

# INTERNATIONAL TROPICAL TIMBER ORGANIZATION

## ITTO

### PROJECT PROPOSAL

TITLE	SUPPORT TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF MOUNTAIN FORESTS IN THE SUB-NORTHERN REGION OF TOGO
SERIAL NUMBER	PD 950/25 <b>Rev.1</b> (F)
COMMITTEE	REBOISEMENT ET GESTION FORESTIERE
SUBMITTED BY	GOVERNMENT OF TOGO
ORIGINAL LANGUAGE	FRENCH

#### SUMMARY

**In addition to the impacts of global warming, which are increasingly impacting mountain ecosystems, human activities have considerably increased the risk levels in recent decades. Following the fall in commodity prices in 1980 and the economic crisis of the 1990s, mountain communities in Togo have turned to food crop farming, which thrive under sunny conditions, for their own consumption and the sale of any surplus, rather than engage in cash crops, whose prices are subject to fluctuations. This system of slash-and-burn cultivation using flatland techniques, the search for forest products to meet food and economic needs, and the mining of quartzite, granite, clay and sand for construction or sale are all factors that are seriously damaging mountain ecosystems. The ongoing degradation of forest strata has exacerbated biodiversity loss and soil erosion; decreased crop yields; contributed to irregular rainfall; increased the risk of rockfalls and landslides, etc.**

In order to reverse this trend, the data from the preliminary project PPD 136/07 Rev.1 (F) have made it possible to develop this project proposal, which aims at the rehabilitation and sustainable management of mountainous areas in the sub-northern region of Togo. **In the long term, the project will enable the restoration of 360 hectares of degraded areas; produce 1,500,000 high-quality forest seedlings;** training of 150 women and young people in appropriate carbonisation techniques; support to 10 women's and youth groups in the development of agriculture and priority non-timber forest products; training of 50 delegates from neighbouring village groups in poultry and pig farming; and provision of 10 women's and youth groups with agricultural, poultry and pig farming equipment, **among other things.**

EXECUTING AGENCY	FRIENDS OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATION ( <i>ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL TOGO—AEM-TOGO</i> )
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SUPERVISING AGENCY	DIRECTORATE FOR FOREST RESOURCES ( <i>DIRECTION DES RESSOURCES FORESTIÈRES—DRF</i> )
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DURATION	36 MONTHS
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APPROXIMATE STARTING DATE	UPON FUNDING
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BUDGET AND PROPOSED SOURCES OF FUNDING	Source	Contribution in US\$
	ITTO	505 008
	Gov't of Togo	168 000
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>673 008</b>

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## PROJECT BRIEF

The project area lies between latitudes 9° and 10° North and between meridians 0°50' and 1°30' East. It is bordered to the east and north by the Republic of Benin, to the north-west by the Kéran Prefecture, to the south-west by the Dankpen Prefecture and to the south by the Tchaoudjo and Tchamba Prefectures.

It is located in eco-floristic zone II, between two transverse lines passing through Kanté-Sokodé-Tchamba (see **Figure 2 in Annex 9**). It includes the Kabyè mountains to the north and the Tchaoudjo mountains to the south, framing the Niamtougou Plateau and the Binah Plain. These include the hills of Massedena, Pouda, Boufalé; Pessaré, Farendè, Assèrè; Lama, Bohou, Kouméa, Soundina; Sirka (see **Figure 3 in Annex 9**); the Soudou Plateau, Mount Kéméni and Alédjo. The project area covers 23 cantons across five different prefectures. These are the cantons of Pya, Yadé, Lassa, Soumdina, Tchitchao, Kouméa, Lama and Landa (Kozah Prefecture); Pissaré, Solla, Boufalé, Wazilao, Lama-Tessi and Sirka (Binah Prefecture); Siou, Pouda and Massédina (Doufelgou Prefecture); Soudou, Kéméni and Alédjo (Assoli Prefecture); Agouloudè and Aléhéridè (Tchaoudjo Prefecture) (see **Map 1 below**).

These mountainous areas of Togo's sub-northern region represent a natural heritage of great value, because of their multiple biological, ecological and economic functions. The utilization of these biological resources and many other products are important sources of income for the local populations who depend on them for their livelihood. Unfortunately, overuse has led to rapid degradation of these ecosystems and a severe reduction in natural resources available. To this end, the populations of the various localities in the area have on several occasions expressed their desire to rehabilitate the forest cover in their respective environments, following the permanent and worrying degradation of these natural stands, which are hampering the development of the region's economy. Their desire is motivated by the continuing fall in production from their main farming and pastoral activities, which used to be important sources of income. The decrease in productivity is mainly due to anthropic pressures and the degradation of environmental conditions. These include: (1) slash-and-burn agriculture; (2) deliberate bush fires started by transhumant herders; (3) demographic growth and poverty; (4) weak legal and institutional frameworks; (5) climate change, and so on.

The most characteristic consequences on the mountain environment and biodiversity are ecological and socio-economic: (i) Deforestation, degradation and loss of vegetation cover, contributing to biodiversity losses; (ii) Degradation and reduction of available genetic and natural resources; (iii) Depletion of fish resources in river waters, characterized by the rarefaction or even disappearance of certain species; (iv) Disruption of mountain microclimates, rainfall and the rainy season cycle; (v) soil degradation and impoverishment caused by the practice of continuous monocultures with no fallow or crop rotation, and the practice of repeated deliberate bush fires; (vi) spatial conflicts linked to land use patterns and the current land tenure system; etc. To remedy this situation, project has been designed to strengthen the involvement of local populations in the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources through: (a) conservation of relatively less degraded sites; (b) strengthening of agroforestry practises, (c) development of reforestation and enrichment programs in degraded areas, (d) promotion of community forestry; and (e) establishment of community forests belonging to local communities. The aim of this new initiative is to encourage rural populations as a whole to improve their living conditions through sustainable management of the natural resources available on their land.

- **The overall project objective is to improve the living conditions of local populations through the restoration of degraded landscapes in the project area. As a result, ecological conditions in the environment and the standard of living of local populations will be considerably improved with expected outcomes as follows:**
- **3% of land area has been restored in project area;**
- **0.1% increase in per capita income in the project area.**

**Specifically**, the project aims to secure and restore mountain forests in Togo's sub-northern region, and to develop income-generating activities with low impact on the forests. In the short term, a total of 360 ha of forest will be established; 50 nursery operators trained in nursery stock rearing techniques; 40 rural women trained in improved stove manufacturing techniques, with the production of 500 improved stoves for distribution; 150 rural women trained in ecologically sound charcoal production techniques; this will have a significant ecological footprint and environmental added value; 50 farmers trained in ecologically sound farming techniques, in particular agroforestry, which will provide an opportunity to promote reforestation in rural areas and the establishment of mountain community forests in the sub-northern region of Togo; 50 women's and youth groups trained in beekeeping, poultry and rabbit farming; 50 women's and youth groups equipped to process farming products and utilize non-timber forest products, and 50 other women's and youth groups specializing in the valorization of priority non-timber forest products (honey, shea kernels, néré seeds, etc.). These results are reflected in (i) the mobilization of the community for reforestation work; (ii) income from the 360 ha of forest established; (iii) the abundance and quality of 1,500,000 forest and agroforestry seedlings; (iv) the abundance and quality of tons of honey harvested, rabbit meat and poultry produced per year; (v) the organization of populations into groups; (vi) the availability of improved stove manufacturers; (vi) the availability, abundance and quality of off-season crops

and poultry raised annually in the project area. All these activities will be implemented by the beneficiary populations under the supervision of the AEM-TOGO civil society organization. It will enable people in and around the project area to establish community forests with pride. Each village concerned will establish a legal entity to handle the administrative aspects of activities linked to the establishment and sustainable management of mountain community forests in Togo's sub-northern.

- Local communities in the project area and surrounding villages will benefit from the direct project impacts through:
- Remuneration for part of the activities,
- Establishment of private forest reforestation and nurseries managed by the communities themselves, giving them access to new financial resources,
- Improved agricultural income through the Taungya method, giving them the opportunity to grow food crops for a few years on newly-cleared forest land, in the form of new reforestation and perennial crops grown under forest plantation trees.

The nearby municipality of Kara will benefit economically from the project, with the establishment of project headquarters and the consumption of part of the revenue generated. The Kara region will benefit from improved climatic conditions and part of the economic benefits. The Government of Togo (including its forestry administration) will acquire a methodology for better managing its mountain forest estate, which in turn will provide the basis for new future projects.

From a socio-economic point of view, it should be noted that the local population in the project area is mainly made up of indigenous people, who earn their living mainly from agriculture and trade. The area's economy is based mainly on the trade of food products in rural and urban markets.

- Agriculture is the mainstay of the local population. The land tenure system is closely linked to social, family (lineage) and religious structures. The main crops grown are sorghum, groundnuts, cowpeas, maize, yams, cassava, rice, etc. Market garden crops include chilies, spinach, okra, cabbage, etc. Extensive slash-and-burn agriculture, the most widely practiced, is manual and essentially family labour intensive. However, these farming practices degrade the plant cover. One of the major consequences is the rarefaction of certain plant species, or even their disappearance from Togo's flora.

- Livestock farming is second only to agriculture in terms of human activity. Traditional and extensive, it is not very productive and involves cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs and poultry. Cattle, once plentiful in the region, have disappeared. Only the sedentary or transhumant Peuhl people continue to raise cattle. The project area is a magnet for transhumant herders.

- Firewood is the main source of energy used by households, local beer makers and many restaurant owners. Firewood is harvested from various plant formations. The collection of wood does not hinder the preservation of the forest heritage, as it often involves dead wood resulting from windfalls and other trees dried out by dry-season fires. In fields and fallow land, wood is collected from the twigs left over from tree clearing and/or pruning in the fields.

Utility wood and timber, on the other hand, comes mainly from dry and gallery forests and wooded savannahs. In recent years, the few timber species in the zone's natural formations have become the choice targets of a number of timber loggers. The main species affected are *Khaya senegalensis*, *Khaya grandifoliola*, *Azelia africana*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Anogeissus leiocarpus* and others. Annual per capita consumption in the Kara region is estimated at 347 kg of fuelwood and 59 kg of charcoal. To this should be added the manufacture of charcoal, which is becoming increasingly important in the region due to strong demand from towns.

- Non-timber forest products refer to any biological resource (other than timber and industrial wood and their by-products) that can be extracted from natural ecosystems or managed plantations and used for domestic or commercial purposes, or for purposes of specific social, religious or cultural significance.

In the vegetation formations found on the hills, many fruits are used by the local population. Although their dietary impact remains low, these fruits make a substantial contribution to improving the incomes of poor rural households. These include shea and néré fruits, which are traded across borders.

- Women are the main players in the marketing of agricultural products (yams, cassava, cowpeas, groundnuts, sorghum, etc.) and various timber and non-timber forest products. The storage and sale of cereals and non-timber forest products, such as cowpeas and shea seeds, are financed by local NGOs, notably SOKODEVI, based in Sokodé. Palm oil, shea butter and Pentadesma butter are prepared and sold locally by women. The marketing of firewood and charcoal is one of the activities of the women, and, more seldom, some men.

- Hunting is the main cause of vegetation fires and is widely practised in the dry season. To satisfy the population's need for animal protein, plant formations are frequently burnt to facilitate the search for game. This leads to a continuous degradation of the vegetation, which is often replaced by food crops, cash crops and plantations.

Environmentally, the project area enjoys a tropical Sudanian climate, with an average rainfall of just over 1,400 mm per year and an average temperature of 28°C. The plant landscape becomes drier and corresponds to a more or less dry lowland tropical climate, similar to that of the Sudanian savannahs. On these tropical ferruginous and ferralitic soils, the various plant formations found here include shrub savannahs, swamps, gallery forests and agroforestry parks. Fertilizer-rich vertisols have a heavy texture and are difficult to work. They have formed on orthogneiss in the lower Kara river valley towards Landa-Pozanda and in the lowlands of the northern part of the Kabyè massif and the Défalé mountains.

It should be noted that one of the environmental issues in the area is soil poverty and overuse. Restoring these soils remains a major concern for the farming population.

Apart from the multiple project benefits for local populations and the forestry administration, the implementation of project's activities will generate extrinsic positive impacts such as ecosystem restoration and landscape attractiveness; improved ecosystem quality; increased water infiltration; improved soil structure; creation of temporary or part-time jobs; contribution to improving the income of service providers; etc.; and also minimal or non-existent negative impacts, such as loss of original vegetation; soil pollution from solid waste; and risk of industrial accidents; etc.

To address these impacts and risks, mitigation and/or compensation measures will be taken during project implementation, including: equipping workers with appropriate PPE; raising their awareness and ensuring that they wear it effectively; installing bins or garbage cans in reforestation areas to collect all solid waste; raising users' awareness of the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on the environment; reusing reusable solid waste and entrusting the remainder to an approved recycling company. The impacts and risks as well as the proposed mitigation or compensation measures were designed to maximize the beneficial impacts of forestry operations.

The amount of funding requested from **ITTO** is US\$505,008. AEM-TOGO and the beneficiary community will contribute US\$168,000.

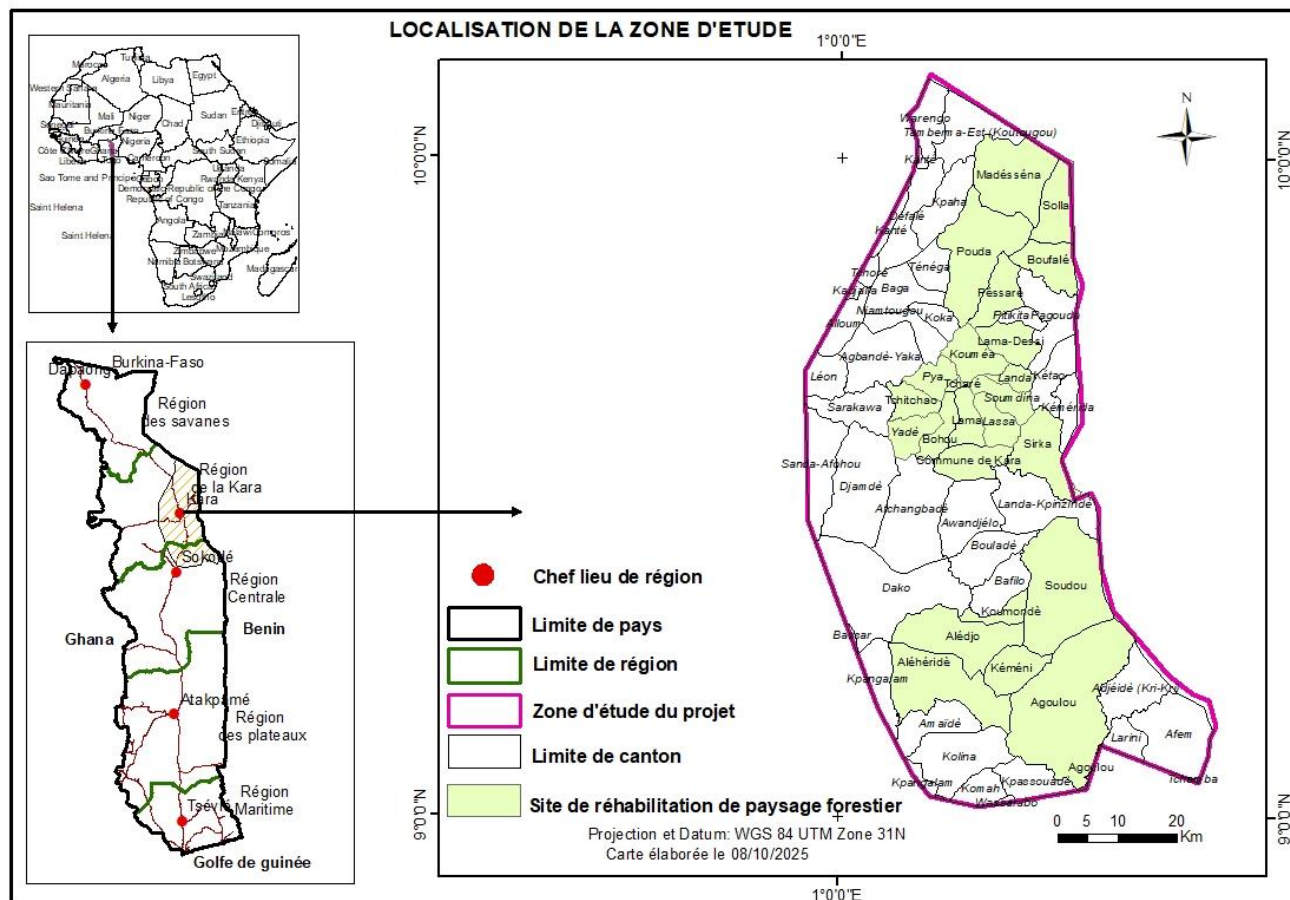
The percentages of the ITTO budget allocated to personnel components are **16.87%** and **15.45%** to capital goods.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

A	: Altitude
AMEN	: Friends of the Environment civil society organization (Association <i>Les Amis de l'Environnement</i> )
APC	: Candidate plus-trees
AVGAP	: Village Association for Protected Area Management
CCD	: Canton 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 for Forest Resources
DSC	: Division of Civil Security
DSRP-C	: Strategy Document for Poverty Alleviation-Completed
EIG	: Economic Interest Groups
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
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
JIC	: Joint Initiative Groups
MERF	: Ministry of Environment 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 Environment and Natural Resources
REBIOTOG	: Biodiversity Network-Togo
REDD+	: Reducing greenhouse gas 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 Canton 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

**Note: The Forest Estate includes the state-owned forest estate, the local authority-owned forest estate and the private individually owned forest estate.**

## MAP OF PROJECT AREA



**Map No 1: Localization of project area. Source: ALLIANCE Sarl., 2010.**



## PART I: PROJECT CONTEXT

### 1. 1. Origin

The findings of the forestry, socio-economic studies and environmental impact assessments carried out as part of pre-project PPD136/07 Rev.1 (F) "Study for the Conservation, Development and Sustainable Management of Mountain Biodiversity in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo" showed that the utilization of biological resources and many other products are important sources of income for the local populations who depend on them for their livelihoods. Unfortunately, overuse has led to rapid degradation of these ecosystems and a severe reduction in the natural resources available. To this end, the populations of the various localities in the project area have on several occasions expressed their desire to rehabilitate the forest cover in their respective areas, following the permanent and worrying degradation of these natural formations, which are hampering the development of the economy in the sub-northern region of Togo. Their desire is motivated by the continuing fall in production from their main agricultural and pastoral activities, which used to be important sources of income.

This decrease in productivity is mainly due to anthropic pressures and the deterioration of environmental conditions. These include: (1) slash-and-burn agriculture; (2) deliberate bush fires set by transhumant herders; (3) demographic growth and poverty; (4) weak legal and institutional frameworks; (5) climate change, and so on. The most characteristic impacts on the mountain environment and biodiversity, both ecological and socio-economic, are (i) deforestation, degradation and disappearance of vegetation cover, contributing to biodiversity loss; (ii) degradation and reduction of available genetic and natural resources; (iii) impoverishment of river waters in terms of fish resources, characterized by the rarefaction or even disappearance of certain species; (iv) disruption of the mountain microclimate, rainfall and the cycle of rainy seasons; (v) soil degradation and impoverishment caused by the practice of continuous monocultures with no fallow or crop rotation, and the practice of repeated deliberate bush fires; (vi) reduced income for local populations, who depend on this resource essentially for their survival; (vii) land-related conflicts linked to land use patterns and the current land tenure system; etc.

To remedy this situation, the project has been developed with a view to reducing/eliminating the negative impacts associated with the severe destruction of the area's ecosystems, and to strengthening the involvement of local populations in the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources through: (a) the conservation of relatively less degraded sites; (b) the strengthening of agroforestry practices; (c) the development of reforestation and enrichment programs in degraded areas; (d) the promotion of community forestry; and (e) the creation of community forests owned by local communities. The aim of this new initiative is to encourage rural populations as a whole to improve their living environment and conditions through the sustainable management of the natural resources available on their land. The major challenge facing this project is the sustainable development of the area, which should enable local populations to improve their living conditions and environment, while changing their destructive way of utilizing available biological resources. **A particular feature of the project is that it will enable the Government of Togo to strengthen local population involvement in the conservation and sustainable management of forest resources in state-owned forests (Sirka and Alédjo forests), which were gazetted by decree. The project will also provide an opportunity to further promote agroforestry practices in farming land, and to establish community forests with the involvement of local communities. Community forests will be established in accordance with Togo's manuals for establishing community forests. Established community forests will be provided with sustainable management tools developed between local communities and the relevant government technical departments based on consensus.** The project will also enable the rehabilitation of the forest cover with positive impacts on the local climate. It will create several jobs (income distribution) and generate new income-generating activities in the area. As a result, it will contribute to the social advancement of the local population.

### 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) *Encourages 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) *Encourages 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 2022-2026**

The project is also in line with several priorities of ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2022-2026, as follows:

#### **Strategic priority 2: “Economies and tropical timber trade”**

The project will contribute to increasing timber production potential in Togo through the restoration of 360 ha of production forests and the rehabilitation of 834 300 ha of forest land owned by local communities. In addition, the development and implementation of simplified development and management plans covering approximately 230 000 ha of forests by the Government of Togo and civil society organizations by 2035 will make it possible to ensure the sustainable development of forest resources and environmental services, as well as value-adding, that can result into 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 360 ha of production forests and the rehabilitation of 834 300 ha of severely degraded forest land belonging to local communities will increase the country's capacity to mitigate climate change impacts. In addition, the development and implementation of simplified development and management plans by 2035, as planned by the Government 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**

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 resources 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 Ressources 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 forest estate in the mountain area located in the sub-northern region of Togo;
- 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 through 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 stakeholders 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) de "Planting 2 500 ha of timber in the Haho Baloé 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, and are now used as means of communication between the villages and urban areas.
- Based on the experience of participatory management in the Haho-Baloé 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 Mlssahoé 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 forests.

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.

➤ **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*" during 5-7 May 2007 as part of its cooperation with ITTO.

### 1.3. Target area

#### 1.3.1. Geographic location

The project area lies between 9° and 10° North Latitude (NL) and between the meridians 0°50' and 1°30' East Longitude (EL). It is bordered to the east and north by the Republic of Benin, to the north-west by the Kéran Prefecture, to the south-west by the Dankpen Prefecture and to the south by the Tchoudjo and Tchamba Prefectures. It is located in eco-floristic zone II, between two transverse lines that pass through Kanté-Sokodé-Tchamba, covering a relative area of around 8343 Km<sup>2</sup> or 834300 ha (**see Figure 2 in Annex 9**). It includes the Kabyè mountains to the north and the Tchoudjo mountains to the south, framing the Niamtougou plateau and the Binah plain. These include the hills of Massédina, Pouda, Boufalé; Pessaré, Farendè, Assèrè; Lama, Bohou, Kouméa, Soundina Haut; Sirka (**see Figure 3 in Annex 9**); the Soudou plateau, Mount Kéméni and Alédjo.

The project area covers twenty-two (22) cantons across five different prefectures in the Centrale and Kara regions. These are the cantons of Pya, Yadé, Lassa, Soumdina, Kouméa, Lama and Landa (Kozah Prefecture); Pissaré, Solla, Boufalé, Wazilao, Lama-Tessi and Sirka (Binah Prefecture); Siou, Pouda and Massédina (Doufelgou Prefecture); Soudou, Kéméni, Koumondè and Alédjo (Assoli Prefecture); Agouloudè and Aléhéridè (Tchoudjo Prefecture) (**see Map 1 in Annex 10**).

Of the 22 cantons in the project area, nine are located in the Kara region. These are the cantons of Pya, Kouméa and Landa (Prefecture of Kozah); Pissaré, Solla, Boufalé, and Lama-Tessi (Prefecture of Binah); Massédina (Prefecture of Doufelgou); Soudou (Prefecture of Assoli) (**see Map 1 in Annex 10**).

Potential sites for the establishment of mountain community forests through the project are located in the following areas: PYA-Pittah (S=20ha); LANDA (S=10 ha); KOUMEA (S= 10ha); SOUDOU (S=10 ha); PISSARE (S=10ha); SOLLA (S=10ha); BOUFALE (S=10ha); LAMA-TESSI (S=10ha); and MASSEDINA (S=10ha) (**see Annex 8-1**).

Potential sites for mountain forest enrichment by the project are located in the following areas: Soudou (S=50 ha); Alédjo (S=50 ha) and Aléhéridè (S=50 ha) (**see Annex 8-2**).

The 22 cantons make up an area of approximately 1 951 km<sup>2</sup> or 195 100 ha. It is irrigated to the north by the secondary hydrographic systems of the Kara and Kéran rivers, and to the south by those of the Mono and Mô rivers. (**see Map 4 in Annex 10**).

The area is dotted from south to north by the Daouda and Alédjo cliffs, the Kabyè mountains and the Défalé range, with altitudes ranging from 300 to 600 metres. It indicates that the morphology of the area is highly irregular, with alternating

plains, valleys and plateaus dominated by old rugged mountain ranges, most of which are bare of vegetation. (see Map 3 in Annex 10).

### **1.3.2 Social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects**

#### **1.3.2.1. Social, cultural and economic aspects**

The local population in the project area is made up mainly of indigenous people, who earn their living mainly from farming and trading. The area's economy is based mainly on the trade of food products in rural and urban markets.

##### **1.3.2.1.1. Agriculture**

The main economic activity in the region is agriculture. The land tenure system is closely linked to social, family (lineage) and religious structures (ADDRA et al. 1984). The main farmed crops are sorghum, groundnuts, cowpeas, maize, yams, manioc, rice, etc. Market garden crops are mainly grown on the land. Market garden crops include chillies, spinach, okra, cabbage, etc. Extensive slash-and-burn agriculture, the most widely practised, is manual and essentially family-managed. However, these farming practices degrade the plant cover. One of the major consequences is the rarefaction of certain plant species, or even their disappearance from Togo's flora (AKPAGANA, 1992 b).

##### **1.3.2.1.2. Animal farming**

Livestock farming is second only to agriculture in terms of human activity. Traditional and extensive, it is not very productive and involves cattle, sheep, goats, horses, pigs and poultry. Cattle, once abundant in the region, have disappeared. Only the sedentary or transhumant Peul people continue to raise cattle. The study area is a magnet for transhumant herders.

##### **1.3.2.1.3. Wood harvesting**

Firewood is the main source of energy used by households, local beer makers and many restaurant owners. Wood is harvested from various plant formations. The collection of wood does not hinder the preservation of the forest heritage, as it often involves dead wood resulting from windfalls and other trees dried out by dry-season fires. In the fields and fallow land, wood is collected from clearing and/or pruning of trees in the fields.

Utility wood and timber, on the other hand, are mainly sourced from dry and gallery forests and wooded savannahs. In recent years, the few woody species in the area's natural formations have become the preferred target of a number of timber harvesters. The main species affected are *Khaya senegalensis*, *Azelia africana*, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, *Isobertinia* spp. and *Milicia excelsa*. Annual per capita consumption in the Kara region is estimated at 347 kg of fuelwood and 59 kg of charcoal (THIAM, 1991). To this should be added the manufacture of charcoal, which is becoming increasingly important in the region due to strong demand from towns.

##### **1.3.2.1.4. Harvesting of non-timber forest products**

Non-timber forest products (NTFPs) refer to any biological resource (other than timber and timber by-products) that can be extracted from natural ecosystems or managed plantations and used for domestic or commercial purposes, or for purposes of specific social, religious or cultural significance (FAO, 1999).

In the plant formations found on the hills, many kinds of fruit are used by the local population. Although their dietary impact remains low, these fruits make a substantial contribution to improving the incomes of poor rural households. These include shea nuts and néré seeds, which are traded across borders (LAMIEN et al. 2004; OUOBA et al. 2005; OUOBA, 2006).

Honey is harvested in these areas by systematically felling the trees that support the hives, or by burning the trunk. This method of harvesting has a negative impact on the vegetation. There are, however, more improved beekeeping practises. Beekeepers install upside-down canaries on stones placed on tree branches, which the bees come to forage on.

As far as pharmacopoeia is concerned, there is not a single plant species that does not have a curative virtue for traditional practitioners (SOKPON, 1995). Medicinal plants are harvested by healers, farmers and sometimes women. The roots, leaves and bark from harvested plants provide a substantial income, especially from endemic species with a limited range area.

##### **1.3.2.1.5. Trade**

Women are the main actors in the marketing of agricultural products (yams, cassava, cowpeas, groundnuts, sorghum, etc.) and various wood and non-wood forest products. The storage and sale of cereals and non-timber forest products, such as cowpeas and shea nuts, are funded by local NGOs, notably SOKODEVI, based in Sokodé. Palm oil, shea butter and Pentadesma butter are prepared and sold locally by women (AGORO, 2005). The marketing of firewood and charcoal (OURO-DJERI, 1994) is one of the activities of women, more seldom of men.

### 1.3.2.1.6. Hunting

Hunting, the main cause of vegetation fires, is widely practised in the dry season. To satisfy the population's need for animal protein, plant formations are frequently burnt to facilitate the search for game. This leads to a continuous degradation of the vegetation, which is often replaced by food crops, cash crops and plantations.

### 1.3.2.1.7. Social and 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 much alive in Togo; the other religions are Christianity 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 colourful 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 labour. 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 as on their position within their family and in society.

In each canton/village, the administrative structure is rigorous. Each township/village has a township/village chief, who assumes authority within the community and who in turn represents the community before the administrative, civil and central authorities. Guarantor of the community's habits and customs, he is assisted in his task by notables who are generally village/township chiefs or resource persons, depending on the village. When it comes to settling land-related disputes, the village chief, assisted by lineage and family chiefs, has authority over the village's land assets. As the guarantor of its integrity, he controls the boundaries of his territory and helps the various village families to resolve land-related problems between themselves. He refers to the canton chief for cases beyond his competence. The canton chief is in charge of land issues at canton level and is assisted in his task by the village chiefs and lineage chiefs of the villages affected by the land issue. The canton chief, for his part, refers to the central authority, the prefecture, for cases beyond his reach. The Prefect intervenes to resolve conflicts between the various cantons in his prefecture. He is assisted by the canton chiefs, village chiefs and chiefs of lineage communities. The secretary is responsible for record-keeping (archives, minutes, etc.) is carried out by the secretary, assisted in his mayor's role in some villages by the village chief's policeman, who is also responsible for bringing accused persons to the chieftdom. Public announcers are called in to carry announcements and communiqués of chieftdom decisions. Market management (settling disputes linked to theft and other misunderstandings on the market site) in the village is handled by the customary leader, who organizes ceremonial rituals at set times.

Each community has an elder who represents it in the community in matters relating to lineage land tenure. As such, he or she controls the limits of the land inheritance and ensures the respectability of the rules and procedures linked to land management and land tenure in particular. All this is done in strict compliance with the customs and traditions of the lineage. The eldest remains a reference in land management, and his collaboration with the chief's notables is indispensable in resolving intra- and inter-community disputes.

Each community is made up of several families, which in turn are made up of several households, groups of ten people on average, living under the same roof and sharing the same meals, whose budgetary burden rests on a single element, who is the head of the household. Families belonging to the same lineage are headed by a single person: the head of the family, who may serve as the oldest member of the family, in which case the choice is made in favour of an influential family member. The head of the family is responsible for maintaining harmony and cohesion within the family. It is important to note that it is families or, failing that, individuals who own the land.

It should be emphasized that the transfer or appropriation of land is patrilineal in the study area, and is by inheritance. It is based on traditional inheritance law, in the sense that natives and landowners are de facto heirs. In this case, the land is farmed directly. Farming, pledging and renting are the various forms of exploitation identified in the households of the non-native population: this is indirect tenure. Indirect tenancy is often less common in the area, and does not encourage perennial cultivation. In the event of permanent departure, the land reverts to the natives.

The most recurrent land-related problem is the lack of control over land boundaries, as heir children, now grown up, no longer control land boundaries before the death of their parents.

With regard to their relationship with the land, according to the respondents, over 70% of heads of households feel comfortable in their living environment and have lived there for over 30 years. However, a fringe of the younger population, around 15%, mainly from the Kara region, migrates south during the lean season for sharecropping. This is a clear sign that young people are constantly seeking better living conditions, and a harbinger of the rural exodus.

Numerous traditional solidarity organizations was noted in almost all the villages surveyed. The presence of men's, women's and young people's groups for mutual aid, farm work, collective field groups, housing construction and rehabilitation, and folklore groups is well established.

Among the Kabyè, the "**Hara**" (see **Figure 4 in Annex 9**) is a cross-age group of around 20 people who support a member of the neighbourhood at the latter's invitation, who then becomes the group's circumstantial leader.

While the "**Ngbè**" group is typically reserved for people from the same graduating class, with an average of 8 members, the "**Kigwu**" is a group with collective fields. Generally, the crops grown are as follows: food crops (maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts, soybeans, beans, cassava, yams, rice), cash crops (cotton: reluctance to produce it; market gardening (tomatoes, chillies, cabbage, etc.); livestock (pigs: e.g. LIDAOUWE group in Yadè-Bohou).

There are also autonomous local structures such as Village Development Committees (*Comité Villageois de Développement*—CVD) and Canton Development Committees (*Comité Cantonal de Développement*—CCD) whose role is to support village communities in their development process in all the localities surveyed. However, they are not systematically operational due to insufficient technical and financial support. Traditionally working in synergy with the chiefdom, these structures help village communities to initiate and manage development actions at village and canton level. They also have commissions in charge of monitoring activities, managing water, sanitation, markets and socio-collective infrastructures, etc. The number of commissions varies according to the level of structuring and development of each village.

In Alédjo-Kadara, in the Centrale Region, the structure called APANAMA (*Association for the Protection of Alédjo Mountains' Heritage*), is responsible for supporting the CVD in managing the environment and forest resources.

In addition to autonomous local structures, there are a number of development structures operating in the area, although the majority take up residence in the prefectural capitals. These include: Born Founden, AJA, GRADESE, SAR Afrique, IDH, Aide et action, RESOKA, PADES, Plan Togo, Saint Jean d'Angélie de France. They are supported by decentralized state structures, notably Social Affairs and AGAIB.

Regarding religion-related aspects, sacred sites are found in each canton located 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, particularly in the Kara region. There are also a number of Christian groups.

Regarding culture, village people celebrate various events such as:

- ⇒ Traditional festivals:
  - Evala, (ritual ceremony for males aged 15-22 years, July)
  - Kondona (follows Evala festival, August);
  - Gnouhoumin (final initiatic rite allowing young people to become part of adulthood, May)
  - Akpéma (August, young girl, ritual ceremony for girls of marriageable age)
  - 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

#### 1.3.2.2.1. Social and economic impacts

##### a) Social impact

As part of the participatory approach, the project managers consulted representatives of the various communities and discussed all actions deemed essential to project's success. In line with the conclusions of the consultation workshop and field studies, it will be necessary to:

**- promote the establishment of community mountain forests in the following locations: PYA-Pittah (land area=20ha); LANDA (land area=10 ha); KOUMEA (land area= 10ha); SOUDOU (land area= 10 ha); PISSARE (land area= 10ha); SOLLA (land area= 10ha); BOUFALE (land area=10 ha); LAMA-TESSI (land area=10 ha); and MASSEDINA (land area=10 ha) (see Annex 8-1);**

**- promote enrichment activities in mountain forests in the following locations: Soudou (land area= 50 ha); Alédjo (land area= 50 ha); and Aléhéridè (land area= 50 ha) (see Annex 8-2);**

**- Involve the CVDs in charge in the project area in the design and implementation of the various measures to protect against bush fires and other environmental degradation practices;**



- Assign plant production to village nursery operators, especially women **from the villages of Sirka, Alédjo, Kouméa, Pya, Tchitchao and Pessare**;
- Encourage local populations to plant food crops in the reforestation perimeter, and provide contracts and premiums for this purpose, as discussed by the Monitoring Committee (MC);
- Disseminate agro-forestry techniques in the project area, which are likely to help farmers address issues such as reduced soil fertility, erosion and frequent damage caused by strong winds;
- Restore the natural environment and improve the quality of ecosystems, particularly soils;
- Recruit the workforce needed to carry out the work from within the lineage communities and local populations, who should benefit from their preemption right in the management of project human resources;
- Support the CVDs **in charge in the project area** in identifying and implementing development micro-projects.

#### **b) Economic impact**

Implementing this reforestation project will have positive impacts on the economic development of the project area in terms of income flows and infrastructure improvements, namely:

- Wages and salaries for reforestation, plantation maintenance and protection, and forest stand harvesting;
- Income generated by the sale of seedlings from private nurseries run by villagers;
- Maintenance bonuses paid to farmers tending food crop fields within the reforestation perimeter;
- Allocation of 1/3 of revenues generated by the sale of thinning and harvesting products to landowners.
- Capacity-building for local communities;
- Creation of temporary jobs and additional income.

The resulting inflow of money in the project area will result in a significant increase in trade with neighbouring markets, and a rise in the purchasing power and standard of living of the local population.

#### **1.3.2.2.2. Environmental impact**

Environmentally, the project area has a tropical Sudanian climate, with an average rainfall of just over 1 400 mm per year and an average temperature of 28°C. The plant landscape becomes even drier, corresponding to a more or less dry lowland tropical climate similar to the Sudanian savannah. On these tropical ferruginous and ferrallitic soils, the various plant formations found here include shrub savannahs, swamps, gallery forests and agroforestry parks. Fertilizer-rich Vertisols have a heavy texture and are difficult to work. They have formed on orthogneiss in the lower Kara river valley towards Landa-Pozanda and in the lowlands of the northern part of the Kabyè massif and the Défalé mountains. One of the area's environmental problems is soil poverty and overuse. Restoring these soils remains a major concern for the farming population.

Apart from the multiple benefits of the project for local populations and the forestry administration, implementation project's activities will generate extrinsic positive impacts such as:

- ecosystem restoration and landscape attractiveness; improved ecosystem quality; increased water infiltration; improved soil structure; creation of temporary or part-time jobs; contribution to improving the income of service providers; etc.; and minimal or non-existent negative impacts such as loss of original vegetation; soil pollution from solid waste; risk of industrial accidents; etc.

To address these impacts and risks, mitigation and/or compensation measures will be taken during project execution, including: equipping workers with appropriate PPE, raising their awareness and ensuring they wear it effectively; installing a bin or garbage cans on reforestation sites to collect all solid waste; raising users' awareness of the harmful effects of chemical fertilizers and pesticides on the environment; reusing reusable solid waste and entrusting the rest to an approved recycling company.

The impacts and risks as well as the proposed mitigation or compensation measures were designed to maximize the beneficial effects of forest logging.

The enrichment of relictual forests, the introduction of agroforestry, the reforestation of bare areas and the establishment of community forests should create the conditions necessary for the rehabilitation and conservation of the local environment in the sub-northern region of Togo. Environmental disruption will be minimal and short-lived, as reforestation will initiate the restoration of the mountain ecosystem as soon as the project ends. The conservation of natural vegetation zones will enable the different species to interact dynamically, thereby enriching biodiversity.

#### **1.4. Project expected outcomes**

Outcomes expected upon project completion are as follows:

- Young people and adults from villages in the vicinity of vulnerable forests are now aware of the environmental and economic role of forests. As a result, communities will uptake community forest restoration and are able to monitor them effectively and use community resources rationally on the basis of simplified management plans.

- 50 nursery operators are trained in techniques for producing forest/agroforestry seedlings in nurseries, and 50 young farmers are trained in techniques for breeding poultry and rabbits.
- 50 farmers 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 the project area.
- 10 women's and youth groups are trained in modern rabbit farming and improved traditional poultry farming.
- 10 women's and youth groups are provided with equipment for processing agricultural products and utilizing non-timber forest products.
- 150 women and young people are trained in ecologically sound charcoal production techniques; this will be beneficial for the environment (decreased ecological footprint) and generate significant environmental added value.
- 10 women's and youth groups have the skills required for generating added value to priority non-timber forest products (honey, shea kernels, néré seeds, etc.), and 10 additional women's and youth 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 with additional income resulting in improved living conditions.
- Local people have a better knowledge of forest resources, and 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 the 360 ha of forest established; (iii) quantity and quality with high quality 1.500 000 forest seedlings and 5 000 litres of quality 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, rabbits and poultry raised 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 alleviating poverty.

All above efforts will help Togo progress towards the sustainable management objectives promoted by the ITTO.

## PART 2: PROJECT RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVES

### 2.1. Rationale

#### 2.1.1. Institutional set-up and organizational issues

Project implementation will involve several stakeholders, including primary beneficiaries responsible for establishing the habilitating institutional framework as well as all other organizational aspects required for project implementation. It will be essential for ensuring that there are no missing links and project success.

*Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo* (AEM-TOGO) is a non-profit civil society organization under the umbrella of the AMEN civil society organization, established in 1996 and registered on January 3, 2005 under receipt N° 0003 / MISD-SG-DAPSC-DSC. Endowed with administrative and financial autonomy, AEM-TOGO 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 centrepiece 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 Canton 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, Joint 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 Ated, Kozah Prefecture, 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 favourable 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 activity implementation and 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 centres:** 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 AEM-TOGO, the decentralized services of the MERF and stakeholders were held in 2012 during pre-project PPD 136/07 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 250 ha of mountain community forests in the sub-northern region of Togo;
- iv. Train stakeholders in improved carbonization techniques;
- v. Train stakeholders in mountain forest restoration;
- vi. Train stakeholders in poultry farming, sustainable agriculture and sustainable forest management tools;
- vii. Establish and operationalize a consultation framework for the participatory management of mountain forests.

The project will contribute to the implementation of ITTO Strategic Action Plan 2013-2018 (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
<b>Primary stakeholders (key stakeholders)</b>				
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
Canton 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 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

Stakeholders	Characteristics	Problems, needs and interests	Potential	Involvement in project
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
<b>Secondary stakeholders</b>				
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
<b>Tertiary stakeholders</b>				
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Represent local people in Parliament</li> <li>- Vote laws and engage the government on forest management-related issues</li> </ul>	Need information on forest management in their circumscription	Are opinion leaders	Contribute to engaging people in participating in project activities
Research and training centres (Universities, INFAs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research &amp; development</li> <li>- Advice and consulting</li> <li>- Carrying out studies</li> <li>- Development of curricula on forest resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Use research results for development</li> <li>- Insufficient financial resources for disseminating research results</li> </ul>	Can contribute to technical training and validation of studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct of various studies</li> <li>- Infrastructure serve as demonstration sites during practical training</li> </ul>

### 2.1.3. Problem analysis

The mountainous areas of Togo's sub-northern region represent a natural heritage of great value in terms of their multiple biological, ecological and economic functions. The utilization of these biological resources and many other products are important sources of income for the local populations who depend on them for their livelihood. Unfortunately, overuse has led to the rapid degradation of these ecosystems and a severe reduction in the natural resources available. As a result, the removal of woody biomass for energy, service and timber purposes, and the overuse of fodder resources, continue to exacerbate the degradation of the vegetation cover in these mountainous areas.

The causes are as follows:

(i) abusive use of forest resources

The abusive and uncontrolled utilization is one of the factors driving deforestation in Togo, with the aim of satisfying the need for wood fuel on the one hand, and timber and service wood on the other.

(ii) the absence of local forestry

The desire to renew wood resources is primitive.

(iii) agricultural pressure

Cultivation practices are based on traditional methods, in this case slash-and-burn cultivation and tree belts, leading to the disappearance of flora, wildlife and biodiversity.

(iv) Population growth

**Togo, as any other African countries, is experiencing a population boom. It has a negative impact on land use (search for farming land; construction of socio-collective infrastructure) and results in large-scale utilization of forest resources to meet the needs of an ever-growing population, at times without any regard for appropriate standards.**

(iii) Repeated wildfires

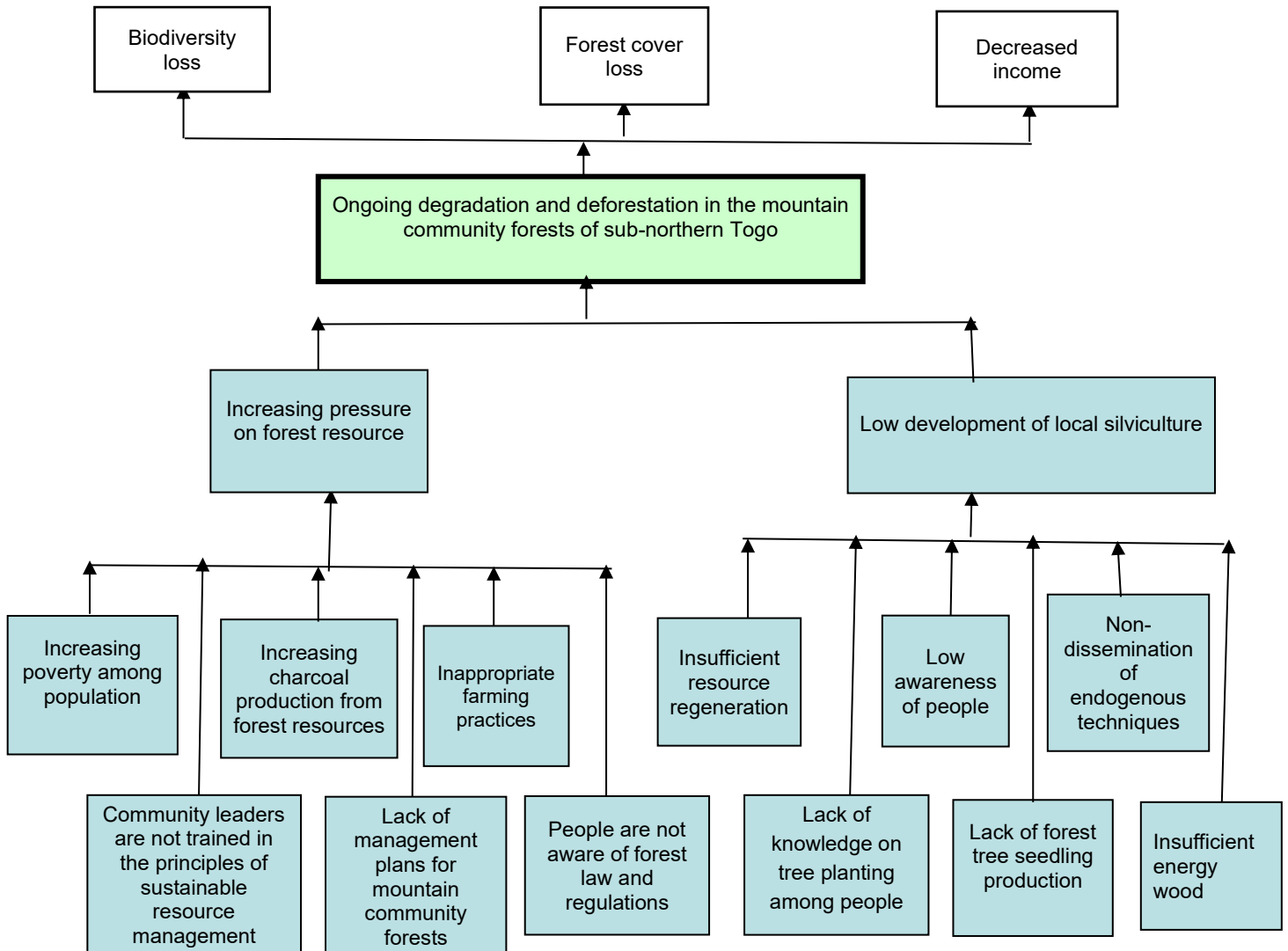
These consume most savannah formations, open forests and grasslands, endangering habitats and the species that depend on them.

The effects of these threats include:

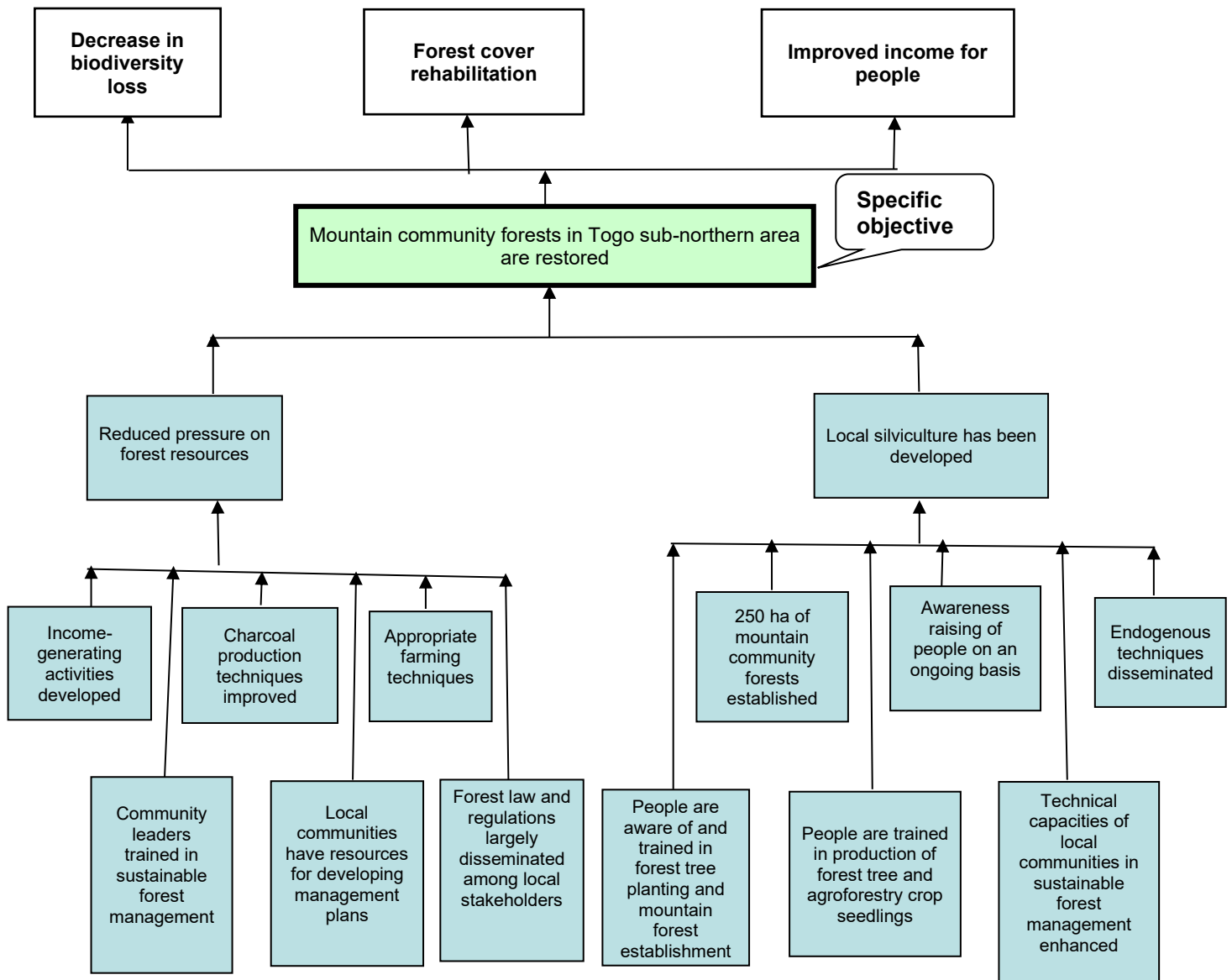
- The disappearance of certain biological species
- Increasing scarcity of wood products
- Degradation of forest land and reduced agricultural production
- Increased poverty among local populations.



### Problem tree



### Objective tree



## 2.1.4. Logical framework matrix

OBJECTIVES/OUTPUTS	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<b>Development objective:</b> To rehabilitate the vegetation cover and biodiversity, and to increase farming productivity in order to contribute to improving local people's living conditions	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
<b>Specific objective:</b> To protect and restore mountain forests in Togo sub-northern area	1) 150 ha of forests enriched and protected 2) 100 ha of community forests established 3) Sustainable farming practiced disseminated	1) Progress reports 2) Workshop/symposium reports 3) Local charters	1) Land availability and land tenure security 2) Community support and collaboration
<b>Output 1:</b> Pressure on forest resources has decreased	1) 10 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 pig breeding) and disseminate their knowledge 3) 150 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 held 8) 50 representatives from local village groups have been trained in new techniques for poultry and pig breeding, and farming and processing of farming and timber products	1) Progress reports 2) Workshop reports 3) Receipt 4) Meeting minutes 5) Attendance list	1) Community support and collaboration 2) Community support
<b>Output 2:</b> Local silviculture has been developed	1) 100 ha of community forests established 2) 150 ha of mountain forests enriched and protected 3) 3 workshops (35 participants) held 4) 1 500 000 forest tree species seedlings produced. 5) 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 improve local people's living conditions through the restoration of degraded mountain landscapes in the project area.** Improving environmental conditions and local people's standard of living will be initiated by:

- **Restoring 3% of land area in project area;**
- **Increasing per capita income by 0.1% in the project area;**

### 2.2.2. Specific objective and outcome indicators

To protect and restore mountain forests in Togo sub-northern area.

Outcome indicators will be as follows:

- **50** ha of forest landscape enriched and protected;
- 100 ha of community forests established;
- **210 ha in agroforestry;**
- 50 reforester leaders trained;
- 1.500.000 quality forest tree seedlings produced;
- 150 women and youth trained in appropriate charcoal production techniques;
- 3 workshops (35 participants/workshop) held;
- 25 meetings held;
- 10 women and youth groups supported for value-added agriculture and priority NTFPs;
- 50 representatives from local village groups have knowledge of poultry and pig farming, and disseminate their learning;
- **10 women's and youth groups have been provided with farming, and poultry and pig breeding equipment.**

## PART 3: 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

1. Develop the most important and promising income-generating activities for local people in 15 Cantons, Togo sub-northern area: Farming crops initiated in the lowlands and processing of agricultural and timber products (cassava tubers, groundnuts, néré seeds and shea nuts) (1 women's group/crop per Canton); Promotion of poultry and pig breeding among women's groups (1 women's group per Canton) for local people; and Provision of solar energy production kits to provide power to families and increase pupils' success rate in educational institutions in the project area.
2. Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques;
3. Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices.
4. Train community leaders in sustainable forest management
5. **Raise awareness among local communities for the development of management tools for community forests**
6. Disseminate **community forest management tools and** forest law and regulations among local stakeholders

**Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed**

1. Produce forest tree species seedlings by trained private nursery operators in 10 Cantons;
2. Establish 100 ha of community forests, enrich **50 ha of forest landscape, and promote agroforestry over a 210 ha area;**
3. Disseminate endogenous techniques;
4. Conduct awareness-raising and education sessions for target local villages on community forestry on an ongoing basis;
5. Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management;
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 favour 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 Kara region.
- Hiring of subcontractor for training women's groups for the development of poultry and pig farming, and providing them with necessary equipment to enable them to increase their annual household income.
- Recruitment of local structures that have already developed long-standing relationships of trust with rural populations in the field of reforestation and the production of forest seedlings for the reforestation of 250 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 practises); 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.

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. To this end, the project's technical manager, local DRF representatives and community development NGOs working in the region will assist village communities with the establishment of legally recognized entities (Associations, Cooperatives, Joint Initiative Groups (JIGs) or Economic Interest Groups (EIGs) for managing their community forests.

Awareness-raising sessions aimed at each component communities will be held by AEM-TOGO 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.

## 3.3. Work plan

Outputs and activities	Party in charge	Schedule (quarterly)											
		Year 1			Year 2				Year 3				
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>Output 1: Pressure on forest resource has decreased</b>													
Activity 1.1: Develop income-generating activities	NC/PCA/VDC/P												
Activity 1.2: Train women in improved charcoal production techniques	NC/PCA/TSC												
Activity 1.3: Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices	NC/PCA/TSC												
Activity 1.4: Train community leaders in sustainable forest management	NC/PCA/DRF/P												
Activity 1.5: <b><u>Raise awareness among local communities in connection with the development of management tools for community forests</u></b>	NC/PCA/DRF/P												
Activity 1.6: Disseminate <b><u>community forest management tools and forest law and regulations among local stakeholders</u></b>	NC/PCA/DRF/P												
<b>Output 2: Local silviculture has been developed</b>													
Activity 2.1: Produce forest species seedlings by trained private nursery operators	CN/CA/DRF/PP												
Activity 2.2: <b><u>Establish 100 ha of community forests, enrich 50 ha of forest landscape and promote agroforestry over a 210 ha area</u></b>	CN/PCA/P/DRF												
Activity 2.3: Disseminate endogenous techniques	NC/CVD												
Activity 2.4: Conduct awareness-raising on an ongoing basis	NC/PCA/TSC												
Activity 2.5: Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management	NC/PCA/DRF/MERF-Cab												
Activity 2.6: Encourage local communities to establish community forests in target villages	NC/PCA/DRF												
Prepare project annual reports	NC/PCA												
Prepare project completion report	NC/PCA												
Conduct project audit	NC/PCA/C/TSC												

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

### 3.4 Budget

#### 3.4.1 Master budget schedule

OUTPUTS/ ACTIVITIES	DESCRIPTION	Budg et comp onent	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 based on poultry and pig farming; rainy and off-season crops; and processing of farming and timber products													
	National coordinator	11.1.1	12	12	12	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	250	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			
	Training workshop (animal farming)	15.2	1	1	1	p-d	1000	3000	0	3000	0			
	Processing of farming and timber products	20.1	5	5	0	p-m	7560	30000	15000	15000	0			
	Rainy season and off-season farming products	20.2	0	5	5	p-m	1500	15000	0	7500	7500			
	Poultry and pig farming	20.4	0	12	0	p-m	2500	70000	0	70000	0			
	Allowance for National Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
Total 1.1								130180	18280	99115	10535	750	750	750
Activity 1.2	Train women in improved charcoal production techniques													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 National Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
Total 1.2								16680	4780	5115	4535	750	750	750
Activity 1.3	Train farmers in new and sustainable farming practices													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 National Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
Total 1.3								15180	3280	6615	3035	750	750	750
Activity 1.4	Train community leaders in sustainable forest management													



	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Training workshop in sustainable management	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 National coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 1.4</b>								<b>15180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>6615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 1.5</b>	<b>Encourage local communities to develop management plans for their CFs</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 1.5</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 1.6</b>	<b>Disseminate forest law and regulations among local stakeholders</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 1.6</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Output 2</b>	<b>Local silviculture has been developed</b>													
<b>Activity 2.1</b>	<b>Produce forest species seedlings by trained private nursery operators</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 National Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.1</b>								<b>22180</b>	<b>8280</b>	<b>8615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 2.2</b>	<b>Establish 100 ha of community forests and enrich 150 ha of existing mountain forest</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150

	Driver/courier	12.1	1	1	1	p-m	333	750	150	150	150	100	100	100
	Contract for reforestation and enrichment	20.1	0	6	6	p-m	11267	36000	0	18000	18000			
	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 National Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.2</b>								<b>52680</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>23115</b>	<b>22535</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 2.3</b>	<b>Disseminate endogenous techniques</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.3</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 2.4</b>	<b>Conduct awareness-raising among communities on an ongoing basis</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.4</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 2.5</b>	<b>Build the technical capacity of local communities for community forest management</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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	32.12	5	5	5	p-d	1050	1400	500	500	400			
	Allowance for National Coordinator study trip	33.1	5	0	0	p-d	12	85	85	0	0			
	Mission allowance for project participants	33.2	0	5	0	p-d	25	420	0	420	0			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.5</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity 2.6</b>	<b>Encourage local communities to establish community forests in target villages</b>													
	National coordinator	11.1	1	1	1	p-m	2000	6000	1500	1500	1500	500	500	500
	Finance assistant	11.3.1	1	1	1	p-m	450	1 350	300	300	300	150	150	150
	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 Coordinator 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			
	Mission allowance for national expert	31.11	12	12	12	p-m	37	1335	445	445	445			
<b>Total 2.6</b>								<b>12180</b>	<b>3280</b>	<b>3615</b>	<b>3035</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>Activity-related subtotal</b>								<b>325160</b>	<b>62360</b>	<b>170880</b>	<b>64920</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9000</b>
<b>Non-activity-related expenses</b>														
	All-terrain vehicle	43.1	1			u	50 000	50 000	50 000	0	0			
	Motorbikes	43.2	1			u	3 000	3 000	3 000	0	0			
	Fuel and lubricants	51.1	4000	4000	2000	litres		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			
	Office 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	1 000	2 000	2 000	0	0			
	Printers, photocopy machines, etc.	44.1.4	2			u	2 000	4 000	4 000	0	0			
	Inverters and accessories	44.1.2	1			u	1 000	1 000	1 000	0	0			
	Camera-video camera/Android, etc.	44.1.6	2			u	1 500	3 000	3 000	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	85 200	85 200	15 000			70200	0	0
	Sundry	64						5 000	2 000	2 000	1 000			
<b>Non-activity related subtotal</b>								<b>181100</b>	<b>88 800</b>	<b>11300</b>	<b>10800</b>	<b>70200</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>								<b>503100</b>	<b>151160</b>	<b>182180</b>	<b>75720</b>	<b>79200</b>	<b>9000</b>	<b>9000</b>

### 3.4.2. Consolidated project budget by component

No	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	<b>Project personnel</b>						
	11. National experts (long term)						
	11.1 National Project Coordinator (NPC)	36,00	2 150,00	77 400,00	25 800,00	25 800,00	25 800,00
	12. Other personnel						
	12.1 Finance assistant	36,00	350,00	12 600,00	4 200,00	4 200,00	4 200,00
	12.2 Driver/Courier	36,00	200,00	7 200,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00
	15. Fellowships and training						
	15.2 Training workshop on animal farming and sustainable agriculture	1,00	6 000,00	6 000,00	0,00	6 000,00	0,00
	15.3 Training workshop on mountain community forest restoration	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.4 Training workshop on improved charcoal production techniques	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	<b>19. Component total</b>			<b>112 200,00</b>	<b>35 400,00</b>	<b>41 400,00</b>	<b>35 400,00</b>
20	<b>Subcontracting</b>						
	2.1. Promotion of rainy and off-season crops	2,00	7 500,00	15 000,00	0,00	7 500,00	7 500,00
	2.2 Promotion of forest tree and agroforestry seedling production	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00
	2.3 Promotion of farming and timber product processing <sup>2</sup>	5,00	6 000,00	30 000,00	0,00	30 000,00	00

	2.4 Promotion of poultry and pig farming	1,00	70 000,00	70 000,00	0,00	70 000,00	0,00
	2.5 Restoration of 250 ha of mountain and community forests	250	144,00	36 000,00	0,00	18 000,00	18 000,00
	<b>29. Component total</b>			<b>161 000,00</b>	<b>5 000,00</b>	<b>130 500,00</b>	<b>25 500,00</b>
30	<b>Duty travel</b>						
	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
	32.12. Study trip of National Coordinator in MOROCCO (ENFI) and CANADA (UL)	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
	<b>39. Component total</b>			<b>48 800,00</b>	<b>21 400,00</b>	<b>23 400,00</b>	<b>4 000,00</b>
40	<b>Capital items</b>						
	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	85 200,00	85 200,00	85 200,00	0,00	0,00
	43. Vehicles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	43.1 Second-hand Vehicle (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	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	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	1000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.2 Inverters	1,00	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.4 Printers	2,00	2000,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.6 Camera/video camera	2,00	1 500,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	0,00	0,00
	<b>49. Component total</b>			<b>148 200,00</b>	<b>148 200,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
50	<b>Consumable items</b>						
	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
	<b>59. Component total</b>			<b>19 000,00</b>	<b>7 500,00</b>	<b>7 000,00</b>	<b>4 500,00</b>
60	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
	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
	<b>69. Component total</b>			<b>13 900,00</b>	<b>4 300,00</b>	<b>3 300,00</b>	<b>6 300,00</b>
	<b>Component subtotal (19-69)</b>			<b>503 100,00</b>	<b>221 800,00</b>	<b>205 600,00</b>	<b>75 700,00</b>
70	<b>Local management costs</b>						
	71. Executing agency management costs			70 800,00	70 800,00	0,00	0,00
	<b>79. Component total</b>			<b>70 800,00</b>	<b>70 800,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>573 900,00</b>	<b>292 600,00</b>	<b>205 600,00</b>	<b>75 700,00</b>
80	<b>Project monitoring and administration</b>						
	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	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	83. ITTO program support costs (12% on items 10-82 above)			54 108,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	84. Donor monitoring costs			0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	<b>89. Component total</b>			<b>99 108,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>,000</b>	<b>0,00</b>
90	<b>Reimbursement of pre-project costs</b>			0,00			
100	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>673 008,00</b>			

<sup>2</sup> = Farming and timber products: groundnuts, cassava, néré seeds, shea kernels and palm nuts.

## 3.4.3. Yearly project budget contribution by source – ITTO

No	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	<b>Project personnel</b>						
	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	1650,00	59 400,00	19 800,00	19 800,00	19 800,00
	12. Other personnel						
	12.1 Finance assistant	36,00	200,00	7 200,00	2 400,00	2 400,00	2 400,00
	12.2 Driver/Courier	36,00	100,00	3 600,00	1 200,00	1 200,00	1 200,00
	15. Fellowships and training					23400	
	15.1 Training workshop on animal farming and sustainable agriculture	2,00	3 000,00	6 000,00	0,00	6 000,00	0,00
	15.2 Training workshop on mountain forest restoration	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	15.3 Training workshop on improved charcoal production techniques	3,00	1 500,00	4 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00	1 500,00
	<b>19. Component total</b>			<b>85 200,00</b>	<b>26 400,00</b>	<b>32 400,00</b>	<b>26 400,00</b>
20	<b>Subcontracting</b>						
	2.1 Promotion of rainy and off-season crops	2,00	7 500,00	15 000,00	0,00	7 500,00	7 500,00
	2.2 Promotion of forest tree seedling production	2,00	5 000,00	10 000,00	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00
	2.3 Promotion of farming and timber product processing <sup>2</sup>	5,00	6 000,00	30 000,00	0,00	30 000,00	00
	2.4 Promotion of poultry and pig farming	1,00	70 000,00	70 000,00	0,00	70 000,00	0,00
	2.5 Restoration of 250 ha of mountain and community forests	250	144,00	36 000,00	0,00	18 000,00	18 000,00
	<b>29. Component total</b>			<b>161 000,00</b>	<b>5 000,00</b>	<b>130 500,00</b>	<b>25 500,00</b>
30	<b>Duty travel</b>						
	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 National Coordinator in MOROCCO (ENFI) and CANADA (UL)	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	5 000,00	5 000,00	0,00	5 000,00	0,00
	<b>39. Component total</b>			<b>48 800,00</b>	<b>21 400,00</b>	<b>23 400,00</b>	<b>4 000,00</b>
40	<b>Capital items</b>						
	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	15 000,00	15 000,00	15 000,00	0,00	0,00
	43. Vehicles	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
	43.1 Vehicle (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	3 000,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	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	1000,00	2 000,00	2 000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.2 Inverters	1,00	1000,00	1000,00	1000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.4 Printers	2,00	2000,00	4 000,00	4 000,00	0,00	0,00
	44.1.6 Camera/video camera	2,00	1 500,00	3 000,00	3 000,00	0,00	0,00
	<b>49. Component total</b>			<b>78 000,00</b>	<b>78 000,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
50	<b>Consumable items</b>						
	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
	<b>59. Component total</b>			<b>19 000,00</b>	<b>7 500,00</b>	<b>7 000,00</b>	<b>4 500,00</b>
60	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
	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
	<b>69. Component total</b>			<b>13 900,00</b>	<b>4 300,00</b>	<b>3 300,00</b>	<b>6 300,00</b>
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>405 900,00</b>	<b>142 600,00</b>	<b>196 600,00</b>	<b>66 700,00</b>
80	<b>Project monitoring and administration</b>						
	81. ITTO monitoring and review			30 000,00	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	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)			54 108,00	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	0,00
	84. Donor monitoring costs			0,00	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
	<b>89. Component total</b>			<b>99 108,00</b>	0,00	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>
90	<b>Reimbursement of pre-project costs</b>						
100	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>505 008,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>

<sup>2</sup> = Farming and timber products: groundnuts, cassava, néré seeds, shea kernels and palm nuts.

## 3.4.4. Yearly project budget contribution by source – Executing Agency

N²	Budget components	Inputs	Unit costs	TOTAL	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
10	<b>Project personnel</b>						
	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			<b>27 000,00</b>	<b>9 000,00</b>	<b>9 000,00</b>	<b>9 000,00</b>
20	<b>Subcontracting</b>						
	29. Component total						
30	<b>Duty travel</b>						
	39. Component total			0,00			
40	<b>Capital items</b>						
	41. Acquisition of land for reforestation and land for project head office	1,0	<b>70 200,00</b>	<b>70 200,00</b>	<b>70 200,00</b>		
	49. <b>Component total</b>			<b>70 200,00</b>	<b>70 200,00</b>		
	<b>Duty travel</b>						
50	<b>Consumable items</b>						
	59. <b>Component total</b>						
60	<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
	61. Insurance			0,00	0,00		
	69. <b>Component total</b>			<b>0,00</b>	<b>0,00</b>		
	<b>Component subtotal (19-69)</b>			<b>97 200,00</b>	<b>97 200,00</b>		
70	<b>Local management costs</b>						
	71. Executing Agency management costs			70 800,00			
	72. Monitoring by Focal Point			-			
	<b>79. Component total</b>			<b>70 800,00</b>			
	<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>168 000,00</b>			
80	<b>Project monitoring &amp; administration</b>			-			
90	<b>Reimbursement of pre-project costs</b>			-			
100	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>			<b>168 000,00</b>			



### 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 360 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 20 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 AEM-TOGO 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 and 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 12 Cantons 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 favourable 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 AEM-TOGO to maintain established plantations after the project.

In terms of political sustainability, AEM-TOGO 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 Government 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 neighbouring 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 centres, 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 centres will be used to fund further research. This mechanism will make it possible to continue the phase of forest species diversification.

## PART 4: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1. Organizational set-up and stakeholder participation mechanism

#### 4.1.1. Executing agency and partners

The project Executing Agency will be “Friends of the Global Environment” (AEM-TOGO), a civil society organization. Administratively, it will be under the supervision of the Board of Directors. Since its establishment under the umbrella of the AMEN association in 1996, AEM-TOGO now has over 20 years of experience in reforestation and forest resource management. AEM-TOGO initiated the participatory management of forest resources by involving local people through ITTO projects (PD 51/99 Rev.2 (F) and PD 9/99 Rev.2 (F) projects). AEM-TOGO 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. AEM-TOGO will play a direct role in project implementation. Project personnel will be largely drawn from AEM-TOGO and will be responsible for the recruitment and coordination of all project activities. AEM-TOGO also has real estate infrastructure and an average annual budget of US\$75,000.00 (2019 to 2025). AEM-TOGO main needs are financial.

The MERF will participate in project monitoring through the Directorate for Forest Resources (DRF) and will collaborate with AEM-TOGO in project implementation. The DRF also has extensive experience in ITTO project implementation in Togo. In addition, The DRF has skilled and multidisciplinary personnel throughout its various regional and departmental directorates which will serve as the authorities in charge in the Region Centrale and the Plateaux Region covered by this project.

#### Partners

AEM-TOGO 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 for 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 DRF includes three divisions, namely: the Division of standardization and Monitoring; the Forest Division; and the Division responsible for protected areas and wildlife.

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 Mlsahoé Reserved Forest Forestry Resources with the participation of the Local Rural Communities for Optimal Timber Production (Kpalimé-TOGO)".

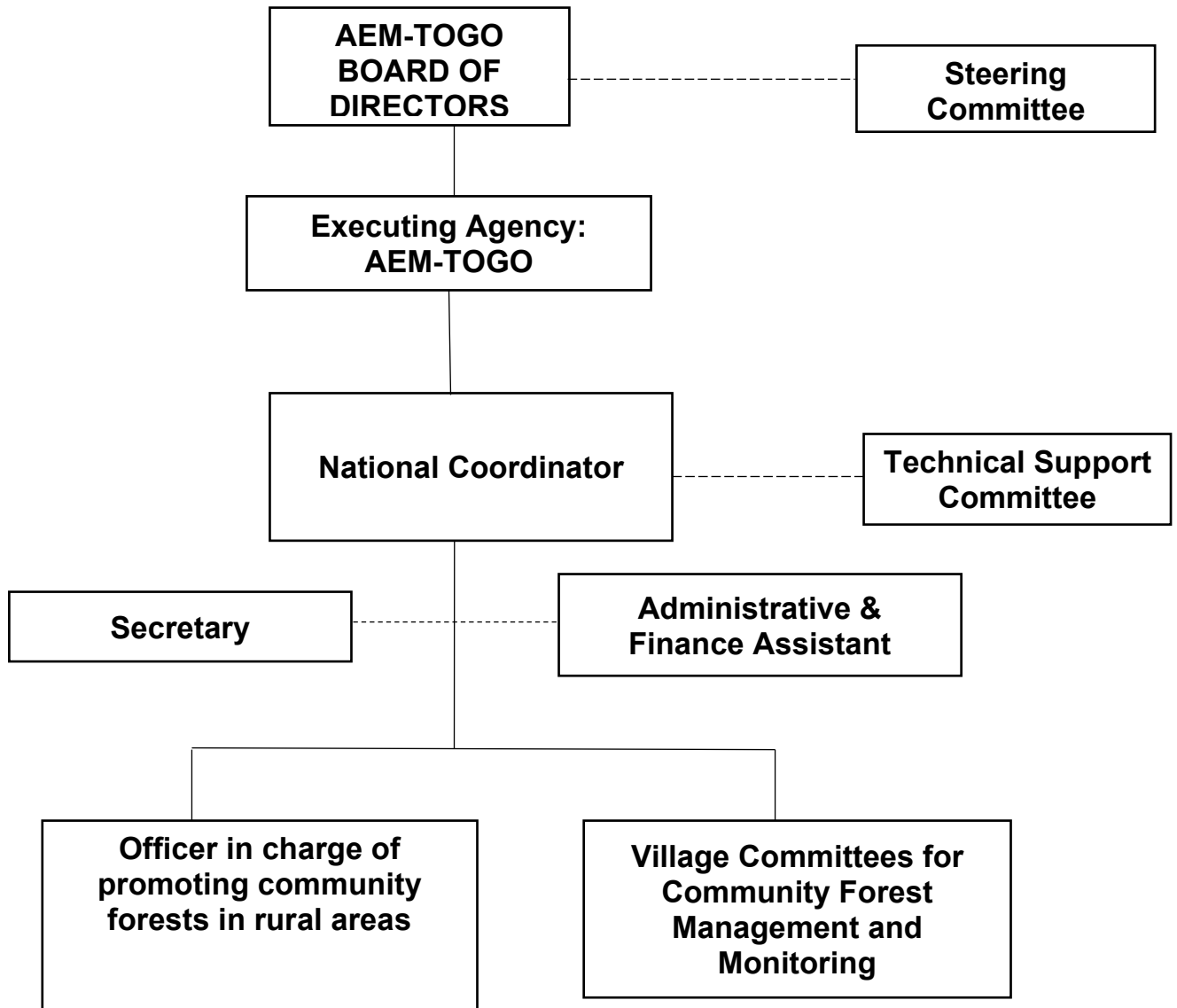
The DRF implements and monitors each year reforestation and forest management operations throughout the national territory through its regional services. It is also directly involved in the implementation of the National Forestry Action Plan (PAFN) whose overall vision by 2035 is to achieve 20% forest 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 for 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 for the Environment 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 for the Environment will therefore be an ideal partner.

AEM-TOGO 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).

## Project Organization Chart



#### 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 cantons. 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 AEM-TOGO and with the financial contribution of ITTO. The headquarters will be based in Atéda and made available to AEM-TOGO 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; one representative of Directorate for Forest Directorate; one representative of civil society organizations; two representatives of local communities; two representatives of private reforesters; the chairman of AEM-TOGO 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 labour 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, Joint Initiative Groups (JIC) 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 be carried out by the management team, the key 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 18<sup>th</sup> 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 Kara region. 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 Directorate for Forest Resources (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 DRF. 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: PROFILE OF THE EXECUTING AGENCY

#### 1) Background:

- Name, address of headquarters and mission profile:

The AEM-TOGO association has its headquarters in Agoè - Adéticopé - rue PAPAYI,

S/C BP: 355 Tel: +228 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54 / 90 28 21 14

- AEM-TOGO is under the umbrella of the AMEN association established in 1996 and formally recognized on 3 January 2005 (official record N° 0003 / MISD-SG-DAPSC-DSC).
- Fields of specialism: Education, Environment and health
- Organizational chart:

The AEM-TOGO civil society organization 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.

At central level, AEM-TOGO 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, AEM-TOGO has its own chapters in each region to coordinate its activities. At present, there are three of them:

- Atéda 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 Agoé-Adéticopé.

AEM-TOGO 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 and climate change,
- 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.

AEM-TOGO 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 reforestation project in Pya-Tchamdè (Kozah Prefecture, Kara region);
- The Pre-project PPD 191/18 (F) "Support to Local Communities of the Mono Plain for the Promotion and Sustainable Management of Community Forests in Togo" implemented and completed in September 2020 (Kara and Centrale Regions);
- The Atakpamé-Sokodé road rehabilitation project (Plateaux and Centrale Regions);
- The forestry surveys of pre-project PPD 37/02 Rev.1 (F) (Lacs Prefecture; Maritime Region);
- The forestry surveys of pre-project PPD 136/07 Rev.1 (F) (Kara and Centrale Regions).

## 2) Infrastructure:

AEM-TOGO lacks necessary resources. However, for training and retraining of their personnel, they resort to training equipment of training centres 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.

## 3) Budget: (in US\$)

<b>Years Components</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
Personnel	21588	21451	19130
Duty travel	5000	3000	3500
Missions	4005	6018	3252
Capital Goods	1200	1200	1200
Consumables	1200	2500	2600
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32993</b>	<b>34169</b>	<b>29682</b>

## 4) Personnel:

Categories	Staffing
(g) University Graduates (Baccalaureate + 5, 6 or 7 years)	13
(h) Trainers, Assistants, Extension workers	8
(i) Admin. Personnel.	9
(j) Support staff	19

## **ANNEX 2: CV 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](mailto:skomlan@yahoo.fr) / [amen2002\\_kara@yahoo.fr](mailto:amen2002_kara@yahoo.fr)  
**Occupation:** Forest management engineer; Survey officer, Directorate of forest resources / Chair of *Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial* (AEM-TOGO) civil society organization / Consultant/researcher.  
**Years of experience:** 32 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).  
**January 2008-Present:** Teacher & researcher, INFA, Tové, Kpalimé.  
**January 2006-Present:** Head of Inventory and Forestry Statistics Division, Directorate for Water and Forest, Ministry of the Environment, Tourism and Forest Resources.  
**March 2006-Present:** Focal Point for Atlas-Togo and for Togo Multisector Energy Committee (COMET).  
**February 2005-Present:** 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.  
**June 2000-Present:** Chair of *Les Amis de l'Environnement* (AMEN) civil society organization; 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* civil society organization; 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 for 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 centres”; 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 utilization 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 gazetted 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 Centre (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 March 2025**



**Komlan SAMAH**

### **ANNEX 3: 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.

In addition the NC will be responsible for:

- 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 tree seedlings in the target 12 Cantons
- Supervise project beneficiary communities for the restoration of 360 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 ten years of experience in developing project proposals according to the *ITTO Manual for Project Formulation*.

**ANNEX 4: ITTO Environmental and Social Screening Checklist Questionnaire**

Project document number (included in project document): PPD 136/07 REV.1(F)

Evaluator: CAREMA Sarl

Date: June 2010

This <b>environmental and social (es) checklist questionnaire</b> 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 <sup>1</sup> . For 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).	
<b>Part 1—Principles for questions 1–11: Do project activities/interventions have the potential to—</b>	<b>Answer</b> (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
<b>Principle 1: Environmental sustainability</b>	
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. <i>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.</i>	
<b>Principle 2: social sustainability</b>	
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. <i>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.</i>	
<b>Principle 3: gender equality and empowering women</b>	
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. <i>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.</i>	
<b>Principle 4: Good governance</b>	
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. <i>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.).</i>	
<b>Principle 5: Security of tenure to forest land and access to forest resources</b>	

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 occupied by indigenous peoples?	No
<p>Brief justification of answers to questions 10 and 11.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	
<b>Part 2: Environmental and social standard</b>	<b>answer</b> (yes, no, unknown or N/A)
Questions 1 to 30 – Si le projet est mis en œuvre, est-il susceptible de:	
<b>ESS 1: Stakeholder analysis</b>	
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
<b>ESS 2: Gender analysis</b>	
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
<b>ESS 3: Conservation of biodiversity and protection of ecosystem services</b>	
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
<b>ESS 4: Forest-based climate-change mitigation (including carbon storage in wood products) and adaptation</b>	
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
<b>ESS 5: Sustainable management of natural tropical forests</b>	
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
<b>ESS 6: Restoration and rehabilitation of degraded forest landscapes</b>	
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
<b>ESS 7: Forest product production and processing (wood and non-wood)</b>	

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 5: 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 5.1:** 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	<b><u>HUMAN ENVIRONMENT</u></b> *Risk of labour 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 behaviour before during and after project in the environment.	*Number of supervisors per site  *Number of outreach campaigns conducted

#### **Annex 5.2:** 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	<b><u>BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u></b> <b><u>Soils</u></b> *Bare soils more exposed to the sun increased insolation)  <b><u>Flora and vegetation</u></b> *Destruction of some (rare) plant species.  <b><u>Wildlife</u></b> *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 5.3 :** 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	<b><u>BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</u></b> <b><u>Soils</u></b> *Pollution of soil resulting from use of fertilizers and pesticides  *Contaminated soil resulting from the presence of plastic bags.  <b><u>Water</u></b> *Change in hydrological system of aquifers and surface water *Decrease in recharging level of aquifer	*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	*Quantity of fertilizers and pesticides used  *State of work areas  *Number of wells constructed

		<p>*Destruction of some vulnerable aquatic species Pollution of water used for human and animal consumption due to high level of extraction.</p> <p><b>Air</b> *Air pollution from use of pesticides.</p>	<p>connection with water use and the destruction of some vulnerable aquatic species.</p> <p>*Avoid overuse</p>	<p>*Quantity of fertilizers and pesticides used.</p>
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**Annex 5.4:** 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	<p><b>HUMAN ENVIRONMENT</b></p> <p>*Use of space due to project Slowdown of some economic activities, in this case farming activities for the benefit of the project</p> <p>*Conflict of interests between workers and people over water use</p> <p>*Risk of massive arrival of local people, serving as potential project workers; and risk of degradation of social fabric.</p> <p>*invasion of living environment.</p>	<p>*Signature of contracts between operator and village communities</p> <p>*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.</p> <p>*Inform people and implement working schedules with less negative impact on socio-collective equipment.</p> <p>*Inform people and implement working schedules with less negative impact on socio-community equipment.</p>	<p>*Number of contract documents</p> <p>*Number of wells constructed</p> <p>*Workers' working hours</p> <p>*Number of villages informed</p>

**Annex 5.5:** Monitoring indicators for proposed measures in connection with the biophysical component - Project operation stage

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

**Annex 5.6:** 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
<b>OPERATION</b>	Timber harvesting (sale of poles and steres)	<p><b><u>HUMAN ENVIRONMENT</u></b></p> <p>*Risk of labour accidents at work sites</p> <p>* Slowdown in some economic activities, in this case farming activities for the benefit of the project (conversion of farmers in project workers)</p>	<p>* Regarding the risk of labour accidents, raise awareness of and monitor workers; provide first-aid boxes and health officers. Strictly follow measures provided for risk management.</p> <p>*Regarding the risk of local labour conversion in project workers, work should start before or after farming work as agriculture is the main activity in the area..</p>	<p>**Number of supervisors per site</p> <p>*Number of hired workers</p>

## **ANNEX 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS AND SUBCONTRACTING FUNDED UNDER ITTO UNDER BUDGET COMPONENT 20 (SUBCONTRACTING)**

### **ANNEX 6-1: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS**

#### ***Terms of reference - Promoting farming and timber product processing<sup>2</sup>***

##### **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 plant production, with sufficient professional experience in the field of farming product processing. A mastery of the participatory approach would be an asset.

##### **Purpose**

To train and equip women's groups for the production of quality farming and timber products <sup>2</sup> 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 future young farmers in the five project localities;
- a) Train 50 future young farmers in methods and techniques for farming and timber processing;
- b) Order processing tools; 90 tons of cement for the construction of shops; and solar kits;
- c) Organize the 50 young farmers into groups;
- d) Monitor processing work;
- e) Market 300 000 tons of processed farming products per year;
- f) Build and equip project the headquarters;
- g) Drill the water well at the project headquarters;
- h) Set up a savings and loan fund for young farmers in rural areas.

Duration: 3 months

#### ***Terms of reference - Support to the reforestation of 250 ha of mountain 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 100 ha of community forests and enrich 150 ha of mountain forests in order to alleviate poverty in the project area.

##### **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 seedlings in the 20 project target Cantons;
- g) Plant 100 ha of community forests and enrich 150 ha of mountain forests;
- h) Disseminate endogenous techniques;
- i) Develop the most important and promising IGAs for local populations in the 20 project target Cantons as follows:
  - Promotion of production of forest tree and agroforestry crop seedlings
  - Promotion of rainy season crops and off-season crops
  - Promotion of poultry and pig farming
  - Promotion of farming and timber product processing<sup>2</sup>
  - Restoration of 250 ha of mountain community forests.
- j) Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques;

- k) Train farmers in new sustainable farming practices;
- l) Establish local CF management and protection cooperatives and a Union of CF Management and Protection Cooperatives in the project area.

**Duration: 6 months**

***Terms of reference - Promoting the production of forest tree 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 tree 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 20 project target cantons;
- b) Train and organize 30 young future private nursery operators;
- c) Set up groups of nurserymen in the six project target cantons;
- d) Order forest tree seeds of valuable 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 tree seedlings in polyethylene bags per year on all selected sites.

**Duration: 3 months**

***Terms of reference – Promoting the production of rainy season crops and 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 Centrale 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 cantons about the advantages and benefits of rainy season and off-season crops in Togo;
- b) Determine the kinds of rainy season and off-season crops to be farmed in consultation with local people in project target cantons;
- c) Assist local people with searching for desired rainy season and off-season crop seeds in project target cantons;
- d) Assist local people with securing farming land for rainy season and off-season crops in project target cantons;
- e) Assist local people with the construction of reservoirs and market gardening wells in off-season farming areas in project target cantons;
- f) Assist local people with farming rainy season and off-season crops on land secured in project target cantons;
- g) Assist local people with harvesting the various rainy season and off-season crop products (groundnut, cassava, tomatoes, lettuce, vegetables, etc.);
- h) Assist local people with securing equipment for processing rainy season and off-season crop products in project target cantons;

- i) Assist local people with processing tomatoes into tomato powder; tomato jam; tomato ketchup and tomato pulp in project target cantons;
- j) Assist local people with marketing rainy season and off-season crop products in major cities and outside Togo.

**Duration: 3 months**

***Terms of reference - Promoting poultry and pig farming***

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

**Duration: 6 months**

**OTHER PROVISIONS**

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

**Association Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO) »**

**S/C BP: 30327 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)- 90 25 15 26 / 79 71 95 54**

**E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)**

**PROJECT PD xxxxxxxx .**

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**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 xxxxxxxx.

## **Annex 6.2.: SUBCONTRACTING CONTRACTS FUNDED UNDER ITTO BUDGET COMPONENT 20 (SUBCONTRACTING)**

### **Annex 6.2.1: Promotion of rainy season and off-season crops**

Association “Les Amis de l’Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO)”  
 S/C BP: 355 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)- 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54  
 E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)

#### **PROJET xxxxxx**

“Support to Local Communities for the Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mountain Forests in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo”

N° \_\_\_\_\_ / xxxxxx/AEM-TOGO

### **Article 1: The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AEM-TOGO/ITTO xxxxxx – BP 355 Tel: 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

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

On the other hand

### **Article 2: Purpose of service provision**

The Project outsources the implementation of rabbit farming-related work in connection with the PROJECT AEM-TOGO / ITTO xxxxxx and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Annex 7.1 above, which shall form an integral part of this Contract.

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

- a) Raise awareness of local people in the project target cantons about the advantages and benefits of rainy season and off-season crops in Togo;
- b) Determine the kinds of rainy season and off-season crops to be farmed in consultation with local people in project target cantons;
- c) Assist local people with searching for desired rainy season and off-season crop seeds in project target cantons;
- d) Assist local people with securing farming land for rainy season and off-season crops in project target cantons;
- e) Assist local people with the construction of reservoirs and market gardening wells in off-season farming areas in project target cantons;
- f) Assist local people with farming rainy season and off-season crops on land secured in project target cantons;
- g) Assist local people with harvesting the various rainy season and off-season crop products (groundnut, cassava, tomatoes, lettuce, vegetables, etc.);
- h) Assist local people with securing equipment for processing rainy season and off-season crop products in project target cantons;
- i) Assist local people with processing tomatoes into tomato powder; tomato jam; tomato ketchup and tomato pulp in project target cantons;
- j) Assist local people with marketing rainy season and 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 ten (10) 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 the Subcontractor and 10% for project administration costs).

This price shall cover labour 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***

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**Annex 6-2.2: Promoting the production of forest tree and agroforestry seedlings**

**Association Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO)**  
**S/C BP: 355 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)- 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54**  
 E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)

**PROJECT xxxxx**

“Support to Local Communities for the Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mountain Forests in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo”

N° \_\_\_\_\_ / xxxxxx/AEM-TOGO

**Article 1: The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

THE PROJECT AEM-TOGO / ITTO **xxxx** BP 355 Tel : 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54 represented by its Vice-President – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The GNIM-SOZA Group having its headquarters at Lassa-Haut, Togo, and represented by its President Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxx, 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 farming-related work in connection with the PROJECT AEM-TOGO/ITTO **xxxx** to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Annex 7.1 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 20 project target cantons;
- b) Train and organize 30 young future private nursery operators;
- c) Set up groups of nurserymen in the six project target cantons;
- d) Order forest tree seeds of valuable 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 tree 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 ten 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**

Promotion et Gestion Durable des Forêts Communautaires de Montagne au Togo (PGDFCMT)

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 labour 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***

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**Annex 6.2.3: Promoting farming and timber product processing<sup>2</sup>**

Association Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO)  
 S/C BP: 355 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)- 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54  
 E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)

**PROJECT xxxxx**

“Support to Local Communities for the Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mountain Forests in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo”

N° \_\_\_\_\_ / xxxxx/AEM-TOGO

**Article 1: The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AEM-TOGO / ITTO xxxxx – BP 355 Tél : 92 8745 72 / 79 71 95 54 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxx.

And

On the one hand

The ESSO-WAZA Group, having its headquarters at Pya, Togo, and represented by its President Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxx, 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 AEM-TOGO / ITTO PROJECT xxxxx to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Annex 7.1 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 20 project target cantons;
- b) Train and organize 30 young future private nursery operators;
- c) Set up groups of nurserymen in the six project target cantons;
- 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.

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 five 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 labour 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***

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**Annex 6.2.4: Promoting poultry and pig farming**

**Association Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO)**  
**S/C BP: 355 LOME – TOGO; Telephone : (228)- 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54**  
 E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)

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**PROJECT xxxxxx**

“Support to Local Communities for the Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mountain Forests in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo”

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N° \_\_\_\_\_ / xxxxxx/AEM-TOGO

**Article 1: The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AEM-TOGO / ITTO xxxxx BP 355 Tel : (228) 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54, represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

The SOLIM-HARA Group, having its headquarters at Pissaré and Sirka, Togo, and represented by its Executive Director Mr. xxxxxxxxxxx, 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 farming-related work in connection with the AEM-TOGO / ITTO PROJECT xxxxx to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Annex 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 pig farming in project target cantons;
- b) Assist local people with securing a one-hectare land area for establishing a pilot centre for farming poultry and pigs;
- c) Assist local people with ordering/purchasing brood pigs and poultry for farming;
- d) Assist local breeders with purchasing basic foods and complementary foods for poultry and pig farming;
- e) Assist local breeders with ordering equipment and materials for poultry and pig farming;
- f) Assist local breeders with building facilities for poultry and pig farming;
- g) Assist local breeders with purchasing veterinary products for pig and poultry care;
- h) Assist local breeders to hiring a veterinarian at specific times for vaccinating pigs and poultry;
- i) Assist pilot centres with the provision of solar panels for the lighting of livestock premises;
- j) Assist pilot centres with purchasing vehicle and motorcycles for livestock services;
- k) Assist pilot centres with the provision of solar kits for lighting during night checks of unlit breeding places;
- l) Assist pilot centres with marketing pigs 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 twelve 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\$70,000.00 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 labour 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

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**Annex 6.2.5: Restoration of 250 ha of mountain and community forests**

**Association Les Amis de l'Environnement Mondial Togo (AEM-TOGO)**  
**S/C BP: 355 LOME – TOGO; Telephone: (228)- 92 87 45 72 / 79 71 95 54**  
 E-mail: [aem.togo2002@gmail.com](mailto:aem.togo2002@gmail.com) / [monld\\_12@yahoo.fr](mailto:monld_12@yahoo.fr)

**PROJECT xxxxx**

“Support to Local Communities for the Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mountain Forests in the Sub-Northern Region of Togo”

N° \_\_\_\_\_ / xxxxxx/AEM-TOGO

**Article 1: The partners**

This Contract is entered into between:

PROJECT AEM-TOGO / ITTO xxxxx BP 355 Tel: (228) 90 25 15 26 / 79 71 95 54 represented by its Vice-president – Project Manager, Mr. xxxxxxxx.

On the one hand

And

HYDRAUTEX-TOGO, a non-government organization having its sub-headquarters in Kara, Togo, and represented by its Executive Director Mr. xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx, hereinafter referred to as “the Subcontractor”. HYDRAUTEX-TOGO NGO will subcontract reforestation work for establishing community forests in the target cantons with the Canton Development Committees (*Comités cantonaux de développement*—CCDs). Economic and environmental development plans are already in place among Canton 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 AEM-TOGO / ITTO PROJECT xxxxxx to the Subcontractor, who hereby agrees under the conditions provided below and according to the Terms of Reference (ToR) as defined in Annex 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 stakeholders;
- e) Encourage local communities to create CFs in the target villages;
- f) Purchase quality forest tree species seedlings in the 20 project target cantons;
- g) Plant 100 ha of community forests and enrich 150 ha of mountain forests ;
- h) Disseminate endogenous techniques ;
- i) Develop the most important and promising IGAs for local populations in the 20 project target Cantons as follows:
  - Promotion of forest seedling and agroforestry crop seedling production
  - Promotion of rainy season crops and off-season crops
  - Promotion of poultry and pig farming
  - Promotion of farming and timber product processing<sup>2</sup>
  - Restoration of 250 ha of mountain community forests.
- j) Train rural women in improved charcoal production techniques;
- k) Train farmers in new sustainable farming practices;
- l) Establish local CF management and protection cooperatives and a Union of CF Management and Protection Cooperatives in the project area.

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 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 twelve 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\$ 36,000.00 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 labour 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***

**XXXXXXXXXX**

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## **ANNEX 7: LOCATIONS OF PLANNED COMMUNITY FORESTS AND ENRICHMENT PLANTING IN MOUNTAIN FORESTS**

### **Annex 7-1:** Locations for establishing community forests in mountain areas in the selected Cantons

<b>N°</b>	<b>Locations</b>	<b>Prefectures</b>	<b>Reforestation area</b>	<b>Surface area to be reforested</b>
1	Village of Pya-Pittah	Kozah	Pittah-pou	20 ha
2	Canton of Landa	Kozah	Pic-pou	10 ha
3	Canton of Kouméa	Kozah	Kouméa-pou	10 ha
4	Canton of Soudou	Assoli	Soudou-pou	10 ha
5	Canton of Pissaré	Binah	Pissaré-pou	10 ha
6	Canton of Solla	Binah	Kouyola-pou	10 ha
7	Canton of Boufalé	Binah	Boufalé-pou	10 ha
8	Canton of Lama-Tessi	Binah	Farendé-pou	10 ha
9	Canton of Massédina	Doufelgou	Koré-pou	10 ha
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>100 ha</b>

### **Annex 7-2:** Potential locations for enrichment planting in mountain forests

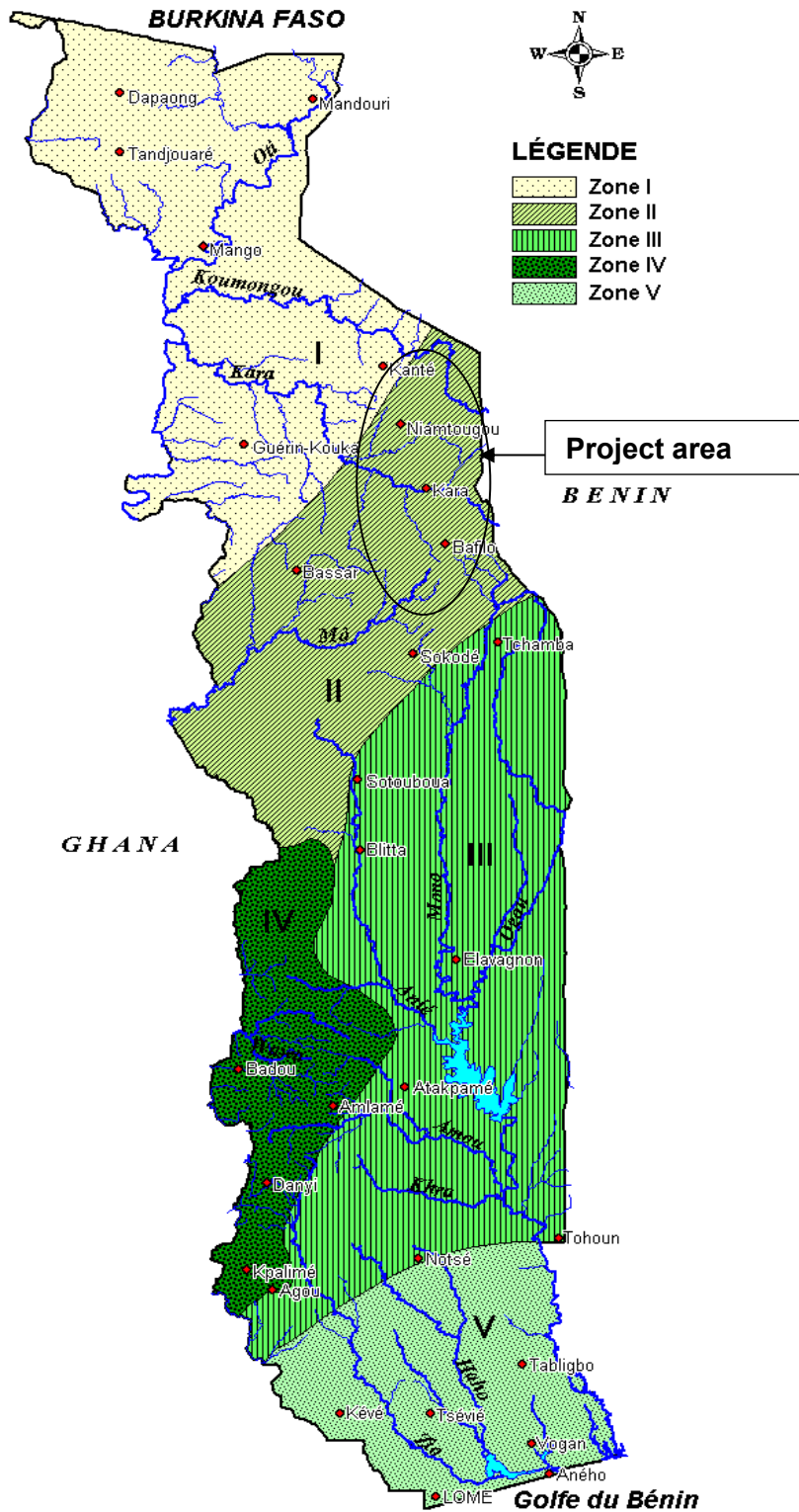
<b>N°</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Prefectures</b>	<b>Sites for enrichment planting</b>	<b>Surface area</b>
1	Canton of Koumondè	Assoli	Koumondè-pou mountain forest	<b>50 ha</b>
2	Canton of Alédjo	Assoli	Alédjo-pou mountain forest	<b>50 ha</b>
3	Canton of Aléhéridè	Tchaoudjo	Aléhéridè-pou mountain forest	<b>50 ha</b>
<b>TOTAL SURFACE AREA</b>				<b>150 ha</b>

### **Annex 7.3:** Locations for establishing income-generating activities

<b>N°</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Prefectures</b>	<b>Species</b>
1	Canton of Pissaré	Binah	Poultry
2	Canton of Sirka	Binah	Pig
3	Canton of Kéméni	Tchaoudjo	Oil palm
4	Canton of Alédjo	Assoli	Groundnuts and cassava (processing)
5	Cantons of Lassa and Lama	Kozah	Vegetables (gardening)
6	Village of Pya	Kozah	Néré and shea (processing)

**Annex 8: Figures in connection with of project area**

**Figure 1: Map of eco-floristic zones in Togo**

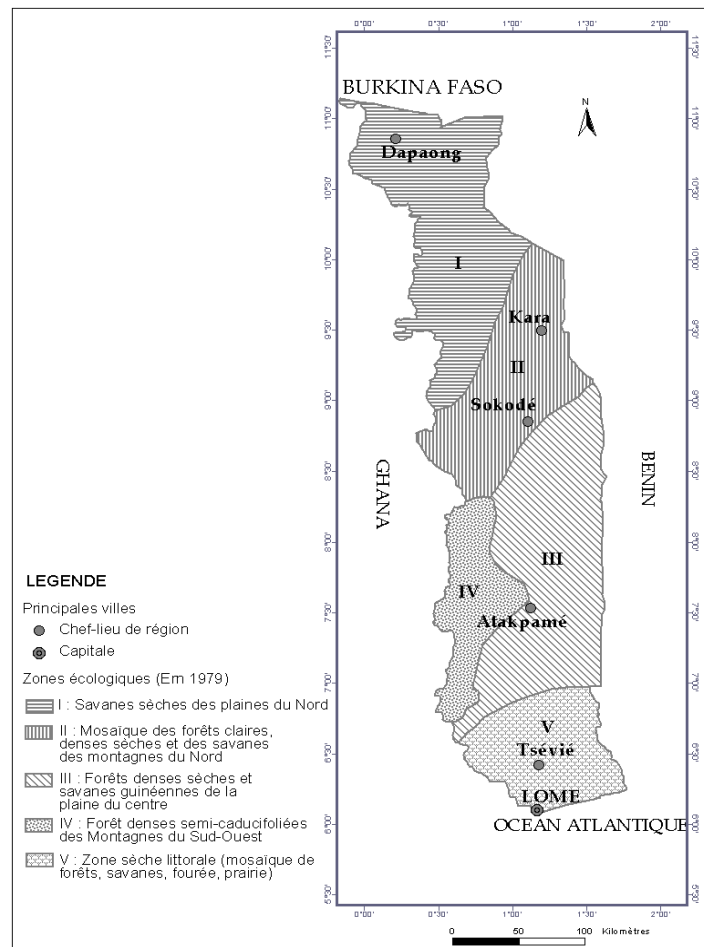


**Captions: Togo Ecological Subdivisions (Ern, 1979)**

I: Northern Lowlands (Sudanian Savannah); II: Northern Mountains (Savannah lands + dry dense forests); III: Central Lowlands (Guinean Savannah Woodlands); IV: Southern part of Togo Mountains (Semi-deciduous dense forests); V: Coastal Plains of Southern Togo (Savannah mosaics, residual forests, fallow lands, etc.).



**Figure 2: Localization of survey area and ecological zones in Togo**



(Source: based on ERN, 1979)

**Figure 2: Localization of survey area and Togo ecological zones  
(Scale: 1/1 250 000).**



**Figure 4: A “hara” doing field work, Boulola Village, Canton of Pouda, Doufelgou Prefecture, May 2010. Photo: CAREMA Sarl**



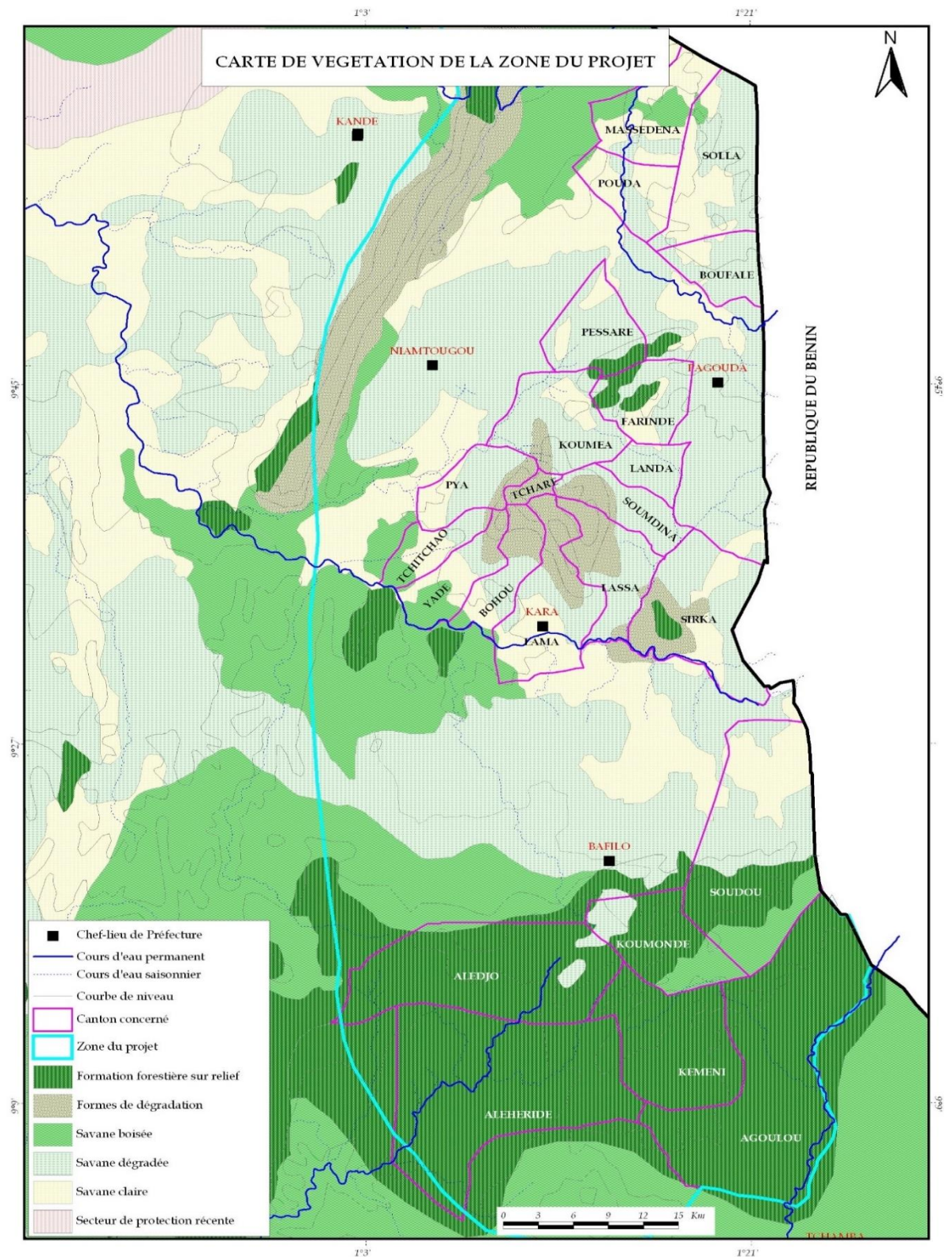
**Figure 5: Mountain shrub savannah converted into farming land, Canton of Lama, Kozah Prefecture, May 2010. Photo: CAREMA Sarl**



**Figure 6: Fuelwood sales yard, Canton of Kéméni, May 2010. Photo: CAREMA Sarl**

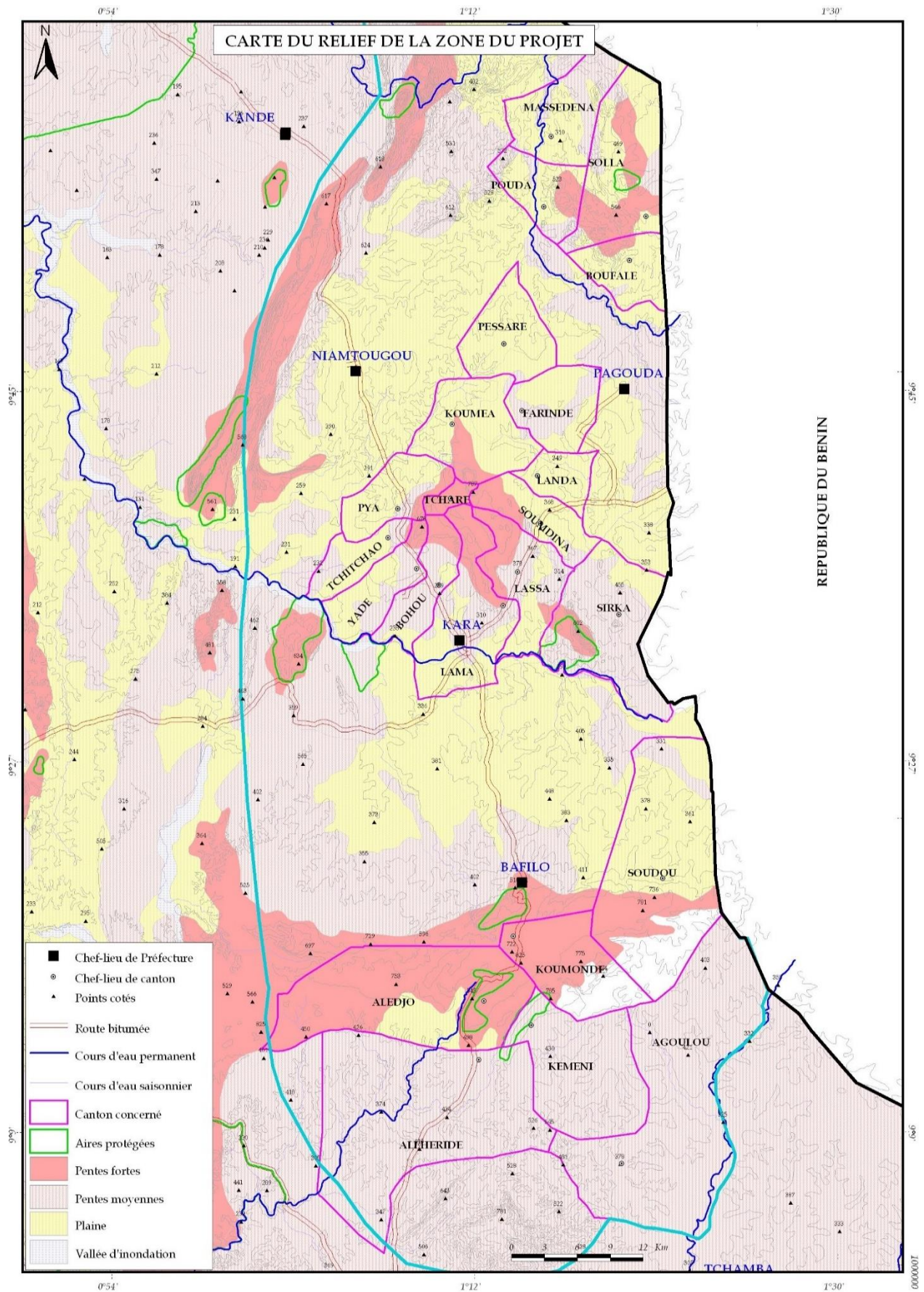


## **Annex 9: Maps of project area**



**Source: ALLIANCE Sarl.; 2010. Map n°2: Vegetation cover in project area**

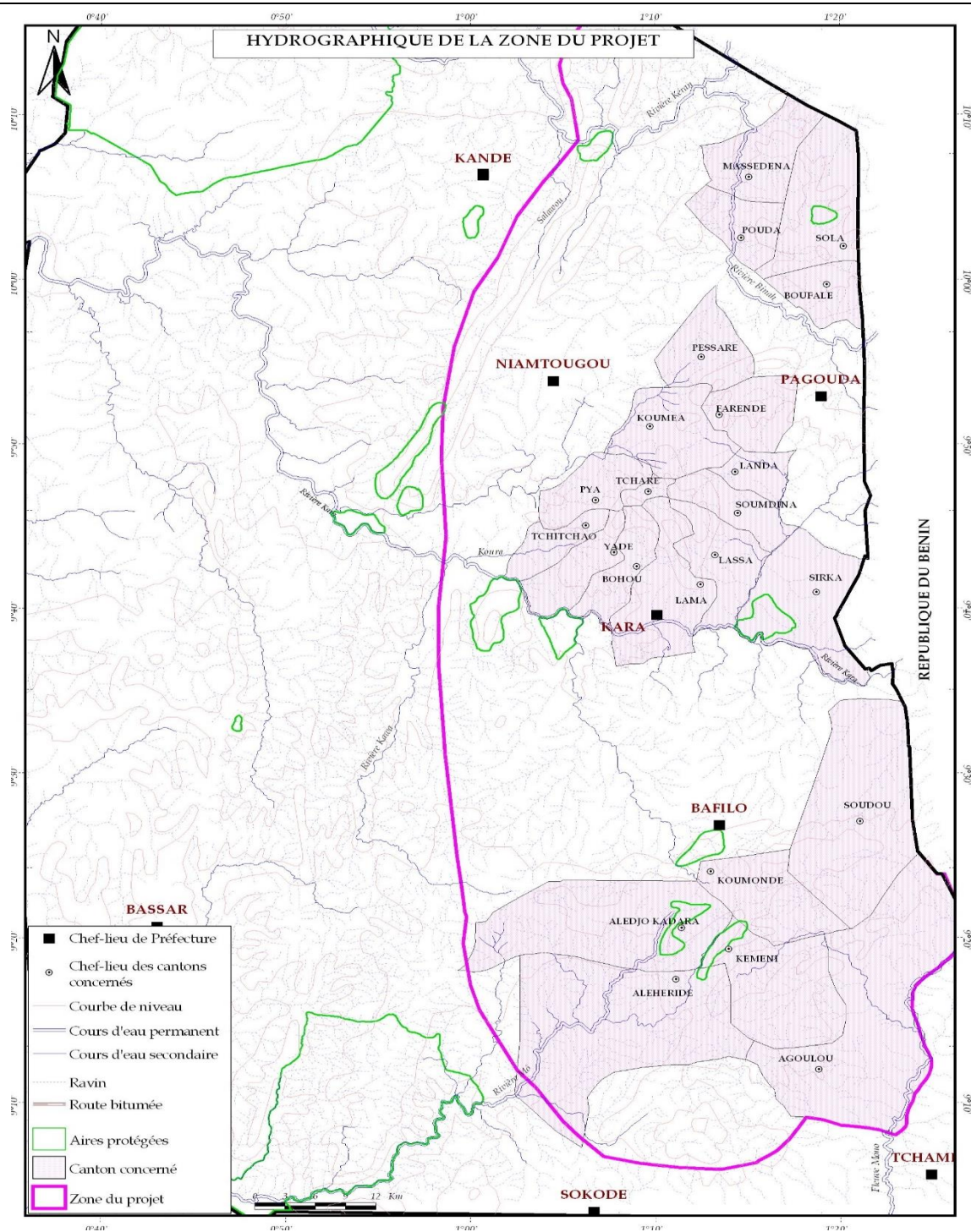




Source: ALLIANCE Sarl.; 2010

**Map n°3: Topography in project area**





Source ALLIANCE Sarl. ; 2010.

## Annex 10: Technical Sheet for key species to be used in 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 scleroxylon* 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**

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

**Annex 11. Overall assessment and specific recommendations from the combined 60<sup>th</sup> and 61<sup>st</sup> Expert Panels and resulting amendments**

N°	RECOMMENDATIONS BY EXPERT PANEL	AMENDMENTS
1	Improve the project brief, following the format recommended in the ITTO manual for project formulation, by further describing the existing situation and the problems to be addressed by the project, including the information on agriculture-related activities linked to forest landscape restoration, as well as by making sure to have similar impact indicators as in Sub-section 2.2.1 (Development objective and impact indicators)	The project brief was improved, following the format recommended in the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation.
2	Improve the main map by replacing it with a map at an appropriate scale clearly indicating the project sites to be subject to forest landscape rehabilitation activities which were identified and selected through the implementation of the pre-project PPD 136/07 Rev.1 (F) leading to the formulation of this project proposal. Maps in Annex 10 should be either improved and inserted in Section 1.3.1 (Geographical location) and removed from Annex 10, while making sure to provide a digitally created map at an appropriate scale and not a hand-drawing map.	The main map was replaced with a map at an appropriate scale clearly indicating the project sites to be subject to forest landscape rehabilitation activities.
3	Improve the project origin by providing clear information on the land status regarding the state forest area, agriculture area and dedicated area for agroforestry contributing to forest landscape restoration.	The project origin was improved by providing clear information on the land status regarding the state forest area, agriculture area and dedicated area for agroforestry contributing to forest landscape restoration.
4	Improve the section dealing with the social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects of the project target area by putting names on local communities and associated villages to be part of the project implementation.	The section dealing with the social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects of the project target area was improved by putting names on local communities and associated villages to be part of the project implementation.
5	Improve the problem analysis by adding elements clearly explaining how the land tenure associated with the rise of population can also contribute to forest landscape degradation in the project target areas, while correlating it with those four main causes indicated in the problem analysis.	The problem analysis was improved by adding elements clearly explaining how the land tenure associated with the rise of population can also contribute to forest landscape degradation in the project target areas.
6	Properly redefine the project outputs as required in the ITTO manual for project formulation (refer to pages 39 and 40 of the English version).	Project outputs were redefined as required in the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation.
7	Improve the work plan in correlation with the redefined project outputs, as well as by adding the timeframe for Activity 1.3.	The work plan was improved.
8	Revise the section dealing with the key assumptions and potential risks in consistency with the improved problem analysis, while developing relevant mitigating measures regarding the land tenure risks.	The section dealing with the key assumptions and potential risks was improved in consistency with the improved problem analysis.
9	Move the organizational structure from Annex 1 to Sub-section 4.1.1 (Executing agency and partners) and improve Section 4.2. (Reporting, review, monitoring and evaluation) in compliance with the requirements of the ITTO manual for project formulation (refer to page 61 of the English version).	The organizational structure was moved from Annex 1 to Sub-section 4.1.1, and Section 4.2 was improved in compliance with the ITTO Manual for Project Formulation.
10	Include an Annex that shows the overall assessment and specific recommendations of the combined 60 <sup>th</sup> and 61 <sup>st</sup> Expert Panels and respective modifications in tabular form. Modifications should also be highlighted ( <b><u>bold and underline</u></b> ) in the text.	The relevant Annex was included. The modifications made in the document were highlighted ( <b><u>bold and underline</u></b> ).



