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# Community-based School Feeding Programme in Togo

## Standard Project Report 2017

World Food Programme in Togo, Togolese Republic (TG)



**World Food Programme**

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# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Throughout 2017, WFP undertook national capacities strengthening activities and advocacy for sustainable school meals programme in Togo. Despite the lack of funds, the main achievements for the year include:

- The designation of *Agence nationale de développement à la base* (ANADEB, National Agency for Grassroots Development) as the national entity to manage the school meals programme following the closing of *Projet de développement communautaire et de filets sociaux* (PDCPlus) in 2017. As per previous school meals projects, the current school meals activity was treated as a component integrated into a broader safety nets project managed by PDCPlus technical secretariat, but without a perspective of sustainability. Therefore, the setup of a sustainable national institution for the management of school meals programme, as identified during the 2012 System Approach for better Education Results (SABER) workshop, represented a critical and essential milestone to move toward sustainable school meals programme in Togo.
- Translating the national school feeding policy into a project of law. This was an important step achieved by the Government to shift from school meals activities to nationally owned school meals programme. This was done with the direct support of WFP and other partners. The proposed project of law will be sent to the National Assembly for adoption to reinforce the sustainability and the effectiveness of school meals activities in Togo.
- Capacity strengthening of high level management team members from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the relevant technical units of the Ministry of Grassroots Development in charge of school meals activities. A total of 23 staff from NGOs and ANADEB including focal points from the ministries in charge of agriculture, social protection, education and grassroots development were trained and equipped with appropriate tools to undertake, support and implement activities related to nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in schools.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

Togo is a least developed and low-income country in West Africa with a population estimated at 7.2 million inhabitants in 2016. After 13 years of economic decline due to political crisis and donor disengagement, the economic status of Togo has improved since 2006. The overall poverty rate decreased from 61.7 percent in 2006 to 55.1 percent in 2015 according to the 2015 *Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Base de Bien-être* (QUIBB). Nevertheless, the 2016 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report revealed that the ranking for Togo has worsened from 152 out of 188 countries in 2007 to 166 in 2016. In 2016, the gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at USD 4.4 billion with a gross national income per capita of USD 540 [1]. Gender remains an area of concern whereas, according to the 2016 Human Development Report, the gender inequality index was equal to 0.556, ranking Togo 134 out of 158 countries.

Togo's political stability is currently threatened and raises concerns in the sub-region. Since August 2017, the main opposition parties have been organizing weekly protest marches to demand the immediate resignation of the President Faure Gnassingbé. The political tension is exacerbated by social discontent marked by strikes in the sectors of education and health demanding improvements in working conditions.

Throughout the country, the prevalence of food insecurity has dropped from 30.4 percent in 2011 to 28.7 percent in 2015 [2]. In 2014, the *Enquête Démographique et de Santé au Togo* (EDST-III) outlined that 28 percent of children aged 6-59 months were chronically malnourished and 6.5 percent were suffering from acute malnutrition, including 1.5 percent in severe acute malnutrition.

In terms of education, according to the Ministry of Education data, the net enrolment rate for children in primary school has increased from 85 percent in 2015 to 93.6 percent in 2017 for girls, and from 88 percent to 94 percent for boys. The completion rate has also improved from 73.6 percent in 2012/13 to 84 percent in 2016/17. However, this was coupled with an increase in the drop-out rate from 5.4 percent to 8.8 percent during the same timeframe. The disparity between girls and boys is still observed in terms of school attendance. In particular, in the Savannah region, school attendance is at 87.9 percent for girls against 91.8 percent for boys, marking that more work is still needed [3].

The improvements described above were made possible through the implementation of national strategy and sectorial development plans. Since 2013, the Government and its partners have implemented the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE) 2013–2017, a poverty reduction strategy outlining Togo's vision towards sustainable growth and development. SCAPE outlined 21 priorities grouped into 5 axis, which include: improvement of agricultural systems, food security, infrastructures, transport and industries; and promotion of health, education, social protection, democracy and governance.

