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# Togo

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2021 - 2022

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# Overview

In 2022, WFP continued supporting the Government of Togo to respond to crises and support affected populations on a path towards increased resilience, food, and nutrition security, contributing to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). From January to June 2022, WFP assisted over 178,000 beneficiaries by implementing the last phase of its interim country strategic plan (ICSP), which focused on emergency response, resilience-building, and on-demand supply chain services.

The ICSP, fully aligned with the national priorities' strategic direction [1], was mainly funded by the Government of Togo. Although the funding situation was challenging from January to June 2022, WFP ensured the sustainability of its activities by utilizing the carry-over from the 2021 government's contribution and resources from WFP's internal funding and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030 fund. WFP provided institutional support to the Government of Togo in the areas of food and nutrition security, emergency preparedness, and response while strengthening gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP also addressed the issue of the prevalence of undernourishment in Togo, as chronic malnutrition affected 24 percent of children from 0 to 59 months, above the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 20 percent [2].

The Government of Togo prioritized school feeding as a key tool within its social safety net approach [3]. In alignment with the Government's priorities, WFP set up a school feeding programme based on local production (home-grown school feeding - HGSF) as the flagship resilience programme of its ICSP. Working with the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ANADEB), the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT), and the Institut National de Formation Agricole (INFA), WFP supported the creation of school gardens and trained smallholder farmers organizations, aiming at a more integrated school feeding programme. Fresh vegetables from school gardens complemented the locally purchased commodities, enriching the hot meals served in school canteens. WFP supported the Government in updating the integrated school feeding policy in the first semester of 2022. This was a significant step in capacity strengthening as the policy provided guidelines for implementing the HGSF programme.

WFP also made progress in implementing emergency preparedness activities in collaboration with the government counterparts. USD 1 million were distributed through cash transfers to over 178,000 flood-affected and food-insecure populations as part of WFP's crisis response activities. Furthermore, WFP continued acting as a regional logistics lead while managing the WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [4] and the Lomé corridor. WFP Togo's supply chain delivered 40,000 mt of in-kind food to three Sahel countries and five coastal countries via the Lomé corridor from January to June 2022.

Despite operational and funding issues, WFP was able to deliver its ICSP. In light of the funding challenges, WFP sought to dynamize and strengthen its relations with donors in Togo to explore new funding opportunities, aiming to implement its country strategic plan starting in July 2022.

# 178,630

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



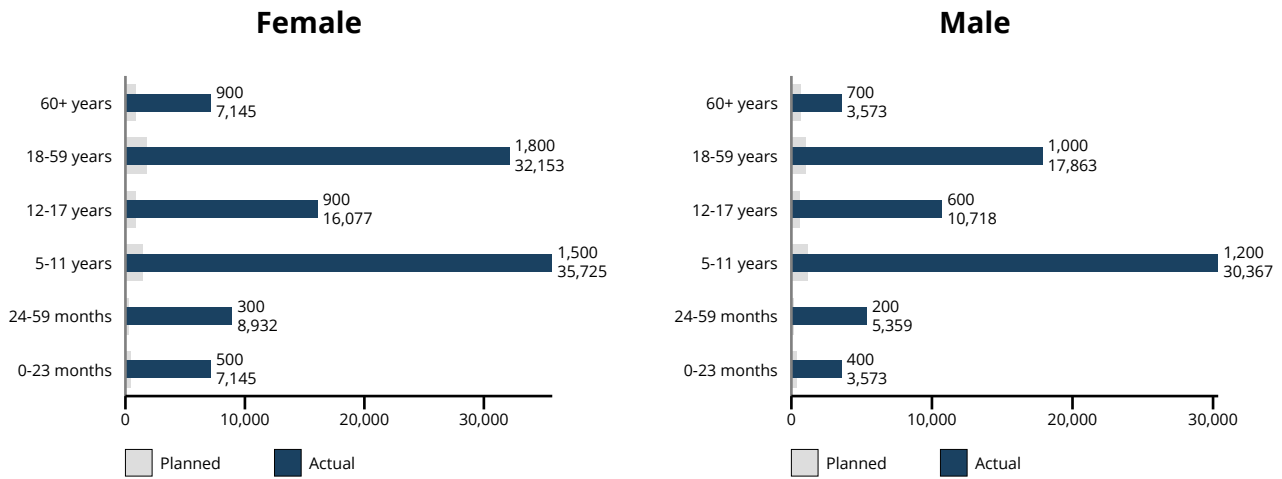
60% female



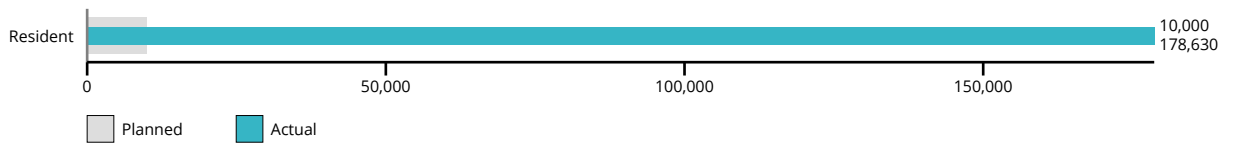
40% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,100 (60% Female, 40% Male)

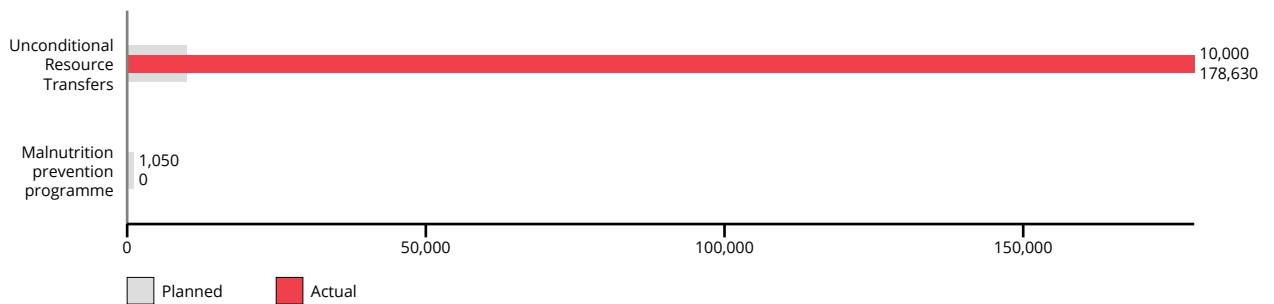
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



