ADAPTATION FUND

AFB/PPRC.10/8
3 December 2012

Adaptation Fund Board
Project and Programme Review Committee
Tenth Meeting
Bonn, 11-12 November 2012

PROPOSAL FOR TOGO

I. Background

1. The Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, adopted by the Adaptation Fund Board, state in paragraph 41 that regular adaptation project and programme proposals, i.e. those that request funding exceeding US$ 1 million, would undergo either a one-step, or a two-step approval process. In case of the one-step process, the proponent would directly submit a fully-developed project proposal. In the two-step process, the proponent would first submit a brief project concept, which would be reviewed by the Project and Programme Review Committee (PPRC) and would have to receive the approval by the Board. In the second step, the fully-developed project/programme document would be reviewed by the PPRC, and would finally require Board's approval.

2. The Templates Approved by the Adaptation Fund Board (Operational Policies and Guidelines for Parties to Access Resources from the Adaptation Fund, Annex 3) do not include a separate template for project and programme concepts but provide that these are to be submitted using the project and programme proposal template. The section on Adaptation Fund Project Review Criteria states:

> *For regular projects using the two-step approval process, only the first four criteria will be applied when reviewing the 1st step for regular project concept. In addition, the information provided in the 1st step approval process with respect to the review criteria for the regular project concept could be less detailed than the information in the request for approval template submitted at the 2nd step approval process. Furthermore, a final project document is required for regular projects for the 2nd step approval, in addition to the approval template.*

3. The first four criteria mentioned above are:
   1. Country Eligibility,
   2. Project Eligibility,
   3. Resource Availability, and
   4. Eligibility of NIE/MIE.

4. The fifth criterion, applied when reviewing a fully-developed project document, is:
   5. Implementation Arrangements.

5. In its 17th meeting, the Adaptation Fund Board decided (Decision B.17/7) to approve "Instructions for preparing a request for project or programme funding from the Adaptation Fund", contained in the Annex to document AFB/PPRC.8/4, which further outlines applicable review criteria for both concepts and fully-developed proposals.

6. Based on the Adaptation Fund Board Decision B.9/2, the first call for project and programme proposals was issued and an invitation letter to eligible Parties to submit project and programme proposals to the Adaptation Fund was sent out on April 8, 2010.

7. According to the paragraph 41 of the operational policies and guidelines, a project or programme proposal needs to be received by the secretariat not less than nine weeks before a Board meeting, in order to be considered by the Board in that meeting.

8. The following project concept titled "Promoting the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems to Improve their Climate Resilience" was submitted by the West African

Development Bank (BOAD), which is a Regional Implementing Entity of the Adaptation Fund. It was first submitted as a project concept, using the two-step approval process, for the 16th Adaptation Fund Board meeting, and was withdrawn following the initial review of the secretariat. Therefore, it was not considered by the Board for that meeting.

9. The current submission of the project concept was received by the secretariat in time to be considered in the 19th Adaptation Fund Board meeting. The secretariat carried out a technical review of the project proposal, assigned it the diary number TOG/RIE/EBA/2011/1/PC, and filled in a review sheet.

10. In accordance with a request to the secretariat made by the Adaptation Fund Board in its 10th meeting, the secretariat shared this review sheet with BOAD, and offered it the opportunity of providing responses before the review sheet was sent to the Project and Programme Committee of the Adaptation Fund.

11. The secretariat is submitting to the Project and Programme Review Committee the summary and, pursuant to decision B.17/15, the final technical review of the project, both prepared by the secretariat, along with the final submission of the proposal in the following section.

II. Project Summary

Togo – Promoting the Sustainable Management of Forest Ecosystems to Improve their Climate Resilience

Implementing Entity: *BOAD*
Project/Programme Execution Cost: USD 400,000
Total Project/Programme Cost: USD 9,100,000
Implementing Fee: USD 773,000
Financing Requested: USD 9,873,000

Project/Programme Background and Context: The socio-economic situation is characterized by a strong dependence of the populations on natural resources (soils, forests, water resources, etc.). Thus, nearly 75% of the population is employed in agriculture, a sector that contributing over 40% to the national GDP. On the other hand, goods and services from forest ecosystems are vital for more than 80% of local populations, and are vitally important for poverty reduction. The complex pattern of dependence on natural resources increases the risk, unpredictability and uncertainty about the livelihood of populations, because of the vulnerability of natural resources to climate change known in the country in recent decades. According to the initial national communication of Togo (CNI, 2001), trends in precipitation and temperature, especially over the last 30 years have had a major impact on the socio-economic development, increasing the vulnerability of land and forest ecosystems, agricultural production and livelihoods bases of more than two thirds of the poor population living in rural areas. According to PANA (2009), changes in climate variables (appendix 1) generally shows a gradual increase in ambient temperature, a decrease in rainfall, a decrease in the number of rainy days and a decrease in the ratio rainfall / potential evapotranspiration (P/FTE), with important consequences for forest ecosystems and lands.

The overall goal of the project is to enhancing climate resilience of poor populations through improved sustainable management of forest lands. The specific objectives are:

1. Strengthen the technical capacity of grassroots stakeholders for the sustainable management of forest lands;
2. Reduce the vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change;
3. Supporting people adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level;
4. Disseminate best practices learned to improve the living conditions of populations.

To achieve these objectives, the following components were identified:

Component 1: Technical capacity building of stakeholders in sustainable management of forest lands (USD 500,000)

First, a review of management practices on existing land in Togo that increase climate resilience will be done. It will take into account the species potentially resilient to climate change, indigenous and exotic species. A manual will be produced on sustainable management practices of land to build climate resilience: it will constitute the substantive focus for the implementation of sustainable management of forest lands in the project. Data base and information will be produced on each target sites. This will provide details of existing local

practices and the type of land use. Adaptation indicators will be defined as part of the presentation of the full proposal. Based on the Manual's approach of sustainable land management, a practical tool for decision support in the form of decision trees, will be developed to support decision making in the field. Each decision tree is used to make decisions based on plots of each of the target sites. Finally, awareness campaigns in the form of consulting, training and monitoring will be conducted with villagers of Delegates and / or responsible committees or Village Associations in all areas related to the project.

Component 2: Reducing vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change (USD 5, 020,000)

Many forest lands in Togo have been adversely affected by climate change, including increased wildfire as demonstrated above. Based on the selection criteria, prioritization of sites will be made according to their level of degradation. The selection also takes into account a fairness test and regional poverty index. A plan for prevention and management of wildfires will be developed for each site selected for the project with the participation of local people. At each site, a local fire committee will be implemented or will be strengthened if it already exists. Under the plan of prevention and management of bushfires, the fire brigade will be part of the operational strategy. The management of recurrent control post-project will be conducted by the forest administration for planting on public and community revenue streams generated by the forest. These revenues will also be a source of encouragement to people, given the perception of socio-economic functions of forests. In addition to physical protection, awareness raising campaigns will be organized every year at the location of residents to get them to change their behavior. The project will also promote SLM practices associated with high potential for adaptation and elaborated in the developed manual that will be promoted among the target communities. These practices are expected to include defense and land restoration and protection of fragile sites (banks of rivers, mountainsides). Forest species that have a capacity for resilience to climate change will be promoted to enrich the forests to increase their resilience to climate change.

Outcome 3: Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level (USD 2,850,000)

Playing a dual role, plantation incorporate of forest cover and increase the domestic supply of fuel wood and timber, but their use will be regulated. An individual quota per site will be granted annually. One equivalent of the annual area will be replanted or exploited renewed annually in order to have standard coverage. The contracts will clearly define the allocation of forest revenues between the state, communities and NGOs. A variety of species will be available to target sites to allow harvesting of energy wood and timber service. Coordinating the project, with support from the forestry administration, will ensure the success of various actions on target sites. To obtain a high recovery rate of forest areas and more resilience to climate change, maintenance of seedlings planted is very important. Particular attention will be paid to maintenance for normal growth safe from fires. The village development committees and the various committees set up by the project will be involved to ensure adequate area is maintained and restored. The project will also promote the development of dams for drinking water (man) and irrigation of soils for dry season cropping. Furthermore, the project will build ponds for drinking water (human or livestock), and fish farming, as well as dams for market gardening. These alternative activities will lead farmers to reduce destructive pressures on natural resources and build resilience for climate change.

Outcome 4: Dissemination of good practice project (USD 380,000)

The project will seek to increase awareness among management authorities and local and national private sector involved in forestry benefits of resilient forests. Different approaches to SLM appropriate to each locality will be distributed nationally and in the five economic regions of Togo. The main means of broadcasting will be a manual, including case studies and decision support tool to support climate resilience of forest land. The MERF and ODEF that have a national presence will be the main targets. Furthermore, the benefits for private landowners to diversify in terms of diversification of revenue sources and streams, is to live in a more resilient to climate change. The SLM approach will be integrated into other sectors, more priority in which it is important to take into account in agricultural practices techniques resilience to climate change. These techniques should also incorporate a wider range of natural products grown or imported by adopting the culture of association and countryside activities and forestry. However, this approach transcends all ideas and attempts at ecosystem management experienced until then and is an instrument that combines all the approaches of rural poor and vulnerable, who adhere to and ownership. The ultimate goal is to bring rural communities to adopt for themselves the vast majority of actions to fight against wildfires, restore land and degraded forests, availability of fertile land and water on medium and long term, etc

ADAPTATION FUND BOARD SECRETARIAT TECHNICAL REVIEW OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY: Regular-sized Project Concept

Country/Region: **Togo**
Project/Programme Title: **Enhancing climate resilience of poor populations through sustainable management of degraded forest lands**
AF Project ID: **TOG/RIE/EBA/2011/1**
NIE/MIE Project/Programme ID:
Requested Financing from Adaptation Fund (US Dollars): **9,873,000**
Regular Project/Programme Concept Approval Date (if applicable):
Anticipated Submission of final RP document (if applicable):
Reviewer and contact person: **Daouda Ndiaye**
Co-reviewer(s): **Jean-Marc Sinassamy**
NIE/MIE Contact Person: **Mawuli Komi Amegadje**

Review Criteria	Questions	Comments on October 28, 2012	Comments on November 15, 2012
Country Eligibility	1. Is the country party to the Kyoto Protocol?	Yes.	
	2. Is the country a developing country particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change?	Yes. Togo is vulnerable to temperature increase, flooding, drought, sea level rise/coastal erosion and decrease in the number of raining days (NAPA, 2009).	
Project Eligibility	1. Has the designated government authority for the Adaptation Fund endorsed the project/programme?	Yes. Letter dated August 17, 2012.	

	2. Does the project / programme support concrete adaptation actions to assist the country in addressing adaptive capacity to the adverse effects of climate change and build in climate resilience?	The project proposes sustainable forest management and rehabilitation of degraded forest lands as adaptation options against deforestation. It also supports the development of income generating activities in order to help communities living in the target degraded areas to cope with adverse effects of climate change and variability. However, it is known that the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo are largely human-induced (i.e. agriculture, bushfires, and high consumption of wood fuel as well as the anarchic exploitation of timber), except for non-anthropologic wildfire. This raises the issue of sustainability of the project actions, if these drivers are not addressed and the deforestation rate is maintained or increased in Togo. **CR1:** Please elaborate on the current anthropogenic threats to forest conservation and management in Togo in general and more particularly the targeted regions and provide baseline information or actions from this project that would help tackle those threats. Although current climate trends show increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall are reflected by a reduction of the duration of wet periods, an increased evapotranspiration and an increase of soil drying (see appendixes 1 to 4), there is no climate scenario available to inform on future climate risks. **CR2:** The proponents should provide more climate projection data as well as data on the occurrence of wildfire in the areas that will be	**CR2:** Addressed. **CR3:** Addressed. The full proposal will provide the estimate target indirect beneficiaries.

		targeted by the project. The target area (15,000 ha) is provided in Appendix 5. The estimate target beneficiary communities (number of individuals) should be provided, even at the concept stage. **CR3:** Please provide the estimate beneficiary communities (number of individuals). At the full proposal stage, please specify more clearly the target areas, not limiting to the region level but to the district level. Also, it is not clear if reforestation activities will target forest species with an aim of restoring degraded forests or plantations with an aim of forest exploitation including timber, fuel wood, non-timber forest products etc. In many cases, plantations have not been established with ecological functions in mind, therefore trying to restore or retrofit them can be very difficult. Additionally, plantations and natural forests require a different set of management tools. In the same line, the project claims for multiple ecosystem services due to the restoration of forests. However, in the forest restoration activities, we mainly find elements around plantations, including of exotic species. Exotic tree plantations (Eucalyptus for instance) cannot be considered providing the same ecosystem services than natural forests (biodiversity, NPFL). **CR4:** The project should clearly explain the land tenure context and describe the proportion of plantation and natural forest areas targeted by the project.	**CR4:** Partially addressed. The full proposal should clarify how activities will be carried out in a harmonized and coordinated way in natural forests under private and/or community ownership, i.e. which preliminary arrangements will be put in place with land owners.

		CR5: Please clarify the advantages and the risks associated to exotic tree plantations and restored forests with local species. No local or traditional knowledge is mentioned as potential activities of interest. A reluctance to apply knowledge and practices for adaptation to climate change is considered as a risk (p21). However, the difficulty for the project team to consider traditional and local knowledge can also be considered as a risk. **CR6:** Please clarify if any local or traditional knowledge or practices will be applied in the project. If not, please consider including them, since traditional and local knowledge can be helpful in many cases and should not be underestimated. The proposal states that the project unit and the activities will be developed under the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). However, if we agree that this project will serve to strengthen capacities and contribute to the sustainability of the whole approach, it is essential to develop partnerships on the ground to use and reinforce the operational capacities of local stakeholders. **CR7:** Please explain if and how the project will develop partnerships on the ground to use and reinforce the operational capacities of local stakeholders.	**CR5:** Mostly addressed. Although exotic species are mentioned in the document as target species for enrichment, the proponent states that these will not be targeted. Therefore, any mention of exotic species should be removed in the full proposal document, e.g. output 2.2.3. “Enclosure and enrichment of degraded lands by local species resilient (local and exotic species utilities)”. **CR6:** Addressed. **CR7:** Not addressed. The full proposal should explain the partnerships that will be developed on the ground and expected capacities to be built by local stakeholders.

		It is mentioned under outcome 2.2 that a management plan will be developed, which will specify sites to grazing regimes. **CR8:** Please clarify if this refers to the wildfire management plans or other forest management plans. In the latter case, please specify if it will be funded through the AF and under which component. There are some abbreviations in the document that need to be explained, e.g. MOE, CVD, ODEF etc. **CR9:** Please provide a list of abbreviations.	**CR8:** Not addressed. The proponents state that this is referring to wildfire management plans, whereas outcome 2.2 deals with sustainable land and forest management practices. It is difficult to see how wildfire-limited management plans developed under outcome 2.1 will help in the management of forests and lands, in aspects going beyond wildfire management. **CR9:** Addressed.
	3. Does the project / programme provide economic, social and environmental benefits, particularly to vulnerable communities, including gender considerations?	Yes. At the full proposal stage, more details will be needed on the benefits the project will provide, including the potential for developing carbon (CDM or voluntary) projects.	

	4. Is the project / programme cost effective?	Not clear. **CR10:** The project should specify the size of the target communities, in order to assess the cost effectiveness of the activities. Also, the costs/ha in terms of plantation and sustainable forest management will have to be provided at the full proposal stage. For a target area of 15,000 ha, the current estimated costs/ha seem to be very high. This has to be updated or justified at the full proposal stage. **CR11:** Please justify the cost effectiveness in a more succinct way and be more specific on the alternative options that were envisaged. **CR12:** Also, please transpose the information on sustainability in the sustainability section (J). At p14, it is mentioned that the financial sustainability of the approach will be solved by the profitability of commercial plantations. That assertion will have to be justified. **CR13:** As mentioned in CR3, please, make a clear distinction between services provided by restored natural forests, plantations, and exotic tree plantations.	**CR10:** Addressed. However at full proposal stage, the size of both direct and indirect beneficiaries should be provided. **CR11:** Addressed. However, the costs/ha in terms of plantation and sustainable forest management will have to be provided at the full proposal stage. For a target area of 15,000 ha, the current estimated costs/ha seem to be very high. This has to be updated or justified at the full proposal stage. **CR12:** Addressed. **CR13:** Partially addressed. Terms such as “exotic plants”, “commercial plantations” are still found in the document. The full proposal should carefully define which species will be planted in the reforested areas and explain their ecological and economic values.

	5. Is the project / programme consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, national communications and adaptation programs of action and other relevant instruments?	Yes. However, the consistency of the activities with national adaptation priorities needs to be demonstrated. **CR14**: Please demonstrate that forestry sector is part of the most vulnerable sectors in terms of CC and variability. This is also linked to CR2.	**CR14:** Addressed.
	6. Does the project / programme meet the relevant national technical standards, where applicable?	Yes. However, please clarify which national health regulations and technical standards are applicable to the building of dams and development of ponds for drinking purposes, which are proposed under outcome 3.2. **CR15**	**CR15:** Addressed.
	7. Is there duplication of project / programme with other funding sources?	Information not provided. **CR16**: Please elaborate on the lack of duplication of activity and/or target areas and possible synergies with the projects and programmes that are described in the section D on "consistency with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies". This includes the Project of Integrated Management of Disasters and Lands (PGICT). **CR17:** Also, please explain the link with BOAD/EBID programme on bio-energy in Togo (which was mentioned in previous submission of this proposal).	**CR16:** Addressed. The full proposal should specify the coordination mechanisms and specific outputs for which synergies will be sought with the other initiatives mentioned in the document. The regions in which this and other projects will be piloting activities should be presented. **CR17:** Addressed.

		Under PNIASA and the PNIERN, the World Bank developed a $9,1 million project on the top of a cofinancing baseline of $55 million with the Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM) Project. This Multi-Trust Fund Project takes resources from the GEF, the LDCF, and other WB trust funds as the GFDRR (Global Facility for Disaster Risk and Recovery). This project is an interesting model that has been developed to fit the PNIASA and the PNIERN. **CR18:** Please analyze the WB/LDCF project to avoid any duplication of efforts and a contrario to develop a complementary project. Here again, the IDLM itself is mentioned (p16), but the analysis is relatively weak to figure out how this current proposal is complementary with (soon) on-going projects. **CR19:** For the site selection, please also take into consideration the GEF/UNDP project entitled "Strengthening the Conservation Role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas". This project aims to revise the delineation of protected areas and restore the protected area system. **CR20:** The IDLM and the GEF/UNDP project also include similar component on mapping, GIS, and decision systems than the one proposed in this request. The IDLM also includes an early warning system. Please explain how this project will avoid duplication with those initiatives.	**CR18:** Addressed. See recommendation above on CR16 when preparing the full proposal. **CR19:** Partly addressed. See recommendation above on CR16 when preparing the full proposal. **CR20:** Not addressed. The full proposal should explain how this project will avoid duplication with the IDLM and the GEF/UNDP on mapping, GIS, and decision systems and with the IDLM on early warning system. See recommendation above on CR16 when preparing the full proposal.

		CR21: Please explain how this project will coordinate or seek synergies with another IFAD LDCF project that aims to lessen the impact of climate change on vulnerable rural groups, as well as on natural resources critical for sustaining agricultural production and increase food security ADAPT: Adapting Agriculture Production in Togo).	**CR21:** Partly addressed. See recommendation above on CR16 when preparing the full proposal.
	8. Does the project / programme have a learning and knowledge management component to capture and feedback lessons?	Yes. However, this needs to be elaborated in the full proposal. Please explore professional approaches and methods to develop awareness campaigns (outputs 1.1.4, 4.1.1). The publication of manuals and regional and national workshops are interesting activities, but we would like to see the strategy behind the activities of dissemination of lessons and awareness.	
	9. Has a consultative process taken place, and has it involved all key stakeholders, and vulnerable groups, including gender considerations?	Yes. In the final project document, please develop and argument the choices in terms of implementation arrangements and the partnerships on the ground. It is essential for concrete results on the ground and for sustainability to involve key stakeholders, knowing that some of them are not very visible (chefferie traditionnelle, CVD, CDQ, AVGAP/UAVGAP, groupements, associations, organisations de producteurs, ONG, syndicats des travailleurs du bois, etc.) and develop an appropriate framework for consultation during the project implementation.	
	10. Is the requested financing justified on the basis of full cost of adaptation reasoning?	Not clear. The baseline activities relevant to this project, in the forestry and agricultural sectors, are not described, which makes it difficult to assess the additionality of the project activities. **CR22:** Please describe the baseline activities relevant to this project, in the forestry, conservation and agricultural sectors, to better assess the	**CR22:** Addressed.

		additionality of the project activities. These include existing practices as well as policies and regulations in the forestry and conservation sectors that are aiming at tackling human-driven deforestation, encroachment, wood trafficking etc. The different projects developed under the PNIASA and the PNIERN might provide some of these baseline activities. **CR23:** Please describe the baseline institutional framework, at the local and national administration, and community levels, for the forestry, conservation and agricultural sectors.	**CR23:** Addressed.
	11. Is the project / program aligned with AF's results framework?	Yes. The project objectives fall under the AF outcome 4 "Increased adaptive capacity within relevant development and natural resource sectors" and outcome 5 "Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress" and their related outputs 4 "*Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability*" and 5 "*Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress*".	
	12. Has the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes been taken into account when designing the project?	Not clear. It is necessary to provide more explanation on the long term strategy for the implementation of such activities. Actually, it is accepted that many of these new activities need longer than a project's lifetime to be sustainable. Therefore these activities should be included in a clear strategy with an analysis of stakeholders, a clear institutional framework, and elements of sustainability once the project will be closed. The role that the government at both the local and	

		national level will play in ensuring the sustainability of the project activities is not clearly translated in the project expected outputs. Also, the enabling environment for access to credit (micro finance or bank loans) to be able to sustain the activities at the end of the project has not been set through this project. **CR24**: Please explain the role that the government at both the local and national level will play in ensuring the sustainability of the project activities. **CR25:** Please clarify if project activities (or baseline activities) will include creating the enabling environment for access to credit (micro finance or bank loans) to be able to sustain the activities at the end of the project.	**CR24:** Addressed. The full proposal should elaborate on the implementation arrangements at the local level and involvement of the communities. **CR25:** Not addressed. The rationale and specific activities enabling the development of a credit system do not appear in the concept document.
Resource Availability	1. Is the requested project / programme funding within the cap of the country?	Yes. The total requested funding is $10 million. However, the complete amounts for the budget of the components and fees should be provided, to the dollar. The character "~" should be avoided. **CR26:** Please provide the complete amounts for the budget of the components.	**CR26:** Partly addressed. The total funding requested is 9,873,000 USD. However, the sum of costs under the Project/Programme Components and Financing table do not add up. Instead, it amounts to 9,923,000 USD.
	2. Is the Implementing Entity Management Fee at or below 8.5 per cent of the total project/programme budget before the fee?	No. The IE management fee is set at 9.9%. **CR27:** Please correct IE fee amount to be in accordance with the Board decision on IE fees.	**CR27:** Addressed. However, see CR26 above.
	3. Are the Project/Programme Execution Costs at or below 9.5 per cent of the	Yes. The requested execution costs represent 4.4% of the total project costs.	

	total project/programme budget (including the fee)?		
Eligibility of NIE/MIE	4. Is the project/programme submitted through an eligible NIE/MIE that has been accredited by the Board?	Yes. BOAD is an accredited Implementing Entity.	
Implementation Arrangement	1. Is there adequate arrangement for project / programme management?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	2. Are there measures for financial and project/programme risk management?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	3. Is a budget on the Implementing Entity Management Fee use included?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	4. Is an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs included?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	5. Is a detailed budget including budget notes included?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	6. Are arrangements for monitoring and evaluation clearly defined, including budgeted M&E plans ?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	
	7. Does the M&E Framework include a break-down of how implementing entity IE fees will be utilized in the supervision of the M&E function?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	

	8. Does the project/programme's results framework align with the AF's results framework? Does it include at least one core outcome indicator from the Fund's results framework and sex-disaggregated data, targets and indicators?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage). *Please note that as of the 14th AFB meeting, fully developed project/programme proposals are required to provide a table indicating alignment of project/programme objectives with the AF results framework. A template will be available on the AF website*.)	
	9. Is a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones included?	n/a (Not required at Project Concept stage).	

Technical Summary	Togo is a least developed country vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, resulting in temperature increase, flooding, drought, sea level rise/coastal erosion and decrease in the number of raining days. The project proposes sustainable forest management and rehabilitation of degraded forest lands as adaptation options against deforestation. It also supports the development of income generating activities in order to help communities living in the target degraded areas to cope with adverse effects of climate change and variability. The specific objectives of the project are to: 1. Strengthen the technical capacity of grassroots stakeholders for the sustainable management of forest lands; 2. Reduce the vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change; 3. Supporting people adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level; 4. Disseminate best practices learned to improve the living conditions of populations. The initial technical review found that although the project strategy was relevant, it is known that the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Togo are largely human-induced (i.e. agriculture, bushfires, and high consumption of wood fuel as well as the anarchic exploitation of timber), except for non-anthropologic wildfire. Therefore, additional information on the baseline activities relevant to this project, in the forestry, conservation and agricultural sectors, to better assess the additionality of the project activities, was requested, including current measures to address the anthropogenic threats to forest degradation in Togo. Other clarification requests were made, related to the lack of information on land tenure in Togo, the types of forests that are targeted, i.e. plantations or natural forests, synergies with other initiatives, or the IE fees.

	A revised document was provided by the proponent, which addressed some of the clarification requests. However, a few points remain to be clarified. The following observations are made: a) The proposal should clarify how activities will be carried out in a harmonized and coordinated way in natural forests under private and/or community ownership, i.e. which preliminary arrangements will be put in place with land owners; b) It is still not clear if exotic species are targeted by the project or not. Although exotic species are mentioned in the document as target species for enrichment, the proponent states that these will not be targeted. Therefore, any mention of exotic species should be removed in the full proposal document, e.g. output 2.2.3. “Enclosure and enrichment of degraded lands by local species resilient (local and exotic species utilities)”; c) The proposal should clearly define which species will be planted in the reforested areas and explain their ecological and economic values. Words such as “exotic plants” and “commercial plantations” are still found in the document; d) The proposal should explain how wildfire-limited management plans developed under outcome 2.1 will help in the management of forests and lands, in aspects going beyond wildfire management. The scope of the proposed management plan should be described; e) Related to the points raised above, the budget under Component 2 seems high and therefore should be revised and the scope of the interventions defined in order to better assess their costs; f) In the same line, the budget allocated to outcome 3.1. seems to be low to achieve the expected results on the ground; g) The proposal should explain the partnerships that will be developed on the ground and expected capacities to be built by local stakeholders; h) The proposal should explain how this project will avoid duplication with the IDLM and the GEF/UNDP on mapping, GIS, and decision systems and with the IDLM on early warning system; i) The proposal should clarify if project activities (or baseline activities) will include creating the enabling environment for access to credit (micro finance or bank loans) to be able to sustain the activities at the end of the project; j) The discrepancies in the total funding requested under the Project/Programme Components and Financing table should be revised; k) The text in French within the document should be translated into English.
Date:	November 19, 2012.

