



2018
Project Implementation Review (PIR)



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Rationalising Togo's PA System

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A. Basic Data

Project Information	
UNDP PIMS ID	4220
GEF ID	4026
Title	SPWA- Rationalising and strengthening the conservation role of Togo' s national System of Protected Areas (PA) System
Country(ies)	Togo, Togo
UNDP-GEF Technical Team	Ecosystems and Biodiversity
Project Implementing Partner	Government
Joint Agencies	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Project Type	Full Size

Project Description
<p>Togo's PA system, along with a large part of the country's infrastructure, has experienced a serious decline following the socio-political upheavals that agitated the country in the 1990s and the almost total withdrawal of international development cooperation programs.</p> <p>National parks and reserves were poorly managed, there was no overall PA management strategy, legal and policy frameworks are inadequate, resources were very limited, and staff did not have the resources, training and the motivation to do their job. In the Oti-Mandouri Wildlife Reserve and adjacent Kéran National Park, PA boundaries were not respected, and local communities had invaded to cultivate, graze and set up villages, destroying habitats with unsustainable resource use such as bushfires, firewood, charring, hunting). Conflicts between wildlife, farmers and herder were worsening, exacerbated by the additional pressure from transhumant populations and livestock, as well as climate change. The once abundant fauna of these two PAs, whose grouping formed the Oti-Kéran-Mandouri Complex (OKM) (site targeted by the project), had largely disappeared. This threatened the biodiversity of the regional ecosystem, as these sites were part of traditional migration corridors for elephants and other large mammals.</p> <p>This project focused on reversing this situation by restoring a functional PA complex, by engaging local communities to engage in PA management activities and sustainable income-generating activities (including ecotourism once habitats and part of the fauna were restored), to restore a functional national system of PAs in Togo and preserve the regional ecosystem links with neighboring countries to allow migration of wildlife and restocking the OKM Complex by wild animals.</p> <p>In this context, the project adopted an innovative approach based on stakeholders and community engagement in natural resource management, to integrate the management of PAs within the surrounding areas, thus associating, local communities to the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources. The main components of this project are: (i) the improvement of the national governance framework of protected areas' (PAs) management system; (ii) the rehabilitation of the Oti Kran-Mandouri (OKM); and (iii) the cooperation and sustainable management of the OKM complex.</p> <p>Due to socio-political upheavals encountered during the first years of the project. The project refocused its demonstration activities to the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park area, which houses equivalent key biodiversity as in the OKM complex and is also serves as a transboundary corridor, for elephant populations from the Fazao-Malfakassa NP to the Kyabobo NP in Ghana.</p>

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Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>

B. Overall Ratings

Overall DO Rating	Satisfactory
Overall IP Rating	Satisfactory
Overall Risk Rating	Moderate

C. Development Progress

Description					
Objective					
Objective – Strengthen the management of Togo's protected area system to improve its contribution to biodiversity conservation by demonstrating effective approaches to PA rehabilitation and management.					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
1. Coverage of the National Protected Area System of Togo	<p>A dysfunctional PA Estate: 793,000 ha in 83 sites, many of which serve no conservation purpose and are currently a burden for the PA system.</p> <p>The status for the 10 priority sites is described in PRODOC Table 1.</p> <p>These are:</p> <p>1. Fazao-</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>A rationalized PA estate: 578,250 ha (with ~ 456,883 ha in 10 priority PA)</p> <p>Proposed mid-term target:</p> <p>Completing the reclassification process for 10 priority sites and having accurate maps on</p>	<p>To achieve this target reclassification decrees need to be developed and negotiated with local communities for Fazao-Malfakassa, d'Aledjo, and Monts Balam et d'Abdoulaye.</p> <p>In this reporting period.</p> <p>A call for expression of interest for the recruitment of an individual consultant was made for the preparation of draft decrees for the qualification of Abdoulaye, Aledjo, Fazao-Malfakassa, and Balam PAs and for making proposals of memorandum of understanding and agreements between the MERF and the communities.</p> <p>At least 20 agreements for co-management will be negotiated between the forestry directorate (DRF) and the riparian communities. These agreements</p>	<p>During this reporting period:</p> <p>The requalification decrees for the PAs of Alédjo, Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (FMKNP), Balam and Abdoulaye were finalized (drafted and submitted) to the Secretary General of the Government in April 2018 and are currently under review/approval.</p> <p>This amounts to a total of 226,820 ha: Fazao-Malfakassa NP (192 000 ha), Aledjo (765 ha), Mont Balam (4 055 ha), and Abdoulaye (30 000 ha)</p> <p>During this reporting period the Project focused on this subset of four PAs, including one that had not been identified in the previous list, Mont Balam.</p> <p>The Project and the Government led consultations with local communities, authorities and</p>

	<p>Malfakassa/Anié</p> <p>2. Abdoulaye</p> <p>3. Oti-Kéran / Oti-Mandouri Complex</p> <p>4. Togodo South/North</p> <p>5. Bayémé</p> <p>6. Amou-Mono/</p> <p>7. Tchilla-Monota</p> <p>8. Alédjo</p> <p>9. Lions' Den</p> <p>10. Assévé and Godjinmé</p>		<p>Google Earth (to visualise land use patterns) for the remainder sites is an adequate project target by mid-term.</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: The proposed mid-term target is accepted by the RTA]</p>	<p>specify the rights, duties, responsibilities and benefits of the parties especially the surrounding communities, in the management of the PAs.</p>	<p>stakeholders took place in the FMKNP.</p> <p>The decrees specify the coordinates of the PA boundaries determined by consensus with the communities and demarcated by boundaries built by these same communities, as well as the management objectives of the PAs, technically validated at the MEFR level.</p> <p>Since the project is currently closing, the time for the adoption of these decrees depends on the willingness of the Government and advocacy by MEFR to register the adoption of decrees in the agenda of the Council of Ministers.</p>
<p>2. Estimated permanent and temporary populations of Elephants in Togo are increasing</p>	<p>~ 70 permanent (estimation 2010)</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>At least 90 permanent (return of the ~20 (1990) elephants in Oti-</p>	<p>During this reporting period the following progress is reported:</p> <p>The Fazao-Malfakassa PA</p>	<p>The staff of the Fazao-Malfakassa NP (Conservator and eco-guards) have observed 3 groups of 75 to 80 elephants, in addition to a group of</p>

