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# Togo

## Annual Country Report 2023

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

In 2023, WFP continued to support Togo through the implementation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026. In doing so, WFP closely collaborated with the Government to further develop inclusive and resilient food systems benefitting school canteens and communities. Fifty schools were supported by WFP in the Savanes and Kara regions through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, with the provision of hot meals to 16,232 primary students (95 percent of the target), as well as the creation of school gardens, livestock units and food processing facilities. Smallholder farmer organizations in the proximity of schools also benefited in multiple ways. They participated in training sessions on climate smart agricultural techniques, as well as having the opportunity to partner with WFP-supported schools by supplying them with staple produce. Sensitisation sessions were delivered in all schools on various topics, including proper hygiene practices, causes of nutritional deficiencies and the importance of nutrition sensitive meal preparation. Information was also provided regarding the diversification of local crops that could be cultivated in school gardens to improve the nutritional value of meals. The implementation of WFP activities was largely possible thanks to the financial contribution of the Togolese Government, but also due to the contributions of traditional and emerging humanitarian and development donors, and WFP's internal funding.

WFP supported the Government in the provision of food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations and helped strengthen the capacities of national partners in emergency preparedness and humanitarian response. WFP also spearheaded the implementation of cash-based transfers (CBT) for vulnerable populations in the north of the country, including the implementation of digitised processes for distributions and the registration of people that WFP supported. Due to the complexity of the situation, operations were limited in 2023. Various combined factors influenced this, including impeded humanitarian access to displaced and vulnerable populations, restrictions on the use of cash as a modality, and limited data sharing by the Government to enable effective targeting of the most vulnerable populations. In this context, WFP was able to reach 52,000 people with emergency food assistance, out of the planned 150,000 (34 percent of the target).

In line with strategic outcomes 1 and 2, the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme was introduced in an attempt to provide early recovery and income generating activities to populations affected by the spillover of the Sahel conflict, to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers, and to promote sustainable and inclusive food systems. Twenty-five priority sites were selected for the delivery of community-based planning activities. This laid the foundation for activities that commenced in early 2024.

The port of Lomé remained a 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 countries located along the coast, in the hinterland and across the Sahel region. In 2023, the WFP logistics team broadened its scope of activities to support the Ministry of Health and the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) through the "Saving Lives and Livelihoods" initiative. Initially, this included the transport of vaccines for the nationwide vaccination campaigns against COVID and expanded to cover Togo's entire national vaccination programme along with logistical assistance for the Government and various development actors (United Nations agencies and others), as well as the storage of various non-food products for people in need.

# 71,991

## Total beneficiaries in 2023



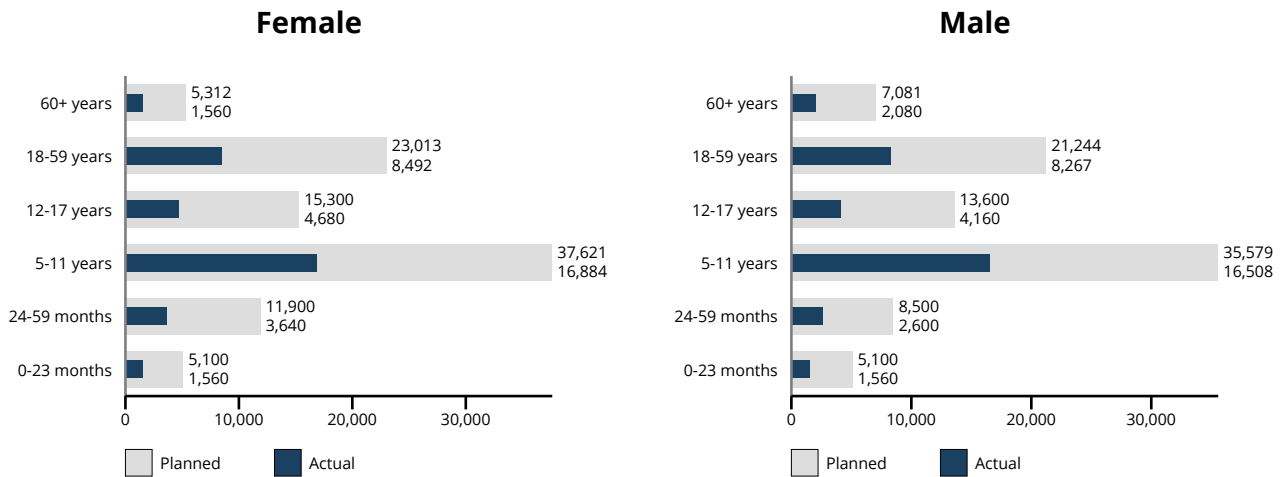
51% female



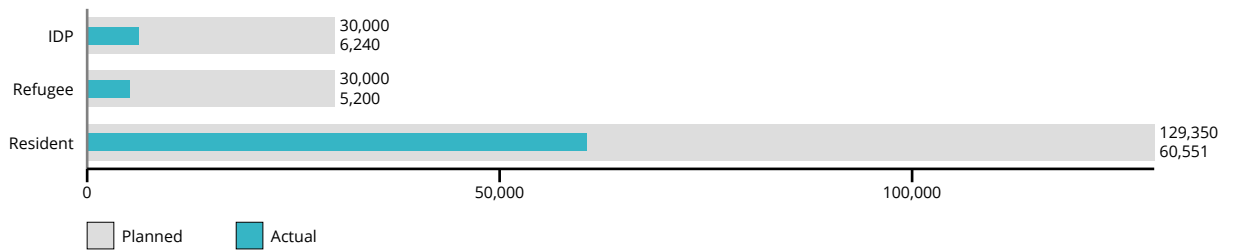
49% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 732 (51% Female, 49% Male)

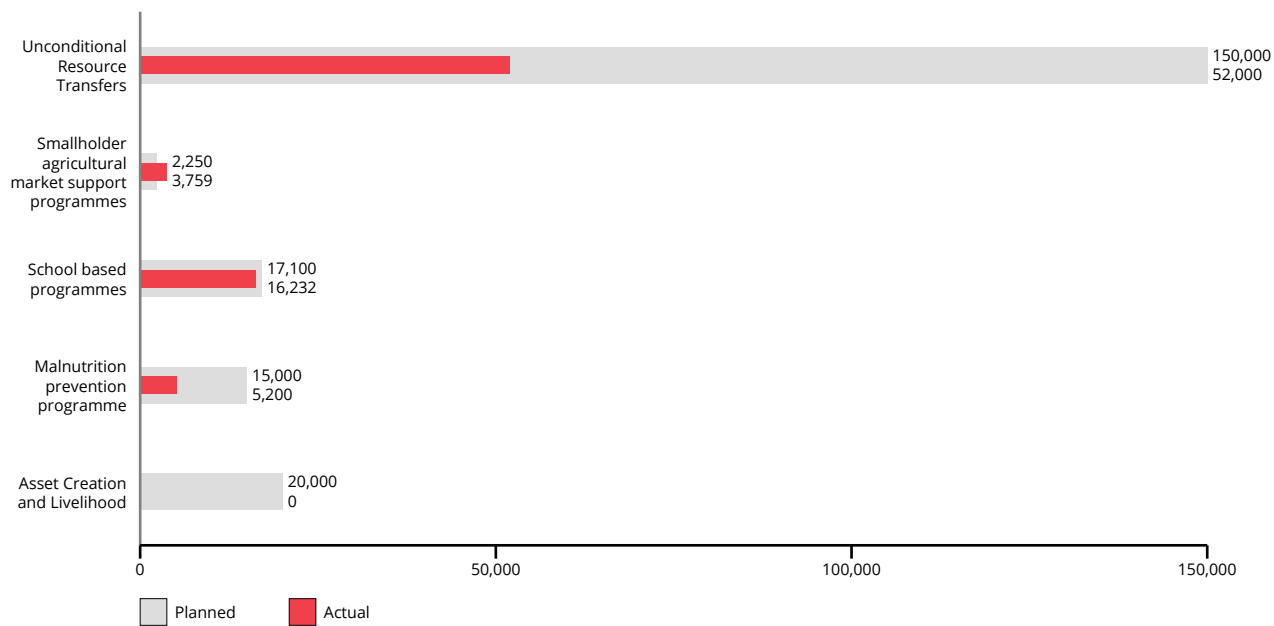
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



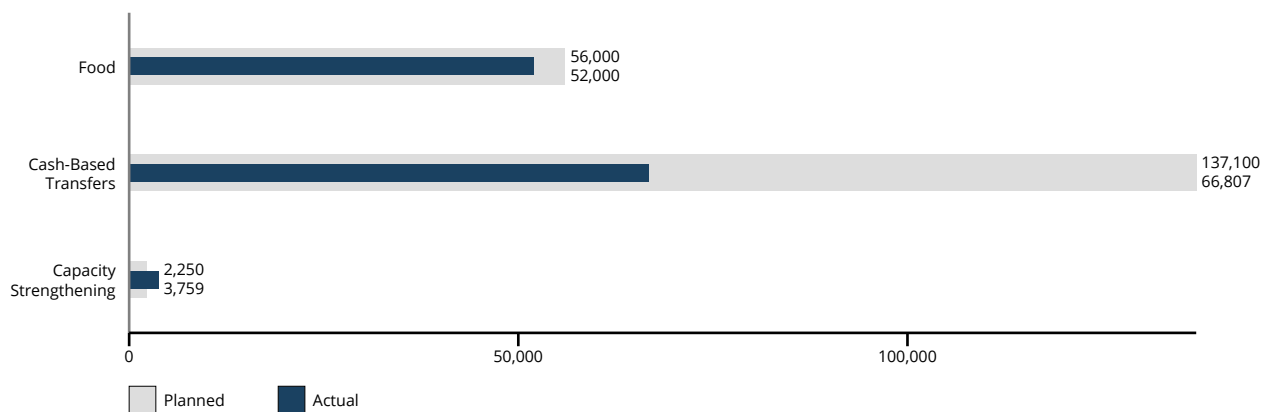
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



