SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2022)

TOGO

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017 - 2022

Country Programme Name	Togo		
Year Started	2010		
Portfolio Profile	**GEF**	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	128	-	**128**
Grant amount committed	3,444,002	-	**3,444,002**
Project level co-financing in cash	418,203	-	**418,203**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,731,774	-	**1,731,774**
Total co-financing *			**2,149,977**

Source: SGP database as of July 2022
*** Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed**

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)							
Biodiversity	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**18**
Climate Change	**4**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**11**
Land Degradation	**6**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**12**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**
Chemicals and Waste	**2**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**8**
Total Projects Completed	**20**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**52**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2022)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
** Kindly note figures in column "Total Value 2016-2022" have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams.							
PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES							
Biodiversity							
Number of biodiversity projects completed	8	4	1	2	2	1	18
Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
Hectares of PAs	30,000	30,000	-	15,000	31,868	-	45,000
Hectares of ICCAs	14,899	14,899	-	27	6,296	23	11,262
Number of biodiversity based products sustainably produced	1	2	7	5	7	1	23
Number of significant species conserved	15	15	1	23	13	16	83
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	138	-	40	178
Climate Change							
Number of climate change projects completed	4	1	3	-	1	2	11
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	45	5	21	-	8	465	544
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	1	-	2

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Number of communities achieving energy access with locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued	1	-	1	-	2	1	5
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	175	-	97	-	188	100	560
Breakdown of projects							
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	1	-	-	1	3
Energy efficiency solutions projects	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects	2	1	1	-	1	1	6
Land Degradation							
Number of land degradation projects completed	6	-	-	2	2	2	12
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	1,988	-	-	4,967	1,755	380	9,090
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	1,988	-	-	135	1,122	380	3,625
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	346	-	-	80	182	67	675
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	135	1,122	380	1,637
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	2	27	-	29
Chemicals and Waste							
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	2	-	1	1	1	3	8
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	565	-	-	-	565

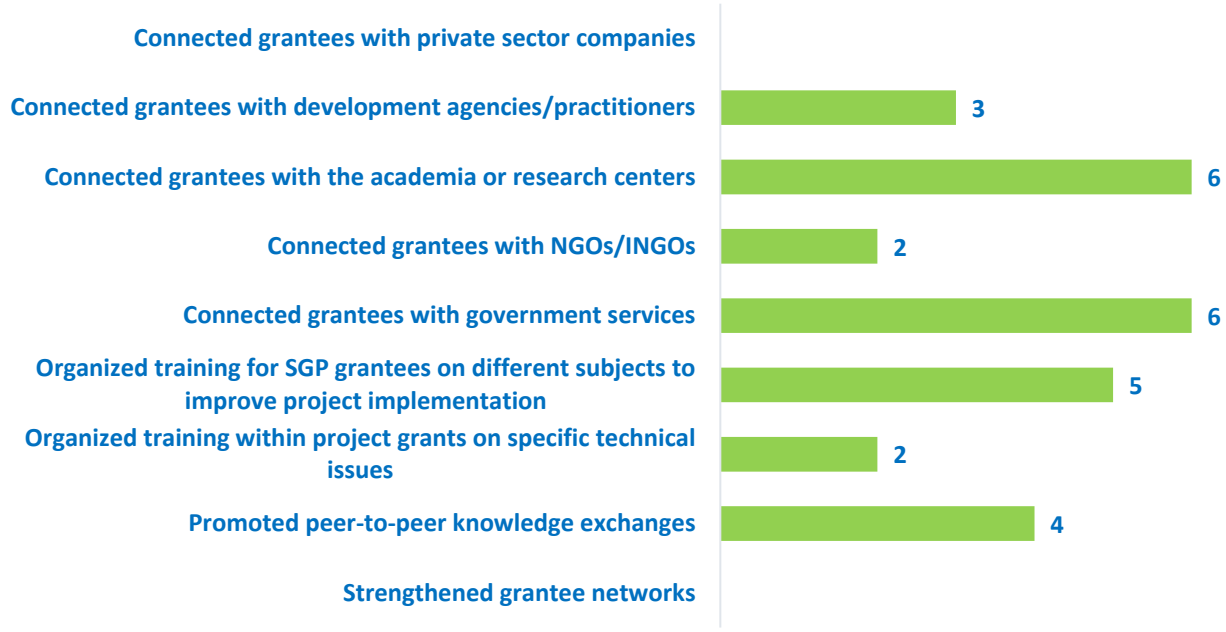
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Solid Waste avoided from open burning (kg)	-	-	-	1,125,000	6,933	44,000	1,175,933
Harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release (kg)	-	-	900	-	-	-	900
E-waste collected or recycled (kg)	285,000	-	-	-	-	-	285,000
Community-Based Tools/Approaches Deployed as Part of the Portfolio							
Sustainable pesticide management	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	1
Organic farming	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	2
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Development of alternatives to chemicals	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Capacity Development							
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	41	-	41
Number of community based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	699	96	795
GRANTMAKER PLUS							
Gender							
Number of gender responsive completed projects	20	5	5	6	7	9	52
Number of completed projects led by women	3	-	1	-	2	-	6