			<p>Kéran)</p>	<p>management plan is under preparation and validation and will serve as a model to the Savannah biome PAs and will assist to confirm the existence of 115 permanent pachyderms in the park. The four studies (socio-economic studies, wildlife and flora inventories, and migration corridor mapping) which enable to develop the Management Plan have been completed (June 2017) and will be available before December 2017.</p> <p>A series of consultative meetings with the various stakeholders took place in the surrounding communes of Fazao-Malfakassa (public administration officials from the prefectures concerned by the project, local officials and local communities, parliamentarians from the area, members of the steering committees, partners technical and financial, notably WAEMU, etc.) enabled the various actors to consult with each other on the resumption of the activities of the Project in Fazao-Malfakassa in order to identify the main constraints and formulate recommendations that will contribute to the achievement of the results, expected impacts and impacts of the project.</p> <p>An agreement has been reached</p>	<p>10 to 15 smaller-size elephants, possibly African forest elephants (<i>Loxodonta cyclotis</i>), that occupy the park on a continuous basis, and estimate the number of elephants in the park to be more than 200 individuals. This number which is 3 times the baseline of 70 elephants, is a clear indication that elephant populations in this park are increasing.</p> <p>In this reporting period:</p> <p>The Project established a long-term ecological monitoring system. This system will allow a more thorough monitoring and provide more rigorous data on the actual presence of elephants and other fauna and flora species in the park.</p> <p>The monitoring system involves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the setting up of permanent sampling stations including 90 transects covering the entire park, fixed observation points for birds, and ten water points for reptiles and other aquatic species, - trainings on monitoring methodologies and techniques, including for the monitoring of PA management effectiveness, - methodology sheets, - georeferenced databases
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				<p>for the support of the project by all the stakeholders and a formal commitment of these actors has been signed.</p> <p>500 local actors benefited from awareness raising activities; 90 protected area managers were trained in PA management tools through technical support from the PRAPT and the development of some PA management planning documents (Togo PA Management Strategy , a sustainable financing mechanism) are underway.</p>	<p>and related computer equipment, as well as means for sharing resulting information to users for decision-making about the management of the PA</p> <p>- equipment for anti-poaching and ecological monitoring as well as training for 15 brigade chiefs.</p> <p>Monitoring will include i) vegetation dynamics and bushfires in relation to climate and demographic pressures, ii) large and medium-sized mammal (especially elephants) and bird populations, iii) key habitat degradation in relation to human demographics and exploitation activities, and iv) implementation of management measures, especially anti-poaching operations. A surveillance and anti-poaching strategy was developed to improve the previous surveillance activities conducted with the FFW.</p> <p>At the time of the TE, the Project had acquired all the necessary equipment for ecological monitoring (binoculars, GPS, compasses, tents, cameras and computers) in the Fazao-Malfakassa NP.</p> <p>The identification of the location of the transects by permanent signs had been completed at 50%.</p> <p>Training on ecological monitoring had been provided to approximately 30 relevant actors throughout the</p>
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					network, targeting the conservators of the priority PAs, 12 Decentralized technical services officers (DFR) and about 15 brigade leaders for the Fazao-Malfakassa NP (FMKNP).
<p>3. PA in the Savannah biome of the OKM complex have zoning, management and business plans which include biodiversity conservation and riparian communities needs and are enforced</p> <p>Revised indicator: PA in the Savannah biome have zoning, management and business plans which include biodiversity conservation and riparian communities needs and are enforced</p>	<p>PA: 0</p> <p>Agreements DFC –local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 0</p> <p>Baseline level for Fazao-Malfakassa:</p> <p>PA: 0</p> <p>Agreements DFC –local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>PA: 2</p> <p>Agreements DFC –local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 14</p> <p>Target Level for Fazao-Malfakassa</p> <p>PA: 1</p> <p>Agreements DFC –local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 14</p>	<p>In this reporting period :</p> <p>The BID for a consultant to develop the reclassification decree, the agreements model and contracts for co-management to be signed between local communities and the government, has been launched.</p> <p>The local management committee of the Fazao-Malfakassa national park was set up through a general constitutive meeting that was held on 22nd and 23rd June in Sokodé.</p> <p>The meeting which brought together more than 130 delegates including the UAVGAPs, the traditional chiefs, NGOs, land owners, Prefects, agricultural cooperatives, village development committees. It enabled to establish and administrative board of 11 members and one auditor.</p> <p>This committee will be in the forefront for awareness raising and will enable to facilitate the development of the management plan of the PAs and the signature</p>	<p>In this reporting period:</p> <p>In June 2018 the co-management agreement protocol of FMKNP, Aledjo and Abdoulaye PAs have all been signed by the relevant stakeholders</p> <p>(namely the local communities represented by 16 cantonal chiefs, the ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Authorities represented by 7 prefects of Blitta, Sotouboua, Tchaoudjo, Bassar, Mô (FMKNP), Assoli (Aledjo Wildlife Reserve) and Tchamba (Adboulaye Wildlife Reserve) and the Minister of Environment and Forest resources.)</p> <p>The monitoring of the implementation of these agreements will be ensured by a monitoring committee of Co-management agreements where the minister, the prefecture or the rural commune, the traditional chiefdom, the Local Management Committees (Comité Local de Gestion - CLG) and manager or concessioners are</p>

				<p>of the memorandum of understanding in the riparian villages.</p>	<p>represented.</p> <p>Nearly 50 AVGAP (Village Associations for Participatory Management of Protected Areas) Bureaux (existing and new ones) were supported or set up, and 24 UAVGAPs (Union of Village Associations for Participatory Management of Protected Areas) were set up in five prefectures in the Central Region including 17 for the Fazao-Malfakassa NP, as well as 38 AVGAP offices and 4 UAVGAPs in the three prefectures concerned by the OKM complex in the Savannah Region.</p> <p>The Local Management Committees for the FMKNP was established in June 2017.</p> <p>(formed by public administration officials and parliamentarians from the 5 prefectures concerned by this PA, and with the technical support of the Project) This Local Management Committee includes 19 members of which only one is a woman (despite the requirement by the Project that 15% of women members).</p> <p>The participatory development of PA management plans including zoning and business plans depend on the</p>
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					<p>establishment of a Local Management Committees in each PA, elected by AVGAPs and UAVGAPs members, to represent and advocate for local communities' concerns and priorities.</p> <p>Meetings were held to inform Local Management Committee members on the various elements of the co-management agreements to be signed between the administration and committees with a view to facilitate the signature of agreements on the basis of informed consent of local communities and their representatives.</p> <p>For example, the Local Management Committee intervened in December 2017 to address a problem in the village of Fôlo where agricultural activities encroached on the PA. After negotiations, the villagers decided to withdraw peacefully.</p>
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The progress of the objective can be described as: **On track**

Outcome 1
Outcome 1) Improved policy, legal and institutional framework for PA estate covering approximately 578,000 hectares.

Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
4. Improved competence levels	See PRODOC Annex 4 for	<i>(not set or not</i>	Scores, expressed	The capacity scorecard has not	- 64 out of 96

<p>and standards of the institution responsible for PA, measured by increased scores of the Capacity Development Scorecard:</p>	<p>a complete baseline reference</p> <p>Total: 35 /out of 96</p>	<p><i>applicable)</i></p>	<p>in absolute terms, increase by at least 20%</p> <p>Total: 42/out of 96</p>	<p>been used to measure progress against this indicator.</p> <p>However, 80 protected areas managers have been trained in participatory monitoring and anti-poaching and in conflict management in the outskirts of periphery and protected areas in Sokodé for the northern region and in Tsevié for the southern region of Togo.</p> <p>The PA Managers work in OKM, d'Alédjo, de Fazao-Malfakassa, d'Abdoulaye, de d'Amou-Mono, de Togodo Nord et Togodo Sud, et de la forêt classée de Missahoe.</p> <p>This activity was carried out with the financial support of the project of integrated management of disaster and land (PGICIT). The Project made the design and the implementation of both modules within the framework of synergies of action between the projects of the ministry.</p> <p>Furthermore, 22 foresters, who oversee the management of the protected areas are trained on legal proceedings. During all sessions, they strengthened their knowledge on criminal cases, general criminal law, methods and technics and writing of minutes.</p>	<p>As measured by the Capacity Development Scorecard, the competence level of the institutions and stakeholders responsible for PAs management has improved at or beyond End of Project targets in all strategic areas and at all levels (systemic, institutional and individual)</p> <p>The project built the capacity of national UAVGAP AVGAP - PA national system through trainings on community associations, micro-projects, fundraising, and advocacy, and production of a training manual.</p> <p>Trainings during this reporting period included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - several awareness meetings held with local communities, reaching at least 500 people, to inform them on the Government's new approach towards PAs involving local communities in the participatory management of PAs, and more intensely in the OKM region before the project suspension in November 2015, and around the Fazao-Malfakassa NP, before the resumption of activities in 2017; - PA management tools for 90 PA staff and stakeholders among local populations (AVGAP members); - collection and statistical processing of ecological data and
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				<p>Therefore, the forest Code gives power to foresters to seek for offences, to conduct investigations, to arrest suspected persons guilty of criminal acts, to search, to make home visit, to perform confiscations, to place suspected criminal offenders under police custody and go to court</p> <p>This training will enable protected area managers to better comply with the prescribed rules in order to avoid any risk of infringing judicial procedures and preventing criminal suspects arrested under very difficult conditions from being released as a result of Breaches of the procedure.</p> <p>The 18 members of the bureau of the local management committee for the Fazao-Malfakassa park accompanied with more than 100 UAVGAP members, are trained for self-promotion and community life, for funding actions around PAs (traditional methods for funding, possible mechanisms for sustainable funding with analysis of their principles, foundation in participatory monitoring of PAs and management of natural resources, their operation, funding, etc...), and to the mastering of sustainable land management good practices.</p>	<p>digital mapping using free QGIS software to improve spatial analysis and training on multivariate analysis to enhance participants' analytical capacities for 25 staff involved in PA management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participatory monitoring, anti-poaching surveillance and conflict management for 80 staff working in the PAs of OKM, Alédjo, Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Amou-Mono, Togodo North and South, and the Missahoe gazetted forest; - ecological monitoring for approximately 30 concerned actors, targeting the conservators of the priority PAs, a dozen DFR officers and about 15 brigade leaders for the Fazao-Malfakassa NP; - natural resource management provided by IUCN for approximately 80 village chiefs, AVGAP members and DFR officers; - judicial procedures for 48 Forest officers involved in the management of PAs – this training has better empowered forest officers (who are sworn and have power of arrest) to comply with the rules prescribed in court proceedings and prevent that offenders are released within hours of arrest; - mobilization and management of financial resources to support their autonomous
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					<p>operation and community projects, for the 18 members of the FMK Local Management Committee and over 100 UAVGAP members;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sustainable land management practices for over 100 UAVGAP members; - beekeeping for local communities around the PAs of the OKM complex and Fazao-Malfakassa NP including a training manual, and shea butter processing around the PAs of the OKM complex. <p>The following sections show the disaggregated indicator as presented in the scorecard available in the GEF BD TT and show the accumulative progress at project end.</p>
4a) Policy formulation	Policy Formulation	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Policy Formulation	Kindly refer to the above	Policy Formulation
Systemic	5/out of 6		5/out of 6		5/out of 6 3/out of 3
Institutional	0/out of 3		1/out of 3		
4b) Implementation	Implementation	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Implementation	Kindly refer to the above	Implementation
Systemic	5/out of 9		5/out of 9		8/out of 9 18/out of 27 7/out of 12

