Applications solaires agricole-UNDP-TGO-00134520

B0378 - Togo - Lome

REPORTING PERIOD 2024

Narrative

1. Executive Summary

Globally, the agricultural sector is reeling under the destabilizing effects of climate change, resulting in a visible decline in global food production. Today millions of individuals (primarily children) remain undernourished, with this representing just one of many poverty-driven deprivations in the Global South. A majority of the food producers at the forefront of this challenge are small-scale, subsistence farmers who rely largely on rainfed irrigation. They remain unprepared for the unpredictable weather patterns and unequipped for the added stress on the local irrigation systems. Moreover, these vulnerabilities are exacerbated without access to sustainable and resilient modes of development.

2. Background

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) Programme on Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use (SSAAU) was introduced in response to an overwhelming demand to ISA's call for Expression of Interest (EoI) for solar water pumps, from its Member Countries. The combined demand from 22 Member Countries was estimated at 272,579 decentralized solar water pumps (SWPs). In light of this reality, ISA and UNDP India developed a concept note on SSAAU to be piloted in at least 10 member countries. The India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA) facility for Poverty and Hunger Alleviation has agreed to fund the pilot stage of SSAAU to support 10 developing/least developed

countries in their adoption of sustainable and clean irrigation practices. The project will capitalize and showcase the benefits of South-South and Triangular Cooperation (TrC), while simultaneously testing new and innovative deployment models that can be scaled both within the country and across the region. To ensure continued operations and efficient maintenance of the deployed systems, the project will include salient components to train skilled labour and develop a local market for solar water pumps. The project will be conducted in phases, staggering implementation in countries to phases. In Phase I the project will be implemented in two (2) Member Countries, followed by four (4) Member Countries each in Phase II and III, respectively.

The Phases will begin in quick succession of each other– thus covering all 10 countries during the

project duration of two years.

3. Key Results Achieved

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Output level results

Project Outputs:

Solar water pumps installed

Contributing Outcomes:

Outcome 2 By 2023, Togolese populations have increased and equitable access to social protection, quality basic social services, including education, health, nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation

Contributing Outputs:

TGO_OUTPUT_2.1 Quality social basic services particularly health, education, water and sanitation are made available to most vulnerable groups

Progress Note:

Processus d'acquisition des pompes en cours

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Project level results

  Contributing Outcomes:

  Contributing Outputs:

  Progress Note:

  Démarrage du processus d'aquisition des pompes solaires

4. Key Challenges Encountered

- **Level of Reporting:**

  Output level results

  Project Outputs:

  Solar water pumps installed

  Contributing Outcomes:

  Outcome 2 By 2023, Togolese populations have increased and equitable access to social protection, quality basic social services, including education, health, nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation

Contributing Outputs:

TGO_OUTPUT_2.1 Quality social basic services particularly health, education, water and sanitation are made available to most vulnerable groups

Progress Note:

Centralisation du processus au niveau du Bureau de l'Inde ralenti la mise en œuvre du projet.

- **Level of Reporting:**

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5. Project Risks and Issues

Troubles socio-politiques marquées par l'organisations de manifestations politiques et des contestations New users are hesitant and even wary. Lack of project beneficiairies interest/awareness could translate to disuse Faible appropriation du projet

6. Lessons Learned

- Faiblesse dans la gouvernance des projets régionaux au regard des multiples défis des pays bénéficiaires.

7. Conclusions and Way Forward

8. Other Reporting Requirements