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	Total Value 2016 - 2022 **
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
Indigenous Peoples							
Ways to encourage IP projects							
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2
Youth							
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	3	2	-	6	12
Number of youth organizations	3	-	1	1	-	4	9
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6
BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods)							
Projects replicated or scaled up	6	-	-	-	2	-	8
Projects with policy influence	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Projects improving livelihoods of communities	20	4	4	5	7	3	43
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS							
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	6	3	-	-	-	-	9
Community-level trainings conducted	33	4	1	1	1	1	41
Number of project monitoring visits	12	24	7	14	16	8	81
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT							
National Steering Committee							
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	4	4	3	3	22
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	7	6	5	5	6
Average time in days needed to replace NSC member	10	7	15	30	30	90	30

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

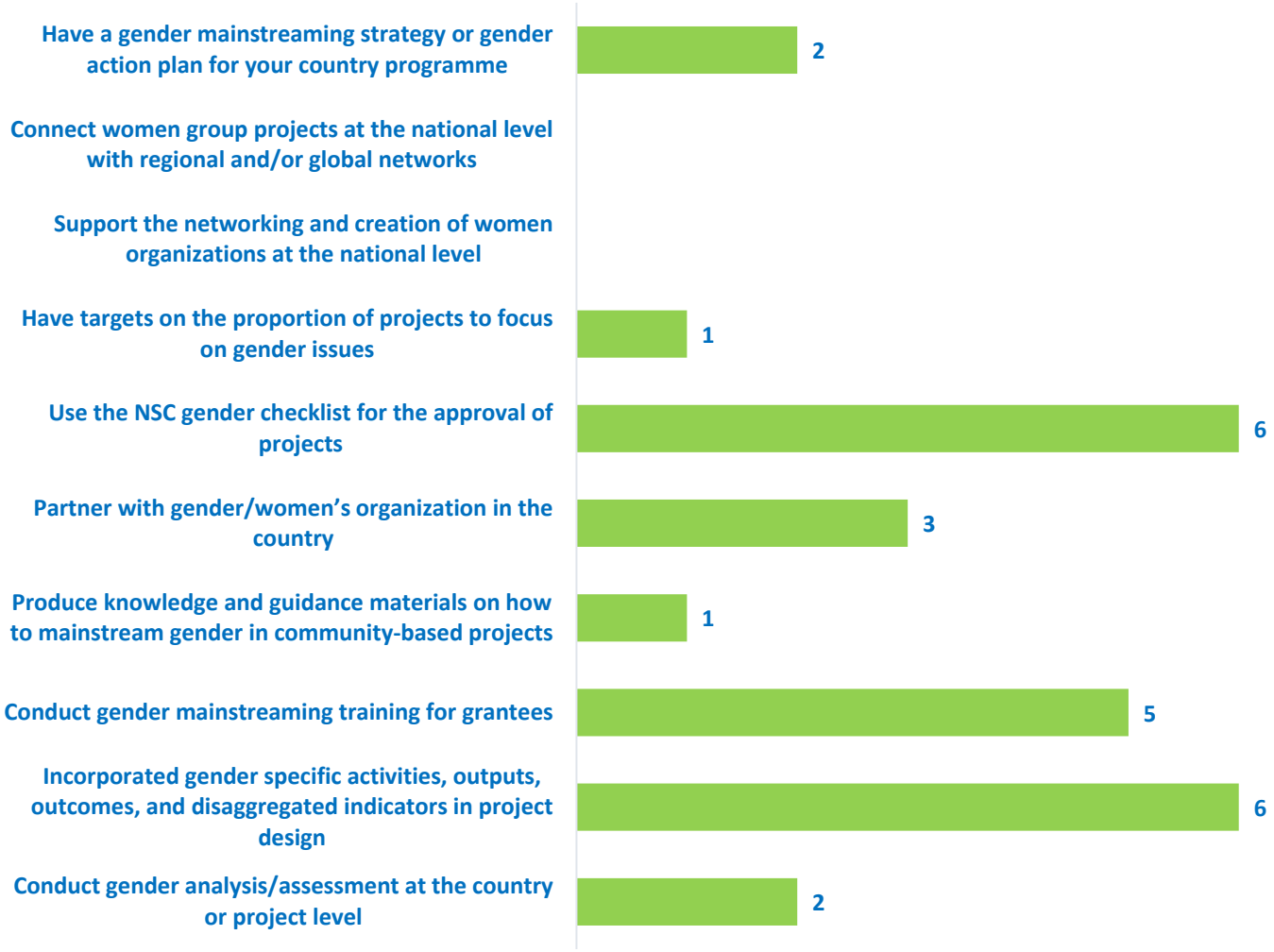
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

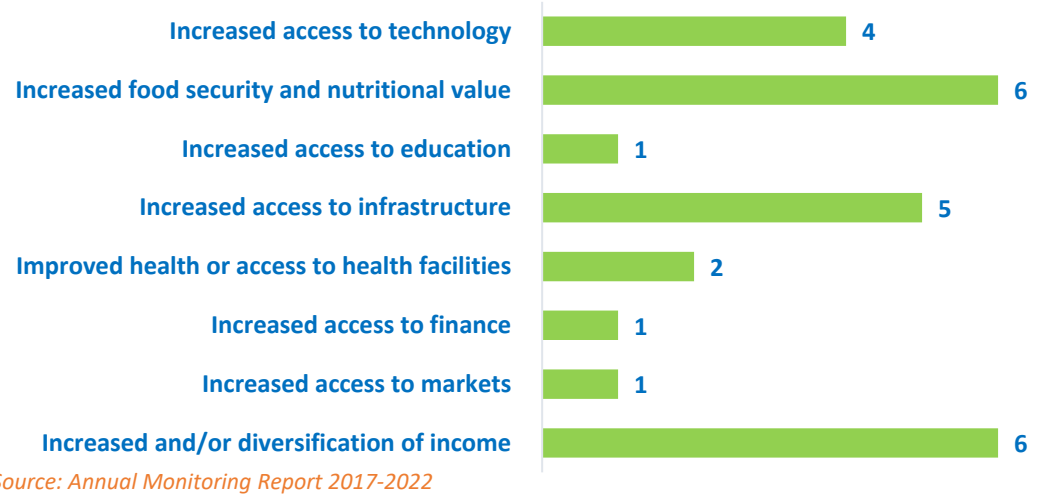
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life

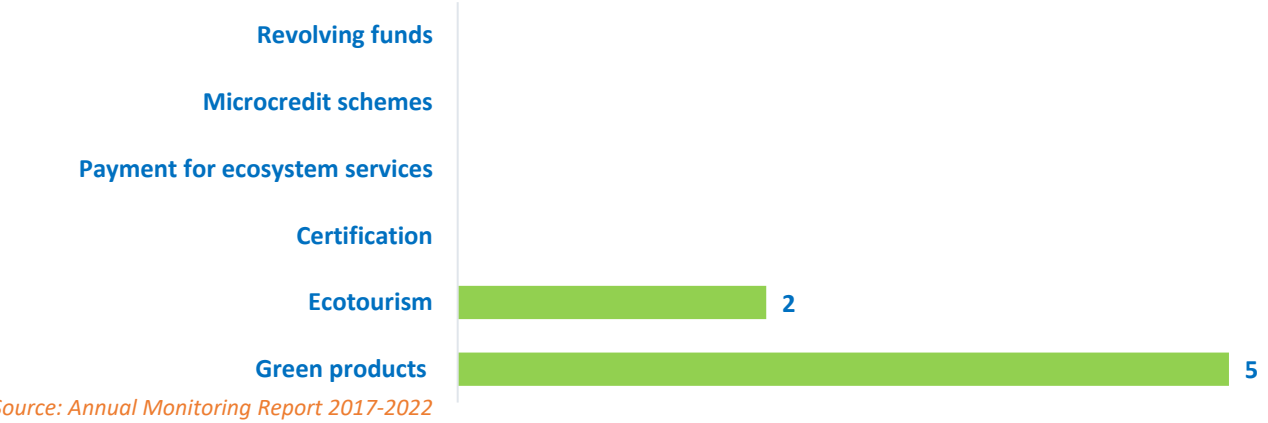
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

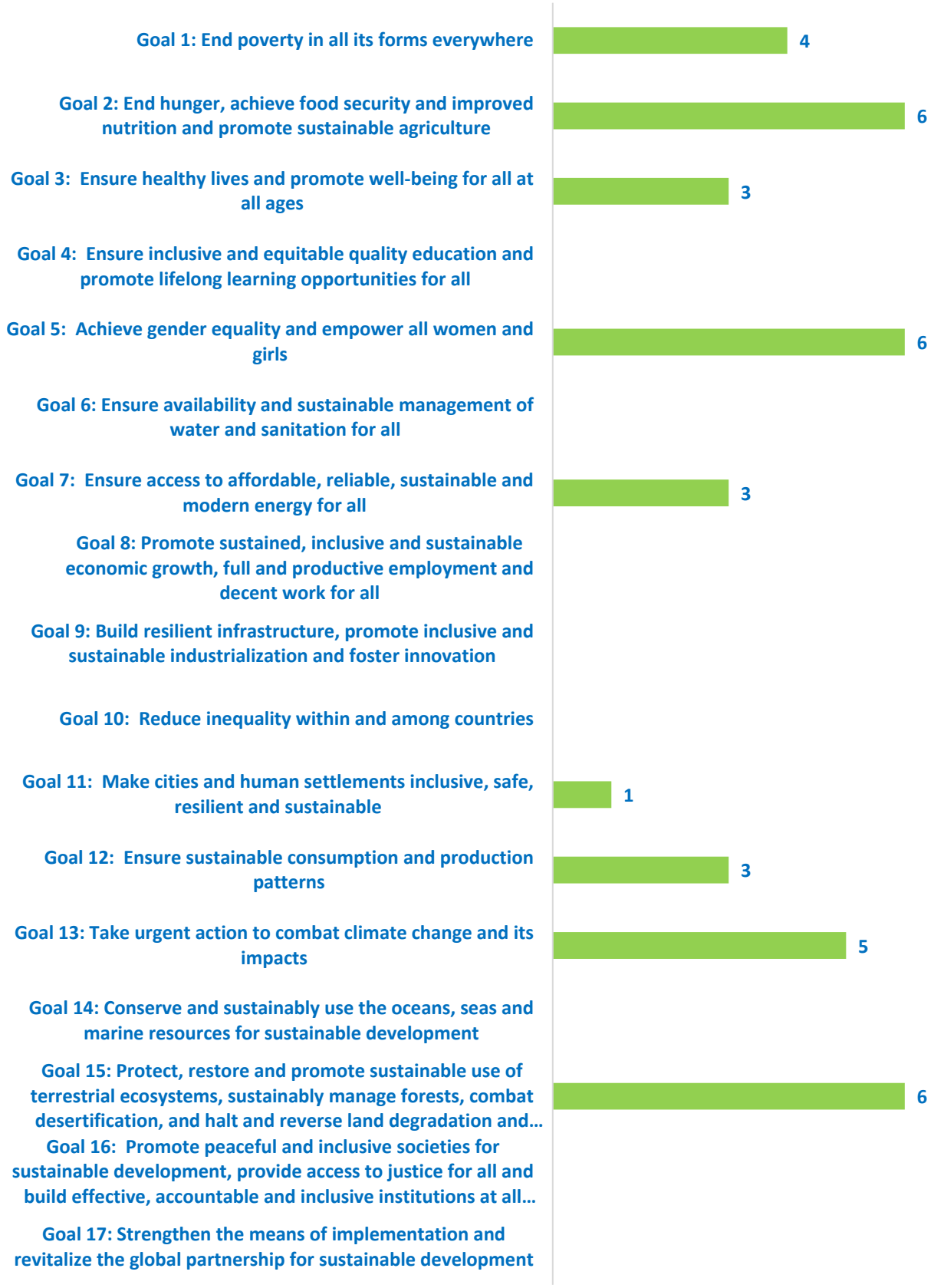
Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods

(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 6-year reporting period from 2017-2022)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2022

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Climate Change

In **Togo**, traditional energy accounts for 80% and had been increasing over time due to demographic increase, the low penetration rate of modern energy sources, the absence of a policy for the sustainable management of natural resources, and the ineffective promotion of alternative energy sources, in particular, butane gas. The Association of Supporters of the Fight for the Environment (Association des Partisans de Lutte pour l'Environnement) completed a solar electrification project of the Kpinzindè Agban village, in the Kozah prefecture. The project, which was a replication of an earlier successful SGP project, provided the community with sustainable energy to partially replace non-renewable energy sources like generators, torches, and oil lamps. Four women in the village were trained in Agome Sevah (the village had benefited from SGP grants for photovoltaic electrification) on how to assemble, install, and maintain solar kits. Four permanent jobs for the four women and several temporary jobs were created in the community. Photovoltaic solar energy systems were installed in 100 households to provide the necessary electricity for small electrical devices like domestic lighting and laptops, benefiting more than 700 people, including 400 women. As a result, the electrification of the village has enabled more flexible night activities such as trade and children's study and increased the availability of mobile phones. More villagers started to use mobile phones, which pave the way to expand social and economic connections. Domestic electrification has also made it possible to develop income-generating activities and reduce the pulmonary and ocular diseases caused by toxic gases emitted by storm lamps. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)***

Sustainable Land Management

In **Togo**, SGP supported grantee, Actions Réelles sur l'Enfant et la Femme (AREF), to install a green belt around the Cuesta de Bombouaka and the popularize improved agricultural practices in the community of Mandagou of the Tandjouar zone. The Tandjouar zone was considered as an agro-pastoral zone par excellence, and constituted an area rich in botanical, fauna and fishery resources. Over the last few decades harvesting of wood for energy purposes and bad agricultural practices have significantly degraded the mountainsides. The technical and financial support provided under the project has started the process of reversing the trend of degradation, restoring more than 70 hectares of mountain slopes and agricultural land. The project also built the capacities of 135 farmers and agricultural producers, including 75 women, on improved agricultural production practices, integrated management of soil and assisted natural regeneration through - mechanical solutions such as construction of stone bunds, plowing along contour lines and correction of gullies, and biological solutions such as installation of green belt, agroforestry and reforestation. The application of these practices included installing 7,000 m of stone bunds; planting 25,000 plants, including 8,000 Cashew, 3,000 Néré, 9,000 Eucalyptus, 3,000 Neem, 1,500 Acacia and 500 Anogesus; and improving agricultural yields. In addition, 10 hectares of lowlands have been developed for rice production that benefit 20 women. In addition, 20 beehives were installed, and a youth cooperative created and equipped to produce honey. The project also indirectly benefits 30,000 people of Tandjouar zone bordering the mountain. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)***

In **Togo**, SGP supported NGO *Entreprises Territoires et Développement*, to disseminate good agro ecological practices to rice producers in the prefectures of Binah and Kozah. The area has suffered from a decline in agricultural productivity due to climate change and lack of agricultural policies that focus on the promotion of sustainable food production systems. Women, who represent the majority of the agricultural population, are still deprived of access to land, credit and markets, which negatively impact their ability to help agricultural production. To this end, in collaboration with the Pagouda Producers' Services and Organisations (ESOP), the grantee worked on spreading soil protection and securing the income of small-scale rice producers, developing a land management approach centred on the Participatory Learning and Action Research methodology (PLAR) which is based on the knowledge of local community in soil fertility management. As key results, the NGO successfully improved the living conditions of 764 local farmers, including 633 women through a better protection and sustainable management of the land and its livelihoods, the implementation of rehabilitation techniques, and the increase of the income for small-scale rice producers. The beneficiaries were trained in GIFS techniques, particularly the use of fertilizer plants rapid composting as well as familiarising with the System of Intensive Rice Farming (SRI). 7 ha

were used for the cultivation of rice, 17 ha were developed with the construction of anti-erosion stone lines and 41 ha were utilized for SRI. 9 participatory learning plots (PAP) were also set up for the dissemination of agro ecological themes. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)***

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Togo,** SGP project focused on popularization of fungi-based bio-insecticides in sustainable production in a context wherein usage of massive pesticides and chemical fertilizers has led to destruction of microflora and resulted in food poisoning. The success of this project has contributed to creation of a new agricultural concept in Togo: Integrated Management of Fertility, Water and Pests by Fungi (GIFERC) that has been upscaled by Government ministries. Through community trainings, SGP funded project demonstrated use of compost and fungi to yield better plant resistance, and developed low-cost artisanal production of urban/peri-urban gardeners. Results include cultivating 14,000 hectares of land area with bio-insecticides reducing treatment cost of crops by 50%, and increasing crop yields up to 100%. The higher quality of products also supports higher sale price, at least 10% higher compared to regular crops, leading to an increase of beneficiary's average income base by 75%. Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources have up scaled this project through three different governmentally supported projects namely integrated disaster and land management project, agricultural sector support project, and the adaptation project for agricultural production in Togo. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2016-2017)***

METHODOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

All results are aggregated reflecting projects completed and are consistent with SGP results generated in past years.

With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.

The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.

This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report, and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for the specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Results reported across all countries have been treated uniformly to ensure overall standardization and methodological soundness.

Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:

- **SGP works towards behavioral change at individual, organizational, and community levels.** Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviors and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
- **Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change.** For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.