Since 2008, Togo has committed to improve the national education system and promote access to primary school at free of charge. The Government of Togo has eliminated school fees in all public primary schools, conducted school meals project in 308 primary schools selected in the poorest and remote areas. Moreover, the Government is engaged in translating the current school feeding policy into a project of law to ensure sustainability and effectiveness of school meals programmes in Togo.

To address food and nutrition issues, the Ministry of Agriculture has developed and implemented the National Investment Programme for Agriculture and Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN) 2016–2025. The PNIASAN aims to achieve an overall increase rate of 10 percent in agricultural sector, double income for smallholder farmers and allow for the creation of 15,000 new direct jobs and 2 million indirect jobs for Togolese by 2026.

The Government of Togo is committed to addressing the high child mortality rates (49 per 1,000 live births) caused by malnutrition. After joining the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement in March 2014, Togo became the 48th country to mainstream the multi-sectorial dimension of nutrition through different networks coordinated by a national platform for SUN. From January 2015 to June 2017, the Government developed and implemented a cash-based transfer project funded by the World Bank, for the poorest and most vulnerable pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-24 months to prevent malnutrition in the northern regions with high acute malnutrition rates: Kara (7.2 percent) and Savannah (11.2 percent).

[1] Country Page, World Bank, 2016.

[2] QUIBB, Ministry of Planning, Development and Regional Management, 2015.

[3] Data Source, Ministry of Primary School, 2017.

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Through its Development Project 200304, WFP supports the Government of Togo in finding sustainable solutions for a nationally owned school meals programme by: (i) increasing institutional and human capital development at the central and local levels related to policy and management of school meals programme; and (ii) strengthening linkages between local food production and school meals by providing technical assistance to the Government and partners. In response to the government needs, WFP is providing technical assistance to develop an Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme based on local food production, and where all basic services, such as water and sanitation, nutritional education and school gardens, are integrated through a multi-sectorial and multi-partners approach. To support this approach, WFP is working alongside the ministries in charge of local development, education, agriculture, health and social protection, and in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to strengthen coordination mechanisms and governance of school meals.

WFP Togo is actively involved in logistics and port operations to facilitate the transit of shipments to countries in the Sahel region for WFP activities in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso; and sometimes in Cameroon and Cote d'Ivoire.

WFP operations are aligned with national priorities set up in the national strategy document for poverty reduction and with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2014–2018. Through capacities strengthening activities for the promotion of a national school meals programme, WFP contributes to achieving objectives under the third axis of 2013–2017 Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Promotion of Employment (SCAPE), related to “development of human capital, of social safety nets and employment”. Furthermore, WFP objectives are an integral part of UNDAF Outcome 2, seeking to provide equitable access to quality basic social services for the vulnerable populations in Togo.

In 2017, the zero hunger strategic review process has been launched to be completed in 2018. WFP activities contribute to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and therefore support the Government in achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. With WFP support, the Togolese officials attended internal fora and got opportunities to build relationship with other organizations such as the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger, McGovern-Dole Food for Education Programme, the Joint Aid Management Programme and the Club for breakfast association. In addition, school meals projects offer appropriate channels to raise and implement campaigns against gender-based violence and sex-based discrimination, and to promote gender equality between girls and boys at school. Since cooking and distribution of school meals represent a source of incomes for women, school meals contribute to improve women's social and financial status in the community, and indirectly contribute to SDG 5.

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Grassroots Development, WFP complements the financial support that the Government and the World Bank have committed to provide for school meals and cash-based transfer projects in Togo, by providing technical support to the implementing actors through capacities strengthening activities such as policy and strategy development, trainings and equipment. To foster the ownership of school meals programme by the Togolese Government, since 2014, ministries in charge of finance and national budget have committed to allocate annually USD 2 million for school meals through the national budget. With the support of WFP, the Government has initiated and engaged in consultations to submit a draft of law supporting school meals programme in Togo, with the objective of scaling up the number of school canteens in primary schools by 20 percent in 2025, and to call for more contributions from partners.

