participatory management as a modus operandi, identifying endogenous techniques to be disseminated and holding various training and awareness-raising sessions targeting local communities will make it possible to strengthen the capacities of communities with a view to sustainably managing their forest heritage.

Compliance with ITTO Strategic Plan for 2013–2018.

The project is also in line with several priorities of ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013- 2018, as follows:

Strategic priority 2: "Increase the contribution of tropical forests to national and local economies, Including through international trade"

The project will contribute to increasing timber production potential in Togo with the restoration of 2,600 ha of production forests and the rehabilitation of 13,400 ha of local community forest land. In addition, the development and implementation of simple development and management plans by the Government of Togo and civil society organizations by 2035 covering approximately 230,000 ha of forests will make it possible to ensure the sustainable development, and value-creation, of forest resources and environmental services that can lead to an increase in the share of the forestry sector in Togo's Gross Domestic Product.

Strategic priority 3: "Resilience, restoration and conservation"

The restoration of 2,600 ha of production forests and the rehabilitation of 13,400 ha of severely degraded forests belonging to local communities will increase the country's capacity to mitigate climate change impacts. In addition, the development and implementation of simple development and management plans by 2035, as planned by the Governement of Togo and civil society organizations, will make it possible to increase the forest land area, to promote the participatory management of forests, and to plan for the establishment of a national framework and local frameworks for collaboration between the sector stakeholders, in particular the public and private sectors, local communities and civil society, with a view to increasing their effective participation in sustainable forest management (SFM).

1.2.2. Relevance to the submitting country's policies

Togo adopted for its medium-term development the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (*Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi*—SCAPE) with a view to achieving its general policy statement, the Millennium Development Goals and to making Togo an emerging country by 15 to 20 years. SCAPE is based on solid achievements in terms of strengthening democracy, peace and national reconciliation, stability of the macro-economic framework, development of human resources, environment management and sustainable development.

Regarding the "environment sector, sustainable management of natural resources and living environment", strategic lines were defined, as follows:

***A)* Maintaining the environmental services of ecosystems**

In order to enable ecosystems to continue to play their roles and preserve their values, the Government of Togo will implement the following measures: **(i)** conservation, rehabilitation and sustainable management of protected areas, mangroves and wetlands; **(ii)** protection of forests, waterways and fragile ecosystems; and **(iii)** promoting the involvement of all stakeholders in environmental management.

B) Managing land sustainably

Sustainable land management is the use of natural resources, including soil, water, animals and plants, for the production of goods that meet changing human needs, while ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions. In Togo, natural resources are subjected to extreme pressure resulting into deforestation estimated at 15,000 ha per year; accelerated land degradation; recurrent natural disasters; siltation of water ways and water bodies; and the scarcity of several wildlife and plant species. This situation has accentuated the decline of land productivity, and therefore income, and has led to precarious living conditions. Faced with the vicious circle of poverty and natural resource overuse that the country is experiencing, the Government of Togo plans to implement the following measures: **(i)** reduce anthropogenic pressures on forest resources; **(ii)** further secure state-owned forests by involving men and women equitably; **(iii)** promoting good practices for the sustainable management of land, forests and water; **(iv**) prioritize integrated and sustainable rural development that includes agriculture, forestry and livestock farming.

C) Addressing climate change

The issue of climate change remains a major concern for the Government of Togo. Strengthening the institutional framework for implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and climate change adaptation and mitigation at the level of key development sectors remain challenges to be addressed. The will of the Government of Togo is to **(i)** strengthen the national multi-sector and multi-stakeholder dialogue; **(ii)** build the capacities of stakeholders for climate change adaptation; and **(iii)** develop and implement a low-carbon development strategy to engage the country in the long-term process of mitigation measures. Sectors identified as the most vulnerable to climate

change and requiring adaptation/mitigation measures as a priority are: agriculture, forestry, energy, water resources, coastal areas, human settlements and health.

***D)* Cross-cutting actions for environmental management and transition to a green economy**

The Government of Togo is aware of the need to initiate a transition to a green economy in order to alleviate poverty and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, enabling to maximize potential benefits, including **(i)** strengthening and enhancement of natural assets; **(ii)** maximizing economic benefits; **(iii)** promotion of employment; **(iv)** increased purchasing power; (v) poverty alleviation; and **(vi)** minimizing social inequalities and waste of resources. The Government's long-term ambition is to implement a national strategy for achieving a green economy and promoting sustainable production and consumption patterns as well as company environmental and societal responsibility through specific sectoral policies, in particular for renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable agriculture, sustainable tourism, industrial development, mining and forestry, waste management and public transport. It also intends to improve reporting, information and monitoring in relation to environmental management indicators.

Based on this global vision, the Government of Togo adopted a forest policy statement that emphasizes forest restoration with a view to achieving 30% plant cover by 2050. Aware of the issue of forest resource degradation and of the weakness of its forestry institutions, Togo developed several strategic and planning documents for the development of the forestry sector. This project is in line with the objectives of the following plans and programs: **(i)** National Action Plan for the Environment (*Plan National d'Action pour l'Environnement*—PNAE); **(ii)** National Forestry Action Plan (Plan d'Action Forestier National—PAFN); **(iii)** National Action Plan to Combat Desertification (Plan d'Action national pour la Lutte contre la Désertification—PAN/LCD); **(iv)** National Environmental Management Program (*Programme National de Gestion de l'Environnement*—PNGE); **(v)** National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources (*Programme National d'Investissement pour l'Environnement et les Resspirces Naturelles*—PNIERN).

The project aims to contribute to the development and sustainable management of Togo's forests by implementing the following actions:

- Sustainable management of the Mono Plain forest estate;
- Restoration and rehabilitation of local community forests

These actions will be implemented through the project and are fully in line with the aforementioned strategic and planning documents.

ITTO funded several previous projects in Togo. Project implementation will draw upon several of those that addressed various aspects of participatory management, as follows:

- **PD 217/03 Rev.2 (F)** ***Establishing a cooperative framework between ODEF and the communities living in the Eto-Lilicope forest complex for the sustainable participatory management of this complex***

Project learning can be summarized as follows:

- knowledge of the project environment and its inhabitants has been improved though various studies and several workshops;
- The climate of trust established between ODEF and local people will facilitate the establishment of a cooperation framework for the concerted management of the Eto and Lilicope gazetted forests.
- Expected learning from above outcomes is as follows:
- Local people living in the vicinity of the forests are willing to collaborate provided that the forest administration considers them as partners;
- direct communication with local people contributes to further reducing misperceptions/misunderstandings;
- Strengthening the capacities of people through training in participatory management tools is a prerequisite to ensure their involvement in development activities;

- **PD 197/03 Rev.2 (F) "Support for the Implementation of a Sustainable Forest Development Master Plan in Eco-Floristic area-IV, Togo"**

The project resulted in the following long-term outcomes:

- development actors in the area were informed of the existence of a master plan for sustainable forest development; they understood the plan objectives and content through holding several meetings and radio broadcasts;
- Operational capacities of 122 different actors in the area were strengthened for seedling production techniques; forest and agroforestry reforestation; and project development and forest management, through holding training workshops;
- an institutional framework for monitoring the master plan implementation and achievements was developed;
- New private plantations including tree-only stands and agroforestry systems were established with the project support.

In addition to above outcomes, project learning was as follows:

- a good communication strategy makes an important contribution to the success of a project involving numerous stakeholders;

- forest studies are highly instrumental for minimizing environmental impacts;

- the matter of land tenure is the cornerstone in the development of all reforestation efforts;

- arranging fundamentally individualistic populations into organized groups is a long-term effort.

- **PD 30/96 rev. 3 (F) "Planting 2,500 ha of timber in the Haho Baloe gazetted forest"**

At project completion, the following was achieved :

- training of communities (by an NGO) and of technicians by an international Consultant in participatory management ;
- organizing communities for community empowerment ;
- implementation of some support measures (schools, water reservoir, wells, improvement of health dispensaries and well rehabilitation);
- people involvement in Taungya methods;
- establishment of Local Steering Committees;
- division and allocation of plots in enclosures;
- management of natural forests by and for people; and
- establishment of vegetable farming near the project water reservoir.

Lessons learned were as follows:

- In the course of the project, three groups of community nursery operators were set up as part of the "Association of groups for producing forest seedlings". After project completion, these groups sold their produce to private growers and to NGOs.
- The fire brigades organized by the local communities remain in place and are efficient.
- Trails which have been constructed and restored are now used as means of communication between the villages and urban areas.
- Based on the experience of participatory management in the Haho-Baloe gazetted forest, the Forest Administration is now aware that it is essential to involve local populations in the management of protected areas.
- There was a need to train nursery managers in the villages, as well as beekeepers and fishery operators, and to provide guidance and support to the communities in participatory, sustainable forest management.

- **PD 9/99 Rev.2 (F) "Sustainable Management of the MIssahoé Reserved Forest Forestry Resources with the participation of the Local Rural Communities for an Optimal Timber Production (Kpalimé-TOGO)"**

The experience gained from this project provided local baseline references in participatory development and a framework for addressing the following issues: (i) use of enclosures; (ii) distribution of tasks between government authorities and local people; (iii) tasks and duties of the various stakeholders; (iv) setting-up of gazetted forest surveillance; (v) organizing seedling production; (vi) establishing community and individual forestry outside of gazetted forest.

Some of the lessons learned from this project are:

- the preparatory phase, over a nine-month period, was a critical foundation for the project, with good planning leading to good results;
- the approach used helped to create a trusting environment between the forestry administration, long regarded by local populations as a repressive body, and the local population, considered to be an enemy of forests. This is reflected in an open and respectful working relationship between the various stakeholders; and intensive communication between technicians and villagers is required to convey technical, social and managerial concepts;
- training and self-assessment workshops allowed all the stakeholders to acquire some degree of awareness of their responsibilities;
- The forest management project teams should include forestry managers with good skills in technical and social subjects as well as project management;
- the existence of a Forestry Fund constitutes and represents a structural element once the project has been completed;
- the constant presence, attention and dedication of the forestry agency in order to ensure the continuity of activities can be key factors of success.

- **Project PD 51/99 Rev.2 (F) "Support to Grassroots Forestry Promotion Initiatives in the Yoto Area"**

Project achievements were as follows:

- ✓ Reforestation of 272.75 ha vs. 150 ha planned by and for communities;
- ✓ Production of 1.120,000 seedlings vs. 150 000 planned seedlings by 56 trained nursery operators;
- ✓ These results were achieved thanks to the age-old practice and know-how of the target communities in terms of reforestation, especially teak. The mobilization and effective participation of growers were the strong points of project implementation.
- ✓ The agroforestry system that was implemented and the private character of established plantations were conducive to regular maintenance and the effective fight against devastating bush fires.

The lessons learned from this project are as follows:

- the involvement of communities has encouraged their mobilization and effective participation, and these have been the strong points of project implementation;
- the acceptance and firm support of project objectives by the key stakeholders helped to minimize investment costs and to maximize results;
- joint management of the project served as a test for cooperation in forest sustainable management in Togo; the government/NGO/local community partnership should be encouraged and heartily recommended within the framework of national projects for promoting experience cross-exchanges and building on the results of experience.

In addition, Togo hosted a "national training workshop on the use of the new *ITTO Manual for Project Formulation*" as during 5-7 May 2007 part of its cooperation with ITTO.

1.3. Target area

1.3.1. Geographic location

The project will be carried out in the area of the Mono plain which extends over 11 prefectures, namely: Tchamba; Sotouboua; Blitta; Anie; Ogou; Amu; Kpele-Akata; Agou; Haho; Est Mono and Moyen Mono.
Geographically, the project area is located between 6° and 9° North latitude and 1°15' and 1° 45' East longitude (see Figure 1). It straddles the Maritime region, the Plateaux region and the Centrale Region. The area includes a high diversity of wetlands located in Togo Ecological Zones III, IV and V (Ern 1979). It is bounded to the north by the Tchamba Prefecture (Central Region), to the east by Benin, to the south by the northern part of the Maritime Region and to the west by the western part of the Plateaux Region and by the western part of the Maritime Region.

Specifically, the project area includes 12 districts and three villages located in 11 different prefectures. These are the districts of Tado, Wahala, Amou-Oblo, Akparé, Gléï, Pallakoko, Morétan, Welly, Aouda, Kazanboua, Koussountou and Bago, and the villages of Kpélé-Tutu, Assoukoko and Avétonou (see Figures 1, 2.1 and 2.2).

Potential areas for establishing CFs through the project are as follows:
Assoukoko (land area: 1 200 ha; altitude: 605; North Latitude: 08º00'25,4" and East Longitude: 000º39'25,0"); Aouda (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 372 m; North Latitude:08º43'59,8" and East Longitude: 001º02'54,5"): WELLY (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 335 m; North Latitude: 08º04'29,3" and East Longitude: 000º52'39,1");TCHAREBOHOU (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 335 m; North Latitude:08º04'29,3" and East Longitude: 000º52'39,1"); ATITJOUWOUE (land area: 300 ha; altitude: 176 m; North Latitude:07º08'59,0" and East Longitude: 001º35'56,5"); WAHALA (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 127 m; North Latitude: 07º10'31,5" and East Longitude: 000º09'57,8"); KAZAN-COPE (land area: 200 ha; altitude: 313 m; North Latitude: 08º25'41,1" and East Longitude:001º04'48,6"); ANIE-COPE (land area: 300 ha; altitude: 195 m; North Latitude: 07º50'11,9" and East Longitude: 001º06'02,2"); KOUI (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 335 m; North Latitude:08º04'29,3" and East Longitude: 000º52'39,1"); and MORETAN (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 276 m; North Latitude: 08º06'16,2" and East Longitude: 001º21'03,7") (see ANNEX 5-2).

Potential areas for CF enrichment through the project are as follows:
AGBANDI (land area: 3597 ha; altitude: 343 m; North Latitude: 08º20'42,0" and East Longitude:001º00'32,6"); AOUDA (land area: 70 ha; altitude: 372 m; North Latitude: 08º43'59,8" and East Longitude:001º02'54,5"); WAHALA (land area: 91 ha; altitude: 127 m; North Latitude: 07º10'31,5" and East Longitude: 000º09'57,8"); GLEI (land area: 170 ha; altitude: 170 m; North Latitude: 07º18'45,4" and East Longitude: 001º09'47,2");TADO (land area: 8 ha; altitude: 289 m; North Latitude: 07º08'59,0" and East Longitude: 001º35'56,5"); AMOU OBLO (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 24 ; North Latitude: 07º23'20,3" and East Longitude: 000º52'15,2"); and KOUSSOUNTOU (land area: 3144 ha; altitude: 365 m; North Latitude: 08º50'07,7" and East Longitude: 001º30'53,9") (see ANNEX 5-1).

Potential areas for enhancing/establishing CFs upon project completion are as follows:
Assoukoko (land area: 1200 ha; altitude: 605 m; North Latitude: 08º00'25,4" and East Longitude: 000º39'25,0"); Aouda (land area: 100 ha; altitude: 372 m; North Latitude: 08º43'59,8" and East Longitude: 001º02'54,5"): KAZAN-COPE (land area: 200ha; altitude: 313 m; North Latitude: 08º25'41,1" and East Longitude: 001º04'48,6"); MORETAN (land area: 100ha; altitude: 276 m; North Latitude: 08º06'16,2" and East Longitude:001º21'03,7"); AVETONOU (land area: 40 ha; altitude: 124; North Latitude: 06º47'34,7" and East Longitude: 000º47'49,0"); AKPARE (land area: 300 ha; altitude: 162 m; North Latitude: 07º28'20,6" and East Longitude: 001º19'24,2"); AVETONOU (land area: 40 ha; altitude: 124 m; North Latitude: 06º47'34,7" and East Longitude: 000º47'49,0"); PALLAKOKO (land area: 60 ha; altitude: 195 m; North Latitude: 07º50'11,9" and East Longitude:001º06'02,2"); and KPLELE TUTU (land area: 300 ha; altitude: 258 m; North Latitude: 07º06'04,7" and East Longitude: 000º44'07,1") (see ANNEX 5-3).

1.3.2. Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects

1.3.2.1. Social, cultural and economic aspects

Demography in Togo is characterized by rapid population growth and marked by strong regional disparities. The total population increased from 2,719,567 inhabitants in 1981 to 6,191,155 inhabitants in 2010, i.e. an average annual growth rate of 2.84% (equivalent to a doubling every 25 years), and is mainly made up of women. (51.4%). One of the major characteristics of this population is also its unequal distribution over the national territory: the Maritime Region concentrates 42% of the total population while it occupies 23.2% of the total country area. In addition, population growth rates vary from region to region. Population growth is relatively moderate and lower than the national average annual rate in some regions such as the Plateaux Region (2.58%) while it is high in others, such as the Maritime Region (3.16%). This disparity in population distribution and growth poses challenges in terms of land-use planning.

The Togolese population is also very mobile. It migrates according to economic opportunities, from the rural countryside to cities, and also outside the country.

The phenomenon of urbanization has mainly benefited the “Greater Agglomeration of Lomé” where 23.9% of the country’s population live; it is not well managed as there are no support measures in the fields of urban management and the environment. This rapid and uncontrolled urbanization is already causing serious issues in terms of housing and appropriate infrastructure. Particularly in the city of Lomé, many vulnerable population groups live in sites unsuitable for housing construction, such as areas threatened by flooding or other weather-related hazards.
As a direct consequence of the rural exodus, a large proportion of the population aged 60 and over is found in rural areas. Whereas the elderly (60 and over) now represent 5.46% of the Togolese population, 2.2% live in urban areas compared to 5.2% in rural areas. Faced with the scale of poverty in rural areas, in particular low monetary income, the scarcity of fertile land, and insufficient access to basic social infrastructure, young people are increasingly leaving the countryside for cities.
The population structure by sex and age taken from the last general population and housing census reflects Togo's very young demographics, and shows that fertility and mortality remain high, even though a downward trend can be observed. The under 15s represent 42% and the under 25s 60% of the total population. This population structure underscores the urgency of investing in education, health, vocational training and job creation, while at the same time carrying out the necessary reforms in these sectors to maximize the impact of such investments.

In view of the poverty issue in Togo, it is appropriate to deploy all efforts for the benefit of the poorest populations in general and the most vulnerable in particular, in rural and urban areas by maximizing the use of natural resources in general and forest resources in particular.
To this end, project implementation will contribute to addressing such issues as regional planning, promoting the global and rational management of space in order to improve the environment and living conditions of populations with a view to achieving a balanced and sustainable socio-economic development in the country. Project implementation will contribute, among others, to poverty alleviation, improved protection of the rural environment through appropriate measures aimed at safeguarding the ecological balance.

In the Mono plain, several economic activities are under development. According to socio-economic studies, 40% are farmers, who associate livestock farming with their main activity, 28% are traders, 19% are craftsmen, and 13% others. These socio-economic activities are divided into:

a. Agriculture, animal farming and fishing

The main economic activity in the Mono plain is agriculture. The majority of the population lives from this activity. Farmed crops are: maize, sorghum, beans, soybeans, rice, cassava, yams, cotton, etc. There are also cashew, palm oil, cocoa and coffee plantations.
Most farmers associate their main activity with animal farming, mainly goats, sheep and poultry in this area.
The Peul ethnic group also raise oxen. Some take care of the farms owned by senior civil servants residing in Lome. According to collected information, some people have specialized in fishing and live from this activity. Fishing is practiced along rivers such as: the Mono-river, Anié-river, Amou-river, Amoutchou-river, etc.

Apart from these agricultural, livestock and fishing activities, there is also hunting, which is carried out mainly in the central region albeit on a customary and seasonal basis. Project activity implementation will involve groups of women, young people and other vulnerable groups, which will be organized, trained and equipped for the production of goods and services in order to improve their living conditions. This is in line with Elements 3 and 5 of the *ITTO Policy Guidelines on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women* (GEEW).

b. Trade, crafts and civil service

Trade is an important activity in the Mono plain area. It is essentially based on the marketing of farming products, livestock, fishing and crafts. It is divided into three types which are local trade, national trade and international trade.

- Local trade is carried out in all villages, which have a market day every week.

- National trade—traders from other regions of Togo come to buy from local markets in the area. A group of traders is responsible for purchasing products on sale in local markets and re-selling them in Lomé.

- International trade—trade between the border countries of the Mono plain such as Benin and Ghana

In all villages, and in all districts, squares are set up for markets. In major part, these marketplaces are characterized by straw huts fitted out by traders. There are no modern sheds or stores with the exception of the markets of Amou-Oblo, Tado and Morétan for the Plateaux Region, the markets of Aouda and Koussountou in the Central Region, where modern sheds and stores are provided.
Craftsmanship is also an activity carried out by part of the population. There are seamstresses, tailors, hairdressers, mechanics, carpenters, welders, masons, etc. in the Mono plain area. There are civil servants in all municipalities, teachers, health workers and foresters in particular.

c. People's financial situation
The presence of different categories of houses and roofs explains that there are also several population segments with different incomes. According to socio-economic surveys, we distinguish between people having a monthly income of more than 50,000 CFA francs, who make up 5% of respondents, people whose monthly income is between "50,000 CFA francs and 35,000 CFA francs", who make up 20% of respondents, and people who have a monthly income of less than 35,000 CFA francs (Guaranteed Minimum Industrial Wage—SMIG), who make up 75% of respondents and are the most numerous.

d. Financial institutions
There are financial institutions that support local populations in the development of economic activities. These are microfinance institutions (FUCEC, FECECAV, COOPEC-A/D, SOBADESC, OIC, WAGES, URCLEC, etc.) which support people by granting them repayable loans. According to the consultant, to the question "are there financial institutions that support you in your economic activities?", the majority of respondents acknowledged their existence, with 89% of respondents answering "YES" and 11% "NO".

e. Road infrastructure
In the area of the Mono plain, some municipalities such as Wahala, Gléï and Aouda are located along the national road N°1, while Amou-Oblo, Kpélé Tutu and Avétonou are located along the national road N°5, and therefore easy to access. However, other municipalities are difficult to access due to the poor condition of trails connecting them, especially in the rainy season.

In addition, the socio-economic study highlighted several constraints and opportunities in terms of sustainable forest management and local development, namely **(i)** Although local people are highly dependent on forests for their daily activities (hunting, fishing and forest product harvesting), they support community forest development, as part of the benefits will be allocated to them for community social-related work (education, health, water points); **(ii)** an information meeting will be held before harvesting any felling area. It will provide an opportunity for clarifying the roles, expectations and concerns of the various stakeholders (municipalities, economic operators and local people) during operation and development activities; **(iii)** young people of equal skills from neighboring villages should be recruited to maintain harmony in the villages during logging; **(iv)** associative structures are not very developed. It will be necessary to establish and form forest management structures such as "farmers-forest committees", which should be responsible for controlling the various access trails to community forests, for fear of seeing community forests invaded by non-official milling operations with the opening of parallel roads; **(v)** it will also be necessary to facilitate the establishment of a committee in charge of managing revenues from community forest use; **(vi)** it will be appropriate to contribute to the creation of conflict management structures to prevent recurring conflicts; **(vii)** an analysis of sectors and the development of value chains for some products should be carried out at the level of the community forestry unit; and **(viii)** improving access roads (opening of roads, regular maintenance of trails in rural areas) will promote the flow of agricultural products to the most attractive markets and boost farming production.

Stakeholder consultations conducted as part of pre-project studies made it possible to collect data on their state of mind, including their concerns, behaviors, interests and vision with regard to the objectives of promoting and sustainably managing the Mono plain community forests as well as the nature and forms of their participation in the future project activities. Data collected provided information on: the identity of people surveyed (local authorities, traditional chiefs, district and village grassroots development committees, communities bordering community forests, including management ecotourism and monitoring committees, AVGAP/UAVGAP and MERF decentralized infrastructure personnel); issues pertaining to forest resource management and land tenure in the area; extent of knowledge of the commitments made by the Government in terms of protection measures, regulatory and legal texts for the management of forest resources, in particular the Forest Code; consequences that often result from non-compliance with the provisions of these texts; the concept of community forest and the reasons that motivate communities to establish community forests as well as the choice between community management and state management; the existence of forest and land-related claims in the area; respect for customary law by official bodies in the resolution of forest conflicts; and the needs of local communities as well as other related actors in capacity building to effectively play their role in the management of the Mono plain community forests.

Guidance will be needed to facilitate appropriate stakeholder participation in project implementation,as follows: **(i)** Strengthen the capacity of grassroots actors involved in the implementation of programs and policies related to the promotion and sustainable management of community forests; **(ii)** Develop regulatory texts relating to the participation of grassroots populations; the distribution of benefits derived from the management of protected area resources between stakeholders in order to encourage people's participation in improving protected area protection; and the fight against poaching, illegal logging and trade in forest and wildlife products; **(iii)** Ensure permanent collaboration between operational structures for the management of community forests and other stakeholders; and **(iv)** Strengthen the involvement of NGOs and associations in program implementation in the field, including for community forest promotion and sustainable management.

f) Cultural aspects

More than elsewhere in West Africa, the past is intimately linked to the present in Togo. Customs and traditions very much alive everywhere alongside imported religions. Traditional beliefs are very present in Togo; the other religions are Christianism and Islam. In the project area, the majority is Christian with Islam coming second.