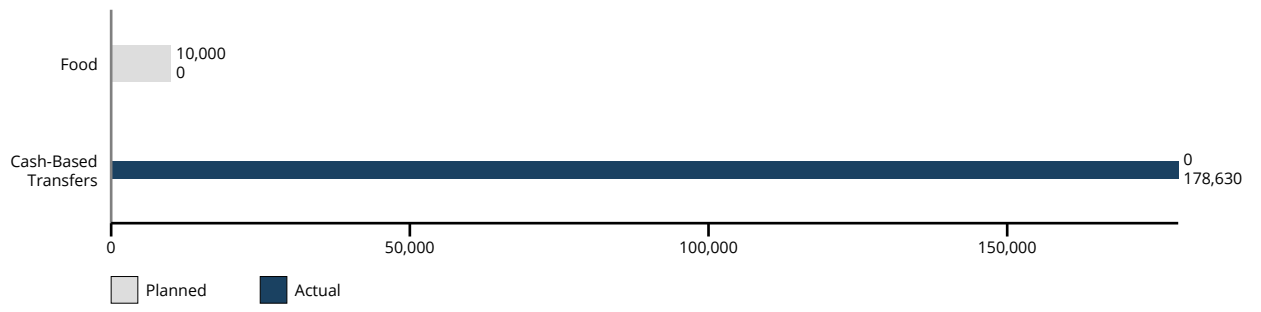
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



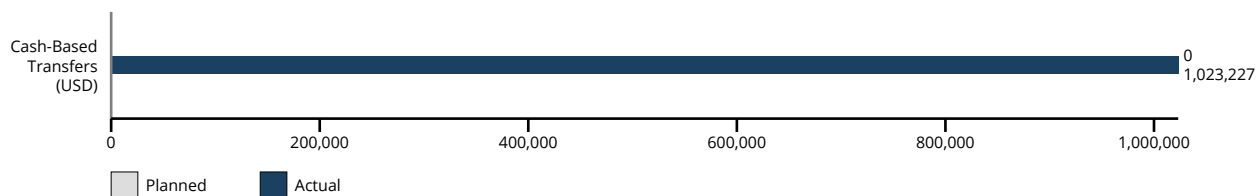
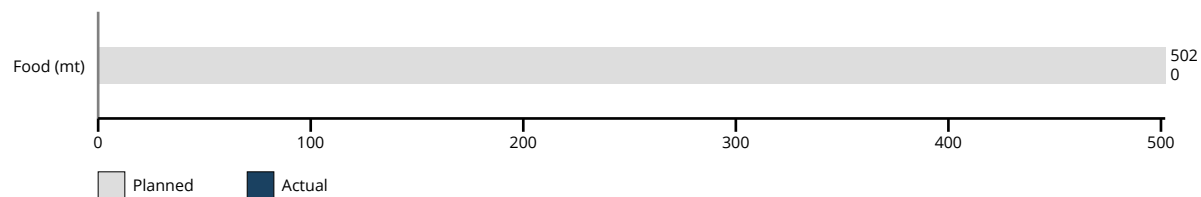
### Beneficiaries by Programme Area



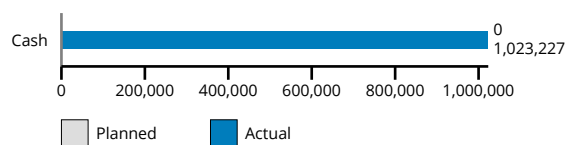
## Beneficiaries by Modality



### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Togo is one of the smallest countries in West Africa, located on the southern coast of the Gulf of Guinea and sharing borders with Benin to the east, Burkina Faso to the north, and Ghana to the west. It has an estimated population of 8.6 million (51 percent women). Forty percent of the population is under 15, and most live in rural areas (57 percent). Togo is classified as a Least Developed Country, and a Low-Income Food Deficit Country ranked 162 out of 191 countries in

the Human Development Index 2021 [5]. In the 2021 United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals ranking, Togo was 143rd out of 165 countries, with a notable poor performance on the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (No Poverty) [6]. While the country enjoyed an average real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of five percent per year in the ten years before the COVID-19 pandemic, this sustained economic growth was not significantly inclusive. The national poverty rate hides regional disparities, with poverty levels twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas, particularly in the Northern Savannes Region, where 69 percent of households live below the extreme poverty line [7]. The effects of the Ukrainian crisis and the Sahel conflict spill-over exacerbated this situation.

The 2022 Global Hunger Index ranked Togo 92 out of 120 countries, with 23 percent of Togolese considered severely food insecure. Chronic malnutrition affected 24 percent of children from 0 to 59 months, above the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 20 percent [8]. Food and nutrition insecurity in Togo is due to structural and chronic factors, including low agricultural productivity, poverty, climate shocks, and poor hygiene and sanitation practices. According to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis (March 2022), the number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) in 2022 increased by 41 percent (over 336,500 people in March - May 2022) and 89 percent (over 389,000 people in July - August 2022) compared to the same periods the previous year. The northern Savannes Region bordering Burkina Faso and Benin was one of the poorest regions suffering from high food insecurity and faced the spillover of the Sahel conflicts [9].

Heightened insecurity in northern Togo, as well as in the Est and Centre-Est Regions of Burkina Faso, has triggered both internal and cross-border displacements. The northern Savanes Region witnessed a growing number of incursions in 2022 leading the authorities to declare a state of emergency in June.

The new Togo Government Roadmap 2025, which considers the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, places particular emphasis on social inclusion and access to social services as the number one priority to achieve the new Togo 2025 vision: a peaceful Togo, a modern nation with inclusive and sustainable economic growth. With the consequences of COVID-19 exacerbated by the effects of the Ukrainian crisis and the deteriorating situation in the Sahel, the Government took remedial measures to assist the affected populations with WFP's support.

