

# PROPOSED CONSERVATION MOUNTAIN KUMA

ORGANISATION: *WORLDVIEW MISSION-  
TOGO/ASTERADHD*

COORDINATOR: *MENSA KWAMI  
TSEDZE, COUNTRY REPRESENTATIVE*

TITLE: PROPOSED CONSERVATION MOUNTAIN  
KUMA

DURATION: 3 YEARS

START: FEBRUARY 2013



Septembre 2011



# PROPOSED CONSERVATION MOUNTAIN KUMA

## PROJECT

### I. DESCRIPTION

In this partnership the became aware of the existence of excessive exploitation of the mountain and the lack of community organization as an interlocutor (CVD): Village Development Committee), etc.. And of the mind as an assistant developed by the population. In short the problem is the degradation of the environment and living conditions.

The WM-TOGO has firs WM-TOGO t examined the possible reasons of the problem and identified the causes at the national and institutional levels. Although the problem is outside of the grassroots, the WM-TOGO then decided to gather the views of the population.

After contact with traditional leaders and community leaders, she has consulted with opinion leaders and met with opinion leaders, women and youth.

This meeting allowed us to establish that:

- Shortcomings in the implementation and operation of community organizations.
- From non-compliance for the sustainable management of forest resources and biodiversity loss (the majority of the population is strongly committed to forest resources for survival)
- The disappearance of the forest on the mountain, the destruction of land and loss of biodiversity by the bushfires.

Then, the authorities of the cantons and NGOs have agreed on the work plan:

1. Establish credible VO's whose members are democratically elected by the people;
2. Train members of CVD and CCD their roles and responsibilities;
3. Raise awareness on issues of climate change and its consequences;
4. Train leaders to income-generating activities (nursery, apiculture (beekeeping), the aulacodiculture (raising cane rats), reforestation);
5. Accompany and support the people.



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## ***The problem is:***

The excessive exploitation of forest resources of the mountain.

## ***The causes of the problem are:***

Poverty of the population.

Uncontrolled cutting of trees in the forests of the mountain for the manufacture of charcoal, sale of firewood, timber and sale of NTFPs;

Poaching (hunting for bushmeat) and traditional harvesting honey source of bush fires;

The use of pesticides and herbicides in the fields (poor soils);

The dependence of the populations with respect to forest products is very pronounced;

Hunting butterflies and other insects

## ***The consequences of the problem are:***

The destruction of wildlife (bush fires);

The consumption of honey polluted and dangerous

Deforestation and deforestation of the mountains, soil erosion, loss of biodiversity;

Unpredictable rainfall;

High winds;

Adverse effects of climate change linked to periods of poor harvests due to erratic rainfall

Excessive rainfall,

Loss of biodiversity

Climate Change

Insufficient forest resources, poverty of the population



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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project is a continuation of project information and education of people in townships Kpodzi, Kuma and Kpimé on human actions and its adverse effects on the mountain and the impact on local sustainable development. It is intended to help resolve problems of uncontrolled deforestation, hunting game with bushfires, climate change and poverty for populations living in the mountains.

In the villages of Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma and Tsam Kpimé Tomegbe located on the side of the mountain of Kuma, people practiced deforestation for the production of charcoal, sale of firewood, timber, hunting for bushmeat, hunting butterflies and other insects, the sale of non-timber forest products, traditional harvesting honey, mushroom picking, harvesting snails which are all income generating activities contributing to the improvement of household incomes and thereby leaving the mountain adverse effects and consequences which are periods of poor harvests due to erratic rainfall. This method currently practiced in the middle there are risks (the bush fires, destruction of flora and fauna, honey polluted and unsafe for consumption etc..), It is linked to negative factors (excessive rainfall, loss of biodiversity), climate change.

The use of pesticides and herbicides in the fields, bush fires caused for hunting game, hunting insects and traditional harvesting of honey and other activities that are left in the mountains of adverse consequences.

Also, it should be noted that the majority of populations is strongly committed to forest resources of the mountain and the dependence of populations with respect to forest products is very pronounced.

However, the effects of climate change today, have a negative impact on socio economic populations. In fact it is more urgent to take measures to either mitigate or adapt to climate change.

The problem is the deforestation of the mountains, soil erosion, desertification, biodiversity loss and poverty populations.

