

SAVING
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Togo

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2019



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2019, WFP continued to implement the transitional interim country strategic Plan (T-ICSP January 2018-December 2019). WFP carried out capacity strengthening activities under the T-ICSP, to support the Government of Togo in developing a sustainable home-grown school feeding programme (HGSF) based on local food production and integrated services, and to strengthen food and nutritional supports to people living with HIV (PLHIV) and Tuberculosis (TB) patients. In 2019, WFP in Togo experienced critical funding challenges that affected the implementation of the main activities planned in the T-ICSP and hampered WFP efforts to strengthen the institutional capacities for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2).

In July 2019, the Government of Togo adopted legislation on school feeding towards which WFP had played a strong role in advocacy and policy support. The adopted law will help the country ensure continuous funding from the national budget and encourage partners to support school feeding initiatives in Togo. The number of schoolchildren receiving hot and nutritious meals increased by 5 percent in 2019, from 87,000 to 91,000 children attending 314 public primary schools throughout the country.

In collaboration with the Centre of Excellence against hunger in Brasilia, WFP supported the Ministry in charge of school feeding to elaborate a pilot home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme to be implemented in additional 50 public primary schools. The Government advocated for adequate funds from donors to support this initiative.

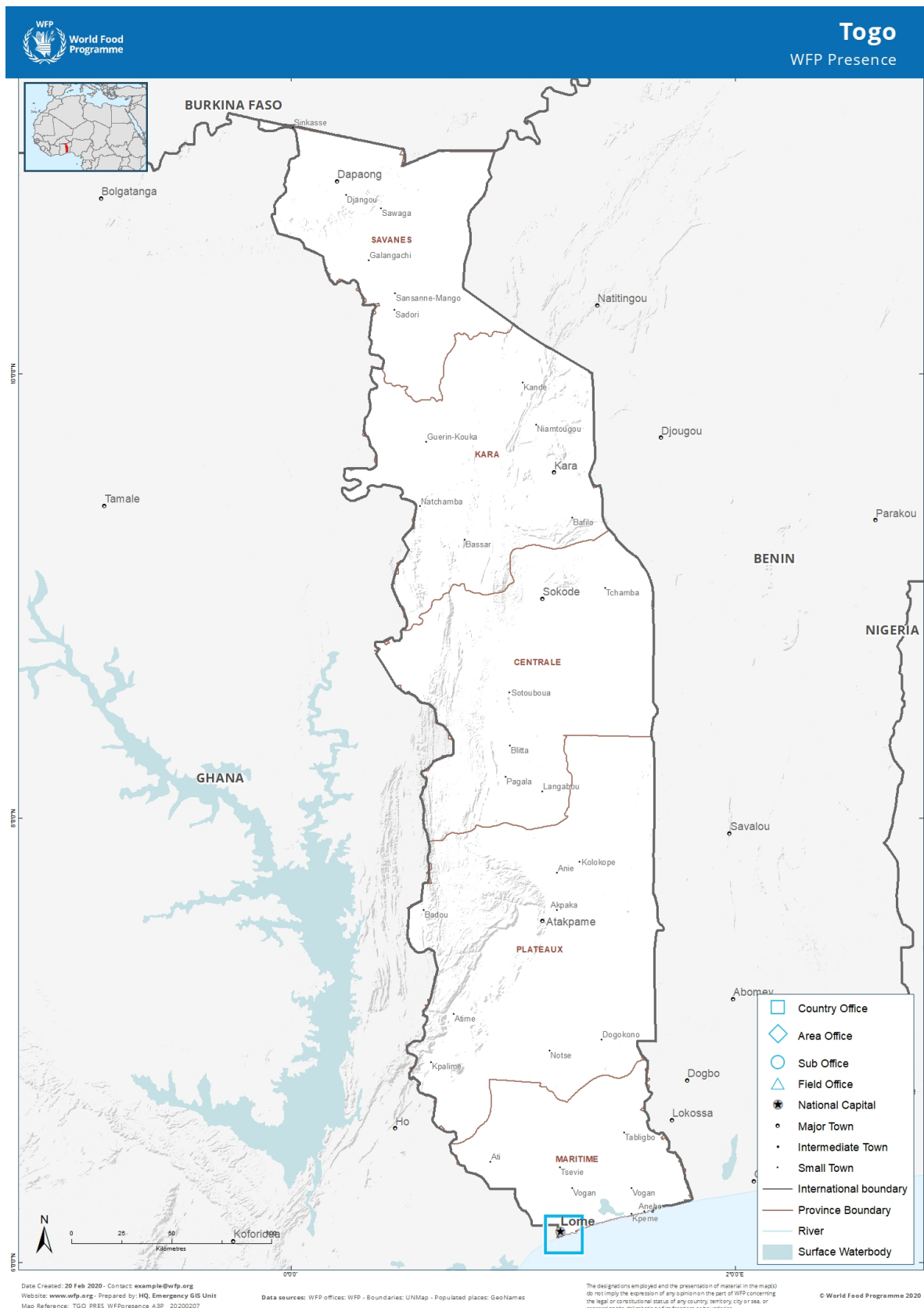
To capitalise on experiences, good practices and lessons learnt, WFP hired the services of an external evaluation firm to conduct a decentralized evaluation. The exercise highlighted an effective use of funds granted to WFP's country office in Togo and recognized that the capacity strengthening activities implemented were relevant, highly effective, efficient and aligned with the government priorities to end hunger and achieve SDG 2 as well as SDG1 and SDG17.