In the first half of 2022, WFP continued implementing its interim country strategic plan (ICSP), started in January 2021, with the financial contribution of the Government of Togo, which was the main donor, as well as allocations received from SDG 2030 Fund and with internal funding mechanisms and multilateral allocations. With the government's support and following the opening of a fully-fledged representation in Togo, WFP also developed and approved its new country strategic plan (CSP) 2022-2026. This CSP will reinforce WFP's support to the Government in its efforts to achieve social cohesion and develop inclusive and nutritionally adequate food systems for the benefit of school canteens and communities in the immediate and longer term. This covers WFP's dual mandate of saving and changing lives through strategic outcomes 1 and 3 in crisis response and resilience-building activities under strategic outcome 2.

Meanwhile, during the first half of 2022, WFP, in collaboration with its implementing partners, the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ANADEB), the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT), and the Institut National de Formation Agricole (INFA), continued creating, monitoring, and managing school gardens in 50 pilot primary schools to promote local production and the provision of fresh vegetables and nutritious products to canteens daily. In addition to its core home-grown school feeding programme, WFP continued the ICSP's activities implementation, focusing on the strategic objectives of crisis response and resilience building. WFP supported the Government in providing food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthening the capacity of national partners in emergency preparedness and humanitarian response while increasing the resilience of smallholder farmers to promote sustainable and inclusive food systems linked to the development of the integrated school feeding programme based on local production. The seaport of Lomé continued to be the strategic hub for the country's economic growth and the supply of essential goods to landlocked countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. WFP managed the supply chain corridor, transporting food and non-food items from Lomé to hinterland countries in some Sahelian and coastal countries.

The operations and activities implemented under the ICSP will be the subject of the 2024 decentralized evaluation with more focus on homegrown school feeding (HGSE). The lessons learned from the ICSP reinforced WFP's added value in the technical assistance provided in emergency preparedness and response, food security, school feeding, and supply chain, which WFP Togo intends to continue to build on through the implementation of its 2022-2026 CSP.

## Risk Management

In 2022, the ICSP implementation was hampered by major risks identified during the annual performance planning namely the extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, the price volatility of basic food, fuel and fertilizers and the effects of climate change. These factors constituted a risk of impoverishment and a deteriorating food security situation. As for the security situation, in the first half of 2022, Northern Togo saw the start of non-state armed groups' (NSAGs)



movements and security incidents with clashes between the Togolese national army and NSAGs.

WFP's mitigation measures included: i) updating the UN system preparedness and response plan, ii) updating the MPA (Minimum Preparedness Actions) and APA (Advanced Preparedness Actions) plans, iii) updating the CONOPS (Concept of Operations), iv) updating the LCA (Logistic Capacity Assessment), iv) continuing the COVID-19 protocols with a third dose applied to volunteer staff and a preventive self-test before any staff gathering.

# Partnerships

WFP's main mandate in Togo is to support the Government in implementing its development roadmap for 2025 and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDGs 2 and 17. WFP strengthened its national counterparts' capacities by working closely with relevant technical government ministries, including Agriculture, Grassroots Development, Civil Protection, and Social Action to contribute to government efforts towards Zero Hunger

The Government of Togo was WFP's main resourcing partner for implementing the ICSP, contributing 20 percent of the total requirement of the ICSP 2021-2022, which was complemented by resources from the UN SDG 2030 fund and WFP internal funds to support the implementation of activities towards SDG 2 and 17.

WFP continued working with implementing partners with whom partnership agreements were signed to achieve its strategic objectives. To ensure local participation and the strengthening of national capacities, WFP partnered with a range of national actors to implement its activities. Among its key partners, ANADEB (Agence Nationale d'Appui à la Base) under the authority of the Ministry of Grassroots Development, ANPC (Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile) and La Poste du Togo were instrumental in supporting WFP in deploying its assistance to populations affected by the crisis and food insecurity through cash transfers under strategic outcome 1. WFP, in collaboration with ICAT (Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique) and INFA (Institut national de formation agricole) which fall under the authority of the Ministry of Agriculture, was able to implement its pilot home-grown school feeding programme under strategic outcome 2. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health assisted WFP in identifying and selecting HIV/tuberculosis-affected beneficiaries for cash distributions. WFP also collaborated with relevant UN agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, and UNDP to strengthen the synergy of their activities for the benefit of assisted populations.

During 2021 and 2022, WFP hold consultations with the donors present in Togo (Government partners, International Financial Institutions and the private sector) for the formulation of its CSP 2022-2026, raising awareness of WFP's role in support of the Government for achieving SDGs 2 and 17, through emergency response, resilience building, and supply chain services.

# CSP Financial Overview

The ICSP started in 2021 with a funding level of 62 percent for strategic outcomes 1 and 2, amounting to USD 1.2 million for cash-based transfers (SO1) and 0.6 million for capacity strengthening (SO2), and a portion of these funds was carried over to the first half of 2022 for the continuity of project delivery. In 2022, the ICSP was funded at 97 percent of the Needs Based Plan.

At the beginning of 2022, only 26 percent of the USD 1.7 million needs-based plan of the ICSP for 2022 was funded, which was committed to capacity-strengthening activities started in 2021 under strategic outcome 2. No contributions were received for strategic outcome 1 and strategic outcome 3. Despite these funding challenges, WFP managed to raise advance internal financing and dedicate the Government contribution's carry-over from 2021 to conduct cash distributions to assist flood-affected populations. Initially planned for 2021, these distributions were delayed due to the long contracting process with the financial service provider and were then finally implemented in the first semester of 2022.

















Under strategic outcome 2, WFP received a contribution of 0.5 million from internal funds/multilateral allocations and the SDG 2030 fund, which aims to help countries to achieve the SDGs. The contribution allowed the implementation of institutional capacity-strengthening activities and the elaboration of the national school feeding policy. USD 0.13 million were allocated to the home-grown school feeding programme to support the government in implementing the school canteens and promoting smallholder farming.

For corridor management, WFP received USD 0.56 million. The Lomé corridor serves the Sahel countries as well as the coastal countries. Food is pre-positioned in Lomé to shorten food delivery time, enabling countries to respond to emergencies. This corridor allows partner countries to make savings in time and cost efficiency. WFP received enough funds from serviced WFP country offices in the region to cover the fixed operating costs of the corridor.