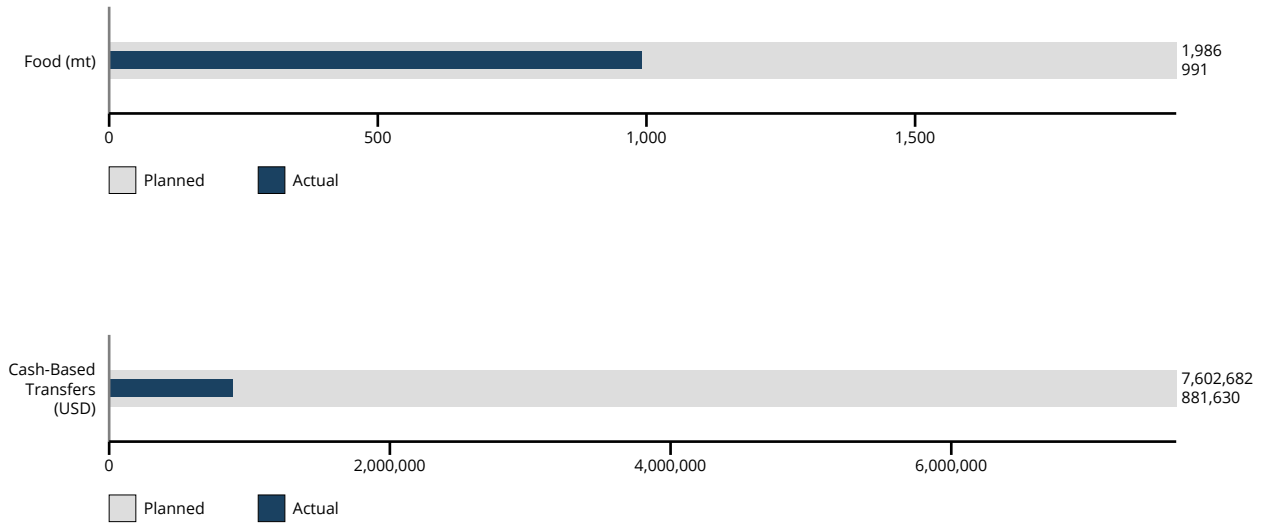
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



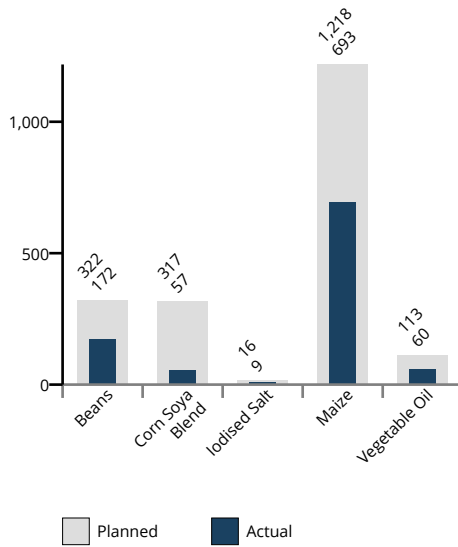
## Beneficiaries by Modality



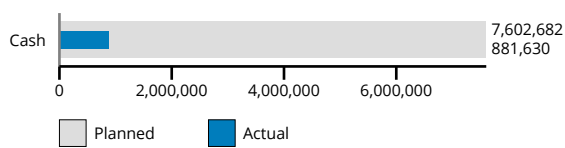
### Total Transfers by Modality



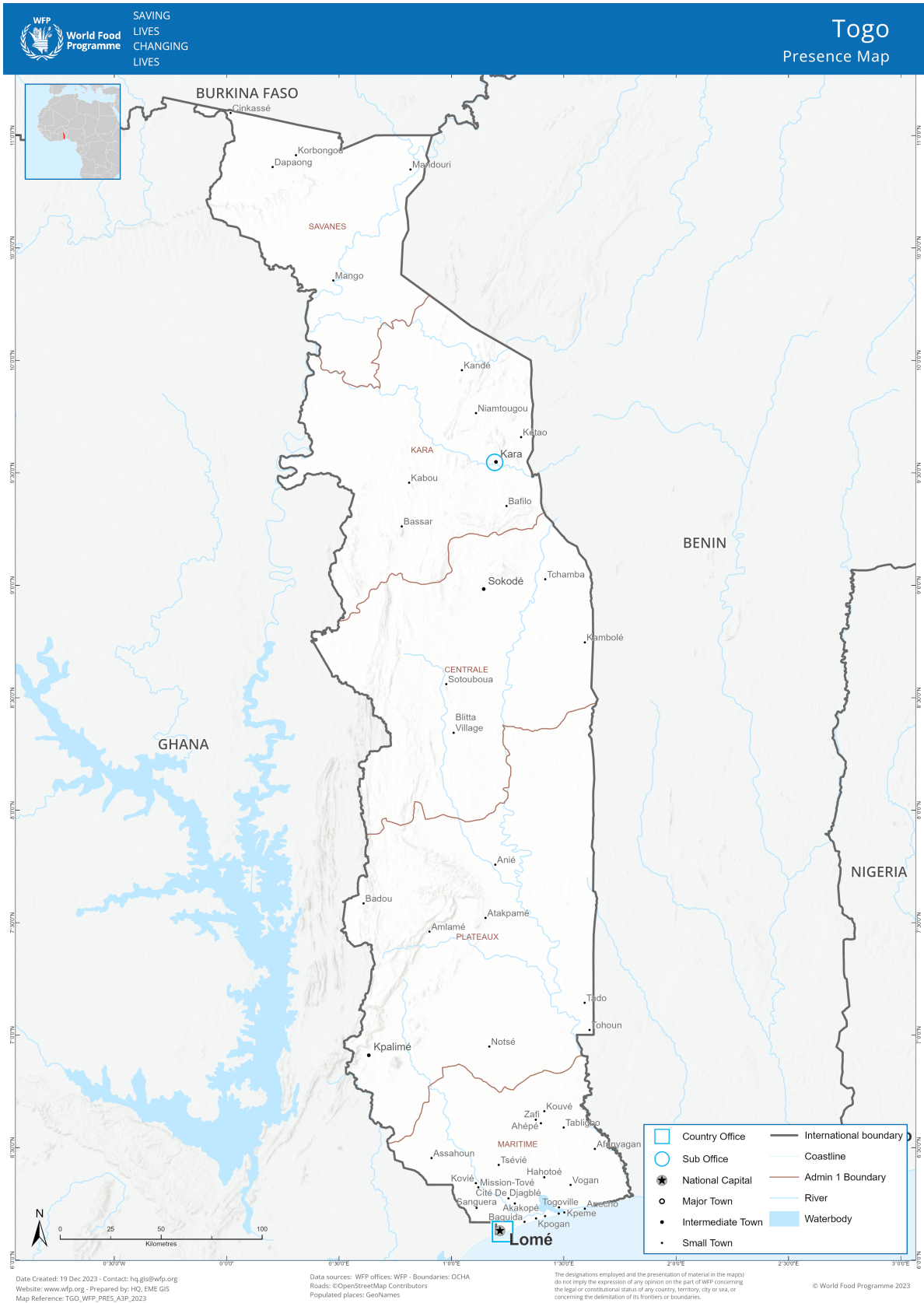
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



Togo, located along the Gulf of Guinea, is one of the smallest countries in West Africa. It shares borders with Benin to the east, Burkina Faso to the north, and Ghana to the west. The estimated population is 8.8 million [1], with 51 percent being women and 40 percent under the age of 15. More than half of its population is concentrated in rural areas [2].



In 2022, Togo's gross domestic product (GDP) was 8.3 billion [3]. It is a low-income country, with an economy that is heavily reliant on the agricultural sector - it provided employment for 60 percent of the labour force, while contributing 40 percent of GDP. Despite these important contributions, the agricultural food production sector in Togo only covers approximately 50 percent of all cultivated land and the country is heavily reliant on cereal imports [4]. This is predominantly composed of smallholder farmers and is characterized by low productivity and high rates of post-harvest loss. Low agricultural yields affect the incomes and living conditions of farmers, resulting in high levels of poverty. According to World Bank data for September 2023, poverty levels are twice as high in rural areas (58.8 percent) as those in urban areas (26.5 percent). Togo was also ranked 162<sup>nd</sup> out of 191 countries on the 2021 Human Development Index (HDI), with an HDI value of 0.539 [5]. This measure represents average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life; being knowledgeable; and having a decent standard of living. According to the 2023 United Nations Sustainable Development Report, Togo's progress towards achieving all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has slightly improved with an SDG Index of 55.57 in 2022 and 56.3 in 2023 [6].

Hunger and malnutrition remained significant issues in Togo. Studies carried out during the formulation of the national agricultural investment programme for 2017-2026 revealed that approximately 50 percent of the population was affected directly or indirectly by food insecurity - which was also strongly associated with households' income. Households spent an average of 63 percent of their total income on food (above the continental median share of income spent on food which stood at 55.8 percent in 2022), increasing their vulnerability to external shocks. Overall, food insecurity was significantly higher in rural areas (71 percent) than in urban areas (38 percent).

According to the 2023 Global Hunger Index (GHI) Togo was ranked 88<sup>th</sup> out of 125 countries [7]. Its score of 21.1 out of 100 placed Togo in the Serious category on the GHI Severity of Hunger Scale (hunger level scores of 9.9 and below are considered Low). Furthermore, data from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey indicated that 24 percent of Togolese children (from 0 to 59 months) surpassed the World Health Organisation's threshold for High malnutrition [8]. This, as well as stunting from chronic malnutrition, remain significant public health challenges in Togo. The 2022 Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey, conducted with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), also highlighted Togo's levels of malnutrition [9]. Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates among children aged 6 to 59 months were at the 'medium' level, with prevalence rates of 7.3 percent in Kara and 9.8 percent in Savanes. In summary, Togo's food and nutrition insecurity is highly linked to structural and chronic factors, including low agricultural productivity, widespread poverty, impacts of the climate crisis, environmental degradation of land, high population growth and gender inequality in accessing resources.

Following the state of emergency in the northern Savanes Region - due to a growing number of incursions since 2022 - the deteriorating security levels across the Sahel triggered internal and cross-border displacements and attacks targeting government defence and security forces, as well as civilians. The enduring effects of COVID-19, the Ukraine crisis, and the declining Sahel security situation combined to exacerbate food insecurity for much of the population. The Government of Togo, with the support of WFP, provided ongoing support to affected people and communities.