Institutional	10/out of 27 1/out of 12		11/out of 27 3/out of 12		
4c) Engagement + consensus	Eng. and consensus	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Eng. and consensus	See above	Eng. and consensus
Systemic	2/out of 6		2/out of 6		4/out of 6
Institutional	1/out of 6		2/out of 6		4/out of 6
Individual	1/out of 3		1/out of 3		2/out of 3
4d) Info and knowledge	Info and knowledge	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Info and knowledge	Kindly refer to the above	Info and knowledge
Systemic	2/out of 3		2/out of 3		2/out of 3
Institutional	2/out of 3		2/out of 3		2/out of 3
Individual	1/out of 3		2/out of 3		
4e) Monitoring	Monitoring	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	Monitoring	Kindly refer to the above	Monitoring
Systemic	2/out of 6		2/out of 6		2/out of 6
Institutional	2/out of 6		3/out of 6		4/out of 6
					1/out of 3

Individual	1/out of 3		1/out of 3		
5. Improved financial sustainability of PA management agency, measured by increased scores of the Financial Sustainability Scorecard – broken down by 4 sub-indicators	<p>Scorecard Component 1) Legal and regulatory framework</p> <p>17.9% (baseline was 14 out of 82)</p> <p>Scorecard Component 2) Business planning</p> <p>0% (baseline was 0 out of 67)</p> <p>Scorecard Component 3) Tools for revenue generation 7% (baseline was 4 out of 57)</p> <p>[5a] Total 8.7% (baseline was 18 out of 206)</p> <p>Other scorecard indicators to be monitored at the PA system's level are:</p> <p>[5b]</p> <p>Under Finances available, Item 5)</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>[5a] Total score by end of project, expressed in percentage terms, increases to at least 18%</p> <p>[5b] at least \$2M by project end.</p> <p>[5c] a realistic and attainable figure is proposed for the 10 priority sites and for the entire PA system (e.g. based on costs per hectares for specific sub-systems), and with explanatory notes provided, covering both for basic and optimal management scenarios.</p> <p>[5d] gap for basic management: below \$3M p.a. by</p>	<p>A call for an individual consultant recruitment to assess financial needs necessary to the functioning of Togo's PAs, their economic role and propose sustainable financial mechanisms, was published on the UNDP web page and the recruitment is ongoing.</p>	<p>The results presented here show the cumulative progress as presented in the Financial Score Card (FSC) Part II Indicators (GEF BD TT):</p> <p>1) Legal and regulatory framework: 49% (47 out of 82) (was 33% at MTR)</p> <p>2) Business planning: 32% (19 out of 67) (was 2% at MTR)</p> <p>3) Tools for revenue generation by PAs: 18% (13 out of 57) (was 8% at MTR)</p> <p>Total: 38% (79 out of 206) (was 17.6 at MTR)</p> <p>Based on End of Project scores of Part II indicators of the FSC, further progress was made during the second phase of the project under all of the components, and especially in the field of Business planning and tools for cost-effective management, thus surpassing End of Project targets for every indicator.</p> <p>FSC Part I Indicators:</p> <p>[5a] Total score by end of project increased to 36% above the End of Project target of 18%</p> <p>[5b] Total finances available to the PA system: US\$1,503,076 below the</p>

	<p>Total finances available to the PA system: \$200K p.a. in 2009.</p> <p>[5c] Costs and Financing Needs, Items 2A and 2B)</p> <p>Estimation of financing needs for basic and optimal management: ranging between \$14M and \$20M p.a. in 2009 for 10 priority sites, though with no explanations on the figure.</p> <p>[5d] Financing Gap, Items 2 and 3) Annual financing gap for basic and optimal management: ranging between \$13.8M and \$19.8M p.a. in 2009.</p> <p>[NOTE ON LOGFRAME 2014: slight correction in the numbering made for the sake of clarity and correct correspondence.]</p>		<p>project end.</p>		<p>End of Project target of at least US\$2M.</p> <p>[5c] Costs and Financing Needs for basic and optimal management scenarios: US\$2,180,000 (basic scenario) and US\$2,480,000 (optimal scenario)</p> <p>[5d] Annual financing gap for basic and optimal management: - US\$676,924 (basic scenario) and - US\$976,924 (optimal scenario), both below the US\$3M End of Project target.</p> <p>Based on End of Project scores of Part I indicators of the FSC, significant progress was made during the project to reduce the financing gap under the basic or the optimal scenarios, although, overall, little additional financing has been secured for the PA system.</p>
<p>The progress of the objective can be described as:</p>		<p>On track</p>			
<p>Outcome 2</p>					

Outcome 2)					
Effective management of the OKM PA Complex (with 179,000 ha of protected land surface) counters threats to biodiversity from poaching, uncontrolled fire and grazing					
Revised outcome 2					
Effective management of the FMK PA (with 192,000 ha of protected land surface) counters threats to biodiversity from poaching, uncontrolled fire and grazing					
Description of Indicator	Baseline Level	Midterm target level	End of project target level	Level at 30 June 2017	Cumulative progress since project start
6. Legal status of re-demarcated PAs of the OKM Complex	0	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	2 re-demarcated PAs officially gazetted end of 2nd project year (i.e. 2015)	Progress during this reporting period: The Local Management Committee for the Fazao-Malfakassa Park was established (June 2017) with the effective participation of public administration officials and parliamentarians from the 5 prefectures in the surroundings of the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park. This will pave the way for the participatory development of the management plan of the fazao-Malfakassa park planned for this year.	In this reporting period: The requalification decrees for the Fazao-Malfakassa NP along with the Alédjo, Balam and Abdoulaye PAs were drafted and submitted to the Secretary General of the Government in April 2018 and are currently under review. The time for the adoption of these decrees depends on the willingness of the Government and advocacy by MEFR to register the adoption of decrees in the agenda of the Council of Ministers. The decrees specify the coordinates of the PA boundaries determined by consensus with the communities and demarcated by boundaries built by these same communities, as well as the management objectives of the PAs, technically validated at the MEFR level.
Revised indicator: Legal status of re-demarcated PAs of the Fazao-Malfakassa	Revised baseline: 0		[Note on logframe revision 2013: The year for the proposed mid-term target should be 2015.] Revised target level for Fazao-Malfakassa: 1 re-demarcated PAs officially		

