SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

TOGO

COUNTRY REPORT CARD
FY 2017-2023

PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION			
Country Programme Name	**Togo**		
Year Started	2010		
	GEF	**Non-GEF**	**Total**
Number of projects	144	-	**144**
Grant amount committed	3,923,015	-	**3,923,015**
Project level co-financing in cash	418,203	-	**418,203**
Project level co-financing in kind	1,963,251	-	**1,963,251**
Total co-financing *	**2,381,454**		

Source: SGP database as of 2023
*** 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	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023
Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects)								
Biodiversity	**8**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**19**
Climate Change	**4**	**1**	**3**	**-**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**12**
Land Degradation	**6**	**-**	**-**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**6**	**18**
Capacity Development	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**
Chemicals and Waste	**2**	**-**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**9**
Total Projects Completed	**20**	**5**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**9**	**10**	**62**

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 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	1	19
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
Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced	3	3	-	1	1	1	1	17
Hectares of ICCAs	14,899	14,899	-	27	6,296	23	101	11,363
Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced	1	2	7	5	7	1	1	24
Number of significant species conserved	15	15	1	23	13	16	13	96
Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use	-	-	-	138	-	40	101	279
Climate Change								
Number of climate change projects completed	4	1	3	-	1	2	1	12
Did the country programme address community-level barriers to deployment of low-GHG technologies? (yes/no)	Yes	-	Yes	-	Yes	-	-	3
Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects	45	5	21	-	8	465	240	784

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others)	175	-	97	-	188	100	95	655
Breakdown of projects								
Low carbon technology and renewable energy projects	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	4
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	6	18
Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses	1,988	-	-	4,967	1,755	380	1,019	10,109
Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices	1,988	-	-	135	1,122	380	691	4,316
Hectares of land brought under improved management practices	346	-	-	80	182	67	126	801
Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices	-	-	-	135	1,122	380	496	2,133
Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices	-	-	-	2	27	-	15	44
Chemicals and Waste								
Number of chemicals and waste projects completed	2	-	1	1	1	3	1	9

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Pesticides properly disposed (kg)	-	-	565	-	-	-	-	565
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	-	-	Yes	-	-	-	-	1
Organic farming	-	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Solid waste management (reduce, reuse, and recycle)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Development of alternatives to chemicals	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Awareness raising and capacity development	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4
Capacity Development								
Number of capacity development projects completed	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	41	-	74	115
Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	19
Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level	-	-	-	-	699	96	101	896
GRANTMAKER PLUS								
Gender								
Number of gender responsive completed projects	20	5	5	6	7	9	10	62

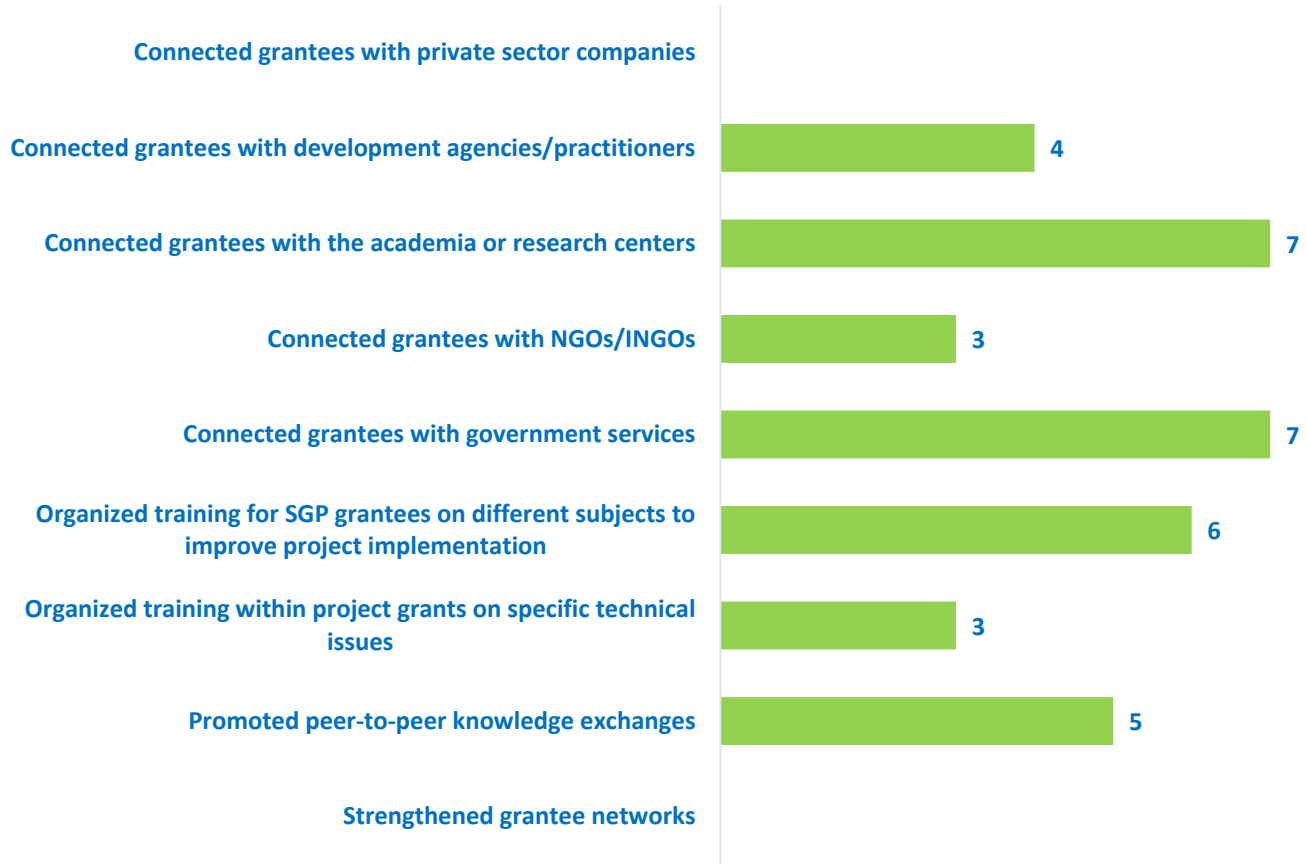
	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Number of completed projects led by women	3	-	1	-	2	-	4	10
Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
Indigenous Peoples								
Ways to encourage IP projects								
Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no)	-	-	-	Yes	Yes	-	-	2
Youth								
Number of completed projects that included youth	1	-	3	2	-	6	6	18
Number of youth organizations	3	-	1	1	-	4	1	10
Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7
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	9	52
PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS								
Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted	6	3	-	-	-	-	2	11
Community-level trainings conducted	33	4	1	1	1	1	1	42
Number of projects monitored through field visits	12	24	7	14	16	8	18	99
PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT								
National Steering Committee								
Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	25

	July 2016 - June 2017	July 2017 - June 2018	July 2018 - June 2019	July 2019 - June 2020	July 2020 - June 2021	July 2021 - June 2022	July 2022 - June 2023	Total Value 2016 - 2023 **
Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting	6	6	7	6	5	5	7	6

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 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

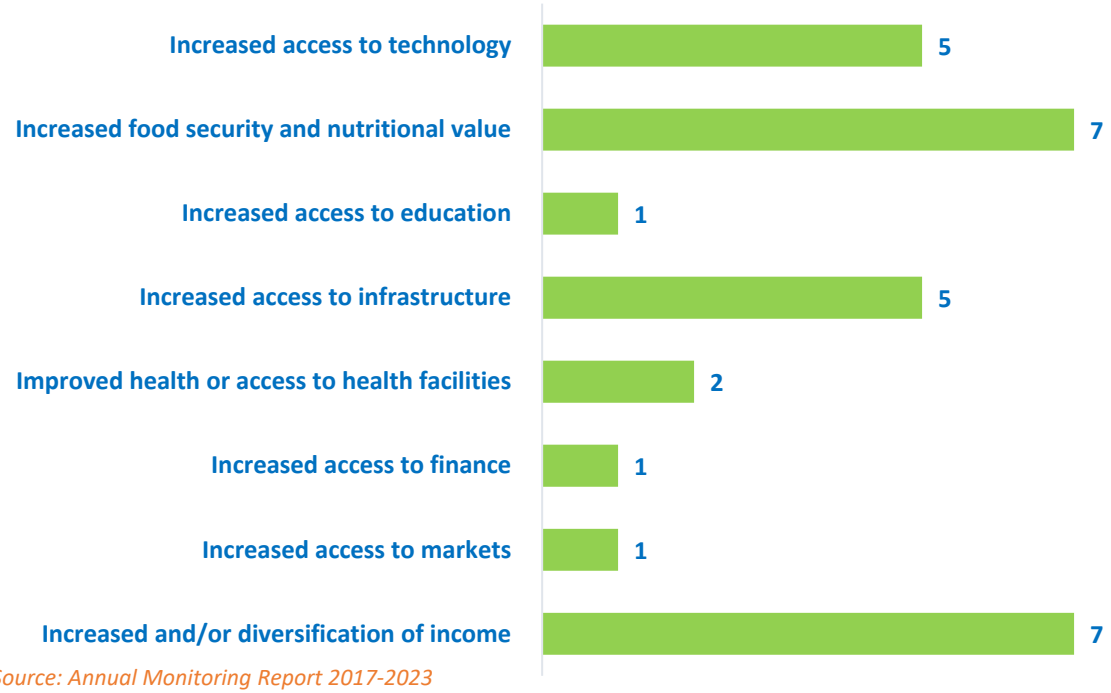


Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainsreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)

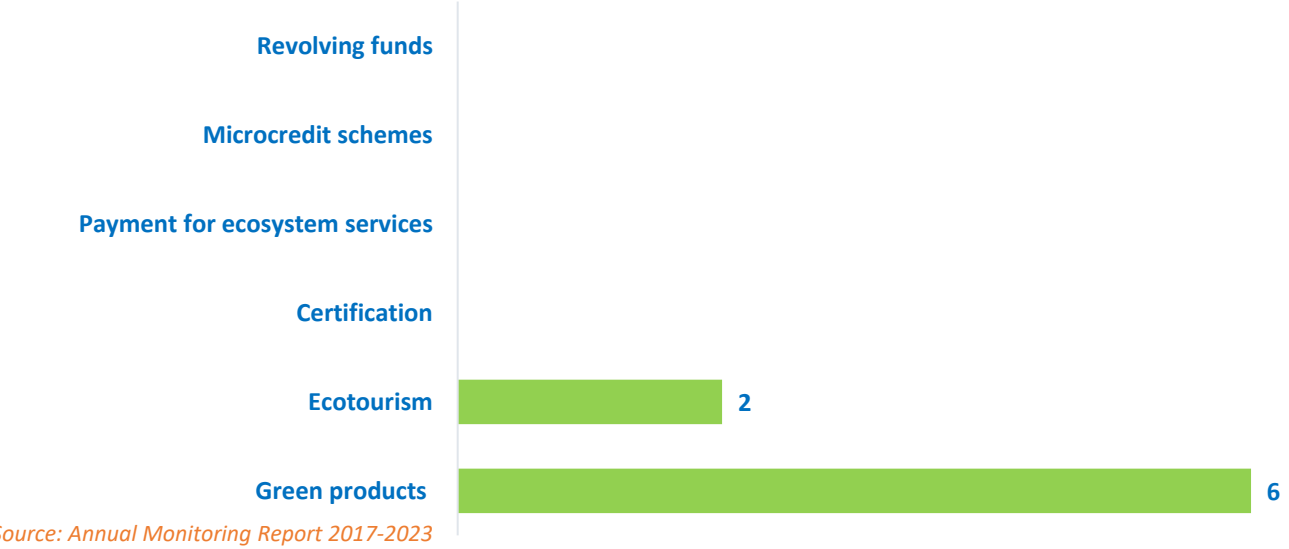
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



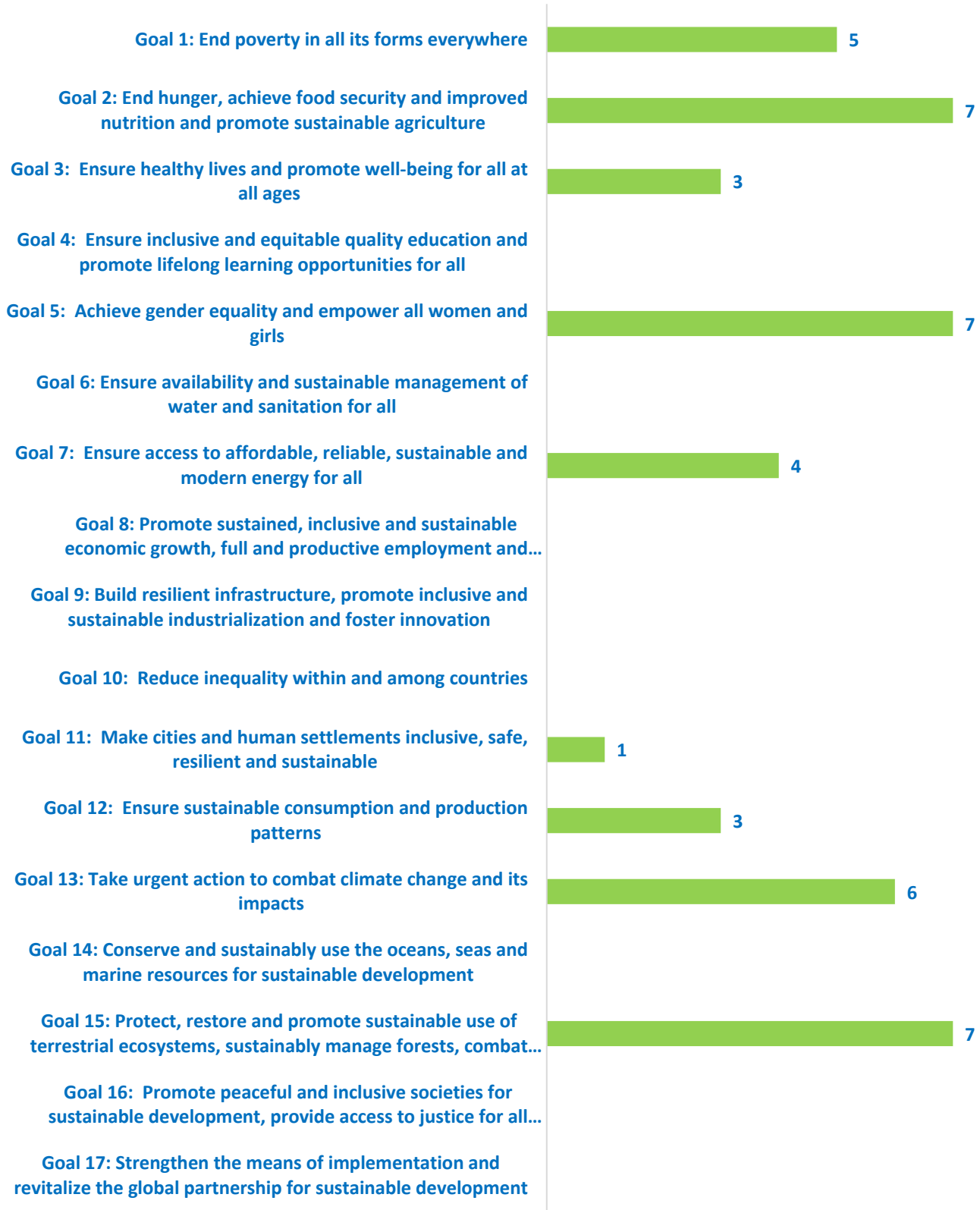
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

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 paved 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 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 in 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 Organizations (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 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 familiarizing 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)***

Social Inclusion -- Youth

In **Togo**, a project completed by *Groupe International pour le Renforcement des Capacités Féminines (International Women's Empowerment Group)* focused on the pressing challenge of youth unemployment and underemployment in the country, where young people aged 15 to 34 constituted a significant percentage of the unemployed population. The main goal of the project was to improve youth employability and empowerment by focusing on agroecology and bioenergy practices. The project addressed key employment-related constraints, such as the mismatch between young people's skills and the labor market needs, low capacity for self-employment, and inadequate opportunities in the agricultural sector. The project's implementation followed a "learning by doing" approach, which emphasized active pedagogy and practical application of skills rather than theoretical knowledge. A hanger in the canton of *Hahotoe* was transformed into a youth center, comprising a training room, a storage warehouse, and accommodation rooms. Additionally, a landscaped market garden area was created, along with a borehole fitted with a solar pumping kit, and various equipment was installed, including a biodigester, two model composters, two model carbonizers, a solar dryer, and a biopesticide production system.

As a result of the project, 10 young individuals, including 5 girls received training and improved their knowledge and skills in ecological agricultural production techniques. The training empowered them to pursue self-employment opportunities, particularly by adopting sustainable farming practices. Many of the trained young people have set up their own agricultural initiatives and are actively disseminating the best practices they learned to other local producers in their communities. ***(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)***

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 training, 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 by up to 100%. The higher quality of products also supports higher sale prices, at least 10% higher compared to regular crops, leading to an increase of beneficiaries' average income base by 75%. The Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources have upscaled 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)***

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

Faced with the numerous challenges of natural resource management, environmental protection and the fight against climate change, the actions to be undertaken by the PMF/GEF during its 7th phase will contribute to:

- reduce the degradation of ecosystems and promote the conservation of biodiversity;

- curb soil degradation and erosion through the popularization of good practices for sustainable use of soil and land;

- develop capacities for adaptation and mitigation to the effects of climate change;

- strengthen the organizational and functional capacities of civil society organizations and grassroots communities;

- facilitate national dialogue on the environment and sustainable development;

- strengthen the economic and social resilience of grassroots communities.

These actions are consistent with the national priorities defined for GEF 7, namely: scaling up good practices of Sustainable Land Management, reducing the vulnerability of communities and mitigating climate change, and increasing efficiency. in the management of elements that weaken natural habitats and biodiversity. They will also contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the MEAs from which the country has started, as well as that of the National Development Plan.

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

PRINCIPAUX ACCORDS MULTILATERAUX ET DOCUMENTS D'ORIENTATION ET DE PLANIFICATION	DATE RATIFICATION / ADOPTION
Convention sur la Diversité Biologique	4 Octobre1995
Convention cadre des Nations Unies sur les Changements Climatiques	Mars 1995
Convention des Nations Unies sur la lutte contre la Désertification	Octobre 1995
Convention de Stockholm sur les Polluants Organiques Persistants	24 Juillet 2004
Convention relative aux zones humides d'importance internationale, particulièrement comme habitat de la sauvagine	Juillet 1995
Convention sur le Commerce international des espèces de la faune et de la flore sauvages menacées d'extinction	23 Octobre 1978
Convention relative à la coopération en matière de protection et de mise en valeur du milieu marin et des zones côtières de la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et du	20 Juin 1984
Convention africaine sur la conservation de la nature et des ressources naturelles	24 Octobre 1979
Protocole de Montréal relatif à des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone	Février 1991
Protocole de Cartagena sur la prévention des risques biotechnologiques	Juillet 2004
Politique Nationale de l'Environnement	Décembre 1998
Politique Nationale de l'Eau	Août2010
Politique forestière	Mai 2011
Plan National d'Action pour l'Environnement	Juin 2001
Plan d'Action Nationale d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques	Décembre 2008
Plan d'Action Forester National	Mai 2011
Plan d'Actions National pour le Secteur de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement	Mai 2011
Programme d'Action National de Lutte contre la Désertification	Décembre 2001
Programme National d'Action Décentralisée de gestion de l'Environnement	Septembre 2001
Programme National de Gestion de l'Environnement	Juin2008
Programme National d'Investissement Agricole et de Sécurité Alimentaire	2010
Programme National de Reboisement	2011
Programme National d'Investissement pour l'Environnement et les Ressources	Mai 2011
Stratégie de Croissance Accélérée et de Promotion de l'Emploi	2013
Troisième Communication Nationale sur les Changements Climatiques	2015
Premier Rapport Biennal National sur les Changements Climatiques	2018
Plan National de Développement	2018

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.

- 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 a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. 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 behavioural 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 behaviours 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.