

## Togo: Factor 9

Would you like to know how to feed 7.1 million people; with water pollution and air pollution? Although there are some bumps in the road, Togo is a country that does everything they can to feed 7.1 million people and care for the animals. Water pollution in Togo is 75% and air pollution is 62% contaminated. With bad water and air quality it can make things very hard. Now for the population of Togo they have learned how to deal with the horrible pollution. Travelers coming into Togo must take many health precautions. Togo is looking to improve their agriculture production practices. Although Togo would like to keep their old practices, Togo would like to gain new farming methods.

Togo is a country in West Africa, there are a couple things Togo is struggling with. Not only is Togo struggling with pollution they are also struggling with financing for farmers and public expenditures in agriculture. Another big problem in Togo is food safety. It is a challenge to have safe food for a country when struggling with so many sanitation problems. The problems in Togo are very concerning, because Togo is home to 7.1 million people. Over 50% of Togo's estimated population is engaged in agriculture; this static accounts for 30% of the economic activity over the past five years. 60% of the Togo population continues to live under the poverty line. The World Bank and Global Agriculture and Food Security Program established a multi- donor trust fund to improve food security in the world's poorest countries. Financed Agriculture sector support project has been working to help small holder farmers and livestock farms to better further their families. Businger, Joelle. "Getting Togo's Agriculture Back on Track, and Lifting Rural Families Out of Poverty Along the Way." *The World Bank*. N.p., n.d. Web.. Nationsonline.org, Klaus Kästle -. "\_\_\_ Togo." *Togo - Republic of Togo - Country Profile - Nations Online Project*. N.p., n.d. Web. 27 Mar. 2017.

Togo with a population of 7.1 million people are working to keep their families safer. Togo has a different family system than America or any other country. Traditional systems of social organizations are significant in the daily lives of Togolese people. Marriage varies throughout Togo per ethnic groups; woman and children are in charge of getting water, water which was not even safe for their family" said David. Division of labor is divided by gender, men do most of the heavy construction work; women perform almost all other manual labor in towns and villages, though less machine work, control small market commerce. Togo is predominantly an agricultural country; approximately 2% of the land area is arable. Most of food crops produced by subsistence farmers. Family farms average less than 7 acres. In the late 1990's the government emphasized food production. "From the Founders." *Impact Report 2016 - Water4*. N.p., n.d. Web. 29 July 2017.

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In Togo, the primary crops are coffee, cocoa, cotton and phosphates. Main food crops in Togo are manioc, yams, corn, sorghum and millet. Leading cash crops are coffee and cocoas followed by cotton, palm kernel, copra, peanuts and seanuts. Across the country there are more than 12,500 livestock producers the ail benefit from improved techniques and methods. In Togo livestock producers raise goats, sheep and poultry. Togo could use construction materials, farming equipment and cauterizer services. Agricultural sector support projects are built to help farmers provide better care for their animals, resulting in increased animal production and a more balanced nutrient for the population. N.p., n.d. Web.

Togo struggles with a few different pollutions; but they still find ways to get through. Recent reforms to enhance the entrepreneurial environment has reduced the time and cost involved in launching a business. Water4 has also helped multi-task in getting people the education and paying jobs the people need to help get the wells for safer water. The country's land tenure system hasn't adjusted to the growth of urban areas. Togo also hasn't adjusted to trade on average it takes 288 days for trade transactions to go through; making them the slowest. Protection of real property is frequently contentious; the relevant statutes are comprised of poorly mixture of civil code and trade laws. "From the Founders." *Impact Report 2016 - Water4*. N.p., n.d. Web. 29 July 2017.

In Togo, erratic rainfall undermined buoyant agriculture and the economy grew a more modest 5.5% down from 5.9% in 2014. Agriculture was the main source of economic expansion in 2014 contributing 3.7% points of GDP growth, although this fell by 0.7% points in 2015. Along with support for agriculture and extractive industries, should drive the growth forecast at 5.9% in 2016 and 6.0% in 2017.

Togo struggles with population, there are four main pollutions that Togo struggles with. These for pollutions are water pollution (75%), dirty and untidy (66%), drinking water pollution and inaccessibility (66%) and air pollution (62%). If Togo could clean up pollution they could have better business, trade, and agriculture.

From the founders, Water4 will do what they can to help your country meet their goals. Water4 is a foundation fighting the world water crisis; nine years ago, Water4 decided it was time to act. Since first starting Water4 has been privileged to partner with 350 African entrepreneurs. In 2016 Water4 and their teams went deep than before and carved out more than six full miles of African soil one seven-inch auger at a time, to bring clean water to 172,854 people. Members of water4 engrained themselves deeply

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into the communities they served, training and leading men and women to fight agency their own crisis. Water4 has 690 new water projects providing sustainable clean water. The Water4 foundation has educated 9,419 people in health and hygiene practices. Water4 has had 825 days of training in sustainability, and personal and spiritual growth. Finally, Water4 has transformed 16 nations from the inside out! "From the Founders." *Impact Report 2016 - Water4*. N.p., n.d. Web. 29 July 2017.

Water pollution is a big issue in Togo not only does the water go into the people living into, but the water also goes into the agriculture of Togo. Water pollution is a very significant problem in Togo. Water pollution is a very significant problem in Togo. Only 80% of urban dwellers and 36% of the people living in rural areas have access to improved water sources. Pollution in water contributing to a big part of disease spreading. Even though there is water pollution there are ways it can be taken care of. Home owners or even others need to watch what they are putting down drains. When farming farmers need to do whatever, they can to prevent field run-off. Farmers should minimize the use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers; while farming near a body of water.

Water pollution also effects drinking water, the rate of access to drinking water. Togo's national average in 2007 was estimated at 34% and remined there until 2010. Togo estimated that only 47% of the rural population has access to real drinking water. Rural people are the main victims of polluted drinking water. Rural people and others last access to safe drinking water in an unhealthy environment. Unhealthy drinking water is one main face of poverty. To provide better drinking water, there is a project to improve conditions in schools and rural areas. Programs support better managing of water points.

Air pollution is another main pollution that is a big issue. Air pollution takes a toll on every living thing in Togo. Air pollution is a mix of chemicals, particulate matter, and biological materials that react with each other to form tiny hazardous particle. Air pollution contributes to breathing problems, chronic disease, increased hospitalization, and premature mortality. Particulate matter (PM) is a key air quality indicator, (pm) is the most common air pollutant that effects short term and long term health. Two sizes of particulate matter and used to analyze air quality. Air pollution can have short term and long term effects; short term effects are itchy eyes, nose and throat, wheezing, coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, headaches, nausea and upper repertory infection. Long term effects are lung cancer, caroused disease, chronic respiratory illness, and developing allergies. "Country Health Advice Togo." *IAMAT |International Association of Medical Assistance to Travellers|*. N.p., n.d. Web. 29 July 2017.

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Health care in Togo isn't great after all there are many health problems. Along with working on fixing pollution that will as well help health care. While working on health care agricultural practices need to be worked on as well. In Togo, there are public health problems, these problems are exasperated by inadequate waste disposal, sewerage drawing water and food storage. "Togo." *Countries and Their Cultures*. N.p., n.d. Web. 27 Mar. 2017.

Togolese food habits have been influenced by the country's colonial legacy. Throughout Togo beer and baguette is highly consumed. Maize is the staple diet and is cooked in a variety of ways maize is eaten off the cob or mixed with water to make porridge. Throughout Togo thick stews are made the stews are made with vegetables; such as okra and spinach. Sauces are made with meats, smoked fish, including fish heads, cow skin and large bush rats known locally as "glasscutters". FuFu is also a well-known Togo dish, FuFu is eaten with a variety of meat and vegetable sauces.

In Togo, most farmers are under contract to the state-owned marketing board. Togo farm land used to be tropical rain forest, although now rain forest is only found along river valleys. Togo agriculture is working on new farming practices, although they are working on their traditional ones as well. Togo agriculture suffers from fundamental problems. Togo carries agriculture in Togo mainly on a subsistence farming basis. This kind of farming is aimed at providing oneself with the essentials for life. The overriding goal is securing provision for the family. Togo is working on new farming methods. Project Togo is experimenting with different methods over approximately 500 acres. Project Togo is working on training workshops with the farmers as well. N.p., n.d. Web.

There are many ways new farming methods can be put into place. As well as getting new farming methods pollution can also be helped. One big way I believe some of these problems can be helped is by getting the government of Togo more involved and aware of what is going on. Land in Togo is government owned, since land in Togo is owned by the government; they should take a bigger role making the country a safer place by fighting the crisis with the citizens. Togo citizens can help their government by pushing them to-do what is right for their country.

Ordinary people in Togo or anywhere around the world can help with new technologies. Ordinary people can not only perform the technologies, but can also come up with new ones. Some countries don't want to bring in foreign aid, although some countries are okay with foreign help. You could get help from more developed countries by getting them to realize they are saving lives and helping our planet. Making sure people are aware will only help the process of water sanitation.

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There are a few different ways agriculture water and air pollution can be helped. Africa's low agricultural productivity has led to increasing food imports and loss of competitiveness. Agriculture funding has been low, since agriculture funding has been low start African agriculture funding programs would be a great way to help Africa agriculture grow. WAAPP is a program that has been formed to help African agriculture. WAAPP works to generate and disseminate improved technology's in the tip priority areas. In Africa around 6.5 million deaths are attributed each year to poor air quality. air pollution is the world's fourth- largest threat to human health. Air pollution will hopefully decrease by 110,000 by 2040. air pollution can be decreased by the African population watching what they put into the air. In Togo water pollution is high. Air and water pollution fit well though. Air pollution has effect on water pollution. If air pollution improves then water pollution will improve as well. Water pollution can also be improved by watching what is being put into the water. "Africa: Air Pollution Threats & Solutions." *AllAfrica.com*. N.p., 01 July 2016. Web. 27 Mar. 2017.

Togo looks forward to growing their agriculture production. Togo has a bright future ahead of them in agriculture and fighting agent's pollution. Traditional systems of social organizations are significant in the daily lives of Togolese. Primary crops are coffee, cocoa, cotton and phosphates. Main food crops are maniac, yams, corn, sorghum and millet. Togo struggles with water pollution and air pollution. Togo would like to improve their agriculture practices. Togo wants to keep old traditions; although they want to gain new methods.

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