Seen in this area, one of the urgent our view, would be to work towards an awareness of our true and general public about the threats present and future climate and the urgent need to take action to preserve and restore biodiversity and adapt to, and then restore and protect the mountain environment sustainability.

In concrete terms, it is necessary to conduct outreach, education, information and activity carrier to the location of the majority of our people which is often the most highly dependent



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and vulnerable as n ' with no other source of income activities are also highly vulnerable to climate variability.

To reduce poverty and find solutions to climate change, people must find them - in their own circles of solutions approaches to their problems and find it's aulacodiculture (grasscutter rearing), apiculture (beekeeping) and reforestation fertilizing species which restores land and tree honey.

The aulacodiculture, modern breeding of grasscutter meat provides highly appreciated by consumers and beekeeping, livestock modern honey bees gives healthy, high performance create jobs and are sources of additional income. The aulacodiculture helps fight against poaching and beekeeping helps fight against bush fires and deforestation, to achieve security and food sovereignty, mitigate and adapt to climate change. People will be more alert to extinguish bush fires knowing that they have the hives on the mountain in the forest restored so their source of income.

Indeed, the fight against poverty in a region like the case of villages Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma and Tsamé Kpimé Tomegbe is inevitably largely agricultural adaptation and mitigation to climate change and sustainable development other activities such as aulacodiculture, beekeeping and tree planting and crops against season.

To do this, we request the technical and financial partners to help us realize this project. In this perspective, three phases have been identified as a passage to accompany and support people to greater participation in the restoration of wildlife, flora, biodiversity, ecosystem and improving the living conditions of people.

These phases are:

- 1) Training of facilitator : This is just to WM-TOGO explain to leaders on the WM-TOGO processes and mechanisms of adaptation and mitigation to climate change and an overview of the aulacodiculture, beekeeping, reforestation.
- 2) Awareness - education and training of the people: this phase allows animators to provide the necessary information to people on adaptation and mitigation to climate change
- 3) Assistance in problem solving: This phase allows animators of to accompany the WM-TOGO actors at the village level to play better each role with responsibility and commitment to the restoration of the mountain.
  - a. Establish credible VO's whose members are democratically elected by the people;
  - b. Establish community organizations and train the members of the CCD CVD and their roles and responsibilities;
  - c. Raise awareness on issues of climate change and its consequences;





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- d. Train leaders to income-generating activities (nursery, apiculture (beekeeping), the aulacodiculture (raising cane rats), reforestation);
- e. Accompany and support the activities of people in poverty reduction and preservation of the mountain;
- f. Preservation of the mountain.

## II. The ES target groups and other stakeholders

The project has two target groups are:

## III. Direct target groups

The actors of community organizations in local development are the direct beneficiaries of the project, it is:

- Members of the Executive Office of the **Village Development Committee** (RRC), composed of 15 members per village, 60 members of the five villages;
- Members of the Executive **Committee** of the **Cantonal Development** (CCD) consisting of 45 members;
- Members of the **Advisory Committee** (SAC) consisting of 5 persons per village or 20 members for four villages and 15 townships and 3;
- Members of the **Control Committee** (CC) consisting of 3 persons per village or 12 members for 4 villages and 6 for the three townships;
- Members of the **Specialized Committees** (SC) composed of 6 members per village are:
  - o The **Board of Education Culture and Sports** (CECS);
  - o **The Committee for Protection of Women and Children** (CpFe)
  - o The **Water and Sanitation Committee** (AEC);
  - o **The Management of Health** (COGES);
  - o **The Committee on Production and farmer groups** (CPGP) and
  - o The **Board of Public Works, Planning, Management and Environmental Protection** (CEAGPE);
- Members of the **Electoral Commissions Village** (CEV) 5 or 20 members per village for four villages and 15 for the three cantons.



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- Commission **members Revision of legal texts** (CRTJ) 5 or 20 members per village for four villages and 15 townships for three
- **Chiefdoms:** the three heads of three cantons, four leaders of the four villages Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsamé Kpimé Tomegbe;
- The 25 leaders from village to village 4 of 5 people for the leadership group, 5 people for the group of officials of religious groups, 10 people for the group of women and 5 persons for the group of 100 young people are for 4villages.

## IV. Indirect target groups

The indirect target group consists of people from three villages (*Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe*), people from surrounding villages not targeted by the project.