People in the Savanes region regularly face limited access to safe and nutritious food, with 32 percent of the population facing either Crisis (IPC 3) or Emergency (IPC 4) levels of acute food insecurity. According to a *Cadre Harmonise* (CH) exercise from November 2023, this equated to 120,000 people, with a projected number of 244,000 people by June-August 2024. It is worth noting that in the November 2022 CH exercise, 40,000 people were classified as being at IPC 4 level (out of 200,000 people either at or above IPC 3). This indicated that the main drivers of food insecurity such as low production levels, conflicts, and food price inflation are not improving. For example, the increased burden of the Sahel spillover was a key contributing factor. In addition, the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), conducted by WFP and its government counterparts in September 2023, showed that 313,000 people in Savanes faced Severe levels of acute food insecurity. Among the vulnerable groups affected by the spillover from the Sahel crisis, EFSA data indicated that 89 percent of internally displaced persons, 85 percent of refugees and 77 percent of host communities faced acute food insecurity at Moderate or Severe levels.

## Risk management

In 2023, WFP operations and the activities of United Nations agencies and other humanitarian actors faced external relationship risks. Government restrictions on access to humanitarian space, unavailability of data on internally displaced persons and refugees, and an unforeseen decision by the Togo Government to restrict the cash transfer modality were contributing factors. These new risks compounded pre-existing challenges that have significantly impacted vulnerable populations, including the spillover of the Sahel conflict and surge of attacks in northern Togo, the effects of the climate crisis, and inflated food prices. The increased frequency of security incidents further affected operations and restricted access to vulnerable populations. Travel by road and the delivery of food was difficult, especially when attempting to access the Lomé corridor to provide assistance to landlocked countries.



In order to mitigate emerging risks and deliver timely and appropriate assistance, WFP strengthened its coordination with the Emergency Resilience Strengthening Programme in the Savanes region (PURS, in French), and the National Disaster Risk Management Platform. This collaboration enhanced humanitarian access measures and facilitated data collection to support populations in need. In addition, WFP engaged in advocacy and negotiation activities with the Government and donors to secure and mobilize funds, effectively implement programmes, and utilise appropriate transfer modalities. To mitigate the disruption of the supply chain and ensure food transfers made to landlocked Sahelian countries, WFP monitored the security situation and incidents with the support of WFP Country Offices in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

## Lessons learned

Despite challenges encountered in 2023, WFP closely cooperated with the Togolese Government in all phases of programming at national and regional levels, including planning, implementation and monitoring. Reinforced coordination mechanisms with humanitarian and development actors for the effective delivery of assistance were among the key drivers that allowed WFP to operate in synergy with government priorities, as well as efficiently and effectively responding to needs on the ground wherever possible.

Togo's 2020 school feeding law aimed to make it universal across the country's primary education system. However, recent government data indicated that national school feeding coverage stood at only 14 percent [10]. This action on school feeding was seen as an important way to both provide nutritional improvement to pupils, but to also act as a catalyst to increase enrolment levels nationally. According to 2021 data from UNICEF, the proportion of children not attending primary school in Togo was 8 percent [11]. Among the poorest populations this increased to 17 percent, while it was 11 percent in rural areas.

# Country office story

## Valentine's Journey: The Radiance of Hope



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School Feeding at EPP Adelo, Kara Region

Valentine, 9, is a studious pupil in primary 4 at Adélo Public Primary School (EPP Adélo, in French), a village school nestled in the heart of Togo. Her enthusiasm and sharp humour make her stand out, but her journey is marked by an underlying struggle - a battle against hunger and socioeconomic hardships.

Valentine is known in her school for her quick wit and zest for life. She particularly enjoys learning new things at school, and her bright smile lights up the classroom. However, life is not always easy for Valentine and her family. "The situation is really difficult for us. Putting food on the table every day is a constant challenge. It's a luxury we can't afford regularly," explained Valentine's stepmother, with a confused look on her face. In a region plagued by food insecurity, Valentine's family, like many others, faces the daily challenge of putting a balanced meal on the table. This is where WFP steps in. In response to Togo's food crisis, WFP, along with its partners, launched the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) project. EPP Adélo, as one of the 50 schools in the Savanes and Kara regions, became a supported school in the pilot phase. With the assistance provided by WFP and its partners, Valentine receives a hot and nutritious meal at school every lunchtime. This regular meal - especially her favourite dish Corned Fufu with a delectable okra sauce - is not only a source of nutrition for Valentine but also a source of motivation. It provides her with the energy needed to focus on class and pursue her dream of becoming a teacher.

For Valentine, the dream of becoming a schoolteacher is a beacon of hope, a pathway illuminated by the transformative power of education. For Valentine and hundreds of children like her, the hot meal served at school isn't just a daily nourishment - it's their only daily meal. The HGSF project has become a lifeline, alleviating the burden on families, and providing the essential sustenance needed for students to concentrate on their studies.

EPP Adélo, though an ordinary village school, emerges as a symbol of resilience in the face of adversity. The terracotta building and thatched roof, harmonizing with nature, now witness more than just laughter within their walls. The school, supported by WFP, not only imparts knowledge but also serves as a refuge where dreams are nurtured despite limited resources. The worn wooden benches and Valentine's cherished notebooks tell a story of determination against the odds. The school garden, cultivated with WFP's support, not only teaches agriculture but also empowers students like Valentine with practical skills. Amidst economic challenges and the harsh realities of life in a Togolese village, EPP Adélo becomes a sanctuary where education battles hunger, and hope prevails. Highlighting the transformative impact of Home-Grown School Feeding, Debataba Badjiba, the headmaster of EPP Adélo stated: "The introduction of the HGSF by the World Food Programme has been a game-changer for EPP Adelo. It's not just about providing meals; it's about creating an atmosphere where students can focus on their studies without the constant worry of hunger. The benefits of the programme extend beyond full stomachs; it enhances concentration, boosts attendance, and contributes to an overall positive learning environment."

EPP Adélo is an ordinary village school, but its importance transcends its status. Here, Valentine and her friends learn the basics of reading, writing and science, guided by dedicated teachers who, despite limited resources, strive to nurture the students' curiosity. Valentine's days at EPP Adélo start early, as the African sun ignites the sky. She walks to school along dusty paths lined with majestic trees and small earthen houses, symbols of a simple yet rich communal life. The school becomes a sanctuary of knowledge, where Valentine and her classmates share their dreams and form lasting friendships.

The involvement of WFP at EPP Adélo has brought significant changes to Valentine's life. Thanks to the hot meals served every noon, students can concentrate on their studies. The school garden, also supported by WFP, adds a practical dimension to Valentine's education by teaching her the basics of agriculture. Thus, although EPP Adélo is an ordinary village school, it means much more to Valentine. While asked about her goals, Valentine proudly stated: "The school is where my future is taking shape, I have hope that education will bring more changes in my life, each day in school is a new page in my story." EPP Adélo is where Valentine grows up surrounded by the warmth of her community. This truly showcases resilience, learning, and the transformative power of education in an African village.

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.



**52,000 people** reached with **emergency food** and **cash-based assistance**



**3,120 children** and **2,080 women** received **specialized nutritious food** for the **prevention of malnutrition**



Only **1 percent** of **households** used **emergency livelihood coping strategies** for essential needs from May-July 2023

In 2023, WFP continued its relentless efforts to achieve the first strategic objective of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). This work focused on supporting populations affected by crises, providing access to basic food and adequate nutrition through unconditional food and/or cash assistance - including General Food Distribution (GFD) - and the delivery of supplementary preventive feeding to pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and children aged 6 to 23 months. Despite the challenges encountered, WFP strived to scale up its food and nutritional assistance in response to humanitarian needs that intensified due to the Sahel crisis spilling over into northern Togo. This necessitated support from WFP that was specifically intended for refugees, internal displaced persons (IDPs) and host communities that lacked regular access to safe and nutritious food.

In the first half of 2023, WFP provided unconditional food assistance to 52,000 people affected by the Sahel crisis; one month of food and two months of unrestricted cash-based transfers (CBTs) to partially cover food costs. Of this group, 10 percent were refugees, 11 percent IDPs and 79 percent people from host communities. Across the full year, 991 mt of food (beans, fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, maize, and Super Cereal) and USD 670,000 cash transfers were provided by WFP to people in need. Assistance was implemented in collaboration with Togolese Government structures, most notably the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC, in French), the Ministry of Social Action, the National Agency for Grassroot Development (ANADEB, in French), and the Togolese Postal Services Company (La Poste), which acted as the financial service provider for the CBT distributions.

The deterioration of the humanitarian situation in northern Togo from late 2022 into early 2023 contributed to record levels of acute food insecurity, and a noticeable increase in the numbers of forcibly displaced populations, such as refugees and IDPs. As a result of the spillover from the crisis in the Sahel, a budget revision of the CSP was required for the corresponding scale up of the local emergency response. As part of the revision (approved in July 2023), targets within the framework of strategic outcome 1 (related to the provision of unconditional food assistance via GFD) were increased to support 100,000 people for three months - with a contingency to support 50,000 people for one month. Furthermore, 20,000 of the most vulnerable people were targeted to receive conditional cash assistance for early recovery activities, such as the emergency Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programme.

While funds were mobilized both internally and externally to cover a portion of WFP's revised July-December targets, not all people were able to be reached with assistance as planned. This was primarily due to two key challenges faced by WFP and other humanitarian organizations: adequate humanitarian access and data sharing. Restrictive measures imposed upon United Nations agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) by the Togolese Government impeded physical access to the northernmost Savanes region from July to October 2023. This was mainly attributed to the volatile security situation. The secondary challenge was linked to limited data sharing by the Government regarding registered refugees' information for the effective targeting of humanitarian assistance. Although the Government had conducted initial cycles of refugees' registrations in mid-2023 with the support of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), registration lists were not shared with humanitarian actors in 2023. In this way, Government's delays led to inadequate access to refugees, IDPs and host-communities. Under these circumstances, WFP itself was unable to proceed with the planned delivery of assistance to these vulnerable groups. This led to increased food insecurity among population in Northern Togo. As per the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) conducted by WFP in September 2023, 26.5 percent of the population in Northern Togo adopted crisis and emergency levels of food coping strategies during the second half of 2023 compared to 6.4 percent among WFP assisted population during the first half of the year (as per data from WFP Post-Distribution Monitoring collected in May 2023).

As outlined, this situation contributed in a large part to the significantly lower achievements of GFD under strategic outcome 1, compared with 2022. That is, only 52,000 people were reached out of the planned 150,000, despite higher resource levels. This included 3,120 children aged 6 to 23 months and 2,080 PBW/G that benefited from the receipt of Super Cereals. Nonetheless, in the context of the planned scale up of emergency operations, WFP's preparedness to enlist CBT distributions in its suite of solutions was improved, despite the associated implementation challenges. From June to July 2023, WFP digitised the entire cash distribution process, from individuals' registration and management and distribution tracking to identity verification via quick-response (QR) codes and reconciliation processes. WFP developed its SCOPE platform - for information and transfer management of people receiving assistance - and adapted its Mobile Operational Data Acquisition (MoDA) software solutions to the needs in Togo, in compliance with WFP assurance framework. SCOPE allows WFP to effectively identify any duplicate information and confirm individuals' identities when assistance is collected. This is done via QR codes generated by the platform linked to single assistance cards that have been distributed to people receiving WFP support. Also in 2023, agreements with cooperating partners and contracts with financial service provider, La Poste, were negotiated and signed. This ensured operational arrangements were in place and WFP was ready and prepared to recommence distributions, if and when the aforementioned challenges were overcome.

Beyond the provision of direct assistance in Togo, WFP played a crucial role through the coordination of support on humanitarian standards, assessments, capacity strengthening and information management to the wider humanitarian community in the country. In 2023, WFP co-led the United Nations Emergency Team, along with the United Nations Resident Coordinator, as well as led the Humanitarian Inter-Sector Working Group, which is the main coordination platform for United Nations agencies and international NGOs. WFP also led the Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods sector, the Logistics sector, and the Cash Working Group.

Consideration of gender is core to all WFP interventions, with special attention being paid to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed in implementing activities under strategic outcome 1. With a Gender and Age Marker score of 4, WFP strived to systematically integrate gender and age criteria in its targeting methodology in Togo.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response</b>	<b>4 - Fully integrates gender and age</b>

## Strategic outcome 02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026



**2,221,936 nutritious hot meals** served to **16,232 students**



**3,759 smallholder farmers** from **150 cooperatives** strengthened their capacities via **training** and **agricultural inputs**

Under strategic outcome 2, a series of activities were implemented with Togolese Government partners to strengthen food systems in intervention areas, and to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers (both women and men), especially through the homegrown school feeding (HGSF) project. This included the provision of hot meals to students, establishment of school gardens, poultry breeding, and small processing units, as well as the support of smallholder farmers organizations to supply food staples to school canteens. WFP assisted the Government in the development and validation of a national school feeding policy based on local production, and a national programme, with associated operational tools and guides, such as those for targeting and management, and revenue. This institutional framework served as the foundation for the implementation of the HGSF pilot project. The National Agency for Grassroot Development (ANADEB, in French), with whom WFP partners with for the implementation of the HGSF, is the mandated governmental body for the implementation of the national school feeding programme, with the support of an inter-ministerial body that includes the ministries such as Education, Agriculture and Health.

Throughout 2023, implementation of the HGSF pilot project in 50 schools in northern Togo provided 2.2 million nutritious hot meals to 16,232 students, including 8,311 girls (51 percent) and 7,921 boys (49 percent). In targeted communities, the establishment of school canteens and gardens aimed to create a sustainable school feeding system, with positive effects in schools already seen. The basis of the daily meals is composed of cereals, beans, oil, and salt (738 kcal), which is complemented by vegetables and animal protein produced in the schools. According to statistical data from the Ministry of Education's Planning and Monitoring-Evaluation Department, the average enrolment rate for girls in assisted schools increased from 1.8 percent (2021-2022) to 4 percent (2022-2023), while for boys, from 1.9 percent to 3.4 percent in the same period. The average retention rate for girls increased from 87 percent to 92 percent during the same period.

Through the provision of gardening hand tools, 140 kg of improved seeds, and training in vegetable production for 456 people (including school canteen management committee members), 3.3 ha of school vegetable gardens were established in the 50 HGSF schools. This led to the production of 2,569 kg of fresh vegetables for school canteens. Poultry breeding (with 10,000 chicken heads in production) and small processing units (sauce and condiment mills) were functional in the 50 schools for the benefit of their canteens. Moreover, 3,759 producer members (1,722 women) from 150 smallholder farmers' organizations in close proximity to the 50 schools were trained in good agricultural practices, food conservation techniques and on the contractualization with school canteens for the supply of food staples. Among them, 2,691 farmers supported by WFP were also provided with agricultural inputs in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), including improved seeds for maize (49,280 kg) and rice (4,400 kg).

Within and in the immediate areas of targeted schools, 17,532 people benefitted from social and behavioural change communication activities and sensitisation sessions on nutrition, hygiene and good cooking practices using local food for balanced meals. At the same time, WFP began the protection of people in need against nutritional deficiencies and diseases linked to intestinal worms. In collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), an Albendazole deworming programme was implemented. This reached 18,000 people in public primary schools, including students, canteen mothers, school staff, members of school management committees and volunteers.

As part of the implementation of the HGSF pilot, a new experimental project was carried out in three communities with school canteens. Three women's food processing cooperatives comprising 92 women were identified near specific school canteens and supported through a package of activities to transform peanuts into paste, butter or peanut oil for commercialization (for example selling to school canteens and other customers). Capacity building sessions regarding technical production and management were provided to help women increase their financial empowerment. This included training on good food hygiene and nutrition practices, business management, promotion of income-generating activities, financial literacy and the provision of transformation equipment kits (motorized hullers, roasters, filters, etc.), as well as information on the formalisation of their businesses and/or cooperatives. This support, which increased peanut oil production from 100 litres to 300 litres per month, aimed to diversify food system activities



around schools, create an entry point for business opportunities, and contribute to the women's financial empowerment.

The operational activities of the HGSF pilot project were carried out with cooperating partners from key technical ministries (Agriculture, Education, Health and Grassroots Development), universities, private entities, and civil society organizations.

The primary challenges included low community ownership, which resulted in the reluctance of some parents to contribute financially or in-kind to the canteen, as well as limited community mobilization around HGSF activities, which hindered their optimal performance. There were also delays in data collection and transmission. Priorities for 2024 will be: (i) proper management and governance of assets created around school canteens for their increased productivity; (ii) the implementation and operationalization of a digitised data collection mechanism for school feeding (via the 'School Connect' tool) [1]; (iii) continued capacity building of small-scale producer organizations/cooperatives and the establishment of functional contractual links with schools canteens, with more adapted contracts; and (iv) support for canteen mothers through income-generating cooperatives, with a particular focus on strengthening the consideration of environmental dimensions (including construction of improved stoves for canteens that may encourage replication in community households and reforestation of school canteen sites).

Furthermore, the strategy for gradual transfer of HGSF schools to the Togolese Government for their integration into the national programme requires further discussions. A mid-term evaluation of the HGSF programme in 2024 will deepen the analysis of challenges and best practices contributing to the programme's success before the second phase of the pilot project is commenced, and target schools are ultimately transferred to the Government.

The year 2023 also saw the integration of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activity into the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) as part of the budget revision approved in July. Implementation began with the identification and training of cooperating partners, the roll-out of community-based participatory planning in 25 localities in the Savanes and Kara regions, and the identification of supported households in target locations. Under strategic outcome 2, there were 4,000 households targeted (20,000 people) as part of the resilience programme that included conditional food assistance. The participant targeting process was finalised in early 2024 for commencement of activities. FFA activities will be linked with the ongoing HGSF programme wherever possible.

Gender considerations were integrated through the establishment and representation of women in school canteen management committees. The implementation of activities under strategic outcome 2 achieved a Gender and Age Marker score of 3. Sensitisation efforts were also made during follow-up missions so parents could promote enrolment of girls in school.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	3 - Fully integrates gender
Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national policy level and provide TA to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF	3 - Fully integrates gender

## Strategic outcome 03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year



**42,660 metric tons** of food transported to the Sahel through the Lomé's Logistics Corridor



**4,420,900 vaccines** distributed across the five regions of Togo

In the context of WFP's emergency operations in the Sahel, the Togo Country Office maintained its management of the Lomé Logistics Corridor. Accordingly, WFP oversaw transportation operations for in-kind food, primarily directed to Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, and also provided supply chain services to the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) [1] mechanism. In 2023, approximately 42,660 mt of food was handled within the Lomé Logistics Corridor. However, this volume fell 34 percent below the 2023 projections of 64,751 mt due to the deteriorating security conditions of Burkina Faso and Niger and an increase in local sourcing by these countries, as well as the expansion of cash transfer programmes. The transportation of food and goods to Niger also became particularly complex, with its border closures due to 2023 political crisis in the country limiting access to food storage facilities in Togo's Port of Lomé. For example, 7,500 mt of food remained in storage at the port's warehouse awaiting transportation to Niger until the end of 2023. The Lomé-Ouagadougou-Tera corridor has become the only supply corridor to Niger, despite the need for security escorts (which are also unpredictable). Delivery times via trucks increased from 2 weeks to nearly 8-10 weeks, which led to a shortage of vehicles departing from Lomé, as well as inflated transportation rates. These new challenges will be addressed in 2024 through an improved civil-military cooperation to facilitate the passage of trucks through Burkina Faso. Contracts could also be reviewed to take account of inflation in transport rates from Lomé to Niamey.

WFP is the primary logistics partner of Togo's Ministry of Health for the implementation of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention's (Africa CDC) 'Saving Lives and Livelihoods' project. While initially focused on increasing COVID-19 vaccination coverage in Africa, the project's 2023 objectives were broadened to encompass Togo's entire national vaccination programme. The transport of vaccines and consumables commenced in September 2023 once agreements were reached with the Togo Ministry of Health and Africa CDC. WFP joined the Ministry of Health's efforts in the transportation of thermosensitive products, particularly vaccines (in coolers) and consumables (syringes, diluents, etc.) and by the end of 2023, over 4.4 million vaccines were distributed across Togo's five regions and 13 health districts.