In addition, WFP supported the Ministry of health in addressing malnutrition in PLHIV and TB patients by providing training and technical support to 160 HIV and TB professional staff who undertook nutrition assessment, counselling and education for 12,000 PLHIV and TB patients. The monitoring of nutrition screening activities revealed high levels of acute malnutrition in PLHIV and TB patients (14.3 percent nationwide, and about 50 percent among patients aged 6-18 years). WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS, led initiatives to support the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Control Programme to develop an advocacy document and key messages for a resource mobilization strategy to provide nutritional support to PLHIV and TB patients.

WFP and the Government of Togo, in collaboration with development and multilateral partners, continued to develop programmes aimed at building and strengthening sustainable food systems. In line with the National Development Plan 2018-2022, the Government of Togo, through the Ministry of Agriculture, endeavoured to stimulate local productions of the main staples (cassava, yams, maize, rice), improve conservation technologies and approaches, as well as smallholder farmers productivity and market access. To support this initiative WFP signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture in December 2019 to implement an SDG 2030 project aiming to support the restructuring and operationalization of smallholder farmers organizations and food processors and foster sustainable partnerships between smallholder farmers' organizations and the school feeding programme with a focus on facilitating women associations activities and access to markets.

However, in 2019, the northern part of Togo close to Burkina Faso was threatened by non-state armed groups attacks while the southern regions faced heavy rains, floods and other humanitarian crisis demanding WFP and other United agencies interventions. WFP received an Immediate Response – Preparedness and Response Enhancement Programme (IR PREP) contribution to implement preparedness activities including the development of assessment tools and training for the *Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile* (ANPC), and the assessment of storage and road access capacities in the north of Togo.

Context and Operations



Togo is a West African coastal country relatively stable and sharing borders with Burkina Faso, Ghana and Benin. The country is bordered by the Gulf of Guinea in the south and has 8.2 million inhabitants.[1] The stability of the political situation has been reinforced since the adoption of unique political parti *Rassemblement du Peuple Togolais* (RPT) in 1969. The socio-political tensions which emerged in August 2017 among political parties became scarce since the National Assembly adopted political reforms on 9 May 2019, limiting the number of terms of the President of the Republic to two rounds and a law banning street demonstrations in Lomé and other main cities of the country.

In the economic area, the UNDP 2019 Human Development Report indicated a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.513 for 2018, ranking Togo at 167 out of 189 countries. The 2018 HDI value for women was lower than for men (0.459



for women against 0.561 for men). Reports on the poverty profile in Togo in 2011, 2015 and 2017 revealed that the poverty rate fell from 58.7 percent in 2011 to 55.1 percent in 2015 and to 53.5 percent in 2017, owing to the implementation of the 2009-2012 poverty reduction strategy in Togo and the 2013-2017 national strategy to accelerate growth.