Countless ethnic festivals and ceremonies punctuate daily life and include lively and colorful events. The population of the area is organized around cultural associations.

Women have a lower status than men. They are treated differently in the division of labor. In their vast majority they are subject to disparities in education and suffer from discriminatory practices (forced marriage, levirate, etc.), all of which has an impact on their health as well on their position within their family and in society.

Regarding religion-related aspects, sacred sites are found in each district of the project area. Rituals are celebrated in sacred sites to ask for protection, purification of local people, etc.
Although the main religion is islam in the Centrale Region, animism remains widely in practice. There are also a number of christian groups.
Regarging culture, village people celebrate various events such as:

- ⇒ **Traditional festivals:**
  - **Evala, (ritual ceremony for males aged 15-22 years, July)**
  - **Kondona (follows Evalas festival, August) ;**
  - **Gnouhoumin (final initiatic rite allowing young people to become part of adulthood, May)**
  - **Akpéma (ritual ceremony for girls of marriageable age, August)**
  - **Kamou (November)**
  - **Habyè (ceremony demonstrating mystical power, every five years in November)**
  - **Funerals (Kingbing, funeral dance)**
  - **Weddings**
  - **Godja (festival for young Peuhls initiates, December)**
- ⇒ **Religious festivals: Ramadan, Tabaski, Christmas, New Year, Easter**
- ⇒ **Political meetings**
- ⇒ **Administrative bank holidays**

1.3.2.2. Environmental aspects

The Mono plain abounds in natural ecosystems, in particular community forests, which are the main providers of goods and services for local communities. The utilization of biological resources and many other products from community forests are important sources of income for the Mono plain local populations who depend on them for their subsistence.

Currently, severely degraded community forests are located in a number of districts such as Tado (8 ha); Agadjahoe (91 ha); Amou-Oblo (24 ha); Koussountou (3144 ha); Bago (6296 ha) where the forest is better managed by a well-structured organization under the supervision of the District Chief of Bago District who reported in December 2019 that "*Before the forest was in conflict with our populations but the reality is quite different today: the forest is like a church or a mosque where we can pray, and we are now reconciled with it"*; Aouda (70 ha) where the community forest was planted by the very motivated District Chief; he emphasized his support for his community forest project in November 2019 as follows: *"Those who never had children, if they plant a tree, they will not only have a child but also shade, enough to eat, take care of themselves and keep himself warm, but provided that he takes care of that tree*".

The Government of Togo and the association "*Les Amis de l'Environnement* (AMEN)", with the financial support of the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO), was able to carry out an environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA) in order to promote and improve community forest sustainable management, which made it possible to **(i)** assess the environmental impacts of human activities in rural areas, particularly agricultural and grazing activities; **(ii)** identify and develop solutions to environmental issues related to human activities; **(iii**) identify and define a sustainable development policy with positive impacts on the natural environment.

The ESIA found that **(a)** community land is degraded and experiencing infertility due to overuse of land, flora and fauna, and to transhumance as a result of climate change; **(b)** soils and subsoils are not very contaminated by the use of fertilizers and pesticides, especially for cash crops (cotton, coffee and cocoa). However, over 90% of the total food

production chain in these environments is based on organic agriculture and market gardening. The Centrale Region municipalities are more impacted by slash-and-burn agriculture; **(c)** the Plateaux Region municipalities are subject to overgrazing by transhumant herders areas, and are also intensive agriculture and deforestation areas for timber or charcoal, among other things. To this end, recommended solutions in relation to human activity impacts on the environment will be addressed in this project by the reforestation of areas unsuitable for agricultural crops, private plots and degraded forests, considering that this type of reforestation presents fewer risks for the beneficiary populations compared to reforestation in intensive farming areas, which fails to take into account the environmental protection master plan and would result in food shortages in the medium term due to a significant reduction in food and cash crop production.

The ESIA found that project implementation would have very low intrinsic negative impacts (scarcity of savanna wildlife species; soil contamination by solid waste; risk of labor accidents; loss of original vegetation), and extrinsic positive impacts (ecosystem restoration and landscape attractiveness; improved ecosystem quality; increase in water infiltration; improved climate and local rainfall cycle; increased agricultural production: maintenance of soil stability and fertility; protection of watersheds to combat soil erosion; supply of high value timber and other products including fruit, fibers and wood energy; maintenance of a significantly high stock of genetic material; meeting of vital needs and provision of income for forest communities inhabitants; provision habitats for wildlife species and opportunities for tourism development; etc.).

To address project potential negative impacts, mitigation and compensation measures for sustainable development will be taken in the project area. These include: **(i)** providing workers with appropriate PPE, raising their awareness and ensuring that they are actually worn; **(ii**) raise awareness of users about the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on the environment; **(iii)** provision of bins/garbage cans on reforestation sites for all solid waste disposal; **(iv)** reuse of reusable solid waste and commissioning of non-reusable waste to an approved recycling company; and **(v)** environmental integrity will be guaranteed by the Environmental and Social Management Plan drawn up for this purpose by the ESIA. The impacts and risks as well as the proposed mitigation/compensation measures should make it possible to maximize the beneficial impacts to be derived from forest utilization.

1.4. Project expected outcomes

Outcomes expected upon project completion are as follows:

- By project completion, young people and adults from villages in the vicinity of vulnerable forests will be aware of the environmental and economic role of forests. As a result, communities will uptake community forest restoration and will be able to monitor them effectively and use community resources rationally on the basis of simple management plans as they will be in closer contact with forest resources.
- 50 nursery operators/region are trained in nursery-based forest seedling growing techniques and 50 beekeepers/region are trained in modern beekeeping techniques.
- 50 farmers/region are trained in environmentally sound farming techniques, in particular agroforestry, which will provide an opportunity for promoting reforestation in rural areas and for establishing community forests. To encourage farmers to take ownership of agroforestry, 1 hectare-agroforestry pilot plots will be established in each region area.
- 50 women and youth groups are trained in modern beekeeping and improved traditional poultry farming.
- 50 groups of women and young people are provided with equipment for processing agricultural products and utilizing non-timber forest products
- 350 women and young people are trained in environmentally-sound charcoal production techniques, with benefits and significant added value for the environment.
- 50 groups of women and youth have the skills required for generating added value to priority non-timber forest products (honey, shea kernels, nere seeds…), and 50 additional groups have the skills required for processing farming products.
- Promoting farming micro-enterprises in rural areas and increasing charcoal production profitability will provide local communities will additional income enabling them to improve their living conditions.
- Local people will have improved knowledge of forest resources, and will contribute to forest rehabilitation, conservation and valorization through its rational use (energy wood, honey, shea butter, mustard, etc.)

Outcomes will include: (i) mobilization of communities for reforestation work; (ii) benefiting from 2,600 ha of plantations in full; (ii) quantity and quality with high quality 3,000,000 forest seedlings produced and 15,000 liters of honey harvested per year; (iv) organizing people into women's groups supported in the development of non-timber forest products (NTFPs); (v) availability, quantity and quality of off-season farming products, number of **agouti cats** and poultry bred per year in the project area.

Project outcomes will enable women, young people and other vulnerable people to be provided with income-generating activities for improving their living conditions and combat poverty.

All above efforts will help Togo progressing towards the sustainable management objectives promoted bu the ITTO.

PART II: PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. Rationale

2.1.1. Institutional set-up and organizational issues

Project implementation will involve several stakeholders whose primary beneficiaries will be those that will establish the habilitating institutional framework, and will include all other organizational aspects required for project implementation. This will fundamentally ensure that there are no missing links and project success.

Friends of the Environment (AMEN) is a non-profit association created on August 11, 2002 and registered on January 3, 2005 under receipt No. 0003 / MISD-SG-DAPSC-DSC. Endowed with administrative and financial autonomy, AMEN will be the host structure of the project. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF) will supervise the project through its key department, the Directorate of Forest resources (DRF). A Steering Committee will be set up within AMEN to validate the annual work plans and ensure project monitoring and evaluation at the central level. For increased efficiency, the regional focal points (in particular the ODEF and MERF regional offices), through their decentralized services at the local level, will be responsible for coordinating project implementation to ensure better execution and daily monitoring of planned activities throughout the project area. The DRF is in charge of forest resources and the centerpiece of government action in the management of forest resources. DRF missions, *inter alia*, are to develop and implement Togo's forest policy; and to provide support and advice in terms of forest development. The DRF will chair the project Steering Committee and Technical Support Committee. The DRF will remain the key structure responsible for the management of community forests in Togo. The DRF requires communities wishing to create and/or manage community forests to establish a legal entity in compliance with the various ones provided for by current laws. Such legal entity may be a Development Village Committee (CVD); a Township Development Committee (CDQ); a Union of CVDs (UCVD); a District Development Committee (CCD); a CCD Union (UCCD); Village Association for the Management of Protected Areas (AVGAP), a Union of AVGAPs (UAVGAP); or any other committee representing the community. For management, such structures can be supported by associations, NGOs, cooperatives, Common Initiative Group (CIG), Economic Interest Grouping (GIE), joint resource management committees advisory committee of stakeholders, offices of specialized studies, etc. The legal entity will manage the community forest in the name and on behalf of the community. All resulting income will be used for the development of the whole community. In order to create and/or manage a community forest, the legal entity can be created by the community prior to the consultation meeting.

As work will relate to field activities, the project implementation structure will be based in Blitta in the Central Region and will cover the entire project area. The project implementation structure will be responsible for hiring the subcontractors and NGOs necessary for project implementation; coordinating their actions; monitoring and evaluation at the local level; and periodic reporting on project activities.

The MERF and the Ministry of Agriculture with its decentralized services, as well as other institutions with technical capacity will be an essential source of expertise and support in terms of training/capacity building provided for in this project.
The contribution of other institutions to project implementation is of a systemic nature. To this end, other public and non-governmental institutions in the region may be requested to contribute to project implementation through service provision or subcontracting agreements.

2.1.2. Stakeholder analysis

The project will be implemented following a participatory approach and will involve all stakeholders. Their livelihoods are closely linked to the utilization of local biological resources and numerous other products which constitute major sources of income. However, the advanced degradation of local biological resources has a significant impact on their well-being. Stakeholders are impacted in various ways, and are characterized as follows:

Primary stakeholders

- Local communities: Are proactively involved in the process of establishing and sustainably managing community forests, in reforestation, rehabilitation, restoration and sustainable management of forest resources. They derive substantial profits from income-generating activities to improve their living conditions and environment;

- Village Development Committees and Canton Development Committees (CVDs & CCDs): Play a liaising role between the populations and other stakeholders. They define the development plan for their municipality and supervise its implementation. They are generally made up of opinion leaders and will be used as local guides and facilitators during the various project activities;

- Farmers: Are extremely poor and carry out slash-and-burn agriculture on degraded land and use wood as their only source of energy. Derive their income from agriculture. Poorly organized for carrying out their activities and face major issues such as soil not very favorable to agriculture; low income; lack of water; natural resources access-related conflicts with animal farmers; and use of inappropriate charcoal production techniques. Will benefit from project direct jobs and

their technical and organizational capacities will be strengthened during project implementation. They will also benefit from established plantations.

- Herders: Exert strong pressure on natural resources. Involved in natural resources access-related conflicts with farmers as they don't respect transhumance corridors and exert strong pressure on crops and pasture as well as on agroforestry parks and forest patches. Contribute to people's protein supply. Will benefit from project direct impacts and their technical and organizational capacities will be strengthened during project implementation. They will also benefit from established plantations.

- Energy wood producers and sellers: Derive their income from the production and sale of firewood and charcoal. Are poorly organized and use inappropriate techniques for charcoal production requiring considerable volumes of timber whereas resource availability is low. It results in biodiversity loss and land degradation. Will benefit from awareness-raising, training and organizing sessions during project implementation. Will also benefit from established plantations.

Secondary stakeholders
- Traditional chieftains: Are the guarantors of the habits and customs. Have knowledge of the resources in the area. Will contribute to social mobilization through their decision-making power. The project may provide them with an opportunity to establish their image. Their knowledge of local resources will be an asset for potentially settling land issues.

- NGOs and associations: Are actively involved in the implementation of rural development activities. Liaise between the population and the forest administration. Will significantly contribute to activities implementation and w realization of the activities of sensitization, organization and training of the project.

- Forestry Administration: Seeks to curb deforestation and forest degradation, and to find ways and means to minimize the negative impacts of climate change in the area. The fact that people are willing to give up their land for the benefit of the project provides the forest administration with a new avenue for developing forests while avoiding disputes and damages.
It is responsible for the development and implementation of the country's forest policy and advisory support for forest development. To facilitate the popularization of techniques, training and supervision at the base, the forest administration has decentralized services throughout the territory; it is limited by the lack of human, financial and material resources to effectively control fraudulent logging.

Tertiary stakeholders
- Private sector: An emerging sector in forestry development. They have their own financial means to fight against poverty and create jobs (purchase of seedlings, payment for reforestation work, etc.);

- Research and training centers: Responsible for the development and dissemination of techniques and technologies. They will contribute their skills and infrastructure for experimentation and training;

- Technical and Financial Partners: Support all development initiatives order towards improved living conditions for people.

- Media: Ensure the dissemination of information to the population, but often do not have any information on sustainable forest management tools.

Members of Parliament: As representatives of local populations in the national assembly, they are often required to promote integrated community development and to communicate appropriately for raising public awareness among local people.

In view of the various concerns of stakeholders identified above, it was necessary to find appropriate solutions agreed by all concerned regarding their shared forest heritage in the region. To this end, several consultation meetings between the AMEN association, the decentralized services of the MERF and stakeholders were held in 2019 during pre-project PPD191/18 Rev.1 (F) implementation. As a result, all stakeholders agreed on actions to be undertaken, such as:

i. Establish community forests for timber production;
ii. Promote income-generating activities based on beekeeping; off-season crops; seedling production; poultry and rabbit farming;
iii. Establish 2,600 ha of community forests;
iv. Train stakeholders in appropriate improved techniques for charcoal production;
vi. Train stakeholders in community forest restoration;
vii. Train stakeholders in beekeeping and sustainable agriculture, and in the use of sustainable forest management tools; and

ix. Establish and operationalize a consultation framework for the participatory management of community forests.

The project will contribute to the implementation of ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013-1018 (SAP), helping member countries to achieve SAP objectives. As the main project donor, the ITTO will provide Togo, an ITTO member country, with a development project which will contribute to the preservation of Togo's forest heritage and to the well-being of local populations.

Table 1: Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholders	Characteristics	Problems, needs and interests	Potential	Involvement in project
Primary stakeholders (key stakeholders)				
Local communities	Actively involved in the process of creation and sustainable management of community forests, in reforestation, rehabilitation and biodiversity restoration work. Draw substantial profits from IGAs in order to improve their condition and living environment.	Job creation and increased income; Availability of resources; Local development; Ecosystems and biodiversity in the area under threat; Deforestation and biodiversity degradation; Reduction and scarcity of forest and fishery resources; Uncontrolled use of resources and land	Endogenous and local knowledge Knowledge of the resource Landowners	Contribution and active participation as a guide for field work with teams of consultants Awareness-raising and taking into account local people's interests
District Development Committees (CCDs)/Village Development Committees (CVDs)	Draw substantial profits from income-generating activities in order to improve their living conditions and environment; Leadership; Liaising between populations and other stakeholders	Low income	Endogenous and local knowledge; Mobilization of populations; Structured and recognized groups; Experience in working with villages	Contribution to the creation and sustainable management of community forests and to reforestation work in degraded mountain sides in the area. Awareness-raising and taking into account the interests of local populations
Farmers	Extreme poverty, Derive income from agriculture, extensive agriculture, use of wood as the only source of energy	Soil unsuitable for agriculture, Poorly organized, Low income, lack of water, Natural resources access-related conflicts with herders, Inappropriate charcoal production techniques	Agroforestry park, Patches of community forests, Endogenous knowledge of land management	Beneficiaries of training, Participate in project activity implementation
Herders	Derive income from animal farming, Nomadic	Non-respect of transhumance corridors; Strong pressure on crops and grazing; Pressure on agroforestry parks and forest patches; Natural resources access-related conflicts of access with farmers, lack of drinking holes for cattle	Familiar with physical environment in the area, Supply population with protein	Beneficiaries of training, participate in project activity implementation
Energy wood producers and sellers	Derive income from charcoal and wood production and sales	Unorganized; Unavailability of resources; Unaware of using inappropriate practices; Biodiversity loss and land degradation	Purchasing power, Resource enhancement	Participate in awareness-raising, training and organizing sessions

Secondary stakeholders				
Traditional chieftains	Responsible for the respect of practices and customs, local level decision-making	Use of project to enhance their image	Knowledge of environment resources	Contribute to awareness-raising and social engagement
Forestry administration	Development and implementation of policies and strategies for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of forest resources	Reconciling development and conservation Insufficient updated statistical data on forest resources Insufficient human, financial and material resources	Able to provide broad guidance and technical advice to consultant team; Has the expertise to carry out development work Owner of state forests	Direct involvement in project implementation Facilitate implementation Boost funding Ensure project viability Project monitoring and evaluation
Development NGOs and private sector	Actively involved in the implementation of rural development activities and liaising between the population and the forest administration	Job creation Lack of skills in development micro-planning	Structured and recognized groups Experience working with villages Availability of financial resources	Subcontracting of awareness-raising activities and some studies
Tertiary stakeholders				
Media	Disseminate information among communities	Lack information on sustainable forest management	Skills for facilitation and outreach work among local communities	Participate in outreach and dissemination of information on sustainable forest management
Members of Parliament	- Represent local people in Parliament - Vote laws and engage the government on forest management-related issues	Need information on forest management in their circumscription	Are opinion leaders	Contribute to engaging people in participating in project activities
Research and training centers (Universities, INFAs)	- Research & development - Advice and consulting - Carrying out studies - Development of curricula on forest resources	- Use research results for development - Insufficient financial resources for disseminating research results	Can contribute to technical training and validation of studies	Conduct of various studies Infrastructure serve as demonstration sites during practical training

2.1.3. Problem analysis

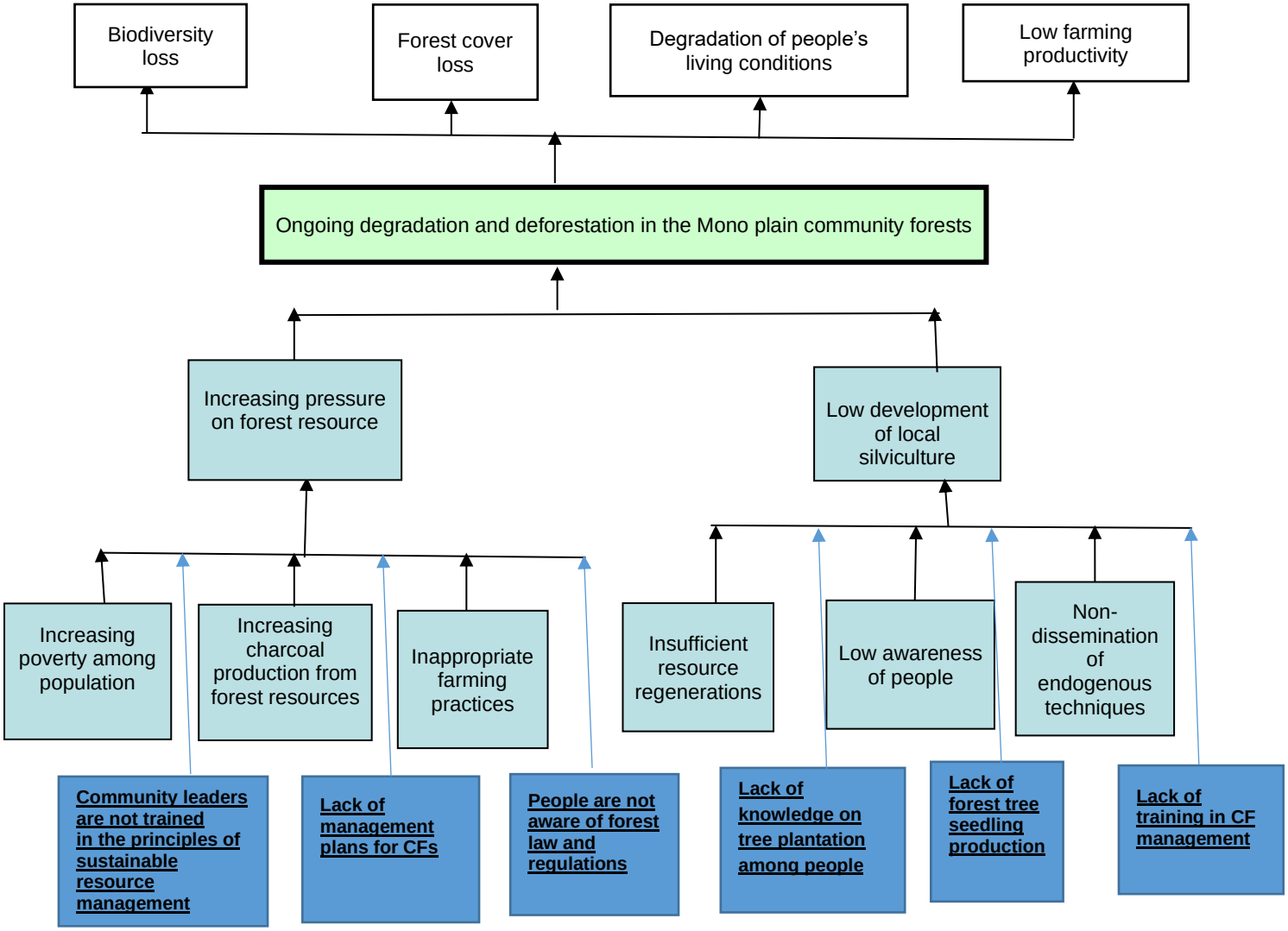
The increasing loss of national forests (-1.8%; World Bank 2010) has become a considerable challenge for Togo, both environmental and social as it is a source of economic and environmental disturbances, including the degradation of people's living conditions. It results in biodiversity loss, desertification, increased reliance on timber imports, low farming productivity, and the impoverishment of populations with multiple impacts on economic and social development.