An assessment of storage capacities within school canteens was conducted, with a focus on storage practices and food quality management. Twenty school canteens were assessed in the Kara region in northern Togo. The findings highlighted a critical need for storage equipment and capacity building for personnel in food quality management. Completion of the assessment is needed through the inclusion of school canteens in the Savanes region. The addition of more robust data will allow capacity building plans to be established. In 2024, support could take several forms, including the use of pallets or small warehouse equipment and/or the delivery of training in supply and quality management for small scale units.

As part of WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture to establish the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) [2], experts were engaged for the provision of technical support. This helped the coordination unit to setup and commence ATA operations. In total, 11 experts from a range of fields (agronomy, supply and value chain, finance, among others) were mobilized by WFP during the 2023 financial year. This partnership was greatly appreciated by the Government, and enthusiasm has been noted for future collaboration for strengthening and extension of such initiatives into other areas. In order to establish an agricultural commodities exchange for the benefit of agricultural producers and other actors in the agricultural value chain, three specialists were mobilized by WFP to help Togo lay the necessary foundations.

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Togo continues to grapple with diverse development challenges linked to socio-cultural norms that persistently impact the power dynamics between men and women - and therefore boys and girls - particularly in rural areas where WFP interventions are prevalent. Most activities related to agricultural production and the sale of food products to generate income and meet household needs has traditionally fallen under the purview of women and young girls. The Togolese Government recognised the need to address these critical challenges. Through its National Policy for Gender Equity (and related strategy revised in 2019) and the Development Roadmap 2025, it promotes gender equity and equality as well as women's empowerment and participation in efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Key goals for 2025 are to ensure that 60 percent of women have access to credit, and that 28 percent of business owners will be women. Efforts to enhance women's representation in socio-economic and political spheres are also underway. The Government's efforts to promote gender equality include women being 11 of the 31 appointed ministers (36 percent). However, challenges remain, as only 19 percent of National Assembly members are women [1]. The cumulative impact of these efforts has resulted in Togo climbing one position on the Global Gender Gap Index, ranking 90<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries in 2023, compared to 91<sup>st</sup> in 2022 [2].

WFP ensures that gender and age considerations are well integrated into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of activities. This involves the active participation of women, girls, men and boys in the community targeting, school feeding-related community consultations, and Food Assistance for Assets community based participatory planning to take into account the specific needs and priorities of vulnerable groups. This is particularly important for the implementation of the emergency response activities and resilience projects in the Savanes and Kara regions. Additionally, the specific nutritional needs of children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls are specifically considered in emergency operations. In terms of monitoring, WFP's data collection and reporting tools allow for the analysis of gender-related issues and systematic generation of evidence to facilitate resource mobilization. These activities, taken together, contribute to the aim of reducing inequalities between men and women in intervention areas.

Gender-focused projects include the provision of hot school meals to students in 50 schools supported by WFP in the Savanes and Kara regions. Committees that oversaw the implementation of such projects encouraged equal gender representation to foster the active participation of both women and men. Additional efforts were made to promote the active involvement of women in leadership positions. In the context of the school feeding project, WFP mobilized funds that contributed to women's empowerment through its support of three groups of female groundnut processors via a Sodexo-supported project in the Savanes region. In total, 73 women and 2 men were supplied with equipment and trained in financial management, accounting, and the roles and responsibilities of members. Members of the project remain committed to supplying schools canteens with peanut oil and paste for the preparation of hot meals for schoolchildren. Through the Sodexo project, participants improved their production from 80 litres to 150 litres of peanut oil, which was sold to school canteens.

To support ongoing initiatives aimed at achieving gender equality, WFP organized a capacity-strengthening mission for technical staff. This focused on the essential principles of gender equality and included a gender analysis to develop a gender action plan. This worked has strengthened the abilities of WFP's Togo Country Office regarding the integration of gender equality considerations into the various phases of programme implementation, which ultimately benefits the people supported by WFP. The mission visited school feeding and women's empowerment activities in Togo and included in-depth discussions about the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in the management of schools and canteens, with a particular emphasis placed on the division of tasks of women and girls within households. Overall, the mission found that economic recovery opportunities and the effective participation of women in community decision-making bodies remain the major challenges.

In collaboration with other stakeholders and United Nations agencies, discussions are underway to deliver a project that will provide biogas devices to alleviate strenuous tasks assigned to women, particularly in the area of school

feeding.

# 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**

Spillover from the Sahel crisis continued in the northern part of Togo in 2023. Protection issues were rife due to ongoing attacks on civilians, the forced displacement of individuals, as well as related reportedly cases of violence against women and children, among other protection violations. WFP maintained its provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, as well as its support of schools in conflict areas to help them remain operational.

Data collection in 2023 highlighted that WFP effectively recognised safety concerns and incorporated these during its operations in Togo. Two post-distribution surveys of people that received WFP assistance in the Kara and Savanes regions indicated that almost all people felt that their safety (100 percent of respondents) and dignity (99 percent) had been taken into account during WFP distributions, with no security incidents being reported. People expressed a 99 percent satisfaction level (100 percent women, 99 percent men) with WFP's response to their needs, their perception of relations with WFP (partners and staff), and consideration of individuals' preferences for various distribution methods.

Protection training was delivered to WFP's Togo Country Office staff, cooperating partners and other field actors (including the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction). The training, carried out in Lomé, reached 52 participants from a range of organizations operating in the country. Additional training, delivered by WFP in the field, was provided for 30 representatives of multiple government Ministries and partners of WFP. This focused on the principles of protection and accountability, with an emphasis on WFP's approaches to protection (including that of children), management of gender-based violence, inclusion of people with disabilities, accountability to affected populations, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). In line with its zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse policy, the WFP Togo Country Office continued to strengthen staff knowledge in PSEA through mandatory online training sessions.

Sensitisation sessions were carried out in an effort to ensure that people who received WFP assistance were clearly informed of their rights, and that their experience and access regarding WFP operations and assistance were enhanced. Information focused on who receives assistance, when distributions take place, how to access assistance, individuals' entitlements to rations, and how to report abuse (including monetary or sexual conditionality). Two community feedback mechanisms (CFMs) were made available in the form of hotlines for gathering people's inputs on WFP assistance. This service mainly dealt with issues of registration for assistance, selection criteria, distribution processes and cash transactions. Following the two distributions in April and May 2023, 31 calls were recorded (including 2 SMS and 3 WhatsApp messages) from the Kara and Savanes regions. A low rate of calls through the hotlines was seen - only 0.3 percent of all people receiving assistance. This was attributed to the hotline not being a free service (the network provider charged users for calls) as well as a low awareness level of the existence of the hotlines and the lack of dedicated staff on hotlines to ensure a fully optimised CFM. In 2024, several improvements will be made to improve the CFM in multiple ways. For example, call lines will be made toll-free, dedicated CFM staff will be recruited to raise awareness and re-design the existing CFM, data analysis and corrective actions will be taken to improve programming, and the CFM will be extended to all programme activities pending the development of Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) action plans.

To promote the safety, dignity and integrity of vulnerable populations in WFP operations, specific measures were taken. The selected financial service provider was deployed to each distribution site to assist people that receive WFP support, within a distance radius of no more than 5 km. In 2024, WFP intends to finalise its Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected Populations action plans in order to advocate for additional resources, and to strengthen field level committees' capacities for complaints management with additional training.

# Environmental sustainability

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

## Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework (ESSF)

When mapping food security in Togo, it is clear that regions affected by very difficult agro-climatic and environmental realities are those most strongly correlated with high levels of food insecurity. The savannah region that borders the Sahel and the Kara region both have a short rainy season and a long dry season with temperatures that sometimes reach up to 45 degrees Celsius. Agricultural activities performed on impoverished land provide limited opportunities for the improvement of the livelihoods of people in these regions. As such, they continue to face challenges in regularly obtaining enough nutritious food. The main source of energy in these sparsely vegetated regions is wood - its high usage has exacerbated deforestation and the ongoing degradation of farmland and the environment. Children and women are the populations most affected by these situations.

In 2023, WFP included Food Assistance for Assets activities in its Country Strategic Plan to strengthen the socio-economic and environmental resilience of communities. These activities included the reforestation of degraded areas through the development of community woodlots, the development of agro-forestry for the protection and restoration of land, the construction or rehabilitation of water reservoirs with irrigation systems (and their management for off-season farming), and the treatment (physical and vegetative) of gullied areas to combat water erosion and the silting up of low-lying areas.

Once people in communities had identified their priorities and assets to be created, an environmental and social risk analysis was conducted along with community based participatory planning. This was undertaken by WFP and cooperating partners with the involvement of relevant national technical service providers. In 2024, a detailed screening of the sites identified at the community level will be undertaken with Togo's Ministry of the Environment.

As part of the implementation of the homegrown school feeding pilot project, solar-powered water pumps and vegetable garden irrigation systems were installed in schools with canteens to ensure their optimum use of water. Similarly, the construction of improved cooking stoves for school canteens was included in the package of activities that supported schools. This aimed to reduce firewood consumption and deforestation within Togo. Cooking stoves have been coupled with innovative solutions, such as 'Heat Retention Bags', inspired by activities of WFP in Chad. In this context, savings of up to 70 percent were seen in wood heating costs, while indoor pollution was reduced by 60 percent. This combination of activities also created a means of subsistence and empowerment for women.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2023, the WFP Togo County Office implemented an environmental management system following a mission to the Lomé and Kara offices in August. At the mission's conclusion, recommendations were made and an implementation plan delivered for the EMS roll-out.

Multiple actions were taken throughout 2023, including the management of hazardous waste, comprising the identification and storage of electronic and vehicle waste. Meetings were held in Lomé with various departments from the Ministry of the Environment and Forest Resources and the Ministry of Energy to discuss the national environmental management and waste management (liquid, solid and plastic) policies, with a view to exploring possible partnerships.

In 2024, the three key actions include: the identification and progressive replacement of all air conditioners, refrigerators and other equipment running on banned ozone-depleting substances; the establishment of waste separation systems with assigned bins/collection points for recyclable waste streams; and a review of waste handling practices in all facilities where depots are used.

Following the report of the Local Property Survey Board (LPSB) committee, waste from WFP offices was divided into electronic, paper and plastic categories. End-of-life air conditioners were systematically replaced by environmentally friendly inverter air conditioners (five air conditioners were changed and thirteen inverter air conditioners were



acquired for the Kara sub-office).

# Nutrition integration

**Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialised nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

In 2023, WFP integrated nutrition-focused services into its interventions for vulnerable populations affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. A particular emphasis was placed on improving the nutritional status of children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) through the distribution of specialised nutritious foods and cash transfers. To this end, WFP provided supplementary rations of Super Cereal and fortified oil to 3,120 children in this age range as well as to 2,080 PBW/G.

WFP and the Ministry of Health (including its Nutrition Division specifically) actively screened all children at distribution sites. This enabled the early detection and management of malnutrition cases through referrals and nutrition-focused social and behavioural change sessions. Cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred to health facilities for treatment. Follow-up exercises were carried out by Community Health Workers and Health Training Relays to monitor cases of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in communities. Results showed an increase in the number of children screened, a decrease in cases of SAM (from 3 percent to 1 percent at follow-up) and MAM (from 10 percent to 7 percent). The significant improvements seen in the nutritional status of children illustrated the impact of participation in WFP's food and nutritional assistance programmes. As far as women were concerned, an overall improvement in the nutritional situation was noted, although the prevalence of MAM remained high in certain districts in May 2023. This was attributed to an increase in screening during the second phase.

In partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP continued to support tuberculosis (TB) patients and people living with HIV (PLHIV) by collaborating with the National AIDS Council on a study on the vulnerability profile of both PLHIV and TB patients for their integration into a social protection programme. WFP and UNAIDS have further collaborated on the capacity strengthening of health workers with trainings on food and nutritional care for PLHIV/TB patients, including good dietary practices.

WFP maintained its support for the National School Feeding policy, developing technical guidelines for school menus based on local dietary habits. The school feeding model, based on local production, was strengthened so that canteens can supply local, diversified and nutritious meals to pupils. Improvements in school gardens were supported, which encouraged the local production of vegetables for a more varied diet. By providing around 738 kcal per day per child, school meals are the only element of a balanced diet for many children (and for some the only meal of the day). This initiative played a significant role in the improvement of food and nutritional security within households, especially those within the most vulnerable populations in rural areas. In 2023, canteen mothers also benefited from capacity-building activities relevant to the preparation of school meals. Cooking demonstrations using local foods and education on hygiene and good cooking practices for balanced meals strengthened their skills.

In summary, WFP's actions in 2023 made a significant contribution to the improvement of food security and the nutrition of children, women and vulnerable populations in Togo. Furthermore, strong support was provided for national efforts to combat HIV/AIDS, and to encourage the provision of nutritious local school meals.

# Partnerships

Within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2026, and in line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026, WFP renewed its strong commitment to support the Togolese Government's mission to achieve Zero Hunger. In 2023, in a landscape of growing humanitarian needs, marked by a sharp deterioration of food security, the expansion and diversification of partnerships for the achievement of the CSP's objectives remained a priority for WFP.

At both strategic and operational levels, WFP pursued the strengthening of its collaboration with the Togolese Government through partnerships with key line Ministries and government agencies, including those focused on Agriculture, Civil Protection, Grassroots Development and Social Action. Similarly, the Government remained one of the main donors to the CSP 2022-2026. This financial contribution allowed WFP to mobilize internal funds through the Emerging Donors Matching Fund to maximise the utilisation of resources allocated for direct assistance for people that WFP supports.

The Togolese Government was also WFP's main cooperating partner for the implementation of its 2023 programmes and projects. Under strategic outcome 1, WFP partnered with the National Civil Protection Agency for the distribution of in-kind food and cash-based transfers, while it collaborated with the Ministry of Social Action, the National Agency for Grassroot Development (ANADEB, in French) and the Togolese Postal Services Company as the designated financial service provider. Under strategic outcome 2, implementation of the homegrown school feeding (HGSF) programme was made possible by partnerships with ANADEB, the Ministries Agriculture, Education, and Health and the University of Lomé. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) partnered to deliver the HGSF programme's component in support of smallholder farmers organizations. This aimed to boost local agricultural production for the supply of food staples to school canteens and to strengthen resilience of people's livelihoods. As a sub-project under the HGSF programme, WFP partnered with a local non-governmental organization (NGO) for the empowerment of women's food processing cooperatives in three communities (an initiative funded by a private partner). Regarding Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, ANADEB was WFP's main cooperating partner, with technical services being provided by relevant Ministries, including Environment, Water and Rural Roads. Under strategic outcome 3, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture for the establishment of the Agricultural Transformation Agency, as well with the Ministry of Health and the World Health Organization (WHO) for the nationwide vaccination project, backed by Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention and the MasterCard Foundation.

In the context of the humanitarian response due to the spillover of the Sahel Crisis, WFP mobilized funds with humanitarian donors that had not traditionally been present in-country. WFP's internal funds were also mobilized to scale up the emergency response. The Togolese Government's flexible funding of the CSP was also crucial in allowing WFP to narrow the gap in the required response.

WFP, as the lead of the Humanitarian Inter-Sector Working Group in Togo, worked closely with other United Nations agencies and the NGO community to coordinate efforts for the emergency response in northern Togo. WFP, UNHCR and UNICEF also co-led the development of Togo's component of the Gulf of Guinea Regional Response Plan for 2024. WFP will continue to prioritise advocacy efforts with both traditional and non-traditional donors to meet the financial requirements to cover the food security, nutrition and livelihoods needs of this Regional Response Plan.

WFP continued to engage with international financial institutions at the strategic level. It collaborated with the World Bank's Social Cohesion Project to map community development priorities, which in turn fed into the community-based participatory planning conducted for the FFA activities. WFP further collaborated with World Bank missions that were undertaken to assess Togo's eligibility to access funding from the Bank's Prevention and Resilience Allocation and the Window for Host Communities and Refugees. WFP plans to continue strategic talks initiated in 2023 with other international financial institutions, as well as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the African Development Bank.

## Focus on localization

In 2023, the WFP Togo Country Office commenced its use of the United Nations Partnership Portal (UNPP) for the identification and selection of potential local and international non-governmental organizations to implement resilience for communities in need. One local NGO, the Environmental Management and Valorisation of Agropastoral and Forestry Products Association (GEVAPAF, in French), was identified for the implementation of a home-grown school feeding pilot project focused on women's empowerment. The identification process regarding local partners will

continue in 2024, with the commencement of Food Assistance for Assets activities.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP was involved in emergency coordination mechanisms at the country and field levels for multiple different humanitarian and development actors, including the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government entities. As co-leaders of the United Nations Country Emergency Team with the UN Resident Coordinator, WFP took a leadership role in several sectors and working groups, including the Humanitarian Inter-Sectoral Working Group, Food Security and Nutrition, Logistics and Cash.

On a bilateral basis, WFP collaborated with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on an agricultural value chain for the supply of food staples to the homegrown school feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP also collaborated with the World Health Organization (WHO), in the context of the HGSF, for a deworming programme targeted at students and community members. Together with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP collaborated with the National AIDS Council on a study related to the vulnerability profile of people living with HIV and tuberculosis for their inclusion in a social protection programme. A partnership was developed with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the provision of a Senior Technical Advisor to support the fifth General Population and Housing Census of Togo. The result of this project will provide accurate data to support programmatic processes for all development actors in Togo. Furthermore, collaboration is ongoing with UNFPA for the provision of dignity kits as a complement to food distributions provided by WFP in agreed localities within the Savanes region. A project was also initiated with UNICEF for the provision of hygiene kits to people supported by WFP food distributions. These projects are planned to commence in 2024.

# Financial Overview

By the end of 2023, WFP had successfully mobilized USD 21.5 million (including carried-over balances from 2022). These funds covered 89 percent of the identified needs for 2023, compared with 62 percent in 2022. Cumulative resources mobilized since the initiation of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026 reached 81 percent.

The Government of Togo consistently demonstrated its support for WFP initiatives through its funding of the CSP and its close alignment with Togo's National Roadmap since its inception in 2022. This commitment facilitated WFP's advocacy efforts with major donors and the acquisition of internal resources to address escalated needs, particularly in response to the security challenges in the Sahel. The Kara and Savanes regions witnessed an exponential rise in people that required WFP assistance, following the spillover linked to the security situation in the Sahel. In the first half of 2023, WFP covered the needs of 52,000 people, while extra resources were mobilized to cover additional people later in the year.

Donor contributions, complemented by internal resources, played a pivotal role in averting disruptions in assistance during the reporting period. This aligned with planned activities and fulfilled WFP's commitment to support vulnerable populations despite operational challenges, including difficulties with humanitarian access. Most contributions were directed towards crisis response - a total of USD 9.5 million - yet there remained a shortfall to fully cover the increased needs. Flexible funding from the Togolese Government and WFP's internal emergency funds allowed the WFP's Togo Country Office to programme funds in a timely manner to effectively respond to emerging and changing needs.

Throughout 2023, WFP secured contributions from donors and internal resources to cover 87 percent of the needs for people under strategic outcome 1, and over 100 percent for people that fell under both strategic outcome 2 and strategic outcome 3. However, despite available resources for crisis response, implementation faced challenges in the Savanes region due to access restrictions imposed by local authorities. As crisis response resources for the cash-based transfers modality could not be fully executed in the latter half of the year, they will be carried over into 2024.

Donor support allowed WFP to allocate USD 1.4 million to pilot the home-grown school feeding programme in 50 schools across the Kara and Savanes regions. As part of the resilience programme, Food Assistance for Assets activities commenced in the last quarter of 2023 with the support of donor resources. This is planned to continue into 2024.

In collaboration with the Government of Togo - including a contribution of USD 0.6 million - WFP was requested to assist in the establishment of an Agricultural Processing Agency. The agency's activities were successful, and the Government expressed intentions for future contributions. Additionally, WFP received a USD 0.5 million contribution from the Mastercard Foundation, via Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), to support vaccine transportation within the country.

Moreover, WFP oversaw the Lomé Corridor for the Global Commodity Management Facility, which pre-positioned food supplies for Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, and Togo itself. This strategic operation, managed in collaboration with the Regional Office, had an annual budget of USD 1 million to cover fixed operational costs. Togo's strategic location makes it a hub for the Sahel countries, with the Lomé corridor serving as a crucial link for hinterland countries.





Efforts to engage potential donors are ongoing, to secure the necessary resources to meet the needs of people living in challenging conditions within WFP's operational areas, in line with the CSP.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	10,367,781	1,318,391	8,982,111	1,876,349
SO01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	10,367,781	1,318,391	8,982,111	1,876,349
Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.	10,367,781	1,318,391	8,982,111	1,876,349
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	2,543,548	1,089,410	6,306,657	1,513,077
SO02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	2,543,548	1,089,410	6,306,657	1,513,077
Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	1,095,767	604,586	1,097,473	625,235
Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSP.	484,824	484,824	1,426,432	859,590
Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	962,956	0	689,985	28,252



Non-activity specific	0	0	3,092,766	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	952,252	489,252	1,006,041	483,910
SO03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	952,252	489,252	1,006,041	483,910
Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	952,252	489,252	1,006,041	483,910
Non-SDG Target	0	0	2,561,134	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	13,863,583	2,897,055	18,855,945	3,873,337
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,555,454	555,800	2,188,973	1,350,309
Total Direct Costs	15,419,037	3,452,855	21,044,919	5,223,647
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	933,396	186,533	439,633	439,633

Grand Total	 16,352,434	 3,639,388	 21,484,552	 5,663,280
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# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] World Bank. <https://data.worldbank.org/country/togo>

[2] World Bank. <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099060423220042299/P179138079305f0b0bf820086b358419c5.docx>

[3] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?locations=TG>

[4] Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Country Brief. Available at: [https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country/TGO/pdf\\_archive/TGO\\_Archive.pdf](https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country/TGO/pdf_archive/TGO_Archive.pdf)

[5] Human Development Index, 2021. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index>

[6] SDG Report 2023. Available at: <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org>

[7] Global Hunger Index. Available at: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org>

[8] <https://washdata.org/report/togo-2017-mics-report-v2>

[9] <https://www.unicef.org/executiveboard/media/18111/file/2023-PL29-Togo-CPD-EN-ODS.pdf>

[10] Togo's Ministry for Grassroot Development 2023

[11] UNICEF Information Sheet for Togo (2021) - Data analysis for learning and equity

using MICS data. Available at: [https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Togo-MICS-EAGLE-Factsheets\\_French\\_082022.pdf](https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Togo-MICS-EAGLE-Factsheets_French_082022.pdf)

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] School Connect digitises the entire data collection and analysis process in schools from data entry to visualisation on a near real-time dashboard. Daily data on attendance, consumption and stock inventory at schools included in school meal programmes helps to improve programme quality, optimize supply chain planning and reduce pipeline breaks. By making sure that hungry children get a meal every day, School Connect helps to increase attendance rates, especially for underprivileged children who are dependent on the meal at school

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The GCMF mechanism is an internal WFP system that facilitates the pre-financing and pre-positioning of food items available for procurement by WFP's country offices

[2] Agence de Transformation Agricole. Government agency established to promote agricultural sector transformation by supporting existing structures of government, private sector and other non-governmental partners to address systemic bottlenecks in delivering on a priority national agenda for achieving growth and food security

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] Inter-Parliamentary Union. More detail: <https://www.ipu.org/fr/parlement/TG>

[2] World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Index. Available at: <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023>

## Environmental sustainability

[1] Under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative – via a memorandum of understanding signed with the National Grassroots Support Agency (ANADEB, in French) – it has been agreed that community-based participatory planning will be supplemented by environmental and social screening in 2024 before FFA activities commence

# 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	91,104	35,175	39%
	female	98,246	36,816	37%
	total	189,350	71,991	38%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	5,100	1,560	31%
	female	5,100	1,560	31%
	total	10,200	3,120	31%
24-59 months	male	8,500	2,600	31%
	female	11,900	3,640	31%
	total	20,400	6,240	31%
5-11 years	male	35,579	16,508	46%
	female	37,621	16,884	45%
	total	73,200	33,392	46%
12-17 years	male	13,600	4,160	31%
	female	15,300	4,680	31%
	total	28,900	8,840	31%
18-59 years	male	21,244	8,267	39%
	female	23,013	8,492	37%
	total	44,257	16,759	38%
60+ years	male	7,081	2,080	29%
	female	5,312	1,560	29%
	total	12,393	3,640	29%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	129,350	60,551	47%
Refugee	30,000	5,200	17%
IDP	30,000	6,240	21%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	20,000	0	0%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,000	5,200	34%
School based programmes	17,100	16,232	94%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	2,250	3,759	167%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	150,000	52,000	34%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	322	172	53%
Corn Soya Blend	317	57	18%
Iodised Salt	16	9	54%
Maize	1,218	693	57%
Vegetable Oil	113	60	53%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	0	0%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	0	0	0%

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

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	6,447,000	671,030	10%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	1,155,682	210,600	18%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

<b>Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.</b>	<b>Crisis Response</b>
<b>Output Results</b>	
<b>Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.</b>	
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs	
CSP Output 01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises.	



Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All;	General	Female	78,000	27,040
	Children;	Distribution;	Male	72,000	24,960
	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	1,986	991
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	5,817,000	671,029
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	129	68.72
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	317	57.18

CSP Output 08: Crisis affected populations benefit from income-generating activities to prevent negative coping mechanisms. Communities affected by crisis benefit from key community assets and basic infrastructure created/restored.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
			USD	630,000	
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,400	
			Male	9,600	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	

#### Other Output

**Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.**

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 02: Populations affected by crisis benefit from strengthened systems and capacities of the government and partners to prepare and respond to crises

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	80	80
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	US\$	1,150,000	0

CSP Output 08: Crisis affected populations benefit from income-generating activities to prevent negative coping mechanisms. Communities affected by crisis benefit from key community assets and basic infrastructure created/restored.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	5	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	0
D.1.2: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure in emergency context	D.1.2.g.5: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	50	0
D.5: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services in emergency context	D.5.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Food assistance for asset	Individual	6,500	0

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	66.2	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	99.2	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	79.4	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female	37.6	≥89.37	≥59.37	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	≥77.65	≥47.65	35.3	WFP survey
	Overall	43.3	≥83.29	≥53.29	36.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female	40	≥88.1	≥58.1	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	≥80	≥50	35.3	WFP survey
	Overall	43.9	≥83.9	≥53.9	36.8	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female	9.4	≥51.39	≥21.39	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	≥49.41	≥19.41	17.6	WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	≥50.37	≥20.37	13.2	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	24.7	≥64.05	≥34.05	20	WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≥64.71	≥34.71	7.8	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	≥64.39	≥34.39	14.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> PBW/G - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥44.4	≥38.4	38.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> PLW/G - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition						
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	79.4	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	79.4	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	36.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by a crise - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥4	≥3	3	Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided technical support	Overall	0	≥3,731,948	≥3,475,647	3,475,647	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by a crise - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	24.4	≤16.39	≤22.39	39.2	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	62.2	≥66.2	≥63.2	52.8	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	13.4	≥17.41	≥14.41	8	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.09	≤7.09	≤7.09	573	WFP survey
	Male	6.09	≤6.09	≤6.09	475	WFP survey
	Overall	6.41	≤6.41	≤6.41	497	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	88.9	≥96.9	≥90.9	89.6	WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥95.3	≥89.3	82.2	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	≥95.6	≥89.6	83.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.2	≥60.18	≥48.18	20.1	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥64.94	≥52.94	32.4	WFP survey
	Overall	51.4	≥63.42	≥51.42	29.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.7	≤31.7	≤37.7	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	29.8	≤25.8	≤31.8	38.4	WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	≤27.7	≤33.7	39.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.1	≤8.13	≤14.13	36.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤9.23	≤15.23	29.2	WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	≤8.88	≤14.88	30.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.8	≤3.8	≤9.8	14.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.5	≤6.5	10.4	WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	≤1.3	≤7.3	11.3	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	0.3	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	1.2	WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.4	≤43.4	≤40.4	46.1	WFP survey
	Male	39.9	≤43.9	≤40.9	41	WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≤43.8	≤40.8	42.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥51	≥48	38.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	≥53.7	≥50.7	47.5	WFP survey
	Overall	49.1	≥53.1	≥50.1	45.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23.4	≤15.4	≤21.4	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤14.7	≤20.7	10.2	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤15	≤21	11.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	0.3	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	2.1	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤5.7	≤5.7	1.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤22.5	≤19.5	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	≤21.9	≤18.9	36.6	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤22.1	≤19.1	40.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	51	≥55	≥52	38.9	WFP survey
	Male	54.3	≥58.3	≥55.3	48.7	WFP survey
	Overall	53.3	≥57.3	≥54.3	46.5	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
<b>Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model</b>						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 04: Children in targeted rural and urban communities on a HGSF pilot basis benefit from locally sourced and nutritious school meals, including through school gardens						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		1,903	
			Male		1,819	
			<b>Total</b>		<b>3,722</b>	
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,721	6,141	
			Male	8,379	6,369	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,100</b>	<b>12,510</b>	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	525,682	210,600	
<b>Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF.</b>						
Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors in targeted communities in Togo have reduced post-harvest losses and strengthened links to markets, including through local HGSF, digital platforms and e-commerce in order to increase their revenues and their participation in the food systems value chains						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	1,125	1,732	
			Male	1,125	2,027	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>3,759</b>	
<b>Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.</b>						
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors						
CSP Output 09: Targeted crisis-affected vulnerable households, benefit from livelihood activities, to reduce vulnerabilities and contribute to sustainable solutions. Communities benefit from the rehabilitation, creation and/or maintenance of sustainable basic infrastructures and livelihood assets.						
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
			USD	630,000		
	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,400		
			Male	9,600		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>		

## Other Output

### Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 03: Targeted communities benefit from strengthened national school feeding programme based on local production and food systems model that will be tested through Home-Grown School-Feeding pilots

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	200	200
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	50	50
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.4: Number of South-South exchanges facilitated between provider country and host government	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	3	3
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	94	94
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	8	8
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	23,900	17,532
CSP Output 04: Children in targeted rural and urban communities on a HGSF pilot basis benefit from locally sourced and nutritious school meals, including through school gardens					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	School feeding (on-site)	%	20	20
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.g.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	17,100	16,232
N.6: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGFSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	17,100	16,232
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	57	50
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	2,250	0

**Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGFSF.**

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 06: Vulnerable populations, including smallholder farmers benefit from integrated early warning systems and improved capacities and policies for food security, quality and nutrition

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	200	200
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	53	53
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors in targeted communities in Togo have reduced post-harvest losses and strengthened links to markets, including through local HGFSF, digital platforms and e-commerce in order to increase their revenues and their participation in the food systems value chains