However, high food prices restricted access to food for the most vulnerable populations put at risk about 50 percent of the Togolese households. Since 2008, the Government and its partners successfully implemented national programmes on agriculture, food security and nutrition in Togo aiming to tackle food insecurity, double the incomes for smallholder farmers and foster the creation of 15,000 direct jobs and 2 million indirect jobs by 2026, mostly for women and youth. Food insecurity and key nutrition indicators improved among children. According to the results of nutrition survey (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey [MICS] 2010 and 2017, and SMART survey 2014), 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 (national level). According to the same sources, micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia were also prevalent in the country.[5] The underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition included insufficient harvests, low productivity, irregular rains, post-harvest losses, misuse of nutritious food and poverty.

In the education sector, the Government ended school fees in public primary schools and undertook a national school feeding programme with financial and technical support from WFP and the World Bank to improve school performance indicators, including food security since 2008. 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 2012-2013 school year to 84 percent in 2016-2017.

Over the last recent years, Togo went through important transitions and WFP's role in the country evolved to adjust to the changing context. In line with the results and recommendations of the National Zero Hunger Strategic Review (ZHSR) and the National development plan 2018-2022 objectives linked to SDG 2, WFP and the Government of Togo, in collaboration with development and multilateral partners developed a holistic approach to address the underlying gaps and challenges of hunger in the country to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable population including food security for people suffering from chronic illness, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

In November 2018 and July 2019, WFP approved two budget revisions to extend Togo's transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) until 31 December 2019 to continue providing technical support to the Government. The unique strategic outcome of the T-ICSP "National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023", sought to build a successful integrated school feeding programme by fostering multi-sectoral partnership.

WFP was also involved in logistics and port operations to facilitate the transit of shipments to the Sahel countries and to other coastal countries (including Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea).

In September and October 2019 heavy rain in southeastern Togo caused flooding. The Maritime and Plateaux regions, including the capital Lomé were severely affected. Thousands of people were forced to leave their homes for displacement sites. Roads were damaged and potable water and electricity services were interrupted in the localities affected. Some health centres and schools were not accessible or were used as temporary shelters. Early emergency response was launched by the Government with the support of UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO for the provision of food, WASH and health and dignity kits related items. The preparation of an early recovery support was highly needed, and the country's humanitarian capacity was limited. The Government requested further support from WFP, FAO and UNDP.

CSP financial overview

Since 2015 and despite efforts made, WFP experienced serious challenges in mobilising funds to support the Government in strengthening the management of the food security and nutrition strategies in Togo. In November 2018 and July 2019, WFP approved two budget revisions to extend Togo's T-ICSP from 1 January to 31 December 2019 to continue to provide technical support to the Government and advocate with the Government to identify funding for the country strategic plan (CSP 2019-2023) initially planned to start in July 2019. However, resources could not be mobilised in 2019 and the CSP 2019-2023 of Togo remained in a draft stage.

The country office with the support of WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar, multiplied approaches and actions to sensitize the Government of Togo to confirm its commitment toward WFP operations in Togo. During the months of May and June, the WFP West Africa Regional Director, his deputy and the Country Director for Benin and Togo met with the Togolese Minister of Agriculture, other top government officials and the UN Resident Coordinator in Togo to advocate for the government's financial contribution for about 50 percent to the CSP Budget. For funding purpose, WFP in Togo organized in May a series of meetings in Ghana with the Office of the United States Department of Agricultural, KOICA agency (Republic Korea Embassy) and with the Embassy of Switzerland. Locally, WFP collaborated with German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) in the past to co-finance the mapping of organizations of producers and processors of agricultural food products. Early in 2019, the WFP Country Director in Togo initiated discussions with GIZ, met with the Ambassador of Germany and the relevant GIZ projects in Togo to renew the partnership.

WFP managed to mobilize some funds from the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and the WFP Office of Evaluation.