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

In 2017, WFP Togo developed and implemented a resource mobilization strategy to support capacity strengthening activities planned for school meals main stakeholders at the central and local levels. WFP efforts helped to conduct training sessions for school meals actors, however funding remains the main challenge. As a result of an assessment mission on nutrition issues in school canteens in Togo, WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa supported WFP operations in Togo with a grant of USD 30,000 to help strengthening capacities of 331 primary schools benefiting from school meals programme.

There is a number of technical partners based in Togo that engaged discussions with WFP regarding joint actions. This included: (i) the German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) through its food security and rural development programmes; and (ii) the World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the African Development Bank and government counterparts involved in nutrition, food security and protection issues. Through its strategy, WFP contacted all these partners on multiple occasions, however only GIZ remains financially engaged contributing to the implementation of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) and zero hunger strategic review. Other partners continued to express their interest, but with no financial contribution. WFP is working to identify additional sources of funding. WFP engaged discussions with Canada and GIZ, respectively based in Accra and Lomé to mobilize additional funds. With GIZ, discussions are currently ongoing and a Memorandum of Understanding could be finalised in the coming months.

Approved in January 2017, the fifth budget revision (BR 5) aimed to strengthened capacities around school meals activities. However, funding received following the approval of the BR 5 was not sufficient and negatively affected the implementation of activities planned for 2017 and the results expected.

WFP Togo encourages value for money practices, but they are severely limited by the financial situation. With limited resources mobilized, compare to the activities planned, WFP Togo encouraged the Government's contribution to technical support activities related to school meals, resulting in a USD 20,000 contribution from the Ministry of Agriculture for the training of national staff. The country office will increase its resource mobilization efforts to continue to support the sustainable school meals programme work plan adopted by Togo.

## Supply Chain

In Togo, supply chain activities focus on corridor management. Since WFP school meals programme has no food component, activities regarding supply chain are oriented towards the corridor providing logistical supports, by receiving and delivering food commodities for land-locked countries, while managing the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stock at the port of Lomé.

With 15 m of depth, the Lomé Port is the deepest one of the West African coast, with the ability of handling large vessels and ensuring its function as a port of transshipment for the sub-region. In particular, it has 1.7 km of platform allowing to accommodate between 8 and 10 ships at the same time. The Sahel terminal of 40 km<sup>2</sup> for the parking of trucks contains vehicles departing to Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Benin and Nigeria. The construction of the new state-of-the-art container terminal is a very important opportunity for international trade. In addition, the rehabilitation of roads infrastructures with the construction of a bypass of 14.4 km contributed to facilitate the corridor operations. The investment programme in Togo includes the crossing of the *Faïlle d'Alédjo* (19.8 km), *Défalé* (12.2 km) and the trade route between Togo, Burkina Faso and Niger (Tandjouaré-Cinkassé-Burkina Faso border) of 65.5 km.

WFP supports GCMF activities in Lomé, which include: (i) port formalities, shunting and storage for GCMF performed by DAMCO, the awarded forwarding agent for all GCMF; (ii) reception of commodities in the port and transport to Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger; and (iii) transport and deliveries to land-lock countries for sold tonnage from DAMCO warehouse. The GCMF has a number of distinct advantages, including: the reduced supply lead time and improved on-time delivery of food; easy access to commodities in a relatively short period of time; low costs depending on the season when commodities have been purchased; and shortened response time during emergency operations.

Throughout the year, WFP assisted in the transport of 32,041 mt of food, of which 71 percent under the GCMF.

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Started in May 2012, the Development Project 200304 has not yet been evaluated but two Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercises were conducted from which recommendations were drawn.

In line with latest SABER II work plan (2016–2018), WFP supported the implementation of the following recommendations: (i) Togo's national school feeding policy was updated according to the new development agenda, as well as is supporting the development of a draft of Law to support a sustainable school meals programme; (ii) capacity augmentation activities for technical staff from ministries involved in social protection for better budget planning and sustainable management; (iii) provided support in the rethinking of the funding process for school meals programme in Togo towards longer term sustainability; (iv) advocacy efforts for a formalized multi-sectorial coordination body, responsible for managing including food and nutrition aspects and school health; and (v) involving local communities for the establishment of a national integrated school feeding programme based on home-grown school feeding model.