Facing serious funding challenges, WFP continued to advocate with traditional donors and engage with new donors to mobilize sufficient resources to implement the upcoming CSP thus allowing the CO to cover the beneficiaries' needs.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	712,900	683,504	1,471,107	1,471,107
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	712,900	683,504	1,471,107	1,471,107
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency	712,900	683,504	1,471,107	1,471,107
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	683,890	663,890	79,757	79,757
SO02: Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems	683,890	663,890	79,757	79,757
Activity 02: Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers	683,890	663,890	79,757	79,757
Non-strategic result	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>1,396,790</b>	<b>1,347,394</b>	<b>1,550,865</b>	<b>1,550,865</b>

Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 205,424	 205,424	 299,508	 299,508
Total Direct Costs	 1,602,214	 1,552,818	 1,850,373	 1,850,373
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 104,143	 100,933	 4,706	 4,706
Grand Total	 1,706,358	 1,653,752	 1,855,080	 1,855,080

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis



WFP provided **food assistance** to **178,630** vulnerable people with **cash**



WFP **trained 83 members of the national structures** in cash-based transfer management

From January to June 2022, WFP's activities carried out under strategic outcome 1 aimed to ensure that vulnerable households affected by food insecurity in the country's five economic regions could meet their basic food and nutritional needs during and after shocks. Beneficiaries were sensitised to take into account the diversity of food groups to meet the nutritional needs of household members. As this strategic outcome was not resourced, WFP assisted populations by providing emergency food assistance and strengthening the capacity of national staff involved in the activity's coordination thanks to the carry-over of the Togolese government's contribution from the 2021 budget and internal WFP advance financing.

WFP significantly strengthened its social safety net interventions, targeting shock-affected and food-insecure households, doubly impacted by the persistent socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the high cost of living caused by the Ukrainian crisis, and exacerbated by the security instability in the North due to the Sahel conflicts spillover. The humanitarian situation from June to August 2021 was marked by floods and strong winds, which caused several casualties and significant material damage, including farming land in the country's northern and southern parts. Furthermore, the results of the November 2021 Cadre Harmonisé exercise showed that, for the projected period June-August 2022, 1,400,000 people (24 percent) would be in a food insecurity situation (IPC 2) and 482,000 people (8 percent) would be in crisis or more (IPC 3+). In response to these challenges, WFP undertook assistance operations for flood victims and food-insecure populations.

In line with its interim country strategic plan, WFP supported the Government's social protection response to shocks by aligning its intervention with the Government's national social safety nets. As part of this mandate, the Government requested WFP to provide a humanitarian response to the flood emergency. Following the November 20-21 Cadre Harmonisé, WFP distributed over 1 million to 178,630 food-insecure people, including 14,000 people living with HIV/ TB in IPC 3+ areas. In the Maritime, Kara, and Savanes regions, WFP provided cash to 10,000 vulnerable people affected by the floods for three months, following a rapid and rigorous emergency assessment. The assistance was provided for 30 days throughout the country in partnership with the government using a cash transfer modality to enable households to purchase food on local markets. Cash-based transfers (CBT) were done through the cash delivery mechanism implemented by WFP in collaboration with La Poste du Togo and based on a long-term agreement (LTA) established by UNHCR ("piggyback"). Before signing the contract, a due diligence assessment was conducted to evaluate the capacity of the financial service provider to support WFP's CBT operations, identify key weaknesses and risks that could have a negative impact, and provide recommendations to mitigate these risks. To support the operation, WFP trained 83 members of the national structures in cash-based transfer management for efficient monitoring.

Following the distributions to assist people affected by flooding and food insecurity, Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) was conducted to evaluate the scope of WFP's intervention in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture. The PDM conducted in March 2022 showed an improvement in the beneficiaries' food security and livelihood situation compared to the non-beneficiaries. 71 percent of beneficiaries' households were consuming more than 5 food groups against 61 percent for the non-beneficiaries. Meanwhile, emergency coping strategies were practised by only 7 percent of the beneficiaries against 17 percent for the non-beneficiaries. However, 23 percent of beneficiaries and 38 percent of non-beneficiaries were still having poor food consumption which showed that the need for food assistance to the vulnerable remained relevant considering the ever-increasing number of food-insecure people due to rising food prices in international and local markets.

The two rounds of CBT served to mitigate rather than combat the cumulative socio-economic impacts of these scourges. Funding was challenging since resources were unavailable to launch the first distribution round to assist the flood-affected populations. Indeed, advance financing from WFP allowed proceeding to the cash distribution during the first three months in addition to the carry-over from the 2021 Government contribution. Learning lessons from those funding challenges, WFP started exploring new funding sources and alternative donors in addition to the Government of Togo's contribution.

WFP received a score of 4 for the gender and age marker, highlighting that gender and age were fully integrated into implementing strategic outcome 1 activities. Cash distributions to vulnerable flood-affected populations supported them in reducing gender inequalities by favouring female-headed households through the targeting process. In addition, the dispute management committees set up during the distributions ensured the involvement and representation of women in their composition (three women out of the five committee members).

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency preparedness and response (activity category: 1, modalities: food/CBT and CS).	4

## Strategic outcome 02: Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems



WFP provided hot nutritious meals to **12,500** school children of public schools in vulnerable communities



**227** members of smallholder producers' organisations, including **90** women, were trained on good agricultural practices and value chains

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to build efficient, inclusive, and equitable food systems by strengthening the capacity of the Government of Togo and smallholder farmer organizations to produce and process agricultural staples in local markets and supply school canteens to increase their income and resilience. Following the law of 26 June 2020 on school feeding and as part of its mandate in Togo through its ISCP, WFP focused on promoting integrated school feeding based on local production through creating school and community gardens and purchasing food from local producers to prepare hot meals for schoolchildren.

From January to June 2022, WFP supported (i) the update of the school feeding policy, (ii) the development of the school feeding programme, (iii) the update of the procedure and recipe guides, (iv) and the creation of school gardens in public primary schools with canteens in the country's five economic regions. In its school feeding programme, WFP partnered with the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ANADEB), Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT), and Institut National de Formation Agricole (INFA) to coordinate the capacity-strengthening activities for stakeholders involved in the management of school gardens and canteens. WFP, through this programme, assisted 50 public primary schools with canteens to create and manage a vegetable garden producing fresh and organic vegetables, which contributed to two main objectives: (i) the diversification and improvement of the nutritional quality of the hot school meals provided to more than 12,500 pupils, both girls and boys; (ii) the familiarisation of pupils with local plants and vegetables and ecological farming practices.

In collaboration with ANADEB, WFP pursued its support to the 50 schools selected in 2021, for which communities had made available sites suitable for school vegetable gardens covering an area of 0,25 ha. The training of school management committees in vegetable production techniques, the supply of certified seeds, small materials, and equipment, as well as support for the installation of large-diameter wells and water tanks for watering in the gardens, allowed the regular supply of vegetables to the canteens; the surplus production was sold, and the income was transferred to a dedicated account for the reinforcement of the irrigation and water distribution infrastructures in those schools. WFP supported nine smallholder farmer organizations to ensure the delivery of local agricultural food products to schools canteens, and the fifty pilot schools benefited from WFP's support to implement their integrated school feeding programme based on local production. WFP also strengthened the agricultural and accounting capacities of 242 members of the school gardens management committees and volunteers, including 18 women. Moreover, with the support of the ICAT, 227 members of smallholder producers' organizations and processors of local food products, including 90 women, were trained in conservation techniques, storage of agricultural products, and a system of interactive contracting to support the local supply of school canteens.

The capacity strengthening approach was not only at an operational level but also at a strategic level. WFP provided institutional and financial support to the Government of Togo for the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) assessment by providing a national expert to conduct the third national assessment of the school feeding programme using the new Healthy-SABER tool, a tool prepared jointly by WFP and the World Bank. The assessment process conducted in March 2022 provided technical guidance on school feeding implementation and allowed the development of the joint Healthy-SABER 2022 report. WFP supported the government in carrying out national and regional consultations for the initial dissemination of the content of the legal and regulatory framework governing school feeding in Togo (Law of 26 June 2020 on school feeding and Decree of application of 2021). The consultations resulted in the shift from the distribution of meals to school feeding based on local production. WFP also supported consultation workshops in the five economic regions and a national consolidation workshop for the entire ANADEB management team at the regional and national levels. An exploratory mission to understand the new home-grown school feeding (HGSF) concept was conducted by ANADEB in Benin. The whole process led to the updating of the National School Feeding Policy in Togo, the development of the implementation program of the integrated national school feeding policy, and the review of the management tools.

According to testimonies, as for the resilience programmes through the promotion of school feeding, WFP operations contributed to an increase in enrolment in schools with canteens, the retention of children, especially girls, and a



decrease in the rate of unjustified absenteeism. In all the schools visited, more than 90 percent of the teaching staff recognized the added value of the vegetable gardens installed for the children's nutrition and learning. A decentralized evaluation planned for next year will provide more evidence of the programme's impact. A school director said: "Today, the arrival of the canteen is a relief for us. Last year, the number of pupils at the beginning of the school year was 105, and we ended the school year with 85 pupils. With the canteen, we have 125 pupils and hope to finish the year without dropping out".

Linking schools to local production bears institutional and operational challenges as the transition to the HGSP programme is made against the traditional school feeding paradigm. At the institutional level, it will be necessary to continue to support the country in creating links and synergies to enable the full commitment of the various stakeholders. Under strategic outcome 2, through the HGSP programme, WFP aimed to expand this pilot phase of the HGSP to additional 50 schools and smallholder farmers and support the government's initiative in the development of the e-commerce project, which will enable schools to buy directly from local producers and thus enhancing the local economy. To enhance the ownership of the programme at the local level, WFP has advocated for a stronger involvement of locally elected officials, community leaders and school directors, enabling the transfer of the programme to the government.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers (Activity category 7; modalities, CS)	3

## Strategic outcome 03: Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis



WFP Togo **manages a logistics corridor** from the port of Lomé to **8 neighbouring countries**, in the Sahel and the Gulf of Benin



WFP provides **logistical storage** services to WHO, UNICEF and IOM

Under this strategic outcome 3, WFP aimed to strengthen the logistics skills of humanitarian and development partners and to support, on request, their operations through the provision of common services (supply chain) including support for overall coordination, storage, transport, and distribution of food and non-food products.

With the management of the Global Commodity Management facility (GCMF), Lomé is a corridor for the regional supply chain. The GCMF enables the pre-positioning of food supplies to Sahel countries (Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso) and coastal countries (Benin, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, and Senegal). This pre-positioning reduces food delivery time; for Ouagadougou, for instance, delays are reduced from an average of 90 days to 12 days. Beyond the time saving, Lomé GCMF allows cost reduction for recipient countries. The corridor's role is not limited to the management of the GCMF; the port of Lomé receives the in-kind contributions, and the supply chain team manages the transit and their routing to the recipient countries Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger. As such, WFP monitors suppliers and transporters to ensure the timely delivery of cereals, oils, and fortified foods.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP also worked on emergency preparedness and the support of all the partners whether local, governmental, or international. Thus, after a selection process, WFP established the shortlist of logistics services providers (transit, fumigation, phytosanitary, and handling) and signed six long-term agreements for transport. As part of the Africa CDC's Saving Lives and Livelihood project (Africa Center for Diseases Control and Prevention) funded by the Master Card Foundation, WFP supported the Ministry of Health (Immunization Division) in the design of its logistic plan for the delivery of COVID-19 vaccines to all the vaccination centres. In addition, WFP continued to provide logistical storage services to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), allocating its warehouse to the UN agencies.

Strategic outcome 3 did not receive a contribution under the ICSP. The logistics activities were funded through the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed as part of the corridor with Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Togo, and Benin. The corridor agreement under the MoU establishes yearly contributions of recipient countries based on the forecasted volume of in-kind and food transiting in Lomé. Those funds supported the staffing and administrative costs for the corridor management while GCMF funded the storage and port operations related to warehousing. WFP also benefitted from the government's support, making a large warehouse for non-food items available. The quantities of food received at the Lomé Corridor amounted to 40,000 mt valued at USD 431 700.

The supply chain activities faced a few challenges related to the Sahel conflict spillover. Due to access constraints in Burkina Faso, Niger, and Mali, WFP no longer serves several cities leading to additional costs on transport and routing the deliveries to alternative cities. Since WFP could not deliver to cities such as Dosso in Niger, Dori in Burkina, and Gao in Mali, new corridors were explored to ensure food delivery despite the challenges. **A response plan will be deployed under the country strategic plan.**

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Togo was ranked 91 out of 146 countries in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Forum report. The National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) provides Togo with essential benchmarks for the success of efforts to promote the status of women at the national level. It also provides a precise diagnosis of the sociological and cultural constraints that undermine efforts to promote the status of women and defines the institutional framework and the strategies to be adopted to promote the PNEEG. In terms of women in the government, 30 percent of the 33 ministerial positions are headed by women.

Through its activities, WFP organized focus group discussions with women to ensure that the needs of specific community members, including women, men, girls, and boys were considered in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of its activities. By 2022, all of WFP's interventions in Togo under its three strategic outcomes had a gender age marker of 3 out of 4, demonstrating the high level of gender mainstreaming in its programmes.

In 2022, WFP Togo developed, planned, and implemented operations using a gender-sensitive approach through sex-specific data. The targeting of beneficiaries, the establishment of feedback management committees during cash distributions, and capacity strengthening for smallholder agricultural producers prioritized the representation of women, with at least 60 percent of women in the membership. For resilience activities such as the promotion of integrated school feeding based on local production, WFP encouraged community meetings in which women, men, girls, and boys participated in decision-making processes. For the establishment of equipment management committees (grain mill, condiment mill, cassava grinder), it was strongly encouraged to put women in decision-making positions for resource management and to create business centres in the community.

According to the results of the post-distribution survey conducted in March 2022, there was a remarkable awareness of gender equality in the management of household resources. Indeed, 53 percent of households surveyed stated that decisions about household resources were generally made together (men and women), and 59 percent when it came to the use of WFP assistance. The establishment of feedback management committees during cash distribution operations considered the 60 percent representation of women in the committees. The same was true for the targeting of beneficiary households (60 percent of women-headed households identified) who received assistance. Similarly, the capacity-strengthening activities carried out with members of smallholder producers' organizations and school garden management committees supported women's activities. During the follow-up of field activities, WFP staff encouraged the women, girls, men, and boys present to speak out and participate in decision-making processes for the development of their community. At the Country Office level, the number of women staff at WFP Togo increased from 11 in 2021 to 13 in 2022 out of 32 staff (44 percent). The country office is aiming to achieve gender parity in the workforce.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

WFP guaranteed and promoted the security, dignity, and integrity of vulnerable populations while implementing its activities in 2022. Affected populations assisted had the opportunity, through the post-distribution monitoring survey, to express themselves on the satisfaction of their needs, their opinion on the relationship with WFP partners and staff, and their preferences in terms of assistance modality.

WFP strengthened its partnership with technical government structures (ANPC, ANADEB, and the Togolese Post Office) to ensure that assisted populations in the targeted regions had unhindered access to humanitarian aid without security problems. In 2022, the post-distribution monitoring conducted did not reveal any security issues during distributions. Before cash distribution operations, WFP oriented a hundred cooperating partners and WFP staff on humanitarian principles, protection challenges, as well as WFP's zero tolerance for sexual harassment and abuse and any other type of misconduct. Arrangements ensured that assisted populations do not travel more than 5 km to receive assistance; the Financial Service Provider travelled to each site to deliver assistance to the identified beneficiaries.

Measures were taken to give priority access to elderly beneficiaries, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with disabilities at distribution sites. WFP also stepped up to its commitment to strengthening its accountability to affected vulnerable populations, communicating the objective of the assistance, the targeting methodology, the duration of the assistance, and its use. Communication was based on local community channels and verbal dissemination in local languages before and during distributions.

During the targeting exercise, WFP held consultations with communities and local authorities for the establishment of a community feedback mechanism (CFM). The committees comprised five people, including three women, at each distribution site. In total, 390 members handled the CFM desks of whom 23 were women and 24 were men with disabilities. The main role of the committees was to manage the feedback of complaints and to monitor the use of the assistance received by households. In addition to these committees, two phone numbers were provided to beneficiaries for calls or messages through WhatsApp, as well as an email account was also shared. Those tools allowed WFP to manage post-distribution, collect beneficiaries' feedback and provide solutions when needed.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

As part of the global initiative to protect human health and the environment, Togo consolidated its interventions through a national environmental policy (PNE). The goal was to promote a holistic approach to environmental issues to foster comprehensive and rational management of the environment to improve the living conditions of the population from a sustainable development perspective. In line with the national policy, WFP implemented its activities ensuring to put in place environmental and social safeguards and sharing with its partners its experience and techniques in environmental protection.

WFP worked to raise awareness of environmental protection among its beneficiary communities. As part of the promotion of the home-grown school feeding programme, WFP collaborated with the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT) which is the national public structure for the extension of agro-pastoral techniques. ICAT accompanied the creation of 50 functional school gardens in targeted public primary schools in the five economic regions of Togo. This project contributed to developing environmentally friendly techniques that were adequate and beneficial to smallholder farmers in the communities. Indeed, in terms of environmental protection, support was provided for compost production; the school gardens committees were able to build compost pits and rapid composting for soil enrichment and enhancement instead of pesticides that are harmful to the environment. **WFP also assisted smallholder farmers' organizations around school canteens in improving crops and seeds for their supply of quality local products (maize, rice, beans) that do not require long cooking times.** Further, WFP conducted cooking demonstrations to canteen mothers and women during cash distributions to ensure that they learn appropriate cooking methods at school and in the household, intending to suppress traditional cooking techniques using firewood and reducing the impact of WFP activities on environmental degradation.

WFP's Regional Bureau for Western Africa (RBD) Environment Unit is currently scaling up Environmental Management System (EMS) implementation in-country offices in the region - a key component of WFP's Environmental Policy work to identify, manage, and reduce the organization's impact on the environment. Focus areas include energy, waste and water management, sustainable procurement opportunities, and staff awareness. An EMS mission is planned for 2023 which will cover all focus areas.

# Extra Section



## The benefits of a school garden in rural areas

We are in the Aou Losso public primary school in the Togo central region, district of Tchaoudjo 2 and more precisely in the canton of Lama Tessi, located at thirty kilometres from the town of Sokodé. It is one of the 50 schools benefiting from the WFP school gardening pilot project.