The funds resourced helped to pursue two strategic activities. The first one covered activities related to the organisation of training workshop for health providers on the screening and management of acute malnutrition in people living with HIV undergoing retroviral treatment, the development of a database, the gathering of evidence and the planning of a high-level national advocacy campaign to mobilize partners including national actors for funding. The second funds granted by the WFP Office of Evaluation helped to carry out a decentralized evaluation for the development project "DEV 200304" implemented by WFP: community-based school feeding project" (January 2016 - December 2018).

Later in November 2019, due to the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel countries, including the expansion of non-State armed groups attacks in Burkina Faso and the spillover effects likely to affect the northern part of the country, WFP provided Togo with Immediate Response Preparedness funds to strengthen the capacities of the national stakeholders on emergency preparedness and response. That budget will be committed in 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$353,043	\$176,102	\$73,035	\$16,862

Under the strategic outcome 1, in 2019 WFP provided support through one of its planned activities, “policy support and technical assistance to the school feeding programme stakeholders”. However, with only 21 percent of the total requirements resourced, WFP was not able to carry out the main activities planned under the Togo transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP). Only one out of the two activities planned in the T-ICSP's single strategic outcome was carried out. Funds received from WFP internal mechanism such as the Office of Evaluation (OEV/WFP), the UNAIDS and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg were spent for the implementation of activity one, while the activity two "Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation" was not funded. WFP prioritised funds mobilised for the most strategic activities, including advocacy for the school feeding policy and development programme, tools, training sessions and data collection on nutrition, South-South and triangular cooperation activities, and decentralized evaluation.

Although Togo's country strategic plan (CSP) was not presented to the WFP Executive Board meeting in 2019 as planned due to lack of financial commitment, WFP managed to achieve two strategic results from its advocacy activity. The first result was the adoption by the Government in July 2019, of the legislation and its related texts on community-based school feeding. The law adopted will help to ensure continuous funding from the national budget and encourage donors to support school feeding initiatives in Togo. In addition, WFP, with the support of the centre of excellence against hunger in Brazil supported the Ministry in charge of school feeding to define the responsibilities and roles of local elected authorities and community-based organizations. The second result was the admission of Togo to the shortlist of the “McGovern-Dole Programme” of the United State Department of Agriculture. This admission enabled the Catholic Relief Services to benefit from funding for school canteen project to be implemented in the northern regions of Togo (Savanes and Kara regions) for a duration of five years.

With regard to South-South and triangular cooperation, WFP collaborated with the Centre of Excellence in Brazil, to support the Ministry in charge of school feeding in the development of a pilot home-grown school feeding project in additional 50 public primary schools. The Government is seeking adequate funds from donors to support the pilot project.

To learn from past operations, WFP launched a decentralized evaluation exercise to capitalize on experiences, good practices and lessons learnt from the capacity strengthening projects implemented from January 2016 to December 2018. The decentralized evaluation carried out by an external evaluation firm reported the good performance of WFP operations despite limited funds. The report highlighted that the capacity strengthening activities implemented were relevant, highly effective, efficient and aligned with Government priorities to end hunger and achieve SDG 2 as well as SDG1 and SDG17.

In terms of resource mobilization, during the first quarter of 2019, WFP Togo participated in an appeal for proposals launched by WFP/United Nations SDG 2030 funds. The SDG 2030 project allocation will help WFP to identify the new priorities and challenges of Togo to design the new CSP 2020-2024.

WFP is also committed to support strengthening the food and nutritional care to address HIV and tuberculosis (TB). The nutritional status and food consumption levels of people living with HIV (PLHIV) in Togo were below the national average. Since the end of 2013, nutrition support to PHIV, AIDS and Tuberculosis and Malaria patients was no longer included in national programmes.

In 2019, the follow-ups carried out on 11,385 patients (10,458 PLHIV and 927 TB patients) revealed a high level of acute malnutrition among PLHIV and TB patients. The global acute malnutrition rates reached up to 38.66 percent in certain categories of PLHIV and 47.3 percent in TB patients.