## V. The intervention area

- **Physical situation.**

The project will be implemented in the cantons of Kpodzi, Kuma and Kpimé, located southwest of the country to 5 km north of the city on the road Kpalimé Kpalimé - Atakpamé, 125 km from the capital of Togo Lome. The cantons are part of the prefecture Kloto in the Plateaux region, populations are estimated at 13,724 inhabitants (gives list by Township Kloto).

The four villages (*Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe*) targeted by the project where poverty has been installed since the crisis of coffee and cocoa, and where the phenomenon of bush fires, hunting, deforestation and climate change have emerged with all its problems.

The economy of the town is based mainly on agriculture, livestock, trade, market gardening, the sale of charcoal, firewood, timber, butterflies and other insects, bushmeat and NTFPs.

. The staple food is maize, cassava and yam. In these cultures, we can add cash crops are coffee, cocoa and oil palm.

## VI. Cultural aspects

Populations *Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe* are mostly ethnic EWE, traditionally Christian and animist. The population is predominantly young, especially young



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girls are less than twenty years. The literacy rate in the community is strong. In short *Kpodzi populations, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe* are welcoming and live in harmony with other peoples and ethnic groups living on their territory.

**Some of these villages as *Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe* have a peripheral health units (USP), a general upper secondary schools, primary schools (public, Catholic and Protestant), the preschool Catholic churches, Baptist churches, Protestant churches, a market it is slightly covered by the telephone network.**

## VII. Historical

The Ewe of *Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe*, came from the East, as they move, they reached almost Yokel Tovoudo the reign of King Sokpoli. From there they moved to the place called Nekukpeta. For the well being of its people, the King sent two emissaries Sokpoli in search of water points that have found rivers and Bla ET

## VIII. Historical problems of the mountain

The first actions of degradation of the mountain began with the socio-political crisis of 1990 in the villages of *Kpodzi, Kuma Konda, Kuma Tsam, Kpimé Tomegbe*.

### o EXPECTED IMPACT

Strengthening the restoration of the mountain of Kuma.

### o BENEFITS

- The people of the townships ***Kpodzi, Kuma, Kpimé*** support community organizations and participate in restoration activities, improving the standard of living and local development;
- The CVD, the CCD, the CC and CCS manage the affairs of village and township in a participatory and transparent;
- The populations of 4 villages and townships ***Kpodzi, Kuma, Kpimé*** improve their standard of living and begin their development;
- People ask concrete (reforestation, beekeeping, aulacodiculture, restoration of the mountain, protection and biodiversity conservation) to improve their standard of living;





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- Mountain people of four villages protect future water supplies, reduce poverty and unlock the economic potential of mountain and call for the following:

- 1) **Adapt** and develop governance mountain that takes into account the unique characteristics of mountains to overcome poverty, food insecurity and social exclusion.
- 2) **Facilitate** mountain communities to gain fair access to resources and share the benefits of fair use.
- 3) **Involve** people from the mountain in decision-making processes affecting their livelihoods, economy, environment and culture.
- 4) **Strengthen** and develop national, regional and global addressing mountains and plains interactions and cross-border cooperation, capacity building support, production and dissemination of knowledge, technical expertise and innovation for sustainable mountain development.
- 5) **Provide favorable** conditions and incentives for investment by the private sector in sustainable development in mountain areas and include appropriate funding in the budgets of organizations to improve welfare and reduce disparities.
- 6) **Recognize** the vulnerability of mountain ecosystems in the three Rio conventions and adopt action plans related to sustainable development.
- 7) **Make better use of** all funding mechanisms such as new and existing Global Environment Fund.

## IX. USE OF THE PRODUCT

- The heads of townships, village leaders and dignitaries, heads of public and private services and women leaders and WorldView Mission sensitize people to get involved in actions to restore the mountain and local development;

- The people involved in reforestation, breeding, development and exercise citizen control in local governance;
- CVD, the CCD, the CC and CCS apply the legal texts and rules on environmental protection;
- The CVD perform their role, responsibility and good local governance in the management of community activities and the restoration of the mountain.