During the WFP monitoring missions, the only word that comes out, whatever the respondent, is: *"HOPE this works, it will help us a lot!"*

*"A year ago, we used to go to the Lama Tessi market to buy vegetables for the preparation of students' meals. What a relief it was to have a garden in the school! We have fresh vegetables without chemical fertilizers for cooking and at a lower cost. We also save the transport fees to the market. Students eat better now contributing to their health",* says a maman canteen (member of cooks) of the Aou Losso public primary school.

For teachers, the setup of the school garden provides a pedagogical environment to facilitate the teaching of some lessons to elementary and middle school students, mainly on life and earth sciences, mathematics, and others.

*"The school garden is an opportunity for the students to learn and practice the agricultural and environmental related lessons. The students know how to make plant beds, how to sow, and how to transplant. They know about direct seeding and nurseries. Some students had never seen carrots and cucumbers grow. Today, we are reassured of the quality of the vegetables that the canteen mothers use to prepare their meals,"* said a teacher from the school.

The garden's management committee members say that with a bit of will and self-sacrifice, they will make this garden a jewel for the whole community. The vegetables are sold to the school and the community. The income from the sales is used to renew the seeds, maintain the garden, pay for the monthly purchase of the school water system and minor repairs to the motor pump. The cash on hand today is 430,000 CFA francs.

The school administration, students and their parents are grateful to WFP for the initiative.

# Data Notes

## Overview

[1] New Togo Government Roadmap 2025: <https://presidence.gouv.tg/feuille-de-route-gouvernementale-togo-2025/>

[2] Enquête par Grappe à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS – 6) et analyse N-MODA du Togo. Here:

<https://planification.gouv.tg/presentation-des-resultats-de-lenquete-mics-6-et-lanalyse-n-moda/>

[3] New Togo Government Roadmap 2025 - Axe 1 : Renforcer l'inclusion et l'harmonie sociales et garantir la paix:

<https://presidence.gouv.tg/feuille-de-route-gouvernementale-togo-2025/>

[4] WFP Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). The GCMF enables a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead time and enables food procurement when markets are favorable.

## Context and Operations

[5] HDI 2021 ranking, <https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2021-22>

[6] Rankings - Sustainable Development Report 2021 - SDG Index <https://2021.dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings>

[7] World Bank - Togo Country Assistance Evaluation 2020 <https://www.oecd.org/countries/togo/35286112.pdf>

[8] Enquête par Grappe à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS – 6) et l'analyse N-MODA du Togo

<https://planification.gouv.tg/presentation-des-resultats-de-lenquete-mics-6-et-lanalyse-n-moda/>

[9] Cadre Harmonise Togo 2022 <https://www.food-security.net/datas/togo/>

## CSP Financial Overview

The 2022 resources have been increased since the 2021 CBT is realized in 2022. You can see that the level of resources in 2022 is higher than the NBP.

### Strategic outcome 01

The result output indicator C4\* has been repeated and the output value 83 refers to the planned (85) of the first indicator in the first row.

### Strategic outcome 02

Outcome indicators under SO2 were not collected given the short duration of the ICSP. These will be collected and reported in the CSP which is the continuation from the ICSP.

### Strategic outcome 03

The whole of SO3 relies on demand services which are not necessarily reflected in the need based plan of the ICSP.

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	6,000	4,000	10,000	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,100	71,453	1743%
	female	5,900	107,177	1817%
	total	10,000	178,630	1786%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	400	3,573	893%
	female	500	7,145	1429%
	total	900	10,718	1191%
24-59 months	male	200	5,359	2680%
	female	300	8,932	2977%
	total	500	14,291	2858%
5-11 years	male	1,200	30,367	2531%
	female	1,500	35,725	2382%
	total	2,700	66,092	2448%
12-17 years	male	600	10,718	1786%
	female	900	16,077	1786%
	total	1,500	26,795	1786%
18-59 years	male	1,000	17,863	1786%
	female	1,800	32,153	1786%
	total	2,800	50,016	1786%
60+ years	male	700	3,573	510%
	female	900	7,145	794%
	total	1,600	10,718	670%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	10,000	178,630	1786%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,050	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	10,000	178,630	1786%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	90	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	16	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	315	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	32	0	0%
Wheat Soya Blend	45	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	0	1,023,227	-

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	98,777
			Male	0	65,853
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164,630</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation & Safety; Nets	Female	0	8,400
			Male	0	5,600
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,900	0
			Male	4,100	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	382	0
			Male	368	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	300	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	502	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	1,023,227

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity of national institutions and partners to meet their food and nutrition requirements				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	85	
C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	Number	10	10
C: Individuals affected by shocks benefit from enhanced capacities and coordination among national partners to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition				
General Distribution				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual		83

### Outcome Results

**Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children in crisis situation - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by a crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	16.4	<9	<9	6.4	28.75		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	91	≥92	≥92	51.4	59		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	8.3	<7.5	<7.5	31.7	27		Joint survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	0.8	<0.6	<0.6	24.2	14		Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	39	≥44	≥44	74.7	44		Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	26	<32	<32	14	32		Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	5	<5	<5	2.7	5		Joint survey
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	52.7	<38	<38	8.6	38		Joint survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	60	≥63	≥63	70	68		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	66.83	≥70	≥70	70	68.75		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.22	≤10	≤10	10	12		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	19.95	≥16	≥16	14	15		WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	51	≥60	≥60	100			WFP survey
	Male	49	≥40	≥40	100			WFP survey
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP survey

## Protection indicators

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

### Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	95	≥96	≥96	98	98		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

### Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	≥93	≥93	96	95		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	90	≥95	≥95	98	98		WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring



Cover page photo © WFP/Christine COUDOUR

WFP cash distribution to vulnerable populations in Savannes Region.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