Over the past years, WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, WHO and UNAIDS led initiatives to support the Ministry of Health and the National AIDS Control Programme (PNLS) in their efforts to strengthen the national capacities of HIV and TB programmes. The objective of these initiatives was to provide national stakeholders with high-performance skills and tools to ensure the proper integration of the nutrition component into the services offered to PLHIV and TB patients. With the funds provided by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and UNAIDS in 2019, WFP provided a three-day training workshop (12 to 14 March 2019) for health providers on the screening and management of acute malnutrition in PLHIV undergoing under antiretroviral therapy. In total, 28 technicians (21 women and 7 men) from seven decentralized health centres acquired the technical expertise and tools to undertake nutrition screening,

monitoring and counselling activities for PLHIV. From 1 to 5 April 2019, WFP organised a five-day workshop for chiefs of units and monitoring and evaluation staff from PNLs and the *Programme national de lutte contre la tuberculose* (PNLT) on food and nutrition monitoring and evaluation in the context of HIV/TB. A total of 30 staff members (12 women and 18 men) including 12 HIV and TB regional focal points from six regions acquired expertise to identify and monitor food and nutrition indicators for PLHIV and TB patients. In addition, a database software was developed to help PNLs and PNLT improve the management and monitoring of nutritional data for PLHIV and TB patients. WFP also organised 11 workshops at the regional level to follow up and support trained staff to gather evidence and estimate acute malnutrition prevalence among PLHIV and TB patients. About 160 technicians (95 women and 65 men) including doctors, medical assistants, nurses and midwives attended these regional workshops. The commitment around the workshops was reinforced by the effective participation of eight regional directors and districts' directors.

An advocacy document and key messages were developed to carry out a campaign to foster partners commitment, including national actors, to finance nutrition and food support activities for people living with HIV and/or Tuberculosis under treatment in Togo.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide policy support, technical assistance and transfer of capacities, including through South-South cooperation, to national institutions, in the effective and equitable implementation of the School Meals Programme, nutrition services,, improvement of supply chain management and capacity, improvement of monitoring systems and improvement of emergency preparedness mechanisms	3

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

The main WFP interventions planned in the WFP's transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) focused on strengthening the capacities of the Government of Togo and its local institutions. In 2019, WFP and its partners played a central role to make sure that actions and legislation allowed the increase of inclusion and participation of women and children in the management of their economic, social and cultural development initiatives. During various meetings and workshops organized at national level for the elaboration and adoption of policies and laws related to national social protection and community-based school feeding, WFP collaborated with UNICEF and the International Labour Organization in Togo, to highlight issues related to the protection of vulnerable population including women, schoolchildren and persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses.

The law for school feeding adopted by the Government in July 2019 reinforced the principles defined in the national school feeding policy adopted in March 2014 demanding the school feeding actors to consider the school meals distribution as a fundamental right for children, a tool which contributed to gender equality and reduced disparities between girls and boys in schools and discrimination and stigma for persons with disabilities including HIV/AIDS patients.

For the implementation of the school feeding project, women acting in community-based committees were closely involved with more than 30 percent of school canteens management committees being women. A total of 2,280 women were involved in school meals preparation and distribution and WFP encouraged the involved non-government organizations to continue strengthening their capacities through training and awareness campaigns to improve food management in schools including storage, nutrition, sanitation and hygiene.

A decentralized evaluation was carried out during the design and implementation of the new country strategic plan and women associations in charge of school meals preparation and distribution, as well as women member of school management committees, were largely consulted to gather their needs.

Regarding HIV and nutrition activities, all the beneficiaries of WFP's training on malnutrition screening and care were staff working with pregnant and lactation women under antiretroviral treatments and children affected by HIV.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Activities under the transitional interim country strategic plan (T-ICSP) of Togo focused on Government and community-based institutions capacities strengthening in 2019. The participation of women in training sessions, meetings of school canteens management committees or advocacy activities organized by WFP did not present any issue or concern related to protection.

The school feeding beneficiaries and women involved in school feeding activities were sensitized on the ways through which women, men, girls and boys could express their concerns in relation to canteen management. Alternative channels were developed by the Ministry in charge of women and children protection to allow vulnerable communities to report specific issues such as incidents of violence, abuse of authority and child exploitation.