ADAPTATION FUND

DATE OF RECEIPT:
ADAPTATION FUND
PROJECT/PROGRAMME ID:
(For Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat Use Only)

PROJECT/PROGRAMME PROPOSAL

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

PROJECT/PROGRAMME CATEGORY:	**ORDINARY PROJECT**
COUNTRY:	**TOGO**
TITLE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME:	**ENHANCING CLIMATE RESILIENCE OF POOR POPULATIONS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF DEGRADED FOREST LANDS.**
TYPE OF IMPLEMENTING ENTITY:	**REGIONAL**
IMPLEMENTING ENTITY:	**BANQUE OUEST AFRICAINE DE DEVELOPPEMENT (BOAD)**
EXECUTING ENTITY/IES:	**MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES (MERF)**
AMOUNT OF FINANCING REQUESTED:	**9 873 000 USD**

NB: THIS IS A PROJECT CONCEPT NOTE. THE FULL PROJECT WILL BE PREPARED AFTER THE APPROVAL OF THIS PROJECT CONCEPTBY THE ADAPTATION FUND BOARD

PROJECT / PROGRAMME BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT:

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION AND SOCIO ECONOMIC CONTEXT

Located between Benin and Ghana, Togo is a small country in the Gulf of Guinea. The country has an area of 56 600 km² with a population of 6.191 million in 2011 divided into five (05) administrative regions. The population is growing at a 2.7 percent rate annually. Per capita income estimated to US$437 in 2009, is low compared to Sub-Saharan Africa (US$1,082) and Low Income Countries (US$524) averages. Togo is part of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) with a very poor human development index (HDI), ranking 159th out of 182 countries. The country is a member of two regional economic commissions, namely: the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

The socio-economic situation is characterized by a strong dependence of the populations on natural resources (soils, forests, water resources, etc.). Thus, nearly 75% of the population is employed in agriculture, a sector that contributing over 40% to the national GDP. On the other hand, goods and services from forest ecosystems are vital for more than 80% of local populations, and are vitally important for poverty reduction. The last passed years, the forestry sector has annually generated an added value about 16billion CFA francs from generated jobs charcoal, honey, medicinal plants, mushrooms, almond sheaf, etc.. Unfortunately, human pressures and climatic disturbances affecting these natural resources are aggravating the already precarious situation of the poor population.

According to various surveys conducted during the preparatory phase of the National Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion (2012-2016), over 60 percent of the Togolese population lives below the poverty line. The incidence of poverty is very high in rural areas, where three out of four households are poor, as opposed to two out of five in urban areas. The depth and severity of poverty worsened between 2006 and 2011 respectively from 23.6% to 24.4% and 11.6% to 13.1%. This reflects a widening gap between the average expenditure of the poor and the poverty on the one hand and the increase of extreme poverty on the other. Although the Central and Savannah regions have the highest poverty rates (Table 1), the Maritime and Plateaux regions account for almost 40% of the country's poor given their demographic weight. This generalized poverty; sustained by massive population growth and the mismatch between resource consumption and renewal rate are the main constraints to economic success, in a context where development systems and livelihoods are still closely related to environmental services.

Table 1: Incidence of poverty by location (in %)

	Lomé	Maritime	Plateaux	Central	Kara	Savannah	National
Poverty indicators	27,2	53,9	64,7	80,2	68,4	90,8	58,7
Contribution to national poverty	12,1	13,7	25,8	14,1	15,0	19,3	100

Source: DGSCN, 2011Poverty Profile, prepared from the QUIBB

The complex pattern of dependence on natural resources increases the risk, unpredictability and uncertainty about the livelihood of populations, because of the vulnerability of natural resources to climate change known in the country in recent decades. According to the initial national communication of Togo (CNI, 2001), trends in precipitation and temperature, especially over the last 30 years have had a major impact on the socio-economic development, increasing the vulnerability of land and forest ecosystems, agricultural production and livelihoods bases of more than two thirds of the poor population living in rural areas.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND VULNERABILITY OF FOREST ECOSYSTEM AND LAND IN TOGO

In Togo, climate change has become a real phenomenon source of economic and ecological disturbances. According to PANA (2009), changes in climate variables (appendix 1) generally shows a gradual increase in ambient temperature, a decrease in rainfall, a decrease in the number of rainy days and a decrease in the ratio rainfall / potential evapotranspiration (P/FTE), with important consequences for forest ecosystems and lands.

Variability and climate trends

The past forty five years the average thermal data observation shows a progressive increase in ambient temperature of 0.5°C to 1,1°C with an annual temperature increase of 0.015°C to 0.024°C (Figure 1). Thus, during this period, the temperature increased for example 0,5°c with Sokodé in the central area, of 0,9°c with Atakpamé in the area of the plates and with Lome in the maritime area and of 1,1° C with in the area of savannas (Appendix 2). Over the same period, there was a decrease in rainfall and number of rainy days in most parts of the country. From 1961 to 2005, the decrease in rainfall was 113.8 mm in Lome, 80.3 mm and 36.7 mm Sokodé Atakpamé (See Appendix 3), with average annual values of 3.5 mm/year for the Maritime region, 2.75 mm/year for the Plateau Region and 2.22 mm/year for the Savannah Region. The number of rainy days meanwhile, fell by 14.4 days in the Maritime Region, 15.9 days in the Plateau Region and 10.6 days in the Savannah Region. In general terms, the seasons are increasingly characterized by disturbed indicators multifaceted: irregularity, late arrival, poor distribution of rainfall, late early or late rainy compared to normal. In the south, for example, the long rainy season which began in February happen more and more in May. Similarly, the short rains in the Trays and Maritime regions are disappearing. The maximum temperature extremes occur almost every year and places attain 40°C (PANA, 2009). It is resulted from this variability a climate aridity index below 0.75 for the same locality from one year to another. That index is also down, reflecting the trend towards aridification of the climate in Togo (PANA, 2009).

Figure 1 : ***Evolution of the average annual temperature in Togo from 1960 to 2000***

According to data from the Second National Communication on Climate Change, it will be observed: (i) in 2025, a variation of 1% of rainfall from the north to 11 ° N latitude -1.5% 5 ° N in the south of the country, the average annual temperature will change by 0.66 ° C in the south of the country to 0.80 ° C in the far north (ii) In 2050, the temperature variations go from 1.46 ° C to 1.76 Southwest ° C in the North East of Togo, while precipitation will decrease in southern countries (-3%) and increase (+2%) in the North; (iii) the horizon 2075, the temperature variations are very important in both North and South of the country and decreases in rainfall in the South will experience large amplitudes of up to 5% compared to the average from 1971 to 2000 (iv) by 2100, global warming will be felt across the country. The rainfall will decrease by 8% in the South, while the northernmost record an increase from 1% to 5%.

The results of such scenarios have provided the basis for all studies of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change. Also affect the impact they fell for these horizons levels of production of major crops, respectively, 5%, 7% and 10%. Revenue losses for agricultural smallholders resulting scenarios for maize and rice, for example are as follows: corn: 6.16 billion FCFA in 2025, CFAF 23 billion in 2050 and CFAF 87.6 billion in 2100 , rice 1.4 billion FCFA in 2025 to CFAF 9.1 billion in 2050 and CFAF 58.5 billion in 2100.

Figures 2 show images which help to better understand the phenomenon of degradation of forest lands that are no more covered with forests. Figure 2-1. shows the distribution of forest land in Togo. By comparing with the satellite image in Figure 2-2. taken during the third decade of December (beginning of the dry season after the passage of bushfire) and the satellite image in Figure 2-3. taken in 2011 in the same decade where there is a lack and / or decrease pressure of the green cover on the entire territory of Togo after five years.

According to the Togolese Institute for Agronomic Research (ITRA) and the National Meteorology Department (DGMN) who published these images as part of the AMESD network (African Monitoring of Environment for Sustainable Development), some assumptions may be issued to explain this observation include: (i) the further decrease in soil moisture in December, the start of the dry season, which extends the period more, (ii) increased bushfires causing reduction of coverage (See Bulletin environmental monitoring # 0, February 2012). However, with the extension of the dry season from 2 to 4 months, the lands burn a second time and even a third more time, accentuating land degradation and in particular of degraded forest lands exacerbating the phenomenon of wind and water erosion and therefore, the deficit in the groundwater recharge, flooding, silting of rivers, declining agricultural production and fisheries.

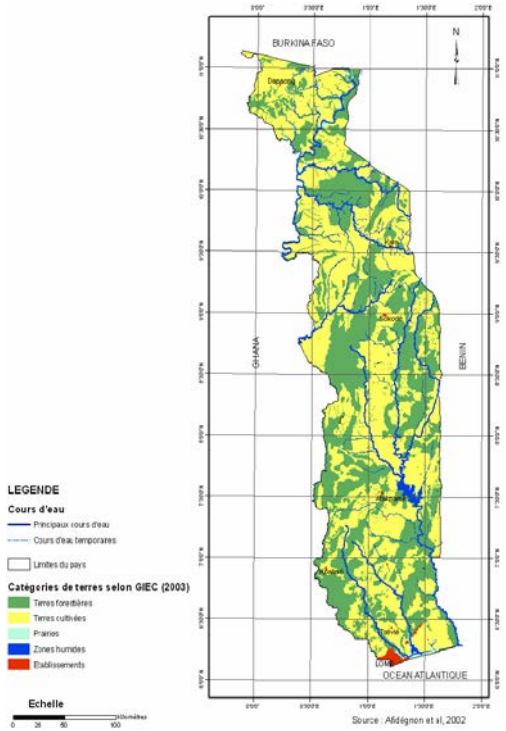

Figure 2-1 : Forest lands - in green- (2d National communication on climate change 2011)

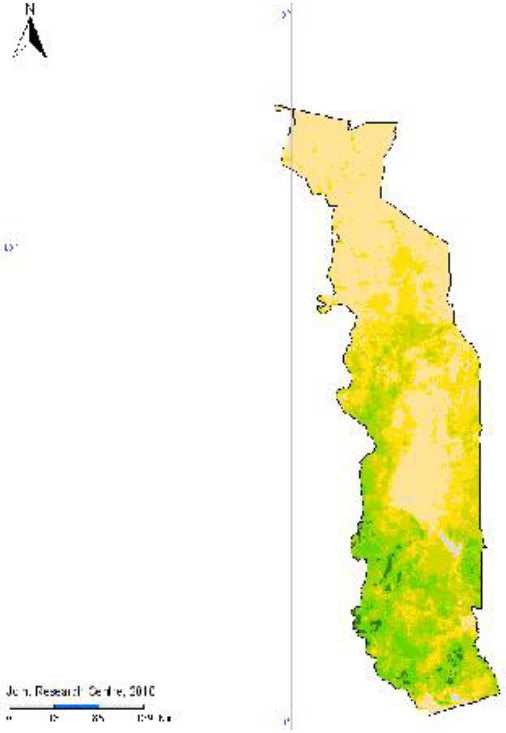

Figure 2-3 : Vegetation cover of Togo by the third decade of December 2007

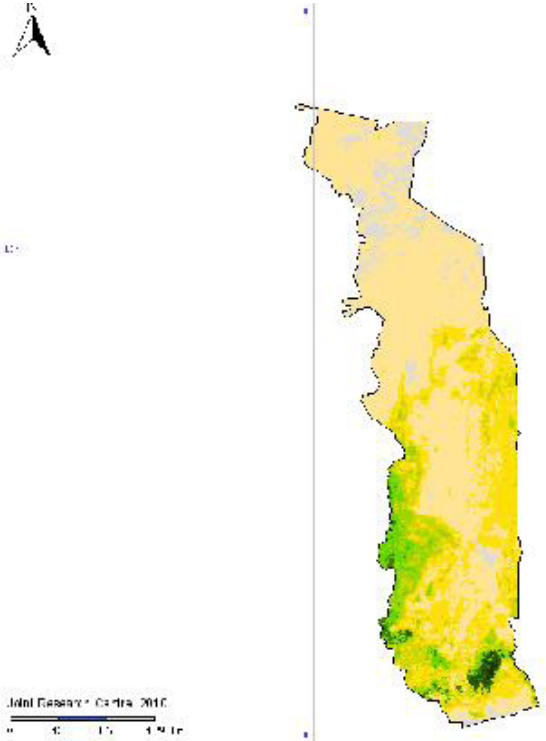

Figure 2-4 : Vegetation cover of Togo by the third decade of December 2011

Adverse effects of climate change on forest ecosystems and lands: Drought and degradation of forest lands

The climatic situation in Togo since decades and the climate forecasts are not conducive for forest ecosystems and lands in the country. The increase in temperature and decrease in rainfall are reflected by a reduction of the duration of wet periods, an increased evapotranspiration and an increase of soil drying. This causes a disturbance of the plant water supply with as result, a decrease in their productivity, an increased flammability and combustibility, and therefore their vulnerability to fire.Thus the frequency, severity and the devastating effects of bushfires have become increasingly recurrent, highlighting land degradation. It is estimated that over 50% of the land of Togo experienced at least one fire every year. This results in the decrease in retention and regulation of the infiltration of rain water. The consequences are soil erosion, floods (see appendix 4), landslides, loss of plant and animal diversity, etc. leading to a lower level of well being. Figures 2 and 3 below show the distribution of forest land and areas degradated inside.

It is worth noting that in fact, traditional practices of fire management utilities recognized by the Forest Code has been used by people in rural areas without causing much harm to ecosystems. Indeed, the use of fire is an ancient practice much used in agriculture and forest management. It allows low cost clearing, ensures regrowth of forage for livestock, get some seed dormancy by mechanical effect or induction of the physiological clock and participates in ecosystem dynamics. In Togo, there is a diversity of actors, including at field level, which are involved in managing wildfires. However climate change leading to a profound change in rainfall patterns resulting in a shorter rainy seasons, it was followed by longer dry seasons amplifying the phenomenon of wildfires which have become difficult to control with the organization in place and the weak available means.

The synthesis of vulnerability studies show that almost all forest landscape of Togo are affected by fluctuations of climate change. The consequences of this are even more serious concern that people who live mainly of natural resources.

In Togo, studies of the National Institute for Soils (INS, 1996) showed that non-degraded areas accounted for only 14.8% of the country in 1996, while areas of low, medium and high degradation accounted for 62, 7%, 20.9% and 1.6% Although there is a lack of updated data, the situation on the ground shows that it has worsened over the years, as the weakening of forest land under the influence of wildfires, added to human pressure on forest resources, has fostered greater soil erosion. This was followed by flooding of lowlands and the destruction of watersheds with huge losses on the economy.

For instance, the recurrent floods in the south derived largely from the degradation of forest lands of the Togo eastern Mountains' slopes in the watersheds of the river Zio in the prefecture of Zio Kloto Kpélé, Akata, Danyi. In addition, these lands have lost their forest cover and subject to high erosion can no longer charge to regulate groundwater streams. The silting of Lake Togo with the consequent reduction of fishery products and impoverishment of people who depend on is another consequence.

The field visits conducted during consultations with stakeholders in the preparation of this project, helped to realize the relationship between wildfires and the advanced state of degradation of forest land still lush throughout the country forty years ago. In forests, the continuous passing of fires lead to loss of ecological functions they are to play. The images below show some examples of advanced degradation of forest land.

Forecasts indicate that climatic disturbances will accentuate wildfires, and seriously harm the biodiversity of few existing natural forests. They may cause regression or disappearance of certain species useful. This will surely have a negative impact on the health of the population of which approximately 10% of urban population and 70% of the rural population use at least part of medicinal plants, the workforce and indirectly on the economy. Furthermore, the degradation of forest ecosystems results in the gradual disappearance of the moderating effect introduced by the vegetation cover on local temperatures.

On balance, global warming, disruption of seasons, prolonged drought, vulnerability of forest ecosystems, land degradation, floods, and their impact on the resources and people etc. have very close links that form a vicious circle in which populations are enclosed as shown in the diagram below (figure 5).

Responses to Climate Change Threats

Government: The Government of Togo is highly committed to mainstreaming climate change into its long-term development strategy with a focus on adaptation. An important part of this effort focuses on supporting rural communities which represents about 57% of the population, to improve their asset base and increase their human and social capital to improve and expand the opportunities to sustain their livelihoods. Adaptive options in the rural development sector include control of

deforestation, improved rangeland management, expansion of protected areas, and sustainable management of forests.
Aware of the environment threats to its economy and population, Togo had acceded to the conventions of the Rio Summit (biodiversity, climate change, and desertification). As a party to these conventions, Togo has established a series of policy tools to fulfill its commitments. This includes but is not limited to: (i) the National strategy for implementing the United Nations Framework Convention on climate change, (ii) the National Action Programme to combact desertification, (iii) the National Action Plan for Adaptation, (iv) the Strategy for the conservation and sustainable use of the biodiversity, and (v) the National Investment Program for the environment and natural resources, etc. This project fits in the priority options 1, 6 and 7 identified by the NAPA, namely: (i) the adaptation of agricultural production systems by the establishment of cultural techniques integrating climate change and improvement of agro-meteorological information; (i) initiation of the AGR for growers and fishermen for the purpose of empowering communities to respond to the adverse effects of climate change; (iii) support for the capture of the surface water by the hilly reservoirs to multiple goals; Therefore, the Government is committed to take action and the present proposal is a crucial step towards promoting a sustainable climate-smart agriculture and natural resources management that addresses competitiveness, sustainability, food security and stability of production and adaptation to climate change at the same time. The implementation of these strategies, plans and programmes will give Togo the opportunity to benefit from the Adaptation Fund and other environment protection resources. In June 2011, the Government submitted its National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources to the multilateral and development agencies. This Program put particular emphasis on the need to take action for the sustainable management of forests and rational use of biomass. Through this project the government of Togo intends to reverse deforestation (estimated at 4.5% per year which is a UEMOA high) bringing the national rate of vegetation cover from 7% to 30% by 2050, as an international standard capable of boosting sustainable development in the country.

NGOs: Many NGOs and associations are involved in the field of environmental protection in Togo. In all communities, these organizations do actions such as reforestation or enclosure of plots of degraded in order to restore ecosystems and revive portions of land for sustainable agriculture.

Communities: In some communities, wildfire causes declining agricultural productivity and pressures on natural resources. The country, communities are adapting to climate change through the fight against wildfires, afforestation, the practice of agroforestry **(see appendix 10),** creating water reservoir, to diversify their income generating activities (gardening, planting fruit plants and trees for fuel wood, beekeeping, snail farming, rearing of small rodents, small shops, etc.). These activities are very interesting although they are small scale due to a lack of funds. They are framed by NGOs and local development associations, like the one shown below

Figure 3: Example of getting communities involved in restoration of degraded forest lands

These images were taken in the locality of Lavié in the Plateau region. The image on the left hand shows the mountainous area having been completely degraded and the image on the right hand shows a plot of such degraded forest lands being restored located just a kilometer away from the first site. This space was also degraded forest like the first. However, thanks to the intervention of community-supported by a local NGO that developed sustainable alternative livelihoods (e.g. beekeeping, fuel wood production etc.).
Similarly, it is hoped that the implementation of this project will lead to the restoration of all selected sites.

Individual actions: They occur mainly by afforestation which is generally intended for timber supply but timber is becoming increasingly scarce. Teak, an exotic species, is most affected by this industry. Another exotic species is eucalyptus which tends to drain soil; this planting was encountered in all regions and all types of soils for economic reasons.

Difficulties and obstacles encountered

For the government, the notorious lack of investment is one of the bottlenecks for the sustainable management of forests and protected areas. Other actors who have undertaken or are considering actions expose the difficulties of a lack in funding: the lack of certain technical skills especially in the area of the establishment of nurseries, the choice of species and the acquisition of seeds. The need for training in several areas is necessary for a successful future action. It is within this context that this project is developed. It addresses situations encountered to support adaptation action sustainable integrated cycle of the issues raised following the diagram below (figure 4).

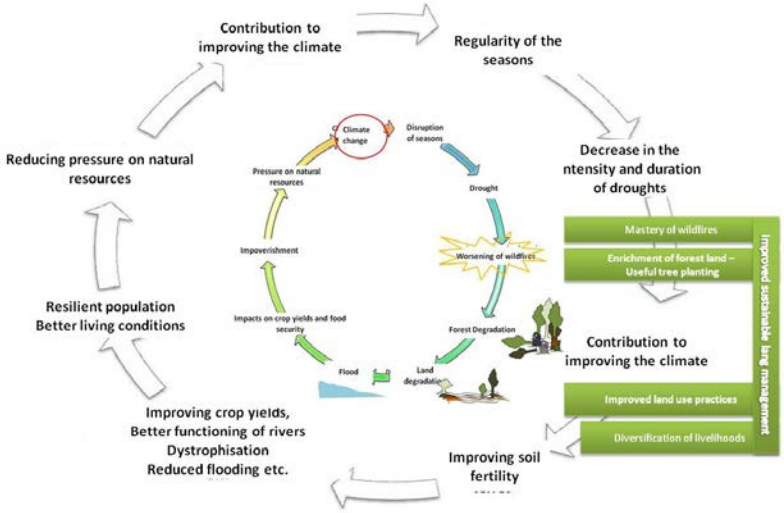

Figure 4: Proposed interventions of the project addressing the core vulnerability of ecosystems and people

PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

The overall goal of the project is to enhancing climate resilience of poor populations through improved sustainable management of forest lands. The specific objectives are:

1. Strengthen the technical capacity of grassroots stakeholders for the sustainable management of forest lands;
2. Reduce the vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change;
3. Supporting people adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level;
4. Disseminate best practices learned to improve the living conditions of populations.

To achieve these objectives, the following components were identified:

• Technical capacity building of stakeholders in sustainable management of forest lands;
• Reducing vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change;
• Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level;
• Dissemination of best practice of the project.

PROJECT / PROGRAMME COMPONENTS AND FINANCING:

PROJECT COMPONENTS	EXPECTED OUTCOMES	EXPECTED CONCRETE OUTPUTS	AMOUNT (US$)
1.Technical capacity building of stakeholders in sustainable management of degraded forest land	1.1. Increased technical capacity of stakeholders in management of degraded forest land, through the development of tools and materials taking account of adaptation issues.	1.1.1 Capacities of central and decentralized services of MERF strengthened to initiate the approach of sustainable and adaptive forest lands with high potential for adaptation. 1.1.2 Data and GIS references and indicators on land use produced to allow projects to begin adaptation of populations to climate change. 1.1.3 Tools and decision support products for practical use of the approach to sustainable management of forest lands with high potential for adaptation of populations at each site. 1.1.4 Awareness campaigns targeted at beneficiary populations for sustainable use of degraded forest areas.	0.50m
2. Reducing the vulnerability of degraded lands to the adverse effects of climate change	2.1. Control of forest fires.	2.1.1 Selection of sites and forest degradation vulnerable to wildfires. 2.1.2 Development of a plan of prevention and management of wildfires. 2.1.3 Establishment of local anti-fire brigades. 2.1.4 Support for anti-fire brigades to the fight against wildfires. 2.1.5 Planting of cutting fire lanes on degraded lands 2.1.6 Operations to produce fire-breaks in control areas"	3.64m
	2.2. Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forest land	2.2.1 Promotion of techniques and practices of sustainable land management with strong potential adaptation (Protection and Restoration of Soils (stony embankments, practical half-moon, planted fallow, crop rotation, mulch and crop residues, agro-forestry, etc. .) protection of fragile sites (banks of rivers, mountainsides, etc..) in the sites identified 2.2.2 Support to nursery (young women) for the development of local forest seeds. 2.2.3. Enclosure and enrichment of degraded lands by local species resilient (local and exotic species utilities).	1.380m

3. Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level	3.1. Reforestation around farming plots of degraded lands with commercial species (fruit, toothpicks, etc...) And species for fuel wood and timber service	3.1.1 Planting contracts with a plan for gradual and controlled exploitation between people, NGOs and forestry administration. 3.1.2. Establishment of forest plantations on farming plots. 3.1.3. Maintenance and Operation gradual controlled planted forest.	0.20m
	3.2 Development and diversification of income generating activities for rural people living around the project sites	3.2.1 Development of dams for drinking water (man) of soil and irrigation (drip development) to extend cultivatable season. 3.2.2 Development of ponds for drinking water (human or livestock), market gardening, fish farming, etc.. 3.2.3 Development of sustainable alternative livelihoods such as beekeeping, mushroom production, of snail farming, grasscutter, etc.	2.650 m
4. Dissemination of good practice project	4.1. Awareness of the benefits of the approach to sustainable management of degraded forest land in the context of other relevant sectors such as sustainable agriculture	4.1.1 Increased awareness of management authorities and local and national private sector involved in forestry benefits of resilient forests. 4.1.2 Approach to sustainable management of forest lands with high potential for adaptation integrated into other development sectors (agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, beekeeping, fish farming, water, sanitation, etc.)..	0.38m
Sub Total			8.7m
Project Execution cost (5%)			0.4m
Total Project Cost			9.1m
Project/programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity (if applicable) (8.5%)			0.773m
Amount of Financing Requested			9.873m

Intervention zones and target beneficiary communities

The project will work in all five regions of Togo. Specific intervention zones are selected on the basis of NAPA priorities (priorities 1 and 2), and to maximize synergies with the core projects such as:

Region	Department
Savanes	Tone, Kpendjari, Tandjouare
Kara	Dankpen, Doufelgou, Binah, Kozah
Centrale	Tchamba, Blitta
Plataeaux	Wawa, Amou, Danyi, Kpélé, Kloto, Agou
Maritime	Yoto, Vo, Lacs

The project will be implemented as a pilot in five economic regions (Maritime, Plateau, Central, Kara and Savannah) on sites selected according to pre-defined criteria.

Au total, le Projet devrait toucher directement quelque 10,000 petits producteurs et productrices pauvres et les plus vulnérables au changement climatique en tenant compte des leurs régions de résidence et des projections climatiques disponibles. Le nombre total de bénéficiaires indirects sera estimé lors de la préparation du full project. Le projet utilisera une approche participative avec les communautés de base en perspective d'assure la durabilité des résultats.

Les autres parties prenantes clés du projet comprennent: (i) le Ministère de l'environnement et des Ressources Forestières (MERF) et le Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Pêches (MAEP) avec leurs structures déconcentrées ; (ii) le Ministère chargé du développement à la base, de la jeunesse, de l'artisanat et de l'emploi des jeunes pour ses appuis au développement des activités à la base ; et (iii) le Ministère de l'Eau, de l'Assainissement et de l'Hydraulique Villageoise (MEAHV) pour sa fonction de tutelle de la gestion des ressources en eau. Les associations privées et ONG seront identifiées pour participer à la mise en œuvre du projet. Cles ONG qui ont

renforcé leurs expériences dans le cadre des projets poursuivant des objectifs similaires notamment le Programme national d'actions décentralisées de gestion de l'environnement (PNADE) financé par l'Union Européenne, le Programme de développement communautaire (PDC) dans sa composante Haute intensité de main d'œuvre (HIMO) financé par la Banque mondiale seront privilégiées dans leur rôle de prestataires de services dans le renforcement des capacités, de formation et d'encadrement des populations bénéficiaires.

The proposed strategy is the adaptive and participative management approach based on the sound knowledge accompanied by pilots at the local level likely to generate a cost-utility positive ratio, with additionality to environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects. It will make it possible to develop a sense of responsibility in the beneficiaries to reinforce their capacities to self-manage their context and to perpetuate all the development actions which will be undertaken there (see appendix 5 and 6).

PROJECTED CALENDAR:

Indicate the dates of the following milestones for the proposed project/programme

MILESTONES	EXPECTED DATES
Start of Project/Programme Implementation	June 2013
Mid-term Review (if planned)	June 2015
Project/Programme Closing	January 2018
Terminal Evaluation	June 2018

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

A. Describe the project / programme components, particularly focusing on the concrete adaptation activities of the project, and how these activities contribute to climate resilience. For the case of a programme, show how the combination of individual projects will contribute to the overall increase in resilience.

The previous section on the context shows that almost all forest lands in Togo suffer adverse effects of climate change and variability. The consequences of this are even more of a serious concern to people who live mainly of natural resources. Climate change exacerbates a host of other problems such as lost productivity of agricultural land, pressure on natural forest ecosystems and protected areas ... Indeed; multiplication of wildfires resulting from long and severe droughts affecting forest lands has contributed to the accelerated degradation of the latter. This has led to soil erosion, flooding the lowlands, and the destruction of watersheds with significant impact upon the economy. So it's basically the livelihoods of forest dependent communities, national development and economic activities related to forests that are endangered by the vulnerability of forest lands and ecosystems to climate impacts. Adaptation of ecological (ecosystem itself) and social (people and their livelihoods depend on forest resources) of this interdependent system is therefore required.

In this context, the contribution of this project to adapt the Togolese people to the effects of climate change is thus to restore degraded forest land to enable them to fulfill their main functions (ecological, economic and social) and diversify their livelihoods. This will be done firstly through the practices of sustainable land management (SLM) recognized high potential of adaptation: these actions to control vegetation fires, the exclosure, enrichment, and the adoption of improved cultural practices (mulch and crop residues, planted fallows, agroforestry ...) and also through the promotion of income generating activities to reduce the pressure of the poor on forest lands. Indeed, SLM practices are intended to provide a range of public benefits, including the rehabilitation of degraded landscapes productive, protecting watershed functions, preventing the depletion and degradation of forests, replacement systematically felled trees and conservation of biodiversity in production landscapes. In this project, the proposed approach is a forest land management that will build lasting resilience to climate change of forest land and ecosystem services that can be used for the present and for future generations. This approach is therefore focused on the adaptive potential of forests to ensure a stable supply of services that can be supported by the population.

The proposed approach is fundamentally adaptation approach. Whilst it can be concurred there are mitigation benefits, the paramount focus is not on carbon sequestration but on service resilience in light of climate change. As

stated in the Fourth Assessment Report of IPCC (Chapter 9 - Forestry) "There are significant opportunities for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, while improving the conservation of biodiversity, and achieving other functions of the environment and the socio-economic benefits". However, the approach presented here does not optimize mitigation, or timber production (plantations sense), but improves the delivery of forests services sustainably for the benefit of the poor. It is true, as stated by Brodhead et al, that "adapting forest management to meet the challenges of climate change is poorly understood, partly because of the complexity of the forest and forest ecosystems ...". This project aims to strengthen both the resilience of ecosystems and adaptation to poor in Togo. It thus offers advantages ecological and socio-economic benefits for the poor of the country.

The project itself is divided into four components. The first component is designed to increase the technical capacity and knowledge base for the project. Components 2 and 3 are based on the implementation of the approach proposed by the project, including the sustainable management of degraded forest land targets and diversification of livelihoods of the poor areas identified. Component 2 focuses on ecosystems themselves through the various actions of sustainable land management (SLM) such as control of wildfires, the deferred grazing, farming practices promoting adaptive ... Component 3 gives special attention to the resilience of the poor to climate change on the target sites and includes support for the local population to diversify sources of income through the promotion of income generating activities (market gardening, production fuel wood and service, toothpick production, fish farming and beekeeping, mushroom production, etc..). The essential factors of production in rural areas such as land and water are being restored by the project. The gender issue is also taken into account with the mobilization of women and girls in targeted localities. Component 4 of the project will draw lessons from the implementation of the project and disseminate best practices to mainstream climate resilience into the daily lives of people in the country, and also in various policies and national strategies.

COMPONENT 1 Technical capacity building of stakeholders for the sustainable management of degraded forest land

The expected effect of this component is: increased technical capacity of stakeholders in management of degraded forest land, through the development of tools and materials taking account of adaptation issues.

Results	Description
1.1.1 Capacities of central and decentralized services of MERF and ODEF strengthened to initiate the approach of sustainable and adaptive forest lands with high potential for adaptation	A review of management practices on existing land in Togo that increase climate resilience will be done. It will take into account the species potentially resilient to climate change, indigenous and exotic species. The results of this examination will be the subject of extensive consultations in five administrative regions through workshops with staff at the technical and administrative (government, communities and private landowners). Best practices will be discussed and considered. In application of framework law of environment and Forestry law, A manual will be produced on sustainable management practices of land to build climate resilience: it will constitute the substantive focus for the implementation of sustainable management of forest lands in the project. The manual will provide the basis for capacity building through workshops at national level and in each of the five administrative regions. At the end of the project, a final version with case studies and experiences will be produced and distributed.
1.1.2 Data and SIG references and indicators on the use of land available to enable projects to initiate adaptation of populations to climate change.	Data base and information will be produced on each target sites. This will provide details of existing local practices and the type of land use. Currently, the use of geographic information systems (GIS) is negligible. However, it could be used to geo reference sites and use them to produce data on maps drawn on paper. In addition, data will be collected at each site based on the adaptation indicators proposed in the documents supporting the Adaptation Fund: they form the basis of the existing situation before subsequent procedures. Adaptation indicators will be defined as part of the presentation of the full proposal.
1.1. 3 Tools and decision support products for practical use of the approach to sustainable management of forest lands with high potential for adaptation of populations at each site.	Based on the Manual's approach of sustainable land management, a practical tool for decision support in the form of decision trees, will be developed to support decision making in the field. Each decision tree is used to make decisions based on plots of each of the target sites. With the variability of the problems identified in the field, it is necessary that decision-making and compromise are rational and objective as possible. The advantage of this tool is that (i) the problem trees are frames that will be used by managers in the field, (ii) provide a system that could be perpetuated until the end of the project, (iii) it provides a practical approach that facilitates a broad post-implementation project of the resilience of forest land to climate change

1.1.4 Awareness campaigns beneficiary populations for sustainable use of degraded forest areas of the country.	Awareness campaigns in the form of consulting, training and monitoring will be conducted with villagers of Delegates and / or responsible committees or Village Associations in all areas related to the project. The various training we can deliver to the actors involved in the projects are : - Climate change, what action to further adaptation of the rural poor; - Roles and responsibilities of various officials CLDD, CVD, AVGAP, UAVGAP, and / or environmental protection; - The techniques of prevention and fight against bush fires; - The techniques of fencing of forests; - Techniques for enrichment of forests; - Techniques for soil and water conservation, composting, construction of improved stoves, integrated management of soil fertility; - Techniques for creating a nursery; - Reforestation techniques and, - Techniques for perimeter protection reforested and / or enriched forests; - Agroforestry techniques; - Production and marketing of fruit; - Etc. For a gradual transfer of responsibilities to communities at the base, it may be initiated networking of trainers villagers in each project area and for each activity component. It is also here that players will be equipped with materials and working tools.

COMPONENT 2: Reducing vulnerability of degraded lands to the adverse effects of climate change

The expected effect of components two are: strengthening the resilience of ecosystems through fire management, restoration and implementation of sustainable management practices of land targeted.

Results	Description
2.1 Control of forest fires.	
2.1.1 Selection of sites and forest degradation vulnerable to wildfires.	Many forest lands in Togo have been adversely affected by climate change, including increased wildfire as demonstrated above. Based on the selection criteria, prioritization of sites will be made according to their level of degradation. The selection also takes into account a fairness test and regional poverty index.
2.1.2 Development of a plan of prevention and management of wildfires.	Wildfires cause rapid destruction of forest ecosystems. This emphasizes the vulnerability of these ecosystems, reducing the benefits to rural communities by opening the way for desertification areas of savannah. This activity aims to provide sustainable reforestation efforts and restoration of fencing and allow rural communities to ensure better protection of young plantations to ensure income generation initiatives by forestry plantation. The country will experience a significant adaptation response if the thousands of hectares of forests that burn each year are protected against fires which are being exacerbated by climate change. To achieve this end, it is important to develop a plan for prevention and management of wildfires. This plan will be developed for each site selected for the project with the participation of local people. It will present the main lines of action of fire brigades and the methods and procedures for intervention on the ground to avoid the burning of forests. Terms of prevention and management of wildfires will be estab;ished through local consultation at all stakeholders before its validation and implementation.
2.1.3 Introduction, organization and revitalization of local anti-fire brigades	At each site, a local fire committee will be implemented or will be strengthened if it already exists. Under the plan of prevention and management of bushfires, the fire brigade be part of the operational strategy. The coverage of reponse will consist of local resident's sites. For action to be effective, members of the brigade will be paid based on the success rate in each season. Their renewal within the brigade for the next year will also depend on the results obtained during the previous year. The management of recurrent control post-project will be conducted by the forest administration for planting on public and community revenue streams generated by the forest. These revenues will also be a source of encouragement to people, given the perception of socio-economic functions of forests. In addition to physical protection, sensitization should be organized every year at the location of residents to get them to change their behavior. Awareness of groups and individual must be high and each individual must commit not to burn the forest as a result of negligence (cigarette butts,

	for example).
2.1.4 Support for anti-fire brigades to the fight against wildfires.	The fire brigades will receive the necessary support in logistics, financial and human resources to ensure their functions effectively. Will be conducted each year at the opening of firewalls. The proposed approach will also help establish shelterbelts in useful plants, exotic fruit or difficult to cross by wildfires which constitute firewalls and natural areas deferred grazing.
2.1.5 Planting strips cut around the fire damaged sites selected	Plantation species for cut strips will reduce the risk of wildfire through adequate protection against fire plots. They are mostly comprised of fruit.
2.1.6 Controlled exploitation of spaces cuts fires	With the development and implementation of the management plan of land rehabilitated, it would be important to strengthen monitoring to obtain a satisfactory result in terms of controlling the exploitation of forest resources. Also will there be set up mixed teams Government-NGO-Communities to track the implementation of the management plan. Monitoring the implementation of the management plan will include an assessment of achievements and weaknesses in order to continue raising awareness of stakeholders. It should be done every month to allow the correction of any deviations; flexibility of approach is necessity to permit local specificity.
2.2. Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forest land	
2.2.1 Promotion of techniques and practices of sustainable land management with strong potential adaptation	The particularity of this project developed by Togo is that it solves two problems: it reinforces people's resilience to climate change while maintaining forest ecosystems at a standard enabling them to extend their ecological and socioeconomic services. To do so, SLM practices associated with high potential for adaptation and elaborated in the developed manual will be promoted among the target communities. These practices are expected to include defense and land restoration and protection of fragile sites (banks of rivers, mountainsides). An implementation plan will be established for each site and identify the types of food selected (exclosure, enrichment planting of fast growing species, planting of fruit ...) and the operating methods of planting (quantity or areas to be exploited every year to renew or areas to be reforested each year, harvesting fruit arrangements ...). This plan shall be the guideline of each selected site and will follow up monitoring of field activities. Note that in the spirit of the project, there is provided an operating plantation and a gradual renewal and / or an equivalent annual reforestation in order to have a critical mass coverage.
2.2.2 Support for the nursery gardeners (young people and women) for the development of local forest seeds.	Forest species that have a capacity for resilience to climate change are most often high local species. It is therefore necessary to promote these species to enrich the forests to increase their resilience to climate change. The project will support women's groups and young people from target for the production of seedlings of forest species corresponding resilient to climatic conditions of the country.
2.2.3. Exclosure and enrichment of degraded lands by local species resilient (local and exotic species utilities).	The management plan developed will specify sites to grazing regimes. There will be plots within each site, protected by fences of firebreaks consisting of plantations and firewall. Deferred grazing lands will not experience the ravages of fire, or anthropogenic effects. With the absence of fires, it is also expected that there will be a major regeneration of the seed bank, which was largely destroyed by forest fires.

Regarding to the bands firebreaks, harvesting fruits are an additional source of food or revenue. Coverage will always be preserved, and people will draw their income from the exploitation of fruit

COMPONENT 3: Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level

The expected impacts are: reforestation around the plots identified cultural sites heavily degraded forest for fuel wood and timber and the diversification of income generating activities for rural people living around the project sites.

Results	Description
3.1. Reforestation around the plots identified cultural sites heavily degraded forest for fuel wood and timber service	
3.1.1. Planting contracts accompanied by a plan of gradual and controlled operating between	Playing a dual role, plantation incorporate of forest cover and increase the domestic supply of fuel wood and timber, but their use will be regulated. An individual quota per site will be granted annually. One equivalent of the annual area will be replanted or exploited renewed annually in order to have standard coverage. The contracts will clearly define the allocation of forest revenues between the state, communities and NGOs.

the beneficiaries, support NGOs and the forest.	
3.1.3. Establishment of forest plantations on farming plots for fuel wood and timber service.	A variety of species will be available to target sites to allow harvesting of energy wood and timber service. Coordinating the project, with support from the forestry administration, will ensure the success of various actions on target sites
3.1.4. Maintenance and Operation gradual controlled areas planted.	To obtain a high recovery rate of forest areas and more resilience to climate change, maintenance of seedlings planted is very important. Particular attention will be paid to maintenance for normal growt,h safe from fires. The village development committees and the various committees set up by the project will be involved to ensure adequate area is maintained and restored.
3.2 Development and diversification of income generating activities for rural people living around the project sites.	
3.2.1 Development of dams for drinking water (man) and irrigation of soils for crop season against.	Water is a factor of production necessary for any activity. Without it, no activity can be executed. This is why it is very important to make available to the poor of the points needed to retain water in the proposed activities. All activities listed require locations of water points (dams, ponds) The project will identify sites and to build dams
3.2.2 Development of ponds for drinking water (human or livestock), market gardening, fish farming, etc.	One of the problems that the poor villages of Togo's face are that of water. The coverage rate of household drinking water estimated on the basis of all works carried out and data population is 53.1% in 2005, against 34.3% in 1990. Aside from the drinking water problems, agriculture and livestock, the main activities of rural Togolese remain highly dependent on rainfall, which becomes very unstable with climate change. Rural populations suffer declining yields from their crops from year to year and their cattle decrease with drought, with no alternative. In the dry season, the problems of water supply are increasing. This destroys the efforts to promote revenue-generating activity (e.g. seasonal crops, market gardening, and livestock). The construction of these structures is therefore a response to the problem of water supply for livestock feed and for the promotion of market gardening. What will the fight against poverty and thus reduce pressure on forest resources. To effectively meet the challenges of the sector and contribute to poverty reduction, it is urgent therefore to equip the rural water reservoirs to enable them to meet their deficits in this area. Those selected will allow people to bring in their ways other production cycles that are cropping season constrained. The problems of water supply to feed the cattle would also be resolved. The project will identify sites and to build dams.
3.2.3 Development of beekeeping, mushroom production, of snail farming, grasscutter, etc. by local populations of selected forest.	Restored forest areas will also serve area par excellence of honey production. Good practices will be learned beekeeping and honey domestic supply will increase. Farmers (individuals or groups) who wish will be installed around the dams to practice vegetable cultivation during relevant seasons. This will occupy the peasants by giving them work during the long dry seasons experienced by the country currently. The mushroom is known in Togo by its therapeutic properties. It is also appreciated for consumption. The restored forests will produce mushroom for consumption. The dams will raise fish to increase the supply of local or national freshwater products. This practice will increase the duration of work among the peasants. The products of market gardening and fish farming will be commercialized and farmers will see their income level increased. These alternative activities will lead farmers to reduce destructive pressures on natural resources and build resilience for climate change.

COMPONENT 4: Lessons learned and disseminate good practice project

The intended effect of the component 4 is the awareness of the benefits of sustainable management approaches of degraded forest land in the context of other relevant sectors such as sustainable agriculture.

Results	Description
4.1 Increased awareness among management authorities and local and national private sector involved in forestry benefits of resilient forests.	Different approaches to SLM appropriate to each locality will be distributed nationally and in the five economic regions of Togo. The main means of broadcasting will be a manual, including case studies and decision support tool to support climate resilience of forest land. The MERF and ODEF that have a national presence will be the main targets. Furthermore, the benefits for private landowners to diversify plantations (in the first place he does not primarily monoculture forestry, for example) in terms of diversification of revenue sources and streams, is to live in a more resilient to climate change. These sensitizations will be through national and regional workshops. Lessons learned approaches TDM and revenue diversification will be more resilient shared during the workshops.
4.2 Approach to sustainable management of forest lands with high potential for adaptation integrated into other development sectors	The GDT approach will be integrated with other sectors, more priority in which it is important to take into account in agricultural practices techniques resilience to climate change. These techniques should also incorporate a wider range of natural products grown or imported by adopting the culture of association and countryside activities and forestry. However, this approach transcends all ideas and attempts at ecosystem management experienced until then and is an instrument that combines all the approaches of rural poor and vulnerable, who adhere to and ownership. The majority of the Togolese population lives in rural areas and is poor. Activities that generate income for their survival are essentially based on the degradation of the forest. Therefore this approach appears as a TDM tool pro-poor to illuminate the dark future of the people and create a network of production of goods and services based on sustainable management of forest ecosystems. This approach which builds people and a forest ecosystem more resilient to climate change must include policies, strategies, programs and action plans at the central and local Government to ensure that the potential is better preserved. The ultimate goal is to bring rural communities to adopt for themselves the vast majority of actions to fight against wildfires, restore land and degraded forests, availability of fertile land and water on medium and long term, etc..

B. Describe how the project / programme provides economic, social and environmental benefits, with particular reference to the most vulnerable communities, and groups within communities, including gender considerations.

In general terms, the targets of the project are the poor and vulnerable communities living in forest areas and degraded forest ecosystems. This target population represents over two thirds of the population of Togo. The benefits of this project are economic, social and environmental.

Economic advantage: in terms of economic benefit, the project will restore the factors of production in rural areas, resulting in the increased production and agricultural productivity. The income level of poor residents in the project area will increase, which will decrease the index of poverty in these areas, and therefore on national aggregates. The increase in working hours (income generation), diversification of revenue streams (gardening, harvesting timber and non-timber, fish ...) will have positive consequences on the lives of people in localities.

Social benefits: the social, the implementation of the project will reduce social disparities in access to productive land that is in villages. Indeed, it is demonstrated in Togo that few people have access to land in rural areas. Offering diversified activities allow those who do not have access or have limited access to land to embrace other activities in addition to cultural activities. Labour supply in the project areas will reduce deviations juveniles (flights, delinquency ...). The income level has increased for people, especially for women and girls; access to care will be improved, thereby reducing disease prevalence. Awareness sessions with populations sharing experiences and best practices will provide an awakening of the individual and collective consciousness-oriented environmental protection. This will generate awareness rising among the population of the spontaneous ability of citizen control of public and collective action. The project will ensure rural populations will be awakened on a number of practices (do not throw cigarette remains in the forest, do not set fire to forests, not cutting trees for example fraudulently.

Environmental benefits: the implementation of this project will allow the restoration of forest ecosystems and increasing climate resilience. These forests are increasingly able to maintain or enhance ecosystem services in an uncertain future. In addition to the health of the forest ecosystem, the benefits of this project at some or several of its target sites include (i) reduction of land degradation, (ii) the reduction of flooding due to silting of course water, (iii) the maintenance of the beds of rivers, improving the quality of river water / sediment load reduction, (iv) restoring the integrity of natural ecosystems such as increased or maintaining the structure and nutrients (v) increased soil

biodiversity, groundwater recharge, reduced temperature, improving soil fertility. The following table shows the environmental impacts.

Project impacts on the environment:

impacts	forestry Components	AGR component
positive impacts	- Improvement of soil fertility; - Increased agricultural production increase of national forest cover; - Increase in term supply of wood energy; - Increase in term supply of timber; - Reduced risk of silting of rivers; - Reduced risk of flooding due to overflowing beds of rivers	Reducing pressure on natural resources will be strengthened by including AGR, creating income-generating activities, the increase of rural household incomes, creating gathering activities, etc..
Negative Impacts	No negative impact identified	No negative impact identified

C. Describe or provide an analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the proposed project / programme.

Cost-effectiveness analysis

Profitability of the project stems from the option. Indeed, the chosen option takes into account the ability of each project site to manage self at the end of the project.

- The project combined on the same site natural forests and plantations. Plantations of fruit trees and other utilities are installed in corridors cut to allow lights to save maintenance. Instead of maintaining corridors empty cup lights on the one hand, and fruit plantations on the other hand, the two were combined on the same site. What makes the project a maintenance economy of 2700 hectares, representing a saving of U.S. $ 1,053,178.

Different project options
The following prerequisite options were considered:
Alternative 1: only the option of natural forests is developed

Advantages: conservation of biodiversity, sustaining ecological functions of the forest, preservation of the natural habitat;

Disadvantages: local people do not perceive the economic value of the forest and therefore will not invest in its protection
Alternative 2: natural forests and commercial plantations are spread over different sites.
Advantages: no risk of invasion by new forest species. Keep intact natural forest ecological functions

Disadvantages: not find local interests to protect natural forests.

The maintenance of plantations and corridors cut lights are more expensive.

This business case has averted this alternative

Alternative 3 (the preferred option): natural forests are limited by fruit plantations in the corridors cut fires:

Advantages: maintenance costs and reduced protection, value added by the use of corridors cut lights. Increase in income-generating activities related to vegetation created around natural forests

Disadvantages: risk of disruption of natural ecosystems

Increasing the resilience of local communities to the impacts of climate change in the five economic regions of Togo has been identified in the National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA) as a priority for urgent and immediate adaptation, with the greatest immediate benefit in achieving MDG 1 on food security and poverty reduction, and in MDG 7 on environmental sustainability. Without such targeted efforts proposed by the program in the most vulnerable

areas identified in all regions of the country, Togo's ability to achieve the MDGs by 2015 will be greatly affected. The interventions proposed under this project to finance adaptation are guided by their effectiveness in implementing the NAPA. The project focuses on language and the development of adaptive capacity and strengthening the resilience of livelihoods of people and forests through practices and concepts of locally adapted "forestability" measures of adaptation based initiatives and engineering more efficient and flexible capable of supporting more adequately the impacts of future climate change, even with the worst scenarios pessimistic. The project will focus on integrating climate risk planning into planning for sustainable management of forest resources and arable land at all levels, which is not currently the case, even for reserves and forest administrative load capacity where attempts sustainable management were conducted, for example forest Eto Lili Amakpapé or reserve Abdoulaye. These measures will reduce the exposure of natural forest land to climate risks, they will avoid the additional costs resulting from the use of degraded land and will strengthen the resilience of the poor by planning and restoration of degraded land use practices such as planting firewalls, operating rotary agricultural parcels, the development of dams for the season against crops, testing facilities drip which will be installed around the green bands, etc..

A number of alternatives were evaluated during the project design to identify the most cost-effective options. For example, a number of different options to facilitate the exploitation of forest land, the permanent vegetation cover, improved soil fertility, availability of water on project sites in order to diversify supply of rural production and improve productivity for the cost-effectiveness and sustainability, before the actual components of the program have been identified and developed. The integration of climate change in terms of forest management is considered an action of a high profitability that provide sustainable measures to improve natural resource management in Togo, to fill the growing demand for these natural resources in an environment of changing climate. This prevents you invest huge funds to address issues related to people's resilience to climate change. It will also make adjustments by ensuring that information regarding the climate and the possible scenarios for the planning of national vegetation cover becomes more reliable in the future. Generating climate projections under different scenarios of consumption of forest resources in each region, it is possible to regulate and plan the multi-use and all stakeholders in the use of forest and land without compromising their resilience to climate change.

Mobilization and support of local communities and their various committees, groups and associations (CVD, CCD, AVGAP, UAVGAP,) is a cost effective way to coordinate their activities in achieving management climate resilient forest resources in Togo. Experiences from other places have shown that the extent and sustainability of long-term benefits of projects are directly related to community ownership directly beneficiaries of such projects. For this reason it should encourage more such communities through efforts to mobilize and strengthen these community groups.

The project approach is consistent with the increased resilience, as the best cost-benefit approach of mitigation and adaptation in the demonstration sites, creating synergies in the implementation of the Action Plan national Adaptation to climate change. The program's approach also has significant potential for scaling and replication across Togo. At the end of the project, it will be possible to estimate the proportion of the population and the value of critical infrastructure and other economic assets as a result of adaptation measures implemented through the project and make comparisons with the costs and benefits of alternative adaptation measures that have been implemented elsewhere in the country. The method of creating dams and drip irrigation methods,the application of which is easily manageable by people at the end of the project. They offer flexibility on the types of practices and traditional culture performed before and does not generate energy. They do not require high technology complex to understand or difficult to manage and therefore remain affordable for communities, and the maintenance cost is cheaper.

The continuing adaptation strategy developed by the project at the end depends on the extent and depth of commitment of all stakeholders in the project, the capacity of institutions and local community to be developed, and integration of adaptation in developing appropriate policies, strategies and action plans for sustainable management of natural resources.

The program was designed in close consultation with key stakeholders. In addition, the Government of Togo and other key stakeholders have expressed their full support because it focuses on priorities for urgent and immediate adaptation identified in the national plan for climate change adaptation developed in 2009. Forest lands and forests are the most vulnerable elements in Togo since the majority of livelihoods of rural populations are dependent on them. The project is strongly rooted in several major national policies and programs (as described in Section F) and the results will be institutionalized in the following ways: adaptation measures developed will be integrated into the national environmental policy, forest policy and planning tools that will guide the implementation of projects.

Capacity development planners of public administration at all levels will provide a central point for all activities. Training to climate change will be provided with a special focus on coping skills of rural communities at the base and the activities of forest ecosystem restoration. These will be designed with in mind that they are reproducible and that the gains are maintained after project completion as a key resource for rural workers still living near the project, NGOs, and associations of rural and responsible forest resource sector.

The project will demonstrate how investments in livelihoods resilient to climate change can be profitable, which promotes the extension of similar activities beyond the project sites. With the increased awareness of market opportunities associated with adapting to climate change, the project will try to promote new investment in adaptation.

Sharing methodologies, results and lessons learned will be compiled and distributed to other sites and regions throughout the project and through a range of communication media. Campaigns and public awareness in the field will be organized.

The program will focus on profitability results. In particular, the proposed approach will include a planning logic step by step in the sequence of activities, identification and evaluation of adaptation options before they are implemented. The cost-effectiveness will be essential in the evaluation process.

The project was developed to complement and build on other newly completed projects and ongoing programs, such as community development project-intensive workforce. In this way, the program will use the current understanding, lessons learned and information and human capacity.

The cost-effectiveness was a key factor in the development of the proposed project, in terms of overall program objectives and detailed design. Fundamental decisions taken in respect of cost-effectiveness are discussed below:

Focus Area for the project: The program is strongly rooted in several major national policies and programs (as described in Section F), and is specifically attuned to the priorities of the NAPA. Indeed, the MERF has set its priorities in climate change through the NAPA whose operationalization is reflected well by developing a project for the Adaptation Fund. As such, the project aims to contribute to a "global view" of adaptation in Togo, and is fully integrated and coordinated by the Togolese Government in national planning for adaptation.

The focus is on integrated planning, considering alternative options proposed in other planning documents. While other alternatives commit more resources to the implementation of community-level interventions, these interventions have not been anchored in strategic planning and are less likely to represent a coherent and coordinated response to climate change impacts on forest resources. The Components 1 and 4 provide an answer to the whole community in terms of capacity building; they constitute measures that the Government of Togo will be implementing using the resources of the Adaptation Fund. Similarly, the components 2 and 3 will begin with the development of community plans. They are measures whose effects are palpable directly by communities. These components absorbthe majority of funding.

A Community Approach: The proposed program is based on a community ethic that was evident in the design phase by identifying the communities of their own needs and research approaches to meet those needs. In addition, the Togolese Government will make efficient use of land and forest resources, a means of diversification of livelihoods that will increase resilience to climate change at the community level. An alternative approach would be a centrally planned but this would be unable to be as effective at the community level where the vulnerabilities mainly reside and of questionable post-project sustainability
Adaptation measures proposed in this project have no alternative justifiable cost, which is as effective and sustainable. On the other hand, the relevance of the project lies in the fact that his proposals take into account a significant portion of forest adaptation measures as identified in the fourth IPCC report - (Chapter 9 - forests: matrix adaptation and mitigation). The only exceptions that are not included in the adaptation measures proposed are: (i) the use of fertilizers which is not so relevant in the context of the current situation of the majority of forests in Togo and (ii) pest which are is not considered a problem in most mixed forests and there is no evidence that climate change will affect this situation.

D. Describe how the project / programme is consistent with national or sub-national sustainable development strategies, including, where appropriate, national or sub-national development plans, poverty reduction strategies, sector strategies, national

communications, or national adaptation programs of action, or other relevant instruments, where they exist.

Several projects and programs under formulation or implementation are consistent with this project. These programs and projects include adaptation options for key sectors (agriculture, disaster risk, coastal erosion, etc.) in response to climate change. All these projects are part of the plan implementing the national investment program for the environment and natural resources (PNIERN) adopted in 2010, which provides, inter alia, financing adaptation projects and vulnerability climate change due to land degradation.

This project specifically directed towards the adaptation of degraded forest land and ecosystems and is therefore complementary to other adaptation projects in the agriculture, water and disaster risk reduction. The forestry sector is transverse; the actions developed in this project serve as support for initiatives in other sectors and allow optimization of adaptation options in these sectors. Under these projects and programs include :

The intended adjustment to the Togolese Agriculture to Climate Change (ADAPT) in an amount of U.S. $ 6 million, initiated by the Ministry for the Environment and the Ministry responsible for agriculture. It is financed from the funds in favor of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The project's main objective is to reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups in rural and natural resource essential for sustaining agricultural production and increase food security. It is organized around three operational components incorporating various NAPA priorities. These are: (1) the integration of tools for adapting to climate change in agricultural production systems, (2) the adaptation of agricultural production systems vulnerable to climate impacts present and future, (3) information, education and communication on climate change. The ADAPT project affects both animal production and plant that focuses on water catchments for small agriculture.

•The National Program of Actions Decentralized Management of the Environment, funded by the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) has 3 million euros, has the specific objective to "strengthen and support the capacities of different actors integrate environmental issues into development strategies and local actions. "Taking into account the process of decentralization underway and possible in Togo, the NAMP is the creation and development of capacities for environmental management and natural resources at the decentralized level. This orientation will allow the NAMP of mainstreaming environmental issues into all aspects of local development. it is anticipated the development of Integrated Territorial Plans (PIT) in ten (10) prefectures, some similar drivers are involved in this project.

The Project of Integrated Management of Disasters and Lands (PGICT) which will start by the end of 2012 is planning activities that will strengthen the institutional capacity of targeted institutions to manage flood risk in rural and urban areas. This project is funded by the LDC Fund GEF funding and complements Terr Africa fund, the fund from the World Bank GFDRR and allowances of Togo under the fifth GEF replenishment. The total project cost is 16.9 million. The project objective is to extend the sustainable land management (SLM) in landscapes and areas vulnerable to climate in Togo. The project has four components including: (a) Capacity building and awareness, (b) Community Activities for the adaptation and sustainable land management, (c) Early warning, monitoring systems and knowledge and (d) Project Management.

All these projects are consistent with the fully PNIERN and also complement other ongoing initiatives such as Project to support the agricultural sector of Togo (PASA), the Community Development Project (CDP), the West African Agricultural Productivity (WAAPP).. It should be noted that this project falls within the framework of the Sahel and West Africa Program Initiative Support in the Great Green Wall (SAWAP) approved by the Boards of GEF and LDCF / SCCF Climate Change (SCCF) in May 2011.

In addition, the project fits within the political, strategic and program nationally and locally. It complies with national and local strategies for sustainable development, including :

- The strategy of long-term development oriented Millennium Development Goals (MDGs: 2007-2015) based on indicators related to agriculture and the fight against hunger, education, health, transport, water and sanitation, environment, energy and gender ;
- The Framework Plan for the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF: 2008-2012);
- The Complete Document Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-C: 2009-2011) which states that reducing the pressure on natural resources through rationalization of their operations;

- The government's development policy adopted in June 2010 also provides guidance on adaptation to climate change that will be operationalized through this project.
- The National Environment Policy (NEP: 1998) which promotes sustainable use of existing resources and sound management of the environment to a need for solidarity and fairness to future generations. The tool for this policy is the National Action Plan for the Environment (NEAP) which aims to promote a comprehensive and rational management of the environment to improve the framework and conditions of living in perspective of sustainable development; the actions selected for implementation of the NEAP were incorporated into the National Program of environmental Management (NEMP), which comprises three components PNGEI, PNGEII, PNGEIII ;
- Law No. 011 of 13 March 2007 on decentralization in order to effectively take account of regional and local changes in current trends of natural resource degradation ;
- The National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation (NAPA), which prepares communities to respond to the adverse impacts of climate change ;
- The statement of forest policy by decree of January 5 2011-002/PR ;
- The national strategy for the implementation of the Convention United Nations Framework on Climate Change;
- The National Strategy for Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mangroves; The national strategy for risk reduction and disaster management;
- The national strategy for the management and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- The national strategy for fire management ;
- The program of Energy Conservation Promotion of traditional and renewable energy;
- Program Capacity Building for Environmental Management (PRCGE) already implements the actions foreseen in the PNGEI and represents a logical continuation of the Project Self-Assessment to Strengthen National Capacity for Environmental Management at global and national (NCSA);
- The National Action Program to Fight against Desertification (NAP) which aims to ensure sustainable management in Togo natural resources and mitigating the effects of drought;
- The National Program of Actions of Decentralized Environmental Management (NAMP) aims to strengthen and support the capacities of different actors to integrate environmental issues into development strategies and local actions;
- The National Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA) which takes into account, agricultural programs, the promotion practices of water conservation and soil, agroforestry, forestry and protection / protected areas and restoration of mangroves;
- The rehabilitation program of Protected Areas...

Internationally, Togo has signed and ratified international conventions Rio 92: Convention on Biological Diversity signed in 1992 and ratified on January 2, 1996, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change signed in 1992 and ratified March 8, 1995 , United Nations Convention on the Fight against Desertification and land degradation signed in Paris in 1994 and ratified on 4 October 1995. Forest policy also includes strategic and operational directions of these conventions.

In summary, this array of policies, strategies, plans, programs and projects are challenges and opportunities that forestry policy takes into account not to mention the sub-regional cooperation agreements conducted by ECOWAS and the African Union.

There is others initiatives which are going on or are at their design stage and have synergy with the project. Those projects are: theStrengthening the conservation role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas, national program of decentralized management of environment, Community Development Program - High intensity component of labor, Adaptation of agricultural production to climate change in Togo.

STSPA (Strengthening the conservation role of Togo's National System of Protected Areas) funded by UNDP is in process. The objective of this project is both to conserve biodiversity of global significance in the savanna biomes of Togo and to ensure connectivity of protected areas (PAs) eco-regional while strengthening management systems protected areas in Togo to improve its contribution to biodiversity conservation by demonstrating effective approaches to the rehabilitation and management of PAs. To achieve this objective, the project intervention aims at (i) improving the policy, legal and institutional frameworks in the field of ZP covering

approximately 578,000 hectares (ii) effective management of the protected area complex of OKM with 179,000 ha of protected areas, biodiversity threatened by poaching, uncontrolled fires and overgrazing.

PNADE (national program of decentralized management of environment) being funded by the European Union rests with the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGEL) and new instances of intersectoral collaboration (CNDD, CRDD) and aims to: *contribute to the overall objective of sustainable development of the country through strengthening and supporting the capacity of various stakeholders to integrate environmental issues into strategies and actions for local development*. The strategy to achieve this goal is based on six pillars: (i) developing and strengthening human capabilities, (ii) encourage the emergence and recognition of the concept of subsidiarity local authorities to villages (iii) accompany by training the professionalization of NGOs and the emergence of centers of excellence in environmental technology prefectures and regions, and (iv) build process (DCE capacity development environment) based on a learning by doing translating into concrete achievements on the ground, decided and implemented by local actors (v) create links between the sustainable management of natural resources and the fight against poverty (vi) inserted within other existing interventions and / or planned synergies and complementarities, especially with the various branches of micro-projects and social projects within existing projects. The project targets eight prefectures as an area of intervention and indicative for a lifetime of 5 years.

PDC HIMO (Community Development Program - High intensity component of labor), funded by the World Bank, restores degraded lands of local communities and especially in forests by planting exotic and local trees.

ADAPT Project (Adaptation of agricultural production to climate change in Togo) is being developed by IFAD co-funded by the LDCF. The project's goal is to reduce the vulnerability of agricultural production and food security impacts of climate variability and change based on the principles and strategy of NAPAs. The main objective of the ADAPT project is to reduce the impact of climate change on vulnerable groups, as well as the natural resources essential for sustaining agricultural production and improve food security. The ADAPT project is structured around four components integrating different NAPA priorities and observations listed above: (i) integration tools for adaptation to climate change in agricultural production systems, (ii) Systems vulnerable agricultural production are adapted to current and future climate impacts, (iii) Information, education and communication on climate change, (iv) project management and monitoring and evaluation.

These projects can have synergy with the present project. The tableau below shows some synergies with other initiatives

Activités du présent Projet	**STSPA**	**PNADE**	**GICT**	**ADAPT**	**PDC HIMO**
	Technical capacity building of stakeholders	Management of ecosystems	Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forest land	Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level	Dissemination of good practice project
• Increased technical capacity of stakeholders in management of degraded forest land, through the development of tools and materials taking account of adaptation issues	X		**X**	**X**	**X**
• Control of forest fires			**X**	**X**	**X**
• Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forest land			**X**	**X**	**X**
• Reforestation around farming plots of degraded lands with commercial species (fruit, toothpicks, etc...) And species for fuel wood and timber service					**X**
• Development and diversification of income generating activities for rural people living around the project sites	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**
• Awareness of the benefits of the			**X**	**X**	**X**

approach to sustainable management of degraded forest land in the context of other relevant sectors such as sustainable agriculture					

E. Describe how the project / programme meets relevant national technical standards, where applicable, such as standards for environmental assessment, building codes, etc.

At the national project activities are consistent with the provisions of Togolese law including:

1. Law No. 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 on the Forestry Code and its implementing regulations
2. Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 Framework Law on Environment and its implementing regulations,
3. Forest policy statement adopted by the Government in 2010.
4. Law No. 011 of 13 March 2007 on decentralization in order to effectively take account of regional and local changes in current trends of natural resource degradation;
5. National procedures on Environment Impact assessment and national environmental standards on economic activities management.

To reverse the current trend, the strategy of implementation of the project is based, among other things, the guidelines advocated by the National Environmental Policy and Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the Framework Act the environment, including the approach, decentralization and empowerment of grassroots stakeholders, the partnership between local communities, private sector and the state, the synergy in the implementation of actions. The project will improve some indicators of forest and agricultural policy that is:

Reducing the size of wildfires nationally and by region;

- The percentage of forests that have development plan;
- The percentage of protected areas management;
- The recovery of degraded forest land for development actions resilience of populations to climate change
- The rate of national forest cover;
- The ratio of deforestation reforestation;
- The productivity of agricultural land;
- Forest productivity ;

Diversity National Wildlife Refuge;

- National plant diversity;
- The annual forest revenue collected;
- The number of private actors at the national level;
- Jobs created in the forest sector;
- Jobs created in the agricultural sector;
- Forest products imported and exported;
- The annual investment in agriculture;
- The annual investment in the forestry sector;

etc..

Togo has developed and validated for specific regard to forests, the principles, criteria and indicators (PCI) for sustainable management of forest plantations in accordance with the principles, criteria and indicators ATO / ITTO harmonized. This standard includes the following four principles: (i) sustainable use of forests and maintenance of its many features have a high political priority, (ii) management unit reforestation and forest plantation development, regardless is his vocation, is sustainably managed, (iii) plantations contribute to the maintenance, restoration and improvement of key ecological functions.

Also in the field of sustainable forest management, Togo has demonstrated its commitment to the FLEGT process of forest governance and has established a national working group that will prepare the country towards sustainable forest management.

F. Describe if there is duplication of project / programme with other funding sources, if any.

G. If applicable, describe the learning and knowledge management component to capture and disseminate lessons learned.

The intervention methodology will promote integrated management and sustainable forest ecosystems (soil, water and biodiversity of native grasslands) in a process of adaptation. The project will be a model of learning and knowledge management, at national and local level and will provide an opportunity to review and promote approaches for encouraging the use of best practices for adaptation with the aim of strengthen the resilience of ecosystems and communities.

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

To this end, training sessions will be organized at local and national levels to improve information and sharing of expertise. In addition, the project will support workshops for policy makers and community leaders to promote critical thinking about the project and ensure broad participation of key stakeholders and beneficiaries. The key tools of dissemination that represent a large part of the project will be learning the Manual on the resilience of forests and the poor (including case studies at the end of the project). Brochures and newsletters will be produced for the dissemination of relevant information to communities, including key results. The focus will be on the approach of "learning by doing", if applicable.

H. Describe the consultative process, including the list of stakeholders consulted, undertaken during project preparation, with particular reference to vulnerable groups, including gender considerations.

As part of the formulation of this concept note (PCN), two missions were conducted in the field. The first in January 2012 and the second in May 2012, in the form of consultations with Communities, Governments and NGOs and local site visits throughout the country. The involved Administrative Authorities of the localities were visited (prefects, township chiefs, village chiefs). Working sessions were held with the technical services of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF), the Ministry of Agriculture Organizations and local development (CVD, CCD, NGOs). Potential host site of the project in the five administrative regions of the country were visited, where meetings with the local community and beneficiaries in focus groups were held. The choice of localities visited was based in one hand upon a literature review and in another hand on the advanced state of degradation of forest lands of these areas identified through consensus with stakeholders(see Appendix 4). Some pictures of the consultations and the list of stakeholders are attached as an Appendix (see Appendix 7, 8 and 9).

The literature review was based on strategies, policies, and programs of economic and social development currently underway in Togo. These include C-PRSP, NEAP, the PNIERN, the PANSEA and other framework documents and sectoral strategies developed by Togo on Climate Change (NAPA, CNI, DCN). Document of national priorities for GEF-5 (2011), the National Forestry Action Plan (2011) were also consulted.

I. Provide justification for funding requested, focusing on the full cost of adaptation reasoning.

Baseline situation

If land degradation has intensified in Togo around 1990 with the political and economic crises, we must recognize that the phenomenon was insidious dry seasons that extended. This has adverse effects on forest lands that

have suffered anthropogenic pressures and climatic changes. Currently, the growing demand for arable land lead farmers to cultivate more marginal lands consist largely of degraded forest land.

In forest areas identified, in addition to the unsustainable exploitation of land, forest relics are disappearing because of their use for agricultural purposes. In general, current practices are unsustainable (clearing the banks of rivers, overexploitation of available arable land and crops into marginal soils and sloping fertile or densely populated, frantic to gallery forests and woodlands, lopping fodder trees abusive, irrational exploitation of valuable timber with prohibited means and firewood).

Currently, non-degraded land can be found especially in national parks and forest reserves and wildlife while moderately degraded and degraded lands are located in the vicinity of major roads and near cities (Dapaong, Kara, Bassar, Sokodé Atakpamé Notsé Lomé), and near large rural towns (Glei, Glito, Kambolé, Moretan). As for severely degraded land, they are located in four areas distributed according to the density of occupation of land (MERF, 2011):

i. rural areas with low activity: 5 to 20% of land under cultivation practices (Mountain Area Togo, Upper Basin Mono and Ogou and Oti plains and Keran, occupied by protected areas Fazao-Malfakassa Abdoulaye, Oti-Keran and Mandouri);
ii. rural activity areas average 20 to 30% subject to cultural practices (along the lines of penetration in the regions of Central and Trays, prefectures and Bassar Dankpen);
iii. rural areas with high activity: 30 to 60% subject to cultural practices (soil tray bar in the Maritime Region, South Atakpamé East and East of Anié Mono prefecture Danyi, sector-Sotouboua Sokodé part the Kara Region, Upper Keran and around Dapaong);
iv. areas with strong rural activity: more than 60% subject to cultural practices (prefectures Lakes and Vo and part of the prefecture of Yoto (Maritime Region) in the prefectures of Kozah, the Binah and Doufelgou and eastern prefecture Assoli (Kara Region) and the Northwest Region Savannah).

In these areas is also growing poverty population dependent on natural resources.
Furthermore, vulnerability studies conducted in the framework of the preparation of the Second National Communication on Climate Change, have covered five sectors namely Energy, Agriculture, Water Resources, Health and Human Settlements and the Nearshore (MERF / NAPA 2009 MERF / DCN, 2010).

For the energy sector, the analysis of the results of climate scenarios and the intersection between the low and high values of climate parameters can be deduced that the natural formations and plantations, the main sources used as biomass energy will decline significant productivity in 2025.

In the field of agriculture, climatic disturbances result in areas production of coffee and cocoa, the resurgence of pests such as mirids and stinking desert and the occurrence of diseases that are major dieback and necrotic coffee the swollen shoot and black pod for cocoa. Cereals (maize and sorghum), which form the staple diet of the Togolese population, are particularly vulnerable because of their high sensitivity to water stress. Thus, in the projected climate scenarios for 2025 and 2050 horizons impacts affect declining levels of production of major crops by 5%, 7% (MERF, 2011). As to what concerns the livestock sec0tor under the water deficit and a drier climate result in the drying up of watering animals, pasture degradation, declining incomes of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists and rural exodus.

All these events lead to major climate risks and those typically encountered in Togo are floods, landslides, drought, high temperatures, shifting seasons, winds, wildfires, poor distribution of rainfall, coastal erosion. Livelihoods most at risk are identified: food crops, horticultural products, livestock products and the marketing of agricultural products. As regards to ecosystems, are the most vulnerable coastal ecosystems, agro-ecosystems, water bodies and forest ecosystems including degraded forest lands.

This project will take place in forest areas whose lands are degraded by the effect of human actions reinforced by climatic changes.

This action completes a few actions in the country. A deferral of action to reverse the situation will only worsen. Under these conditions, the financing of the Adaptation Fund can not distinguish the reduction of the impacts of anthropogenic pressures from those of climate change, because they are mutually reinforcing.

Adaptive alternative with the AF fund

The total project cost amounts to $ 10 million sought from the Adaptation Fund. The breakdown of the funding request reflects the priorities and needs of land to resolve the twin issues of strengthening the resilience of populations to climate change and resilience of forests to climate change.

Component 1: the amount allocated to this component (500,000 USD) will develop at the site manager's design and implementation of the forestry administration at central and local tools for sustainable management of forest ecosystems that support account adaptation issues. A total of forty training workshops will be held at the location of these frames at a rate of 2 per region per year. The acquisition of GIS data at startup, mid-term and end of the project will appreciate the advances registered in the evolution of forest cover and locate homes and movements of bushfires. The resilient forest approach will be adopted by managers of the forest administration which will become real adviser's practices to improve the resilience of forests to climate change. Manuals and information materials will be produced for each site. These supports are real tools for decision support for the governors of Togo that will integrate them into their strategies for growth and fight against poverty. Geo-referenced maps will be produced.

Component 2: This component consumes more than half of the investment:$ 5,020,000. The first part of the financing (1380 000 USD) will be devoted to controlling wildfires on sites selected by the project. It will select forest site which are degraded and vulnerable to wildfire, develop a plan for prevention and management of wildfires, establish of local fire brigades, use brigades to support –control and prevention for the fight against wildfires, planting selected strips around degraded lands , strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of actions resilience of populations and resilience of forests to climate change on 15 000 hectares. The second part of the financing (3640 000USD) contribute to the promotion of techniques and practices of sustainable land management with strong potential for adaptation (Protection and Restoration of Soils (stony embankments, practical half-moon, planted fallow, crop rotation , mulch and crop residues, agro-forestry, etc.). protection of fragile sites (banks of rivers, mountainsides, etc..) in the sites identified to support the nursery (young women) for the development local tree seed and exclosure and enrichment of degraded land within the protection against wildfires by local species resilient (local and exotic species utilities). Fire corridors with 2700 acres of useful plants will be installed between the properties.

Component 3: The funding for this component ($ 2,850,000) will diversify the labor supply of target populations in the project areas. Indeed, this component is also unique because it will keep the coverage rate of forests with the operator. The scheme presented above shows that the spatial management will be established mode of governance sites selected for the project. Farmers' fields will no longer follow a random spatial occupation, but are arranged in a well-defined business plan that ensures the space to grow and the quality of the earth. Note that the lessons learned in this project are many and varied. The resilient forest approach, if implemented as described in the formulation of this project will revolutionize practices. This component also plans to develop the project sites of points and reservoirs which are essential for the initiation of income generating activities. With the availability of water, farmers can practice against crop season to diversify their income sources. The market gardening, fish farming, beekeeping, mushroom production, grass cutter farming are among other income generating activities proposed by the project. Diversification of means of production helps to reduce the vulnerability of women and youth to climate change.

Component 4: justification of funding for this component is based on the option of sustainability of the project. It would be a loss for Togo that good practices and lessons learned from this project are not taken into account in development strategies. Dissemination of achievements and results of this project will increase the adaptive capacity of each sector to climate change. As a priority, agriculture, water and water resources, health and development at the base will be covered by this release. Training sessions, awareness, capacity building of stakeholders and decision makers from other sectors should emphasize the integration of adaptation to climate change in various policies, strategies, programs and sectorial action plans. The estimated cost of this activity is 380 000 USD.

J. Describe how the sustainability of the project/programme outcomes has been taken into account when designing the project.

Maintenance of restored areas will be provided by beneficiaries with a portion of revenues from commercial plants. To ensure sustainability of project results and increase the resilience of different ecosystems and beneficiaries, it is proposed that the various anti-fire brigades, landowners committed in the sustainable management of restored land are organized in groups and cooperatives before the end of the project. These groups and cooperatives will have

access to micro finance or bank loans for the development of income generating activities related to the protection of agricultural soils and forests restored. The government may implement projects in this framework. Access to credit is facilitated by the structures in charge of promoting youth employment with the department in charge of grassroots development. Indeed, it is proposed that institutions and organizations related to MOE (the fund to support economic initiatives of young people (FAIEJ), the fund to support grassroots development, etc.) Groups and cooperatives will ensure the rational exploitation of lands, in accordance with operating plans developed. The organization of these fire brigades in cooperative mode will improve the rate of banking in rural areas.

The financial, institutional, social and environmental sustainability of the project are:

Financial sustainability: The project will be channeled to supporting communities by focusing on the future of independent, autonomous, and ultimately the profitability of the commercialization of the forest products. Under the project, it would mean that the innovations would continue to operate beyond the period of the grant program. It is expected that banking institutions and micro-finance could also help maintain the gains of the project and replicate the process of adapting livelihoods linked to other communities.

Investment in infrastructure at the community level, such as dams, the ponds, will be a financial feasibility study during the prioritization process to ensure sustainability and maximize benefits and costs of particular interventions for local communities.

Institutional sustainability: The project is mainly based on existing institutional structures of government both at national and decentralized levels (regional and prefectural) and community structures. For example, the functions of the Steering Committee, Technical Committee and Project Monitoring Committee will be supported by the coordination structure that exists within the MERF (Department of Planning, National Agency of Environmental Management Directorate of Forestry) at the central level. Regionally, the project will be supported by existing decentralized services (Regional Directorates for Environment and Forest Resources, Prefectural Directorates of Environment and Forest Resources). The approach will be to engage with as many staff as possible at various levels to reduce the effects of attrition over time. The proposed project activities will help Togo to improve and create management plans for each area restored, and integrate the management of these spaces in the farming system and sustainable national forest managed by the competent institutions (local plans, cantonal, prefectural, regional and national). Building strong national management plans and premises will be important for the sustainability of implemented activities.

The project will develop evidence of adaptation costs per unit profit (eg households, the amount of wood harvested, the number of hectares cultivated by rotation with fallow, etc.., The number of perimeter woodland , the number of AGR developed, etc..).

Social Sustainability: The activities of capacity building, networking and the permanent presence on the ground will help to ensure social sustainability of the program. The accumulation of trust through consultations, dialogues and consultations with stakeholders and stakeholder engagement is through capacity building to help achieve sustainability. A strong emphasis on building local knowledge, capacities and incentives, and focus the project on the importance of ensuring gender equity in all operational matters should lead to social sustainability.

Environmental Sustainability: The project will focus on adapting to climate change within the ecological zones and better management of natural resources. Reforestation and the variety of "forestability" measures are adopted to protect forest ecosystems and provide land restored to the people. The project will promote sustainable management of forest resources with a total commitment of community organizations (CVV, CCD, AVGAP, UAVGAP ...). The project will support the use of renewable energy such as wood, as opposed to fossil fuels.The reservoirs will be built based on lessons from similar projects developed in the sub-region.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

A. Describe the arrangements for project / programme implementation.

The project will be implemented under the supervision of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MERF). The proposed institutional arrangement is to ensure strategic coordination of all projects by the Secretariat General of the Ministry who delegates operational coordination in a project management unit under its authority. The project management unit is autonomous and consists of four individuals recruited on the basis of their competence according to the procedures of BOAD and the Adaptation Fund. A procedural manual and administrative management will be developed in the preparation phase of the full-project for this purpose.

The Project Management Unit will work with all institutions and organizations involved in the implementation of the project. In particular, management of forest resources, management of the environment, the Office of Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF), forest managers, NGOs and associations will be solicited through contracts for delivery service according to their areas of competence of management planning MERF will monitor and evaluate the results of the project and the development and measurement of indicators included in a component of this project. It will be the strategic framework by which the Secretariat will play its part in synergy with other projects and programs underway and with complementarities.

A Technical Steering Committee composed of representatives of different stakeholders (NGOs, government, technical and financial partners, local associations and the private sector), will be established to provide guidance to the Management Unit project and to validate its work plan and all planning documents and studies. This technical committee will be piloting the same as that set up (by ministerial order) for the proposed Comprehensive Disaster Management and Land (and if necessary extended to other players) to avoid duplication of committees within the department.

B. Describe the measures for financial and project / programme risk management.

A detailed analysis of the financial framework and risk management of the project will be developed during the development phase of the full project document and will be specified in the Handbook of procedures and operations to be agreed with major donors such as BOAD.

For financial risk management, the framework put in place should consider how to manage budget and trustees who govern the operation of public sector institutions and bodies under the financial laws of the government. The procurement policy of the Government, as well as the Adaptation Fund and the financial management requirements of BOAD will be incorporated into the framework. The following table shows the risks of the project

Table 1: Project Risk Matrix

Risks	Level	Mitigation measures
Reluctance to apply the knowledge and practices for adaptation to climate change	Medium	Awareness creation and training provided by the PMU
Weak participation and involvement of decentralized public services	Low	Setting up project implementation committees at regional and local level
Failure in coordination of activities due to conflict of interest between stakeholders	Low	Establish a project consultative platform for sharing information and know-how among various stakeholders
Emergence of constraints related to land tenure in the selection of sites to be reforested	Low	Incentives to land-owners who agree to participate in the reforestation programme

C. Describe the monitoring and evaluation arrangements and provide a budgeted M&E plan. Include break-down of how Implementing Entity's fees will be utilized in the supervision of the monitoring and evaluation function.

Monitoring and evaluation of project activities will be set up to assess the progress made with regard to the objectives and results set out in the project document. It will identify strengths and weaknesses in order to make sound and timely decisions. Monitoring will focus on the implementation of the project activities and will be based on the measurement of progress achieved at each critical step of the process.

- **The annual review**: There will be ongoing annual reviews which will involve the Project

Management Unit, Project Steering Committee, Executing Agencies and representatives from beneficiary communities. Under the supervision of the Project coordinator, it will lead to the development of the annual progress reports including recommendations to be submitted to the PSC for adoption. They will take into account the progress toward the objectives, lessons learned, risk management, executed budgets and the difficulties encountered. The monitoring undertaken by the PMU will be supplemented by financial monitoring carried out by a relevant organization.

- **The Mid-term Evaluation**: it will be conducted independently and focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and suitable character of the project implementation. The report will highlight issues that require decisions and actions, and reports of the first lessons learned from project design, execution and management. It will be preceded by a detailed financial audit.
- **Final Evaluation**: it will occur at the end of the project and will be based on the same approach as the mid-term evaluation. It must also make recommendations on additional actions for sustainability.
- **Ex-post Assessment**: it will focus on the sustainability of project results and lessons learned including best practices, anticipated costs, applying the lessons at the sectoral and thematic levels as the basis of the policy development and future planning.

A detailed project Logical Framework will accompany the full proposal. A project monitoring and evaluation plan inclusive of milestones, targets, indicators, and reporting and review schedule will also be prepared and included in the full project document.

D. Include a results framework for the project proposal, including milestones, targets and indicators and sex-disaggregate targets and indicators, as appropriate. The project or programme results framework should align with the goal and impact of the Adaptation Fund and should include at least one of the core outcome indicators from the AF's results framework that are applicable1.

[1] Please refer to the *Project level results framework and baseline guidance* for the Adaptation Fund's results framework and guidance on developing a results framework and establishing a baseline [add link here].

Project Objective(s)[2]	Project Objective Indicator(s)	Fund Outcome	Fund Outcome Indicator
Strengthen the technical capacity of grassroots stakeholders for the sustainable management of forest lands	Number and type of stakeholders with increased capacity to minimize exposure of forest lands to climate variability risks	Strengthened institutional capacity to reduce risks associated with climate-induced socioeconomic and environmental losses	No. and type of targeted institutions with increased capacity to minimize exposure to climate variability risks
Reduce the vulnerability of forest land to the adverse effects of climate change	Percentage of areas of forest degraded lands restored and maintened against climate change variability adverse effect and stress	Increased ecosystem resilience in response to climate change and variability-induced stress	Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress
Supporting people adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level	Percentage of people with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods to increase their income level	Strengthened awareness and ownership of adaptation and climate risk reduction processes at local level	Percentage of targeted population with sustained climate-resilient livelihoods
Disseminate best practices learned to improve the living conditions of populations	Relevant development policies, strategies and programme which have integrated the approach to sustainable management of degraded forest land	Improved policies and regulations that promote and enforce resilience measures	Climate change priorities are integrated into national development strategy
Project Outcome(s)	**Project Outcome Indicator(s)**	**Fund Output**	**Fund Output Indicator**
Increased technical capacity of stakeholders in management of degraded forest land, through the development of tools and materials taking account of adaptation issues.	Number and quality of datas and tools developed to manage sustainably forest land degradation and capacity of the stakeholders to use the datas and tools	Strengthened capacity of national and regional centers and networks to respond rapidly to extreme weather events	Capacity of staff to respond to, and mitigate impacts of, climate-related events from targeted institutions increased
Control of forest fires.	Percentage of areas of forest degraded lands protected against wildfire	Targeted population groups participating in adaptation and risk reduction awareness activities	No. and type of risk reduction actions or strategies introduced at local level
Restoration and sustainable management of degraded forest land	Percentage of population using techniques and practices of sustainable land management with strong potential adaptation and Percentage of degradated land reforest with local species resilient	Targeted population groups covered by adequate risk reduction systems	Percentage of population covered by adequate risk-reduction systems
Reforestation around farming plots of degraded lands with commercial species (fruit, toothpicks, etc...) And species for fuel wood and timber service	Percentage of area of forest land degradation reforested with commercial species and species for fuel wood and timber service	Vulnerable physical, natural, and social assets strengthened in response to climate change impacts, including variability	No. of physical assets strengthened or constructed to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by asset types)
Development and diversification of income generating activities for rural people living around the project sites	Number and type of generating activities created to help the population to increase it's sustained climate-resilient	Ecosystem services and natural assets maintained or improved under climate change and variability-induced stress	No. and type of natural resource assets created, maintained or improved to withstand conditions resulting from climate variability and change (by type of assets)
Awareness of the benefits of the approach to sustainable management of degraded forest land in the context of other relevant sectors such as sustainable agriculture	No. or targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change approach to enforce the sustainable management of degraded forest land	Improved integration of climate-resilience strategies into country development plans	No. or targeted development strategies with incorporated climate change priorities enforced

[2] The AF utilized OECD/DAC terminology for its results framework. Project proponents may use different terminology but the overall principle should still apply

A. Include a detailed budget with budget notes, a budget on the Implementing Entity management fee use, and an explanation and a breakdown of the execution costs.

This will be incorporated within the full project document.

B. Include a disbursement schedule with time-bound milestones.

This will be incorporated within the full project document.

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENT AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT[3] *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement. If this is a regional project/programme, list the endorsing officials all the participating countries. The endorsement letter(s) should be attached as an annex to the project/programme proposal. Please attach the endorsement letter(s) with this template; add as many participating governments if a regional project/programme:*

Thiyu Kohoga ESSOBIYOU National Adaptation Autority	Date*: August, 17, 2012*

ADAPTATION FUND

MINISTERE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
ET DES RESSOURCES FORESTIERES

DIRECTION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT

AUTORITE NATIOANLE DESIGNEE

N° 001/ADFA/ANDTG

REPUBLIQUE TOGOLAISE
Travail-Liberté-Patrie

Lomé, le 17 août 2012

Letter of Endorsement by Government of Togo

To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for "Enhancing climate resilience of poor populations through sustainable management of degraded forest lands in Togo"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Togo, I confirm that the above national project proposal is in accordance with the government's national priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Togo.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD) and executed by Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MEFR).

Sincerely,

Thiyu Kohoga ESSOBIYOU
Directeur de l'Environnement et Autorité Nationale Désignée

6. Each Party shall designate and communicate to the Secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.

B. IMPLEMENTING ENTITY CERTIFICATION *Provide the name and signature of the Implementing Entity Coordinator and the date of signature. Provide also the project/programme contact person's name, telephone number and email address*

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans (*(i) Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-C)* , *(ii) National* Action Plan for Environment (NAPE) , (iii) National Investment Programme for Environment and Natural Resources(NIPENR), (iv) the National Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (NAPA), (v) the National Action Plan for Water and Sanitation (NAPWS), (vi) the National Investment Program for Agriculture and Food Security (NIPAFS), reports for conventions implementation (biodiversity, the fight against desertification, climate change, etc.), National communications on climate change, Togo's Environmental Profile, (vii) The National Strategy for Implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, (viii) The National Strategy for the Conservation, Restoration and Sustainable Management of Mangroves, (ix) The National Strategy for Risk Reduction and Natural Disasters Management, (x) The National Strategy for Management and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, (xi) The National Strategy for Managing Wildfires, (xii) The Program for Conservation of Traditional Energy and Promotion of Renewable Energies) and subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, understands that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.
M. Oumar TEMBELY, Directeur des financements innovants et structurés ***Banque ouest-africaine de développement (BOAD)*** Implementing Entity Coordinator
Date: **August, 17, 2012** — Tel. +228 22 23 26 92 Email: otembely@boad.org
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Appendix 1

Climate variables

Togo belongs to the hot and wet intertropical zone marked by two principal wind currents. These are the monsoon from the south-west carrier of rain, and winds (harmattan) from the north-east blowing in the dry season. It has an intertropical climate that varies substantially from southern to northern regions. Also, Togo has three major climatic zones, each expressing variations of a given global climate:

The first is a subequatorial zone stretching from the coast to cross the 8 ° N and whose temperature varies from low amplitudes, a rainfall of 1000-1400 mm and the period of plant growth under 240 days with two rainy seasons: one from mid (late) April to late July and the other from early September to early (mid) in November. The period of plant growth is 130 days in Lome and increases towards the north to over 240 days.

The second zone is Guinea-Sudanian climate and is situated between the 8th and the 10th parallel with relatively high daily temperature variations, high rainfall averages in the center and the Midwest (1400 mm) but smaller going towards the North and South (1000 mm or less). The duration of the period of plant growth hovers around 200 days in a rainy season from late April / early May to late October.

The third Sudanian zone of semi-arid north, has a rainfall of 900 mm to 1100 mm, high thermal amplitudes (20 ° to 34 °) and a length of time plant growth less than 175 days during a single rainy season from mid-May to late October.

In general terms, the relative humidity of air decreases as one move from southern to northern regions. Because the northern regions recorded the durations of the longest dry seasons combined with their low humidity, it follows that they know the greatest damage in bushfires, due to the high rate of drying of the stratum herbaceous and as a result of slash and burn agriculture, generally practiced in Togo.

Table 2 Synthesis of the variables available from 1976 to 2000.

Regions	Temperature (degree C)	Precipitations (mm)	Number of rainy days	Relative humidity (%)	evapotranspiration (mm)	Wind speed (m / s)	Insolation (h)
Trays	26 ,4	1 328	107	73	1 532	2,0	6,2
Central	26,4	1 276	118	67	1 588	1,4	6,6
Kara	26,8	1 302	114	63	…	2,3	7,1
Savannah	28,3	1 000	82	56	…	1,9	7,3
TOGO	27,1	1 157,6	101	67,5	1 504	1,93	6,62

Source: Direction of National Meteorology - Lome

Appendix 2

Evolution of the phenomenon of warming and precipitation in different climatic zones of Togo

Regions	Temperature variation			Variation in rainfall (mm)		
	Average T ° C 1961-1985	Average T ° C 1986-2005	Deviations of T ° C	Average rainfall 1961-1985	Average rainfall 1986-2005	Deviations in mm
Lomé : 06° 10' N – 01°15' E	26.8	27.7	0.9	876.0	762.2	-113,8
Atakpamé : 07°35' N – 01°07 E	25.8	26.7	1.1	1363.3	1290.0	- 36.7
Sokodé : 08°59'N – 01° 07' E	26.2	26.7	0.5	1380.7	1301.0	- 80.3
Mango : 10° 22' N – 00° 28' E	27.9	29.0	1.1	1085.1	1092.6	07.5

Source: Study Human settlements and health sector, 2007

APPENDIX 3

Illustration of the climatic situation in some of the economic regions of Togo

Climatic situation in Lome (Maritime Region)

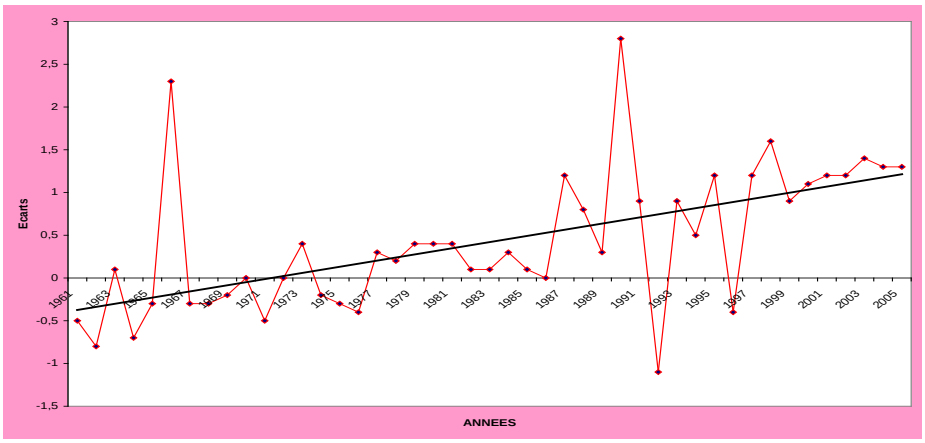


Figure 3a: Differences in temperature between 1961 and 2005 Compared to the 1961-1985 Annual average temperature in Lome

Source: National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, 2007

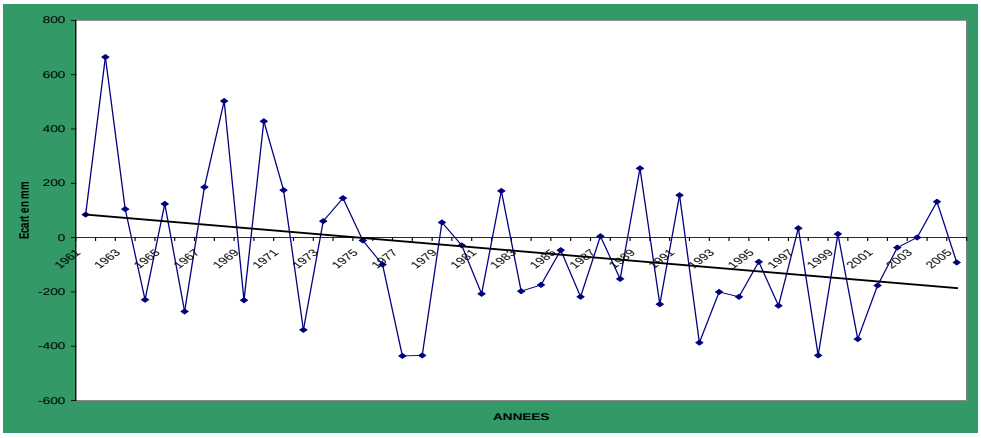


***Figure 3b:** Differences Between Annual rainfall from 1961 to 2005 in Lome*

Source: National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, 2007

Climatic conditions at Atakpamé (Plateau area

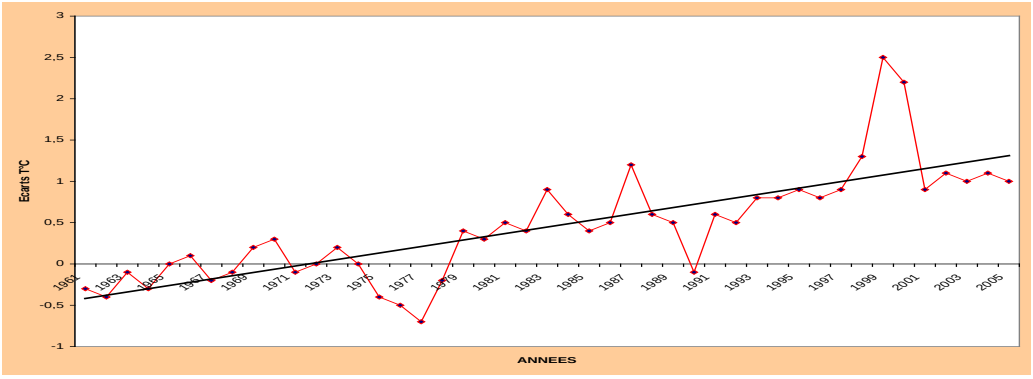


***Figure 4a:** Differences in temperature between 1961 and 2005 in Atakpamé*

***Source:** National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, 2007*

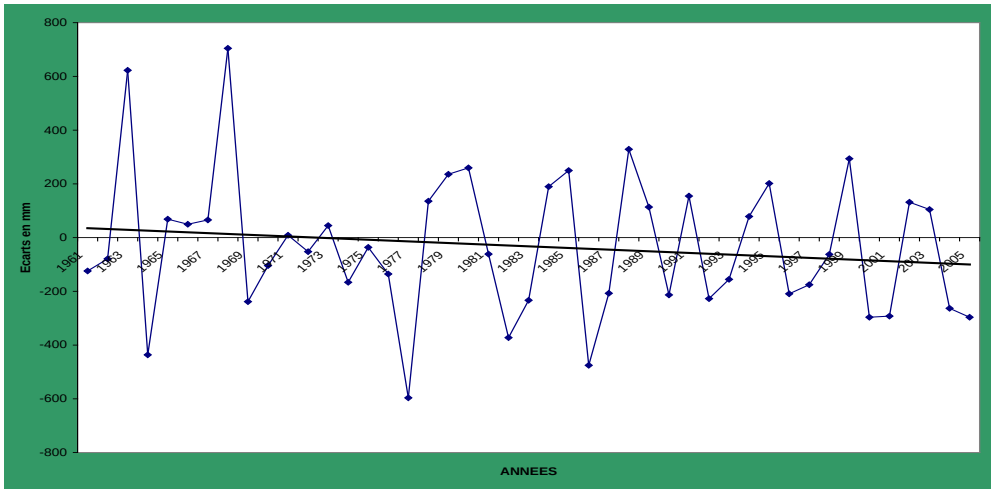


Figure 4b: Differences annual rainfall between 1961 and 2005 in Atakpamé
Source: National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, **2007**

Climatic situation at Sokodé (Central Region)

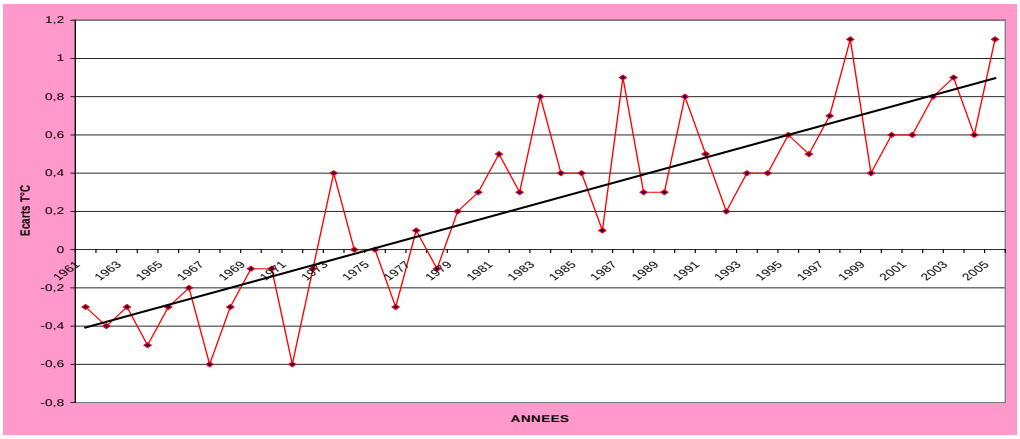


Figure 5a: Differences in temperature between 1961 and 2005 compared to the average annual temperature in 1961-1985 Sokodé
Source: National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, 2007

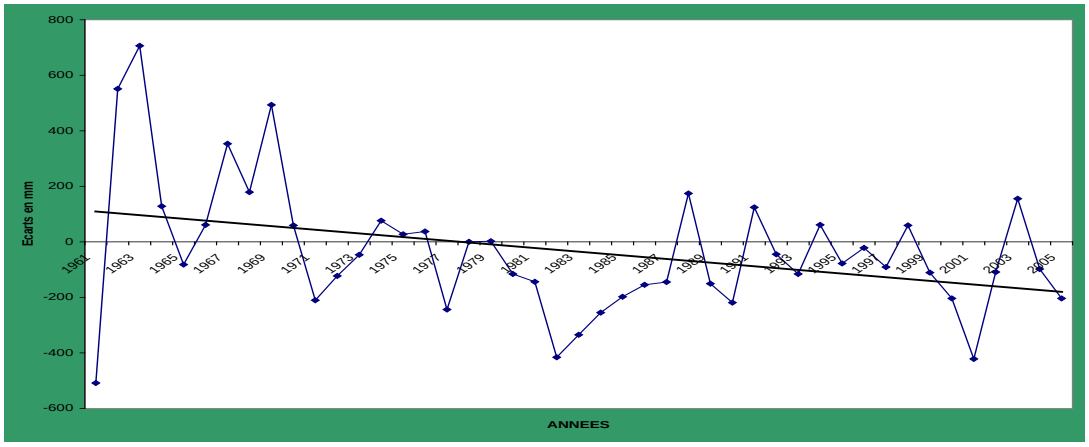


Figure 5b: Deviations annual rainfall between 1961 and 2005 in Sokodé

Source: National Direction of Meteorology Sector Study in Human settlements and health, 2007

Appendix 4

Some consequences of floods in Togo

The rainfall distribution in time seems to receive a hit with heavy rains that water the country in certain periods and rainfall amounts exceeding 60 mm time to time, an unbearable burden for the soil, already naked, causing the sudden flood and siltation.

Although the flooding is quite recurrent in Togo for several years, since 2007 the country was particularly marked by floods to the social and economic consequences. In 2007 for example, following the flood plain of the Oti, about 127,880 people were affected, 13,764 people displaced and 23 died. The situation worsened considerably in 2008 with heavy rains that caused severe flooding in the Savannah, Central and Maritime. The floods that have triggered the Relief Organization Plan (Plan ORSEC), have resulted in at least 20 deaths, 58 injured, 34,000 displaced, 22 129 boxes destroyed, 101 bridges and culverts broken, smashed or carried away by waters, 46 schools and colleges damaged or destroyed, three clinics avoidable, several thousand hectares of crops destroyed. The rupture of the bridge Amakpapé on the N ° 1 has particularly affected the country, paralyzing all economic activities between Togo (the Lomé Port Authority) and the countries of the hinterland. Nineteen of the thirty prefectures that had the country were affected by damage to crossings.

The cost of the work of reconstruction, rehabilitation and maintenance of such crossings damaged or destroyed as a result of the flooding throughout the network of road infrastructure, amounts to a total duty of thirty billion two one hundred and four 21,208,000 hundred and twenty eight (30 281 208 128) CFAF 9,866,289,428 FCFA 2,007 and FCFA 20,414,918,700 for 2008. FAO estimated that in 2008, 15,000 ha of crops were destroyed and 24,900 affected farmers.

Appendix 5

PROPOSED INTERVENTION STRATEGY

The proposed strategy is the adaptive and participative management approach based on the sound knowledge accompanied by pilots at the local level likely to generate a cost-utility positive ratio, with additionality to environmental, social, cultural and economic aspects. It will make it possible to develop a sense of responsibility in the beneficiaries to reinforce their capacities to self-manage their context and to perpetuate all the development actions which will be undertaken there.

The planned interventions will require preliminary phases in particular for the social mobilization, the selection of the sites of intervention and the signing of partnership contract with the targeted local populations.

Social mobilization phase

It will be about: (I) to present the project (expected objectives, results, strategies,….) with the authorities and populations of the localities retained for the action; (II) to select spaces degraded to restore and identify their owners; (III) to identify the poor rural populations and other vulnerable groups (women and young people) to imply for the realization of the activities of the project; (iv) to identify the Community organizations (Brigades of firefighting of vegetation, village Committees of development (CVD), other Community organizations such as the organized groups growers, foresters, nursery gardeners…) to reinforce or set up in each locality targeted to carry the actions of the project and to perpetuate them.

Indeed animation and public awareness for participation in community action is a long process. To ensure the success of the action, these activities will be done through tested participatory methods. Operators will accompany the communities to organize and structure themselves in local sustainable development Commission pursuant to Article 13 of the Framework Act on the environment for the conduct of the actions where these structures do not exist and to develop synergies and complementarities with local structures of decentralized environmental protection namely the village Committees and cantonal development (CCD and CVD), and other existing CBOs. The media (local radio) will be used for a wide dissemination of messages to the place of grassroots.

Project Stakeholders

All activities will be conducted within a framework of partnership between different actors with strong involvement of local people. Four main categories of actors are involved in the implementation of the program. These are: the management structure of the Project (the project owner, the prime contractor), state actors (the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (ODEF, Directorate of Water and Forestry, Directorate wildlife and Game, regional Directorates of environment), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Ministry of Water, the Ministry of grassroots development, the Ministry of Social Action, ODEF), NGOs and local development associations, the beneficiary Population (village Development Committees (RRC), the local committees for helping young people (CLij), the local Boards sustainable Development (CLDD), associations or unions of village associations of protected area management (AVGAP, UAVGAP), landowners, those who accepted to participate in the implementation of the project.

Selection of sites

The key criteria for site selection will include: land security project sites (see Annex on land in Togo) on the medium and long term, the level of land degradation by bush fires, forest ecosystems destroyed by bush fires, the ability to recover to contribute to the improvement of soil fertility and other ecological functions of the forest restoration actions, contribution to the mobilization of sufficient labor rural for enclosure and restoration of degraded forests, the commitment of people to contribute to efforts to restore degraded forest by the enclosure, the involvement of people for the enrichment or planting in purpose of adaptation to climate change, the engagement populations to exploit the areas restored and / or planted following a management plan for

promoting agricultural series, fallow, rotations, etc.. and maintaining a progressive annual minimum of 70% of the area of land restored and functional, the contribution of selected measures to the local economy for generating income, the existence of markets or outlets for agricultural products and / or forest from the operation of land rehabilitated or related activities, the involvement of private growers to sustain recurrent costs with a portion of the revenues of useful plants and AGR after project closure. The selection took into account the criteria of regional weighting to allow each region to benefit from the project.

In general terms, the criteria for site selection are:

	general Criteria	Points
1	Tenure of project sites (community, private and state) on the medium and long term	Yes = 1 No = 0
2	degraded lands recognized for bringing a forest ecosystem destroyed by bushfires	Yes = 1 No = 0
3	Forest ecosystem destroyed by wildfires but can be reconstituted to help improve soil fertility and other ecological functions of the forest restoration actions	Yes = 1 No = 0
4	Contribution to the mobilization of sufficient labor for rural exclosure and restoration of degraded forests	Yes = 1 No = 0
5	Commitment 5 of the population to contribute to efforts to restore degraded forest by the exclosure, or enrichment planting in order to adapt to climate change	Yes = 1 No = 0
6	Engaged populations to exploit the land restored and / or planted following a management plan for promoting agricultural series, fallow, etc.. and maintaining a progressive annual minimum of 70% in forested land restored and functional	Yes = 1 No = 0
7	Contribution of selected measures to the local economy by generating income	Yes = 1 No = 0
8	Existence of markets or outlets for agricultural products and / or forestry from the operation of land rehabilitated or related activities	Yes = 1 No = 0
9	Government commitment to sustain recurrent costs in the case of state lands, lands of local communities.	Yes = 1 No = 0

The selection criteria are based on: (i) the information received from the interested populations at the time of the field visit (availability of labor, availability of spaces to be reforested, security of land after discussion with people and some NGOs), (ii) the information contained in scientific documents and policies (INS, NEAP, PEP, AEP, Etc..) who have declared certain areas as degraded particularly in areas with strong rural activities (Prefectures of Lakes and Vo, Yoto, the Kozah, of Binah, of Doufelgou, of Assoli, northwest of the Savannah Region), or high rural activities (Atakpamé South, East and of Anié Is the Mono Danyi prefecture, prefecture Middle Mono Kloto in the townships of Kpimé, Lavié, and Akata, Amu prefecture (eastern flank of Atakora), close-sector Sotouboua Sokodé in the Central Region, in a part of the Kara Region, the Upper Keran (Kante, Country Tamberma Dapaong in and around the Savannah Region).

Organizing activities on the areas to be restored

Surfaces to be restored belong to one or several families which agreed voluntarily to participate in the implementation of the project. Spaces will be subdivided into several lots, 10 at least (see figure below). It is about 5 families which share their lands.

The exclosure degraded land will be supported by a fire brigades made up of young volunteers, women and landowners who will be paid by the project over five years. The activities of fencing will be: (i) the opening of fire-break at the beginning of the dry season, (ii) the planting of corridor of appropriate species to act as as fire-breaks on a strip of 40 to 60m wide.

The enrichment activities will be inside the space closed for protection with: (i) the planting of local species recognized as resilient species and utilities early and late on a strip of 10 to 20 meters which will also play a role of corridor fire breaks.

Legend

Zone of firewalls

Plantation of utilitarian trees (fruit trees) bands, cups-fires

Tree planting (cut fire lanes) between the properties

Degraded forest land enriched with useful plants and fertilizers and su
managed - division of property into parcels at least 10 Rotations for a
income generating activities (beekeeping, wood energy production…)

Annual cropping per property

Figure 7: Arrangement proposed for the restoration of the forest lands

In the proposed arrangement, landowners will continue to operate with agricultural adaptation techniques commonly assumed with agricultural technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture, environmentalists from the Ministry of Environment, NGOs and other local land restoration, the researchers from universities, etc. However, areas of cultivated land should be around 10% of the land made available so that by the end of the five-year project, at least 50% of deferred grazing lands are not cultivated but fallow and that after 10 years, at least 70% of deferred grazing lands are fallow and improving the structure and soil fertility continue. Ultimately deferred grazing areas during the five-year project will be exploited in the 10th each year for ten years. This approach helps restore degraded land over 10 years and maintain vegetative cover of land restored to 7-9 years. From the 11th year, the acreage of the first year can be grown again. A rotation system will be introduced and set-aside guarantees of 7-9 years. If this approach is encouraged and replicated on a large scale in the land, degraded land will be restored and the poor will now disposed of fertile land for their agricultural needs, lumber and wood energy. Each plot whose fertility has been improved later can be grown on 2 to 3 years with improved seeds and a resilient fertilizer 2 to 3 years, bringing fallow 7 to 14 or even 27 years. This practice could even make the restored farmland available to growing rural population without any particular pressure. This will effectively contribute to increase people's resilience to climate change.

Signing of contract with the targeted local populations

To fix the conditions of implication in the project within the framework of the projects, contracts of partnerships will be signed between, on one hand, the forest administration represented by the ODEF, the prefectural Direction(Management) of the agriculture(farming), the Ministry loaded with the development on the base(basis), and on the other hand, the property owners, NGO's, the profitable communities represented by the CVD, or the local Committees(Commissions) of sustainable development-CLDD. These contracts will aim at strengthening the participation of the profitable and/or waterside populations of the restored zones and at motivating them on one hand, by the granting to those who wish it of diverse contracts of services on the sites of the project against remuneration, and on the other hand, by and the keys of affectation (appointment) of the future income generated with the aim of assuring (insuring) the continuity of the activities after the project. The aforementioned contracts will specifythe rights and the responsibilities.

It will also document in the contract areas on maps and permanently secure the land by collating topographic (GPS coordinates) of the periphery of the selected sites and the boundaries between the families involved in the project. This activity will be conducted with the support of representatives of the chiefdom, the prefecture, the cadaster, and the environment.

Distribution of the interventions by area

The distribution of the actions of the project on the various sites selected through the country will be function of the contribution of each region to national poverty (see SCAPE 2011).

Feature	Units	Total	Lomé	Maritime	trays	Central	Kara	Savannah
Contribution to national poverty	%	100	12,1	13,7	25,8	14,1	15,0	19,3
Contribution to national poverty reduced to 100% without Lomé	%	100		15,6	29,4	16,0	17,0	22,0
To restore degraded lands (exclosure)	Ha	15000		2340	4410	2400	2550	3300
Selected hills	Number	105		25	24	16	19	21
Drip feed irrigation systems	Ha							
Dams	Number	50		12	11	8	9	10
Beekeeping, mushroom, snail	Number	100		16	29	16	17	22
Fire-breaks	Ha	2700		421	794	432	459	594
other Income generation activities	Number	100		16	29	16	17	22

Cost allocation by area in USD million

Intervention costs (million USD) will be well distributed in proportion to the activities.

wording	Total	Maritime	Trays	Central	Kara	Savannah
Contribution to national poverty	100%	15,6%	29,4%	16,0%	17,0%	22,0%
Reinforcement of technical capabilities of the actors in durable management of the degraded forest land	0,5	0,07	0,14	0,08	0,08	0,11
Reduction of the vulnerability of degraded lands with the harmful effects of the climate changes	5,02	0,78	1,47	0,80	0,85	1,10
Support for people to adapt to climate change through activities to increase their income level	2,85	0,45	0,84	0,45	0,48	0,63
Dissemination of the good practices of the project	0,38	0,06	0,11	0,06	0,07	0,08
Total by Region	8,7	1,36	2,56	1,39	1,48	1,91

Species that can be used for reforestation and enrichment

Species that could be used for reforestation in different regions (see table below) are among others: Khaya, orange, cashew, mango, avocado, palm oil, Garcinia, the Acacia auriculiformis, kola, mangrove, etc.. Other natural species may be added to the list after an engineering study validated by technicians mentioned above.

Region	Species
Savannah	Khaya, Cashew, Mango, Acacia auriculiformis
Kara	Khaya, Cashew, Mango, Acacia auriculiformis, cola
Central	Khaya, Orange, Cashew, Mango, Palm Oil, Garcinia, Acacia auriculiformis, cola,
Trays	Khaya, Orange, Cashew, Mango, Avocado, Palm Oil, Garcinia, Acacia auriculiformis, cola auriculiformis, cola

Production of the seedlings in seedbed

It is an indispensable condition for the enrichment and the plantations. Instead of employing labour to produce plantations, the project suggests promoting the action to local nursery gardeners by agreeing with them supply contracts of plantations for reforestation. As regards, natural species which are not available with these nursery gardeners but which are essential for an enrichment cancel of the forest place setting, the project suggests strengthening their capacities for the harvest of seeds and the production of plantations.

Labor recruiting

The two visits of the field carried out in the preparation of this PCN made it possible to have an idea of the availability by work. Indeed, the local populations accommodated the idea of the project well and are enthusiastic with regard to the diversification of the supply of labour through the creation of income-generating activities. Several villages (on average 5 to 12) surround the majority of the selected zones. The labour will be sufficiently available to carry out each action. However, it would be careful at the proper time that the structure of execution of the project quantifies the labour available at the time of the social mobilization in order to plan the activities well.

Appendix 6

Land tenure system in the intervention areas

Land tenure system in the intervention areas

In the areas of project intervention, two tenure systems governing land use, as everywhere in Togo. This is the customary tenure and modern tenure. Admittedly, the ambiguity of the legal nature of the national estate and the difficult implementation of Ordinance No. 12 of 6 February 1974 mean that today we can still say with some error that custom and traditional values still largely control the management of land and access to farmland in the project area. Traditional authorities hold across different centers of power, the real power of land allocation.

In the context of this project, the degradaed forest lands belong to customary communities and individual owners. The land tenure system applied in the intervention areas is the Customary tenure and the Modern land tenure.

Customary tenure

Under this regime, the lineage heads are responsible for land administration. It is they that grant use rights or cultural representatives of extended families who, in turn, allocate them to members of their groups. These should be grown for subsistence. These use rights are then transmitted from one individual to another by the play of inheritance and gifts of land, according to the customary rules specific to each community. Land control is the power exercised by older members of each family who are generally household heads.

The clan chief, spoke to the arbitration of disputes between lineages or for the settlement of problems of land between the clans. As for heads of households, they watch over the rights and duties of each member with respect to the tradition of the lineage.

With regard to the customary modes of access to land, the main legacy is the heritance. This is still an inheritance. Considerations related to the affiliation, age and gender are taken into account in the allocation of land to prospective inheritance. By custom, the heirs do not get on the land as rights of use and do not have the right to make disposals. Other modes, which, moreover, represent a small percentage in access to land are the gift and purchase land.

In terms of access to land by gift, only the head of a community and the master of the land can proceed with the donation of a parcel of land belonging to him with the consent of other members. The land donation is made to those who inspire confidence to the donor. The done shall not alienate the land and the gift is revocable if it does not meet the good uses of the environment.

Selling land in case of requisition, as the gift is made by the head of the community with the consent of other members. Sales are always entered in the manner customary. Only after this conclusion it is supplemented by the necessary legal regulatory.

In all villages affected by the project management of the land is still largely governed by customary law. Land ownership is collective.

The loan of land is the primary mode of access to land for women of the project area and the second for farm managers (men). Women's access to cultivation plots by the loan that people are accustomed to assimilate the land donation. The loan of land is to make available a "stranger", a piece of land for their livelihood and that of his direct or indirect. The loan is usually free, that is to say that the donor plots of land in principle do nothing in return. But the principles of propriety would like to harvest, the done (person receiving the loan) provides part of the field crops given to the donor as a token of thanks and recognition. The loan period is generally indeterminate. The donation must not be understood within the meaning of French law but rather as "loan". Indeed when a parcel of land grants to a "stranger", the latter can operate as long as it resides in the village and will comply with customary rules of land management, morality and good conduct . Even after death, his heirs may continue the exploitation of borrowed land. But when he leaves the village, the land reverts to the true owner. Give a plot of land to a "foreign" or even a member of the clan does not mean that is stripped of ownership of this land. Even when it comes to giving a portion of land to a development group is the same interpretation applies. The done has the right and substance of the earth. Fruit trees (locust bean, Shea, mango, oil palm, etc...) Present on a plot loaned still belong to the landowner. But in most cases, it instructs the operator to reap the benefits that will be shared between the two parties.

Whatever the mode of access to land, we must say that this is the level of concessions that the daily management of the land began in earnest as only the head of household may decide to allocate part of their land resources to empower a household previously under its authority (consumer unit). It is he who decides seasonal loans of plots to women and 'foreigners'.

Customary practices of distribution and occupancy of agricultural land are accepted by all stakeholders. The allegiance to the leaders and especially the guards to "fetishes" clearly illustrate this view of traditional land management.

Modern land tenure

Ordinance No. 12 of February 6, 1974 "fixing the tenure and lands" is now the standard text on land. Agricultural land reform occurred with the Ordinance makes a classification of state-owned land and land making up the entire country that actually determines the different modes of ownership and land use. The objectives of this reform agricultural land were :

- Make land accessible to all those who need without principles of customary land does constitute obstacles;
- Ending the fragmentation of holdings, increase their size and thus facilitate the modernization to increase the productivity of land and labor;
- Compensate for the lack of financial capital in human capital by arresting rural exodus and making the system a privileged community land use;
- Give the State an effective tool for the implementation of its policy of settlement;
- To reorganize the agrarian structures

Of all lands comprising the national territory, Article 1 of the Ordinance distinguishes :

- The land held by customary communities and individuals;
- The lands comprising the public and private spheres of state and local governments;
- The national land.

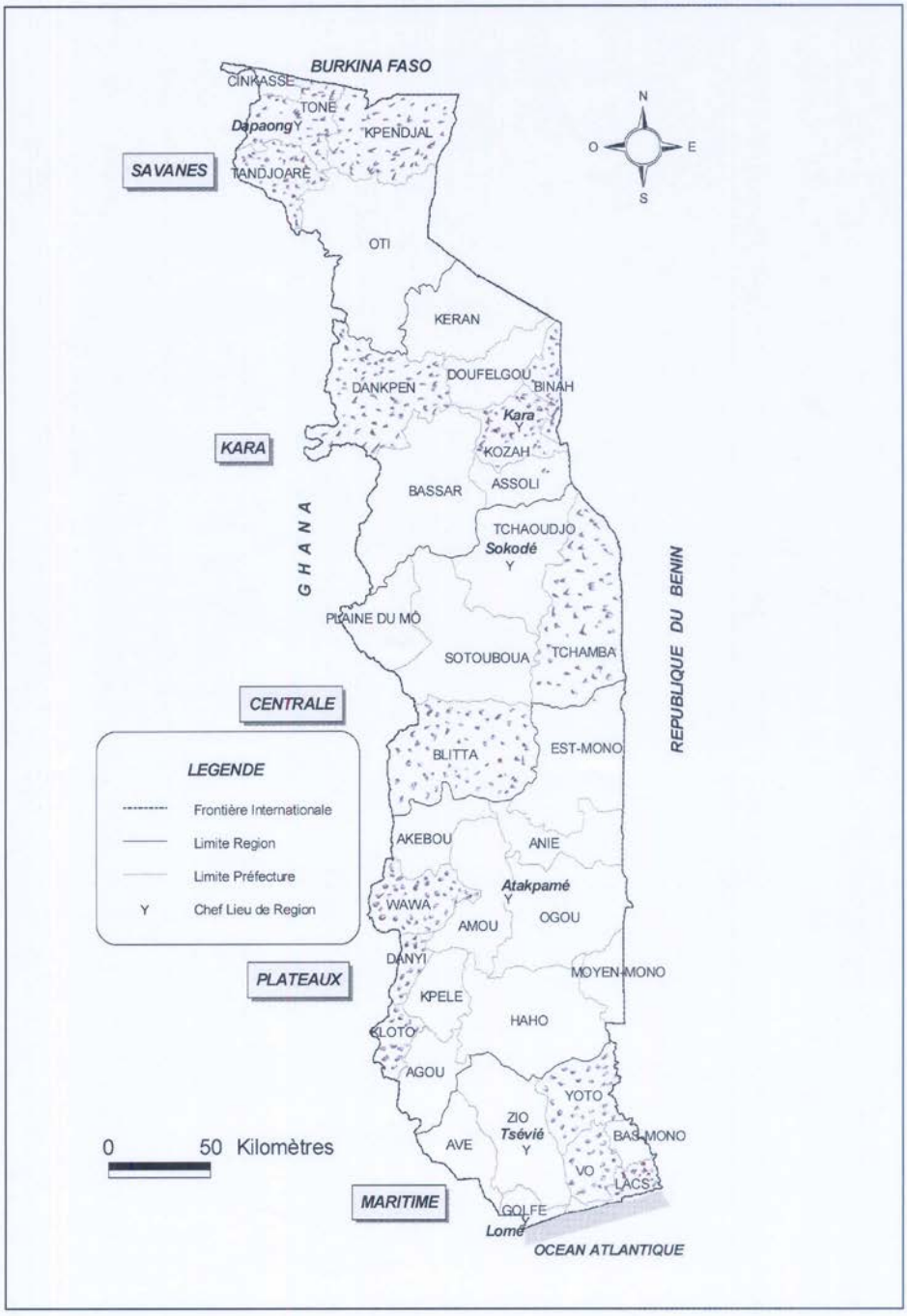
Land of customary communities and individuals

The State recognizes and guarantees the right of ownership to customary communities and individuals on land they own in terms of a land title or under customary tenure but as an essential condition their development on the basis of civil Code. The right of private property on land is guaranteed by the land title in modern law (Article 4, paragraph 1 of Ordinance No. 12 of February 6, 1974).

Regarding the ownership of land held under customary tenure, the essential condition for guaranteeing the right to property is their development. Therefore there is on this land a permanent right individually or collectively (Article 3) and a finding was made within five (5) years after the entry into force of the law. The legislature, by the conditionality of development, requires the owner to exploit its customary land to retain ownership.

Note that the notion of development of the land reform in agricultural land is opposed by the lack of culture of the earth. For the legislator, develop the land is cleared and cultivated. This approach has been strongly rejected by the traditional owners who do not intend to cede any portion of their land due to ignorance.

Appendix 7: Proposed areas in accordance with the local communities (see area dotted scattered)


BURKINA FASO
CINKASSE
TONE
Dapaong Y
KPENDJAL
TANDJOARE
SAVANES
N
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S
OTI
KERAN
DOUFELGOU
DANKPEN
BINAH
Kara Y
KARA
KOZAH
ASSOLI
BASSAR
GHANA
TCHAOUDJO
Sokodé Y
REPUBLIQUE DU BENIN
PLAINE DU MO
SOTOUBOUA
TCHAMBA
CENTRALE
BLITTA
EST-MONO
LEGENDE
Frontière Internationale
Limite Region
Limite Préfecture
Y Chef Lieu de Region
AKEBOU
ANIE
Atakpamé Y
WAWA
AMOU
OGOU
DANYI
MOYEN-MONO
PLATEAUX
KPELE
HAHO
KLOTO
AGOU
YOTO
ZIO
Tsévié Y
BAS-MONO
AVE
VO
LACS
0 50 Kilomètres
MARITIME
GOLFE
Lomé
OCEAN ATLANTIQUE

Appendix 8

Some photographs of populations present at the time of the dialogues


Populations present during consultations at Bombouaka in Dapaong


Populations present during consultations at Dologou (Canton Nayega) and Kara

Populations present during consultations at Namon


Populations present during consultations at Alibi I and Bago


Populations present during consultations at Lavié and Akloa


Populations present during consultations at Tomety-Kondji and Wogba

Populations present during consultations in Aklakou

Appendix 9

List of stakeholders involved in the consultation process
(The signed lists of stakeholders are available)

	NOMS et Prénoms	Fonction	Adresse	signature
1	koffi Ati AGBETETE IV	Chef canton	90692869	Signé
2	Nyahoho kokou ADAGBEDOU III	Chef (AKLOA)	91648927	Signé
3	EDZINNATKPO Atsu Evariste	instituteur en retraite	BP: 40 badou	Signé
4	AGBETETE Kodjo	Sécrétaire du chef canton	90847354	Signé
5	TAMEKLO K Zayini	instituteur en retraite	91834139/ AKLAO	Signé
6	EKPE Jean	Agent de sécurité privé	98154243/ AKLOA	Signé
7	OFE Kossi	planteur à Totolito	_	Signé
8	OBEKU KEKEH	Planteur à AKLOA	_	Signé
9	AWAH komi	Planteur à AKLOA	_	Signé
10	AWITY K. Emmanuel	Planteur	_	Signé
11	AKAKE Martin	Président de CVD Toméglo	90363698	Signé
12	GBADAMASSI Komivi	Responsable croix-Rouge	90006739/ 98516384	Signé
13	AWAH Dieudonné	Cathéchiste catholique	_	Signé
14	GBEKA Ama	Agent de sacs	99350618	Signé
15	EWOUM Kodjotsi dodji	Notable du Chef d'AKLOA	92515104	Signé
16	AKPELI Alakiséto	Cultivateur	AKLOA	Signé
17	ATTIEDOU Yao Akpo	Entrepreneur retraité	AKLOA	Signé
18	KOUTOUBETE Komlan	Enseignant retaité	92467019	Signé
19	NAYO Geneviève	Ménagère à Tomégbé	_	Signé
20	AMEKONYON Jeane	Ménagère à Tomégbé	_	Signé
21	AFOLA Thérèse	Ménagère à Tomégbé	_	Signé
22	AWAH I. Kwame	Cultivateur	AKLOA	Signé
23	WASSOU Soumiè	Ménagère à Tomégbé	AKLOA	Signé
24	MAKAMANZI Pyalo	Forestiière	DPE WAWA	Signé
25	KONDE kouma	Chef s/antenne litimé Badou	90261907/Antenne Badou	Signé
26	BADJANIM kokou	DPE WAWA	90221635	Signé
27				Signé
28		PLATAUX DANYI	_	Signé
29	MAYA Koffi	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
30	ABALO lucas	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
31	ADOMPOU Bléwossi	Notable	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
32	YITI Bénoit	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
33	SIMITI Messah	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
34	AYEWITSE Kokou Adjinyo	Elève	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
35	AMEDJOVI Agbénowossi	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
36	DROPENOU Ameyo	Elève	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
37	AZIADUGA Kokou	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
38	AYEWITSE Ankou	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé

39	SIMITI Kossi	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
40	AGBEKO Dové	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
41	SITSOKPE Amégba	Elève	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
42	WODIM Patrice	Enseignant	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
43	ADOMPREH Martine	Ménagère	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
44	MOTEY Ema	Ménagère	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
45	ALOSSE Nulagno	Etudiant	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
46	YOVO louis	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
47	AGUIDI Blaise	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
48	KODJOVI Anku	Chef des jeunes	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
49	SIMITI Komlan	Vice Sécrétaire CVD	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
50	YOVO Anku	Cultivateur	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
51	ADOMPREH Mathieu	Sécrétaire du Chef	90763345/Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
52	KPATIKO koffi	Notable	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
53	Chef ADOMPREH IV	Chef du Village	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
54	ADOMPREH - FIA koffi	Président CVD	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
55	ALOSSE Yawo	Sécrétaire du CVD	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
56	GOGA Abra	Ménagère	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
57	KLU Adzo	Ménagère	Danyi Afiadenygba	Signé
58	KLOUTSE Adjoa	Présidente du CVD N'digbé	Danyi N'digbé	Signé
59	YOVO Nicolas	_	Danyi N'digbé	Signé
60	NABEDE K. Ali	Forestier	Danyi N'digbé	Signé
61	WAMA Koffi	Forestier	Danyi Apeyemé	Signé
62	GOUDJINOU Kossi	Directeur préfectoral Environnement	90932081/ Danyi	Signé
63	AZOVIADE Y. Sémou	Chef d'Agence ICAT	90029607/ Kpalimé	Signé
64	MOKPLE Emile	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
65	LOGOTSE Kossivi	Chef sous Antenne Lavié	92281114	Signé
66	AGOUDZATSE Kossi	Cultivateur	Lavié Apédomé	Signé
67	DEKASI komlan	Cultivateur	90527085/ Lavié Apédomé	Signé
68	ALI Bidaoula	Membre à la DPE Kloto	91837327	Signé
69	WOKA Kossi Hotowosi	ONG AGERTO Directeur Exécutif	90714296/ BP: 633 Kpalimé	Signé
70	KOUBOHAN Gnatoulma	DPERF Kloto	90191360 / Kpalimé	Signé
71	DUYIBOE Edem	Enseignant	91023988/ Lavié-	Signé
72	HONOUGOU Atsu	Exploitant de bois	91024022	Signé
73	ADJIMA Jules	Forestier	90221910/ 24411443	Signé
74	NAYAO K. Koffi	Agent de développement de ASTERADHD	90142453/ 99579107	Signé
75	AMAGBEGNON Dossou	commerçant	90390879/ Kpalimé	Signé
76	SEIDOU A.karim	commerçant	90027603/ Kpalimé	Signé
77	AGO Jean Kokou	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
78	KPETSU Donné	Tsami	98563449	Signé
79	BIAKU Komlan Kéface	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
80	SOMABE K. Guézou	Tailleur (police du chef Apédomé	Lavié Apédomé	Signé

81	TSEDRI Guédéon	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
82	KITA Komi E.	Ingénieur Agronome	90277245/98154346	Signé
83	HADEMEGNON Egnatodé	Conseillé Agricole ICAT/ Lavié	90140532/ 98011480	Signé
84	FIAMO Raphaèl Apélin	Assistant Médical en retraite, président CCD Apédomé	91197399/ 23356323	Signé
85	BIAKOU Atsu	Maçon/ Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
86	BIAKU Alphonse	Mécanicien	Lavié-Humé	Signé
87	SUAWOUMO Kossi	Maçon	Lavié Apédomé	Signé
88	AHONSOU Patrice	Pépinieriste	92357807	Signé
89	TENGUE Kossi	Agent forestier	90796694	Signé
90	AMEDI Ata	Chauffeur	90337742	Signé
91	DZREKO Sam	Gardien	92061853/ Lavié	Signé
92	FOLIVIA Kokou	Zikpéto	91739505/ Lavié	Signé
93	KETEKU Prosper	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
94	ASSIAM Kossi	Chauffeur	90532049/ Lavié	Signé
95	AGOUDZATSE Yawo	Maçon	Lavié Apédomé	Signé
96	AGBODJAN Edoevi	Agent de développement de ASTERADHD	99572689/ciradd2000@yahoo.fr	Signé
97	DZEDZEVI Léonard	Sécrétaire du Chef canton	33357504/ Lavié Apédomé	Signé
98	KOMETSIAMEO Mawuli	Sous chef	90672365	Signé
99	AMEDANU Koffi	Ex-Président	92364234	Signé
100	TSE Swonu	Eleveur	98225253	Signé
101	TSOGBE Emmanuel	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
102	GBEGAN-FOLLY Mawena	Agent de développement ONG ACDIC	90024128/ BP: 345 Kpalimé	Signé
103	KOMLAN Komivi Hlomador	Agent de développement ONG ACDIC	90084536	Signé
104	DOM K.Agbéniadé	Chauffeur	92051025/ lavié-Humé	Signé
105	DAKE Komi	Cathéchiste	98812610	Signé
106	TSOGBE kodzo	Pépinieriste	92276323	Signé
107	KLU Elisabeth	Ménagère	Lavié-Humé	Signé
108	DAKE Afi	Revendeuse	Lavié-Humé	Signé
109	AMETOWOSSI yawokuma	Président CCD Lavié-humé	92012341	Signé
110	ZIGAN Woekpo	Cultivateur	91006372	Signé
111	DEGBE Kodzo Anani	Maçon	Lavié-Humé	Signé
112	HODIKOU Martin	Cultivateur	lavié Agoviépé	Signé
113	HODIKU Koffi	Directeur APDPE	92466252	Signé
114	GBEVOAPE Agbénaxévi	Enseignant	99341399	Signé
115	GBEDEDZI Yao	Cultivateur	Lavié Apédomé	Signé
116	BIAKU Komi Agbé	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
117	TOGBUI ATAKPAZE III	Chef canton	90532033	Signé
118	TOGBUI GBAGA VII	Chef canton	98617431	Signé
119	TOGBUI AGOMAZE I	Chef village	lavié Agoviépé	Signé
120	BIAKOU Ama Josephine	Cultivateur	Lavié-Humé	Signé
121				Signé

122		CENTRALE/Blitta/Diguengué		Signé
123	BIGLABOU Essobaolou	Chef Brigade Adelé	90843115	Signé
124	OFOSSOU Etovii	Chef du Canton	91515820	Signé
125	N'KEBOUARE Kokou	Sous Chef	_	Signé
126	KODJO Kokou Héro	Sécrétaire	_	Signé
127	KOKOBENA Kokou	Conseillé	92219286	Signé
128	OFOSSOU Bidjéri	Sage	_	Signé
129	KOKOU Nayo	Sage	_	Signé
130	OFOSSOU Kossivi	Sage	_	Signé
131	OFOSSOU Komi	Sage	_	Signé
132	APEGORO Obagny	Sage	_	Signé
133	ONAMIYE Kouma	_	_	Signé
134	KPEMEOURA Komla	Enseignant	91614390	Signé
135	SADJA Kokouvi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
136	OBOSSOUM Kodjo	Cultivateur	90758065	Signé
137	WOURO Agouda	_	_	Signé
138	N'TESSOU Kokou	CVD	91632198	Signé
139	OFOSSOU Kossi	Cultivateur	91065108	Signé
140	OFOSSOU Brûlé	Cultivateur	_	Signé
141	WAKE Souléman	Parent d'élève	91273874	Signé
142	OBESINIBI Woulé	ASC	91222156	Signé
143	AKPESSO Massoulé	_	_	Signé
144	OUKPAÏ Badji	Cultivateur	9255423_	Signé
145	SADJA Kokou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
146	TSRIFO Yao	Cultivateur	_	Signé
147	MAWENA Assamoua	Cultivateur	_	Signé
148	AMEKPONOU Komlan	Cultivateur	_	Signé
149	KOMADA Yao	Cultivateur	_	Signé
150	OBESINIBI Okoumagné	Cultivateur	_	Signé
151	KOUA M'tassa M'délangna	Enseignant volontaire	91113669	Signé
152	TSRIFO Kossi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
153	TADJERE Kokou	Sage	_	Signé
154	N'DALABA Kokou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
155	AMEWONOU Sevien	Cultivateur	_	Signé
156	N'KIBOIRE	Cultivateur	_	Signé
157	OFOSSOU Lonlongno	Cultivateur	_	Signé
158	AVOGNO Salomon	Cathéchiste	_	Signé
159	TADJERE Essi	Ménagère	__	Signé
160	TADJERE Adjoa	Ménagère	_	Signé
161	EKEVUVU Attta	Cultivateur	_	Signé
162	TSRIFO K. Ania	Elève	_	Signé
163	AKOULE	Ménagère	_	Signé

164	OKOUHRA Kossia	Ménagère		Signé
165	AMEDODJI Koudjo	Cultivateur	91979939	Signé
166	TADJERE Yao	Cultivateur	_	Signé
167	WOURO Agbedémou	Cultivateur		Signé
168	OFOSSOU	Cultivateur	_	Signé
169	DADI Moumouni	Menusier	_	Signé
170	N'KIBOIRE Ntoussou	Maçon	_	Signé
171	NAYO Amani	CVD	81028927	Signé
172	TSRIFO Komi	Cultivateur	91517684	Signé
173	AMEKPONOU Komi	Cultivateur	90666511	Signé
174	KPEGAN Menssa	Cultivateur	_	Signé
175	KOUDEMA Goumta	Enseignant	91365569	Signé
176	N'KIBOIRE Komla	Cultivateur	_	Signé
177	AMEKPONOU Agbeko	Gongonneur	_	Signé
178	KPEMEOURA Yao	Menusier	92388582	Signé
179	EKPENTE Yao	Cultivateur	_	Signé
180	OFOSSOU Kodjovi	Cultivateur	90562652	Signé
181	N'KIBOIRE Alex	Cultivateur	_	Signé
182				Signé
183		SAVANE/MANDOURI/Dolongou		Signé
184	MANOU Kolanbigne	Cultivateur	_	Signé
185	TINOANOU koutsane	Cultivateur	_	Signé
186	BINDIGUI Baninyane	Cultivateur	_	Signé
187	LARE Tchanssa	Cultivateur	_	Signé
188	MANOU Linyampo	Cultivateur	_	Signé
189	NADJA Assibi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
190	LARE Namssén	Cultivateur	_	Signé
191	TINDANOU Bossa	Cultivateur	_	Signé
192	TINDANOU Walenga	Cultivateur	_	Signé
193	TCHEMON Lagbemba	Cultivateur	_	Signé
194	NABA Yembo	Culivatrice	_	Signé
195	NADJA Tabita	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
196	DJIGALGOU Damtoti	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
197	DJIGALGOU Paga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
198	MANOU Labiga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
199	TINDANOU Mayéma	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
200	NADJA Kyenté	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
201	MANOU Akouvi	cultivatrice	_	Signé
202	MANOU Alimata	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
203	LARE Kpanama	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
204	BOINANTI Lale	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
205	BABIAGA Marie	Cultivatrice	_	Signé

206	BABIAGA Nadi	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
207	MANOU Abinabiga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
208	MANOU Kinamba	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
209	MANOU Tani	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
210	TIDANOU Tassiaga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
211	NADJA Tassiaga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
212	NADJA Lawamou	Cultivatrice	__	Signé
213	NADJA Yafana	Cultivateur	_	Signé
214	TCHEMOU Bayanbane	Cultivateur	_	Signé
215	KANWORE Mana	Cultivateur	_	Signé
216	LARE Tinadja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
217	NADJA Séna	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
218	BABIAGA Sougo	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
219	GBABRE Kodjo	Cultivateur	_	Signé
220	TINDANOU Kombaté	Cultivateur	_	Signé
221	KANWORE Assana	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
222	NADJA Laré	cultivateur	_	Signé
223	KANGBANI Lardja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
224	GBAWAGA Boli	Cultivateur	_	Signé
225	GBABRE Lardja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
226	BABIAGA Djaré	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
227	KANWORO Tani	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
228	BABIAGA Lalpo	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
229	BABIAGA Lale	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
230	LIDJAGUI Dimbiani	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
231	LIDAGUI Nawa	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
232	LARE Nobiéla	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
233	KOLANI Nélenga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
234	AKOULA Lampongni	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
235	SOBOU Ama	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
236	NABA Lalbiga	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
237	BABIAGA Bindigui	Cultivateur	_	Signé
238	LARE Boubundi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
239	GBABRE Tantandja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
240	BABIAGA Nawadja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
241	TIDANOU Tabidja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
242	GALIBA Lardja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
243	NADJA Wardja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
244	GBABRE Yatouti	Cultivateur	_	Signé
245	GBABRE Tantone	Cultivateur	_	Signé
246	MANOU Tchindi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
247	MANOU Yonti	Cultivateur	_	Signé

248	AKOULA Lenga	Cultivateur	_	Signé
249	MANOU Boli	Cultivateur	91035513	Signé
250	MANOU Djidama	Cultivateur	92304350	Signé
251	NADJA Silli	Cultivateur	_	Signé
252	GBABIAGA Soukoumpo	Cultivateur	_	Signé
253	MANOU Ama	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
254	TINDANOU Koutsa	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
255	MANOU Abina	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
256	NADJA Banyantougou	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
257	TINDANOU Tani	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
258	BABIAGA Walpo	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
259	TINDANOU Kondjito	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
260	NADJA Nouaré	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
261	SAMBIANI Ya	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
262	NADJA Madougou	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
263	NADJA Yampo	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
264	NADJA Bidjag	Cultivateur	99810143	Signé
265	KOMBATE Sakpano	Cultivateur	_	Signé
266	GBABRE Daouda	Cultivateur	_	Signé
267	KOLANI Nawada	Cultivateur	_	Signé
268	NADJA Lardja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
269	NADJA Biilla	Cultivateur	_	Signé
270	TINDANOU Sambiani	Cultivateur	_	Signé
271	BADJIOGA Tantone	Cultivateur	_	Signé
272	TINDANOU Waldja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
273	DJIGALGOU Lardja	Scoot-boy	_	Signé
274	BABIAGA Latdja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
275	MANOU Nindja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
276	GBANWANA Tabidja	Chef de village	99143921	Signé
277	MANOU Bossa	Cultivateur	91473314	Signé
278	GBANWAGA Bossa	Cultivateur	98415809	Signé
279	NADJA Sanladja	Cultivateur	98500345	Signé
280	NADJA Ligpiga	Cultivateur	_	Signé
281	NADJA Lalenga	Cultivateur	_	Signé
282	NADJA Sankagou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
283	NANDJA Nagadandi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
284	LITCHAGOU Yandja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
285	DJIGALGOU Korléga	Cultivateur	_	Signé
286	BABIAGA Yandja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
287	KOLANI Koukouli	Cultivateur		Signé
288			_	Signé
289		BOMBOUAKA/ Tandjouaré	_	Signé

290	FEIKA Tchablintété	Régent Bombouaké	91243390	Signé
291	KOLANI Beithien	Directeur ONG Code Utile Afrique	90283129/27795004	Signé
292	TCHAMDJA Komlan	Directeur préfectoral Environnement de Tandjouaré	90178252/99147041	Signé
293	KPIDIBA Kounkatonéha	Stagaire	90325915	Signé
294	LARE P. Benjamin	Directeut Ecole Catholique Bombouaka	90196226/99167391	Signé
295	GNOUMONI Alassani	président l'OP Nataneman	98205145	Signé
296	LARE Kantame Mokpièti	Coordinateut ONG ASTODAR	92319492/ 98883094	Signé
297	DOUMONGUE Kossi	Tailleur	91114970	Signé
298	DJOUARE Jean	Membre OP	_	Signé
299	LARE Noufandme	Membre OP	_	Signé
300	LAMBONI komi	DPAEP Tandjouaré	908161231/ 98755095	Signé
301	KOLANI Kokou	Sécrétaire	91842793	Signé
302	BOMBOMA Bola	Membre	_	Signé
303	DOUTI Timenoble	Membre	_	Signé
304	LARE Labénandame	Membre OP	_	Signé
305	KoMTIDI Kimame	Membre OP	_	Signé
306	LARE Yogal	Membre	_	Signé
307	KOLANI Daniel	Sécrétaire	91111524	Signé
308	GNOUMONI Lakékoissoi	Membre de l'OP	92200112	Signé
309	LARE Lamatename	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
310	LAMBONI Satiènimbé	Membre de l'OP	91619154	Signé
311	LARE Toukban	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
312	LARE Minname	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
313	LAMBONI Minkibansa	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
314	KANTABEDJOR Kongné	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
315	GNANMANI Bmissouki	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
316	LARE Yendouba	Membre de l'OP	98562257	Signé
317	LAMBONI Badigbéne	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
318	KAMBOURE Sambiani	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
319	GOUTRE Laré	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
320	LARE Féidibe	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
321	GNOUMONI Tchablintobe	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
322	KARSONGUE Kiyébe	Membre de l'OP	99865671	Signé
323	LARE Sougbémen	Membre de l'OP	98708489	Signé
324	DARKOI Arzouma	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
325	DARKOI Tongue	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
326	KOLANI Gablétchiate	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
327	DJANGAMBI Flindjoa	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
328	KOMBATE Tandjondjingué	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
329	DOUTI Laré	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
330	BAMPININ Bité	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
331	LARDJINGUE Laré	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé

332	BOMBOMA Kinésa	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
333	SAMBIANI Afia	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
334	SAMBIANI Yobé	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
335	KOMBATE Boame	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
336	KOLANI Sdène	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
337	KOMBATE Nanwabé	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
338	SAMBIANI Taksi	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
339	DOUTI Gouryama	Retraité	98487552	Signé
340	SAMBIANI Mathieu	Retraié	91185176	Signé
341	LABE Pabékigani	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
342	MONGBATE Adjoa	CVD	90839608	Signé
343	PREY Magnedeoua	Forestier	98299877	Signé
344	SAMBIANI Nameka	Participant	_	Signé
345	SAMBIANI Dieudonné	Participant		Signé
346	LARE Lagbantibe	Membre de l'OP	98487152	Signé
347	LARE Nayam	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
348	SAMBIANI Bakila	Participant	92522867	Signé
349	KOLANI Bampinin	Membre de l'OP	98338113	Signé
350	LARE Yenpabe	Participant	_	Signé
351	DONWAGUE Kpinkpandjoa	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
352	DOUTI Ladoussayo	Participante	_	Signé
353	KOMBATE Satoumé	participant	_	Signé
354	DAMINTOBE Djonkabe	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
355	LAMBONI Yalmè	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
356	DOUTI Sambiani Emile	Membre de l'OP	92381601	Signé
357	MONDOUNGOU Dametobe	CVD	91876267	Signé
358	LAMBONI K. Paul	Association SPERSVI-20	90204797/9819	Signé
359	KANWORE Sambiani	Cultivateur	_	Signé
360	KOKONA Laré	Pépiniériste	98688287	Signé
361	TIGOV Kombodjoa	Pépiniériste	91876266	Signé
362	DOUTI Minlibe	CVD	92201282	Signé
363	LAMBONI Nagbandjoa	Membre de l'OP	_	Signé
364	NANANGUE Balakénié	Aide Infirmière	91318540	Signé
365	BOMBOMA Yendoumban	participant	_	Signé
366	LARE Abina	participante	_	Signé
367	DOUAK Lari	participante	_	Signé
368	BADOU Fati	participante	_	Signé
369	KANYERE Lankoudja	Chef de Village	_	Signé
370	NIMONE Fintibe	participante	_	Signé
371	KARTIK Yokbé	Cultivateur	98181666	Signé
372	DOUTI Sanoka	Cultivateur	90724109	Signé
373	KOMBATE Namigue	Pépiniériste	91985223	Signé

374	BAGLE Kangbène	Tailleur	92588192	Signé
375	DJAGBEGOU Lantchabre	Chef Village Badoré	91130197	Signé
376	ATTIFLI Agbéko	Forestier	90872103	Signé
377	ATCHA Akomoté	Forestier	90813435	Signé
378	NAKORDJA Dnoupo	Soudeur	98027719	Signé
379	KADIGUE Légnibe	Maçon	90151569	Signé
380	KANGNITI Yempobe	Sécrétaire	92533599	Signé
381	YEMTCHABRE Lorimpo	Cultivateur	Dpaong/Tône	Signé
382	DJOBO Séyi	DP Environnement Tône	90185779/27708016	Signé
383	KPIDIBA Kounkatonéha	Stagiaire	90325915	Signé
384	YENTCHABRE Yatébondja	Chef canton de Dapaong	90013155	Signé
385	KONIPO Minlibe	Chhef village	Karsome	Signé
386	LAMBONI Léne	Cultivateur	Djabégou	Signé
387	LARE Boukari	Chef Village	Natibougou	Signé
388	TONA Tikpade	Chef Quartier	Koutobongue	Signé
389	KOMBATE Lamboni	Chef Quartier	Dapaong/Tône	Signé
390	KOMBATE Lardja	Sous Chef	Nagnongue	Signé
391	DJADAN Sambia	Cultivateur	Djaborgou	Signé
392	YENTCHABRE Dambaré	Adjudant	91173560	Signé
393	DOUTI Nahame	Chef Konkogou	91168069	Signé
394	DJABORE Wani	Chaufeur	91467453	Signé
395		KARA/ Kozah	_	Signé
396	MEBA Anan	CCD Lama	90738552	Signé
397	BIDJIWANA Simdoki	Chef de Tchitchao	90894533	Signé
398	BAKEMSA Kokou	DR ODEF Kara	90253561	Signé
399	PATTA Akoa	CCD Tcharè	91767307	Signé
400	AZOUMARO O.	Chef canton de Lassa	90314807	Signé
401	BATANA Tomkou	Chef village Lama	90734644	Signé
402	PANLA Koffi	DRERF/ Kara	91969950	Signé
403	WALLA Agouda	CCD Tchitchao	91851183	Signé
404	TOUKA Kpatcha	Chef canton	90235675/ Zola	Signé
405	TCHANGUAI Kondjoou	Régent Tcharè	91187482	Signé
406	BATCHALE Agouda	Directeur Exécutif de l'ONG PADES	90094747/26685235	Signé
407	DARE Gbati O.	Forestier à la DPERF Kara	90035578/rgbati@yahoo.fr	Signé
408	AGNAH Sourou	RESOKA	90932138	Signé
409	WUASI Kodjo Joseph	ATT	91430176/ wouasi5@yahoo.fr	Signé
410	BIRREGA Dénise	Couturière à Alaepé	90136645	Signé
411	CHANGO Doga	FUGFK	90154766	Signé
412	BIYA Kadanga	CCD Lassa	90137080	Signé
413	TCHEGBASSI Hodabalo	CVD Lassa	90260373	Signé
414	EGBELEO Padaroh	CCD Soundina	90969645	Signé
415	SOTOU Tchamdja	CCD Bohou	99100257	Signé

416		KARA/DANKPEN/ Namon		Signé
417	KOUDINA Tomfey	Coordinateur CAP-EJR	BP: 19 Pagouda	Signé
418	BAKOLEA Maurinesso	Membre comité local de gestion	Agbanada	Signé
419	AWOMANPOU Antom	Membre comité local de gestion	Konfess	Signé
420	AWISSA YOM	Membre comité local de gestion	Agbanada	Signé
421	KAREBOU Aklesso	Membre comité local de gestion	Agbanada	Signé
422	PHKRA Matehona	Membre comité local de gestion	Agbanada	Signé
423	LAMAFETOU Rachid	Membre comité local de gestion	Konfess	Signé
424	KATOUMAWOI Preklo	Membre comité local de gestion	Konfess	Signé
425	KEZEI Patamanaba	Membre comité local de gestion	Konfess	Signé
426	ALI Radowé	Membre comité local de gestion	Konfess	Signé
427	ADJANAKOU Alaza	Cultivateur	_	Signé
428	OUTAKA Abafo	Cultivateur	98280948	Signé
429	TCHASSOU Ariss	Enseignant	92291679	Signé
430	WEMON Titowa	Cultivateur	91842595	Signé
431	ANARA Atchakim	Cultivateur	_	Signé
432	AGOUNTA Allamassina	Cultivateur	_	Signé
433	WEMON Kokou	Cultivateur	90561796	Signé
434	GNAMBA Yao	Chaufeur	_	Signé
435	SORE Mohamed	Boucher	99105546	Signé
436	DJONDO Tchapa Tchota	Sécurité Agence Togocel	90167224/99925081	Signé
437	TITORA Kokou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
438	TITAMAYE tamandja	Cultivateur	_	Signé
439	NIBLIKAN Nabéla	Cultivateur	98712264	Signé
440	YAKIRE Ifétcoube	Cultivateur	91117036	Signé
441	TCHAPO N'Tchako	Cultivateur	_	Signé
442	TITORA Simon	Cultivateur	_	Signé
443	ASSILA Assoun	Cultivateur	_	Signé
444	DJONDO Kossivi	Cultivateur	91200797	Signé
445	LANTAME T. K.	Gérant IDH Namon	98835999	Signé
446	NALEON Natlo	Conseiller Agricole	90000943	Signé
447	OURO-TCHEDRE banna	DPREF	90260939/98037172	Signé
448	KOUDADA N. Gérome	CVD Lassa	92241770/ 99925009	Signé
449	YAO	_	98213768	Signé
450	KAMOUR	Cultivateur	91781377	Signé
451	DJEGNON Kossivi	Forestier à Namon	91787638	Signé
452	TCHAPO Badja	Cultivateur	98151266	Signé
453	DJABARE Litchoutobé	président du comité anti-feux	90986510/ 994448567	Signé
454	AKOI Amouté	Cultivateur	99267394	Signé
455	TCHAKINOU Komna	Cultivateur	_	Signé
456	WADJA Dalamon	Cultivateur	_	Signé
457	N'DJAMA Zoka	Sécrétaire	98628571	Signé

458	KOMNA Koundi	Représentant du Chef	_	Signé
459	AKPAN kokou	Chef de Kelvire	_	Signé
460	KPANA Komi	Chef de Nwalou	_	Signé
461	TADOURE Mamèbi	Chef de Bassambo	90525101	Signé
462	SIMPETE N'dama	Chef deb Sous Antenne de Namon	90021151	Signé
463	TCHAPO Nanwi	Chef canton de Namon Centre	91071351	Signé
464	TCHINISSA Wadjé	Cultivateur	_	Signé
465	ATAGOUME Skoume	Cultivateur	_	Signé
466	SADJI Kola	Cultivateur	_	Signé
467	WADJE N'kamaghél	Cultivateur	_	Signé
468	YANDJIRE Nanfam	Cultivateur	_	Signé
469	WAKITINBA A. Kpandja	Menusier	92385885	Signé
470	SAMBIRE Waninime	Cultivateur	_	Signé
471	TADOURE N'Bénila	Couturière	91284378	Signé
472	HATE Koutapia	Cultivateur	_	Signé
473	TITABA Zidorta	Cultivateur	_	Signé
474	KOFFI Sanouna	Cultivateur	92207997	Signé
475	TCHASSOU Kougnara	Enseignant	99725062	Signé
476	AGNAMBA Kossi	Mécanisien	98278881	Signé
477	AKOSSI Tikando	Cultivateur	_	Signé
478	GHELKPA Gmapon	Menusier	_	Signé
479	AMADOU Assoumane	Cultivateur	_	Signé
480	YANDJIRE Iyare	Mécanisien	98416463	Signé
481	DJERI Agla	Mécanisien	90681767	Signé
482	GRIWIN Mabolbe	Mécanisien	91804013	Signé
483			_	Signé
484		CENTRALE/TCHAMBA 25/05/2012	_	Signé
485	LAGBARE Koundi	-	_	Signé
486	AWIYA Akelesso		_	Signé
487	LAGBARE Yawwa		_	Signé
488	TCHANGMAÏ komi		_	Signé
489	DATOMA Pière		_	Signé
490	BAKIAmina		_	Signé
491	DOUTI Kombaté		_	Signé
492	KPEMOUA Hodabalo	Représentant de l' AE2D	90926131/ 24450186	Signé
493	OTTIO Moumouni	Cultivateur	_	Signé
494	ABOUDOU Mimia	Cultivateur	98171594	Signé
495	ABOUDOU Adamou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
496	ASSAH Soumanou	Président Comité Suivi	91307445	Signé
497	OTTI Iliassou	Cultivateur	90683177	Signé
498	IDRISSOU Raim	Cultivateur	98160672	Signé
499	AROUFA Djibril	Cultivateur	_	Signé

500	AKOUWE	Cultivateur	98935320	Signé
501	LAWANI Moustafa	Cultivateur	99798160	Signé
502	AGBODJAMINIROU	Artisant	99985964	Signé
503	AFFO Goubi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
504	LOUKOU Mawlion	Elève	98081288	Signé
505	ASSAH Massassi	Enseignant	98382956/ 91625851	Signé
506	GOMINA Tagbagbou	Cultivateur	90843181	Signé
507	AKLASSI Bouraima	Cultivateur	90348702	Signé
508	DJANTA Foudou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
509	OTTIO Saïdou	Cultivateur	90111063	Signé
510	ASSEK¨PA K. Tahidou	Agent de Sécurité	98563658	Signé
511	ASSA Mamadou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
512	ASSA Kdéré	Cultivateur	_	Signé
513	IDRISSOU Abou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
514	ISSIFOU Aboudou	1er Notable	_	Signé
515	ASSAIMA Aboudou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
516	AGOUSSOUN Koumaï	Exploitant Agricole	90786503	Signé
517	OKEMEDJI	Membre	Sécrétaire des chasseur	Signé
518	AKAOU Alassani	Membre	92311096	Signé
519	AGRAM Aziz	Membre	99806455	Signé
520	AGRAM Brouraima	président des chasseurs	_	Signé
521	AKOUA Bouraima	Président de la Forêt	92311096	Signé
522	OKE Issakou	Membre	_	Signé
523	ARFA Saibou	Membre	_	Signé
524	DOGO Yaminou	Membre	_	Signé
525	ASSIMA Idrissou	Membre	_	Signé
526	LOUKOU Yakoubou	Membre	_	Signé
527	ADEOVI Tafa	Membre	_	Signé
528	ACHA Mmounassirou	Membre	_	Signé
529	ASSAH G. Bayekago	Chef de Canton	90937917	Signé
530	AGRAM Assékou	CVD	90996274	Signé
531	KOKOSSORE Kossim	Sécrétaire	91719054	Signé
532	LOUKOU Moukaila	Notable	_	Signé
533	ITAN Djawé	Notable	_	Signé
534	IDRISSOU Moussa	Personne ressource	_	Signé
535	AGBAN Omorou	Notable	_	Signé
536	ALI Fouseni	Notable	_	Signé
537	ADINDI Assa	Personne ressource	91759044	Signé
538	AGBAN Arouna	ALPHA	_	Signé
539	AMAGA Ayouba	Personne ressource	_	Signé
540	AFFO DEGI Abou	CDQ	_	Signé
541	AGBODJAN	Cultivateur	_	Signé

542	KODJABON	Cultivateur	_	Signé
543	AGBANA Safié	Ménagère	_	Signé
544	KPEMODA Hodabalo	Représentant de l' AE2D	90926131/24450186	Signé
545	ALE Idjaya	Sécrétaire du Chef	91846350	Signé
546	ATCHA AFFO Inoussa	Chef canton ALIBI I	90976231	Signé
547	SAMBAOU Alassane	Notable	_	Signé
548	DAOUDA Alassane	Ecogarde Trésorier AVGAP	_	Signé
549	ALASSANE Salomon	Ecogarde président AVGAP	_	Signé
550	ARHOUNA Meri	Représentante des groupements des Femmes	_	Signé
551	ALASSANI Baki	Maçon	_	Signé
552	KPANTE Wassiou Gbandi	Sécrétaire AVGAP/Pépiniériste	91263707	Signé
553	OUDEI Wahidou	Vice sécrétaire AVGAP	91322155	Signé
554	OUDEI Rafiou	_	91884454	Signé
555	AFFO Zangaba	_	91919133	Signé
556	BOURAIMA Boukari	_	_	Signé
557	ADJI komi	_	_	Signé
558	FOUSSENI Awa	_	_	Signé
559	AMEDOU Nouridine	_	91607751	Signé
560	EL ADJ AGBERIME Karime	_	_	Signé
561	OUDEI Fousseni	_	_	Signé
562	ALASSANE Nouhoun	_	_	Signé
563	AFFO Ougah	Vice président	90163090	Signé
564	ALEY Ousmane	_	_	Signé
565	AFFO Dami Mohamed	_	_	Signé
566	BOUWEMA Komi	Pépiniériste	90337250	Signé
567	KOULA Kpatcha	_	_	Signé
568	KANATE Gnassimgbé	_	_	Signé
569	ESSORO Bassirou	_	_	Signé
570	ABORI Salam	_	_	Signé
571	ALIANG Atarka	_	_	Signé
572	ABDOULAYE Ata-Kouma	_	_	Signé
573	TINA Oressa kassimou	_	_	Signé
574	SALIBA Koffi	Adjoint Forestier	91209056	Signé
575	YAKANDJI N'Tédja	Forestier	91194688	Signé
576	ALI Bawa	_	_	Signé
577	BONI Abou	_	_	Signé
578	BOUKARI Ayouba	Président CVD	90876909	Signé
579	GBEDJI Assima	_	_	Signé
580	FOUSSENI Adjara	_	_	Signé
581				Signé
582		MARITIME/ Lacs / Aklakou du 01/06/2012		Signé
583	TETE Afivi	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé

584	AYI Amoussou	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
585	ANANI Ekoué	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
586	AWOUSSI Téko	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
587	KOUDAMOU kanké	Jardinier	Noblocomey	Signé
588	KOUDJINOU paulth	Responsable ONG APAEPECTRA	Pedacomey	Signé
589	FOLLY Dédé	Ménagère	Pedacomey	Signé
590	SOGBOSSI Dégbé	Ménagère	Zouhonou	Signé
591	EKOUE-BLA Dédé	Ménagère	Noblocomey	Signé
592	MESSAN Akoélé	Ménagère	Zouhonou	Signé
593	KANGNI Afi	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
594	TCHASSOU Edoh	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
595	AYEOZANNA Yaovi	Cultivateur	Alladah	Signé
596	DEGBE A. Antoine	Cultivateur	Alladah	Signé
597	FOUNOU Anani	Cultivateur	Houandjressè	Signé
598	AMOUSSOU Essivi	cultivatrice	Alladah	Signé
599	GAGLI Anouagassi	cultivatrice	Tionnou	Signé
600	AMOUSSOU Yao T.	Cultivateur	Houandjressè	Signé
601	SOSSOUGAH Sokamé	cultivatrice	Alladah	Signé
602	MOME Séwanou	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
603	ANATO Moussa	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
604	LOGOSSOU Kokou	Cultivateur	Houandjressè	Signé
605	KOUDANOU Kongui	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
606	TOSSOU Kouassi	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
607	DJAGUIDE	Chaufeur	Alladah	Signé
608	EKOUE-BLA Akouté	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
609	DOSSOU Anani Faustin	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
610	NOBLEVI Kanko	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
611	KOUDANNOU Fogant	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
612	KOUDEAFO Komlan	Cultivateur	Tionnou	Signé
613	EGLOH Agbengblona	Cultivateur	Tionnou	Signé
614	SOSSOU Degbey	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
615	LOGOSSOU Kouéssan	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
616	AMOUSSOU Téko	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
617	ADJOWI-KANGNI Ekoué	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
618	KOKOU Atavi	Cultivateur	Alladah	Signé
619	KOUDANNOU Messan	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
620	DANSOU Lizabète	cultivatrice	Tionnou	Signé
621	TATOUNOU Dahegnon	Cultivateur	Badomé	Signé
622	KPOGO K. Migblèkpo	Forestier	Noblocomey	Signé
623	GBADOE Akouété	DP/Agriculteur	Aného	Signé
624	TOSSOU FOLLY Gérome	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
625	KOUEVI Kankoé	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé

626	AHOUSSI Adadévi	Cultivateur	Pedacomey	Signé
627	PEDANOU kokouvi	Cultivateur	Tionnou	Signé
628	KOUDANOU Sossou	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
629	KOUDANOU Simon	Cultivateur	Noblocomey	Signé
630	KPATCHA K.	Gendarme	Noblocomey	Signé
631	TOSSOU Dapé	cultivatrice	Noblocomey	Signé
632	ZOUKON Darywa	cultivatrice	Noblocomey	Signé
633	AYI Manssa	cultivatrice	Pedacomey	Signé
634	DOAMESSI	cultivatrice	Pedacomey	Signé
635	TEPRE Messanvi	Cultivateur	Midédji	Signé
636		MARTINE/ YOTO/Tométikondji	_	Signé
637	TOGBUI Koffi Dwo	Chef village	90353304/ Danohoé	Signé
638	AKPO Koutogni	Sous chef	92572004	Signé
639	TOGBUI Afidégnon	Chef canton	99680752/ Sédomé	Signé
640	TOGBUUI Kodzo Kodé	Chef	91686203/Kodehoé	Signé
641	TOGBUI Menékpon Kodzo	Chef village	91612309/Donomadé	Signé
642	TOGBUI Amemavo kokou	CCD	99020083/Sédomé	Signé
643	EDAH Avéchoyo	_	_	Signé
644	ADJAHOLOU Komlan Minékpo	Coordinateur ADCB	98326814/90858196/90988712	Signé
645	KOKOBISSI Affo	Directeure EPP Gométy-kondji	91957600/ Gmety-kondji	Signé
646	KODOE Akossiwa	Présidente du Groupement NOVISSI	Sédomé	Signé
647	KODOE Viky	Trésorière NOVISSI	Sédomé	Signé
648	SODEGLA Kossi	Sécrétaire AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
649	HOMADON Kodjo	conseiller AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
650	AYENA Komi	Président AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
651	NOUWOHO Adjo	Informatrice AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
652	MANEKPO Kévomido	Membre AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
653	MANEKPO Essivi	Membre AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
654	HLOMADON Missiagbéto	Personne ressource AVGAP	Donomadé	Signé
655	DAGLO Koffi	Président CVD	Zouvi	Signé
656	AGBETOGLO Yawovi	Sécrétaire de KEKELI	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
657	AMEGNIKPO Kokou	président de KEKELI	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
658	DAGLO Atsou	Président de Totroyéyé	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
659	ADOH Méssen	Président AVGAP	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
660	YAO David	Sécrétaire de GP	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
661	BODRA Dagne	Présidente	Tétékpo-copé	Signé
662	MIDOKPO Komi	Commissaire au compte AVGAP	Zouvi	Signé
663	KLOLY Kodjo	Sécrétaire du Groupement DEKAWOWO	Zouvi	Signé
664	SANI Grégoire	Robineur	Gboto Zévé	Signé
665	EDOH Kodjovi	Cultivateur	Gboto Zévé	Signé
666	HABADA Tohoedé	Cultivateur	Djrèkpon	Signé
667	FANTSE Koudjega	Cultivateur	Djrèkpon	Signé

668	KEKE Komlan	Cultivateur	Gboto Zévé	Signé
669	MADON Ablam	Cultivateur	Donomadé	Signé
670	TETE Ablam	Cultivateur	Donomadé	Signé
671	YEVI Komlanvi	Cultivateur	Zohoudji	Signé
672	MANEKPO Lassani	Cultivateur	Donomadé	Signé
673	SEKEKOU Koffi	Enseignant	90665471/ Tomety-kondji	Signé
674	AGBLEGA Z. Kodjo	Sécrétaire AVGAP TH	91737814/Tomety-kondji	Signé
675	DOKOU Jacques	vice-président AVGAP	92249973/Zouvi	Signé
676	KOGLOE Tonato	Sécrétaire d'Etat Civil	91320472/Tomety-kondji	Signé
677	SOTODJI Séwa	Président de CCD	91619120/Dawohoe	Signé
678	TSETSE A. Mokpokpo	Chef secteur ODEF YOTO	901105751	Signé
679	AGNINDE A. Adjaouti	Agent Forestier	90307718	Signé
680	SAMBONE Toumissa	DRERF-YOTO	91887149	Signé
681	KENDO Agba	Gendarme	90108190/Brigarde Tomety-kondji	Signé
682	ADJAHO Kokou	président AVGAP Dawohoé	92088913	Signé
683	SEGNONOU Komi	Cultivateur	92088926/Sédomé	Signé
684	HOINSSOU Kokou	Cultivateur	90349153 / Sédomé	Signé
685		MARITINE / VO/ Wogba 31/05/2012		Signé
686	YEMPAME Yendoutobe	DP Environnement	92340180	Signé
687	MELESUSU D. Yao	Chef d'Antenne ONG CREDI	90059934	Signé
688	DARANOU Adjo	Cultivatrice	_	Signé
689	WUITI Amélé	cultivatrice	_	Signé
690	NYAKOU Félex	Cultivateur	_	Signé
691	KPOMASSI Mensavi	Cultivateur	_	Signé
692	AYAO Boho	Cultivateur	_	Signé
693	KPENOU Kodjo	Cultivateur	_	Signé
694	NYAKOU Afanyibo	Cultivateur	_	Signé
695	NYAKOU Ablavi	cultivatrice	_	Signé
696	NYAKOU Abla	cultivatrice	_	Signé
697	NOVI Tassi	cultivatrice	_	Signé
698	AZIADO Kossiwa	cultivatrice	_	Signé
699	GBADESSE Gnakou	cultivatrice	_	Signé
700	BOSSE Agbélésséssé	cultivatrice	_	Signé
701	KAMEKPO Akossiwa	cultivatrice	_	Signé
702	AMOUZOU Adjowa	cultivatrice	_	Signé
703	N'ZOKA Adjoa	cultivatrice	_	Signé
704	SOVISSI Tonou	cultivatrice	_	Signé
705	KPONO Dogbé	Cultivateur	_	Signé
706	LOGO Akou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
707	GNALEDOME Holou	Cultivateur	_	Signé
708	BOULOUVI K. Kokou	Cultivateur	98705203	Signé
709	KEKOU K. Watéba	DPAEP/ VO	91116799	Signé

710	OURO-AKPO Botonaworo	Environnement / VO	90144826/ VOGAN	Signé
711	YAO Afiwa	cultivatrice	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
712	AMEGNINOU Afiwa	cultivatrice	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
713	KOYA Fiamatchron	cultivatrice	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
714	AKLOMESSI Sodoli	cultivatrice	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
715	TESSI Kenou	cultivatrice	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
716	AMOUZOUWO Tchakpa Yao	Féticheur	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
717	EDE Kodolovi	Régent	Koudoto-copé/Wogba	Signé
718	TAMEDE Kouassi	Président Du CVD	92423592/ Wogba	Signé
719	MENSAH Kossi	Maçon	98790740/ Wogba	Signé
720	ADIVON Agnèsse	Cultivatrice	98085234/ Wogba	Signé
721	KAMEKPO kodjo	Cultivateur	99139356	Signé
722	AGBODEKA Yao	Cultivateur		Signé
723	EBLI KODJO Sosou	Cultivateur	99785197	Signé
724	N'DJA Basile	Cultivateur	98557600	Signé
725	N'DJA Sissi	cultivatrice		Signé
726	FIOGBO Akuelé	cultivatrice	99003948	Signé
727	AMEGLO Olowi	Cultivateur		Signé
728	KOUDOLO Fofovi	Cultivateur		Signé
729	AGOSSOU Hoédji	vice-président AVGAP Tomety-kondji	91701466	Signé
730	DAWO Komlan	conseiller AVGAP Tomety-kondji	92121648/ Tomety-kondji	Signé
731	ADJAKPLEY Kokouvi	Informateur AVGAP	Sédomé	Signé
732	KOMEDA Innocent	Sécrétaire OPC	Gboto Zévé	Signé
733	AWOKO Komi	Vice-présdent AVGAP	91618426/ Gboto Zévé	Signé
734	DODJRO Jean	Prédeent AVGAP	99059175/ Gboto Zévé	Signé
735	MEDEKO Kossivi	Président AVGAP	Drékpo	Signé
736	AFANGNINOU Kansi	Président	Sédomé	Signé
737	AZANKPO Yaovi Koudowou	Menbre	90569775	Signé
738	ALOWONOU Komlan	Ferailleur	92689461	Signé
739	AZAWYO Ayassou	Président AVGAP		Signé
740	DEGBE Komi	Sécrétaire	Gboto Zévé	Signé
741	NOUWODZRO Kossi	Sécrétaire	Tomety-kondji	Signé
742	AFO Bassi	Président	Dahohoé	Signé
743	GBEFA Koélé	Présidente	Dahohoé	Signé
744	AKOMAKPO Hahabé	Présidente	Dahohoé	Signé
745	KOIUDADJE Akossiwa	Présidente	Tomety-kondji	Signé
746	TSITCHA Afia	Membre	Tomety-kondji	Signé
747	EDAH Yawo	Membre	Tomety-kondji	Signé
748	KODE Atah	Président CVD	Kodehoè	Signé
749	ISSAN N. Kodo akou	Président CVD	Tomety-kondji	Signé
750	AMETONOU Sémadé	Membre	Houagahoé	Signé
751	DAVO Domkpé	Membre	Tomety-kondji	Signé

752	AZANKPO Koffi	Commerçant	Tomety-kondji	Signé
753	ALOWOU Kokou	_	_	Signé
754	AFFO Koffi	Commerçant	Dahohoé	Signé
755	TSOUKUI Mawouni	Photographe	Adjahoé	Signé
756	ADJETE Yawovi	Sécrétaire NOVISSI	Dahohoé	Signé
757	N'KALI Feilo	Président NOVISSI	Dahohoé	Signé
758	KPEKPASSI Babyao	Exploitant de Bois / WAWA EST	90009356/ 99366953	Signé
759	KETO Kossi	Exploitant de Bois / WAWA EST	90344478	Signé
760	ASSAMOAH Yao S.	Directeur ONG JSD	90366093	Signé
761	MAEBENA Lalma	TdE	90223722	Signé
762	de SOUZA TCHAA	Président CVD	92225297	Signé
763	DAMADOU K. kossi	PEPP WAWA	90181634	Signé
764	KONDE Y. Afidenyo	Chef ICAT	90170412	Signé
765	NANWOU Gbati	DP/ BADOU	90197613	Signé
766	BADJANIM Kokou	DP Environnement WAWA	90221635	Signé
767	AKPOVY Kossi	Préfet	90045960	Signé

Appendix 10
Local and traditional knowledge and practices

Many SLM practices developed locally which have proven in Togo and neighboring countries are promoted as part of this project, such as the "minimum tillage and direct seeding," through which the land is prepared by cutting the existing vegetation and leaving repel up to 30 cm. Residues are left in place without being burned. After 7-10 days, the planting rows are effected through mulching. Maize is the main crop in this system. Sowing is done by hand with a digging stick.

Mulching has several important functions: it promotes and increases soil water reserves, reduces erosion, contributes to soil fertility (after decomposition of the following years) and effectively limits the growth of weeds and their production seeds.

Actions taken by stakeholders to adapt to the situation

In this project, it should be noted that climate change phenomena attached to various anthropogenic pressures have stimulated many actors, both community (NGOs, local), private and public ones to take action to reverse the trend. Beside forest plantations made up for timber and services, rising awareness, and degradation of forest land which lost their key economic (including agricultural), environmental and social roles... caused among communities local governments, local communities, NGOs and the government a desire to take action to dispose of their land in forest cover. Examples abound in the country to show the efforts of local communities, NGOs and the State in this direction. It is, for example, the exclosure, The enrichment of forest land degraded and the agroforestry.

1. **The exclosure**

This is the case in the extreme north, where a hill in Dapaong had an early protection with satisfactory results. Indeed, the landowner conducts early fire to avoid late fires that cause more damage on woody forest evolve (figure). In addition, a monitoring system is in place to prevent logging in the perimeter;

Figure : Hill protected from late fires and timber extraction

This is also the case in Kara (figure) and Plateaux regions (figure). In the Canton of Pessaré in Binah, the NGO CAP-EJR (Complex Agropastoral Echo of Rural Youth) works to the revegetation of land into a community forest. It has, to this effect, set up a community forest in Pessaré.

Figure : Community Forest Passare created from degraded forest land exclosure (Binah-Région de la Kara)

It is the same in Kloto where CIRADD NGOs (International Centre for Research and Action for Sustainable Development), with the help of local people, excosured a plot against fires five years ago.

Figure : Rainforest created from degraded forest land exclosure (Lavié Kloto, Région des plateaux)

2. The enrichment of forest land degradation with useful plants

Figure : Terre dégradée récupérée à Kpimé séva avec un enrichissement de *Khaya grandifoliola (espèce endogène)* et de palmier à huile (espèce domestiquée)

Figure : Pépinière privée de *Garcinia afzelii* ou cure dent ***(espèce endogène) et de Thebroma cacao*** **(espèce domestiquée)** à Danyi Atigba

Le privé distribue gratuitement à partir de cette pépinière jusqu'à 100 000 plants par an pour récupérer les terres dégradées de la préfecture de Danyi.

This is also the case of many NGOs and associations that operate in this area on degraded lands and local communities as part of the Projet de développement Communautaire (PDC) funded by the World Bank. . In all localities, these organizations undertake reforestation or exclosure. The figure below shows the reforestation of denuded hills implemented by an NGO Bombouaka on the initiative of the government through the PDC (figure).

Figure : Une colline cours de reboisement en teck et manguier par le programme HIMO

The establishment of a community forest in the prefecture Alibi I Tchamba is another example. Covering an area of 5496 ha, this action is undertaken with the help of the NGO Aedd. The area was bounded, bounded and mapped. Flora and fauna studies have been performed. Hunters have been trained and erected in ecoguards. Nurseries have also been trained and produce seedlings to reforest they sell or enrich the forest. Groups of women (4) that produced charcoal were trained on the development of plant resources from rural products. They each received 300,000 F CFA for AGR in order to reduce pressure on natural resources. Forest activities are led by a steering committee composed of seven members in the village, which meets monthly to assess and plan the work. The community area is subdivided into compartments: an integral conservation zone, a reforested area in fruit species such as orange, palm, coconut, mango (20 ha) and caïlcédrat or Khaya senegalensis (10 ha), etc.., a grazing area. Actions are funded by the GEF and IUCN. The NGO has developed a charter management and development plan that remain to be validated to be made if funding is provided.

3. Indigenous systems of agroforestry

3.1. Practice with significant positive effects on fertility

Aware of the current situation, many farmers have decided to resort to the old practice was to preserve the trees in crops (plantation crops and annuities) and in fallow. The species concerned mainly Leguminosae including Mimosaceae dominate with Albizia adiantifolia, *A.* chevalieri, A. glaberrima*, A.* zygia*, A.* coriara*, A.* ferruginea, Aubrevillea kerstinii*,* Piptadeniastrum africanum, Tetrapleura tetraptera, etc. Caesalpiniaceae the most important (Erythrophleum suaveolens).

The majority of these systems are either indigenous agroforestry crop rotation, as in shifting cultivation in the time or spatial mixed type (mixed with a spatial arrangement of the tree component). Maintenance of soil fertility is a characteristic of most indigenous agroforestry systems and is recognized as such by farmers.

The Practices below have significant positive effects on fertility:

- Woody fallow improved
- Wood on farmland
- Combination of crops
- Home gardens
- Hedgerow
  Timber on anti-erosion structures
- Windbreaks and shelterbelts
- Biomass transfer
- Timber on pastures and rangelands
- Multipurpose woodlots
- Forestry rehabilitation leading to multiple uses

Trees scattered in the field of maize to restore the land

3.2. Biogeography agroforestry species in Togo

Any tree or shrub associated in time or in space crops or livestock, so as to achieve the interactions of ecological and economic, to an animal production or agricultural agroforestry tree.

These trees and shrubs are everywhere in Togo, but their distribution is made according to the manners, climates and terrain. We distinguish two major climatic zones in Togo:
- Sudanese zone covering areas Central Kara and Savannah
- Guinean zone including the Plateaux and Maritime regions

Species of Sudanian zone

This area is characterized by a Sudanese climate with a rainy season and a dry season. The following table shows some examples of species in this area and their use.

Species	Uses
Vitellaria paradoxa	Firewood also used to make charcoal, honey plant, soap making from oil seeds The seeds are subject to a large foreign trade companies to export more agricultural products.
Parkia biglobosa	firewood and timber. The pods contain seeds aril providing edible yellow flour. a condiment appreciated. Seeds (in aril), flour and finished product "dawadawa" "Soubala" or local mustard (condiment very appreciated) are subject to local and regional trade
Borassus aethiopum	Wood, impervious to termites and insects used in construction. Manufacture of mats, fans, hats from leaves Manufacturing spatulas, cages of chickens and sponges from traditional spine The fruit and hypocotyl of the seedling are edible and marketed
Adansonia digitata	The leaves are a popular vegetable that comes in almost all sauces. They also traded locally, the shell is used as firewood. The creamy-white aril of the seed is consumed and is an important part of preserving dough by mixing flour with corn or millet. This flour is also produced one of the best-selling pickup in all markets of Togo.
Tamarindus indica	Excellent fodder, leaves and flowers are used in the preparation of sauces and in the treatment of several diseases as well as roots. the very hard wood is used variously and seeds are edible. the aril administered to a woman gave birth stimulates milk production in the last
Acacia albida	It enriches the soil by the leaves that fall in the middle of the rainy season. It is the main forage area of Sudan.

Species of Guinean zone

This zone covers the plateau regions and maritime, and is characterized by two seasons pluivieuses.

Species	Uses
Albizia adiantifolia; Albizia chevalieri; Albizia ferruginea, Albizia zygia; Albizia glaberrima; Albizia Albizia glaberrima and zygia; Albizia adiantifolia	A fast-growing species reconstitute easily and quickly degraded plots and play a fertilizer
Aubrevillea kerstinguii and Piptadeniastrum africanum	Between these species in the diet, and in traditional medicine are propitiatory remedies.

Other species are represented by families Caesalpiniaceae (*Erythrophleum suaveolens* etc..) Fabaceae (*Lonchocarpus sericeus*, etc..) Apocynaceae (*Alstonia boonei, Funrumi africana, Holarrhena floribunda*) Bombacaceae (*Bombax spp., Ceiba pentandra*), Meliaceae (*Khaya grandifoliola, Trichilia heudelotii*), Combretaceae (*Terminalia superba*), Simaroubaceae (*Irvingia gabonensis*), Palmae (*Elaeis guineensis, Cocos nucifera*), etc.

Appendix 11

Institutional and legal framework

The Ministry in charge of environment and forest resources was established in 1987. Its tasks include the development and implementation of forest policy, support and advice in developing forest. This ministry like many departments of Togo was restructured in accordance with the Decree of 29 2008-090/PR July 2008 on the organization of departments. Under this decree, the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is reorganized with central and external services coordinated by a secretariat. Central services include three departments: the General Department of Environment, General Department of Forest Resources and the General Department for programming and public affairs. Decentralized services include environmental and forest resources offices at regional and prefectural level. The Office of Development and Exploitation of Forests (ODEF) which is attached to the ministry is also in the process of restructuring to comply with the law n ° 90-26 of 4 December 1990 on the reform of the legal and Institutional Framework public enterprises. According to its news status, ODEF office has a company with a supervisory board. But the current organization of the ministry remains that of 2005. So instead of branches, the ministry includes five central departments (Planning, Business Commons, Environment, Water and Forests and Wildlife and Hunting) with Inspection and Environmental Forest attached to the Office of the Minister. An institutional audit partnership with the government of which the report was valid in 2010 proposes a new chart. Indeed, the department should be restructured into two central directorates (Directorate of Environment and Forest Resources Management), five regional and prefectural all directions under the General Secretariat.

Since 2008, the Framework Law on the Environment and the Forestry Code established new institutions and organizations piecing the ministry to enable effective and sustainable management of forest resources. These are:

- National Fund for Forestry Development (FNDF) created by Article 140 of the Forest Code. The decree on the organization and operation of the fund was adopted April 22, 2009, however, the FNDF is not yet operational;
- National Agency of Environmental Management (ANGE), established by Article 11 of the framework law on the environment. The decree powers, organization and operation of ANGE was adopted April 22, 2009. This agency is operational and is in charge of implementing the National Action Programme Decentralized Environment (PNADE) funded by the 10th EDF to the European Union;
- National Fund for the Environment (FNE) created by Article 11 of the Framework Act.
- National Commission for Sustainable Development (NCSD) was created by Article 11 of the Framework Act. The decree responsibilities, organization and functioning of the CNDD was adopted in early January 2011.

Appendix 12

SIGLES and ACRONYMS Togo

ADAPT Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change
AVGAP Village Associations of Protected Area management
BOAD West African Bank of Development
CDP Community Development Project
CNI Initial National Communication
CLDD Local Committees (Commissions) of sustainable development
CVD Village Committees of Development
CCD Cantonal Committees of Development
ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States
EDF European Development Fund
FAO Organization of united nation for Agriculture and Food security
FAIEJ Fund to support Economic Initiatives of Young People
GEF Global Environment Facility
GIS Geographic Information Systems
GPS Global Positioning System
HDI Human Development Index
INS National Institute for Soils,
IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LDC Least Developed Countries
MERF Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources
MDGs Millennium Development Goals
NFAP National Forestry Action Plan
NAPA National Action Plan for Adaptation
NAP National Action Program
NAMP National Program of Actions of Decentralized Environmental Management
NEAP National Action Plan for the Environment
NEMP National Program of Environmental Management
NEP National Environment Policy
NCSA National Capacity Self-Assessment
NOGs Non-Governmental Organizations
ODEF Office of Development and Exploitation of Forests
PCI Principles, Criteria and Indicators
PCN Project Concept Note
PNIASA National Agricultural Investment and Food Security
PNIERN National Investment Program for the Environment and Natural Resources
PNGE National Program of Environment management
PIT Integrated Territorial Plans
PGICT Project of Integrated Management of Disasters and Lands
PRCGE Program Capacity Building for Environmental Management
PRSP-C Complete Document Reduction Strategy Paper
RCM Regional Climate Models
SAWAP Sahel and West Africa Program Initiative Support
SCCF Climate Change
SIG Geographic System Information

SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UAVGAP	Unions of Village Associations of Protected Area management
UNDAF	Nations Development Assistance Framework
WAEMU	West African Economic and Monetary Union
WAAPP	West African Agricultural Productivity