



TEST's the thing's (Togo)

DESCRIPTION

C'est une approche de participation villageoise au développement rural

Aims / objectives: La démarche participative permet aux villageois d'identifier les problèmes, d'analyser les causes, de planifier et d'exécuter un plan d'action villageois et un programme de travail en fonction des ressources humaines et financières disponibles. La démarche permet aux vulgarisateurs de déterminer avec les villageois les types d'actions à entreprendre.

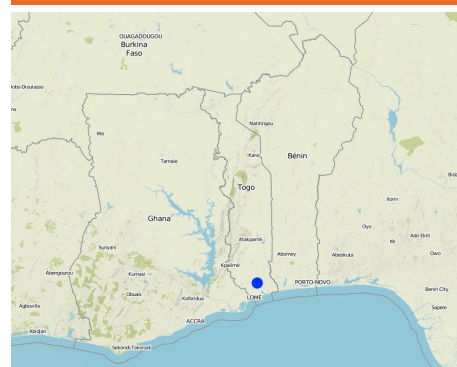
Methods: - diagnostic des problèmes en groupes - propositions des éléments de réponse par les vulgarisateurs - mise en place des unités de démonstration

Stages of implementation: - préparation - diagnostic participatif - planification - exécution - suivi et évaluation participatifs

Role of stakeholders: - détermination des courbes de niveau - mise en place des cordons de pierre

Other important information: cette approche s'adresse principale aux exploitants instruits ou non vivant surtout dans les zones montagneuses (terres dégradées).

LOCATION



Location: Maritime, Togo

Geo-reference of selected sites

- 1.275, 6.477

Initiation date: 1987

Year of termination: 1991

Type of Approach

- ☐ traditional/ indigenous
- ☐ recent local initiative/ innovative
- ☐ project/ programme based



sdsf

APPROACH AIMS AND ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Main aims / objectives of the approach

- identification des problèmes par les villageois avec l'appui des vulgarisateurs - analyse des causes ensemble avec les villageois - planification et exécution d'un plan d'action villageois et d'un programme de travail en fonction des ressources humaines et financières disponibles

The SLM Approach addressed the following problems: - insuffisance alimentaire - faiblesse des rendements et des revenus agricoles - dégradation des terres

Conditions enabling the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

Conditions hindering the implementation of the Technology/ ies applied under the Approach

- **Social/ cultural/ religious norms and values:** l'insuffisance des terres cultivables Treatment through the SLM Approach: sensibilisation des propriétaires terriens à céder une part de leurs terres
- **Availability/ access to financial resources and services:** manque de moyen financier Treatment through the SLM Approach: don des outils et intrants pour le travail
- **Legal framework (land tenure, land and water use rights):** The existing land ownership, land use rights / water rights moderately hindered the approach implementation conditions de location des terres de plus en plus drastiques
- **Knowledge about SLM, access to technical support:** manque de main d'œuvre qualifiée Treatment through the SLM Approach: formation des paysans à l'initiation des techniques de CES

PARTICIPATION AND ROLES OF STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED

Stakeholders involved in the Approach and their roles

Involvement of local land users/ local communities in the different phases of the Approach

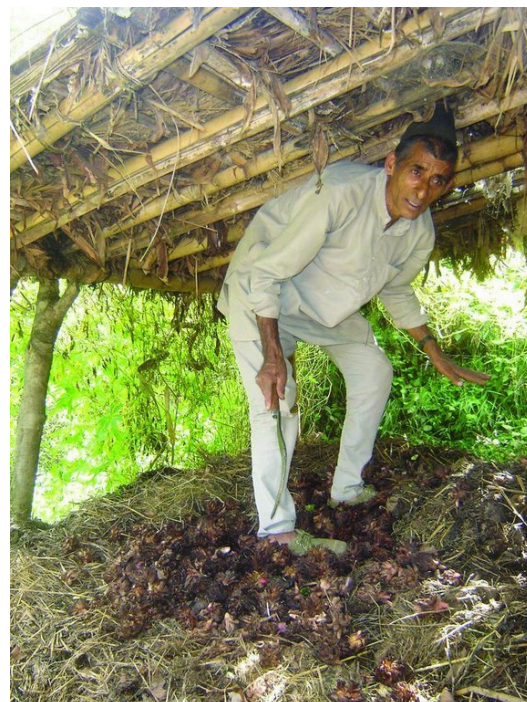
	none	passive	external support	interactive	self-mobilization
initiation/ motivation		✓			
planning		✓			
implementation				✓	
monitoring/ evaluation	✓				
Research	✓				

interviews / surveys; The diagnostic of the problems and analysis of the causes are carried out by questionnaires oriented and addressed to the operators

Method of participatory research

Intermittent work; After the demonstration sessions, operators are placed at the center of the execution of the work. They are motivated by the distribution of food (oil, rice, semoule etc.)

Flow chart



Decision-making on the selection of SLM Technology

Decisions were taken by

- ☐ land users alone (self-initiative)
- ☐ mainly land users, supported by SLM specialists
- ☐ all relevant actors, as part of a participatory approach
- ☐ mainly SLM specialists, following consultation with land users
- ☐ SLM specialists alone
- ☐ politicians/ leaders

Decisions were made based on

- ☐ evaluation of well-documented SLM knowledge (evidence-based decision-making)
- ☐ research findings
- ☐ personal experience and opinions (undocumented)

TECHNICAL SUPPORT, CAPACITY BUILDING, AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The following activities or services have been part of the approach

- ☒ Capacity building/ training
- ☒ Advisory service
- ☒ Institution strengthening (organizational development)
- ☒ Monitoring and evaluation
- ☒ Research

Capacity building/ training

Training was provided to the following stakeholders

- ☐ land users
- ☐ field staff/ advisers

Form of training

- ☐ on-the-job
- ☐ farmer-to-farmer
- ☐ demonstration areas
- ☐ public meetings
- ☐ courses

Subjects covered

Sensitization and training on the techniques of realization of the ESCs (determination of the level curves dimensioning of the biolloons and furrows etc.).

Advisory service

Advisory service was provided

- ☐ on land users' fields
- ☒ at permanent centres

Name of method used for advisory service:

Extension by diagnosis, demonstration and monitoring and evaluation; Key elements: diagnosis of problems, implementation of demonstration plots, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of activities and results

Financing Finished

Institution strengthening

Institutions have been strengthened / established

- ☐ no
- ☐ yes, a little
- ☒ yes, moderately
- ☐ yes, greatly

at the following level

- ☒ local
- ☐ regional
- ☐ national

Describe institution, roles and responsibilities, members, etc.

Type of support

- ☐ financial
- ☐ capacity building/ training
- ☐ equipment

Further details

Monitoring and evaluation

technical aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations socio-cultural aspects were ad hoc monitored through observations economic / production aspects were regular monitored through measurements There were no changes in the Approach as a result of monitoring and evaluation: The approach was maintained from the beginning to the end because it met the environmental conditions

Research

Research treated the following topics

- ☐ sociology
- ☐ economics / marketing
- ☐ ecology
- ☐ technology

To assess, analyze the socioeconomic behaviors of farmers. Technological research improves farmer practices in soil conservation

FINANCING AND EXTERNAL MATERIAL SUPPORT

Annual budget in USD for the SLM component

- ☐ < 2,000
- ☐ 2,000-10,000
- ☐ 10,000-100,000
- ☐ 100,000-1,000,000
- ☐ > 1,000,000

Precise annual budget: n.a.

The following services or incentives have been provided to land users

- ☐ Financial/ material support provided to land users
- ☐ Subsidies for specific inputs
- ☐ Credit
- ☐ Other incentives or instruments

IMPACT ANALYSIS AND CONCLUDING STATEMENTS

Impacts of the Approach

Did the Approach help land users to implement and maintain SLM Technologies?
Enlargement of cultivable terraces, orientation of ridges according to contour lines

No
Yes, little
Yes, moderately
Yes, greatly

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Did the Approach improve issues of land tenure/ user rights that hindered implementation of SLM Technologies?
Sensitization of administrative and traditional authorities on land tenure The problem is unlikely to be overcome in the near future. The land is a private property of a family or clan in African (Togolese) customs and not a state or governmental property

☒ ☐ ☐ ☐

Did other land users / projects adopt the Approach?
The operators of the surrounding villages

☐ ☐ ☒ ☐

Main motivation of land users to implement SLM

☐ n.a.

Sustainability of Approach activities

Can the land users sustain what has been implemented through the Approach (without external support)?

- ☐ no
- ☒ yes
- ☐ uncertain

CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Strengths: land user's view

Strengths: compiler's or other key resource person's view

- 4) the possibility of listening to the complaints of the operators (How to sustain / enhance this strength: entrust them the positions of responsibility and trust them)
- 3) Knowledge and practice by operators (How to sustain / enhance this strength: entrusting them with positions of responsibility and trusting them)
- 2) good motivation of the operators who feel to solicit (entrust to the positions of responsibility and to trust them)
- 1) good involvement of farmers at different stages of the approach (How to sustain / enhance this strength: raise awareness or inform operators about the benefits of activities)

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: land user's view how to overcome

- 4. ignorance of sources of funding
Which explains the lack of feeling, of gratitude towards the donors
- 3. no involvement in the financial management of the project
Which explains the lack of feeling, of gratitude towards the donors
- 2. ignorance of the budget for the project
Which explains the lack of feeling, of gratitude towards the donors
- 1. lack of evaluation of technical knowledge taught to farmers
Give the chance to the operators to experiment on their own knowledge and responsibility 2 years before the end of the project

Weaknesses/ disadvantages/ risks: compiler's or other key resource person's view how to overcome

- 1. requires more time due to many steps
Be brief and concise in participatory discussions

REFERENCES

Compiler

Christine Hauert

Editors

Reviewer

Fabian Ottiger

Date of documentation: Jan. 12, 2009

Last update: Julie 6, 2017

Resource persons

Christine Hauert (christine.hauert@cde.unibe.ch) - SLM specialist

Full description in the WOCAT database

https://qcat.wocat.net/af/wocat/approaches/view/approaches_2640/

Linked SLM data

n.a.

Documentation was facilitated by

Institution

- CDE Centre for Development and Environment (CDE Centre for Development and Environment) - Switzerland
- Project
- n.a.

This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](#)