Most of the beneficiaries who participated in WFP training activities were highly engaged and more than 90 percent were aware of why they were receiving these trainings and what they should do with the knowledge received. Information related to the training and other activities were channelled through the regional directors and the supervisors of the trainees to ensure that all of them were well informed.

Advantages of partnership

Mr. Keke is an agroeconomist and Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&E) at the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) Togo office. He talks about the benefits of partnering with WFP in Togo.

In 2018, GIZ and WFP concluded a very fruitful collaboration to provide training to women in charge of food preparation in the south of Togo (Maritime region), thanks to a partnership agreed between GIZ and the Ministry of Grassroots development with WFP technical support. During the implementation phase of the partnership agreement, Mr. Keke Kodjo witnessed the success and effectiveness of this collaboration for the two organizations involved as well as for the beneficiaries. He said "The cooking demonstrations were successfully carried out for the benefit of women from the GIZ targeted villages in the eastern part of the Maritime Region. During the training based on the recipe guide developed with WFP support, nutritious food practices were presented, including the enrichment of local dishes with soy flour and moringa."

Mr. Keke, who finds this partnership very useful both for partners in the field and for WFP and GIZ, suggests strengthening collaboration between the two organisations to improve food and nutrition security in Togo. For this M&E officer, the establishment of a permanent monitoring and evaluation mechanism, under discussion with the Government of Togo, will make it possible to measure the progress made on the indicators, particularly those related to nutrition.

Data notes

Summary

WFP had no direct beneficiaries targeted in Togo. The programme implemented aimed to strengthening the capacities of the Government to develop and manage a home-grown school feeding programme and to provide food and nutritional support to PLHIV and TB patients.

Context and operations

[1] UNFPA 2019


Strategic outcome 01

The draft law on community-based school feeding was planned from January to December 2018 and adopted by the Government on 24 July 2019.

The trainings on school feeding monitoring and evaluation planned for 550 teachers and other school feeding actors were cancelled due to lack of funds.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall			Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			24.3	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				12,000

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023							- Root Causes		
Activity 01	Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
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										
I.1	Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented										
	Number of policy engagement strategies developed/implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	policy	1						
Activity 02	Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
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										
C.1	Number of people trained										
	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)		Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	individual	550						
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value			
National institutions and individuals; MARITIME											
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)											
	Act 01: Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		1	=2	=2	2			
National institutions; Togo											
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)											
	Act 01: Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall			=2	=2	2			
National Institutions; Togo											
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)											
	Act 01: Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		0	=2	=2	2			
National institutions; Togo; Capacity Strengthening											

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)							
	Act 01: Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	1			
SABER workshop; Togo							
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)							
	Act 02: Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation	Analysis, assessment and monitoring activities	Overall	2	=2	=2	2

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Michel Edoh Wesley
Rapid needs assessment by WFP and UN agencies partners with population in southern Togo
affected by floods (November 2019)

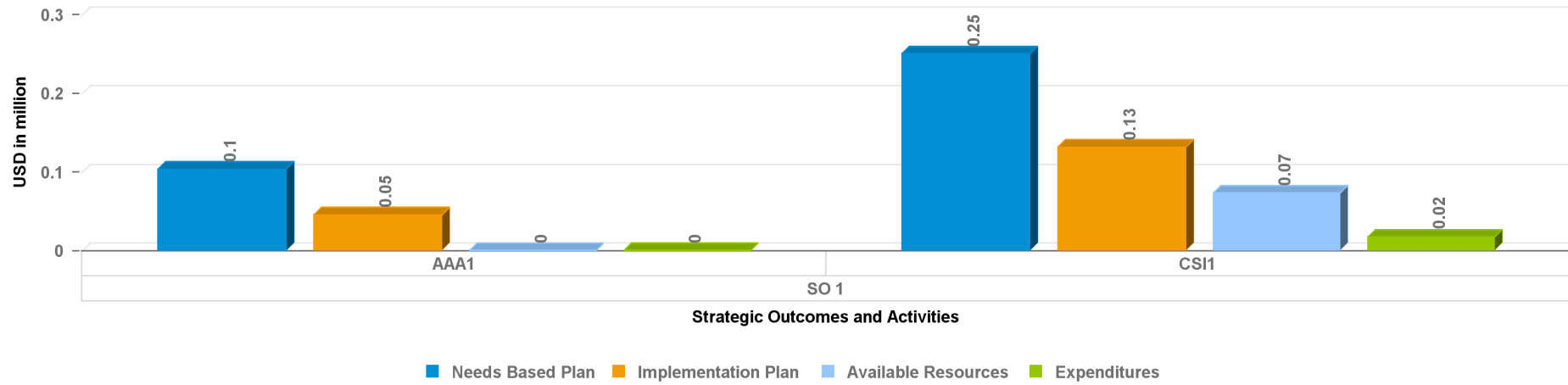
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/togo>

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023
Code	Country Activity Long Description
AAA1	Provide technical support to the Government in school feeding data analysis, reporting and monitoring & evaluation
CSI1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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	103,299	45,092	0	0
		Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	249,744	131,010	73,035	16,862
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			353,043	176,102	73,035	16,862
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,169	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	9,169	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			353,043	176,102	82,205	16,862
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			97,409	40,069	8,155	7,848
Total Direct Costs			450,452	216,170	90,360	24,710
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			26,906	14,051	0	0
Grand Total			477,358	230,221	90,360	24,710



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

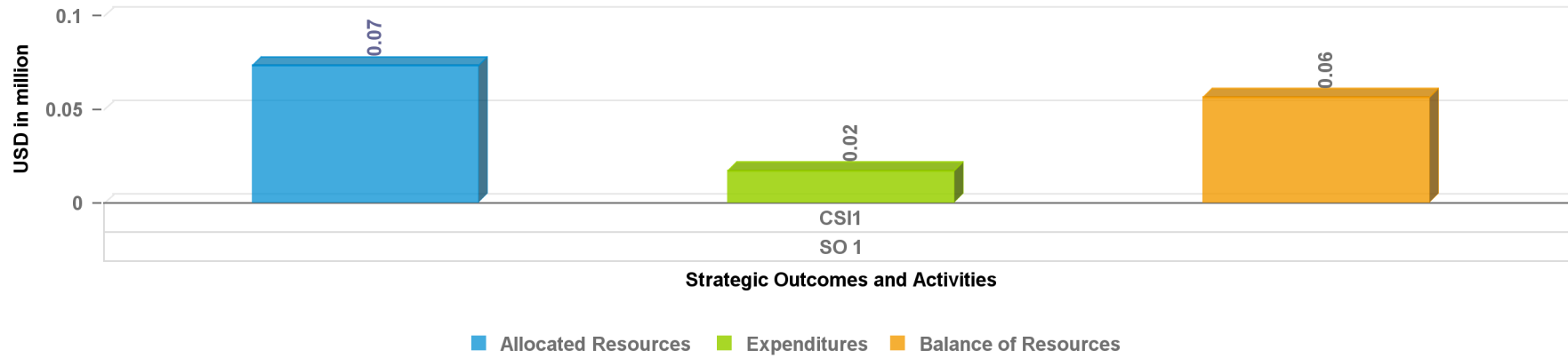
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	National institutions have strengthened capacity to manage food security and nutrition policies and programmes by 2023
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2019)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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	167,219	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide policy support and technical assistance to school meal programme stakeholders	565,588	18,035	55,000	73,035	16,862	56,174
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			732,807	18,035	55,000	73,035	16,862	56,174
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	9,169	0	9,169	0	9,169
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	9,169	0	9,169	0	9,169
Total Direct Operational Cost			732,807	27,205	55,000	82,205	16,862	65,343
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			141,403	8,155	0	8,155	7,848	307
Total Direct Costs			874,210	35,360	55,000	90,360	24,710	65,650
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			54,450	354		354	354	0
Grand Total			928,660	35,714	55,000	90,714	25,064	65,650

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures