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# Togo

## Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2019

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

Togo is a low-income country with a population of 7.18 million, enjoying relative political stability. The Government and its partners have been making concerted efforts to improve the country's health and socio-economic indicators. However, poverty remains high, and food and nutrition insecurity are at serious levels.

According to the Global Hunger Index, Togo's hunger level decreased from an alarming level (36.4) in 2005 to a serious level (24.3) in 2018. During the same period, the undernutrition rate among children aged 6-59 months decreased from 21 percent to 16.2 percent; wasting dropped from 16.3 percent to 6.7 percent while stunting remained unchanged at 27.8 percent. The causes of malnutrition include poor diet diversity, low levels of literacy, poor hygiene and infant feeding practices, lack of adequate care and sanitation systems as well as certain cultural beliefs surrounding the consumption of food.

WFP's transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2018 aimed to address Togo's food and nutrition insecurity by strengthening the capacity of national institutions and public and private sector stakeholders to better manage the Government-led school feeding programme and to improve monitoring and evaluation systems. During the year in review, WFP achieved important results. Training sessions on school feeding management, culinary demonstrations and sensitization on good hygiene practices were provided to a total of 4,575 school feeding actors including 348 school directors, 107 NGO staff, 1,653 women in charge of school meal preparation, 2,467 members of school canteen committees and three officials from the Ministries of Grassroots Development and Education.

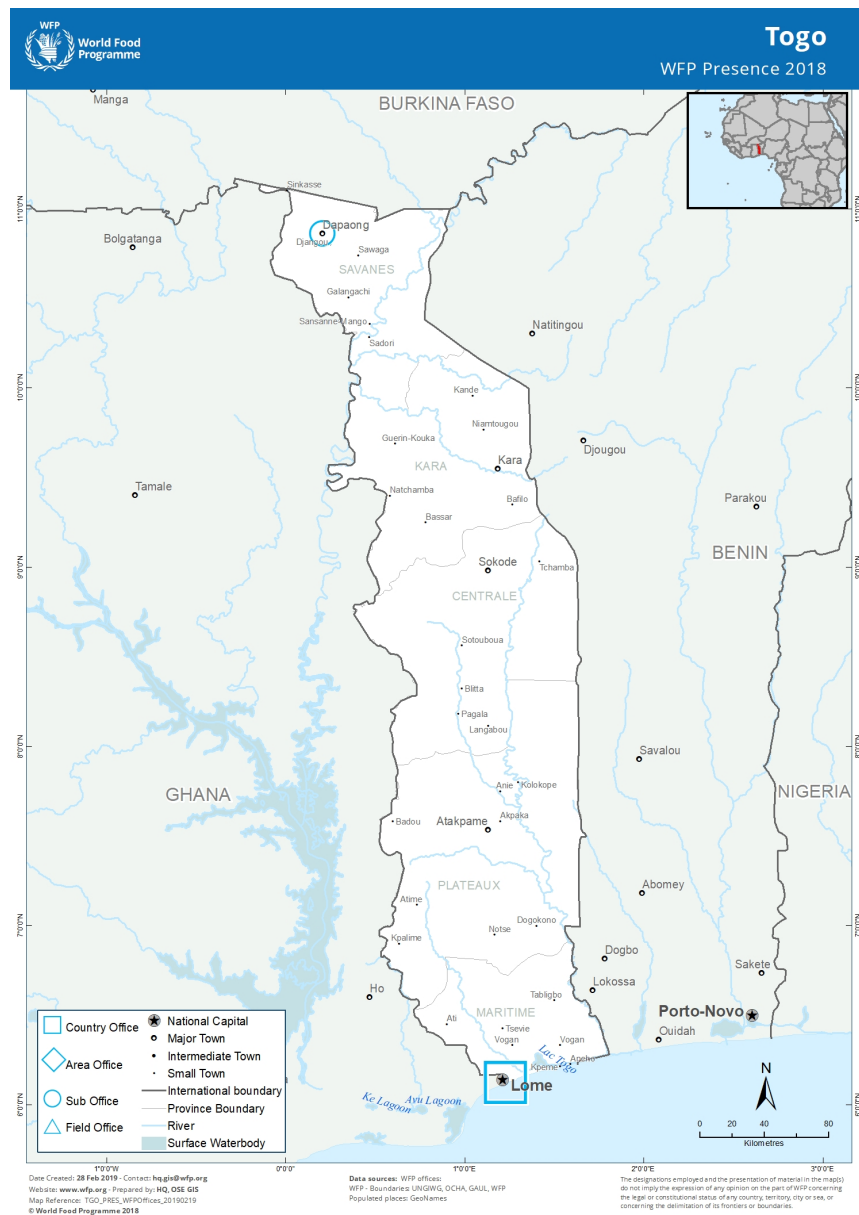
WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Grassroots Development to prepare a draft bill and a national school feeding policy which were subsequently submitted to the Government and the National Assembly for endorsement and voting. In collaboration with the Government and with the support of the Brazil Centre of Excellence, WFP prepared a concept note to support the implementation of the 'Schools of Excellence' pilot project targeting 100 schools.