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## X. PRODUCTS

- Commitment of the Heads townships, village chiefs and leaders, heads of public and private leaders and women to become involved in the reorganization of community organizations and revegetation in the cantons of Kpodzi, Kuma and Kpimé,
- Accession of the population of four villages in the revitalization of community organizations and environmental protection;
- Existence of committees for review or preparation of legal documents including the protection of the environment;
- Existence of legal texts where the laws on the protection of the environment have their place (status);
- Knowledge of legal texts and their contents by the people;
- Knowledge of nursery practices and reforestation in their populations;
- Knowledge of grasscutter husbandry practices and bees by the people;
- Knowledge of restoration practices by the people of the mountains;
- Adoption of legal acts by the people;
- Existence of CVD of 4 villages and townships of the CCD;
- Existence of a Control Committee (CC) for the fight against the bad local governance;
- Existence of an Advisory Committee in 4 villages (CCS);
  - Knowledge of the mechanisms of local governance by CVD and the CCD;
  - Knowledge of the roles of community organizations in environmental protection and biodiversity conservation and local development by CVD and the CCD;
  - Capacities of CVD and CCD skills to perform their role with an actor in local governance and protecting the environment.

## XI. ACTIVITIES

1. - Administrative procedures. (8 days);



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2. - Information and awareness to the place of local **authorities**: the chief township, village chiefs and leaders, heads of public and private services and women leaders. (8. Days);
3. - Briefings of the population in the four villages. (8 days);
4. - Awareness sessions on the education of the girl in the four villages (8 days)
5. - Raising awareness on issues related to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change (8 days)
6. - Working sessions with the leaders of the choice districts followed the review committee and preparation of legal documents including laws on environmental protection in the four villages. (1 day / Town) (4 days);
7. - Review and preparation of legal texts (statutes) (10 days / village) (40 days)
8. - Sessions extension of legal texts and awareness of the choice of members of CVD in 5 villages (one day / Town) (4 days);
9. - Amendment and adoption of legal texts in the neighborhoods. (1day / Town) (4 days);
- 10.- Organisation of elections or revitalization of a CVD and Control Committee (CC) in four villages (2jour/village) (8 days);
- 11.- Organization of the election of a CCD and Control Committee (CC) in the three townships where possible (1 day / Canton) (3 days).
- 12.- Appointment of Advisory Committee (SAC) alongside the CVD (3jour/village) (12 days);
- 13.- Organization of the designation of CC and CCs alongside the CCD (3jour/canton) (9 days)
- 14.- Organization of the Specialized Committees (3jour/village) (12 days).
- 15.- Organization of 0 'training workshops for members of the 04 elected CVD (we need 03 days of training per CVD). (12 days);
- 16.- Creation of February 2 radio transmission service in Ewe with the participation of resource persons. (2 days);
- 17.- Working sessions with the leaders of the choice of neighborhoods followed 25 leaders in the four villages. (4 days / village) (16 days);
- 18.- Organization of 04 workshops for 25 community leaders (03 days / workshop and village) (12 days);
- 19.- Practical training on AGR leaders (4jours/thématique) (nursery, apiculture (beekeeping), the aulacodiculture (raising cane rats), reforestation);
- 20.- Creation of nurseries in the villages;
- 21.- Reforestation of Mount Kuma Konda to Kpimé Tomegbe 2500plants / village;
- 22.- Manufacturing hives (90 days);
- 23.- Installation of beehives on the mountain;
- 24.- Organisation of follow-up sessions of field activities of the project facilitators WM (365 days);



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- 25.- Organization of meetings of monitoring and evaluation of project activities by the hosts of WM(80 days);
- 26.- Preparation of activity reports and financial. (30 days).

## XII. 28 Preparation of activity reports and financial.

At the end of the project the WM-TOGO prepare activity reports and financial.

These reports will be submitted to partner

## XIII. 28.1 Organization of meetings to monitor activities

We will adopt a participatory monitoring that will be funded and which will last throughout the project, taking into account quelleques information and indicators which will involve a larger number of players possible.

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The follow-up sessions of the project activities will be organized by the hosts of WM-TOGO

## XIV. Monitoring

Monitoring is done continuously to ensure that the project is on track, for example, each month.

We will adopt a participatory monitoring that will be very demanding financially and continue throughout the project, taking into account some information and indicators that will involve a larger number of players possible.

## XV. The evaluation

The assessment is usually undertaken at the end of the project to assess its impact.