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	150



F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	153	153
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	18
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	1,250	1,250

**Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.**

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 09: Targeted crisis-affected vulnerable households, benefit from livelihood activities, to reduce vulnerabilities and contribute to sustainable solutions. Communities benefit from the rehabilitation, creation and/or maintenance of sustainable basic infrastructures and livelihood assets.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,005	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	25	0
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	50	0
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's risk management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities (overall)	Food assistance for training	Individual	20,000	0

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Children (Pre-primary) / Students (Primary Schools) - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)						
Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.8	≥4.2	≥1.2	4	Secondary data
	Male	-1.9	≥5.8	≥2.8	3.4	Secondary data
	Overall	-0.1	≥5	≥2	3.7	Secondary data

Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92.1	=100	≥95	94.8	Secondary data
	Male	91.2	=100	≥95	95.3	Secondary data
	Overall	91.7	=100	≥95	95.5	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Support : Activity Supporters - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School Based Programmes (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥0	≥4	4	Secondary data

<b>Strategic Outcome 03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year</b>					<b>Crisis Response</b>	
<b>Other Output</b>						
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items</b>						
Corporate Output 5.2: Partners utilize on-demand services to augment their capacity and ensure more efficient, effective and coordinated interventions						
CSP Output 07: Affected populations benefit from on-demand services and enhanced efficiency of government entities and other partners in order to timely and effectively cover their needs						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.2: Number of supply chain solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	50	20	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.3: Number of data and analytics solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	Data and Analytics Services	Number	1	0	
H.1: Number of shared services, data and analytics platforms provided by type	H.1.4: Number of administration solutions and services provided to the government and partners by WFP	SC/Logistics Services	Number	90	31	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	60,000	42,660	

<b>Outcome Results</b>						
<b>Activity 04: Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items</b>						
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery						
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	70	Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0	≥100	≥60	20.04	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥100	≥60	18.92	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥100	≥60	19.5	Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	0	≥80	≥50	60.99	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥50	60.56	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥80	≥50	60.79	Secondary data

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	0	Secondary data

## Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions jointly made by women and men</i>	Overall	58.32	≥60	≥60	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by men</i>	Overall	25.23	≥20	≥20	21.4	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - <i>Decisions made by women</i>	Overall	16.45	≥20	≥20	14.8	WFP programme monitoring

## Protection indicators

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		≥375	≥375	375	WFP
	Male		≥357	≥357	357	programme monitoring
	Overall		≥732	≥732	732	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> ALL - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.9	≥100	≥80	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	≥100	≥80	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.8	≥100	≥80	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	≥90	≥90	98.98	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	98.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	98.84	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	76.91	≥100	≥95	63.48	WFP
	Male	82.77	≥100	≥95	71.59	programme monitoring
	Overall	80.89	≥100	≥95	69.75	WFP programme monitoring

## Accountability to Affected Population indicators

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Meeting	Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	109,076	≥202392	≥202,392	37,371	Secondary data
	Male	100,685	≥186823	≥186,823	34,497	Secondary data
	Overall	209,761	≥389215	≥389,215	71,868	Secondary data

Accountability indicators						
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level						
Activity 01: Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.						
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution						
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	26.3	≥80	≥80	87.71	WFP
	Male	29.3	≥80	≥80	89.73	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.3	≥80	≥80	89.27	WFP programme monitoring

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General Food Distribution in Cinskasse, Savanes Region

**World Food Programme**

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# Financial Section

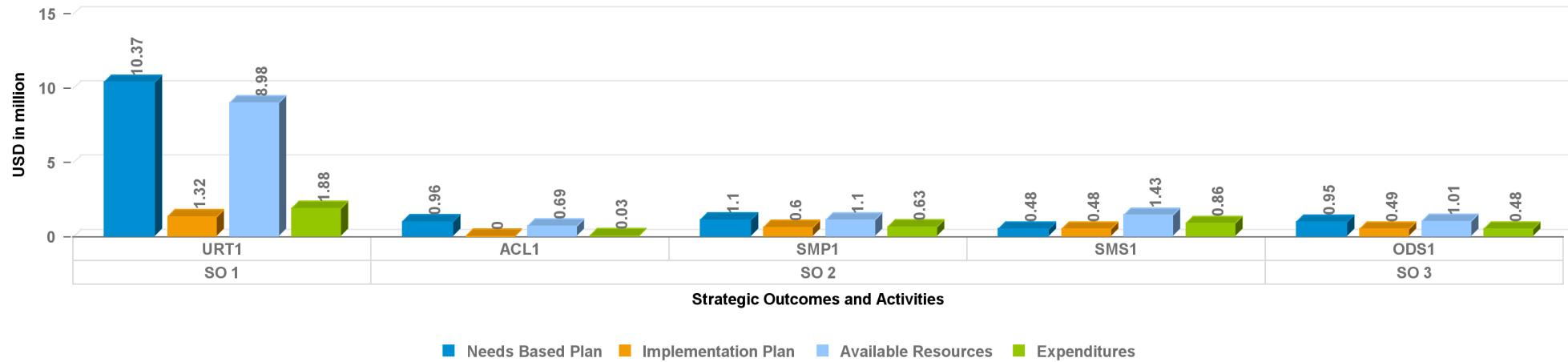
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1		Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.
SO 2		Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026
SO 3		Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.
SO 2	ACL1	Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model
SO 2	SMS1	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.	10,367,782	1,318,392	8,982,111	1,876,350
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>10,367,782</b>	<b>1,318,392</b>	<b>8,982,111</b>	<b>1,876,350</b>
2.4	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSP.	484,824	484,824	1,426,432	859,590
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	1,095,768	604,586	1,097,473	625,235
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	962,957	0	689,986	28,252
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,092,766	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>2,543,549</b>	<b>1,089,411</b>	<b>6,306,657</b>	<b>1,513,077</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.16	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	952,253	489,253	1,006,042	483,911
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>952,253</b>	<b>489,253</b>	<b>1,006,042</b>	<b>483,911</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,561,135	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,561,135</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>13,863,584</b>	<b>2,897,055</b>	<b>18,855,945</b>	<b>3,873,338</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,555,454</b>	<b>555,800</b>	<b>2,188,974</b>	<b>1,350,310</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>15,419,038</b>	<b>3,452,855</b>	<b>21,044,919</b>	<b>5,223,648</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>933,396</b>	<b>186,533</b>	<b>439,633</b>	<b>439,633</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>16,352,434</b>	<b>3,639,388</b>	<b>21,484,552</b>	<b>5,663,281</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

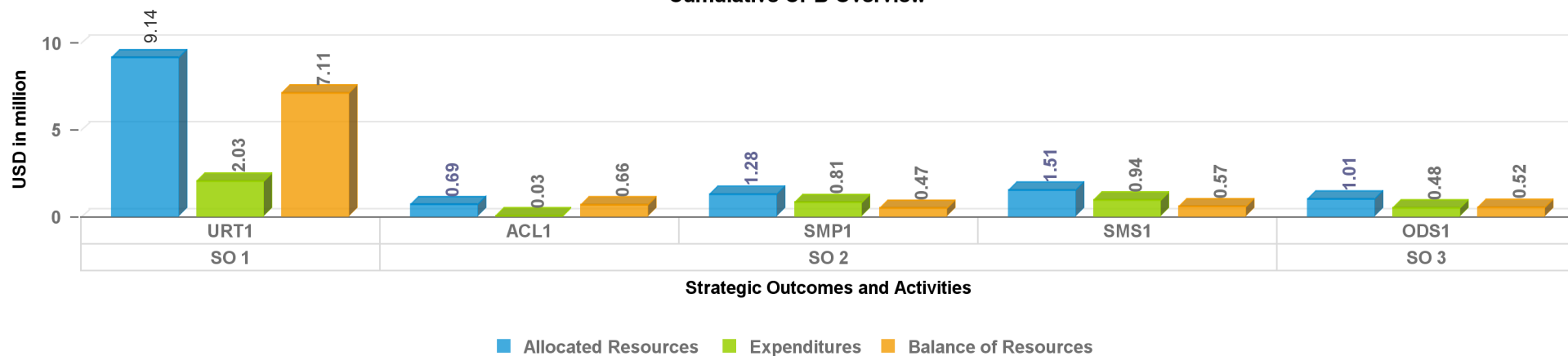
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome	
SO 1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	
SO 2	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	
SO 3	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	URT1	Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.
SO 2	ACL1	Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.
SO 2	SMP1	Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model
SO 2	SMS1	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF.
SO 3	ODS1	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	Provide support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response, while preventing negative coping strategies with complementary response activities.	11,432,672	8,033,331	1,102,534	9,135,865	2,030,103	7,105,761
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>11,432,672</b>	<b>8,033,331</b>	<b>1,102,534</b>	<b>9,135,865</b>	<b>2,030,103</b>	<b>7,105,761</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.4	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF.	744,212	1,510,696	0	1,510,696	943,854	566,842
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	1,587,205	1,278,751	0	1,278,751	806,513	472,238
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	962,957	689,986	0	689,986	28,252	661,734
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,092,766	0	3,092,766	0	3,092,766
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>3,294,373</b>	<b>6,572,199</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,572,199</b>	<b>1,778,619</b>	<b>4,793,580</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	1,211,122	1,006,223	0	1,006,223	484,092	522,131
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,211,122</b>	<b>1,006,223</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,006,223</b>	<b>484,092</b>	<b>522,131</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,561,135	0	2,561,135	0	2,561,135
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,561,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,561,135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,561,135</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>15,938,167</b>	<b>18,172,887</b>	<b>1,102,534</b>	<b>19,275,421</b>	<b>4,292,814</b>	<b>14,982,607</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,841,311</b>	<b>2,194,369</b>	<b>307,466</b>	<b>2,501,835</b>	<b>1,663,171</b>	<b>838,664</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>17,779,478</b>	<b>20,367,256</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>21,777,256</b>	<b>5,955,985</b>	<b>15,821,272</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>1,067,680</b>	<b>1,099,452</b>		<b>1,099,452</b>	<b>1,099,452</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>18,847,158</b>	<b>21,466,708</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>22,876,708</b>	<b>7,055,437</b>	<b>15,821,272</b>

This donor financial report is interim



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