			gazetted end of project (year 2018)		
<p>7. Improved PA management effectiveness at the two PA sites (Oti-Kéran, Oti Mandouri) of the OKM complex for general management and business planning, as measured by increases in the METT scores</p> <p>Revised indicator: Improved PA management effectiveness at the Fazao-Malfakassa PA for general management and business planning, as measured by increases in the METT scores</p>	<p>Scores 2010:</p> <p>Oti-Kéran: 26.5 %</p> <p>Oti Mandouri: 15.7 %</p> <p>Revised baseline: Score 2013 METT</p> <p>FMK: 59%</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The project reports:</p> <p>The effectiveness of PA management on both AP sites (Oti-Kéran, Oti Mandouri) of OKM Complex for the general management plan and activities, measured by METT scores yielded:</p> <p>35% for the AP Oti-Kéran</p> <p>34% for Oti-Mandouri in 2014.</p> <p>Although the evaluation of the</p>	<p>The final METT for Fazao-Malfakassa (with baseline from 2013) will be conducted in 2018.</p> <p>To date the process of developing the PA management plan is underway as reported above which enables to improve management effectiveness of the Fazao-Malfakassa PA. (Four studies have been conducted July 2017: socio-economic, mapping of migration corridors of the park, flora and fauna inventories and zoning maps)</p>	<p>The METT score for Fazao-Malfakassa in 2018 is 61% (62 out of 102).</p> <p>In 2018, the METT was applied to the PAs of Alédjo, Abdoulaye, and Mont Balam (Not OKM complex as it was suspended from the PRAPT) and final scores can be compared with the scores reported in the MTR report.</p> <p>All METT scores have increased as compared to the values reported in the MTR for 2013.</p> <p>Although there is a low increase in FMNP (below the 15% increase target) this may be due to errors in the 2013 METT baseline. Based on knowledge of the FMNP before PRAPT, METT baseline score was re assessed a posteriori during the Terminal Evaluation and was estimated at 34% (way below the 59% baseline set in 2013).</p> <p>The MTR noted that score evaluation using the METT tool varied widely by respondent, and questioned the validity of time comparisons when respondents differ from one exercise to another.</p> <p>The PRAPT contributed to increase the management effectiveness of the Fazao-Malfakassa NP through</p>

		<p>scores vary greatly dependent on the actors who respond, if the actors are not the same it calls into question the validity of comparisons over time, however there is a net improvement in these scores moving from 26.5% (baseline) to 35% in 2014 for the AP Oti-Keran reaching the end of project target. This target is also widely exceeded regarding the management of the PA Oti-Mandouri from 15.7% (baseline) to 34% in 2014 against a target project completion 27.4%. This progress is partly explained by awareness campaigns, AVGAP revitalizing and strengthening the capacities of stakeholders involved in the management of this</p>		<p>the participatory elaboration of a management and development plan, the development of an ecological monitoring system, enhanced capacities of the forest brigades, ecoguards and Conservator through several targeted trainings, surveillance and monitoring equipment, and most importantly, by changing local communities' perceptions about the ownership of the PA and involving them in its management through representative structures. Such tools and capacities had not been put in place by the FFW during the 25 years of the concession.</p> <p>The management effectiveness of the Mont-Balam, Alédjo and Abdoulaye PAs was also enhanced through the participatory elaboration of management and development plans, enhanced capacities of the forest brigades and Conservator through targeted trainings, and also, by changing local communities' perceptions about the ownership of the PA and involving them in its management through representative structures.</p>
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		<p>complex for monitoring of the AP and anti-poaching. In addition to these trainings, brigade Naboulgou has two motorcycles, four buildings (dormitories) of this brigade are being rehabilitated and a brigade is under construction in Borgou. The latter benefited from the support of a significant part of village community by granting a plot of 2 ha in Borgou for the construction of this station.</p> <p>The MTR reports:</p> <p>“The assessment of the effectiveness of PA management Oti - Keran (a 25% b 35%) , Oti - Mandouri (a 22% , b: 34%), Abdoulaye , Fazao Malfakassa</p>		
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		<p>(59%) , Balam (23%) and Alédjo (33%).</p> <p>The effectiveness of PA management of OKM complex was assessed in April 2014 with the METT assessment tool. This assessment was reviewed during the mid -term with the project team and , having found gaps in responses , scores and comments were fully revised , which resulted in an overall assessment significantly APs for high - Oti Oti - Keran and Mandouri (34 % and 35 % instead of 22% and 25%) , reaching the intended target at the end of the project.”</p> <p>No target set for</p>		
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			Fazao-Malfakassa as of yet		
8. Ecosystem and habitat regeneration in the two OKM complex PA Revised indicator: Ecosystem and habitat regeneration in the Fazao-Malfakassa PA	<p>Oti-Kéran: 18% of the surface of the core protection zone occupied by agriculture</p> <p>Oti-Mandouri: 16% of the surface of the core protection zone occupied by agriculture</p> <p>OKM complex: ~16.700 people living in 54 villages inside the complex</p> <p>Revised baseline for Fazao-Malfakassa: 30 000 ha of Fazao-Malfakassa (192 000 ha) occupied by agriculture at 2010</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>50% reduced habitat conversion:</p> <p>Oti-Kéran: 9% of the surface of the core protection zone occupied by agriculture</p> <p>Oti-Mandouri: 8% of the surface of the core protection zone occupied by agriculture</p> <p>Reduced human pressure in the OKM complex: 10,000 people living in 20 villages inside the complex</p> <p>Revised target for</p>	<p>During this reporting period : TORs for hiring a consultant to conduct inventories (flora and fauna) are completed and the inventories are planned to be finalized in July.</p> <p>Plant inventories in Fazao-Malfakassa National Park will be finalized in July to contribute to the knowledge of the dynamics of the park's habitats and plant species. The mission will focus on a complementary ecological inventory of flora and to characterize the park's key floral habitats and species in order to identify the indicator.</p> <p>The National Forest Inventory conducted by GIZ from August 2015 to May 2016 will inform may indicator as it refers to all PA's in the country, results are currently available and will be capitalized by the project.</p>	<p>The development of the Fazao-Malfakassa management plan was based on the results of a thorough ecological survey conducted by the University of Lomé in 2013.</p> <p>In 2017, this data was updated through surveys and participatory mapping. Revised data on biodiversity distribution -mainly fauna- and on the migration corridor, on habitats, major threats and pressures on flora, fauna, socioeconomic, and land and resource use were made available.</p> <p>Results indicated a better preservation of habitats around the midwestern and southwestern parts of the PA and more advanced degradation in the south-east where villages are established within a controlled land occupation zone.</p> <p>The only indication that expanding 'human pressures' from farming activities might be encroaching on the PA and migration corridors is the fact that local communities reported increased human-elephant conflicts, mainly through crop destruction, in the last 2 to 3 years. Since elephants are known to generally follow the same migratory routes annually, this is likely due to human encroachment onto the elephant</p>

			<p>FM: Occupied surface will not be extended beyond current limits. Occupied surface will be reforested.</p>		<p>route due to the expansion of their agricultural lands. Monitoring of this type of information will be made possible in the future through the PA Management and Management Plan, which identifies biodiversity resources and threats, and proposes measures to mitigate them, and the ecological monitoring system put in place by the PRAPT beyond the project end date.</p> <p>Main identified threats included poaching (reportedly by Ghanaians), cutting of firewood and lumber, gravel quarrying in the southeast and gold panning in the Mo River but there is no clear indication of any trend in these activities.</p>
<p>DROPPED INDICATOR:</p> <p>This indicator is repeated and it proposed dropped.</p> <p>[was #9.] PA in the Savannah biome of the OKM complex have zoning, management and business plans which include</p>	<p>DROPPED INDICATOR:</p> <p>This indicator is repeated and it proposed dropped.</p> <p>[PA: 0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>DROPPED INDICATOR:</p> <p>This indicator is repeated and it proposed dropped.</p> <p>[PA: 2</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>(not set or not applicable)</p>