Aboubacar Koisha

aboubacar.koisha@wfp.org

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

# Financial Section

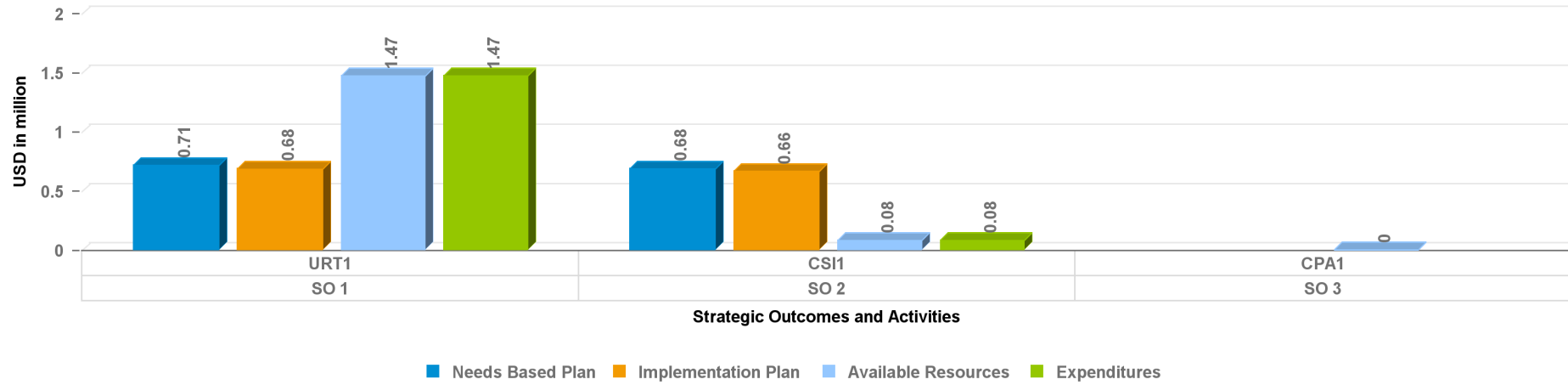
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CS1	Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency	712,900	683,505	1,471,107	1,471,107
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>712,900</b>	<b>683,505</b>	<b>1,471,107</b>	<b>1,471,107</b>
4	Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems	Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/ fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers	683,890	663,890	79,758	79,758
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>683,890</b>	<b>663,890</b>	<b>79,758</b>	<b>79,758</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,396,790</b>	<b>1,347,395</b>	<b>1,550,865</b>	<b>1,550,865</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>205,424</b>	<b>205,424</b>	<b>299,509</b>	<b>299,509</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,602,215</b>	<b>1,552,819</b>	<b>1,850,374</b>	<b>1,850,374</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>104,144</b>	<b>100,933</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>4,707</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,706,358</b>	<b>1,653,752</b>	<b>1,855,081</b>	<b>1,855,081</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

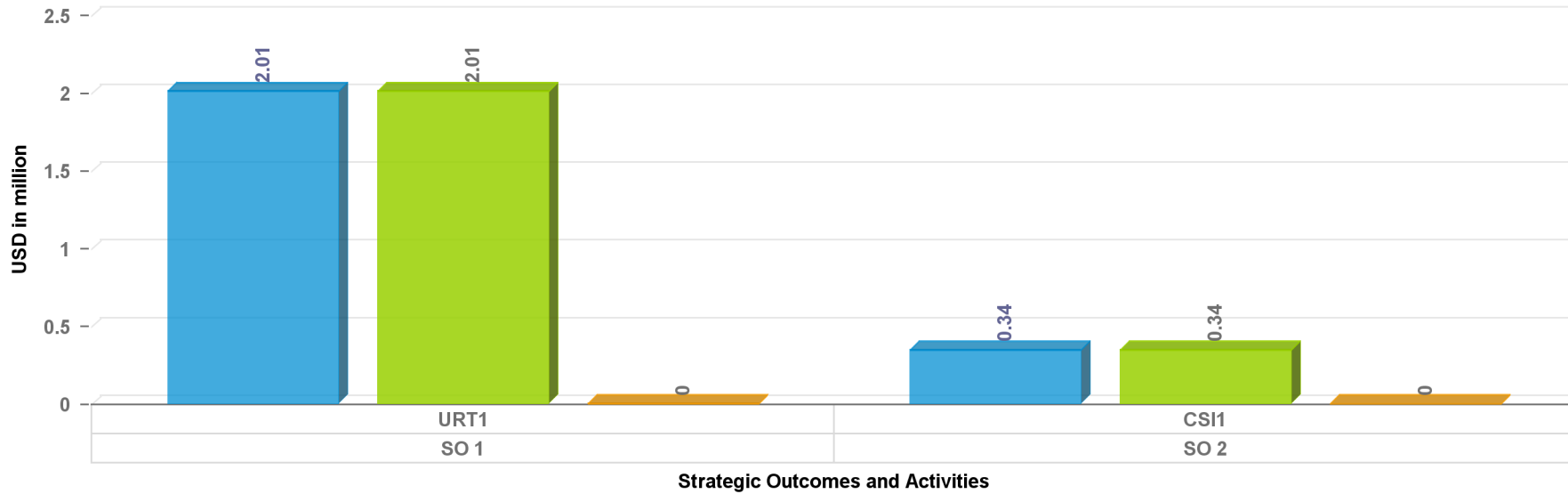
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis
SO 2	Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CSI1	Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers
URT1	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis-affected populations in targeted areas are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a crisis	Provide food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthen capacity of and coordination among national partners on emergency	3,503,722	2,009,884	0	2,009,884	2,009,884	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>3,503,722</b>	<b>2,009,884</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,009,884</b>	<b>2,009,884</b>	<b>0</b>
4	Targeted communities in Togo including smallholder farmers have efficient, equitable, inclusive, and nutritious food systems	Facilitate equitable access to markets and provide technical support on Supply Chain, quality standards, food safety/ fortification and market monitoring information to selected food processors and smallholder farmers	1,001,356	344,559	0	344,559	344,559	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>1,001,356</b>	<b>344,559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>344,559</b>	<b>344,559</b>	<b>0</b>

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

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## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2021-2022)

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance, supply chain and emergency telecommunications services, including transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items, to government and humanitarian partners	475,520	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>475,520</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>4,980,598</b>	<b>2,354,443</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,354,443</b>	<b>2,354,443</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>580,194</b>	<b>309,573</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>309,573</b>	<b>309,573</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>5,560,792</b>	<b>2,664,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,664,016</b>	<b>2,664,016</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>327,310</b>	<b>95,189</b>		<b>95,189</b>	<b>95,189</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>5,888,103</b>	<b>2,759,206</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,759,206</b>	<b>2,759,206</b>	<b>0</b>

This CPB has been operationally and financially closed. This donor financial report is final.



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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