Togolese forests are today at a crossroads—the choice is simple, (i) to continue on the path of losing forests and heading towards a drastic decline in their contribution to the socio-economic and environmental interests of the nation; or (ii) to shift towards the long-term and sustainable economic contribution of forests. There is no doubt that the costs of the first option will be higher for the nation and the world. In view of which, after realizing the true value of the threats to forests, Togo adopted a vision aiming to curb forest loss and increasing forest cover to 30% of the national territory by 2050. To this end, Togo included sustainable forest management based on the effective participation of all stakeholders in the orientations of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE).
It will not be possible to be part of sustainability and to support any effort as long as the "peripheral" constraints of forest management are not lifted and addressed. Among key issues Togo is committed to address feature curbing forest loss and bringing its forest cover to 30% of the national territory by 2050, and this project will focus on the restoration and rehabilitation of local community forests. In view of which, the problem analysis focuses on deforestation and the ongoing degradation of community forests, as follows:

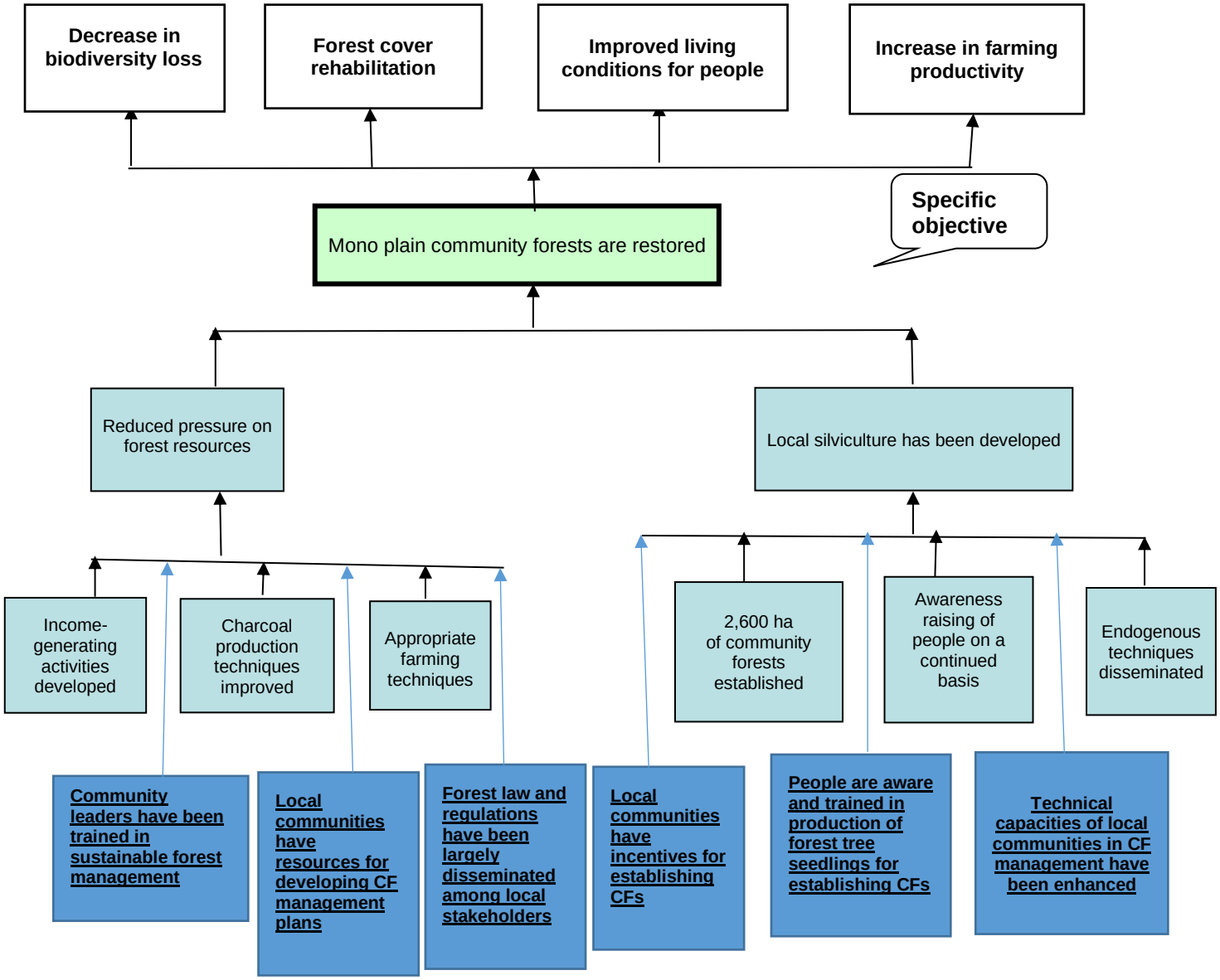
Natural resource utilization is one of the main sources of income for rural communities in Togo. Moreover, over 71% of the energy needs of households in both rural and urban areas were covered by biomass in 2008, according to the Energy Information System of Togo (SIE-TOGO). It results in increasingly strong pressure on natural resources (large-scale charcoal production, extensive agriculture, etc.) and an accelerated destruction of sensitive ecosystems (mountain sides, gallery forests, etc.) associated with a decline in land productivity, soil erosion, siltation of waterways, landslides and flooding. It also contributes to plant cover loss in general and forest species in particular. Goods and services provided by forests, which are essential in people's daily life, have become extremely rare, compounding the precarious state of these populations. This precariousness is also aggravated by people's low capacity in terms of managing environmental problems, resulting into the increasing degradation of their living conditions.

In such a context characterized by a high rate of population growth and uncontrolled use practices, competition for access to resources between the different stakeholders generally generates conflicts that are detrimental to local development.
All this is exacerbated by the severity of poverty in rural areas, estimated at 74.3%, which represents 79.9% of the poor (DSRP, 2008).
Furthermore, current agroforestry practices are closely related to the traditional land tenure system. The customary land tenure system stems from the clan organization of the Togolese population, characterized by the settlement in autonomous territories of communities made of all the descendants from a common ancestor. The basic principle of this customary land tenure system is collective ownership; all land within the territorial limits of a clan constitutes an entity available to all members of the clan. The customary land tenure system is perfectly suited to the extensive nomadic farming carried out to this day by the populations concerned. To summarize, the land estate of communities is larger than that of the state.

Problem tree



Objective tree



2.1.4. Logical framework matrix

OBJECTIVES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Development objective: To rehabilitate the vegetation cover and biodiversity, and to increase farming productivity in order to contribute to improving local people's living conditions in the Mono plain	1) At project completion, plant cover has been increased by 3% 2) Timber prices have decreased by 20-30% on local market 3) Timber import rate has been reduced by 50% by 2050 4) Forest sector contribution to GDP has increased by 3% by 2035 5) 90% of private growers have skills in nursery establishment and silvicultural treatments	1) Forestry statistics 2) Balance of payments document	Political will
Specific objective: To restore the Mono plain community forests	1) 2 600 ha of community forests established 2) Sustainable farming practices are disseminated 3) Community forests are preserved and sustainably managed	1) Progress reports 2) Workshop/symposium reports 3) Local charters	1) Land availability and land tenure security 2) Community support and collaboration
Output 1: Pressure on forest resources has decreased	1) 50 women's and youth groups supported for valorizing farming and priority NTFPs; 2) 50 farmers from local village groups have knowledge of breeding (poultry and rabbit breeding) and disseminate their knowledge 3) 350 women and youth have been trained in appropriate charcoal production techniques 4) 50 reforester leaders are trained 5) 50 farmers trained in agroforestry techniques 6) 5 workshops (35 participants/workshop) held 7) 10 meetings/region held 8) 50 representatives from local village groups have been provided with knowledge of beekeeping, poultry and rabbit breeding and are disseminating it	1) Progress reports 2) Workshop reports 3) Receipt 4) Meeting minutes 5) Attendance list	1) Community support and collaboration 2) Community support
Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed	1) 2 600 ha of community forests established 2) 3 workshops (35 participants/region) held 3) 3 000 000 forest tree species seedlings produced 4) 1 pilot agroforestry plot of 1 ha established in each region	1) Reforestation work reports 2) Progress reports 3) Workshop reports	1) Land availability and land tenure security 2) Community support and collaboration

2.2. Objectives

2.2.1. Development objective and impact indicators

The project development objective is to rehabilitate the vegetation cover and biodiversity and to increase farming productivity in order to contribute to improving local people's living conditions in the Mono plain.

Improving environmental conditions and local people's standard of living will need to be strongly initiated to this end, as follows:

Impact indicators are as follows:

- At project completion, plant cover has been increased by 3%;
- Local market timber prices have been reduced by 20-30%;
- Timber import rate has been reduced by 50%;
- Deforestation rate in timber-producing stands has been reduced by about 50%;
- 90% of private growers have acquired appropriate skills and techniques for seed collection, nursery establishment, plot reforestation, etc.

2.2.2. Specific objective and outcome indicators

The specific objective is to restore the Mono plain community forests.

Outcome indicators will be as follows:

- 2,600 ha of community forests established;
- Sustainable farming practices are disseminated;
- 50 reforester leaders are trained;
- 3 000 000 good quality forest seedlings are produced;
- 350 women and young people trained in appropriate charcoal production techniques;
- 3 workshops (35 participants/region) held;
- 25 meetings/region held;
- 50 women's and youth groups supported for valorizing farming and priority non-timber forest products (NTFPs);
- 50 representatives from local village groups have been provided with skills in beekeeping, poultry breeding and rabbit breeding;
- 50 women's and youth groups have been provided with beekeeping, poultry and rabbit breeding equipment;
- Purchase of computer equipment (1 PC et 1 desktop computer);
- Purchase of vehicles (1 all-terrain vehicle and 1 all-terrain motorbike)

PART III: DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT INTERVENTIONS

3.1. Outputs and activities

3.1.1. Outputs

Project specific objective includes two outputs as follows:

Output 1: Pressure on forest resources has decreased
Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed

3.1.2. Activities

Output 1: Pressure on forest resource has decreased
Activity 1.1: Develop the most important and promising income-generating activities for local people in ten Mono plain **districts**: Off-season crops initiated in the lowlands (1 women's group/off-season crop per district); Promotion of modern beekeeping by women's groups in 10 Mono plain districts (1 women's group per district); Poultry and **agouti cat breeding** for the benefit of local people.
Activity 1.2: Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques
Activity 1.3: Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices
Activity 1.4: Train community leaders in sustainable forest management
Activity 1.5: Encourage local communities to develop management plans for CFs
Activity 1.6: Disseminate forest law and regulations among local stakeholders

Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed
Activity 2.1: Produce forest tree species seedlings by trained private nursery operators in 10 Mono plain districts
Activity 2.2: Establish 2 600 ha of community forests in village land
Activity 2.3: Disseminate endogenous techniques
Activity 2.4: Conduct awareness-raising and education sessions for target local villages on community forestry on an ongoing basis
Activity 2.5: Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management
Activity 2.6: Encourage local communities to establish community forests in target villages

3.2. Implementation approaches and methods

A national coordination will be responsible for project implementation. Project activities will be implemented with the participation of all stakeholders, namely the forest administration, farmers, people living in forest areas, local, administrative and traditional authorities, NGOs and local associations, and other actors involved in the management of forest resources. It is in line with Principle 8 of the ITTO Guidelines through recommended actions 24 “Identify all local actors and facilitate consultations in decisions and planning at the territorial level” and 25 “Create opportunities for the transfer of responsibilities in favor of all local forest-dependent economic actors”.

Tasks to be subcontracted during the project are as follows:

- Hiring of subcontractor for the production of forest tree species seedlings to be used for reforestation by local people with a view to establishing their own plantations for timber and energy wood;
- Hiring of subcontractor for the promotion of modern beekeeping with a view to training women's groups and providing them with equipment for the production of quality honey and enabling them to increase their annual household income,
- Hiring of subcontractor for the promotion of off-season crops with a view to improving the socio-economic living conditions of grassroots communities following a sustainable and participatory development approach in the Central and Plateaux Regions.
- Hiring of subcontractor for training women's groups for the development of poultry and rabbit breeding, and providing them with necessary equipment to enable them to increase their annual household income.
- Hiring of an NGO working in the field of reforestation and production of forest tree species seedlings and with a long-standing relationship of trust with rural people for the reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests.

This project will take into account the gender approach through planning and implementation of activities such as the promotion of income-generating activities (production of honey, shea butter, vegetables, etc.); capacity building of stakeholders (proficiency in good land use practices); establishment of plantations for timber and energy wood; establishment and operationalization of local joint committees; and dissemination of forest regulations among stakeholders and related awareness-raising. Prior to carrying out plantation establishment activities, a brief assessment of environmental and social risks will be conducted, whose costs have been included in the reforestation costs.
Developing skills in the use of sustainable forest management techniques based on the participatory management approach will make it possible to unify and harmonize efforts of all stakeholders in the forestry sector to achieve ecologically-sound and sustainable forest management. The project team, in collaboration with the local population, will encourage the development of community forests in target villages. Consultations between the various stakeholders will be ongoing and mass-awareness raising will be ensured through the media and workshops held to this end.

In terms of restoration and rehabilitation of local community forests, the project aims to be inclusive and multi-stakeholder to capture all sensitivities and opinions that can contribute to establishing local community forests. It will contribute effectively to addressing poverty in communities living in and around community forests.

Given the fact that some forests belong to local people, the new concept of community forest will apply in such a context as the communities will have the assurance that their interests will be respected and that the income from community forest-derived products and other services will be shared equitably. Village communities will be assisted to form legally recognized entities (Associations, Cooperatives, Common Initiative Groups (CIGs) or Economic Interest Groups (GIE) for managing their community forests.

Awareness-raising sessions aimed at each component communities will be held by AMEN officials and legal entities for the establishment and management of community forests to ensure the participation of the whole community and determine the objectives and priority uses of community forests. Village communities will be responsible for the management of community forests, with the technical assistance of the DRF. Each community forest will develop a simple management plan including the potential of available resources and the planning of activities to be carried out in the forest; land uses and methods of resource use. Simple management plans will be developed in a participatory manner by communities with technical assistance from the forest administration and NGOs already working among these communities.

In this perspective and with a view to developing an innovative community forestry model, project implementation will follow a dialogue approach. Consultations will be held with communities living in and around forests to collect their perceptions, aspirations, priorities and development visions and ensure they are taken into account. This community dialogue will be supplemented by debates and reflections held at the national level, and by research/action aimed at introducing innovative approaches for community forestry. Income generating activities will be promoted during project implementation.

Awareness-raising and consultation meetings will be held in connection with community forest establishment and management and will target all community segments to ensure the participation of all community members and to determine the objectives and priority uses for these forests.

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3.3. Work plan

Outputs and activities	Party in charge	Schedule (quarterly)											
		Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Output 1: Pressure on forest resource has decreased													
Activity 1.1: Develop income-generating activities	NC/AMEN/PCA/CVD /**P**												
Activity 1.2: Train women in improved charcoal production techniques	NC/AMEN/PCA/TSC												
Activity 1.3: Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices	NC/AMEN/PCA/TSC												
Activity 1.4: Train community leaders in sustainable forest management													
Activity 1.5: Encourage local communities to develop management plans for their CFs													
Activity 1.6: Disseminate forest law and regulations among local stakeholders													
Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed													
Activity 2.1: Produce forest species seedlings by trained private nursery operators	CN/AMEN/CA/**DRF/** P												
Activity 2.2: Establish 2 600 ha of community forests in village land	NC/AMEN/PCA/P/ **DRF**												
Activity 2.3: Disseminate endogenous techniques	NC/AMEN/CVD												
Activity 2.4: Conduct awareness-raising and education sessions for target local villages on community forestry on an ongoing basis	NC/AMEN/PCA/TSC												
Activity 2.5: Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management	NC/AMEN/PCA/**DRF** /MERF-Cab												
Activity 2.6: Encourage local communities to establish community forests in target villages	NC/AMEN/PCA/**DRF** /MERF-Cab												
Prepare project annual reports	NC/AMEN/PCA												
Prepare project completion report	NC/AMEN/PCA												
Conduct project audit	NC/AMEN/PCA/ C												

NC = National Coordinator**; TSC = Technical Support Committee; DRF=** Directorate of Forest Resources**; PCA** = Party in charge of activities; **CVD** = Village Development Committees; **NO** = Nursery Operators; **P** = People; **C** = Consultants; **AMEN**= Friends of the Environment association; MERF-Cab=Cabinet of the Ministry of the Environment

3.3. Budget

3.4.1 Master budget schedule

OUTPUTS/ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION	Budget component	Quantity			Units	Unit costs US$	Total cost US$	ITTO			TOGO		
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Output 1:	Pressure on forest resource has decreased													
Activity 1.1	Develop income-generating activities through beekeeping, poultry breeding, oil production and off-season crops													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	12	12	12	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee +4	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Training workshop	15.2	1	1	1	p-d	1000	3000	0	3000	0			
	Modern beekeeping	20.1	5	5	0	p-m	7560	75600	37800	37800	0			
	Off-season crops	20.2	0	5	5	p-m	1500	15000	0	7500	7500			
	Poultry and agouti cat breeding	20.4	0	12	0	p-m	2500	30000	0	30000	0			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31.1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants (2)	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities (4)	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 1.1								132495	39750	80670	10440	1050	1050	900
Activity 1.2	Train women in improved charcoal production techniques													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Training workshop	15.4	1	0	0	p-d	4500	4500	1500	1500	1500			
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	00	420	0			
Total 1.2								13395	3535	3870	3290	1050	1050	900
Activity 1.3	Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Training workshop	15.4	0	1	0	p-d	3000	3000	0	3000	0			
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	00	420	0			
Total 1.3								11810	2035	2035	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 1.4	Train community leaders in sustainable forest management													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	hm	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	hm	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	hm	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Training workshop in sustainable management	15.4	0	1	0	hj	3000	3000	0	3000	0			
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			

	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	hm	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	hj	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	hj	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 1.4								11895	2035	5370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 1.5	Encourage local communities to develop management plans for their CFs													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	hm	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	hm	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	hm	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	hm	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	hj	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	hj	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 1.5								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 1.6	Disseminate forest law and regulations among local stakeholders													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	hm	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	hm	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	hm	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	hj	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	hm	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	hj	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	hj	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 1.6								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Output 2	Local silviculture has been developed													
Activity 2.1	Activity 2.1: Produce forest species seedlings by trained private nursery operators													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Seedling production contract	20.3	5	5	0	p-d	1000	10000	5000	5000	0			
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	00	420	0			
Total 2.1								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 2.2	Establish 2,600 ha of community forests in village land													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Reforestation and installation of fencing/prohibition of entry-related contract	20.1	0	6	6	p-m	11267	135200	0	67600	67600			
	Training workshop on CF restoration	15.3	1	1	1	p-d	1500	4500	1500	1500	1500			
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	hj	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	hj	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 2.2								156695	3535	71470	70890	1050	1050	900
Activity 2.3	Disseminate endogenous techniques													

	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31.1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 2.3								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 2.4	Activity 2.4: Conduct awareness-raising and education sessions for targeted local villages on community forestry on an ongoing basis													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31.1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 2.4								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 2.5	Activity 2.5: Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for national expert	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	8000	16000	8000	8000	0			
	Allowance for NC study trip	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.2	0	5	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 2.5								24895	10035	10370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity 2.6	Encourage local communities to establish community forests in target villages													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	1	1	1	p-m	1800	4 050	850	850	850	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	600	1 350	150	150	150	300	300	300
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Allowance for Support Committee	31.13	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for Steering Committee	31.12	10	5	10	p-d	25	420	150	150	120			
	Allowance for NC study trip	31..1.1	1	1	0	p-m	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Mission allowance for project participants	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project communities	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
Total 2.6								8895	2035	2370	1790	1050	1050	900
Activity-related subtotal								361890	73135	188025	100730	9450	9450	8100
Non-activity-related expenses														
	All-terrain vehicle	43.1	1			u	50 000	50 000	50 000	0	0			
	Motorbikes	43.2	1			u	2 400	2 400	2 400	0	0			
	Fuel and lubricants	51.1	4000	4000	2000	liter		10 000	4000	4000	2000			
	Servicing and spare parts	52	12	12	12	month		3 000	0	1 500	1 500			
	Telephone, Internet and electricity costs	53	12	12	12	month		3 000	1 000	1 000	1 000			
	Offic supplies	54	12	12	12	month		2 000	2 000	0	0			
	Vehicle and motorbike insurance	63	1	1	1	u		900	300	300	300		0	0
	Laptops	44.1.1	2			u	700	1 400	1 400	0	0			

	Printers, etc	**44.1.4**	**1**			**u**	**500**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0**			
	Inverter	**44.1.2**	**1**			**u**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**0**	**0**			
	Camera-video camera/Android, etc.	**44.1.6**	**1**			**u**	**1 300**	**500**	**500**	**0**	**0**			
	Reports and printing	**61**			**lump sum**	**lump sum**	**lump sum**	**4 000**	**1 000**	**2 000**	**1 000**			
	Seeds for seedling production	**51.2**	**1000**			**kg**		**1 000**	**500**	**500**	**0**			
	Audit	**62**			**1**	**p-m**	**4 000**	**4 000**	**0**	**0**	**4 000**			
	Materials for constructing project headquarters	**41.1**	**10**			**month**	**242 600**	**242 600**	**12 000**			**230600**	**0**	**0**
	Sundry	**64**						**5 000**	**2 000**	**2 000**	**1 000**			
Non-activity related subtotal								**330500**	**77 800**	**11300**	**10800**	**230600**	**0**	**0**
	GRAND TOTAL							**741000**	**150935**	**199325**	**111530**	**240050**	**9450**	**8100**

3.4.2 Consolidated yearly project budget by component (including inputs and unit costs)

No	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Project personnel**						
	11. National experts (long term)						
	11.1 National Project Coordinator (NPC)	**36,00**	1 350,00	48 600,00	16 200,00	16 200,00	16 200,00
	12. Other personnel						
	12.1 Finance assistant	**36,00**	450,00	16 200,00	5 400,00	5 400,00	5 400,00
	12.1 Driver/Courier	36,00	250,00	9 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00
	15. Fellowships and training						
	15.1 Training workshop in beekeeping and sustainable farming	1,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	0,00	6 000,00	0,00
	15.2 Training workshop in community forest restoration	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.3 Training workshop in improved charcoal production	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.4 Training workshop in sustainable forest management			**3 000.00**	**3 000.00**	0,00	0,00
	19. Component total			**91 800,00**	**30 600,00**	**33 600,00**	**27 600,00**
20	**Subcontracting**						
	2.1 Promote modern beekeeping	2,00	37 800,00	75 600,00	45 000,00	30 600,00	0,00
	2.2 Promote off-season crops	2,00	7 500,00	15 000,00	0,00	7 500,00	7 500,00
	2.3 Promote forest species seedling production	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00
	2.4 Promote poultry and **agouti cat** breeding	2,00	15 000,00	30 000,00	0,00	30 000,00	00
	2.5 Support for reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests	2600	52	135 200.00	0,00	67 600.00	67 600.00
	29. Component total			**265 800,00**	**50 000,00**	**140 700,00**	**75 100,00**
30	**Duty travel**						
	31. Living allowance						
	31.1.1 National experts	2,00	8 000,00	16 000,00	8 000,00	8 000,00	0,00
	31.1.2 Allowance for Steering Committee	100,00	50,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	2 000,00
	31.1.3 Allowance for Technical Support Committee	100,00	50,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	2 000,00
	32. International travel	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	32.1.2 Study trip of project coordinator in **Kenya and Equatorial Guinea**	2,00	8 400,00	16 800,00	8 400,00	8 400,00	0,00
	33. Local transport costs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	33.1 Field travel of participants	5,00	200,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	0,00	0,00
	33.2 Study trips for local communities	1,00	5000,00	5 000,00	0,00	5 000,00	0,00
	39. Component total			**48 800,00**	**21 400,00**	**23 400,00**	**4 000,00**
40	**Capital items**						
	41. Premises	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	41.1. Purchase of community forest land and land for project head office	1,00	242 600,0	242 600,00	242 600,00	0,00	0,00
	43. Vehicles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	43.1 Vehicles (all-terrain vehicle)	1,00	50 000,00	50 000,00	50 000,00	0,00	0,00
	43.2 All-terrain motorbikes	1,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	0,00	0,00

	44. Capital goods	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1 Computers and accessories	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.1 Computers	2,00	700,00	1 400,00	1 400,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.2 Inverters	1,00	200,00	200,00	200,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.4 Printers	2,00	1 250,00	2 500,00	2 500,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.6 Camera/video camera	2,00	1 300,00	2 600,00	2 600,00	0,00	0,00
	49. **Component total**			**301 700,00**	**305 700,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
50	**Consumable items**						
	51. Raw materials						
	51.1 Fuel and lubricants	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	2 000,00
	51.2 Purchase of seeds for seedling production	1,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	500,00	500,00	0,00
	52. Repair/servicing and spare parts (vehicles and motorbikes)	2,00	1 500,00	3 000,00	0,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	53. Telephone, electricity, Internet and water costs	1,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00
	54. Office supplies	1,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	0,00	0,00
	59. **Component total**			**19 000,00**	**7 500,00**	**7 000,00**	**4 500,00**
60	**Miscellaneous**						
	61. Reports and printing	1,00	4 100,00	4 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00
	62. Audits	1,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	0,00	0,00	4 000,00
	63. Car and motorbike Insurance	2,00	450,00	900,00	300,00	300.00	300.00
	64. Sundry	1,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00
	69. **Component total**			13 900,00	4 300,00	3 300,00	6 300,00
	Component subtotal (19-69)			**741 000,00**	**412 600,00**	**205 300,00**	**123 100,00**
70	**Local management costs**						
	71. Executing agency management costs			97 800,00	97 800,00	0,00	0,00
	79. **Component total**			**97 800,00**	97 800,00	**0,00**	**0,00**
	Subtotal			**838 800,00**	**354 080,00**	**205 600,00**	**123 400,00**
80	**Project monitoring and administration**						
	81. ITTO monitoring and review			30 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	82. ITTO Mid-term, final and ex-post evaluation costs			15 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	83. ITTO program support costs (12% on items 10-82 above)			63 408,00	0,00	0,00	0.00
	84. Donor monitoring costs			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	89. Component total			**108 408,00**	**0,00**	**,000**	**0,00**
90	**Reimbursement of pre-project costs**			0,00			
100	**GRAND TOTAL**			**943 248,00**			

3.4.3 Yearly project budget contribution by source – ITTO

No	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Personnel du projet**						
	11. National experts (long term)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	11.1 National Project Coordinator (NPC)	36,00	850,00	30 600,00	10 200,00	10 200,00	10 200,00
	12. Other personnel						
	12.1 Finance assistant	36,00	300,00	10 800,00	3 600,00	3 600,00	3 600,00
	12.2 Driver/Courier	36,00	150,00	5 400,00	1 800,00	1 800,00	1 800,00
	15. Fellowships and training						
	15.1 Training workshop in beekeeping and sustainable farming	2,00	3 000,00	6 000,00	0,00	6 000,00	0,00
	15.2 Training workshop in community forest restoration	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.3 Training workshop in charcoal production	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.4 Training workshop in sustainable forest management			**3 000.00**	**3 000.00**	0,00	0,00
	19. **Component total**			**64 800,00**	**21 600,00**	**24 600,00**	**18 600,00**
20	**Subcontracting**						
	2.1 Promotion of modern beekeeping	2,00	37 800,00	75 600,00	45 000,00	30 600,00	0,00
	2.2 Promotion of off-season crops	2,00	7 500,00	15 000,00	0,00	7 500,00	7 500,00
	2.3 Promotion of forest species seedling production	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00
	2.4 Promotion of **poultry** and **agouti cat** breeding	1,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	0,00	30 000,00	00
	2.5 Support for reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests	2600	52	135 200.00	0,00	67 600.00	67 600.00
	29. Component total			**265 800,00**	**50 000,00**	**140 700,00**	**75 100,00**
30	**Duty travel**						
	31. Living allowance	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	31.1.1 National experts	50,00	320,00	16 000,00	8 000,00	8 000,00	0,00
	31.1.2 Allowance for Steering Committee	100,00	50,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	2 000,00
	31.1.3 Allowance for Technical Support Committee	100,00	50,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	2 000,00
	32. International travel	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	32.12. Study trip of project coordinator **in Kenya and Equatorial Guinea**	2,00	8 400,00	16 800,00	8 400,00	8 400,00	0,00
	33. Local transport costs	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	33.1 Field travel of project participants	5,00	200,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	0,00	0,00
	33.2 Study trips for local communities	1,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00	5 000,00	0,00
	39. Component total			**48 800,00**	**21 400,00**	**23 400,00**	**4 000,00**
40	**Capital items**						
	41. Premises	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	41.1. Input of materials for constructing project head office	1,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	12 000,00	0,00	0,00
	43. Vehicles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	43.1 Vehicles (all-terrain vehicle)	1,00	50 000,00	50 000,00	50 000,00	0,00	0,00
	43.2. All-terrain motorbikes	1,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	0,00	0,00
	44. Capital goods	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1 Computers and accessories	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.1 Computers	2,00	700,00	1 400,00	1 400,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.2 Inverters	1,00	200,00	200,00	200,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.4 Printers	2,00	1250,00	2 500,00	2 500,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.6 Camera/video camera/Android	2,00	1 300,00	2 600,00	2 600,00	0,00	0,00
	49. **Component total**			**71 100,00**	**71 100,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**
50	**Consumable items**						
	51. Raw materials						
	51.1. Fuel and lubricants	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	2 000,00
	51.2 Purchase of seeds for seedling production	1,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	500,00	500,00	0,00
	52. Repair/servicing and spare parts (vehicles and motorbikes)	2,00	1 750,00	3 000,00	0,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	53. Telephone, electricity, Internet and water costs	1,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00
	54. Office supplies	1,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	0,00	0,00
	59. **Component total**			**19 000,00**	**7 500,00**	**7 000,00**	**4 500,00**
60	**Miscellaneous**						
	61. Reports and printing	1,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00	1 000,00
	62. Audits	1,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	0,00	0,00	4 000,00
	63. Car and motorbike insurance	2,00	450,00	900,00	300,00	300.00	300.00
	64. Sundry	1,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	1 000,00
	69. **Component total**			13 900,00	4 300,00	3 300,00	6 300,00
	Subtotal			**483 400, 00**	**175 900,00**	**199 000,00**	**108 500,00**
80	Project monitoring and administration						
	81. ITTO monitoring and review			30 000,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	82. ITTO Mid-term, final and ex-post evaluation costs			15 000,00	0,00	0,00	0.00
	83. ITTO program support costs (12% on items 10-82 above)			63 408,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	84. Donor monitoring costs			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	89. **Component total**			108 408,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
90	Reimbursement of pre-project costs						
100	**GRAND TOTAL**			**591 808,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**	**0,00**

3.4.4 Yearly project budget contribution by source - TOGO (including inputs and unit costs)

No	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	**Project personnel**						
	11. National experts (long term)						
	11.1 Project national coordinator (PNC)	36,00	500,00	18 000,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	6 000,00
	12. Other personnel						
	12.1 Finance assistant	36,00	150,00	5 400,00	1 800,00	1 800,00	1 800,00
	12.2 Driver/courier	36,00	100,00	3 600,00	1 200,00	1 200,00	1 200,00
	19. Component total			27 000,00	9 000,00	9 000,00	9 000,00
20	**Subcontracting**						
	29. **Component total**						
30	**Duty travel**						
	39. Component total			0,00			
40	Biens d'équipement						
	41. Input of materials for constructing project headquarters	1,0	230 600,00	230 600,00	230 600,00		
	49. **Component total**			**230 600,00**	**230 600,00**		
50	**Consumables**						
	59. **Component total**						
60	Miscellaneous						
	61. Insurance			0,00	0,00		
	69. **Component total**			**0,00**	**0,00**		
	Sub-total (components 19-69)			**257 600,00**	**257 600,00**		
70	**Local management costs**						
	71. Executing Agency management costs			**97 800,00**			
	72. Monitoring by Focal Point			-			
	79. Component total			**97 800,00**			
	Sub-total			**355 400,00**			
80	**Project monitoring & administration**			-			
90	**Reimbursement of pre-project costs**			-			
100	**GRAND TOTAL**			**355 400,00**			

Note*:* A Party in charge of operations will assume the responsibilities of the Party in charge of activities in each target district for establishing community forests. The Party in Charge of operations will be designated by consensus among the target community for establishing each community forest.

3.5. ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS AND SUSTAINABILITY

3.5.1. Assumptions and risks

The project will be **efficiently** implemented provided:

- **People are receptive to disseminated message**

The concept of community forest is not fully understood at the community level. During awareness-raising sessions, particular emphasis will be placed on law and regulations governing community forests and the benefits that these populations can derive from their sustainable management. To this end, relevant texts will be disseminated among local people and various communication media used to this end to facilitate their ownership of the local forestry development process.
In addition, as local people have become used to utilizing forest resources, challenges are to be expected in communicating messages. However, opinion leaders will assist with public awareness-raising. Documents on forest regulations in force will also be distributed.

- **The issues of grassroots support and land tenure have been addressed**

The major risks likely to negatively affect project implementation are, among others, land tenure issues and low support from local people.
The project plans to support local people in their effort to create 2,600 ha of community forests in their land. However, in view of past enforcement management experiences, people, in this case landowners, may be reluctant to give up their land plots for this purpose. Strong support from local people will therefore be essential for project implementation.

- **Local population benefit from planned project income-generating activities**

People have free access to forest products which they're able to harvest fairly easily and free of charge. However, the project will encourage them to adopt alternative activities involving physical and financial costs, which will result in reluctance towards the uptake of income-generating activities (IGAs). This is why as part of the promotion of IGAs (production of honey, poultry, rabbits, vegetables, shea butter, etc.) the project will take charge of people's training and support by providing them with the necessary equipment.
At project completion, techniques will have been acquired by trained populations. Advice will continue to be provided through other Ministry Departments to ensure project outcome sustainability.

- **Delays are avoided in reforestation activity implementation**

Delays in the start-up and implementation of project activities could also constitute a risk, albeit to a lesser extent, as reforestation activities have a strong link with the rainy seasons and people's primary activities.

- **All stakeholders collaborate**

If local people fail to come together, they will not be able to work towards the sustainable forest management. This is why a consultation framework involving all parties will be set up through the establishment of a local joint management committee, including 10 sub-committees in villages in charge of mobilizing people towards sustainable forest management.

3.5.2. Sustainability

Project sustainability depends on its appropriation by all stakeholders at the technical, institutional and political levels.

In terms of technical sustainability, the production of seedlings and reforestation are routine activities carried out by the AMEN association and are also core activities of the ODEF and Forest Resources Department (DRF) which are provided with independent budgets to continue to secure project outcomes. In addition, ODEF and DRF have decentralized seedling production sites in the various regional and prefectural directorates, which the project will use. The nurseries are managed by the ODEF and the DRF and will make it possible to produce good quality seedlings for reforestation activities in the state-owned forests, and also to sell them directly to relevant private growers. The distribution of produced improved seedlings will be carried out by ODEF and DRF. The extension of improved seedlings will be carried out by ODEF and DRF directly on the demonstration sites established by ODEF and DRF that the project will use. Project outcomes will also be partly achieved by local research structures, in particular the National Institute for Agricultural Training (INFA) and the University of Lomé. These structures train Forestry Engineers and Senior Forestry Technicians each year. They will monitor and inventory the reforested plots as part of their end-of-training courses. Verification of selected clones timber quality will also be performed by those same structures after the project. At the level of private growers, the leaders to be trained by the project in 10 Districts will be resource persons. During the meetings, many private growers claimed to have seedling propagation sites. Private growers trained by the project will support efficient seedling propagation directly on these sites. Guides setting out conditions required for high-performance seedling propagation will be produced by the project. Nurseries and plots established directly on their private properties will also be used to sustain the demonstrations recommended by the project.

In terms of institutional sustainability, as the MERF (Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources) is currently in the process of rehabilitating the national forest cover, the expansion of community forests after the project would find a

favorable response. The MERF has a budget available for its technical services and has also established the National Forest Development Fund to support forestry activities carried out by the forestry administration and civil society organizations involved in forest resource management. These funds will enable the AMEN association to maintain established plantations after the project.

In terms of political sustainability, AMEN will take advantage of the National Tree Day and reforestation campaigns to promote the material developed by the project. In addition, the MERF is resolutely committed to a forest development policy based on several programs: the PAFN, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) 5, the National Reforestation Program, REDD+. Program implementation will be based on project outcomes. Togo's new PAFN (National Forest Action Plan 2011-2035) adopted in 2011 provides for funding mechanisms to ensure the extension of forest plantations with a view to increasing Togo's forest cover to 30%. Forest development policy in Togo is currently supported by several financial and technical partners (FAO, UNDP, World Bank, etc.). The project will constitute one outcome, among others, for all of these programs that the Governement of Togo cannot ignore. Several other institutions will play an important role after project completion. For instance, the GNT/GDF-Togo is very active in the dissemination, extension and training of stakeholders in the sector. They will use the association of private growers currently being established as a channel. The extension and dissemination of seedlings will be carried out on a large scale not only in Togo but also in neighboring Benin to make the production of the seedlings profitable.

In view of the current popularity for establishing plantations in Togo and the proliferation of forest seedling nursery centers, it is possible that they will become more specialized and appropriate project equipment, and even create a labelling system for plant production. Revenue from improved seedling sales by these centers will be used to fund further research. This mechanism will make it possible to continue the phase of forest species diversification.

PART IV: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Organizational set-up and stakeholder participation mechanism

4.1.1. Executing agency and partners

The project Executing Agency will be the Friends of the Environment Association (AMEN). Administratively, it will be under the supervision of AMEN's Board of Directors (BD-AMEN). Since its establishment in 2005, AMEN now has over 20 years of experience in reforestation and forest resource management. The AMEN association initiated the participatory management of forest resources by involving local people through ITTO projects (PD 51/99 Rev.2 (F) project and PD 9/99 Rev.2 (F). AMEN has a total staff of 71, including 25 qualified executives, forest management engineers, forest engineers specializing in ecology and natural resource management, water and forest work engineers, sociologists, environmentalists and managers. The AMEN association will play a direct role in project implementation. Project personnel will be largely drawn from the AMEN association and will be responsible for the recruitment and coordination of all project activities. AMEN also has real estate infrastructure and an average annual budget of US$75,000.00 (2019 to 2022). AMEN's main needs are financial.
The MERF will participate in project monitoring through the Directorate of Forest Resources (DRF) and will collaborate with the AMEN Association in project implementation. The DRF also has extensive experience in ITTO project implementation in Togo. In addition, DRF has skilled and multidisciplinary staff distributed over its various regional and departmental directorates which will take over from the DRF in the Region Centrale and the Plateaux Region covered by this project.

Partners
AMEN will be supported by other MERF technical departments through the Technical Support Committee of at least five members and each department will be represented and will participate in activities through workshops and consultation meetings. The MERF departments are as follows:

a) Agency for Forest Development and Use (ODEF): In terms of technical sustainability, the production of seedlings and reforestation are core activities of the ODEF, which has an autonomous budget from the Government to continue to secure the achievements of state-owned plantations. In addition, ODEF has decentralized seedling production sites in the various teak plantation areas, which this project will use. These nurseries are managed by ODEF and will make it possible to produce improved seedlings for reforestation activities in state-owned forests and also to sell them directly to relevant private planters. The distribution of produced improved seedlings will be covered by ODEF's budget. Improved seedling dissemination will be carried out by ODEF directly in the demonstration sites established by the project.

b) Directorate of Forest Resources (DRF)
The DRF is responsible for:
• developing forest regulations;
• proposing elements for the national policy on forest resources;
• ensuring the implementation of policies, strategies, programs and projects for the protection of forest resources and the management of fragile ecosystems and wetlands;
• ensuring the coordination of fauna and flora inventories;
• monitoring compliance of flora and fauna product utilization;
• monitoring procedures for gazetting and ungazetting protected areas;
• participating in the development and implementation of management plans for forests and protected areas;
• developing and controlling the standards of intervention in the forest environment;
• concluding agreements for the management of State-owned natural forests;
• proposing incentives to be offered to individuals in the context of sustainable forest management;
• promoting the participation of local people in forest resource management and biodiversity conservation;
• facilitating an intersectoral consultation framework involving all stakeholders in the forest sector;
• managing conventions, agreements and treaties relating to flora and fauna.

The Directorate of Forest Resources comprises three divisions:
- the standardization and monitoring division;
- the division of forests; and
- the protected areas and wildlife division.

The DRF is responsible for the management of some protected areas of floristic nature in the country and will be able to contribute its experience such as, for example, the lessons learned from project PD 9/99 Rev.2 (F) "Sustainable Management of the MIssahoé Reserved Forest Forestry Resources with the participation of the Local Rural Communities for Optimal Timber Production (Kpalimé-TOGO)".
The DRF implements and monitors each year reforestation and forest management operations throughout the national territory through its regional services. It is also directly involved in the implementation of the National Forestry Action

Plan (PAFN) whose overall vision by 2035 is to achieve 20% forest cover and to fully cover Togo's wood energy needs; conserve its biodiversity; and ensure sustainable protection of vulnerable areas as well as wildlife habitats.

c) Directorate of the Environment: Serves as the instrument for managing environmental issues in Togo. Its role will not be negligible in the implementation of certain project activities, particularly for identifying and minimizing its environmental impacts.
This Directorate is responsible for implementing the Stockholm Convention in Togo, for which the national plan was developed in 2006, including the definition of three types of POPs: POP pesticides, POP PCBs (toxic diuretic oils) and POP dioxins and furans. These are produced by burning biomass. As a result, pollution is also caused by fires. Based on this, the implementation plan also includes "participatory forest fire prevention". The Directorate will therefore be an ideal partner.

The AMEN association will also be supported by other ministry departments responsible for agriculture and livestock, social action, security and civil protection, territorial administration and local communities, education and literacy etc. Private reforesters will also collaborate with the executing agency through their union (SYTREBACT).

4.1.2. Project management team

Regarding technical and scientific aspects, the project will be managed by a team made up of a national coordinator assisted by an officer responsible for community forest promotion in rural areas, and by village committees for the monitoring and management of community forests nominated by people in all project districts. The Coordinator will be assisted by a financial administrator, a secretary and a courier/driver. In addition, the national coordinator will be assisted by an expert unit from various specialties (technical support committee) for the pre-validation of documents produced during project implementation as well as the periodic evaluation of project activities. For greater efficiency, the coordination will have regional focal points (in particular the ODEF and MERF regional directorates) with their decentralized department at the local level in order to ensure better execution and daily monitoring of planned activities throughout the Mono plain area. The project headquarters will be built with funding from the AMEN association and with the financial contribution of ITTO. The headquarters will be based in Blitta and made available to the AMEN association serving as the project executing agency.
The **Technical Support Committee** will be made up of the following experts from the department and other institutions in Togo: *forest management expert; forest planning expert; rural economy expert; community forest management expert; sustainable farming/agroforestry expert*.

4.1.3. Project Steering Committee

The **Project Steering Committee** will be responsible for monitoring project activities. The committee will be made up of: *one representative of the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources; one representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries; one representative of ODEF; representative of the Forest Resources Directorate; one representative of civil society organizations; two representatives of local communities; two representatives of private reforesters; the chairman of AMEN's Board of Directors; one representative of the funder; one representative of ITTO; and the project national coordinator*.

4.1.4. Stakeholder participation mechanisms

Consultation and validation workshops will be held at each stage of activity implementation. The workshops will bring together all stakeholders and will provide an opportunity to report on to project progress and initial results. Stakeholders taking part in these consultations will be as follows: project staff; NGOs from relevant municipalities; representatives of local people; administrative and traditional authorities; representatives of training institutions; representatives of the government and private entities working in natural resource protection, etc. These non-physical project entities will be included in the support committee (bringing together the partners).

The stakeholder participation mechanism will revolve around:

- Consultation and validation workshops for the participatory management of existing natural forests will be held to provide stakeholders involved in the sustainable management of the Mono plain forests an opportunity to express themselves and to convey their interests by consensus. Production forest restoration activities will involve paid labor from local communities. Simple plans for the development and management of existing natural forests will involve the participation of researchers from universities and resource persons with endogenous knowledge from local communities.

- *The restoration and rehabilitation of local community forests to be established* will be carried out with the participation of all stakeholders involved in project development, namely the populations, the local NGOs and the technical departments of the forest administration, agriculture, social affairs and other actors involved in the management of natural resources. Particular emphasis will be placed on awareness-raising to arouse enthusiasm among communities, as well as their availability for project implementation and expectations. Given the fact that the forest areas to be developed are community forests belonging to the local people, their interests will be taken into account and income from products and other services derived from these community forests will be shared equitably. The national coordinator, the local forest administration representatives as well as the community development NGOs

working in the region will need to assist the communities to this end. Legal entities will be established for this purpose, in particular Cooperatives, Common Initiative Groups (GIC) or Economic Interest Groups (EIG) for the management of these forests. Awareness-raising and consultation meetings for the establishment and management of community forests, targeting each community entity will be held by forest administration officials to ensure the participation of all community members and to define the objectives and priority uses of these forests.

To summarize, the participatory approach will be fully developed and will make it possible to involve and closely associate populations in the assessment, identification, programming, implementation and monitoring of actions to be carried out at the local level, and also to determine the responsibilities of the various partners in monitoring and managing the project. It will involve the concerted management of adopted solutions to meet the needs and expectations of local people. The ultimate aim is to improve people's living conditions while ensuring local development on a sustainable basis for their benefit.

To this end, various methods can be used such as MARP, DIGRAP, PCESH, ASEG, ZOPP. During project implementation, the use of the MARP method would be more appropriate as it has been widely recognized achieved for its contribution to enhancing diagnostic, planning and evaluation techniques in rural areas in particular. Its success is undoubtedly due to the fact that it is based on local knowledge and a multidisciplinary team of stakeholders using a range of flexible tools encouraging the participation of people. These tools can be grouped into three main groups, namely:

(i) Participatory information collection tools; (ii) Participatory planning tools; and (iii) Participatory monitoring and evaluation tools.
Although project development was based on local people's concerns expressed during the various studies and others, it will be necessary to place particular emphasis on certain categories of stakeholders during project activity implementation, in particular landowners who may think that the development of their lands on behalf of the community will make them lose these lands in the long term.To address this core issue, the project team will need to increase awareness by strongly involving the traditional chiefs. To this end, a consultation workshop with the landowners could be held to have their agreement in order to guarantee the success of the future project.
In addition, communities benefiting from the project will actively participate in the surveys of the studies to be carried out and will dispatch representatives to the workshops. It will allow people to become aware of the development of their environment and to discuss the land issue.

4.2. Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation

Upon project funding, the system for monitoring project achievements and progress will be operationalized. Monitoring will ve carried out by the management team, the main stakeholders, and non-personnel parties directly involved in the project implementation as well as the ITTO monitoring and evaluation committee.

The steering committee will ensure that project objectives are achieved from the start of project implementation. A monitoring committee will be set up before the first activities of the project are implemented to this end. It will be composed of representatives of the Steering Committee, the Advisory Committee and the ITTO as well as the Coordinator.

- Inception report
One month after the start of project activities, the monitoring committee will ensure that planned work implementation has effectively started. The project inception report will be produced at the end of the first semester following project start.

- Progress Report
The progress report detailing the progress of project activities will be produced six months following project start. The annual reports, the first of which will serve as a guide for the monitoring team, will be produced by the executing agency after every 12 months following project start. It will describe the progress of the activities already carried out and the financial state of the project, including that of the last year in particular. From the second year, technical reports will be produced as needed by the project.

- Mid-term evaluation mission
The project steering committee will carry out a mid-term monitoring and evaluation no later than the 18th month following project start. Based on the annual report, this internal mid-term evaluation mission which will involve the participation of other stakeholders. ITTO representatives will then be able to carry out their second monitoring mission and the resulting reports will give a clear idea of project progress and will include suggestions, as appropriate.

- ITTO monitoring and evaluation mission

Following 30 months after project start, the ITTO monitoring and evaluation team will visit the project. The ITTO team will verify the outcome indicators described in the logical framework and already verifiable according to the work plan.

- Project completion report

No later than the third month after the effective end of the time scheduled for project implementation, the completion report will be produced. Apart from its evaluative nature, this report will mention the achievements and recall the measures taken to ensure the technical, institutional and political sustainability of the project. All these reports and other follow-up documents such as technical reports, will be submitted to the steering committee and the executing agency by administrative mail of the project. They will then be made available to ITTO and other interested structures.

4.3. Project learning dissemination and mainstreaming

4.3.1. Project learning dissemination

Project results should extend to all areas of intervention, including sites managed by other government departments and private individuals, i.e. over the entire Mono plain area. Resource persons from these departments will be involved in the workshops to report on initial results, as well as in project evaluation. In the meantime, the various training courses provided for in the project activities will involve a number of stakeholders able to disseminate acquired knowledge. Project reports as well as the media, especially from rural areas, and television spots will help to disseminate project outcomes. Project outcomes in terms of local community forest restoration and rehabilitation will be made available to other actors and stakeholders (researchers, technical departments, private sector, NGOs, local authorities, etc.). The steering committee in charge of management and implementation will disseminate all project outcomes nationally and internationally. Validated reports and the main outcomes will be posted on the MERF and ITTO websites where the various stakeholders will be able to view these documents. Training and information workshops for development actors and NGOs involved in the promotion of community forestry will serve as a framework for discussions and project outcomes dissemination. Training materials will be widely distributed to stakeholders unable to attend workshops and meetings.

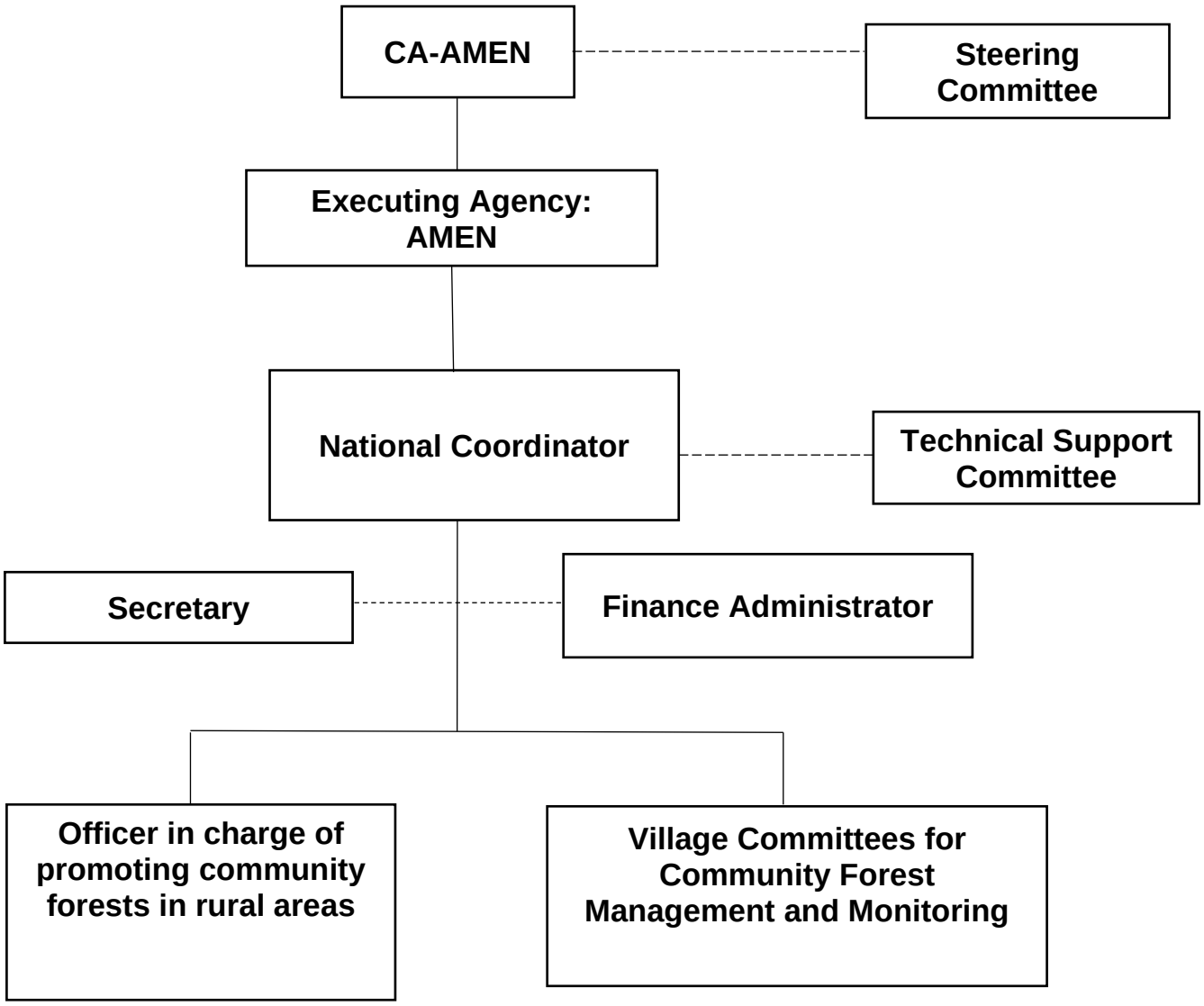
Workshops and seminars will be covered by public and private media. Media coverage will contribute to raising awareness of the importance of community forests for local people and will also give good exposure to project actions.

4.3.2. Mainstreaming of project learning

For mainstreaming project learning, the support committee will be reinforced after the project with other members from departments working in the same fields and representatives close to communities. Promoting community forestry is part of the core role of the Forest Resources Department (DRF). Project implementation achievements will therefore be sustained through continuing similar programs such as the national reforestation program (PNR) as well as the national vegetation fire prevention campaigns implemented each year by the FRD. Both programs will help with the take over at project completion. Awareness-raising and the various training courses aimed at local communities and NGOs will build their capacity with a view to ensuring project sustainability.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNEX 2: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

1) **Background:**

- *Name, address of headquarters and mission profile*

AMEN has its headquarters in Adeticopé, rue des cocotiers, S/C BP: 355, Tél: +228 90 35 01 35

- *Year of creation: March 2001*
- *Fields of specialism: Education, Environment and health*
- *Staff Chart:* The civil society organization "Les Amis de l'Environnement" (AMEN) promotes development at grassroots level and is affiliated to several **NGO** networks. It is the body in charge of designing, coordinating and implementing the grassroots-level development policy in agriculture, environment and conservation, especially forest resources. For this purpose, it is in charge of:

(i) Forest ecosystem protection and rehabilitation;
(ii) Control of soil fertility degradation, combat against desertification;
(iii) Control of coastal environment and lagoon ecosystem degradation;
(iv) Outreach campaigns on environmental protection targeting communities;
(v) Introducing entrepreneurship to the youth; etc.

2) Organization:

At central level, it includes:

- The General Assembly;
- The Board of Directors;
- The Executive Office.

The Executive Office includes:

One Chairperson,
One General Secretary,
One Treasurer General

In the hinterland, AMEN has its own chapters in each region to coordinate its activities. At present, there are three of them:

- Kara chapter for the Kara region,
- Blitta chapter for the Central and Plateaux Region,
- The chapter for the Maritime region is assumed by the headquarters in Adéticopé.

AMEN undertakes its development projects through its local chapters present in a number of regions of the national territory. Under the leadership of its Executive Office, very early in its history it set out to implement the tasks identified under its objectives:

- Combat desertification,
- Protect and rehabilitate forest ecosystems,
- Control soil degradation
- Raise awareness of rural communities to the protection of their environment, Promote entrepreneurship among the youth,
- etc.

While not producing an in-depth review of all activities conducted in these different areas, the most significant aspects of their action should be highlighted as follows:
Participation in all meetings organized by ONG groups and related umbrella organizations;
Organization of training programs and symposia; etc.
AMEN self-finances its operational costs through its members' contributions, both monthly and ad hoc, which has enabled it to initiate a number of projects pending further funding. Among projects initiated in pursuance of their objectives, there are:

- The Atamtou reforestation project (Binah Prefecture, Kara region);
- The beekeeping project in Blitta (Blitta Prefecture; Centrale Region);
- The forest surveys of pre-project PPD 37/02 Rev.1 (F) (Lacs Prefecture; Maritime Region);
- The forest surveys of pre-project PPD 136/07 Rev.1 (F) (Kara and Centrale Regions);
- The implementation of PPD 191/18 Rev.1 (F) "Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

3) **Infrastructure**:

AMEN does not have sufficient resources. However, for training and retraining of their personnel, they resort to training equipment of training centers built by the Government for this purpose. Training props are often provided by the Association and/or NGO Groups. For long-term training, the assistance of specialist training institutes in the African sub-region is often needed.

4) **Budget:** (in US$)

Years ***Components***	***2019***	***2020***	**2021**
Personnel	21588	21451	19130
Duty travel	5000	3000	3500
Missions	4005	6018	3252
Capital Goods	1200	1200	1200
Consumables	1200	2500	2600
TOTALS	**32993**	**34169**	**29682**

5) **Personnel:**

Categories	Staff
(g) University Graduates (Baccalaureate + 5, 6 or 7 years)	21
(h) Trainers, Assistants, Extension workers	8
(i) Admin. Personnel.	9
(j) Support staff	33
Personnel total	71

ANNEX 3: CVS OF PERSONNEL PROVIDED BY THE EXECUTING AGENCY

1. *CV Of Project National Coordinator*

Name : SAMAH Komlan
Date and place of birth: 1963 : Kara, Togo
Nationality : Togolese
Marital status : Married, five children
Postal Address : BP: 355 Fax. (228) 90 35 91 35 LOME – TOGO
E-mail: skomlan@yahoo.fr / amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr

Occupation: Forest management engineer; Survey officer, Directorate of forest resources / Chair of Les Amis de l'Environnement Association / Consultant/researcher.
Years of experience: 27 years

MAIN QUALIFICATIONS
Diploma of Forest and water engineer, Major: Forest management**;**
African regional expert in plant conservation strategies (**GSPC)**;
African regional expert in environmental economic valuation and biodiversity valorization;
National Expert /researcher in tropical forestry.
International expert in management and valorization of biodiversity for bamboo and rattan.
African regional expert in monitoring and evaluation**.**

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE
July 2019-September 2020: Coordinator for ITTO pre-project PPD191/18 Rev.1 (F)
Since January 2008: Teacher & researcher, INFA, Tové, Kpalimé.
Since January 2006: Head of Inventory and Forestry Statistics Division, Directorate of Water and Forest, Ministry of the Environment, Tourism and Forest Resources.
Since March 2006: Focal Point for Atlas-Togo and for Togo Multisector Energy Committee (COMET).
Since February 2005 : Consultant & researcher
September 2003-2004: Head of National Center for Forest Species seeds; Officer for forest species seeds in Togo; In charge of studying the phenology of selected forest species to establish seed production plots;
September 2002-2003: Regional Director of the *Agency for Forest Development and Use* (ODEF), responsible for implementing the forest management policy in the Kara and Savanes regions.
July 2001-September 2002: In charge of operations for the reforestation and forest management project, Fazao, Sotouboua Prefecture, ODEF.
Since June 2000: Chair of Les Amis de l'Environnement association; in charge of designing, coordinating and implementing grassroots development in the fields of environment and nature, and education and health.
April 1998-September 2002: Vice-chair of Togo NGO Union, in charge of promoting NGO activities and facilitating fund raising.
April 1994-October 2004: General coordinator for the *Réveil de la Jeunesse Rurale* association; in charge of developing, coordinating and implementing the grassroots development policy in the fields of agriculture and environment.

SPECIALTY FIELDS
- Development, planning and management of development projects and programs;
- Agroforestry (training and supervision in rural areas);
- Land management and development;
- Participatory management and development of natural and planted forest resources;
- Promotion of grassroots initiatives;
- Tropical forestry;
- Sustainable management resources;
- Economic valuation of biodiversity;
- Research & development;
- Monitoring & evaluation.

DUTIES IN PROJECTS, SURVEYS AND CONSULTATIONS
2019-2020: Coordinator for ITTO pre-project PPD191/18 Rev.1 (F) "Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo".
2008: National Coordinator for ITTO pre-project PPD136/OR Rev.1 (F) Rev.1 (F) "Study for the conservation, land management and sustainable mountain biodiversity management in the centre north region of Togo".
2008: Consultant for surveys "Additional surveys" and development of "Local baseline program for people's access to modern energy services", including the component "Multifunctional Platform" for the Joint Millenium Municipality in Togo through the **Regional Energy-Poverty Program/PTF) and UNDP.**

2005-2008: Development of projects submitted by the Government of Togo to development partners titled **(i)** Study on the timber industry in Togo; (ii) Priority projects in Togo in the fields of biological diversity; (iii) Special Presidential Program; (iv) Mechanism for national forestry programs; (v) *Study for the conservation, development and sustainable management of mountain biodiversity in the sub-septentrional region, Togo; (vi) Support to local communities for the conservation and sustainable management of mangrove forest biodiversity, south east Togo; (vii) Support to local communities for forest conservation and sustainable management, Centrale Region, south-west Togo;* and participatory and sustainable management of mangrove forests in Togo; etc.
2005: National Coordinator ofr ITTO pre-project PPD 37/02 Rev.1 (F) "Study for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove forests in Togo"
2004: Development of project "Support to primary education schools for establishing school forests in the northern part of Togo" funded by TC – DIALOGUE ;
2003: Coordinator for project "Support to farmers for the development of beekeeping in Togo" (funded by the Intergovernmental Agency for Francophonie); In charge of project monitoring & evaluation;
2002: In charge of conducting forestry surveys for ITTO pre-project PPD 11/00 Rev. 2 (F) "Developing an integrated forest master plan for ecofloristic zone IV to develop participatory forest management";
2001: In charge of operations for the reforestation and forest management project, Fazao; a reforestation project for timber production over a 500 ha land area using mainly teak;
2001: Consultant for the survey "Analysis of change in forest resources, land utilization and diagnostic of supply and consumption of traditional energy sources in major urban centers"; General Directorate of Energy/World Bank;
2000: Development of pre-projects and projects submitted by the Government of Togo to ITTO, as follows: (i) PPD 37/02 Rev.1 (F) "Study for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of mangrove forests in Togo"; (ii) PPD 11/00 Rev.2 (F) Developing an integrated forest master plan for ecofloristic zone IV to develop participatory forest management"; (iii) PD 122/01 Rev.1 (F) "Support for the establishment of a cuttings propagation unit for the production of Samba and other local species";
1999: (i) Support to development of key document for the Review of Policies, Strategies and Programs in the traditional energy sector in Togo; (ii) Support to the development of the National Program for Environment Management (PNGE–Togo);
1998: Member of the National Environment Committee and natural resources sub-committee responsible for the study on the exploitation and sustainable use of natural resources, the conservation of biodiversity and the fight against desertification and meeting energy needs;
1998: Support to development of ITTO project PD 9/99 Rev. 2 (F) **"Sustainable Management of the MIssahoé Reserved Forest Forestry Resources with the participation of the Local Rural Communities for an Optimal Timber Production";**
1998: In charge of reviewing issues relating to the utilization and sustainable use of natural resources, the conservation of biological diversity and the fight against desertification and meeting of wood energy needs in Togo;
1998 : Counterpart for Senior Technical Consultant (CTP) in implementation of ITTO pre-project PPD 11/96 Rev.2 (F): "Identification and planning of measures for the sustainable management of Kloto community forests based on Missahoé gazette forest with the participation of farming communities";
1997: In charge of programs and projects for the development and restoration of natural forests and the management of the ITTO-related activities related to green areas and the implementation of conventions on biodiversity and the fight against desertification; Directorate of Flora, Togo;
1995: Assistant to the Director of the National Forest Seed Center(CNSF);
Identification of arboretum sites to be installed in the country and their experimental system; Phenological studies of some forest species in order to constitute seed plots, Directorate of Forest Production, Togo.

LANGUAGES:
French reading, writing, speaking and typing ability**:** Excellent.
English reading, writing, speaking and typing ability: Low

Lomé, 30 September, 2021

ANNEX 4: TERMS OF REFERENCE OF KEY PERSONNEL FUNDED BY ITTO

4.1 **Tasks of project national Coordinator (NC)**

The project coordinator will be in charge of making all arrangements required to implement the project; he/she will work in close collaboration and various experts; develop the detailed work plan; facilitate consultations and collaboration with all institutions involved in project implementation; he/she will prepare appropriate documentation for the experts; he/she will organize and convene the project results evaluation seminar; he/she should become familiar with ITTO procedures, in particular with financial management and reporting.

He/she will prepare the annual reports and project completion report; he/she will produce a brief review of the project situation, detail the terms of reference of the various studies in connection with the project situation and will brief the various experts, and finally conduct consultations with stakeholders and some directors of the Ministry of Forests.

4.2 **Tasks of national expert in charge of project activities**

The national expert in charge of activities will:

- Raise public awareness on an ongoing basis on sustainable forest management;
- Disseminate and facilitate uptake of sustainable agricultural practices among local people;
- Develop income-generating activities in the Mono plain area;
- Supervise private nursery operators trained in the production of forest species seedlings in the Mono plain 15 Districts
- Supervise project beneficiary communities for the restoration of **2,600** ha of community forests in village land;
- Supervise farmer training in new and sustainable agricultural practices; training in beekeeping and training in improved charcoal production;
- Disseminate endogenous techniques**.**

The National expert should have at least five years of experience in developing project proposals according to the *ITTO Manual for Project Formulation*.

ANNEX 5: POTENTIAL SITES FOR ESTABLISHING COMMUNITY FORESTS OR FORMER/ENDANGERED CF AREAS IN TARGET DISTRICT VILLAGES SELECTED BY THE PROJECT IN THE MONO PLAIN

Source: Areas identified by consultant, 2019.

ANNEX 5-1: Existing community natural forests for enrichment in the Mono plain

N°	Natural community forests	Land area ha	Geographical coordinated		
			North Latitude	East Longitude	Altitude
1	CF AGBANDI	3 597	08º20′42,0"	001º00′32,6"	343
2	CF KOUSSOUNTOU	3 144	08º50′07,7"	001º30′53,9"	365
3	CF BAGO	6 296	08º31′11,6"	001º24′03,9"	330
4	CF AMOU OBLO	24	07º23′20,3"	000º52′15,2"	289
5	CF TADO	8	07º08′59,0"	001º35′56,5"	176
6	CF GLEI	170	07º18′45,4"	001º09′47,2"	170
7	CF AOUDA	70	08º43′59,8"	001º02′54,5"	372
8	CF WAHALLA	91	07º10′31,5"	000º09′57,8"	127
TOTAL LAND AREA		**13 400 ha**			

Source: Field work, 2019.

ANNEX 5-2: Community forests to be established by the project in the Mono plain

No	Community Forests (CF)	Land area (ha)	Geographical coordinates		
			North Latitude	East Longitude	Altitude
1	CF - ASSOUKOKO	1 200	08º00'25,4"	000º39'25,0"	605
2	CF - AOUDA	100	08º43'59,8"	001º02'54,5"	372
3	CF - WELLY	100	08º04'29,3"	000º52'39,1"	335
4	CF - TCHAREBOHOU	100	08º04'29,3"	000º52'39,1"	335
5	CF - ATITJOUWOUE	300	07º08'59,0"	001º35'56,5"	176
6	CF - WAHALA	100	07º10'31,5"	000º09'57,8"	127
7	CF – KAZAN-COPE	200	08º25'41,1"	001º04'48,6"	313
8	CF – ANIE-COPE	300	07º50'11,9"	001º06'02,2"	195
9	CF – KOUI	100	08º04'29,3"	000º52'39,1"	335
10	CF - MORETAN	100	08º06'16,2"	001º21'03,7"	276
	TOTAL LAND AREA	**2 600 ha**			

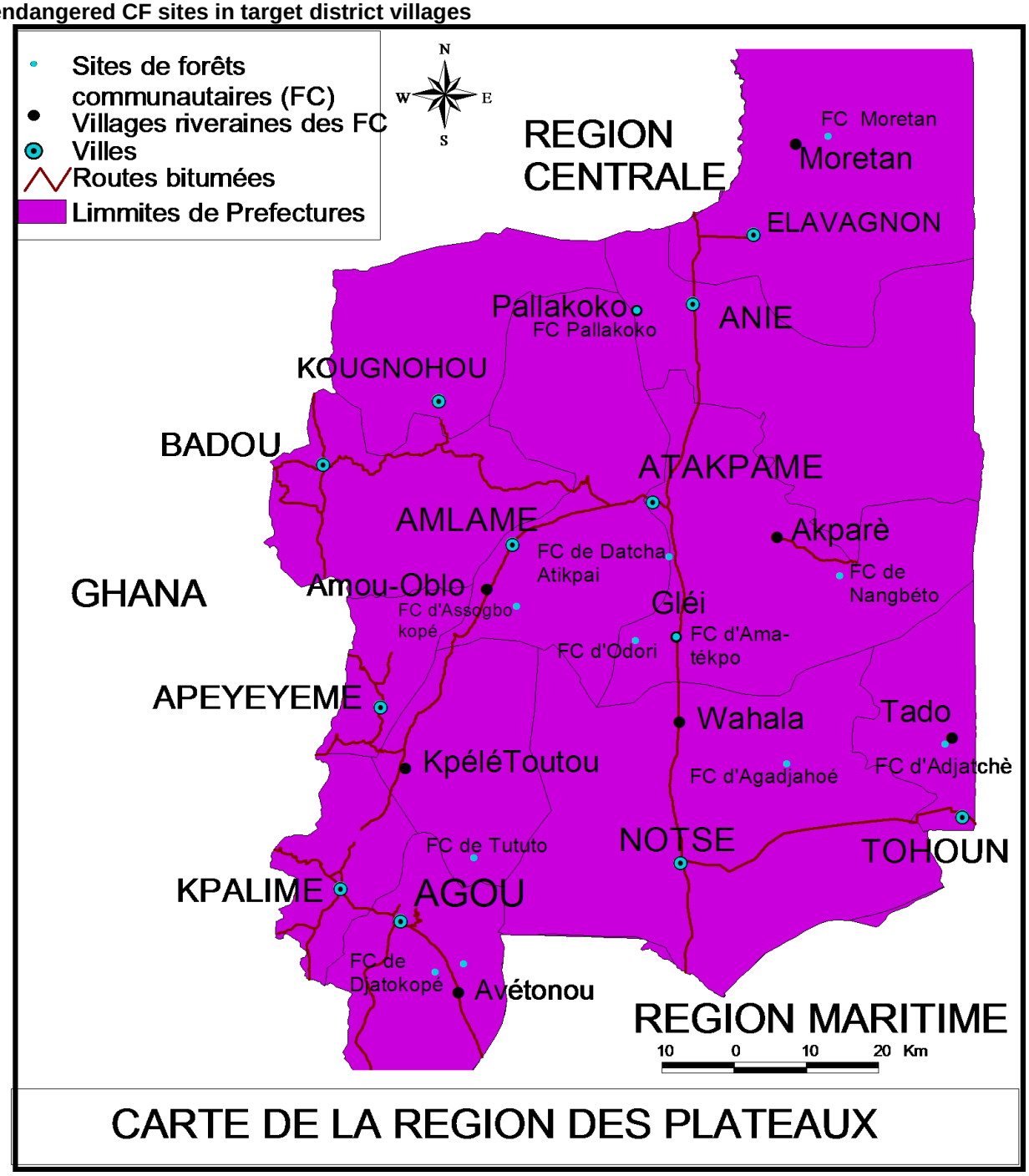
ANNEX 5-3: Highly degraded community forests for rehabilitation/establishment after project

No	Community Forests (CF)	Land area (ha)	Geographical coordinates		
			North Latitude	East Longitude	Altitude
1	CF - ASSOUKOKO	250	08º00'25,4"	000º39'25,0"	605
2	CF - AOUDA	85	08º43'59,8"	001º02'54,5"	372
3	CF KPLELE TUTU	300	07º06′04,7"	000º44′07,1"	258
4	CF PALLAKOKO	60	07º50′11,9"	001º06′02,2"	195
5	CF AKPARE	300	07º28′20,6"	001º19′24,2"	162
6	CF AVETONOU	40	06º47′34,7"	000º47′49,0"	124
7	CF – KAZAN-COPE	80	08º25′41,1"	001º04′48,6"	313
8	CF - MORETAN	85	08º06′16,2"	001º21′03,7"	276
	TOTAL LAND AREA	**1 200 ha**			

Source: Field work, 2019.

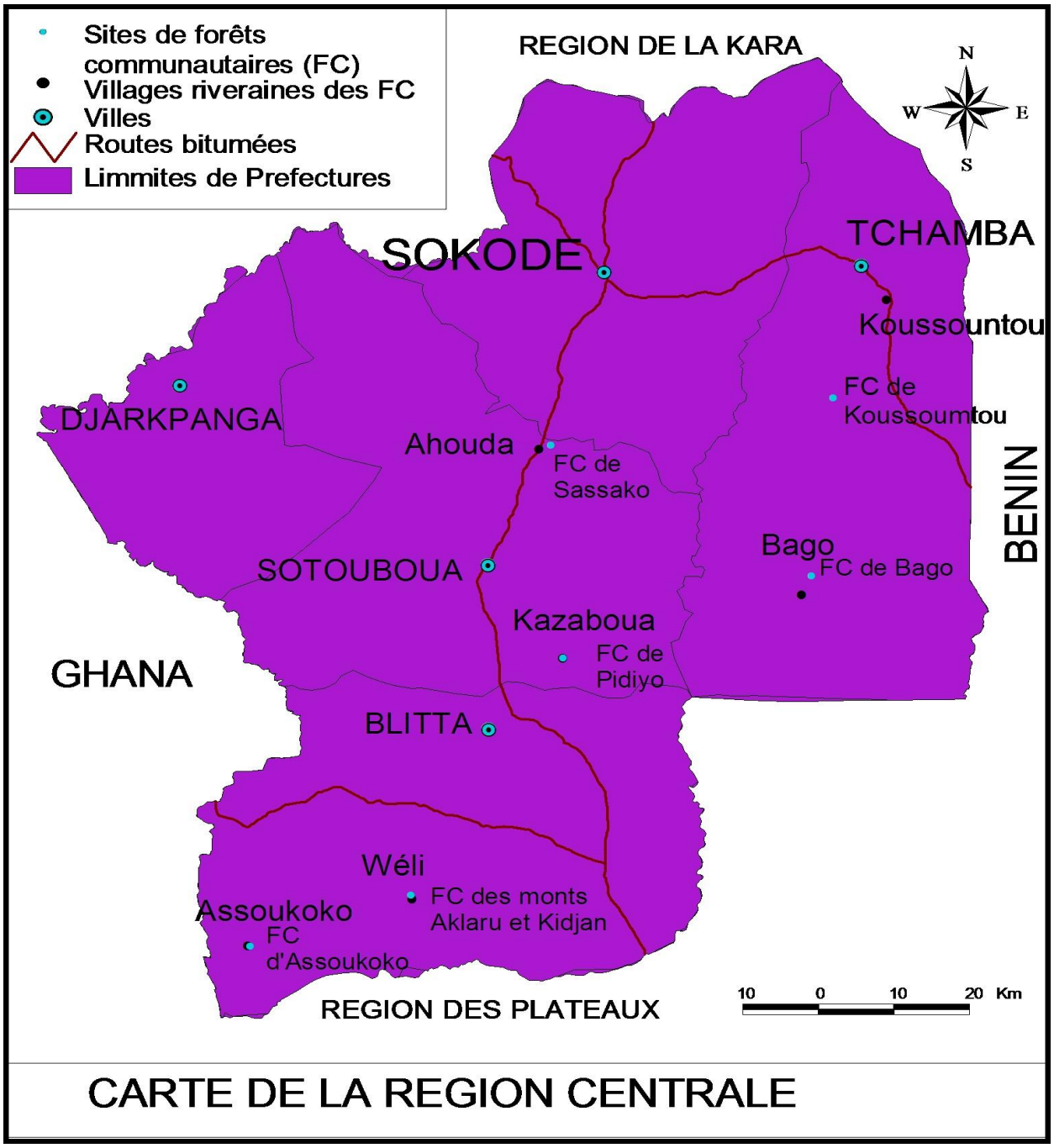
Figure 2: Selection of project area maps

Figure 2.1: Map of the Plateaux Region showing potential areas for CF establishment and former/endangered CF sites in target district villages



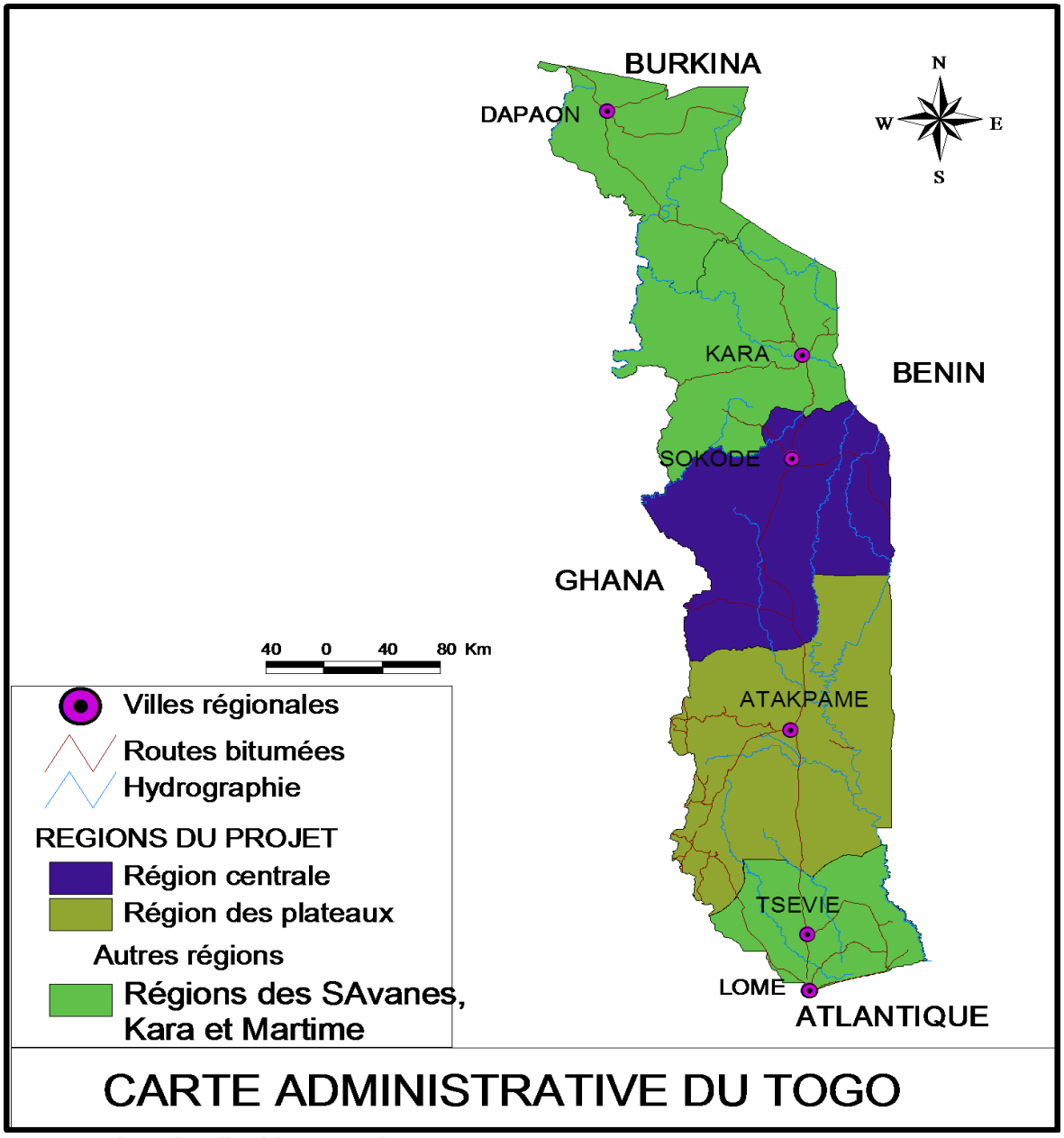
Source: DGC map, (2013) edited by consultant, 2019.

Figure 2.2: Map of the Centrale Region showing potential areas for CF establishment and former/endangered CF sites in target district villages



Source: DGC map, (2013) edited by consultant, 2019.

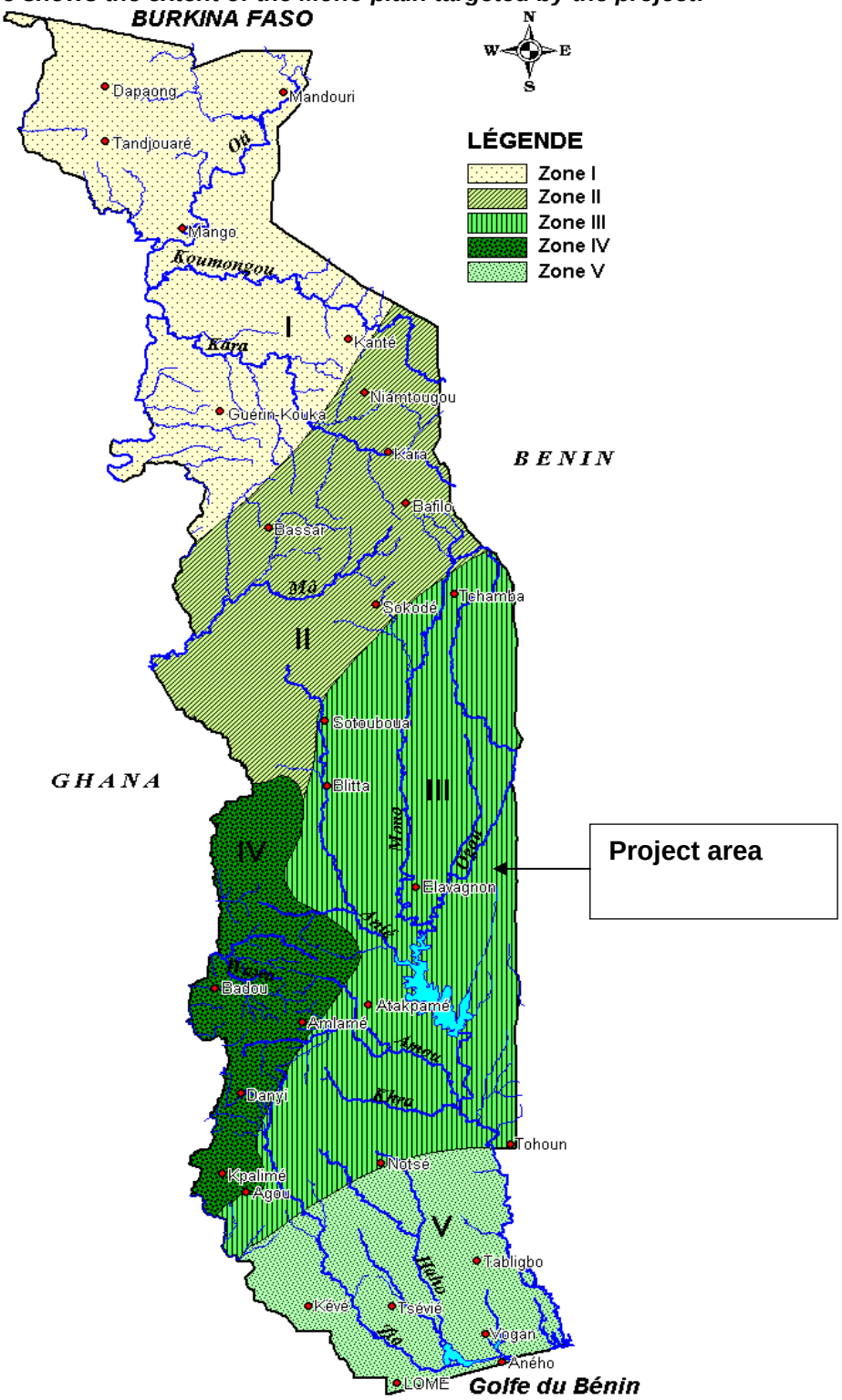
Figure 2.3: Map of Togo administrative regions, including project target areas



Source: DGC map, (2013), edited by consultant, 2019.

Figure 3: **Map of eco-floristic zones, Togo**

Note: The Central Plain Zone shows the extent of the Mono plain targeted by the project.



Legend: Ecological subdivisions, Togo (Ern, 1979).

I: Northern plain zone (soudanese savana); II: Northern mountain zone (savanna + dry dense forest); III: **Central plain zone** (Guinean forested savannah); IV: Southern Mount Togo zone (semi-deciduous dense forest) ; V: Southern coast zone (savanna mosaics, forest patches, fallows, etc.).

ANNEX 6. MEETING WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF THE MONO PLAIN MUNICIPALITIES

Annex 6.1. Data and information collection report of the Support Project for local communities in the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo

As part of the environmental and social impact study of the support project for local communities in the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo, information, awareness-raising and data collection sessions were held for the people of the prefectures and districts in Ecological Zone 3. The sessions were organized by a multidisciplinary team during 8-17 October, 2019.

The team included :
- SAMARO Bimounam-Brèw, Expert environmentalist, Head of mission
- MOUSSA TOKOFAYI Djorpka, Expert socio-environmentalist, Assistant hed of mission
- PIBOSSO PITIKI-Abalo, Sociologist.

The objective of this mission was to inform the project area communities about the state of the forests, to discuss with them the needs and activities to be carried out, to identify the potential impacts of project implementation, and propose mitigation/compensation measures for the negative impacts and improvement measures for the positive impacts. The methodology used was based on individual interviews using an interview guide previously prepared and on direct observation. The interviewees were randomly selected from among the people and authorities in the project area.

Fifteen Districts across 11 Prefectures were taken into account.

In all Prefectures and Districts, various needs and grievances were expressed.

ANNEX 6.2: DISTRIBUTION OF NEEDS EXPRESSED BY MUNICIPALITY

Prefectures	Districts	Villages	Various needs expressed by people
MOYEN MONO	**TADO**	**TADO**	- Continue community reforestation activities - Protect and extend existing forests - Finance IGA projects for communities
HAHO	**WAHALA**	**AGADJAHOE**	- Finance agricultural activities and IGAs - Address the water issue by constructing wells - Support the construction of schools and health centers
AGOU	**GLEI**	**GLEI**	- Provide women with improved stoves - Train people in modern charcoal production - Grant credits to women - Identify forest neighboring local women and provide training in beekeeping
	AKPARE	**NAGBETO**	- Support women with grain sales - Develop breeding and beekeeping activities
ANIE	**PALAKOKO**	**PALAKOKO**	- Establish a reforestation belt along the Akaba-river - Establish private forests - Carry out enrichment planting - Restore gallery forests - Develop rural trails
EST – MONO	**MORETAN**	**MORETAN**	- Support for IGAs - Reforestation
BLITTA	**WELLY**	**WELLY**	- Support for reforestation - Provide seedlings for reforestation - Support for IGAs
	ASSOUKOKO	**ASSOUKOKO**	- Construction of wells - Support for IGAs
	AOUDA	**AOUDA**	- Restoration of the Sassako community forest - Private reforestation - Need for roads and bridges along the Aou-river - Technical and financial support for developing agricultural activities - Support for IGAs
SOTOUBOUA	**KAZABOUA**	**KAZABOUA**	- Construction of secondary schoo - Restoration of lost forest - Construction of wells to address the water issue

			- Construction of toilets - Address the chieftaincy issue
TCHAMBA	**KOUSSOUNTOU**	**KOUSSOUNTOU**	- Support to communities for addressing the land tenure issue - Carry out enrichment activities in community forests
	BAGO	**BAGO**	- Reforestation - Construction of wells - Support ofr IGAs.
KPELE TUTU	**KPELE TUTU**	**Ziolétou**	- Support community in addressing transhumance-related issues - Develop rural trails - Provide seedlings for reforestation.
AVETONOU	**AVETONOU**	**Odi-copé**	- Establish 10 hectares of community forests - Develop trails
		Djato-copé	- Establish 40 hectares of community forests - Support for IGAs AGR
AMOU	**Amou Oblo**	**Assogba-copé**	- Restore 20 hectares of community forests - Support with development of management plan and location plan of community forest
Ng			

The findings of the data collection show that the majority of the people support the project for the following reasons:

- Improved plant cover in project area;
- Development of community environment;
- Poverty alleviation;
- Improved access to drinkable water;
- Employment generation for youth;
- Contribution to decreased urban migration.

Economic activities in the project area Prefectures and Districts include large and small businesses, various craft activities (hairdressing, sewing, carpentry,) and agriculture.

The religions are Islam, Christianity and Animism.

Finally, the exchanges with the populations were fruitful. They made it possible to collect their expectations, perceptions and possibly suggestions in order to improve the project.

People interviewed were looking forward to project completion and hoped that the promoter would take their grievances into account.

The mission took place and was completed in perfect harmony and with enthusiasm.

Blitta, 18 October, 2019

Survey team

ANNEX 7: ITTO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Questionnaire

Project document number (included in project document): PD 925/22 (F)

Evaluator: CARD-NGO

Date: December 2019

This environmental and social (es) checklist questionnaire is for use by project proponents in conducting initial ES screening of the potential risks/impacts of a project proposal based on available data and information.1For each question, please provide one of the following answers: yes, no, unknown or not applicable (n/a). Based on the completed checklist, please rate potential project risks/impacts as category A (high risk), category B (moderate risk) or category C (low/no risk)	
Part 1—Principles for questions 1–11: Do project activities/interventions have the potential to—	**Answer** (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
Principle 1: Environmental sustainability	
1. Adversely affect the essential functions of forest ecosystems, for example by reducing carbon sequestration, increasing disaster risk or impairing forest health, water quality or air quality?	No
2. Adversely affect (directly or indirectly) nationally or internationally threatened or endangered species (listed or proposed for listing) or their habitats?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 1 and 2. *Environmental sustainability encompasses the essential functions that forest ecosystems provide, including soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction, as well as the values of forest biodiversity. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 and Global Forest Goals (GFG) 2 and 3, ITTO is committed to conserving, maintaining and, where possible, restoring forest ecosystem services, conserving and using sustainably biodiversity, and enhancing forest health and vitality.*	
Principle 2: social sustainability	
3. Adversely affect the livelihoods, subsistence or well-being of communities of people, including marginalized or vulnerable individuals or groups or people living in poverty?	No
4. Adversely affect forest-based socioeconomic benefits and opportunities, working conditions or cultural heritage?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 3 and 4. *Social viability refers to the populations, households, communities, workers and other groups of society living in a given place or in its vicinity, or participating in an initiative, and which are likely to be positively impacted by the project. In line with SDG 8 and GFG 2, ITTO is committed to maintaining and enhancing the socio-economic benefits and opportunities derived from forests, supporting job creation and decent and healthy working conditions, and preserving cultural heritage.*	
Principle 3: gender equality and empowering women	
5. Adversely affect gender equality or the situation of women and girls?	No
6. Discriminate against women based on gender or make it difficult for women to participate in, influence and benefit from project design and implementation?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 5 and 6. *Gender equality is a human rights issue and a core value of ITTO. Gender will be taken into account in the project and emphasis will be placed on the employability of women and young girls. In line with SDG 5 and the ITTO Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, ITTO is committed to mainstreaming gender issues and improving gender equality-related results in all of its policy and project work. ITTO recognizes that projects and other activities that strive to reduce gender gaps and empower women at all levels will accelerate the achievement of its goals.*	
Principle 4: Good governance	
7. Provide less than meaningful stakeholder participation during any part of the project process or demonstrate a lack of transparency, accountability or inclusive decision-making?	No
8. Foster a non-cross-sectoral approach to issue identification and resolution?	No
9. Fail to follow the rule of law?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 7 to 9. *Governance refers to the process of decision-making and implementation. In line with SDG 17 and GFG 5, ITTO recognizes that good governance is part of a decision-making process that should be participatory, transparent, responsive and inclusive; coherent intersectoral policies; accountable and effective institutions; and the rule of law. ITTO is committed to promoting good governance, which is essential to achieving project objectives. Consultation and permanent consultation remain will be key to project success. In case of resistance or rejection of the project, no action will be taken. Stakeholders will be empowered to promote project support and ownership. Decisions will be taken by consensus with relevant stakeholders (traditional authorities, opinion leaders, representatives of the diaspora, youth leaders, women's associations, etc.).*	
Principle 5: Security of tenure to forest land and access to forest resources	

10. Trigger land conflicts or worsen unresolved issues concerning legal or customary rights to forest land or access to forest resources?	No
11. Negatively affect indigenous peoples in terms of their rights, lands, resources or traditional livelihoods, or encroach on territories customarily used or occupiedby indigenous peoples?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 10 and 11. *Forest tenure security and access to forest resources are important aspects of good governance. Security of tenure is essential to ensure the livelihoods, sustenance, well-being and resilience of forest-dependent communities, and to achieve sustainable forest management (SFM) at the local level. In line with SDG 1, ITTO is committed to fully recognizing and supporting the ownership, control and customary rights of local communities and indigenous people over forest lands and their resources.* *To ensure the security of tenure, the project will be carried out on land belonging to the communities, there will be no risk that the project will have a negative impact on their rights, their lands, resources or traditional livelihoods.*	
Part 2: Environmental and soclal standard Questions 1 to 30 – Si le projet est mis en œuvre, est-il susceptible de:	answer (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
ESS 1: Stakeholder analysis	
1. Ensure that stakeholders will be engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including implementation, monitoring and evaluation?	Yes
2. Improve existing forest-related land-tenure arrangements?	Yes
ESS 2: Gender analysis	
3. Provide equitable opportunities for men and women in stakeholder consultations and decision-making during project formulation, implementation and evaluation?	Yes
4. Generate gender co-benefits in project interventions?	Yes
5. Include the collection of quantitative or qualitative sex-disaggregated data?	Yes
ESS 3: Conservation of biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services	
6. Reflect an integrated conservation and development approach in defining project interventions to manage impacts?	Yes
7. Adhere to the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests?	Yes
8. Comply with relevant national/subnational/local environmental laws and regulation	Yes
9. Comply with your country's international obligations (e.g. as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance)?	Yes
10. Exacerbate human–wildlife conflicts or bushmeat issues?	No
11. Degrade primary forests, critical habitats or environmentally sensitive or high-conservation-value areas, or pose risks to endangered or threatened species?	No
12. Increase forest vulnerability to diseases, pests, invasive alien species or wildfire?	No
13. Increase the risk of disasters (e.g. floods, landslides)?	No
ESS 4: Forest-based climate-change mitigation (including carbon storage in wood products) and adaptation	
14. Maintain or increase/enhance forest area and/or carbon stocks?	Yes
15. Increase the risk of wildfire?	No
16. Maintain or increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems and local communities to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change?	Yes
17. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement on climate change and contribute to its forest-related nationally determined contributions?	Yes
ESS 5: Sustainable management of natural tropical forests	
18. Benefit local communities?	Yes
19. Adhere to the ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests?	Yes
20. Apply reduced impact logging techniques?	Yes
21. Comply with applicable national/subnational/local SFM performance standards and safety standards for forest workers (e.g. loggers and equipment operators)?	Yes
22. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations (e.g. as a member of the International Labour Organization)?	Yes
ESS 6: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes	
23. Adhere to the ITTO Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics?	Yes
24. Adhere to the ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests?	Yes
25. Select tree species for planting in close consultation with local stakeholders, taking into account the ecological, social, cultural and economic values of the species?	Yes
ESS 7: Forest product production and processing (wood and non-wood)	
26. Create local employment, business or market opportunities?	Yes

27. Promote the efficient and innovative production and processing of forest products?	Yes
28. Comply with national/subnational/local air- and water-quality standards and labour standards for production workers (e.g. regarding health and safety, child labour and sexual harassment)?	Yes
29. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations (e.g. as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, or as a member of the International Labour Organization)?	Yes
30. Reduce waste and/or increase recycling?	Yes

Based on the completed questionnaire, project potential risks/impacts were classified in Category C considering that the project will have no harmful environmental and social impacts. The project will also involve small-scale reforestation/restoration activities using local species; capacity building operations; community forest management activities; and field studies and inventory work in existing natural forests within the project area. Project objectives, as well as the various activities to be carried out, are fully in line with the ITTO guidelines which endorse five principles derived from the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Forest Goals, and are essential to achieve ITTO core objectives, namely: 1) environmental sustainability; 2) social viability; 3) gender equality and empowerment of women; 4) good governance; and 5) forest tenure security and access to forest resources.

ANNEX 8: Findings from the ESM screening checklist for the assessment of environmental and social aspects linked to project implementation

The monitoring indicators below have been identified in relation to the impacts and the mitigation/compensation measures of the project. These indicators have been determined in relation with the biophysical and human environments, and based on the three project stages, namely: preparation, implementation and operation.

Annex 8.1: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the biophysical component - Project preparation stage

Project phase	Activities with impact	Effects/Impacts	Mitigation and compensation	Monitoring indicators
PREPARATION	Demarcation, clearing and deforestation	**HUMAN ENVIRONMENT** *Risk of labor accidents in work area; *Risk of massive arrival of local people, serving as potential project workers; and risk of degradation of social fabric.	*Raise awareness of and monitor workers for this purpose; provide medicine boxes and health workers. Strictly follow measures provided for risk management. *To prevent the spread of Sexually transmitted infections/HIV/AIDS, the DRF and AMEN, in collaboration with a local specialized NGO and with the support of CVDs, will undertake an information and education campaign during the start-up phase of the project. The campaign will raise the awareness of people in general and young people in particular as well as of project personnel and the workers about the adoption of responsible behavior before during and after project in the environment.	*Number of supervisors per site *Number of outreach campaigns conducted

Annex 8.2: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with human environment - Project preparation stage

Project stage	Activities with impacts	Effects/Impacts	Mitigation and compensation measures	Monitoring indicators
PREPARATION	Demarcation, clearing.	**BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** **Soils** *Bare soils more exposed to the sun increased insolation) **Flora and vegetation** *Destruction of some (rare) plant species. **Wildlife** *Destruction of some wildlife habitats and reproduction areas.	*Reduce delay between clearing and reforestation. *Avoid overuse; and conduct compensatory reforestation in destroyed forest ecosystems. *Conduct compensatory reforestation in destroyed forest ecosystems.	*Delay between clearing and reforestation *Quantity of destroyed plant species *Quantity of destroyed plant and wildlife species.

Annex 8.3: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the biophysical environment - Project implementation stage

Project stage	Activities with impacts	Effects/Impacts	Mitigation and compensation measures	Monitoring indicators
IMPLEMENTATION	Nursery establishment	**BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** **Soils** *Pollution of soil resulting from use of fertilizers and pesticides *Contaminated soil resulting from the presence of plastic bags. **Water** *Change in hydrological system of aquifers and surface water *Decrease in recharging level of aquifer *Destruction of some vulnerable aquatic species Pollution of water used for human and animal consumption due to high level of extraction. **Air** *Air pollution from use of pesticides.	*Ensure moderate use *Install a bin or container in work areas for recuperating all solid waste *Construction of wells for nursery establishment and reforestation work itself in order to avoid conflicts of interests between workers and people in connection with water use and the destruction of some vulnerable aquatic species. *Avoid overuse	*Quantity of fertilizers and pesticides used *State of work areas *Number of wells constructed *Quantity of fertilizers and pesticides used.

Annex 8.4: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the human environment - Project implementation stage

Project stage	Activities with impacts	Effects/Impacts	Mitigation and compensation measures	Monitoring indicators
IMPLEMENTATION	Reforestation	**HUMAN ENVIRONMENT** *Use of space due to project Slowdown of some economic activities, in this case farming activities for the benefit of the project *Conflict of interests between workers and people over water use *Risk of massive arrival of local people, serving as potential project workers; and risk of degradation of social fabric. *invasion of living environment.	*Signature of contracts between operator and village communities *Construction of wells for nursery establishment and reforestation work itself in order to avoid conflicts of interests between workers and people in connection with water use and the destruction of some vulnerable aquatic species. *Inform people and implement working schedules with less negative impact on socio-collective equipment. *Inform people and implement working schedules with less negative impact on socio-community equipment.	*Number of contract documents *Number of wells constructed *Workers' working hours *Number of villages informed

Annex 8.5: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the biophysical component - Project operation stage

Project stage	Activities with impacts	Effects/Impacts	Mitifation and compensation measures	Monitoring indicators
OPERATION	Production of solid waste (wood shavings and waste) from wood sawing Timber harvesting (sale of poles and steres)	**BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT** **Soils** *Soil pollution **Water** *Pollution of surface water from wood waste production **Flora and vegetation** *Deforestation resulting from timber harvesting **Wildlife** Destruction of some wildlife habitats and reproduction areas **Air** Air pollution	*Avoid timber overharvesting *Educate people about the importance of placing covers on wells *Undertake compensatory reforestation for destroyed forest ecosystems *Undertake compensatory reforestation for destroyed forest ecosystems *Avoid timber overharvesting	*State of sites *Number of villages made aware/ State of wells/watering points *Reforested area * Reforested area * Deforested area

Annex 8.6: Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the human component - Project operation stage

Project stage	Activities with impacts	Effects/Impacts	Mitigation/compensation measures	Monitoring activities
OPERATION	Timber harvesting (sale of poles and steres)	**HUMAN ENVIRONMENT** *Risk of labor accidents at work sites * Slowdown in some economic activities, in this case farming activities for the benefit of the project (conversion of farmers in project workers)	* Regarding the risk of labor accidents, raise awareness of and monitor workers; provide first-aid boxes and health officers. Strictly follow measures provided for risk management. *Regarding the risk of local labor conversion in project workers, work should start before or after farming work as agriculture is the main activity in the area.	*Number of supervisors per site *Number of hired workers

ANNEX 9: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS AND SUBCONTRACTING FUNDED BY ITTO UNDER BUDGET ITEM 20 (SUBCONTRACTING)

ANNEX 9-1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

Terms of reference - Promoting modern beekeeping

Profile and experience
The subcontractor should be at least an agronomist or forestry engineer or holder of a master's degree in ecology or any other similar qualification in the field of animal production, with sufficient professional experience in the field of wildlife planning and management as well as in the field of veterinary medicine. A mastery of the participatory approach would be an asset.

Purpose
To train and equip women's groups for the production of quality honey in order to enable them to increase their annual household income.

Tasks
The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Consult, raise awareness and identify young future beekeepers in the 120 localities targeted by the project;
b) Train 180 young future beekeepers in modern beekeeping techniques and methods;
c) Order/manufacture 900 hives; 500 packets of puffed wax; 180 smokers; 4,500 tubes of bee attractant; 450 rolls of stainless-steel wire; 75 extractors; and 180 solar kits;
d) Organize the 180 young beekeepers into groups;
e) Order/manufacture 900 hives; 500 packets of puffed wax, 300 smokers; 4500 tubes of bee attractant; 450 rolls of stainless-steel wire; 75 extractors; and 900 solar kits;
f) Process and distribute the processed hives to young farmer-beekeepers;
g) Set up 900 processed hives in the farms of young farmer-beekeepers
i) Monitor the hives set up in farms until the harvest of raw honey by the young farmer-beekeepers;
j) Harvest of raw honey by young farmer-beekeepers
k) Transport the raw honey harvested by the young peasant beekeepers to sales outlets in each prefecture;
l) Set up 900 processed hives in the farms of farmer-beekeepers and monitor young beekeepers;
m) Harvest of raw honey by the farmer-beekeepers;
n) Condition the raw honey in the Micro-center;
o) Market 300,000 liters of pure honey per year;
p) Build and equip the project headquarters
q) Drill the water well at the project headquarters to supply the Micro-center;
r) Set up a savings and loan fund for young beekeepers in rural areas.

Duration: 3 months

Terms of reference - Support to the reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests

Profile and experience
The subcontractor should provide evidence of upper level university education and of professional experience of at least five years. The following qualifications are required:

- The applicant should be a natural or legal person and provide evidence of university-level education in one of the following fields: forestry (expert in forest management, forest ecology), agroforestry, agriculture, etc.;
- A multidisciplinary team combining useful complementary skills in relation to studies is desired.

Purpose
To organize rural populations to establish 2,600 ha of community forests in order to combat poverty in the Mono plain.

Tasks
The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Contact/inform local authorities of the existence of the project;
b) Officially launch the project;
c) Strengthen the technical capacities of local communities in CF management;
d) Establish a framework for ongoing collaboration between the actors;
e) Encourage local communities to create CFs in the target villages;
f) Purchase quality forest tree species seedlings in the ten project target districts;
g) Planify 2,600 ha of community forest on village lands;

h) Disseminate endogenous techniques;
i) Develop the most important and promising IGAs for local populations in the 10 project target districts in the Mono plain as follows:
   - Promotion of forest seedling production
   - Promotion of off-season crops
   - Promotion of poultry and rabbit breeding
   - Promotion of modern beekeeping
   - Reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests
j) Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques
k) Train farmers in new sustainable agricultural practices
l) Establish local CF management and protection cooperatives and a Union of CF Management and Protection Cooperatives in the Mono plain.

Duration: 6 months

Terms of reference - Promoting the production of forest tree species seedlings

Profile and experience
The subcontractor should provide evidence of upper level university education and of professional experience of at least five years. The following qualifications are required:

- The applicant should be a natural or legal person and provide evidence of university-level education in one of the following fields: forestry (expert in forest management, forest ecology), agroforestry, agriculture, etc.;
- A multidisciplinary team combining useful complementary skills in relation to studies is desired.

Purpose
To produce forest seedlings to be planted by the local population for establishing their own plantations for timber and energy wood production.

Tasks
The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Raise awareness of and identify young future nurserymen across the 10 project target districts;
b) Train and organize 110 young future private nurseries;
c) Set up groups of nurserymen in the 10 project target districts;
d) Order forest seeds of precious forest tree species targeted by the project beneficiaries;
e) Identify nursery sites throughout the project area;
f) Establish and organize nurseries;
g) Dig a well in the nursery site;
h) Produce 1,500,000 forest seedlings in polyethylene bags per year on all selected sites.

Duration: 3 months

Terms of reference – Promoting the production of off-season crops

Profile and experience
The subcontractor should provide evidence of upper-level university education and of professional experience of at least five years. The following qualifications are required:

- The applicant should be a natural or legal person and provide evidence of university-level education in one of the following fields: agriculture (expert in lowland development, gardening, agro-economist), agroforestry, etc.;
- A multidisciplinary team combining useful complementary skills in relation to studies is desired.

Purpose
To promote off-season crops to improve the socio-economic living conditions of grassroots communities following a sustainable and participatory development approach in the Central and Plateaux Regions.

Tasks
The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Raise awareness of local people in the project target districts about the advantages and benefits of off-season crops in Togo;
b) Determine the kinds of off-season crops to be farmed in consultation with local people in project target districts;
c) Assist local people with searching for desired off-season crop seeds in project target districts;

d) Assist local people with the purchase of equipment and materials for off-season crops in project target districts;
e) Assist local people with securing farming land in the lowlands in project target districts;
f) Assist local people with the construction of reservoirs and market gardening wells in off-season farming areas in project target districts;
g) Assist local people with farming off-season crops on land secured in project target districts;
h) Assist local people with harvesting the various off-season crop products (tomatoes, lettuce, vegetables, etc.) in project target districts;
i) Assist local people with securing equipment for processing off-season crop products in project target districts;
j) Assist local people with processing tomatoes into tomato powder; tomato jam; tomato ketchup and tomato pulp in project target districts;
k) Assist local people with marketing off-season crop products in major cities and outside Togo.

Duration: 3 months

Terms of reference - Promoting poultry and rabbit breeding

Profile and experience
The subcontractor should provide evidence of upper level university education and of professional experience of at least five years. The following qualifications are required:

- The applicant should be a natural or legal person and provide evidence of university-level education in one of the following fields: medicine (veterinarian, zootechnician), agronomy, (agro-economist, socio-economist), etc.;
- A multidisciplinary team combining useful complementary skills in relation to studies is desired.

Purpose
To train and equip women's groups for the development of poultry and rabbit breeding to enable them to increase their annual household income.

Tasks
The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Raise awareness of local people about the economic profitability of poultry and rabbit breeding in project target districts;
b) Assist local people with securing a one-hectare land area for establishing a pilot center for breeding poultry and rabbits;
c) Assist local people with ordering/purchasing brood rabbits and poultry for breeding;
d) Assist local breeders with purchasing basic foods and complementary foods for poultry and rabbit breeding;
e) Assist local breeders with ordering equipment and materials for poultry and rabbit breeding;
f) Assist local breeders with building facilities for poultry and rabbit breeding;
g) Assist local breeders with purchasing veterinary products for rabbit and poultry care;
h) Assist local breeders to hiring a veterinarian at specific times for vaccinating rabbits and poultry;
i) Assist pilot centers with the provision of solar panels for the lighting of livestock premises;
j) Assist pilot centers with purchasing vehicle and motorcycles for livestock services;
k) Assist pilot centers with the provision of solar kits for lighting during night checks of unlit breeding places;
l) Assist pilot centers with marketing rabbits and poultry.

Duration: 6 months

OTHER PROVISIONS
Applications should be submitted in sealed envelopes at the following address**:**

Association «Les Amis de l'Environnement (AMEN)»
S/C BP: 30327 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)-90 35 91 35 /90 28 21 14
E-mail: amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr / skomlan@yahoo.fr
PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)

Note:

The technical and financial bids should be submitted separately in two stamped and sealed envelopes bearing the mentions "Technical Bid" and "Financial Bid";
The two envelopes per tender should be enclosed in a large sealed envelope bearing the mention, "Bid for the study …… of PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)".

Annex 9.2: SUBCONTRACTING CONTRACTS FUNDED UNDER ITTO BUDGET COMPONENT 20 (SUBCONTRACTING)

Annex 9.2.1: Subcontracting Contract #1: Promoting modern beekeeping

ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AMEN)
S/C BP: 30327 LOME - TOGO
Facebook: AMEN KARA; Tel: 00(228) 90 35 91 35 / 90 28 21 14
e-mail: amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr / skomlan@yahoo.fr

PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)
"Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

N° _____/ 2023/AMEN

Article 1: **The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AMEN/ITTO **PD 925/22 (F)** – BP 30327 Tel: 90 35 91 35/ 90 28 21 14 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The association named "Amis de l'Environnement Mondial TOGO (AEM-TOGO)", having its registered office at Adéticopé (Togo) and represented by its President Mr. xxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as "the Subcontractor".

On the other hand

Article 2: **Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of beekeeping-related work in connection with the AMEN/ITTO PROJECT PD 925/22 (F) to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Appendix 9.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

The subcontractor shall be required to carry out the following tasks:

(a) Consult, raise awareness and identify young future beekeepers in the 120 localities targeted by the project;
(b) Train 180 young future beekeepers in modern beekeeping techniques and methods;
Training will be provided in a center located in Blitta on four topics, as follows:
(1) Importance of natural resources for combating poverty;
(2) Sustainable management of natural resources and alleviation of poverty in rural areas;
(3) Importance of honey in socio-economic life;
(4) Organization rural areas for sustainable development.
(c) Order/manufacture 900 hives; 500 packets of puffed wax; 180 smokers; 4,500 tubes of bee attractant; 450 rolls of stainless-steel wire; 75 extractors; and 180 solar kits, to be made available to beneficiaries for modern beekeeping in the 54 villages targeted by the Micro-center, i.e. three beekeepers/village.
(d) Organize 180 young beekeepers into groups;
(e) Process hives (hives will be consolidated with stainless-steel wire and fitted with puffed wax before spraying bee attractant in hives to attract and retain bees);
(f) Distribute processed hives among young farmer-beekeepers;
(g) Set up 900 processed hives in the farms of young farmer-beekeepers
(h) Monitor hives set up in farms until the harvest of raw honey by the young farmer-beekeepers;
(i) Harvest of raw honey by young peasant beekeepers
(j) Transport the raw honey harvested by the young peasant beekeepers to sales outlets in each prefecture;
(k) Set up 4,500 processed hives in the farms of peasant beekeepers and monitor young beekeepers;
(l) Monitor the hives set up in farms until the harvest of raw honey by the young farmer-beekeepers;
(m) Harvest of raw honey by the farmer-beekeepers;

(n) Transport the raw honey harvested by the young peasant beekeepers to sales outlets in each prefecture (21 prefectures under the Micro-center (Kéran, Doufelgou, Bassar, Plaine de Mô, Tchamba, Sotouboua, Blitta, Anié, Est-Mono, Moyen Mono, Haho, Ogou, Amou, Wawa, Akébou, Kpélé, Daye, Kloto, Agou and Avé.);
(o) Condition the raw honey in the Micro-center, organized as follows:

- Headquarters, including two offices, a honey processing and packaging room and a storage room for marketing;
- Human resources, including Director of the Micro-center; Production Manager; Processing and Packaging manager; Administrative and Financial Manager; courier/driver; and workers. The Production Manager is responsible for receiving the raw honey sent by the farmer-beekeepers. The farmer-beekeepers are registered as well as the volumes of raw honey supplied. The raw honey is forwarded to the processing and packaging unit under the supervision of the Processing and Packaging Manager.

(p) Market 300,000 liters of pure honey per year (after processing raw honey using an extractor/masturbator, pure honey is poured into one-liter cans, packed and stocked in a room for marketing);
(q) Build and equip the project headquarters (computer units; office supplies and equipment; telephone, Internet; electricity and water);
(r) Drill the water well at the project headquarters to supply the Micro-center;
(s) Set up a savings and loan fund for young beekeepers in rural areas.

The Subcontractor shall work in close collaboration with the Project steering committee; the technical support committee and in consultation with other relevant agencies and non-government organizations operating in the area.

The Subcontractor shall participate in the workshop for reporting the outcomes of various subcontracting services performed throughout Project implementation.

The Subcontractor shall report the outcomes of performed services to a group of national experts for evaluation and finalization upon his mandate completion.

Article 3: Contract duration

The Subcontractor shall have a period of three months to carry out the provision of services.
However, the deadline may be amended in the event of force majeure (interruption due to any dispute whatsoever) on the basis of a justified written request at the initiative of the Subcontractor.

Article 4: Contract price

The price of this Contract is set at US$75,600.00 in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Subcontractor and accepted by the Project. (90% for the Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).
This price shall cover labor and personnel costs, miscellaneous allowances, depreciation costs, the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous equipment, the cost of preparing and reproducing reports, map and miscellaneous.

Article 5: Terms of payment

The amounts due to the Subcontractor under this Contract shall be paid in CFA francs according to the schedule below:
50% upon signature of this contract;
20% upon receipt of the interim report;
30% upon final approval of all services by the Project.

Article 6: Stamp and registration duties
Stamp and registration fees shall be borne by the Subcontractor.

Article 7: Project obligations
The Project undertakes to provide the Subcontractor with all necessary financial means in strict compliance with this Contract.

Article 8: Subcontractor obligations
The Subcontractor is required to strictly respect the deadline set for completing service performance. The Subcontractor undertakes to use all the means at his disposal to complete service performance within the deadline and conditions established in this Contract and the provisions of the Terms of Reference included as annexes.

Article 9: Penalties

In the event of a delay attributable to the Subcontractor, the latter shall incur penalties equal to one two hundredth of the Contract price and per calendar day up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the Contract price.

Article 10: Force majeure

Cases of force majeure will consist of all unforeseeable factors beyond the control of the contracting parties (strike, armed conflict, etc.). Cases of force majeure shall be notified by the Project to the Subcontractor in agreement with ITTO and may give rise to an extension of the Contract duration for a period equivalent to the duration of said force majeure without financial impact for the organization. The notification shall be submitted within seven clear days at the latest following the occurrence of the said cases by all possible means (fax, letter, telex, telephone, etc.) to the Subcontractor.

Article 11: Litigation

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or intervention in the execution of this Contract shall be settled amicably. If the disagreement persists, the two parties will appeal to the relevant legal authorities of the country.

Article 12: Termination

This Contract may be terminated by any of the parties, subject to informing the other party by registered letter, clearly stating the issues encountered, the grievances or the reasons. The latter shall have a period of eight clear days to address the comments or to correct the deficiencies notified. Beyond this period and failing any agreement, the termination will be pronounced as of right.
In the event of termination, the payment of rights and damages will be made in application of the clauses of article 5.

Article 13: Liability – Insurance

Each party shall bear all the risks of civil liability for which it is liable under the terms of common law. To this end, each party shall maintain its own liability policy in accordance with the laws and provisions in force in Togo.

It is also specified that the Subcontractor shall take responsibility for the coverage of risks of all kinds likely to arise (illness, accident, etc.) as well as the accidents that it could cause to others and undertakes to reimburse the Project for the costs that the latter may incur in this regard.

Article 14: Validity

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature by the contracting parties and of taking up service.

Lomé, (date)…….

The Subcontractor	***The National Coordinator***	***The Project Manager***
xxxxxxxxxxxxx	**xxxxxxxxxxxxx**	**xxxxxxxxxx**

Annex 9-2.2: Subcontracting Contract #2: Promotion of off-season crops

ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT(AMEN)
S/C BP: 30327 LOME - TOGO
Facebook: AMEN KARA; Tel: 00(228) 90 35 91 35/90 28 21 14
e-mail: amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr / skomlan@yahoo.fr

PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)
"Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

N° _____/ 2023/AMEN

Article 1: **The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AMEN/ITTO **PD 925/22 (F)** – BP 30327 Tel: 90 35 91 35/ 90 28 21 14 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The association named "Amis de l'Environnement Mondial TOGO (AEM-TOGO)", having its registered office at Adéticopé (Togo) and represented by its President Mr. xxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as "the Subcontractor".

On the other hand

Article 2: **Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of off-season crop production-related work in connection with the AMEN/ITTO PROJECT PD 925/22 (F) to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Appendix 9.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:

a) Raise awareness of local people in the project target districts about the advantages and benefits of off-season crops in Togo;
b) Determine the kinds of off-season crops to be farmed in consultation with local people in project target districts;
c) Assist local people with searching for desired off-season crop seeds in project target districts;
d) Assist local people with the purchase of equipment and materials for off-season crops in project target districts;
e) Assist local people with securing farming land in the lowlands in project target districts;
f) Assist local people with the construction of reservoirs and market gardening wells in off-season farming areas in project target districts;
g) Assist local people with farming off-season crops on land secured in project target districts;
h) Assist local people with harvesting the various off-season crop products (tomatoes, lettuce, vegetables, etc.) in project target districts;
i) Assist local people with securing equipment for processing off-season crop products in project target districts;
j) Assist local people with processing tomatoes into tomato powder; tomato jam; tomato ketchups and tomato pulp in project target districts;
k) Assist local people with marketing off-season crop products in major cities and outside Togo.

The Subcontractor shall work in close collaboration with the Project steering committee; the technical support committee and in consultation with other relevant agencies and non-government organizations operating in the area.

The Subcontractor shall participate in the workshop for reporting the outcomes of various subcontracting services performed throughout Project implementation.

The Subcontractor shall report the outcomes of performed services to a group of national experts for evaluation and finalization upon his mandate completion.

Article 3: Contract duration

The Subcontractor shall have a period of three months to carry out the provision of services.
However, the deadline may be amended in the event of force majeure (interruption due to any dispute whatsoever) on the basis of a justified written request at the initiative of the Subcontractor.

Article 4: Contract price

The price of this Contract is set at US$15,000.00 in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Subcontractor and accepted by the Project. (90% for Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).
This price shall cover labor and personnel costs, miscellaneous allowances, depreciation costs, the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous equipment, the cost of preparing and reproducing reports, map and miscellaneous.

Article 5: Terms of payment

The amounts due to the Subcontractor under this Contract shall be paid in CFA francs according to the schedule below:
50% upon signature of this contract;
20% upon receipt of the interim report;
30% upon final approval of all services by the Project.

Article 6: Stamp and registration duties
Stamp and registration fees shall be borne by the Subcontractor.

Article 7: Project obligations
The Project undertakes to provide the Subcontractor with all necessary financial means in strict compliance with this Contract.

Article 8: Subcontractor obligations
The Subcontractor is required to strictly respect the deadline set completing the service provision. The Subcontractor undertakes to use all the means at his disposal to complete the service provision within the deadlines and conditions established in this Contract and the provisions of the Terms of Reference included as annexes.

Article 9: Penalties
In the event of a delay attributable to the Subcontractor, the latter shall incur penalties equal to one two hundredth of the Contract price and per calendar day up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the Contract price.

Article 10: Force majeure

Cases of force majeure will consist of all unforeseeable factors beyond the control of the contracting parties (strike, armed conflict, etc.). Cases of force majeure shall be notified by the Project to the Subcontractor in agreement with ITTO and may give rise to an extension of the Contract duration for a period equivalent to the duration of said force majeure without financial impact for the organization. The notification shall be submitted within seven clear days at the latest following the occurrence of the said cases by all possible means (fax, letter, telex, telephone, etc.) to the Subcontractor.

Article 11: Litigation

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or intervention in the execution of this Contract shall be settled amicably. If the disagreement persists, the two parties will appeal to the relevant legal authorities of the country.

Article 12: Termination

This Contract may be terminated by any of the parties, subject to informing the other party by registered letter, clearly stating the issues encountered, the grievances or the reasons. The latter shall have a period of eight clear days to address the comments or to correct the deficiencies notified. Beyond this period and failing any agreement, the termination will be pronounced as of right.
In the event of termination, the payment of rights and damages will be due in compliance with provisions set out in article 5.

Article 13: Liability – Insurance

Each party shall bear all the risks of civil liability for which it is liable under the terms of common law. To this end, each party shall maintain its own liability policy in accordance with the laws and provisions in force in Togo.

It is also specified that the Subcontractor shall take responsibility for the coverage of risks of all kinds likely to arise (illness, accident, etc.) as well as the accidents that it could cause to others and undertakes to reimburse the Project for the costs that the latter may incur in this regard.

Article 14: Validity

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature by the contracting parties and of taking up service.

Lomé, (date)…….

The Subcontractor	***The National Coordinator***	***The Project Manager***
xxxxxxxxxxxxx	**xxxxxxxxxxxxx**	**xxxxxxxxxx**

Annexe 9.2.3: Subcontracting contract #3: Promoting the production of forest tree species seedlings

ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT(AMEN)
S/C BP: 30327 LOME - TOGO
Facebook: AMEN KARA; Tel: 00(228) 90 35 91 35/90 28 21 14
e-mail: amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr / skomlan@yahoo.fr

PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)
"Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

N° _____/ 2023/AMEN

Article 1: **The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

THE PROJECT AMEN/ITTO **PD 925/22 (F)** – BP 30327 Tel : 90 35 91 35 /90 28 21 14 represented by AMEN's Vice-President – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The ESSO-WAZA Group having its headquarters at Pagala-Gare (Togo) and represented by its President Mr. xxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as "the Subcontractor".

On the other hand

Article 2: **Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of seedling production-related work in connection with the AMEN/ITTO PROJECT PD 925/22 (F) to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Appendix 9.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:
a) Raise awareness of and identify young future nurserymen across the 10 project target districts;
b) Train and organize 110 young future private nurseries;
c) Set up groups of nurserymen in the 10 project target districts;
d) Order forest seeds of precious forest tree species targeted by the project beneficiaries;
e) Identify nursery sites throughout the project area;
f) Establish and organize nurseries;
g) Dig a well in the nursery site;
h) Produce 1,000,000 forest seedlings in polyethylene bags per year on all selected sites.

The Subcontractor shall work in close collaboration with the Project steering committee; the technical support committee and in consultation with other relevant agencies and non-government organizations operating in the area.

The Subcontractor shall participate in the workshop for reporting the outcomes of various subcontracting services performed throughout Project implementation.

The Subcontractor shall report the outcomes of performed services to a group of national experts for evaluation and finalization upon his mandate completion.

Article 3: **Contract duration**

The Subcontractor shall have a period of three months to carry out the provision of services.
However, the deadline may be amended in the event of force majeure (interruption due to any dispute whatsoever) on the basis of a justified written request at the initiative of the Subcontractor.

Article 4: **Contract price**

The price of this Contract is set at US$10,000.00 in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Subcontractor and accepted by the Project. (90% for Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).
This price shall cover labor and personnel costs, miscellaneous allowances, depreciation costs, the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous equipment, the cost of preparing and reproducing reports, map and miscellaneous.

Article 5: Terms of payment

The amounts due to the Subcontractor under this Contract shall be paid in CFA francs according to the schedule below:
50% upon signature of this contract;
20% upon receipt of the interim report;
30% upon final approval of all services by the Project.

Article 6: Stamp and registration duties
Stamp and registration fees shall be borne by the Subcontractor.

Article 7: Project obligations
The Project undertakes to provide the Subcontractor with all necessary financial means in strict compliance with this Contract.

Article 8: Subcontractor obligations
The Subcontractor is required to strictly respect the deadline set completing the service provision. The Subcontractor undertakes to use all the means at his disposal to complete the service provision within the deadlines and conditions established in this Contract and the provisions of the Terms of Reference included as annexes.

Article 9: Penalties
In the event of a delay attributable to the Subcontractor, the latter shall incur penalties equal to one two hundredth of the Contract price and per calendar day up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the Contract price.

Article 10: Force majeure

Cases of force majeure will consist of all unforeseeable factors beyond the control of the contracting parties (strike, armed conflict, etc.). Cases of force majeure shall be notified by the Project to the Subcontractor in agreement with ITTO and may give rise to an extension of the Contract duration for a period equivalent to the duration of said force majeure without financial impact for the organization. The notification shall be submitted within seven clear days at the latest following the occurrence of the said cases by all possible means (fax, letter, telex, telephone, etc.) to the Subcontractor.

Article 11: Litigation

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or intervention in the execution of this Contract shall be settled amicably. If the disagreement persists, the two parties will appeal to the relevant legal authorities of the country.

Article 12: Termination

This Contract may be terminated by any of the parties, subject to informing the other party by registered letter, clearly stating the issues encountered, the grievances or the reasons. The latter shall have a period of eight clear days to address the comments or to correct the deficiencies notified. Beyond this period and failing any agreement, the termination will be pronounced as of right.
In the event of termination, the payment of rights and damages will be due in compliance with provisions set out in article 5.

Article 13: Liability – Insurance

Each party shall bear all the risks of civil liability for which it is liable under the terms of common law. To this end, each party shall maintain its own liability policy in accordance with the laws and provisions in force in Togo.

It is also specified that the Subcontractor shall take responsibility for the coverage of risks of all kinds likely to arise (illness, accident, etc.) as well as the accidents that it could cause to others and undertakes to reimburse the Project for the costs that the latter may incur in this regard.

Article 14: Validity

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature by the contracting parties and of taking up service.

Lomé, (date)…….

The Subcontractor	***The National Coordinator***	***The Project Manager***
xxxxxxxxxxxxx	**xxxxxxxxxxxxx**	**xxxxxxxxxx**

Annex 9.2.4: Subcontracting Contract #4: Promoting poultry and rabbit breeding

ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT (AMEN)
S/C BP: 30327 LOME - TOGO
Facebook: AMEN KARA; Tel: 00(228) 90 35 91 35/90 28 21 14
e-mail: amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr / skomlan@yahoo.fr

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PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)
"Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

N° _____/ 2023/AMEN

Article 1: **The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AMEN/ITTO **PD 925/22 (F)** – BP 30327 Tel: 90 35 91 35/ 90 28 21 14 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The SOLIM-HARA Group, having its headquarters at Assoukoko, Togo, and represented by its Executive Director Mr. xxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as "the Subcontractor".

On the other hand

Article 2: **Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of poultry and rabbit breeding-related work in connection with the AMEN/ITTO PROJECT **PD 925/22 (F)** to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Appendix 9.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:

a) Raise awareness of local people about the economic profitability of poultry and rabbit breeding in project target districts;
b) Assist local people with securing a one-hectare land area for establishing a pilot center for breeding poultry and rabbits;
c) Assist local people with ordering/purchasing brood rabbits and poultry for breeding;
d) Assist local breeders with purchasing basic foods and complementary foods for poultry and rabbit breeding;
e) Assist local breeders with ordering equipment and materials for poultry and rabbit breeding;
f) Assist local breeders with building facilities for poultry and rabbit breeding;
g) Assist local breeders with purchasing veterinary products for rabbit and poultry care;
h) Assist local breeders with hiring a veterinarian at specific times for vaccinating rabbits and poultry;
i) Assist pilot centers with the provision of solar panels for the lighting of livestock premises;
j) Assist pilot centers with purchasing vehicle and motorcycles for livestock services;
k) Assist pilot centers with the provision of solar kits for lighting during night checks of unlit breeding places;
l) Assist pilot centers with marketing rabbits and poultry.

The Subcontractor shall work in close collaboration with the Project steering committee; the technical support committee and in consultation with other relevant agencies and non-government organizations operating in the area.

The Subcontractor shall participate in the workshop for reporting the outcomes of various subcontracting services performed throughout Project implementation.

The Subcontractor shall report the outcomes of performed services to a group of national experts for evaluation and finalization upon his mandate completion.

Article 3: Contract duration

The Subcontractor shall have a period of six months to carry out the provision of services.
However, the deadline may be amended in the event of force majeure (interruption due to any dispute whatsoever) on the basis of a justified written request at the initiative of the Subcontractor.

Article 4: Contract price

The price of this Contract is set at US$30,000.00 in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Subcontractor and accepted by the Project. (90% for Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).
This price shall cover labor and personnel costs, miscellaneous allowances, depreciation costs, the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous equipment, the cost of preparing and reproducing reports, map and miscellaneous.

Article 5: Terms of payment

The amounts due to the Subcontractor under this Contract shall be paid in CFA francs according to the schedule below:
50% upon signature of this contract;
20% upon receipt of the interim report;
30% upon final approval of all services by the Project.

Article 6: Stamp and registration duties
Stamp and registration fees shall be borne by the Subcontractor.

Article 7: Project obligations
The Project undertakes to provide the Subcontractor with all necessary financial means in strict compliance with this Contract.

Article 8: Subcontractor obligations
The Subcontractor is required to strictly respect the deadline set completing the service provision. The Subcontractor undertakes to use all the means at his disposal to complete the service provision within the deadlines and conditions established in this Contract and the provisions of the Terms of Reference included as annexes.

Article 9: Penalties
In the event of a delay attributable to the Subcontractor, the latter shall incur penalties equal to one two hundredth of the Contract price and per calendar day up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the Contract price.

Article 10: Force majeure

Cases of force majeure will consist of all unforeseeable factors beyond the control of the contracting parties (strike, armed conflict, etc.). Cases of force majeure shall be notified by the Project to the Subcontractor in agreement with ITTO and may give rise to an extension of the Contract duration for a period equivalent to the duration of said force majeure without financial impact for the organization. The notification shall be submitted within seven clear days at the latest following the occurrence of the said cases by all possible means (fax, letter, telex, telephone, etc.) to the Subcontractor.

Article 11: Litigation

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or intervention in the execution of this Contract shall be settled amicably. If the disagreement persists, the two parties will appeal to the relevant legal authorities of the country.

Article 12: Termination

This Contract may be terminated by any of the parties, subject to informing the other party by registered letter, clearly stating the issues encountered, the grievances or the reasons. The latter shall have a period of eight clear days to address the comments or to correct the deficiencies notified. Beyond this period and failing any agreement, the termination will be pronounced as of right.
In the event of termination, the payment of rights and damages will be due in compliance with provisions set out in article 5.

Article 13: Liability – Insurance

Each party shall bear all the risks of civil liability for which it is liable under the terms of common law. To this end, each party shall maintain its own liability policy in accordance with the laws and provisions in force in Togo.

It is also specified that the Subcontractor shall take responsibility for the coverage of risks of all kinds likely to arise (illness, accident, etc.) as well as the accidents that it could cause to others and undertakes to reimburse the Project for the costs that the latter may incur in this regard.

Article 14: Validity

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature by the contracting parties and of taking up service.

Lomé, (date)…….

The Subcontractor	***The National Coordinator***	***The Project Manager***
xxxxxxxxxxxxx	**xxxxxxxxxxxxx**	**xxxxxxxxxx**

Annex 9.2.5: Subcontracting Contract #5: Support to the reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests

ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT(AMEN)
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PROJECT PD 925/22 (F)
"Support to the local communities of the Mono plain for the promotion and sustainable management of community forests in Togo"

N° _____/ 2023/AMEN

Article 1: **The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AMEN/ITTO **PD 925/22 (F)** – BP 30327 Tel: 90 35 91 35/ 90 28 21 14 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

HYDRAUTEX-TOGO, a non-government organization having its headquarters in Lomé, Togo, and represented by its Executive Director Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as "the Subcontractor". HYDRAUTEX-TOGO NGO will subcontract reforestation work for establishing community forests in the target districts to the District Development Committees (*Comités cantonaux de développement*—CCDs). Economic and environmental development plans are already in place among District Development Committees for their respective area.

On the other hand

Article 2: **Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of reforestation-related work in connection with the AMEN/ITTO PROJECT **PD 925/22 (F)** to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Appendix 9.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

The subcontractor will be required to carry out the following tasks:

a) Contact/inform local authorities of the existence of the project;
b) Officially launch the project;
c) Strengthen the technical capacities of local communities in CF management;
d) Establish a framework for ongoing collaboration between the actors;
e) Encourage local communities to create CFs in the target villages;
f) Purchase quality forest tree species seedlings in the ten project target districts;
g) Planify 2,600 ha of community forest on village lands;
h) Disseminate endogenous techniques;
i) Develop the most important and promising IGAs for local populations in the 10 project target districts in the Mono plain as follows:
   - Promotion of forest seedling production
   - Promotion of off-season crops
   - Promotion of poultry and rabbit breeding
   - Promotion of modern beekeeping
   - Reforestation of 2,600 ha of community forests
j) Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques
k) Train farmers in new sustainable agricultural practices
l) Establish local CF management and protection cooperatives and a Union of CF Management and Protection Cooperatives in the Mono plain.

The Sub-contractor shall work in close collaboration with the Project steering committee; the support committee and in consultation with other relevant agencies and non-government organizations ONGs intervenant dans la zone.

The Subcontractor shall participate in the workshop for reporting the outcomes of various subcontracting services performed throughout Project implementation.

The Subcontractor shall report the outcomes of performed services to a group of national experts for evaluation and finalization upon his mandate completion.

Article 3: Contract duration

The Subcontractor shall have a period of six months to carry out the provision of services.
However, the deadline may be amended in the event of force majeure (interruption due to any dispute whatsoever) on the basis of a justified written request at the initiative of the Subcontractor.

Article 4: Contract price

The price of this Contract is set at US$135,200.00 in accordance with the estimate submitted by the Subcontractor and accepted by the Project. (90% for Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).
This price shall cover labor and personnel costs, miscellaneous allowances, depreciation costs, the purchase of supplies and miscellaneous equipment, the cost of preparing and reproducing reports, map and miscellaneous.

Article 5: Terms of payment

The amounts due to the Subcontractor under this Contract shall be paid in CFA francs according to the schedule below:
50% upon signature of this contract;
20% upon receipt of the interim report;
30% upon final approval of all services by the Project.

Article 6: Stamp and registration duties
Stamp and registration fees shall be borne by the Subcontractor.

Article 7: Project obligations
The Project undertakes to provide the Subcontractor with all necessary financial means in strict compliance with this Contract.

Article 8: Subcontractor obligations
The Subcontractor is required to strictly respect the deadline set completing the service provision. The Subcontractor undertakes to use all the means at his disposal to complete the service provision within the deadlines and conditions established in this Contract and the provisions of the Terms of Reference included as annexes.

Article 9: Penalties
In the event of a delay attributable to the Subcontractor, the latter shall incur penalties equal to one two hundredth of the Contract price and per calendar day up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the Contract price.

Article 10: Force majeure

Cases of force majeure will consist of all unforeseeable factors beyond the control of the contracting parties (strike, armed conflict, etc.). Cases of force majeure shall be notified by the Project to the Subcontractor in agreement with ITTO and may give rise to an extension of the Contract duration for a period equivalent to the duration of said force majeure without financial impact for the organization. The notification shall be submitted within seven clear days at the latest following the occurrence of the said cases by all possible means (fax, letter, telex, telephone, etc.) to the Subcontractor.

Article 11: Litigation

Any dispute arising from the interpretation or intervention in the execution of this Contract shall be settled amicably. If the disagreement persists, the two parties will appeal to the relevant legal authorities of the country.

Article 12: Termination

This Contract may be terminated by any of the parties, subject to informing the other party by registered letter, clearly stating the issues encountered, the grievances or the reasons. The latter shall have a period of eight clear days to address the comments or to correct the deficiencies notified. Beyond this period and failing any agreement, the termination will be pronounced as of right.
In the event of termination, the payment of rights and damages will be due in compliance with provisions set out in article 5.

<u>Article 13</u>: Liability – Insurance

Each party shall bear all the risks of civil liability for which it is liable under the terms of common law. To this end, each party shall maintain its own liability policy in accordance with the laws and provisions in force in Togo.

It is also specified that the Subcontractor shall take responsibility for the coverage of risks of all kinds likely to arise (illness, accident, etc.) as well as the accidents that it could cause to others and undertakes to reimburse the Project for the costs that the latter may incur in this regard.

<u>Article 14</u>: Validity

This Agreement shall take effect from the date of its signature by the contracting parties and of taking up service.

Lomé, (date)…….

The Subcontractor	***The National Coordinator***	***The Project Manager***
<u>xxxxxxxxxxxxx</u>	**<u>xxxxxxxxxxxxx</u>**	**<u>xxxxxxxxxx</u>**

Annex 10: Technical Sheet for key species to be used for project implementation

The key species to be used for project implementation are listed below:

(1) Forest tree species

***Terminalia ivorensis* A. Chev**
***Terminalia superba* Engl. et Diels**
***Triplochiton scleroxybn* K. Schum**
***Dalbergia melanoxylon* Guill. et Perr.**
***Entandrophragma utile* Sprague**
***Erythrophleum ivorense* A. Chev.**
***Khaya ivorensis* A. Chev**
***Khaya grandifoliola* C. DC.**
***Khaya senegalensis* A. JUS**
***Pterocarpus erinaceus* Poir**
***Pycnanthus angolensis* Exell.**
***Gmelina arborea* Roxb.**
***Tectona grandis* L. f.**
***Anogeissus leiocarpus* Guill. et Perr**
***Antiaris toxicaria* Lesch**
***Antiaris africana* Engl.**
***Daniellia oliveri* Hutch et Dalz**

(2) Agrifood and medicinal species

***Vltellaria paradoxa* Gaertn.**
***Leocaena leucocephala* (Lam) de Wit.**
***Bombax costatom* Vuill.**
***Borassus aethiopium* Mart**
***Ceiba penfandra* Gaertn**
***Parkia biglobosa* Benth**
***Albizzia* lebbek (L.) Benth**
***Cassis siamea* Lam.**
***Zadlrachta indica* A. JU~S**
***Acacia auriculiformis* A. Cunn. ex Benth**

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE 58TH EXPERT PANEL AND RESULTING AMENDMENTS

PD 925/22 Rev.1 (F): Support to the Local Communities of the Mono Plain for the Promotion and Sustainable Management of Community Forests in Togo

A) Overall Assessment

The Panel recognized the importance of this proposal intending to contribute to the development and sustainable management of the Mono Plain forests in Togo, as a way of improving environmental conditions and local community's standard of living.

The Panel acknowledged that efforts had been made to address most of the comments in the overall assessment, as well as most of the specific recommendations, made by the Fifty-seventh Expert Panel. However, the Panel noted that there was still a need for improvement of some sections and sub-sections of the revised project proposal.
This proposal was considered as Category C because it potentially has minimal or no adverse environmental or social impacts in relation to the ITTO Environmental and Social Management Guidelines.

The Panel noted that the 11th specific recommendation was not appropriately addressed because of the lack of consistency between the number Activities (6) under Output 2 and the number of equivalent elements (3) under the second Output in the Objective Tree. The 13th specific recommendation (with the work plan) and the 16th specific recommendation (with the master budget table) are related to the abovementioned lack of consistency. The Panel also noted that interesting information and data were included in Annex 5 instead of being in Section 1.3 (Target area) in the core part of the project document.

B) Specific Recommendations

The proposal should be revised taking into account the overall assessment **and** the following recommendations:

1. Further improve Section 1.3 (Target area) by appropriately inserting the elements of Annex 5 which should be included in the core part of the project document for its better understanding.

2. Improve the Problem Tree with appropriate number of Sub-causes (6) under the second Cause of the Key Problem, while mirroring that improvement in the Objective Tree, so that the improvement could justify the number of Activities (6) under Output 2 in the work plan and in the master budget table.

3. Add as an annex, a technical sheet briefly describing the main species to be used for the project implementation: *Vitellaria paradoxa* (C.F.Gaertn) and *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex G.Don.

4. Include an annex that shows the overall assessment and specific recommendations of the 58th Expert Panel and respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (**bold and underline**) in the text.

C) Conclusion

Category 1: The Panel concluded that the proposal could be commended to the Committee with incorporation of amendments.

Category C on the Environmental and Social Management Guidelines (ESM) checklist.

Annex 11: Table of specific recommendations by the 58th Expert Panel and resulting amendments

No	Recommendations by the Expert Panel	Resulting amendments
1	Further improve Section 1.3 (Target area) by appropriately inserting the elements of Annex 5 which should be included in the core part of the project document for its better understanding**.**	Section 1.3 (Target area) was improved by inserting elements of Annex 5. **See 1.3.1.** Geographic location, p. 6-7.
2	Improve the Problem Tree with appropriate number of Sub-causes (6) under the second Cause of the Key Problem, while mirroring that improvement in the Objective Tree, so that the improvement could justify the number of Activities (6) under Output 2 in the work plan and in the master budget table**.**	The Problem Tree was improved by adding trois additional sub-causes, and the improvement was mirrored in the Objective Tree. **See 2.1.3**. Problem Analysis, pp. 16-17**.**
3	Add as an annex, a technical sheet briefly describing the main species to be used for the project implementation: *Vitellaria paradoxa* (C.F.Gaertn) and *Parkia biglobosa* (Jacq.) R.Br. ex G.Don**.**	The Technical Sheet of the main species to be used for projet implementation was added in annex. **See Annex 10,** page 76.
4	Include an annex that shows the overall assessment and specific recommendations of the 58th Expert Panel and respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted (**bold and underline**) in the text.**.**	All recommendations were addressed in accordance with the assessment by the 58th Expert Panel and resulting amendments were highlighted **in bold and underlined** in the body text and included in annex to this document.

Category C based on the ITTO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Questionnaire (ESM)

The project proposal was classified in Category C: Low/no risk.

Based on the completed ITTO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Questionnaire, project potential risks/impacts were classified in Category C considering that the project will have no harmful environmental and social impacts. The project will also involve small-scale reforestation/restoration activities using local species; capacity building operations; community forest management activities; and field studies and inventory work in existing natural forests within the project area. Project objectives, as well as the various activities to be carried out, are fully in line with the ITTO guidelines which endorse five principles derived from the Sustainable Development Goals and the Global Forest Goals, and are essential to achieve ITTO core objectives, namely: 1) environmental sustainability; 2) social viability; 3) gender equality and empowerment of women; 4) good governance; and 5) forest tenure security and access to forest resources.

ANNEX 12: ITTO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Questionnaire

Project document number (included in project document): PD 925/22 (F)

Evaluator: CARD NGO

Date: December 2019

This environmental and social checklist questionnaire is for use by project proponents in conducting initial ES screening of the potential risks/impacts of a project proposal based on available data and information.1For each question, please provide one of the following answers: yes, no, unknown or not applicable (n/a). Based on the completed checklist, please rate potential project risks/impacts as category A (high risk), category B (moderate risk) or category C (low/no risk).	
Part 1—Principles for questions 1–11: Do project activities/interventions have the potential to—	**Answer** (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
Principle 1: Environmental sustainability	
1. Adversely affect the essential functions of forest ecosystems, for example by reducing carbon sequestration, increasing disaster risk or impairing forest health, water quality or air quality?	No
2. Adversely affect (directly or indirectly) nationally or internationally threatened or endangered species (listed or proposed for listing) or their habitats?	No
Brève justification des réponses aux questions 1 et 2. Brief justification of answers to questions 1 and 2. *Environmental sustainability encompasses the essential functions that forest ecosystems provide, including soil and water conservation, carbon sequestration and disaster risk reduction, as well as the values of forest biodiversity. In line with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15 and Global Forest Goals (GFG) 2 and 3, ITTO is committed to conserving, maintaining and, where possible, restoring forest ecosystem services, conserving and using sustainably biodiversity, and enhancing forest health and vitality.*	
Principle 2: Social sustainability	
3. Adversely affect the livelihoods, subsistence or well-being of communities of people, including marginalized or vulnerable individuals or groups or people living in poverty?	No
4. Adversely affect forest-based socioeconomic benefits and opportunities, working conditions or cultural heritage?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 3 and 4. *Social viability refers to the populations, households, communities, workers and other groups of society living in a given place or in its vicinity, or participating in an initiative, and which are likely to be positively impacted by the project. In line with SDG 8 and GFG 2, ITTO is committed to maintaining and enhancing the socio-economic benefits and opportunities derived from forests, supporting job creation and decent and healthy working conditions, and preserving cultural heritage.*	
Principle 3: Gender equality and empowering women	
5. Adversely affect gender equality or the situation of women and girls?	No
6. Discriminate against women based on gender or make it difficult for women to participate in, influence and benefit from project design and implementation?	No
Brève justification des réponses aux questions 5 et 6. Brief justification of answers to questions 5 and 6. *Gender equality is a human rights issue and a core value of ITTO. Gender will be taken into account in the project and emphasis will be placed on the employability of women and young girls. In line with SDG 5 and the ITTO Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, ITTO is committed to mainstreaming gender issues and improving gender equality-related results in all of its policy and project work. ITTO recognizes that projects and other activities that strive to reduce gender gaps and empower women at all levels will accelerate the achievement of its goals.*	
Principle 4: Good governance	
7. Provide less than meaningful stakeholder participation during any part of the project process or demonstrate a lack of transparency, accountability or inclusive decision-making?	No
8. Foster a non-cross-sectoral approach to issue identification and resolution?	No
9. Fail to follow the rule of law?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 7 to 9. *Governance refers to the process of decision-making and implementation. In line with SDG 17 and GFG 5, ITTO recognizes that good governance is part of a decision-making process that should be participatory, transparent, responsive and inclusive; coherent intersectoral policies; accountable and effective institutions; and the rule of law. ITTO is committed to promoting good governance, which is essential to achieving project objectives.* *Consultation and permanent consultation remain will be key to project success. In case of resistance or rejection of the project, no action will be taken. Stakeholders will be empowered to promote project support and ownership. Decisions will be taken by consensus with relevant stakeholders (traditional authorities, opinion leaders, representatives of the diaspora, youth leaders, women's associations, etc.).*	
Principle 5: Security of tenure to forest land and access to forest resources	

10. Trigger land conflicts or worsen unresolved issues concerning legal or customary rights to forest land or access to forest resources?	No
11. Negatively affect indigenous peoples in terms of their rights, lands, resources or traditional livelihoods, or encroach on territories customarily used or occupiedby indigenous peoples?	No
Brief justification of answers to questions 10 and 11. *Forest tenure security and access to forest resources are important aspects of good governance. Security of tenure is essential to ensure the livelihoods, sustenance, well-being and resilience of forest-dependent communities, and to achieve sustainable forest management (SFM) at the local level. In line with SDG 1, ITTO is committed to fully recognizing and supporting the ownership, control and customary rights of local communities and indigenous people over forest lands and their resources.* *To ensure the security of tenure, the project will be carried out on land belonging to the communities, there will be no risk that the project will have a negative impact on their rights, their lands, resources or traditional livelihoods.*	
Part 2: Environmental and social standard Questions 1 to 30 – If project is implemented le projet est mis en œuvre, will it:	answer (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
ESS 1: Stakeholder analysis	
1. Ensure that stakeholders will be engaged in all stages of the project cycle, including implementation, monitoring and evaluation?	Yes
2. Improve existing forest-related land-tenure arrangements?	Yes
ESS 2: Gender analysis	
3. Provide equitable opportunities for men and women in stakeholder consultations and decision-making during project formulation, implementation and evaluation?	Yes
4. Generate gender co-benefits in project interventions?	Yes
5. Include the collection of quantitative or qualitative sex-disaggregated data?	Yes
ESS 3: Conservation of biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services	
6. Reflect an integrated conservation and development approach in defining project interventions to manage impacts?	Yes
7. Adhere to the ITTO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity in Tropical Timber Production Forests?	Yes
8. Comply with relevant national/subnational/local environmental laws and regulation?	Yes
9. Comply with your country's international obligations (e.g. as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance)?	Yes
10. Exacerbate human–wildlife conflicts or bushmeat issues?	No
11. Degrade primary forests, critical habitats or environmentally sensitive or high-conservation-value areas, or pose risks to endangered or threatened species?	No
12. Increase forest vulnerability to diseases, pests, invasive alien species or wildfire?	No
Increase the risk of disasters (e.g. floods, landslides)?	No
ESS 4: Forest-based climate-change mitigation (including carbon storage in wood products) and adaptation	
14. Maintain or increase/enhance forest area and/or carbon stocks?	Yes
15. Increase the risk of wildfire?	No
16. Maintain or increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of forest ecosystems and local communities to natural disasters and the impacts of climate change?	Yes
17. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement on climate change and contribute to its forest-related nationally determined contributions?	Yes
ESS 5: Sustainable management of natural tropical forests	
18. Benefit local communities?	Yes
19. Adhere to the ITTO Voluntary Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forests?	Yes
20. Apply reduced impact logging techniques?	Yes
21. Comply with applicable national/subnational/local SFM performance standards and safety standards for forest workers (e.g. loggers and equipment operators)?	Yes
22. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations (e.g. as a member of the International Labour Organization)?	Yes
ESS 6: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes	
23. Adhere to the ITTO Guidelines for Forest Landscape Restoration in the Tropics?	Yes
24. Adhere to the ITTO Guidelines for the Establishment and Sustainable Management of Planted Tropical Forests?	Yes
25. Select tree species for planting in close consultation with local stakeholders, taking into account the ecological, social, cultural and economic values of the species?	Yes
ESS 7: Forest product production and processing (wood and non-wood)	
26. Create local employment, business or market opportunities?	Yes

27. Promote the efficient and innovative production and processing of forest products?	Yes
28. Comply with national/subnational/local air- and water-quality standards and labour standards for production workers (e.g. regarding health and safety, child labour and sexual harassment)?	Yes
29. Comply with your country's relevant international obligations (e.g. as a party to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora and the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, or as a member of the International Labour Organization)?	Yes
30. Reduce waste and/or increase recycling?	Yes