WFP sensitized 70,000 schoolchildren, of which 49 percent were girls and 51 percent were boys, aged between 6 and 14 years, on appropriate nutrition and hygiene practices in 306 schools. Furthermore, WFP trained 138 healthcare givers, national focal points for HIV and TB on how to conduct nutrition assessments and counselling services (NASC) to people living with HIV and TB patients including pregnant and lactating women. The results of the NACS revealed that wasting, anaemia and obesity were frequent among these groups.

The national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) was conducted in November 2018 and enabled WFP to develop its Country Strategic Plan for the period of 2019-2023.

Despite the lack of sufficient funds mobilized during 2018, most of the key transitional ICSP deliverables on policy support to school feeding programme were achieved. However, WFP was unable to support the setting up of a monitoring and evaluation system for school feeding activities due to lack of funding. To ensure appropriate levels of funding, WFP aims to improve its resource mobilization strategy in the upcoming years.

# Context and Operations



Togo is a low-income country of 7.18 million inhabitants with 51 percent women and 49 percent men [1]. The population is young: 14.6 percent are under 5 and 40.4 percent are under 15 years of age.

Togo's political situation is relatively stable, although the socio-political tension which emerged during the 2015 presidential elections remains an issue. This tension has reached its peak in October 2017 forcing the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to call upon all parties to engage in a national dialogue. The implementation of the political reforms has been very limited

Togo is ranked 165th out of 188 countries on the 2018 Human Development Index. The poverty rate decreased from 58.7 percent in 2011 to 55.1 percent in 2015 and to 53.5 percent in 2017 largely owing to the implementation of Togo's poverty reduction strategy 2009-2012 and national growth acceleration strategy 2013-2017 [2]. The high food prices restrict access to food for the most vulnerable populations and put at risk about 50 percent of Togo's households.

Since 2008, the Government and its partners have been implementing Togo's successive national programmes on agriculture, food security and nutrition [3] to tackle food insecurity, double incomes for smallholder farmers and allow for the creation of 15,000 direct jobs and 2 million indirect jobs, mostly for women and youth, by 2026. Since then, the prevalence of food insecurity dropped from 30.4 percent in 2011 to 28.7 percent in 2015 [4] and the main nutrition indicators have improved among children. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition dropped from 29.8 percent in 2010 to 27.5 percent in 2014 and 23.8 percent in 2017. However, wasting increased from 4.8 percent in 2010 to 6.5 percent in 2014 and to 6.8 percent in 2017 at the national level. Micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia are also prevalent in the country [5]. The underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition include insufficient harvests, low productivity, irregular rains, post-harvest losses, misuse of nutritious food and poverty.

In the education sector, the Government has ended school fees in public primary schools and undertook a national school feeding programme with financial and technical support from the World Bank and WFP to improve school performance indicators. These initiatives are playing a key role in improving primary school enrolment, retention and completion rates of children in poor rural areas. The net enrolment rate in primary school 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 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 period. The disparity between girls and boys is still observed in terms of school attendance and completion.

Since 2012, WFP has supported the Government of Togo in finding sustainable solutions for a nationally owned school feeding programme. WFP support

increased institutional and technical capacities at the central and local levels to manage policy and integrated school feeding programme; and strengthened linkages between local food production and school meals. In accordance with Government priorities, WFP provides technical assistance to develop a home-grown school feeding programme based on local food production. The programme will be integrated with drinking water and sanitation services, nutritional education and school garden development following a multi-sectorial and multi-partners approach. To this end, WFP works alongside the ministries in charge of local development, education, agriculture, health and social protection, and collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

WFP Togo is also involved in logistics and port operations to facilitate the transit of shipments to the Sahel countries in the region and occasionally to Cameroon and Côte d'Ivoire.

# Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's overall budget requirements for 2018 was estimated at USD 451,302 to cover all the related costs of the country office and perform two main activities planned under the transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) from January to December 2018 including the gender-related activities. Activity 1, aimed at providing policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders, was estimated at USD 375,341 (83 percent of the total annual budget); and Activity 2, dedicated to supporting the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, was estimated at USD 75,961 (17 percent of the budget).

During the year, the two activities were not funded in accordance with WFP's prioritization plan and funding orientation. As a result, WFP could not implement Activity 2 and hence was not able to pursue the initiatives started in 2016 and 2017 to assist the Government in establishing a national monitoring and evaluation system for school canteen management, food security and nutrition.

Under Activity 1, WFP achieved nearly 100 percent of the output targets. To support policy formulation and programme design on school feeding, WFP assisted the Government's technical team in drafting a bill to strengthen the existing school feeding policy. WFP pursued its advocacy efforts with a view to encouraging the Government and the National Assembly to adopt the school feeding policy and the draft bill as well as to create a sustainable national budget line for school feeding activities. With the assistance of WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP assisted the Government in drafting a concept note to support the implementation of the 'Schools of Excellence' pilot project. Furthermore, WFP trained almost all women in charge of the preparation and distribution of school meals and supported NGO staff and school directors of assisted primary schools (targets achieved at 102 and 132 percent respectively) and ministry officials (target achieved at 80 percent) through various capacity strengthening activities including nutrition, exchange visits and training sessions. In 2018, WFP started preparing for a decentralized evaluation of its capacity strengthening activities. This exercise will help to evaluate the performance of WFP's capacity strengthening work in the country and formulate recommendations for the upcoming period.

WFP received USD 81,781 for a HIV and nutrition-sensitive activity as well as a Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UNBRAAF) country envelop to support trainings. The activities aimed to strengthen the capacities of HIV/TB health centres and programmes and were carried out at 100 percent. More than 75 percent of those strengthened health centres have started providing nutrition assessment and counselling services to about 10,000 of persons living with HIV and/or TB patients, including children, pregnant and lactating women throughout the country.

In addition, WFP received funding to implement the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review exercise with the government as the lead. The review helped WFP identify priority actions for eliminating food insecurity and malnutrition in Togo by 2030.

In 2018, WFP Togo worked to strengthen its partnership with the Government as well as to strengthen its partnership with key stakeholders. To tackle fund mobilization challenges, WFP further improved its funding mobilization strategy. In line with this strategy, WFP has approached state authorities with a view to securing financial contribution for its planned activities.

# Programme Performance

## Strategic Outcome 01

National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023

WFP's transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2018 was developed in line with Togo's National Development Plan for 2018-2022 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for 2014-2018.

The transitional ICSP focused on technical support in policy formulation and capacity strengthening. It identified partners such as German development agency GIZ, UNICEF, FAO and community representatives to ensure equitable participation and ownership of the school feeding programme. The transitional ICSP focused on one single Strategic Outcome aimed at strengthening the capacity of national institutions with a view to enabling them to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023.

Two key activities were planned under the transitional ICSP. Activity 1 aimed to continue WFP's support for policy development and programme design as well as technical assistance to school feeding programme stakeholders including through advocacy, training on nutrition, exchange visits and participation in international workshops. Activity 2 was focused on the improvement of national monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for better data collection, analysis, reporting and monitoring of school feeding activities. However, this activity was not implemented due to funding constraints.

Activity 1 was implemented in synergy and complementarity with other partners, namely GIZ, UNICEF and Ministry of Grassroots Development. The main achievements included technical support in policy formulation and advocacy toward the Government and the National Assembly to adopt the national school feeding policy and the associated legislation to sustain a national budget line dedicated to school feeding. With the support of WFP's Centre of Excellence against Hunger in Brazil, WFP assisted an inter-ministerial technical committee in the drafting of a concept note and a roadmap for the implementation of the Government's 'Schools of Excellence' pilot project which targeted 100 schools.

Furthermore, WFP trained 107 NGO staff members and 348 primary school directors involved in the school feeding programme on nutritional education techniques and equipped them with tools and material to conduct awareness campaigns on nutrition and hygiene in schools. The follow-up on training sessions revealed that NGO staff members and school directors held several awareness sessions reaching more than 75,000 persons including school children, women in charge of school meals preparation and distribution as well as school canteen committee members. In addition, WFP provided technical and financial support to allow three Government officials to attend the Global Children Nutrition Forum held in Tunis in October 2018.

Training sessions, equipment and follow-up activities were carried out to strengthen the capacities of national programmes against HIV/AIDS and TB [1], as well as health centres involved in HIV and TB treatment. The planned activities aimed at addressing malnutrition and food insecurity among people living with HIV including children, pregnant and lactating women as well as TB patients, in line with Togo's National Strategic Plan against HIV/AIDS [2] which also focuses on nutrition support provided to people living with HIV and TB patients.

WFP's achievements in this area included the dissemination of the national guide on nutrition assessment, counselling and support to people living with HIV and TB patients (420 copies distributed); the development of training modules and technical tools for nutrition data collection and analysis (registers for data collection at the health centre level, a mini-database for data registration and analysis at regional and national levels); training of caregivers selected from 53 health centres on nutrition assessment counselling and care; and the provision of anthropometric material to 53 health centres (including eight centres in charge of prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV). A total of 138 caregivers and regional and national focal points for HIV and TB were trained and equipped to conduct the nutritional activities for people living with HIV and TB patients. The follow-up on the training revealed that 41 of the 53 assisted health centres (75 percent) have started providing nutrition assessment and counselling services to more than 10,000 of persons living with HIV and or TB patients including pregnant and lactating women throughout the country.

Launched in January 2018, the national Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) was conducted by national experts under the leadership of the lead convenor. The ZHSR presented an overview of Togo's food insecurity and malnutrition situation, identified challenges and proposed orientations and recommendations for decision-makers and partners in the country. The strategic review identified integrated school feeding based on local food production as a priority area to achieve zero hunger in Togo. The review highlighted major systemic challenges to be addressed through capacity strengthening, including weaknesses in the implementation of school feeding activities, insufficient organization of the value chains for food crops and poor regulatory environment.

Based on the conclusions of the ZHSR and in alignment with Togo's National Development Plan 2018-2022 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2019-2023, WFP is developing a Country Strategic Plan for the next five years to support the Government in addressing food and nutrition security challenges, focusing on school meals, food security monitoring and food systems.

As a first step, a capacity needs assessment will be conducted to develop a capacity strengthening plan centred on school feeding and food systems. WFP

will aim to establish strong partnerships to ensure synergy between interventions and complementarity between the main stakeholders, both from the private and public sector, to generate greater impact.



# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Togo ranked 140th out of 189 in the 2018 Gender Inequality Index and women's participation in public and political decision-making is very low. The main obstacles to gender equality in Togo include women's limited access to productive resources, unpaid household work, forced marriage of women and adolescent girls and early pregnancies among adolescent girls. Since 2011, the Government of Togo and partners have adopted and implemented a national policy and a national action plan for gender equity and equality to empower women and girls at all levels including reducing gender disparity at school. Since then, positive results have been achieved as partly evidenced by the increase in the number of women assuming high-level roles in different decision-making bodies of the state. Since January 2019 the Togo's National Assembly is chaired by a woman.

In 2018, WFP increased efforts to improve its staff members' understanding of gender issues and to better mainstream gender considerations across WFP's interventions in Togo. Thanks to these efforts, WFP's draft Country Strategic Plan for Togo was marked very satisfactory and received a Gender and Age Marker score 3 out of 4.

WFP's school feeding programme helped to improve girls' performance at school as well as their understanding of the importance of nutrition. Even though disparity is still observed in rural areas, the gender parity between girls and boys is almost accomplished, and the nationwide completion rate is now higher among girls (91.7 percent) than boys (91.2 percent) [1]. In addition to improving school performance indicators, school meals give an opportunity to women to earn an income. All cooks in WFP's school feeding programme are women and receive regular training to improve their cooking skills and to help them prepare more diverse and balanced meals. Regarding the composition of school canteen committees, men are still better represented. To improve women's representation in the committees WFP increased its advocacy efforts at the school level to increase the proportion of women up to 50 percent in the forthcoming years.

## Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Since 2012, WFP in Togo focused on capacity strengthening to the Government and school feeding project stakeholders including officials from involved

ministries, NGOs supporting schools in the implementation of canteens, school canteen committees and cooks.

Most of the activities supported by WFP responded to requests from the Government, in particular the Ministry of Grassroots Development, as well as from other stakeholders involved in the school feeding programme. Stakeholders were always informed of any activity and planning including the expected outputs. WFP used two main channels to inform and receive feedback from Government stakeholders, NGOs, schools and beneficiaries. Through the inter-ministry committee, responsible for coordinating and the monitoring the school feeding programme, WFP discussed with government partners its on-going and planned activities. At the school level, WFP maintained contact and communication with schools through NGOs who had day-to-day contact with cooks, canteen committees and schoolchildren. Through these channels, participants in school canteen management and nutrition training activities were informed about the purpose of the training and their expected performance after the training.

WFP is preparing to undertake a decentralized evaluation of its portfolio with the participation of all stakeholders involved in the school feeding programme. This evaluation will inform WFP to improve its accountability to its partners and beneficiaries. In the future, WFP will also advocate for the setting up of a hotline to allow beneficiaries and programme participants to provide feedback and freely raise any potential concern or incidence of violence or abuse of authority.



# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

### Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Nassirou Agbaguede  
Women preparing school meals in Gboto Klohomé.

### Context and operations

[1] INSEED: Institut National de la statistique et des études économiques et démographiques.

# Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023				
Output C: Targeted populations benefit from improved technical capacity of government officials in monitoring, data analysis and reporting in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 02. Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation				
Number of district staff/teachers/community members that are trained with support from WFP in home grown school feeding programme design, implementation and other related areas (technical/strategic/managerial)	individual	1818.0	550.0	30.3
Output I: Targeted populations benefit from enhanced national policies to manage school meals and social safety net programmes in order to meet their basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 01. Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders				
Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented	policy	2.0	1.0	50.0

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Cover page photo © WFP/Nassirou Agbague  
Women preparing school meals in Gboto Klohomé

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/togo>

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023	Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation	63,920	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	315,844	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>379,764</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,064	0	5,064	0	5,064
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>379,764</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>43,994</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>423,758</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,064</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>27,544</b>	<b>354</b>		<b>354</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>451,302</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>5,064</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

### Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

# Annual Country Report - Donor Version

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Togo	451,302	385,081	354
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			