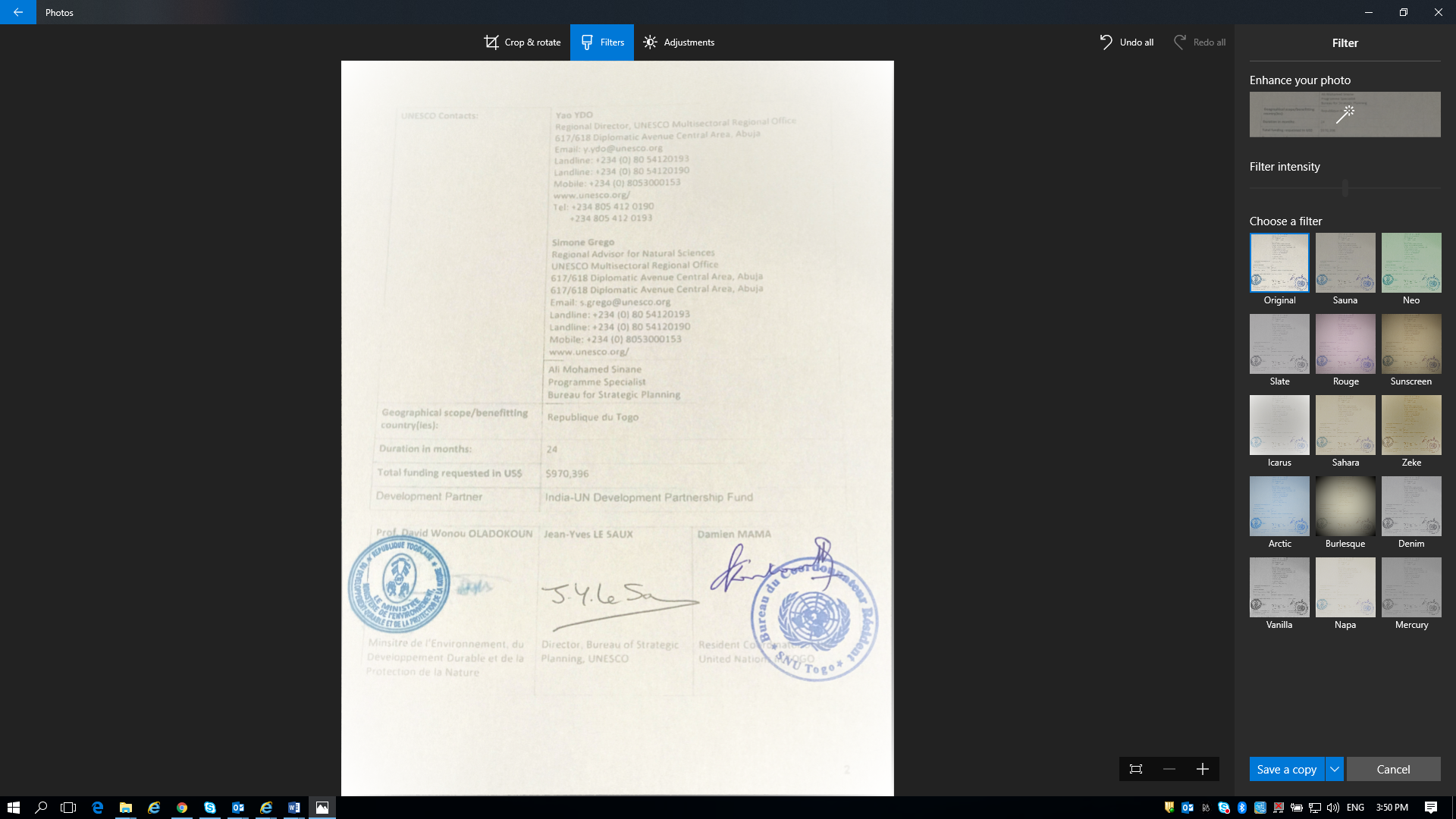
 

**Projet Document**

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| **1. Project Informtion** | |
| **Project title :** | Sustainable development through biodiversity-friendly livelihoods: Supporting rural communities in the vicinity of Fazao-Malfakassa National Park | |
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| Ali Mohamed Sinane  Programme Specialist  Bureau for Strategic Planning | |
| **Geographical scope/benefitting country(ies):** | Republique du Togo | |
| **Duration in months:** | 24 | |
| **Total funding requested in US$** | $970,396 | |
| **Development Partner** | India-UN Development Partnership Fund | |



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| **2. Project description** | |
| **Project rational and background** | | |
| **2.1 Brief Description** | | In Togo, like in many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, people's livelihoods and security are often closely linked to the biological resources of their environment. However, the diversity of these biological resources, called "biodiversity", is rapidly disappearing due to population growth and the resulting increased change in land use, as well as the more rapid exploitation of resources such as wood, wildlife, minerals, non-forest timber products (NFTPs) and food. By diversifying local economies in and around the park Fazao-Malfakassa, through the introduction of alternative livelihoods and income-generating activities (biodiversity-friendly businesses), supporting women and youth in particular, this project aims to contribute to biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction and the promotion of sustainable development in the northern region of Togo. |
| **2.2 Sustainable Development Goals and regional and national development plans** | | **2.2.1 Sustainable Development Goal(s) (SDG)**  The project is in line with the Global 2030 and the SDGs. It will contribute directly to the following targets:   * SDG1, Target 1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions * SDG2, Target 2.3, By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment * SDG4, Target 4.5, Gender equality and inclusion, by 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations. * SDG 8, Target 8.6, by 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training. * SDG15, Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. * SDG15, Target 15.2 - By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally. * SDG15, Target 15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.   **2.2.2 Regional development plans**  Within the Regional framework, the project addresses the Aspiration 1 of the African Union 2063[[1]](#footnote-2) vision:   * A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development”.   Moreover, the project contributes to the Science Technology and Innovation Strategy for Africa 2024 (STISA 2024)[[2]](#footnote-3)   * Priority 1: Eradication of hunger and achieving food security.   **2.2.3 National development plan.**  In 2018, the Government approved a new National Development Plan (NDP) for the period 2018-2022. The NDP provides a medium-term framework for the integration and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The main objective of the NDP is to forge a strong, stable, globally oriented and structurally transformed democratic nation in which all local and regional authorities participate substantially in strong, sustainable and inclusive growth, promoting equitable access to quality social services and respecting the environment. In accordance with Vision 2030, some of the medium-term strategic objectives of the NDP are:   1. Improving the well-being and development of the population: The NDP will focus on the Urgent Community Development Programme, the National Fund for Financial Inclusion, the construction and rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure and services necessary for the well-being of the population and the establishment of a future middle class. 2. Strengthening infrastructure to support growth: For Togo to become a leader in services and industry, this objective focuses on improving the quality and reducing the costs of energy, telecommunications and transport (air, sea, inland waterways, road and rail) - services and infrastructure that stimulate growth and will contribute to making Togo more competitive in the region and globally. The objective will also be achieved by developing the blue economy and positioning tourism, culture, sport and communication to create jobs and wealth. 3. Promote sustainable land and environmental management. This objective aims to promote decentralization and balanced development of the regions, the transfer of resources and skills to help develop the potential of each region; to support environmental conservation, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change; and to implement institutional and constitutional reforms to give all Togolese access to equal opportunities and adequate living conditions. 4. Strengthening good governance and consolidating peace: This objective focuses on strengthening the governance and capacities of local and national actors; mobilizing resources, strengthening public financial management and building strong institutions and partnerships, including between the public and private spheres; promoting civic, citizenship, patriotism and entrepreneurship; strengthening human rights and democratic principles; and strengthening justice, executive and legislative services and their financial and administrative autonomy.   Within this framework, the specific goals and objectives of this project will contribute to the medium-term strategic objective 1 proposed by the National Development Plan, advancing community development. They will also contribute to Objective IV of the Plan with regard to support for environmental protection and natural resource management. In addition, the project will contribute to the development of the northern areas of the country, where Fazao-Malfakassa National Park is located. The project’s special emphasis on rural communities, women and youth, is also aligned with the priorities of the National Development Plan. |
| **2.3 Overall objective and rationale** | | **2.3.1 Summary of the intervention**  **The goal of the project is to reduce poverty and contribute to local communities’ sustainable development around and in the Fazao-Malfakassa National park in Togo, through the establishment of Biodiversity Businesses, with a focus on youth and women entrepreneurship.**  This will be achieved through three specific objectives:  1. To diversify the local economy through improved and alternative biodiversity related livelihoods.  2. To build the capacity of communities in a holistic manner to ensure the sustainability of the biodiversity businesses, to reduce the anthropogenic pressure on forest and to conserve the resource-base of their business.  3. To support Togo in the preparation of the dossier for the establishment of a Biosphere Reserve in the park Fazao-Malfakassa.  **2.3.2 Brief description of the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park**  Located in the central region of Togo, Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (PNFM) (08°41' N; 0°46' E) is the largest of the two national parks in Togo, with an area of 1,920 km2.  Vegetation is mainly dominated by wooded savannah interspersed with dry forests, including dense mountain forests, open forests, forest galleries and dense dry forests. In addition to these types of vegetation, there is also shrubby savannah. These ecosystems contain multiple plant species, including medicinal plants that people use daily to treat various diseases.  A recent forest inventory carried out on the site shows the existence of a multitude of plant species:   * *Monotes kerstingii, Uappaca togoensis, Bridelia ferruginea, Crossopteryx febrifuga, Nauclea cercocephallus, Lophira lanceolata, Vitellaria paradoxa, Daniellia oliveri, Lannea acida, Parinari curatellifolia, Choclospermum planconi, Parkia biglobosa, Pseudrocela kotschyi, Strychnos innocua, Burkea africana, Borassus aethiopica, Citrus aurantifolia, Khaya senegalensis, Acaccia sieberiana, Ficus abutilifolia, Combretum glutinosum, Entada africana, Terminalia laxiflora, Detarium microcarpum, Cola cordifolia, etc.*   Moreover, the fauna of the PNFM is very rich and diverse and is characterized by the presence of mammals, reptiles and birds:   * *Loxodonta africana, Syncerus caffer, lycaon pictus, Cercopithecus mona, C. aethiops tantalus, Erythrocebus patas, Papio anubis, Colobus vellerosus, Galago senegalensis, Hippotragus equinus, Kobus spp, Tragelaphus scriptus, Ourebia ourebi, Hylochoerus meinertzhageni, Thryonomis swinderianus, Limnotragus spekei, Cricetomys gambianus, etc.* * *phyton regius, Crocodilus niloticus, Varanus exanthematicus), Phithon sebae, Kinixys bellina, etc.* * *Falco preginus, Buteo angaralis, Tigriormis leucolopha, Butorides striata, Plegadis falcinelus, Ciconia nigra, Scopus umbreta, Francolinus bicalcaratus, Numida meleagris, Streptopelia senegalensis, ploceus culcullatus, Ardeola ralloides, Caprimulgus sp, Hirundo abyssinica, Merops bulocki, etc.*   The last village census conducted in 2003 indicates the size of the populations per village surrounding Fazao-Malfakassa National Park amounted to nearly 50,000. (See Annex 4, Table 1). Considering an average population growth rate of 2.6%,, as of today the expected population is indeed higher than 2003 estimates. The Fazao-Malfakassa National Park was proposed for UNESCO designation as a biosphere reserve in 2009. The proposal was evaluated by the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) International Coordinating Council in 2011, but unfortunately was not accepted.  Since then, the government of Togo has advance substantial efforts to strengthen the sustainable development approaches practiced in the park and its surrounding areas.  The project *“Stenghtening* *the conservation role of Togo’s system of protected areas (PRAPT), supported by GEF, UEMOA, UNDP and republic of Togo* accomplished, among other gains::   * The signing of 11 agreements on the co-management and the utilzation of the natural resources in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park in June 2018 by three stakeholders; * The financing of forty-eight million six hundred and twelve thousand four hundred and twenty (48,612,420) CFA francs for beekeeping microprojects and the construction of boreholes to the benefit of 315 people, including 150 women from 10 community groups in the Prefectures of Mô, Bassar, Tchaoudjo, Sotouboua and Blitta; * The operationalization of 10 beekeeping associations harvesting 6 to 25 litres of honey that they sell on the spot at a price varying from 2,500 to 4,000 FCFA.   In addition, this project advanced the construction of water boreholes in 20 targeted surrounding villages for nearly 14,995 beneficiaries. All these initiatives are responses to reduce anthropogenic pressure on natural resources and thereby ensure the long-term conservation of biodiversity and the protected area.  This project supported by the India-UN Development Partnership Fund is coordinated with such past efforts, and does not duplicate but add to the community and Ministry’s efforts to facilitate adoption of sustainable livelihoods by rural community in this area to both reduce poverty and ensure a sustainable future.  In order to benefit from the Biosphere Reserve designation, local communities at Fazao-Malfakassa National Park need further support and cooperation toget more involved in sustainable livelihoods activities, including the management of their protected resources, the biosphere reserve nomination process, and the educational, training and development activities proposed to be undertaken onsite.  During the multi-stakeholder consultations facilitated by UNESCO in April 2018 to determine feasibility and guide next steps, local communities living in and around the park identified the following activities as the main sources of negative impact on forest biodiversity: charcoal production, illegal hunting and deforestation for agricultural purposes.  In addition, the representative of the Prefectural Directorate of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources indicated that human-wildlife conflicts were a major problem due to a number of reported cases where elephants had been killed due to their intrusion and destruction of farms and farmers' crops. He also added that the demarcation of the park area is not yet completed, making it very difficult to prevent farmers from encroaching on the preserved areas of the park. Some people still poach illegally and cut trees without for charcoal production as an alternative means of subsistence during the close season.  There was consensus on the need to strengthen the capacity of community members and help them undertake livelihood activities that respect biodiversity and the environment, and that such cooperation would be a welcome intervention. In addition to beekeeping and other potential livelihoods such as cassava flour processing (gari), market gardening and small ruminant breeding, surrounding communities whose women have requested support to make their traditional soap production more efficient.  This project funded by the India-UN Development Partnership Fund will build on the efforts of these rural communities and the Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and Nature Protection to advance sustainable development. It will facilitate additional creation of sustainable livelihoods with a particular focus on biodiversity-friendly activities and promoting activities in line with the National Park’s development and management plan.  The project will develop alternatives to these rural communities among which insufficient options are known to reduce agricultural expansion and encroachment, as well as human-elephant conflicts that could compromise the positive change in attitude and involvement of local communities in the co-management of Fazao-Malfakassa NP, must be internalized.  The activies identified will enhance local economic activity through diversification and stimulation; safeguarding biodiversity and sustainability; and assisting stakeholders in reformulating and finalizing the proposal to designate the park as a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.  **2.3.3 Biodiversity businesses: definition and few examples**  Biodiversity business or green economy activities are defined as commercial enterprises that generate profits through production processes, which conserve biodiversity, use biological resources in a sustainable manner, share the benefits arising out of it equitably and seek to expand the number of community partners and beneficiaries. The concept of biodiversity businesses is not a new one and initiatives range from activities under agriculture, forestry, exploitation of non-timber forest products and fisheries. It also includes modern initiatives such as carbon sequestration in biomass, payments for watershed protection, bioprospecting, biodiversity offsets ─ both mandatory and voluntary schemes, biodiversity management services, ecotourism and recreational hunting and sport-fishing. A demonstrative and non-exhaustive list of infrequent, yet in demand, biodiversity businesses which will be considered jointly with community partners seeking to enhance their biodiversity livelihoods includes:  **Bee-Keeping/Apiculture**  The African honeybee (*Apis mellifera adansonii*) is indigenous to West Africa. They build their nests in holes in trees and under thick branches or in hollow objects especially in cool dark places. Nectar and pollen are the food of honeybees, which they collect from flowers, and in the process, they effect cross-fertilization that promotes crop yield and creates an ecologically sound environment. Traditional bee hunters burn the tree nests of the bees, but modern bee keeping which involves the construction of beehives prevents bush burning and destruction of the bees. Trained modern beekeepers are more aware of keeping the environment green since they benefit from the diversity of plants and their conservation. Products from bee keeping such as honey and bee wax generate income. It is reported that bees are effective in keeping elephants away.  In Togo, like is the rest of west Africa, apiculture is a very promising enterprise. However, like several other green economy businesses, the activity is not profitable as it should, due to the lack of training of farmers and to the use of old and non sustainable techniques. There is however a renewed interest of the country in apiculture as testified by the support of the World Bank[[3]](#footnote-4) in the sector.  **Snail rearing**  Snails are invertebrates with soft bodies that are covered with hard calcareous shells. Many species of edible land snails are recognized but the popular species of economic interest is the West Africa giant snails *Archachatina marginata* and *Achatina achatina*. Snail meat has a high protein and iron content. It also has a low fat content and contains all the amino acids needed for human nutrition. Apart from its nutritional value snails are also used for medicinal purposes. In West Africa, snail is mainly gathered from the forest and its meat is very popular. However, wild snail population is known to have decreased in recent years due to the impact of human activities such as deforestation, bush burning, unsustainable collection practices and the use of pesticides[[4]](#footnote-5). Currently, there is an increased demand for snails by the wealthier urban population. It is therefore important that snail farming should be encouraged in order to meet the growing local demand. Snail rearing has the additional advantage of being a traditionally female non-hardship occupation and could help raise the incomes of female project beneficiaries.  In Togo, research[[5]](#footnote-6) indicates that snail rearing is a promising activity, but that it is plagued by a series of limiting factor, such as the instability of the price, lack of awareness, lack of institutional leadership, young snails mortality, enemies of snails (red ants), the lack of control of an efficient diet, the lack of training and information, the absence of a breeding stock supply center.  **Mushroom farming**  Several species and varieties of fungi are consumed in humid tropical Africa. Mushrooms are abundant during the rainy season and most people collect them from forests for home consumption and sell for extra income. The rate of bush burning, overexploitation of non-timber forest products threatens the availability of mushrooms in these parts of Africa. There is evidence that mushroom production has also been embraced by schools pupils and students as part of their science curricula and as income generating enterprise for their families.  **Fish Farming**  In Togo, fish farming is practiced but production levels are low. A 2016 research indicates that there are two production systems, namely the extensive majority system (87.91%) practiced in ponds and water reservoirs and the semi intensive system (12.09%) implemented in tanks and ponds. Eight fish species are found in these environments in which tilapia (Oreochromis niloticus) and the African cat fish (Clarias gariepinus) represent 80% of farmed species. Feed, representing over 50% of fish production cost, remains the major constraint on the development of this activity. However, agro-industrial by-product resources were available depending on region and are recoverable for use as fish feed. In general, fish farming tends to be more a matter of group (61.54%) than individual (38.46%) activity. The research indicates that production is low because of poor training and management (stocking density, feeding, water renewal, etc.) of farmers, while climatic, soil, hydrographic, social and agricultural potentials exist for fish farming promotion. Training of farmers is therefore essential to ensure higher productivity rates for aquaculture in Togo.  **2.3.4 UNESCO’s Value Proposition as the UN Implementing Partner**  For more than three decades, UNESCO, through the Man and Biosphere programme (MAB), has promoted the management of ecosystems within the concept of Biosphere Reserves. The MAB programme aims at increasing the understanding on the structure, functioning and dynamics of ecosystems and the roles of people within such ecosystems. The outcomes of the MAB programme include fostering of harmonious integration of people and nature for sustainable development, poverty reduction and improvement of human well-being.  With respect to specific Green Economy/Biodiversity Businesses, UNESCO implemented a number of flagship projects that built expertise and reputation as an effective catalyser and incubator of green jobs:   * Between 1995 and 1998, UNESCO implemented the BRAAF project funded by BMZ Germany in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Tanzania and Uganda. The major outcome of the BRAAF Project was the removal or reducing the level of mistrust which existed among local people, government and other stakeholders through interaction on platforms such as focus group discussions, workshops and national seminars. This fostered mutual trust and collaboration in the management of biosphere reserves. * In 2002, UNESCO implemented the SUMAMAD project in some countries, it focused on bringing together scientists from Belgium and nine beneficiary countries to collaborate on dryland research to combat desertification, share scientific knowledge among participants and develop improved and alternative livelihoods. * Between 2013 and 2017, UNESCO implemented the Green Economy in the Biosphere Reserves (GEBR) project in Tanzania, Nigeria and Ghana. Funded by the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the overall objective was to conserve biodiversity, reduce poverty and contribute to sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa through biodiversity businesses in biosphere reserves (BRs). The specific objectives of the GEBR project consisted of diversifying the local economy through improved alternative biodiversity related livelihoods, reducing the pressure on forest resources because of overexploitation, and building the capacity of communities to ensure the sustainability of the biodiversity businesses and to conserve the natural resource.   The present project builds on these successes. The experiences, successful models, lessons and tools developed through those initiatives will be applied for the benefit of rural communities in and around the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park in Togo.  **2.3.5 Gender aspects**  The project is aligned with UNESCO’s policy as defined by the Priority Gender Equality Action Plan. It will promote and ensure gender mainstreaming and support implementation of gender-specific activities. The implementation strategy section indicated clearly that gender aspects are integrated in the planning, operations, and management and will be strengthened through training and capacity development. Thought, the project commits to at least 30% of project partners being women. Even greater participation is expected given that many biodiversity businesses are traditionally female non-hardship occupations. In addition, there will be effective collaboration with local women’s groups and gender Community Based Organizations.  In the beneficiaries selection phase, challenges to enlisting gender balance in decision-making will be identified and addressed in planning process, with specific measures to enhance women’s participation and ensure gender-responsive participatory planning for balancing output, access and control.  Women will be involved through existing women's organizations. Communities without women's associations would be provided with these structures. Members will benefit from capacity building so that they take ownership of the actions listed in section 2.5. |
| **2.4 Impact** | | 350 families, for a total of approximately 1,500 people, come out of poverty, through the creation of biodiversity businesses and enhanced livelihoods in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park. |

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| **Approach** | |
| **2.5 Implementation strategy and Theory of change** | The project will be articulated around one outcome and several outputs and activities, as described below.  **Outcome 1:** Reducing anthropogenic pressure on the forest, preserving biodiversity, diversifing the local economy and improving biodiversity-related livelihoods  This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs and activities.  **Output 1.1:**  Improved knowledge on socio-economic, biodiversity and market aspects available to stakeholders  Activity 1.1.1: Stakeholder mapping, Community consultation and needs assessment;  Activity 1.1.2 : Socio-economic survey/Inquiry;  Activity 1.1.3: Biodiversity inventory (Biosphere Reserve/Protected area);  Activity 1.1.4: Market Survey and Product analyses;  Activity 1.1.5: Validation workshop.  **Output 1.2: Local communities have enhanced their capacity to reduce their impact on the environment, develop alternative livelihood activities, and manage their biodiversity businesses including accounting, product marketing, packaging, sales and use as well as maintenance of simple business equipment.**  Activity 1.2.1: Training on environmental management and biodiversity conservation.  Activity 1.2.2: Trainings on business management, processes and bookkeeping.  Activity 1.2.3: Support for the establishment Small business.  Activity 1.2.4: Technical training on the use and maintenance of purchased equipment.  **Output** 1.3: Alternative livelihoods established and economy diversified.    Activity 1.3.1: Procurement of tools and appliances, or agricultural inputs for the establishment of subsistence activities.  Activity 1.3.2: Facilitation for the establishment of income generating activities (at least 30% women and 20% youth);  Activity 1.3.3: Comprehensive start-up business incubation services (coaching and mentoring of project participants on the management of their biodiversity livelihood activities).  Activity 1.3.4. Support business networks development, including towards access to micro-finance, development of sales channels, and knowledge of inputs sellers and providers.    Activity 1.3.5 Preparation of the file for the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve in the Fazao-Malfabassa National Park started since 2010.  **Implementation strategy.**  **Activities 1.1.1-4: Mapping update and assessments**  The project will advance a comprehensive exercise of mapping and assessment, which will also take into account the results of the Project “Strengthening the conservation role of Togo’s National System of Protected Areas’’. The objective is to ensure the full participation and involvement of the target communities within the framework of the opportunities offered by natural environment in the selected areas. This first activity aims to identify and bring together community partners and all relevant stakeholders in order to discuss and develop a shared vision for the whole project and the prospective biodiversity business. Stakeholder aspirations, roles, responsibilities and capacities in the project will be reviewed. The project will take stock of the indidgeneous knowledge of the communities, and provide an invaluable tool for the choice of biodiversity businesses.    The second activity will be a socio-economic survey and needs assessment. The main objective of the study is to provide baseline data on the socio-economic status of the local communities, which will serve as the benchmark for measuring the project impacts[[6]](#footnote-7). Information on livelihoods, gender-based approach and natural resources utilization in the Park will be collected.  Both activities will be facilitated through the availability of data from the thematic studies of the Fazao-Malfakassa development and management plan.  The third activity will be the Biosphere Reserve Assessment and Inventory. An in-depth assessment and biological inventory exercise will be carried out for all the target intervention areas with the specific aim for obtaining the biodiversity index of the park. The results of the inventory will guide the choice and design of biodiversity business initiatives in the different areas. It will also guide the delineation of the proposed biosphere reserve (core, buffer and transition zones), which will be instrumental for Biosphere Reserve nomination dossiers. The functional zoning promoted within the framework of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) programme for the management of biosphere reserves has been adopted for the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park development and management plan.  The fourth and last activity is Market Survey and Product Analysis. This activity is aimed at ensuring that careful analysis of the opportunities and limitations as regards biodiversity business are carried out. This would include the review of markets, availability and sustainability of resources, environmental, infrastructural and policy and other barriers to the development of the business. This activity will focus on data from thematic studies of non-wood forest products[[7]](#footnote-8) industries carried out as part of the implementation of the National Reforestation Programme, and build on their findings.  **Activity 1.1.5: Launch and validation workshops**  At the inception of the project, a launch event will be organized in Lome. The main stakeholders of the projet, including a high level representative of the donor, will be invited to attend and contribute.  After the start-up phase and studies, a validation workshop will be organized to bring together all relevant stakeholders to validate the results of all socio-economic, market and biodiversity studies. Community leaders and potential community partners and project beneficiaries will be sensitized and confirm their engagement in the implementation of project activities. During the workshop, the selection of the livelihood business will be confirmed by all stakeholders.  In view of the above, the objectives of the workshop are as follows:   * Creating an awareness platform for the project; * Collecting inputs that shape the specific design of the project in accordance with the aspirations of the various stake-holders ; * Following responsive design, obtain support from project stakeholders ; * Validating collectively the results of previous studies; * Choosing the green economy activities to be implemented; * Agreeing on the steps to be taken for successful implementation of the project activities.   Workshop participants will include: Community leaders/representatives, representatives Minister of Environment and Forestry Resources, community members, women and youth leaders, Togo MAB National Committee, National Commission for UNESCO, UN Country Team representatives and UNESCO.  **Activities 1.2.1-4: Capacity building**  As emerges from the livelihood analysis, capacity building is an important element in supporting new and improved livelihoods for local communities. Communities will be trained in a variety of practical skills for the development and management of their selected biodiversity businesses. In addition to the skills necessary to undertake production, community partners will acquire skills in the fields of accounting, marketing, packaging of their products, managing their business and re-investing their business profit.  4 Different training sessions will be organized:   * Environmental and biodiversity conservation education * Accounting, marketing and packaging ; * Hands on training on implementation of alternative livelihood activities; * Technical training on the use and maintenance of the equipment.   Some training materials and a blueprint on how to establish green economy business are available and will be tailored to the context. UNESCO has developed them through similar green economy projects implemented successful in the region and other parts of Africa.  To ensure that capacity is strengthened at different levels, additional training materials would be developed in a language and style that corresponds to the literacy level of stakeholders and community partners. Ultimately, communities will be trained to monitor and manage the natural resources on which their business depends. Conservation and environmental education will therefore be an integral part of this project. This will ensure that the link between biodiversity conservation and development is maintained. Community members will also learn to continuously re-invest part of their income to ensure the sustainability of their subsistence revenues.  **Activities 1.3.1-4: Implementation of green economy activities.**  A business implementation structure will be drawn up and the service or production will be rolled out. The community partners and beneficiaries will be provided with start-up support and inputs for their businesses in the form of tools and equipment. Relevant items will be purchased and distributed and community partners will receive training on how to use them. For example, those who will choose a livelihood such as beekeeping will receive improved hives, protective clothing and other tools for harvesting honey.  The plan will also include various approaches towards attracting other investors. Suitable assessed Green businesses mostly preferred by women and the youth will be targeted so that at least 30% of community partners are women and 20% are youth. Incentives and benefit sharing mechanisms will be developed and will be engrained in the business structure and model of the enterprises that will be run by community partners in the form of cooperatives, or of small family businesses. This will ensure that hard working individuals are not only remunerated but are also incentivized. Project beneficiaries will be encouraged to form Cooperative Associations based on their livelihoods to ensure accountability, ownership and sustainability of their businesses.  **Activity 1.3.5: Submission of file for the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve**  Togo already has two biosphere reserves and has therefore acquired some experience in the completion of the nomination file and preparation of proposals to secure such UNESCO designation. Oti-Keran/Oti-Mandouri was Togo's first Biosphere Reserve, designated in 2011. The proposal for the cross-border Mono Biosphere Reserve was proposed by Togo and Benin and was approved by the International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere Programme in 2017.  As part of this green economy project, UNESCO will assist Togo to finalize its submission file for the designation of the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park as a UNESCO biosphere reserve. This is a complex process, which started in 2009. The Togolese authorities are committed to acting on the recommendations they then received from the reviewing Council, and will re-submit the proposal for effective approval.  For this reason, the government of Togo has prioritized this project in its submission to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. They wish to strengthen the development of biodiversity-friendly livelihoods in the area, sustainable approaches by local communities, valorisation of the areas biodiversity and knowledge, and ultimately further stimulation of sustainable livelihoods by the international attention, research and collaboration support and tourism that the biosphere reserve designation attracts and promotes.  On the basis of the initial nomination file, UNESCO will assist all concerned parties in reviewing the file and updating it to reflect the impact of the project’s activities and results, thereby addressing the recommendations received. The submission file will be updated concurrently with the project, as project results materialize, and will be re-submitted to the Council within the second year of the project’s operations.  Throughout the nomination process, UNESCO will provide technical support while the Togolese MAB National Committee will lead the nomination process. The nomination process will include technical meetings, community consultations and the production of topographic maps to highlight the land-use pattern, cover and features of the proposed biosphere reserve as well as the delineation into core, buffer and transition zones. Where possible, links or exchanges will be established between the project and the community partners of other UNESCO projects promoting green livelihoods. This will allow the exchange of good practices and sharing of lessons learned |
| **2.6 Project timeframe** | The duration of the project is 24 months*.* The timeline of the project is given in ANNEX B |
| **2.7 Stakeholders: Project partners** | **Communities directly partnering with the project**  The direct project partners are the local communities and indigenous people around and within the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park. As the project will prioritize support to women and youth.  **Key partners**   * Ministry of Environment and Forestry resources of Togo; * Local communities in or around the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park; * Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Committee, Togo; * National Commission of Togo to UNESCO; * Local youth/environmental NGOs (to be identified during the first phase of the project). |
| **2.8 Risk analysis and mitigation** | In Togo, the presidential election will take place in 2020. If significant conflict results from the election results being contested, the foreseen commitments of third parties will be examined. If necessary adjustments to the project will be proposed and a revision presented to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund. If the conflict or lack of support for the project reached a scale where activities could not longer be undertaken, or needed to be postponed extensively, UNESCO will consult with the India-UN Development Partnership Fund on the best approach to adjourn or close the project.  The main assumptions during and after the implementation phase are the willingness of the various stakeholders to play their part in the implementation of the project activities and to continue successful biodiversity-friendly business ventures at the end of the project. This project takes a holistic approach to complex human and environmental challenges, which requires the commitment of all stakeholders, particularly community partners.  A main risk relates to the poor acceptance of community partners of green economy activities and their preference for activities that exploit the forest and reduce biodiversity.  These risks will be counterbalanced by the project's participatory approach, in which each beneficiary will be sensitized and trained on the benefits of green economy activities. Ultimately participation in the project by community partners is voluntary and requires a significant time commitment and engagement on their side. Therefore, community members who are unconvinced or insufficiently committed to green businesses are expected to self-select out of the project activities.  The community consultations already held in April 2018, indicated a low level of risk that a critical mass of the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park inhabitants desist from participating in the project because they prefer to exploit the forest. |
| **2.9 Sustainability and exit strategy** | The genesis of this project is rooted in the desire of the local and national authorities of the government of Togo to benefit the communities of the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park with enhanced livelihood opportunities while also protecting the biodiversity resources of the area.  The sustainability of the project will be ensured if there is a high level of ownership of the project and its interventions among relevant stakeholders, in particular community partners and park management authorities.  UNESCO recognizes that one of the fundamental ways to support projects, even after their transfer or completion, is to actively foster ownership of the project by stakeholders or community partners in each step and activitiy. In this regard, communities will be part of the co-design of the project from the outset and will ultimately select the specific income-generating activities they wish to undertake. Community partners will be supported to form cooperative associations based on the livelihood activities. This will ensure accountability, ownership and sustainability. The cooperative associations will have their byelaws, bank accounts and management team and will be trained on profit sharing and reinvestment of profits to sustain the project after the funding might have ended.  Stakeholder engagement, including national institutions, relevant ministries, and the private sector will also be proactively nurtured throughout each phase of project implementation. The capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry Resources, local NGO’s and MaB National Committee will be strengthened during the course of the project implementation to continue to provide support to community partners even after the end of the project funding. This will ensure sustainability of the project activities. The project should be officially handed over to the Ministry to manage and ensure continuous annual budgeting and sustainability.  To ensure the sustainability of activities, outputs and outcomes, project community partners will be trained to acquire management, accounting and marketing skills to enable them to manage their activities effectively and efficiently, even after the project is completed.  In addition, project community partners will be coached on the importance and modalities for reinvestment part of their profits into their ventures. This will ensure the sustainability of the capital base. Support to attract other investors after the project is completed will be advanced by preparing documents and business plans in a corresponding language and style.  Finally, the link between sustainable development and the conservation of the natural resource base will be established by actively educating project community partners on this issue from onset. This will help them maintain their commitment to conserve the natural resources at their disposal, even after the project is completed. |

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| **3. Project Management / Administration** | | | |
| **3.1 Project management and implementation** | | UNESCO Abuja Office will be the overall coordinator of the project (*implementing party*). The main partner will be Environment, Sustainable Development and nature conservation and the Man and the Biosphere National Committee of Togo (as *responsible parties*). In addition, the local communities in Fazao Malfakassa park will be involved in the majority of the activities (as *partners*).  A project steering committee will be set up. It is foreseen that the members will meet every 6 months. Representatives of UNESCO, Ministry of Environment and of the MAB Committee will be part of it. The High Commissioner of India in Nigeria (as Togo does not have an india HC) will be requested to nominate a representative to the steering committees meetings. |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Name or type of partner** | **Role** | | UNESCO (Abuja Regional Office and Ghana National Office, Antenna Office in Togo plus HQ for technical backstopping) | Implementing Partner | | Man and the Biosphere National Committee (MAB) | Responsible Party | | Ministry of Environment, Sustainable Development and nature conservation | Responsible Party | | Local communities around Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (AVGAP/UAVGAP) | Partners/stakeholders | | Local youth/environmental NGO (to be identified during the first phase of the project) | Responsible Party | | | |
| **3.2 Monitoring** | In order to ensure that the products and services provided by the biodiversity-friendly businesses incubated by the project do not have an adverse effect on the quality and availability of resources, the natural resource of the park base will be monitored regularly.  The performance of biodiversity activities in the market will also be assessed by bringing stakeholders together to reflect on new market developments, lessons learned and how to adapt biodiversity products or services to the new market trend. Regular monitoring will ensure that problems encountered are identified quickly so that solutions can be implemented timely and ensure project implementation is on track.  The UNESCO project manager will regularly monitor the implementation of the project under the overall supervision of the Director of the UNESCO Regional Multisectoral Office in Abuja. Monitoring will focus on the budgetary, financial and substantive aspects of project implementation, keeping in mind the need for possible corrective measures. Narrative progress reports and financial reports are important tools for joint monitoring of projects by UNESCO and partners. Every month, points summarizing progress will be submitted to the India-UN Development Partnership Fund through its Secretariat at UNOSSC. In addition, narrative and financial reports will be submitted with a timeline in line with UNESCO and UNOSSC best practices.  Multi-stakeholder missions to the project site are encouraged. The High-Commissioner of India to Togo will be invited to join these missions, meetings will be held with implementing partners and group discussions will be held for project community partners to determine the status of implementation. The information obtained from these missions will be included in the progress reports to the fund’s Board of Directors.  In addition, UNESCO uses a platform called SISTER to assess the progress of projects. The acronym SISTER stands for information system on strategies, tasks and evaluation of results. SISTER has become the main platform for qualitative project monitoring. The completion of monitoring information in SISTER on a semi-annual basis is mandatory. In SISTER, project officers are required to monitor expected results, challenges and lessons learned in implementation, measures of cost-effectiveness and efficiency and the project's contribution to the expected results of UNESCO's major programmes. | | |
| **3.3 Evaluation** | In accordance with UNESCO's guidelines, a final evaluation will be carried out by the project manager and validated by an external expert. The inception workshop and assessments described above will serve to establish baseline and benchmarks with data against which progress will be tracked. | | |
| **3.4 Reporting** | Monthly updates, with 2/3 bullet points, will be sent by UNESCO to UNOSSC by email.  A narrative reporting will be submitted every 6 months by UNESCO to UNOSSC.  Financial reporting will be submitted on a quarterly basis. | | |
| **3.5 Visibility** | The project will afford the India-UN Development Partnership Fund and the government of India extensive visibility for their partnership. The project’s successes will be featured with the support of UNESCO's Sector for External Relations and Information, the Natural Sciences Sector and the Africa Department, with the support of colleagues from UNESCO's Abuja and Accra offices, and the Lomé antenna office. The government of Togo will also proactively seek and capitalize on opportunities to provide India with visibility.  The visibility of the project will be ensured by a comprehensive communication plan implemented by UNESCO and by the other project partners.  As India does not have an embassy in Togo, The Indian High Commission accredited for Togo will be invited to attend and contribute to the project's events and activities. Links between the UNESCO, Togolese government and Indian delegations websites will be provided and UNESCO will share with partners all press releases and communication materials published in order to maximize their dissemination.  Joint India/UNESCO/Togo visibility and press events will be organised, including a launch (during the validation workshop) and an event to present the final results. Regular progress reports on the project will be made at UNESCO meetings, such as the International Coordinating Council of the Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme.  Outreach activities will be maximized through the UNESCO website and social media, with news, featured articles, photographs, computer graphics and multimedia published as part of the communication activity coordinated by the UNESCO Regional Office in Abuja and the National Office in Ghana. In addition, the management team will work in close coordination with the UNESCO web team to disseminate news and information on the project on the Organization's official accounts on Facebook (+640,000 people) and Twitter (+3.08 million people). A project documentary of all activities will be produced for Radio and TV programmes to showcase the impact of the project activities.  Other visibility activities will include the installation of billboards at observation points before entering the project site and at specific project intervention sites. These panels will announce the project and bear the logos of the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, UNESCO, of the Togo Government, of UNOSSC and of any other relevant partners. During the project workshops in the country, electronic and print media will be invited to cover the events. Radio talk shows with telephone segments will be broadcast. The Republic of India will be clearly recognized during these radio programs for their valuable contribution.  Tools and equipment provided to project community partners, including beehives, bee-harvesting uniforms, shovels, buckets and agricultural inputs etc. will have the logo of the India-UN Development Partnership Fund, of UNESCO and of UNOSSC, affixed before distribution. The training documents, information pamphlets, posters and the product packaging and marketing materials will also have the logo of India-UN Development Partnership. | | |

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| **Annex A: Project’s Results Framework**  **Impact:** 350 families, a total of approximately 1,500 people, come out of poverty, through the creation of biodiversity businesses and job opportunities in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park. | | | | | |
| **Quantitative and/or qualitativeperformance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender):** | **Baseline (B):** | **Source and means of verification (M)**: | | **Target (T):** | **Assumptions and risks** |
| PI 1. Increase in income of a sub-set of project partner families | To be determined after 8 months of the project | Project surveys | | +20% | N/A |
| **Outcome N° 1:** Reducing anthropogenic pressure on the forest, preserving biodiversity, diversifying the local economy and improving biodiversity-related livelihoods. | | | | | |
| **Quantitative and/orqualitative performance indicator (PI)(disaggregated by gender):** | **Baseline (B):** | **Source and means of verification (M)**: | | **Target (T):** | **Assumptions and risks** |
| PI % of of the population depending of non-renewable forestry products | To be determined after 8 months of the project | Project surveys | | Reduction of 20% | Community partners respond well to the participatory approach of the project and contribute to it. |
| **Output 1.1:**  Improved knowledge on socio-economic, biodiversity and market aspects available to stakeholders | | | | | |
| **Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI) (disaggregated by gender):[[8]](#endnote-2)** | **Baseline (B):[[9]](#endnote-3)** | **Source and means of verification (M)**: | | **Target (T):** | **Assumptions and risks** |
| PI 1. Number of community partners of the activity | 10 | Project reports | | 350 families |  |
| PI 2. Availability of detailed biodiversity assessment | 0 |  | | 1 |  |
| PI 3. |  |  | |  |  |
| **Activities:** | | | | | **Assumptions and risks** |
| Activity 1.1.1: Stakeholder mapping, Community consultation and needs assessment | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.1.2 : Socio-economic survey/Inquiry | | | | |  |
| Activity1.1.3: Biodiversity inventory (Biosphere Reserve/Protected area) | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.1.4: Market Survey and Product analyses | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.1.5: Validation workshop | | | | |  |
| **Output 1.2:** Local communities have enhanced their capacity to reduce their impact on the environment, develop alternative livelihood activities, and manage their biodiversity businesses including accounting, product marketing, packaging, sales and use as well as maintenance of simple business equipment. | | | | | |
| **Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI)**  **(disaggregated by gender):** | **Baseline (B[[10]](#endnote-4)):** | **Source and means of verification (M)**: | | **Target (T):** | **Assumptions and risks** |
| PI 1. Number of community partners trained | 10 | Project reports | | 350 families |  |
| Pi2. |  |  | |  |  |
| PI3. |  |  | |  |  |
| **Activities:** | | | | | **Assumptions and risks** |
| Activity 1.2.1: Training on environmental management and biodiversity conservation | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.2.2: Trainings on business management, processes and bookkeeping | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.2.3: Support for the establishment Small business | | | | |  |
| Activitéy 1.2.4: Technical training on the use and maintenance of purchased equipment. | | | | |  |
| **Ouput 1.3:** Alternative livelihoods established and economy diversified | | | | | |
| **Quantitative and/or qualitative performance indicator (PI)**  **(disaggregated by gender):[[11]](#endnote-5)** | **Base line(B):** | **Source and means of verification (M)**: | **Target (T):** | | **Assumptions and risks** |
| PI 1. Number of type of livelihoods established | 1 | Project reports | At least 3 types of livelihoods | |  |
| PI 2. |  |  |  | |  |
| PI 3. |  |  |  | |  |
| **Activities** | | | | | **Assumptions and risks** |
| Activity 1.3.1: Procurement of tools and appliances, or agricultural inputs for the establishment subsistance activities | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.3.2: Facilitation for the establishment income generating activities (at least 30% women and 20% youth); | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.3.3: Comprehensive start-up business incubation services (coaching and mentoring of project participants on the management of their biodiversity livelihood activities). | | | | |  |
| Activity1.3.4. Support business networks development, including towards access to micro-finance, development of sales channels, and knowledge of inputs sellers and providers. | | | | |  |
| Activity 1.3.5 Preparation of the file for the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve in the Fazao-Malfabassa National Park started since 2010. | | | | |  |

**Annex B: Budget in US$**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outputs** | **Responsible Party (Implementing Agent)** | **Description** | **Atlas Budgetary Account Code** | **ATLAS Budget Description** | **Amount (USD) Year 1** | **Amount (USD) Year 2** | **Total (USD)** |
| **Output 1. Knowledge on socio-economic, biodiversity and market aspects available to stakeholders and beneficiaries in Fazao Malfakassa Park Forest** | UNESCO, Togo MAB Committee, Ministry of Environment | Monitoring of the project  and staff travel | 71600 | Travel | 12,544 | 12,544 | **25,088** |
| IT equipment and furniture for the project office | 72200 | Equipment and furniture | 5,491 | 3,825 | **9,316** |
| Contracts for the execution of the 4 surveys | 72100 | Contractual services | 50,000 | - | **50,000** |
| Validation meeting, coordination meeting and missions of external partners to the project sites | 75700 | Trainings/workshops | 35,000 | 5,000 | **40,000** |
| Office supplies and other office related expenses, including fuel | 72500 | Office supplies | 4,500 | 4,000 | **8,500** |
| International Experts/consultants to design and/or adapt the suerveys to the context and language of the site and to advise on the market opportunities of the livelihoods | 71200 | International Consultants | 10,000 | - | **10,000** |
| Local support to the project manager (driver and local consultants of biodoversity business) | 71300 | Local Consultants | 9,509 | 5,509 | **15,018** |
| **TOTAL OUTPUT 1** | | | | **127,044** | **30,878** | **157,922** |
| **Output 2. Capacity of local communities built on 1. Environmental and conservation education; 2. Accounting, marketing, packaging; 3. Creation of alternative livelihood activities; 4. Techicnal skills on equipment maintenance** | UNESCO, Togo MAB Committee, Ministry of Environment | Contracts for the execution of the 4 trainings | 72100 | Contractual services companies | 75,000 | - | **75,000** |
| Office supplies and other office related expenses, including fuel | 72500 | Office supplies | 4,500 | 4,000 | **8,500** |
| Monitoring of the project and staff travel | 71600 | Travel | 14,000 | 14,000 | **28,000** |
| IT equipment and furniture for the project office | 72200 | Equipment and furniture | 5,491 | 3,825 | **9,316** |
| Coordination meetings and missions of external partners to the project sites | 75700 | Trainings/workshops | 5,000 | 5,000 | **10,000** |
| Local support to the project manager (local consultants of biodoversity business) | 71300 | Local Consultants | 2,500 | 2,500 | **5,000** |
| Experts/consultants for the design and/ or adaptation of existing  training material | 71200 | International Consultants | 5,000 | 5,000 | **10,000** |
| **TOTAL OUTPUT 2** | | | | **111,491** | **34,325** | **145,816** |
| **Output 3. Alternative livelihoods established, economy diversified and nomination dossier finalized** | UNESCO, Togo MAB Committee, Ministry of Environment | Equipment to establish livelihoods. For Example, a) Infrastructure and equipment for fish farming, fish drying and for preparation of fish feed, b) infrastructure and spawn bags for mushroom production, 3) equipment for snail farming 4) equiment and beehives for honey production. 5) a 4x4 vehicle For additional information about the selection process of the livelihood, please check the project document. | 72200 | Equipment and furniture | 112,491 | 143,825 | **256,316** |
| Office supplies and other office related expenses, including fuel | 72500 | Office supplies | 8,151 | 7,900 | **16,051** |
| Experts/consultants to support the establishment of livelihoods and for the preparation of the Biosphere Nomination Dosser | 71200 | International Consultants | 10,000 | 9,620 | **19,620** |
| Monitoring of the project and staff travel | 71600 | Travel | 14,000 | 14,000 | **28,000** |
| External contracts to support the establishment of the livelihoods and the cartography for the Nomination Dossier | 72100 | Contractual services companies | 60,000 | 45,000 | **105,000** |
| Local support to the project manager (driver and local consultants) | 71300 | Local Consultants | 4,512 | 4,517 | **9,029** |
| Coordination meetings, meetings for the preparation of the nomination dossier and missions of external partners to the project sites | 75700 | Trainings/workshops | 5,000 | 15,000 | **20,000** |
| **TOTAL OUTPUT 3** | | | | **214,154** | **239,862** | **454,016** |
| **Communications** | UNESCO | This line covers costs of producing communication material and of hiring a local communication firm to support the communications activities throughout the project | 72100 | Contractual services companies | **9,153** | **6,208** | **15,361** |
|  | **TOTAL Communications** |  |  |  | **9,153** | **6,208** | **15,361** |
| **Evaluation** | UNESCO | This line covers the cost of hiring an evaluation company to do the final project evaluation, in line with UNESCO rules | 72100 | Contractual services companies | **13,730** | **9,313** | **23,043** |
|  | **TOTAL Evaluation** |  |  |  | **13,730** | **9,313** | **23,043** |
| **Coordination and project management** | UNESCO | Hiring of the project manager | 71300 | Local Consultants | 27,093 | 27,093 | **54,186** |
| Other staff in Abuja | 71200 | International Consultants | 30,014 | 26,554 | **56,568** |
| **TOTAL** |  |  |  | **57,107** | **53,647** | **110,754** |
|  |  |  |  | **TOTAL Communications, evaluation, coordination and management** | **79,990** | **69,168** | **149,158** |
|  |  | |  | **TOTAL** | **532,679** | **374,233** | **906,912** |
|  |  |  |  | **PSC** | **37287.53** | **26196.31** | **63483.84** |
|  |  |  |  | **TOTAL UNESSCO Project ith PSC** | **569,967** | **400,429** | **970,396** |
|  |  |  |  | **UNOSSC Indirect costs (3%)** | **17,099** | **12,013** | **29,112** |
|  |  |  |  | **TOTAL** | **587,066** | **412,442** | **999,508** |

| **Key Activities** | **Months (box = 1 month)**  **Annex C: Timeline** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** |
| **Outcome 1** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Updading Stakeholder mapping, consultation and needs assessment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Socio-economic survey/inquiry |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biodiversity assessment andinventory (Biosphere Reserve/Protected areas) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Market survey and product analysis |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Launch and Validation workshops |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 2** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training on environmental management and biodiversity conservation. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Trainings on business management, processes and bookkeeping. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support for the establoishment of small businesses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Technical training on the use and maintenance of purchased equipment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Outcome 3** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procurement of tools and appliances, or agricultural inputs for the establishment of biodiversity livelihood activities; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support for the establishment income generating activities (at least 30% women and 20% youth); |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Comprehensive start-up business incubation services (coaching and mentoring of project participants on the management of their biodiversity livelihood activities). |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support business networks development, including towards access to micro-finance, development of sales channels, and knowledge of vendors and providers for inputs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drawing up of the file for the establishment of the Biosphere Reserve in Fazao-Malfabassa national Park started since 2010. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Other activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Monitoring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Evaluation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. https://au.int/en/agenda2063 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. https://au.int/sites/default/files/newsevents/workingdocuments/33178-wd-stisa-english\_-\_final.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/03/07/togo-the-return-of-the-bees> and <https://togotribune.com/news/500-millions-de-fcfa-destines-a-la-promotion-de-lapiculture/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. <http://www.efarmspro.com/snailfarming.php> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. http://www.tropicultura.org/text/v20n1/17.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. The results of this assessment will be used to set more detailed and realistic performance indicators, baselines and targets in the RBM matrix [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Data collected and studies produced thorugh project TCP/TOG/3604‘’Support for the development and improvement of non-wood forest products industries in Togo" [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Performance indicators of outputs refer to what the Organization is to do. Formulate process indicators referring to the different steps of the implementation. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
9. It provides the starting point or the status of the performance indicator at the beginning of the project that acts as a reference point against which progress or delivery of outputs can be assessed. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
10. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
11. Performance indicators of outputs refer to what the Organization is to do. Formulate process indicators referring to the different steps of the implementation.

    Annex4: Table 1

    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
    | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
    | **N°** | **LOCALITE** | **ADMIN** | **POPULATION** | **CANTON** | **PREFECTURE** | **REGION** |
    | 1 | BOUGABOU | Village | 434 | BASSAR | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 2 | KONA | Village | 181 | BASSAR | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 3 | MALFAKASSA | Village | 280 | BASSAR | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 4 | KPALOU | Village | 263 | BASSAR | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 5 | BAGHAN | Canton | 515 | BAGHAN | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 6 | MO | Village | 497 | BAGHAN | BASSAR | KARA |
    | 7 | TCHOUN TCHOUN | Village | 161 | M'POTI | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 8 | ELAVAGNON TODZI | Village | 944 | M'POTI | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 9 | KOUI | Village | 1270 | KATCHENKE | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 10 | DOUFOULI | Canton | 1166 | DOUFOULI | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 11 | AMAI-AKL | Village | 438 | DOUFOULI | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 12 | BLITTA | Canton | 10700 | BLITTA | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 13 | TINDJASSE | Village | 413 | BLITTA | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 14 | KPAWA | Village | 1160 | BLITTA | BLITTA | CENTRALE |
    | 15 | SOURKOU | Village | 854 | BOULOHOU | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 16 | BOULOHOU | Canton | 1962 | BOULOHOU | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 17 | TASSI | Village | 336 | BOULOHOU | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 18 | AGBAMASSOMOU | Village | 575 | BOULOHOU | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 19 | KAGNA | Village | 283 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 20 | N'KONTA | Village | 396 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 21 | KAGNIGBARA | Canton | 1032 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 22 | FOLO | Village | 337 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 23 | FOLO BANDA | Village | 224 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 24 | BOUNGLOU | Village | 459 | KAGNIGBARA | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 25 | KOUIDA | Village | 600 | SAIBOUDE | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 26 | TCHATOUN -KOURA | Village | 594 | TINDJASSI | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 27 | TCHATCHAKOU | Village | 280 | TINDJASSI | MO | CENTRALE |
    | 28 | TCHEBEBE | Canton | 7364 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 29 | MEWEDE | Village | 1572 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 30 | POUWINEPIHE | Village | 327 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 31 | HEZOUWE | Village | 330 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 32 | SOLIMDE | Village | 784 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 33 | POUWEDEOU | Village | 247 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 34 | BETLEHEM | Village | 252 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 35 | MATCHATOM | Village | 438 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 36 | HEZOUDE | Village | 826 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 37 | POKOBANA | Village | 228 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 38 | TINLAO | Village | 246 | TCHEBEBE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 39 | GNIMDA | Village | 287 | SOTOUBOUA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 40 | KOBOYODE | Village | 212 | SOTOUBOUA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 41 | PANLAO | Village | 462 | SOTOUBOUA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 42 | PALAKIDE | Village | 269 | SOTOUBOUA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 43 | KPE¤-TCHILA /TCHILADA | Village | 357 | SOTOUBOUA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 44 | FAZAO | Canton | 2016 | FAZAO | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 45 | KATCHALKADE | Village | 188 | FAZAO | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 46 | AOU-N'GBANG | Village | 141 | AOUDA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 47 | KPAMBOURE HILOU | Village | 192 | AOUDA | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 48 | GNABANA | Village | 192 | ADJENGRE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 49 | KETCHEBOUA | Village | 330 | ADJENGRE | SOTOUBOUA | CENTRALE |
    | 50 | KPALOUFOULASSI | Village | 68 | TCHALO | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 51 | SAKALAOUDE | Village | 712 | LAMA-TESSI | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 52 | TCHAWARE | Village | 246 | LAMA-TESSI | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 53 | AOUMATCHATOM | Village | 1701 | LAMA-TESSI | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 54 | BOUZALO/TABALO 2 | Village | 999 | KPANGALAM | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 55 | KOUVON | Village | 513 | KPANGALAM | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |
    | 56 | BOUZALO HAUT/TABALO 1 | Village | 360 | KPANGALAM | TCHAOUDJO | CENTRALE |

    [↑](#endnote-ref-5)