Regarding the status of the recommendations, three main activities have been conducted during the period under review: (i) the review of the national school feeding policy in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); (ii) the elaboration of a pilot school of excellence, an integrated approach of school meals programme; and (iii) the elaboration of a draft of law to support school meals activities.

## Story Worth Telling

Mr. Paul Wanata A. Agbisso is the Director of Community Development of the Ministry in charge of Grassroots Development, and since 2014, member of the Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee for school meals in Togo. Mr Agbisso recognised that WFP intervention has brought, during the year 2017, two main added values into school meals activities in Togo.

According to Mr Agbisso, the nutritional activities introduced by WFP in school meals project have improved the quality of school meals distributed and the condition of learning for schoolchildren. Mr. Agbisso stated that, “while contributing to fight against hunger in schools, WFP has contributed to the improvement of balanced, nutritious and healthy diet fostering harmonious cognitive development of schoolchildren through the dissemination of guide on school meals cooking practices, and capacities strengthening on nutrition and hygiene for main actors including national officials, school canteen management committees members, women in charge of school meals preparation and distribution, staff members from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and directors of official primary schools.” In the beginning of school meals project implemented by the *Projet de développement communautaire et de filets sociaux* (PDCPlus) in 2008, the main actors – school meals cooks, project staff members, teachers and NGOs in charge of school meals monitoring – were not aware of hygiene and nutritional requirements and were unable to raise appropriate awareness on the importance of nutritious, balanced and healthy diet for young pupils. Therefore, the use of unclean water, contaminated food and unbalanced meals was common in schools. During the dry season, fruits and vegetables become very scarce, particularly in the northern regions of Togo, and it is usually difficult for school meals cooks to deliver balanced menus. Since March 2017 when WFP carried out a training session on nutrition and provided schools with cooking guidance manual and tools on nutrition and hygiene, schoolchildren started to draw the attention of school meals cooks on the need to make their daily meals balanced and more nutritious by adding vegetables and fruits. To sustain this, the school meals cooks as well as teachers and pupils have urgently requested support to implement school gardening activities to produce vegetables in the coming years for school canteens.



# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

The main activities of school meals programme include: (i) technical expertise to help set up or create the unit in charge of school meals activities, (ii) reinforcement of the staff capacity in planning, procurement, logistics, supply chain and food quality control; (iii) training of staff including cooks and technical staff of the relevant government structure in charge of the school meals project, on local purchasing mechanism, monitoring and evaluation; and (iv) use of schools as an entry point to advocate on gender issues such as girls drop-out and gender-based violence at school and community levels.

Through WFP technical assistance for a draft of a Law to support school meals activities, it appears, amongst the Government and the main stakeholders, a general consensus on the priority areas for the future of school meals in Togo. This draft of legislation addressed some structural challenges and laid out a number of objectives including to: (i) increase school meals coverage from 6 percent in 2017 to 20 percent in 2025; (ii) improve targeting criteria based on food insecurity and educational indicators; (iii) increase harmonization of implementation models based on home grown school meals and multi-sectorial approach; and (iv) promote capacity development at all levels. Since June 2017, WFP advocated with the Ministry of Grassroots Development for the approval of the Law by the Government and its adoption by the National Assembly.

WFP country office supported capacity strengthening of high level management team members from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the relevant technical units of the Ministry of Grassroots Development in charge of school meals activities. With support from WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa contribution, WFP Togo strengthened the capacities of 331 primary schools benefiting from school meals programme on nutrition during the last quarter of 2017. The training covered various topics including: (i) different types of malnutrition, causes and the situation in Togo; (ii) micronutrients deficiency and its consequences on children's cognitive development; (iii) how to carry out a nutritional education; (iv) communication for behaviour change in nutrition; and (v) how to undertake sensitization sessions with visual material on nutrition and hygiene.

WFP has engaged with a number of partners in Togo. For the implementation of the school meals programme, WFP worked closely with: (i) the technical committee of the Development Project 200304, formed by the representatives of eight ministries (Rural Development, Education, Agriculture, Finance and Health among others) involved in school meals activities; (ii) the World Bank that supported the community-based development and social safety nets project (PDCPlus); and (iii) the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that were involved in the training of primary school teachers and non-governmental organizations (NGO) staff on nutrition and hygiene. UNICEF also provided chlorine tablets for the treatment of water in schools.

In July 2016, WFP and the Government of Togo signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) 2016–2018 clarifying respective roles and responsibilities for WFP technical assistance, in delivering sustainable school meals and social safety net programmes. In 2017, WFP continued with the implementation of the MoU by working in collaboration with other United Nations agencies including UNICEF, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), providing technical assistance and capacity augmentation in delivering sustainable school meals and social protection, and contributing to achieve zero hunger in the country.

The Togo country office reinforced its partnership with the WFP Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil and with some main stakeholders such as German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ), to build a successful model based on an integrated approach, linking local products, nutritional education, health, water and sanitation. A successful model could help to improve the ownership at the national level and serve as lessons learned for future operations.

In November 2017, WFP Togo has coordinated with the GIZ Multi-sectorial Food Security Programme (ProSeCAI) to provide training on food preparation for ten women involved in food preparation at school in the Maritime region. This initiative was supported by the Ministry of Grassroots Development, managing school meals programme in Togo.

## Results

In 2017, seven staff of the ministries involved in school meals activities benefited from exchange visits. Moreover, in May 2017, the senior staff from the ministries in charge of education, grassroots development, social protection, health and agriculture, undertook a joint mission to visit school canteens and provide technical advice to school canteens committees. The main objective was to assess schools' needs on nutrition and hygiene aspects. This allowed to design a project to support non-governmental organization (NGO) staff and schools directors involved in school canteens management.

In 2017, Togo's team involved in school meals management attended the 19th Global Child Nutrition Forum held in Montreal, Canada. The theme was: Bridge to Sustainable Development through School Meal Programs: Engaging Local, National, Regional, and Global Communities. This visit allowed the delegation to learn and share knowledge including best practices with many countries such as Malawi, Brazil, Senegal and Niger. The delegation of Togo also initiated a partnership with the United States Department of Agriculture, and the Iowa State University engaged in a model involving small producers.

In March 2017, a total of 23 staff from NGOs, *Agence nationale de développement à la base* (ANADEB) and focal points from the ministries in charge of agriculture, social protection, education and grassroots development were trained and equipped with appropriate tools to undertake, support and implement activities related to nutrition, hygiene and sanitation in schools.

Through WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa contribution, WFP planned to undertake the trainings of two waves of 105 animators from NGOs and 331 directors from primary schools involved in school meals activities from October to December 2017. However, trainings were postponed to 2018, due to delays in the handover process between *Projet de développement communautaire et de filets sociaux* (PDCPlus) and ANADEB.

Ultimately through WFP support to the Government, the school meals programme in Togo feeds over 80,000 children in 308 schools across the country. The school meals national capacity index (NCI) was at 1.8 in 2016 and no exercise was conducted to evaluate the level in 2017. However, some positive actions have been taken by the Government regarding school meals coordination and implementation related aspects.

A total of 237 monthly reports including school meals findings were prepared and shared with the main stakeholders at the country level.

Regarding funding, the country office planned to mobilize at least USD 250,000 to undertake the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA). Nevertheless, WFP was not able to mobilize the necessary resources affecting the achievement of the project. Lack of funding also hampered the implementation of trainings on management and basic accounting targeting local actors involved in school canteens in Plateaux, Centrale, Kara and Savannah regions. Due to lack of funding, no training was conducted. WFP will continue to pursue advocacy toward the main partners involved in food security, social protection and nutrition activities to receive their support.

## Performance Monitoring

To monitor school meals activities, WFP supports the data collection for StatEduc2, a database taking into account data management of the schools including the information on the canteens. This database, developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and reinforced by WFP, focuses on the integration of two questionnaires undertaken at the local level. Data is used for the production of monthly reports useful for all actors including WFP.

In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in terms of reporting process and knowledge sharing in 2017. The school meals monitoring and evaluation mechanism integrated within the national education planning system is operational. WFP and the Government ensure timely elaboration of reports. The support gives opportunity to participate in national debate on school meals impacts including decision-making and stakeholders' responsibilities.

The project evaluation is expected to measure the effects of WFP technical assistance on the policy and financial framework as well as on the coordination, implementation and local communities' involvement in school meals programme. Due to the lack of resources, the country office did not undertake the evaluation of the Development Project in 2017.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

During the implementation of the Development Project 200304 and for the adoption of the national social protection policy, WFP collaborated in 2017 with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to ensure the ownership of this policy, highlighting issues related to protection and vulnerability of population including hunger at schools.

Through the technical support in school meals, capacities of 60 women, involved in school canteens management and from non-government organizations (NGO) staff, have been strengthened to allow them to learn nutrition aspect and food management in school canteens. Additional 500 women are targeted in 308 school canteens to benefit from training sessions. These are ultimately important, as women are heavily involved in preparation of school meals for children and they are also active in local committees. Strengthening their capacity in the frame of school meals activities implementation, helped to improve food management in school including storage and hygiene.

Regarding monitoring and evaluation (M&E), five women educational inspectors are still working in northern region to supervise M&E procedures for adequate school meals at the local level. These women participate in the training sessions of public school management committees and sensitize women in rural areas for their greater involvement in the management of canteens and the animation of local committees.

The school meals costs-advantages report validated in June, 2017, outlined a number of differences between schools with canteens and schools without canteens. In fact, enrolment rate for girls is higher (107 percent) in schools with canteens than those without canteens (76 percent). The trend is the same regarding promotion rate. The drop-out rate, especially for girls in northern regions of Togo, remains low (10.25 percent) in schools with canteens against 25.42 percent in those without canteens, confirming the positive contribution of school meals in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 5.

Among the technical committee members formed by representatives or focal points of eight ministries (Rural Development, Education, Agriculture, Finance and Health among others) involved in school meals activities, three representatives are women from departments in charge of social protection, health and planning.

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Despite some of difficulties inherent in women's participation in community activities that involve travel over relatively large distances, women's participation in training sessions, organized by WFP, did not present any issue and concern. This result may reflect the situation of openness and community participation in the management of school canteens in Togo. However, given the reluctance of beneficiaries, especially women to report specific issues such as incidents of violence or abuse of authority, it is important to maintain the alternative channels through which women, men, girls and boys can express their concerns in relation to canteen management.

Accountability to members of management committees, school directors, education inspectors and technical staff, is closely linked to the effectiveness of food assistance, as feedback mechanisms through the monitoring committees put in place by the Government at the local level allow to have information on the different issues, and to better adapt the training activities to the needs of beneficiaries of the school meals project financed by the Government and the World Bank.

The majority of beneficiaries participating in school canteens management and nutrition training activities are highly engaged and 90 percent were aware why they were receiving these trainings and what they should do with knowledge received. The members of public school management committees and school directors are the best informed. This can be linked to their direct connection with the education system and the feedback mechanism of the information manager by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Teko-Agbo Foly Atta Williams

School children having their meal at the public primary school in Tomety Condji' village, Togo.

## Project Indicators

### Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO4 Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger</b>				
<b>Ownership and capacity strengthened to reduce undernutrition and increase access to education at regional, national and community levels</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>COUNTRYWIDE, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12, System assessment for benchmarking education results (SABER), <b>Base value:</b> 2012.12, Joint survey, System assessment for benchmarking education results (SABER), <b>Previous Follow-up:</b> 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.80	1.40	1.80	1.80

### Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO4: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	150	23	15.3%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	300	37	12.3%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (school feeding)	national programme	2	1	50.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	2	1	50.0%

### Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)</b>		
<i>TOGO, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2014.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12</i>	=250,000.00	40,000.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
<b>Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services</b>		
<i>TOGO, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b></i>	=3.00	2.00
<b>Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners</b>		
<i>TOGO, Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities, <b>Project End Target: 2014.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b></i>	=80.00	50.00