<p>biodiversity conservation and riparian communities needs and are enforced]</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: Indicator dropped and this is accepted by the RTA]</p>	<p>Agreements DFC -local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 0]</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: Indicator dropped and this is accepted by the RTA]</p>		<p>Agreements DFC –local communities (represented by 10 AVGAPs and 4 UAVGAPs), concerning co-management and natural resource use in PAs : 14]</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: Indicator dropped and this is accepted by the RTA]</p>		
<p>9. Income generation from new PA and biodiversity value chains for local communities (ecotourism, benefit sharing, small game farming, local job creation etc.)</p> <p>[re-numbered]</p>	<p>0</p> <p>Revised baseline for FM: 0</p>	<p><i>(not set or not applicable)</i></p>	<p>To be identified during management and business plan elaboration for each zone</p> <p>Revised target for FM:</p>	<p>N/A at moment.</p> <p>However the bid documentation is elaborated and submitted to the UNDP, for drilling of 10 hand-operated water boreholes in the 10 surrounding villages of the 5 prefectures.</p> <p>At the same time, the project assists the associations of the</p>	<p>10 micro-projects for income generating activities in the buffer zones of Fazao-Malfakassa NP currently underway.</p> <p>Project interventions to develop sustainable livelihoods that help reduce pressures on biodiversity in the FMNP are at a very early stage: contracts for developing beekeeping in local communities have been</p>

			10 micro-projects for income generating activities in the buffer zones of Fazao-Malfakassa PA	different villages to formalize and elaborate beekeeping micro projects which will be submitted for funding.	recently awarded to 4 NGOs with expertise in beekeeping. Beneficiary training on beekeeping practices have started and equipment is still being procured in most cases, and distributed to only one community group. During the TE mission, some of the beneficiaries met had received a training but had not yet started their activity.
<p>10. Critical habitats and key natural resources for elephant migration at regional level (OKM - WAP) are identified and priority threats addressed, including through WAPOK-wide cooperation among the WAPOK countries</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: The indicator has now an improve and clearer formulation and it is accepted by the RTA]</p> <p>[re-numbered]</p> <p>Revised indicator for Fazao-Malfakassa:</p> <p>The vital corridor of wildlife migration between the Fazao-Malfakassa (Togo) and Kyabobo (Ghana) national parks are identified and priority threats addressed. Measures to improve the ecological connectivity</p>	<p>Some useful maps are contained in PRODOC Annex 9. Atlas of the project region. These are not sufficiently detailed to prioritise action on critical habitats, elephant migration</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: The indicator has now an improve and clearer formulation and it is accepted by the RTA]</p> <p>Revised baseline for FM:</p> <p>0</p>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<p>By mid-term, the project would have identified:</p> <p>(a) key habitats for elephant migration across the WAPOK Complex involving the OKM Sub-Complex</p> <p>(b) nevralgic points for elephant poaching across the WAPOK Complex involving the OKM Sub-</p>	<p>Inventories and migration cooridor mapping is well underway (July 2017) for Fazao-Malfakassa and other pilot PA's which will confirm the existence of 115 elephants.</p> <p>TORs were prepared during this reporting period (June 2017).</p>	<p>Key habitats, main threats (including poaching) and a priority activities (1) to address threats have been identified in the corridor of wildlife migration between the vital corridor of wildlife migration between the Fazao-Malfakassa NP (Togo) and Kyabobo (Ghana) national parks.</p> <p>The corridor has been mapped and priority threats have been identified in the FMNP management and development plan (although it has not been fully implemented yet).</p> <p>Regular movements of elephants and buffaloes are effectively observed between the two protected areas.</p> <p>Despite the lack of rigorous monitoring, previous data and observations from park staff indicate that these populations have been increasing in recent years due to decreasing poaching pressure.</p>

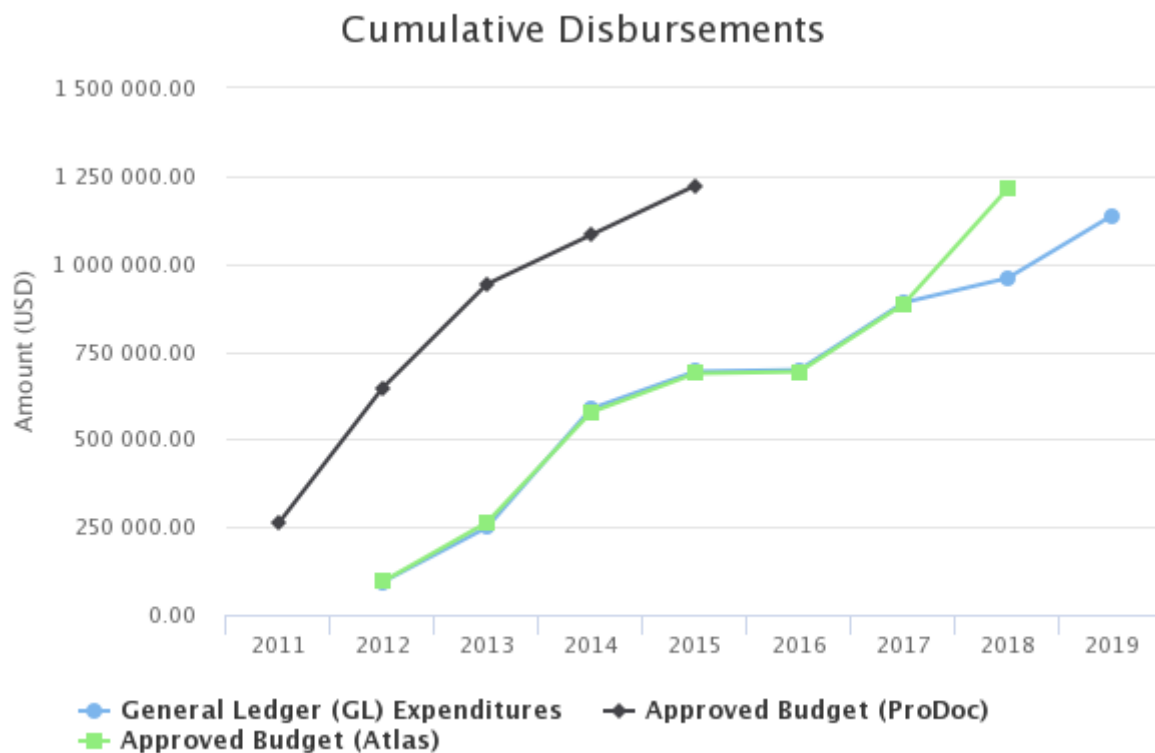
<p>between these two complexes are implemented.</p>			<p>Complex</p> <p>(c) At least 3 priority activities (including urgent and costed actions) for addressing the threats of elephant poaching across the WAPOK Complex involving the OKM Sub-Complex and requiring cross-border cooperation among the WAPOK countries.</p> <p>[Note on logframe revision 2013: The indicator has now an improve and clearer formulation and it is accepted by the RTA " 2014 renumbered to a, b, c.]</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>Critical habitats in the FMNP. Large herds are found in the valleys in the south-east of the Park, in the contact zone between the plain of the Anié River and the south-west plateaus, and in the small flood plain embedded between the Malfakassa and the Balanka Mountains to the northwest boundary of the park. These elephant herds have stabilized in these areas and make regular incursions along corridors to agricultural areas on the periphery of the park. According to the information provided in the FMNP Management and Development Plan, the park's elephant populations are dependent on marshy areas where water is permanent.</p> <p>b)</p> <p>These species and other mammals are increasingly subject to cross-border poaching by hunters from both countries, which is facilitated by the permeability of borders and allows traffic networks of all kinds (weapons and ammunition, game, wood and other products).</p> <p>Threats include poaching (reportedly by Ghanaians), cutting of firewood and lumber, gravel quarrying in the southeast and gold panning in the Mo River but there is no clear indication of any trend in these</p>
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			<p>Revised target for FM:</p> <p>(a) key habitats for elephant migration across the Kyabobo parc and Fazao-Malfakassa identified</p> <p>(b) nevralgic points for elephant poaching across the Kyabobo parc and Fazao-Malfakassa are identified</p>	<p>activities. Most of these activities are carried out by the village communities located inside the park, in the south-west (19 villages) and the north of the park (4 villages), representing a population of about 8,500 people. The installation of these villages in the park in 1994 has led to a degradation of habitats and especially an invasion of the migration corridor of large mammals such as elephants and buffaloes. Such decisions were a reflection of the lack of park management plan and lack of a development planning framework for all of its peripheral area. Currently, the only indication that expanding farming activities might be encroaching on the PA and migration corridors is the fact that local communities reported increased human-elephant conflicts, mainly through crop destruction, in the last 2 to 3 years. Since elephants are known to generally follow the same migratory routes annually, this is likely due to human encroachment onto the elephant route due to the expansion of their agricultural lands.</p> <p>c)</p> <p>To reduce the threat of poaching a bi-national framework of collaboration such as cross-border patrols should be developed. Unfortunately, the project did not have time to develop an agreement</p>
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					with Ghana to organize the fight against poaching in the two PAs.
11. Number of PIT (integrated land use plans), which integrate biodiversity conservation and elephant migration needs [re-numbered]	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	At least 4 - In the Savannes Region, covering 2 Prefectures: (1) Kpendjal; (2) Oti - In the Kara Region, covering one Prefecture: (3) Kéran [Note on logframe revision2013: The	No progress made during the period covered by this PIR	No progress made during the period covered by this PIR. Three territorial integration plans were prepared by the National Program of Decentralized Actions for Environmental Management (PNADE - closed in 2013) for the three prefectures within the OKM PA complex. These territorial integration plans were developed before the technical staff of the Project was recruited; the project was therefore unable to contribute. The review (by the project staff) of the TIPs developed by the PNADE and concerning the OKM complex prefectures revealed that they do not necessarily take into account the requirements to secure biodiversity conservation and elephant migration. The Project team planned to revise these IPPs with the necessary amendments to incorporate the biodiversity conservation objectives, but this task was not completed as the project refocused on the Fazao -Malfakassa NP.

			indicator has now a defined target and it is accepted by the RTA]		
The progress of the objective can be described as:		On track			

D. Implementation Progress



Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc):	78.46%
Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year:	78.46%
Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August):	958,985.51

Key Financing Amounts	
PPG Amount	50,527
GEF Grant Amount	1222200
Co-financing	3,000,000

Key Project Dates	
PIF Approval Date	Jul 13, 2009
CEO Endorsement Date	Jan 24, 2011
Project Document Signature Date (project start date):	Jun 29, 2011
Date of Inception Workshop	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Expected Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2014

Actual Date of Mid-term Review	Dec 1, 2015
Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation	Mar 30, 2018
Original Planned Closing Date	Jun 29, 2016
Revised Planned Closing Date	Jun 30, 2018

Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2017 to 1 July 2018)
2017-06-08
2018-01-22

E. Critical Risk Management

Current Types of Critical Risks	Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period
Political	<p>Given the historical sensitives regarding the creation of Protected Areas, which are related to the approaches adopted by governments in the past (70's-80's) which were based on exclusionary, non-participatory management practices, socio-political risks still prevail.</p> <p>Current government often encounter resistance by local communities to participating in Protected Areas management and creation. This may lead to social and political unrest and have negative impacts on the normal functioning of the Project activities.</p> <p>To mitigate this risk, the project coordination and the Ministry of environment has ensured strong involvement of local elected representatives, prefects, opinion leaders and Administration officers from the villages and municipalities surrounding Protected Areas in the implementation of project activities.</p> <p>Additionally, the Project has ensured that the sequencing of activities reflects the livelihood needs of local communities to ensure that tangible economic revenues are obtained from Protected Area creation and trust towards Project activities is built. This is integrated in the project approach and logical framework.</p>

F. Adjustments

Comments on delays in key project milestones

Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

The PRODOC was signed on June 2011, however, the project inception workshop was not held until June 2012 due to delays in the recruitment of the project coordinator and team.

This delay impacted the Mid-term Review (MTR) which was scheduled to take place in 2013. The MTR was effectively conducted in December 2014. The Management response to the recommendations derived from the MTR were integrated after that date. The project MTR recommended 6-month no-cost project extension to catch up the project starting delay. However, during the last quarter of 2015, the project was suspended after social tensions related to the requalification process of OKM PA complex took place in the municipality of Mango located in the surrounding areas of the PA.

The Project was suspended for over a year . Effectively resuming its activities in the second half of 2017.

The Project was later extended for 2 years until June 2018.

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) date was revised to be conducted by June 2018, and it effectively took place. The Draft TE Report is available.

Country Office: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

The project faced a delay regarding the inception Workshop due to the time taken to set up the project coordination team which became operational in 2012. This delay is related to the time taken by the ministry of the environment and forest resources to approve the recruitment of the project coordinator and other coordination team members after the signature of the PRODOC in June 2011.

This delay has resulted in delays on other milestones planned initially in the PRODOC. In addition, in the last quarter of 2015, the project was suspended after social tensions related to the requalification process of OKM PAs took place in Mango, neighboring the PA. UNDP CO, West African Economic and Monetary Union had consultations with the ministry of environment and forest resources to clarify the situation and identify the way move forward. In September 2016, the Government of Togo allowed UNDP CO to resume activities of the project, but excluded the OKM complex as a project target site.

A no-cost project extension was approved by the GEF for Two (2) year until June 2018.

UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.

No delays in project milestones were observed during this reporting period.

The Terminal Evaluation (TE) was conducted in May- June 2018 and the Draft TE Report is available. We are awaiting the final Draft after final revision and validation by the Country Office and Government.

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G. Ratings and Overall Assessments

Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Manager/Coordinator	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>This project is rated as satisfactory due to the multiple achievements of this reporting period and cumulatively, which led to progress towards the projects development goal.</p> <p>The most salient are: the development of a management and development plan for the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park and the development of plans for Aledjo, Abdoulaye, Amou Mono, through support provided in previous years. The implementation of a system of ecological monitoring in these Protected Areas has significantly contributed to identifying and stabilizing the critical habitats and natural resources which enabled the return of at least 80 elephants and other large mammals.</p> <p>In June 2018, the co-management agreement protocols of the Fazao-Malfakassa NP, Alédjo and Abdoulaye PAs have all been signed by relevant authorities and stakeholders, including local communities represented by 16 cantonal chiefs, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and local authorities represented by the 7 prefects of Blitta, Sotouboua, Tchaoudjo, Bassar, Mô (PNFM), Assoli (Aledjo Wildlife Reserve), Tchamba (Abdoulaye Wildlife Reserve) and the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources represented by the Minister.</p> <p>In addition, based on the sustainable livelihoods and income generating activities that had been identified by the Franz Weber foundation in the Fazao-Malfakassa NP and surrounding areas, the PRAPT provided support to resident populations in partnership with local NGO's. Similar on-going activities took place in Abdoulaye. 10 micro-projects /income-generating activities were initiated by the village groups and associations of the local villages in the surroundings of the Fazao Malfakassa NP.</p> <p>It should be noted that to engage local populations in PA creation and sustainability these populations expect tangible benefits in the form of income generating activities on behalf of the government projects. This goes beyond the activities of awareness raising activities or promoting understanding of the long term benefits of ecosystem preservation. In this respect, the PRAPT provided substantial support to build local livelihoods in the buffers of PAs.</p> <p>In addition, the project supported the completion of 10 human-powered wells to improve the access of local residents of PAs to drinking water.</p> <p>Thanks to these promising results, the local populations have expressed enthusiasm and willingness to participate in the project and PA protection as highlighted in the terminal evaluation.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP Country Office Programme Officer	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	The overall assessment of the project can be qualified as satisfactory.	

	<p>The project (PRAPT) secured 356,483 ha of PA on consensus basis and demarcated with permanent landmarks by surrounding communities. This area represents 78% of the EOP target for the 10 priority areas. The PRAPT focused on 3 of the 10 priority PAs identified in the ProDoc (Fazao-Malfakassa, Oti-Kéran / Oti-Mandouri Complex, Alédjo) and on an additional PA that was added on the priority list due to its high biodiversity (Mont Balam). During the suspension period (November 2015 to June 2017), the Togodo North/South PA, the Abdoulaye PA and Bayémé PA have benefited from the support of GIZ, the WB-GEF PGICT and the ministry of environment projects which led to secure 440,191 ha of PA representing globally more than 90% of the target.</p> <p>Regarding the elephant populations in the Fazao-Malfakassa NP (FMNP), the last fauna survey conducted in 2017 estimated populations in the FMNP at 200 individuals which shows a population increasing as compared to the 2013 fauna survey (115 individuals) funded by the Franz Weber Foundation.</p> <p>In addition, 16 co-management agreement protocol for FMNP, Aledjo and Abdoulaye PAs have been signed by key stakeholders in 7 prefectures namely Blitta, Sotouboua, Tchaoudjo, Bassar, Mô (FM NP), Assoli (Aledjo Wildlife Reserve) and Tchamba (Abdoulaye Wildlife Reserve).</p> <p>With respect to capacity levels of the institutions and stakeholders responsible for PAs management they have improved at or beyond EOP targets in all strategic areas and at all levels (systemic, institutional and individual). A total score of 64 out of 96, clearly above the end-of-project target of 42 out of 96.</p> <p>The PRAPT has assessed the financial needs for the operation of PAs and an assessment of their economic role has been conducted which includes a proposal for a sustainable financing mechanism.</p> <p>The requalification decrees for the Fazao-Malfakassa NP along with the Alédjo, Balam and Abdoulaye PAs were drafted and submitted to the Secretary General of the Government in April 2018 and are currently under review. The time for the adoption of these decrees depends on the willingness of the Government and advocacy by MEFR to register the adoption of decrees in the agenda of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>The UNDP CO and the project manager have worked alongside the MEFR to promote the timely adoption of these decrees.</p> <p>Overall management effectiveness of PAs has improved because of the development of management and development plans, technical and material capacity building, and the development of a variety strategic PA management documents.</p> <p>PRAPT contributed directly to the wellbeing of the local populations living in the surroundings of PA's through project activities, by conducting 10 micro-projects for income generating activities and the water drilling projects to increase the access of these population to safe drinking water. In the long run, these communities will benefit from sustainable and functional ecosystem services.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
GEF Operational Focal point	Satisfactory	<i>- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -</i>
Overall Assessment	<p>The Project was granted a no-cost extension to June 2018.</p> <p>The request was based on a recommendation by the MTR and based on the suspension of the project following the 2015 incidents in Mango in the Oti-</p>	

	<p>Kearn-Mandouri PA Complex.</p> <p>After the lifting of the government suspension, the project refocused activities on the Fazao-Malfakassa NP as the projects demonstration site one of the richest sites in biodiversity in Togo, that was formerly a concession of the Foundation Franz Weber (FFW). Work still needed to be done to conserve the rich biodiversity and species, consequently the Project enabled sustainability of FFW's work by strengthening management efficiency.</p> <p>The project achieved the requalification of four PAs (Aledjo, Abdoulaye, Mounts Balam and Fazao-Malfakassa) and the community co-management contracts. The project strengthened the capacity of key stakeholders to enable effective participatory management and achieved the validation of certain strategic documents, although some are still pending the governments approval. The extension of the project also allowed to develop and to validate the management plan of Fazao-Malfakassa, identify key threats to the forest corridor for migration of elephants and other big mammals between Togo (MFK NP) and Ghana (Kyabobo NP), and improve the livelihoods of village communities to reduce pressures on wildlife and biodiversity.</p>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Project Implementing Partner	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
Other Partners	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -
Overall Assessment	<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>	
Role	2018 Development Objective Progress Rating	2018 Implementation Progress Rating
UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Overall Assessment	<p>This project is rated as satisfactory (S) both for the DO and IP. This is justified based on the overall achievements towards stated end of project goals and the planned activities for this reporting period. Both cumulative and this year's delivery rate are 78.46%.</p> <p>The project official closing date is June 2018 and the Terminal Evaluation (TE) has been conducted (June-August 2018). The draft TE report is available. The PIR was conducted for this reporting period because the final TE report has not yet been validated.</p> <p>For this reporting period project activities were refocused on the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park (FMK NP), after the suspension by the government of the OKM (Oti-Keran/Oti- Mandouri) Protected Area Complex due to popular upheavals and the suspension of the project for over a year. Despite these</p>	

setbacks and those posed by slow implementation in the early years of the project (as reported in detail in earlier PIRs) the project team showed great adaptive capacity to manage the project efficiently and effectively. The Government with support from the project team enabled the development of collaborations with other projects, especially during the project suspension, that allowed to reach expected outputs and outcomes and replicate them to other priority PAs (as reported in the TE).

For the current reporting period, the satisfactory level of financial delivery, timely implementation of key milestones, and adequate risk management justifies the given rating.

As the PRODOC was signed in May 2011 (GEF 4), the current UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards did not apply (was not mandatory). This project has however tracked risks under the Atlas system and within the PRODOC Risk Template and details on identified risks and mitigation measures can be found in the TE draft report.

Some of the most salient risks and how they were managed are worth noting to identify lessons and good practice. As identified in Atlas and reported in the TE: political, social, financial and strategic risks were identified. At the PRODOC stage a socio-political risk was identified linked to the resistance of local communities in Protected Area creation, based on the historical context. This risk was underestimated and hence not adequately anticipated through a risk management plan, especially in the OKM Complex. This later led to the conflict situation in Mango (near the OKM complex), and the later suspension of the Project. This set back the achievement of project outcomes. However, the Project steering committee and dedicated team, both during the events and after suspension have shown great adaptive capacity such as enabling the project to continue activities during suspension through cooperation and partnerships, in the target PAs'; refocusing efforts for Outcome 2 (demonstration site) from OKM complex to FMKNP and redressing implementation which has led to achieving satisfactory progress in a relatively brief time span, such as the current reporting year. This has left lessons that may be capitalized in the context of other PA's.

The Project in the new target demonstration site, FMK NP, has adequately sequenced activities, namely initiating community awareness and mobilization activities and income generating activities with communities at the onset of activities before engaging in any technical actions to ensure tangible improvements in livelihoods to meet the expectations of local communities in participating in the PA creation and management. These actions have enabled to change traditional practices (strategic risks), attitudes and behavior of local populations whereby village communities now perceive the PAs as their own and conduct surveillance of poaching and encroachment voluntarily and conduct sustainable livelihoods activities in PAs. This is a shift in the historically negative perception that communities had towards PAs linked to former approaches to PA creation imposed by the government which were exclusionary. As observed by in the TE, local populations now perceive governments as committed to introducing a new governance model that allows local communities to obtain benefits from the PA's. An example is how local communities, in areas where boundaries have not been completed around the Fazao-Malfakassa NP, are currently requesting support by the Project and the government to conduct the demarcation of the PA and identify appropriate sites for the installation of their beehives. Consequently, in the reporting period, it can be assumed that the approach led by this project has been successful in setting the stage for sustainable creation and preservation of PA's.

It should also be noted that the lack of financial sustainability has been pointed out by the TE as an on-going risk for the sustainability of the PA system, which

remains high. Although financial needs have been identified and the role of PAs for the local economy, no business plan is currently available within the PA management plans.

Lastly to name the most salient achievements, which justify the 'satisfactory' rating, as reported in Section C of this PIR, for this reporting period, are: the re-demarcation /requalification decrees for the PAs of Alédjo, Fazao-Malfakassa, Balam and Abdoulaye which were finalized (drafted and submitted) to the Government in April 2018 and are currently under review/approval; the finalization/validation, in June 2018, of the co-management agreement protocol of FM NP, Aledjo and Abdoulaye PAs; the establishment of the CLG for the FM NP in June 2017; trainings that substantially improved competence levels and standards of the institution responsible for PA as based on the capacity scorecard; improved management effectiveness of the FMNP in addition to that of the Mont-Balam, Alédjo and Abdoulaye PAs. Additionally, updated data on FMNP, thanks to revised data on biodiversity distribution -mainly fauna- and on the elephant migration corridor, on habitats, major threats and pressures on flora, fauna, socioeconomic, and land and resource use were made available; and, 10 micro-projects for income generating activities in the buffer zones of Fazao-Malfakassa NP have been set up, which will help reduce pressures on biodiversity in the FMNP. Lastly, the vital corridor of wildlife migration between the Fazao-Malfakassa NP (Togo) and Kyabobo (Ghana) national parks as well as priority threats have been identified in the FMNP management and development plan.

Cumulative achievement are fully described in the TE Draft Report.

H. Gender

Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning. The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

Gender Analysis and Action Plan: <i>not available</i>
Please review the project's Gender Analysis. If the Gender Analysis is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis.
<i>(not set or not applicable)</i>
Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.
Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.
<p>Gender was mainstreamed in most project activities although the project was not designed specifically to target women. The Project Coordination Unit required a minimum of 15% of women participants in all meetings with local communities and women have been systematically invited to participate in the project workshops.</p> <p>Women were involved as stakeholders in the design of the management and development plan of Fazao-Malfakassa National Park particularly when conducting the socioeconomic studies and preparing the participatory zoning plans.</p> <p>Women specifically enter Protected Areas to collect fallen wood and collect non-timber forest products (honey, shea nuts, palm nuts, fruits of the néré, medicinal plants, various fruits). These products are intended for family consumption or for sale in local markets.</p> <p>During meetings with local communities, it was reported that AVGAP (Village Associations for Participatory Management of Protected Areas -Association Villageoise de Gestion participative des Aires Protégées) bureaus were predominantly male, however most bureaus include at least one or two women. Women are represented in all Local Management Committees (for natural resources) established with the support of the project, although they still remain a minority. All volunteers who supported the project were women.</p> <p>The work to materialize the limits of the PAs (establishing the landmarks) produced an income of nearly five million FCFA in one month for a hundred people in the local communities of which 25% were women.</p> <p>The project developed income generating activities (IGA) that are most relevant to women such as the processing of shea nuts into shea butter, specifically targeting five groups of women in local communities bordering PAs of the OKM complex.</p>

Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?
Yes
Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.
<p>The involvement of women in the implementation of income-generating activities has reduced the pressures on natural resources by reducing timber collection and carbon production in PAs.</p> <p>In addition, through participation in the collection of non-timber forest products, women play a big role in the dispersal of wild species through the distribution of seeds of native forest species.</p>

I. Social and Environmental Standards

Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)

The Project Manager and/or the project's Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate. For reference, the project's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP), which was prepared during project design, is available below. If the project began before the SESP was required, then the space below will be empty.

SESP: <i>not available</i>
1) Please provide a brief update on the project's social and environmental risks listed in the SESP. If the project has not prepared an SESP (i.e. if the project began before the SESP was required), then please indicate when that screening will be done (recommended before the Midterm Review and/or Terminal Evaluation, or after a significant change to the project context). If the project has updated its SESP during implementation, then please upload that file to this PIR. If any relevant grievances have arisen during the reporting period please describe them in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.
Regarding risk management and social and environmental safeguards, as the PRODOC was signed in May 2011 (GEF 4), the current UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguards corporate policy and Screening Checklist did not apply. The project has tracked risks under the Atlas system and within the PRODOC Risk Template. Additional details on risks and mitigation measures are included in the Terminal Evaluation draft report (available as of August 2018).
2) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?
No
If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.
Please refer to the Terminal Evaluation section 3.1.2 Assumptions and Risks for details.
3) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during implementation? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.
No
If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.
Please refer to the Terminal Evaluation section 3.1.2 Assumptions and Risks for details.

J. Communicating Impact

Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's lives.

(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)

Life Story

(Picture available) A honey producer, proudly dressed in her new combination.

Amina's face (fifty years old) is radiant and a smile in the corner of her mouth reveals her honest joy. Amina and the womens group sing a song while they admire the equipment that is carefully stored in the Mango school playground where the ceremony was hosted by the UNDP and the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, on 21 August.

Soon after the speeches and other protocol, Amina knows that out of the 10 women's groups, residents of the protected area complex of Oti, Kéran and Mandouri (OKM), her group will leave with either a grinding mill, which will be used to grind the seeds of néré to extract the oil for use in the manufacturing of shea butter, which is very popular in market and trade or with a full set of equipment for beekeeping, the extraction and conditioning of honey.

Increasing her joy was the fact that at the end of the ceremony, each shea butter producer group would each benefit from a sum of 4 to 6 million CFA francs for the purchase to shea seeds.

What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)

The most meaningful change has been the behavior and attitude changes linked to Protected Areas and the role of the government and the Project.

With the intervention of the project, the populations now participate in the ecological monitoring and surveillance of the Protected Areas and cooperate much more with the foresters.

As some local village members have testified the following statement:

"our protected area, our forest"

This is a change from the former perception that "Governments PA or Government forests", which prevailed before the Project.

In less than a year of direct project support in the Fazao-Malfakassa National Park, changes in the attitudes of the local village populations were observed. Populations, before Project interventions had taken place, showed resistance to demarcating the limits of the PA.

As AVGAP (village participatory protected area management committees) members explained:

"when the FMKNP was managed by the Foundation Franz Weber they used to 'enter' the PA to claim

ownership of the PA and its natural resources. The FFW had adopted a repressive approach towards local communities when restricting poaching and illegal use of resources in the park. So communities felt it was their right to claim them back.”

Thanks to the Projects awareness raising efforts in the last year, communities understood that the “PA was for them”, and that they needed to maintain the resources by managing them sustainably themselves. They stopped their transgressions into the PA, such as poaching and charcoal activities, and they themselves supervised the portion of the PA located near their agricultural fields.

Achieving basic social infrastructure such as water drilling has improved people's access to safe drinking water in rural area bordering PAs. Conducting income-generating activities reduces people's pressure on the natural resources of PAs and improves their income and well-being. All these achievements have encouraged people's support for the project's objectives and increased their participation in the activities, especially in the extension phase.

These observations, although preliminary, are promising and can demonstrate the ecological and socio-economic benefits of adopting this new type of co-governance model.

A communication plan of the project was developed, amended and validated by the steering committee and submitted to the Prime Minister. This communication plan aims to improve the communication strategy of the project to avoid miss information by stakeholders.

This communication plan focused providing accessible information to different target groups, and key messages to be communicated to each group.

To this end, the involvement of local elected representatives and the public administration executives of the municipalities of the villages surrounding the PA's, in the awareness raising activities has enabled to obtain support by the local populations in PA management.

This new engagement and sense of ownership over PAs is the result of awareness raising activities, communication on the ecological advantages of the PAs, and the perceived revenues from income generating activities and improved livelihoods among the local populations. Achieving basic social infrastructure such as water drilling has improved people's access to safe drinking water in rural areas bordering PAs. Conducting income-generating activities reduces people's pressure on the natural resources of PAs and improves their income and well-being.

Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.

(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)

N/A

Project Links and Social Media

Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.

Various communication tools have been produced and used/distributed (leaflets, binders and T-shirts, banners, posters ...)

The portal of the website of the project conceived and animated by the electronic website of the

Togolese Government: WWW.ENVIRONNEMENT.GOUV.TG, as well as on social networks
Facebook, WhatsApp and others ...

K. Partnerships

Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters). This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project.

Civil Society Organisations/NGOs
<p>The project has established synergies with local NGOs intervening in the municipalities surrounding the target Protected Areas of the Project.</p> <p>The implementation of income-generating activities has been entrusted to four NGOs namely: Actions pour la jeunesse d'Afrique (AJA), Dimension Humaine (D & H), Abeille Progrès and Abeille Akoudema. These NGOs have supported the local beekeeping community.</p> <p>The monitoring the activities by the NGOs will continue beyond the end of the project.</p>
Indigenous Peoples
N/A
Private Sector
N/A
GEF Small Grants Programme
<p>During the implementation of income-generating activities, the identification of NGOs has been based on the list and the support of the GEF SG Programme partners. The project coordination benefited from the support of the coordination of the GEF SG Programme to entrust 4 NGOs: Actions pour la jeunesse d'Afrique (AJA), Dimension Humaine (D & H), Abeille Progrès and Abeille Akoudema. These NGOs have supported the local beekeeping community. In this context, they conducted training, equipped local groups and accompanied them in the installation of hives.</p>
Other Partners
<p>The project built synergies with other projects of the Ministry of Environment conducting complementary activities. For example: Promono project supported by the GIZ on the rehabilitation of the PA of Togodo, the Support program to reduce impact of climate change, a part of the Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) programme will build on the experience of the project to prepare the management and development plans for Mont Balam and other community forests around FMK NP.</p>

L. Annex - Ratings Definitions

Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.