The WM-TOGO will adopt a participatory evaluation that must be negotiated between the various stakeholders

Monitoring and evaluation will focus on talks between the leaders and members of the CCD and CVD and the population. In other words it is a transaction in which the facilitators will ask



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questions to the population compared to the themes developed during the training. The responses will enable animators to see if the project objectives are achieved or not.

In addition, weekly meetings between the leaders and the coordinator will be organized to take stock of activities and correct potential problems in the implementation of the project.

He will be based on indicators.

- **Methods for Monitoring + Evaluation used to measure the product and benefit of the project**
- **Checklist for project monitoring**

At this stage of the project questions:

1. The activities proceeding as planned?
2. The results are being achieved as planned?
3. Unexpected results were produced?
4. How recipients react to the project?
5. Is that all the intended beneficiaries are involved in the project?
6. What causes that could explain the differences between the outcomes and results?
7. Does the project is in the expected duration?
8. Unexpected results were produced?
9. Is it necessary to conduct a review of the results chain?
10. The indicators identified in the chain of results have been confirmed?
11. Indicators have been unexpected presented?
12. New risks appear?
13. What conclusion can be envisaged for the project?
14. Is it necessary to propose corrective actions to improve implementation?

- **Checklist for project evaluation**

At this stage of the project questions:





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1. What the project aimed to make as profit?
2. The problem was correctly identified?
3. The results are being achieved as planned?
4. What were the interactions between planned products, product use, benefits of the project and its results?
5. To what extent the project results have been achieved?
6. What would have happened in the absence of such a project?
7. The project results were relevant?
8. Who were the beneficiaries of the project?
9. How did they benefit?
10. The project had met the practical needs or policy of each of the beneficiaries?
11. The indicators identified in the chain of results have been confirmed?
12. Risk did they appear to change the course of the project?
13. What are the lessons to be removed?
14. To what extent the impact of the project have been achieved?

## PROJECT DURATION

The conservation project of Mount Kuma for local sustainable development will take place over a period of three years (3 years) and will be implemented by the WM-TOGO.

## XVI. Sustainability of the project

To sustain the achievements of this project for grassroots WM-TOGO has always used the strategy of the participatory approach and equity of gender. Thus, it is still based on the structures of grassroots development such as the Village Development Committees (RRC), the parent-teacher associations (APE), producer groups ...

In the case of this project, the WM the requesting organization, will develop or revitalize the office of CVD in four villages in the canton and the CCD, which are trained in roles and responsibilities of community organizations in protecting the environment, the practice of AGR, local development and practice of local governance.

The support of this project by the partner is expected to last three (3) years but may be prosecuted by the NGO partners if WM agree to fund monitoring support. A WM-TOGO s long as the funds permit we will accompany the cantons in the realization of its projects. This is not an economic project for us to use the profits to ensure sustainability. However, several factors militate in favor of continuity:

The CVD and CCD trained



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People aware of citizen action and trained in the AGR

Accompanying the townships for good local governance and the restoration and conservation of the mountain by the WM-TOGO

## XVII. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

As part of this project, the risks that may hinder the smooth running of activities are adverse weather conditions that we can not control and resistance of women to engage in the process, former members of the CVD and the CCD ; assumptions are favorable weather conditions and the involvement of women and former members of the CVD and the CCD.

## XVIII. FINANCING PLAN

1. **TOTAL COST:** 92 337 500 F CFA

## XIX. CONCLUSION

The project "Conservation of Mount Kuma for local sustainable development" will solve the problems of local development activities, including deforestation, destruction of biodiversity, land degradation, drying up rivers, poverty local populations, jurisdictional conflicts existing in the field and perspective. This will help people to develop a lasting partnership between all the components of community organizations around the development activities of the Township and especially the restoration and conservation of the ecosystem of the mountain of Kuma.

The realization of this project will allow districts to begin their development with the protection of the mountain and its people to improve their standard of living.

Doing our part or as little - it to those in need especially those who want to learn to fish rather than catching fish. Let us therefore volunteers developing and so we will have contributed to building a future world more humane, just and dignified.

Teach me to fish rather than give me FISH



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Together for a better life in a global village shared the wealth and renewed



**WORLDVIEW MISSION**  
Committed to achieve MDGs by 2015

 1	 2	 3	 4	 5	 6	 7	 8
ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER	ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION	PROMOTE GENDER EQUITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN	REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY	IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH	COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES	ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT