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# Togo

## Annual Country Report 2024

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

In 2024, WFP continued its support for Togo's efforts to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 ("Zero Hunger") and SDG 17 ("Partnerships for the Goals") through its Country Strategic Plan (CSP). The country faced a fragile food security situation, exacerbated by the spillover of the Sahel crisis and climate shocks, especially impacting the northern regions: Savanes and Kara. These challenges degraded livelihoods and increased pressure on response systems, including the national social protection system. In response, WFP provided urgent food and nutrition assistance through general food distributions and e-voucher systems, helping vulnerable populations, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and food insecure host communities. A total of 107,606 people were assisted in five distribution cycles with a mixed food basket, including specialized nutritious food such as Supercereals. These efforts were combined with active malnutrition screening and prevention interventions for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and children aged 6 to 23 months, addressing the growing nutritional needs in the northern regions. WFP worked closely with the Togolese government, as well as local NGOs, to monitor and support distributions, particularly in hard-to-reach areas. In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP distributed Non-Food Items (NFIs), including dignity kits, to meet the specific needs of women and girls.

In addition to humanitarian response, 2024 saw continued efforts to strengthen sustainable food systems and build resilience in vulnerable communities, in line with the CSP's strategic outcome 2. WFP continued to support the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, which provided meals for 15,195 children and supported the development of local production for sustainability of the programme. About 150 smallholder farmer organizations in the proximity of schools continued to benefit from smart agricultural techniques and a direct market linkage with the schools. WFP also began operationalizing the food assistance for assets (FFA) activities to help 23,166 people create assets and improve economic opportunities. WFP made notable progress in implementing activities that support long-term resilience and capacity-strengthening of the Government and local partners.

In 2024, WFP continued to manage the Lomé Corridor, through the port of Lomé, a strategic hub for the country's economic growth and the supply of essential goods to landlocked countries including Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso. In 2024, WFP dispatched 50,273 metric tons of food, despite challenges from border closures. A mobile storage unit was installed in Kara to improve emergency operations in the Savanes region. Additionally, WFP continued its collaboration with the Ministry of Health, providing logistics support for vaccine distribution through the "Saving Lives and Livelihoods" initiative. To improve access to northern regions, in 2024, WFP assessed the feasibility of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service to strengthen operational efficiency. The activity was included in the last CSP budget revision.

Restricted access to the Savanes region continued to affect the humanitarian response, impacting supply chain. However, WFP continued to adapt its operations to provide food assistance and strengthen national institutions. As a result of increased humanitarian needs and displacement, a budget revision was undertaken in 2024 to align with the evolving situation and the government's focus on enhancing resilience in the country.

# 150,399

## Total beneficiaries in 2024



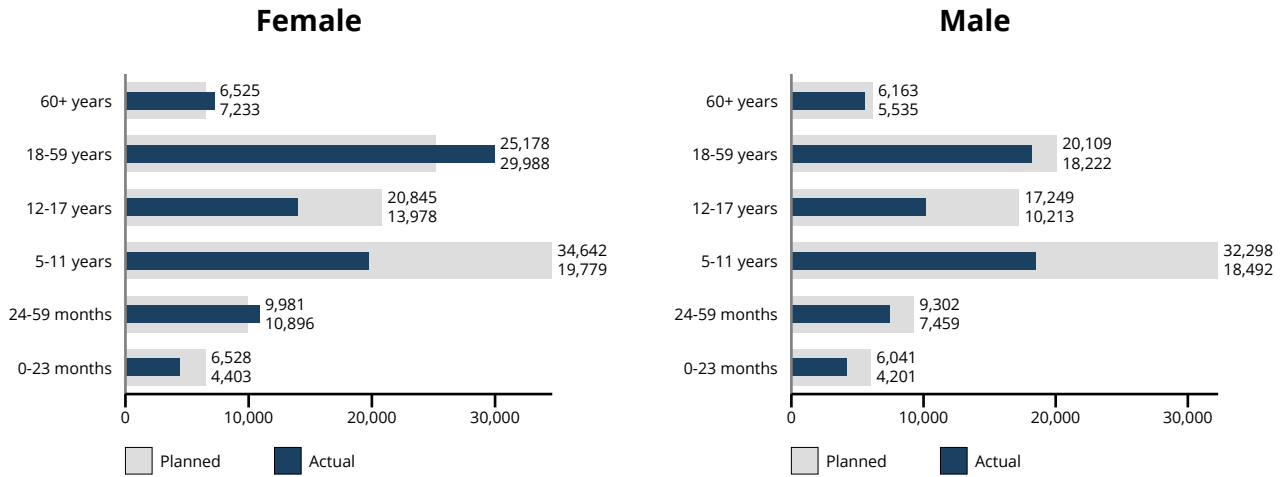
57% female



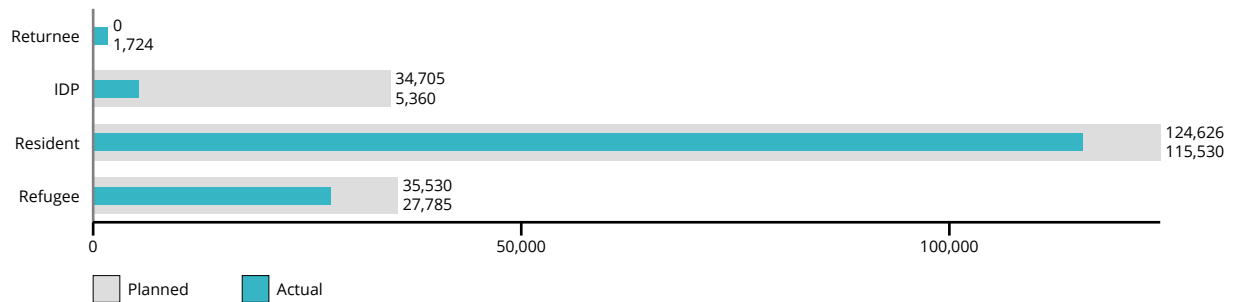
43% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 6,616 (39% Female, 61% Male)

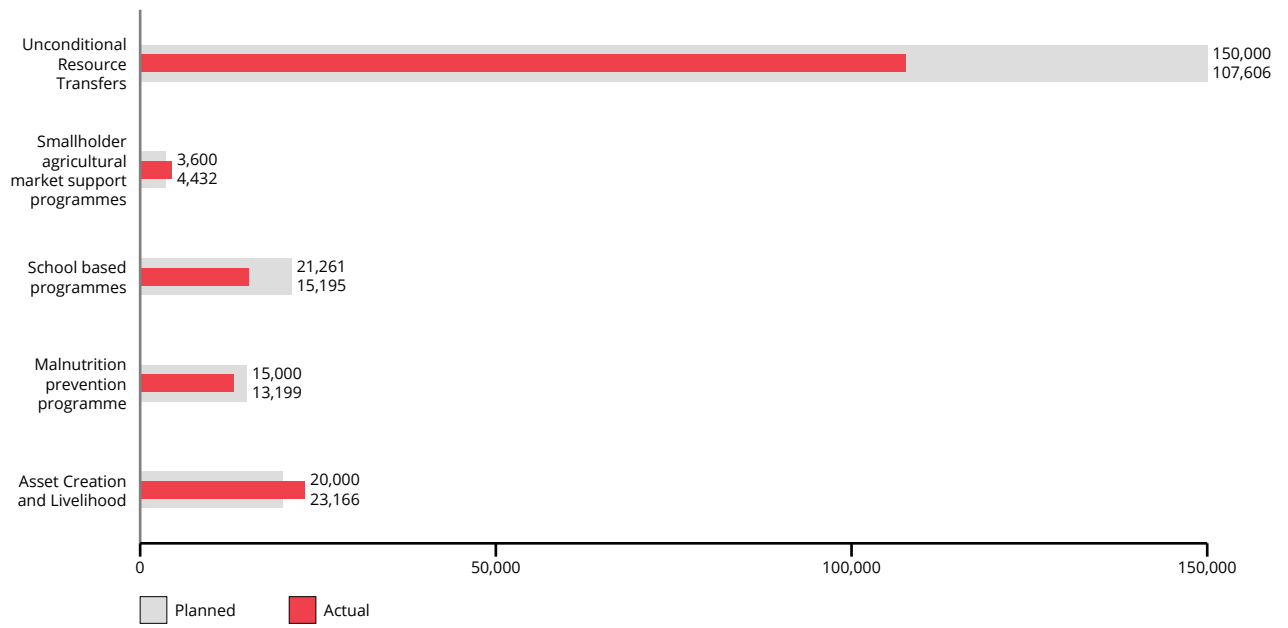
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



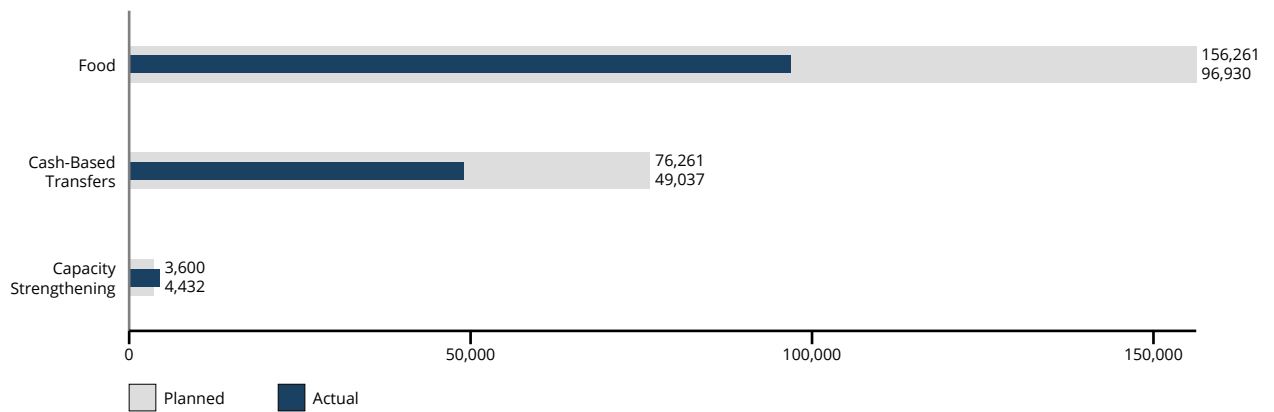
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



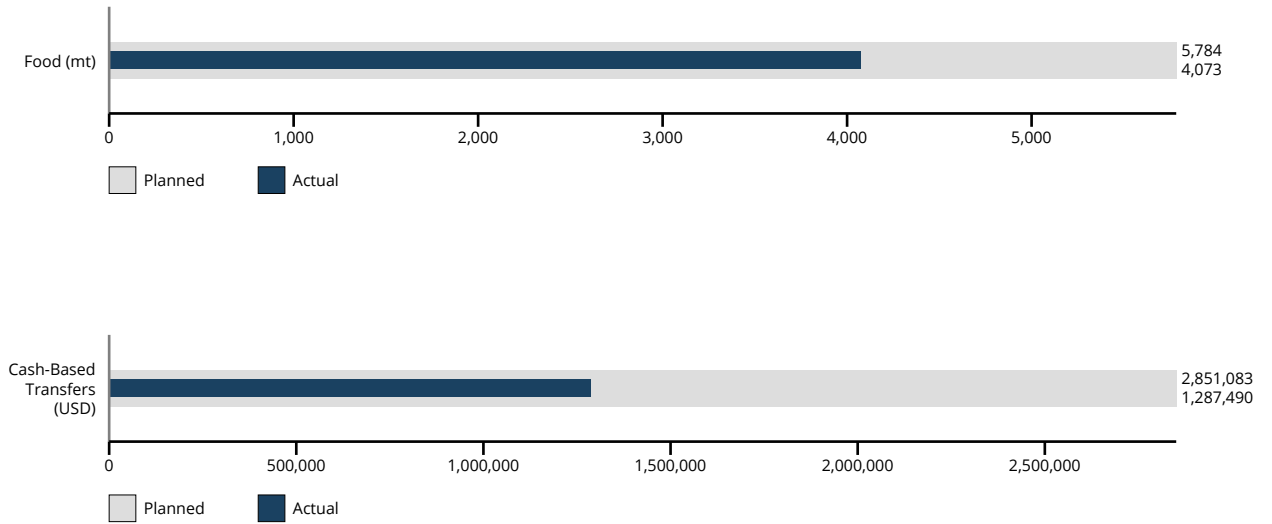
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



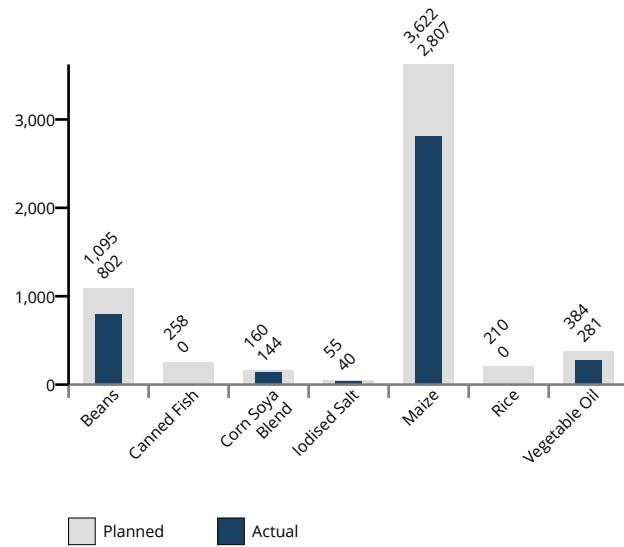
## Beneficiaries by Modality



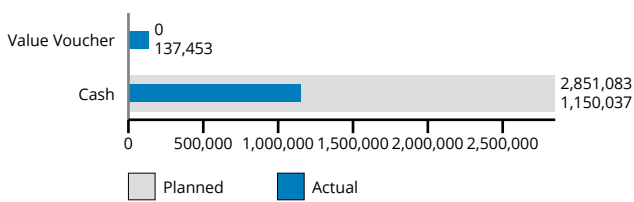
### Total Transfers by Modality



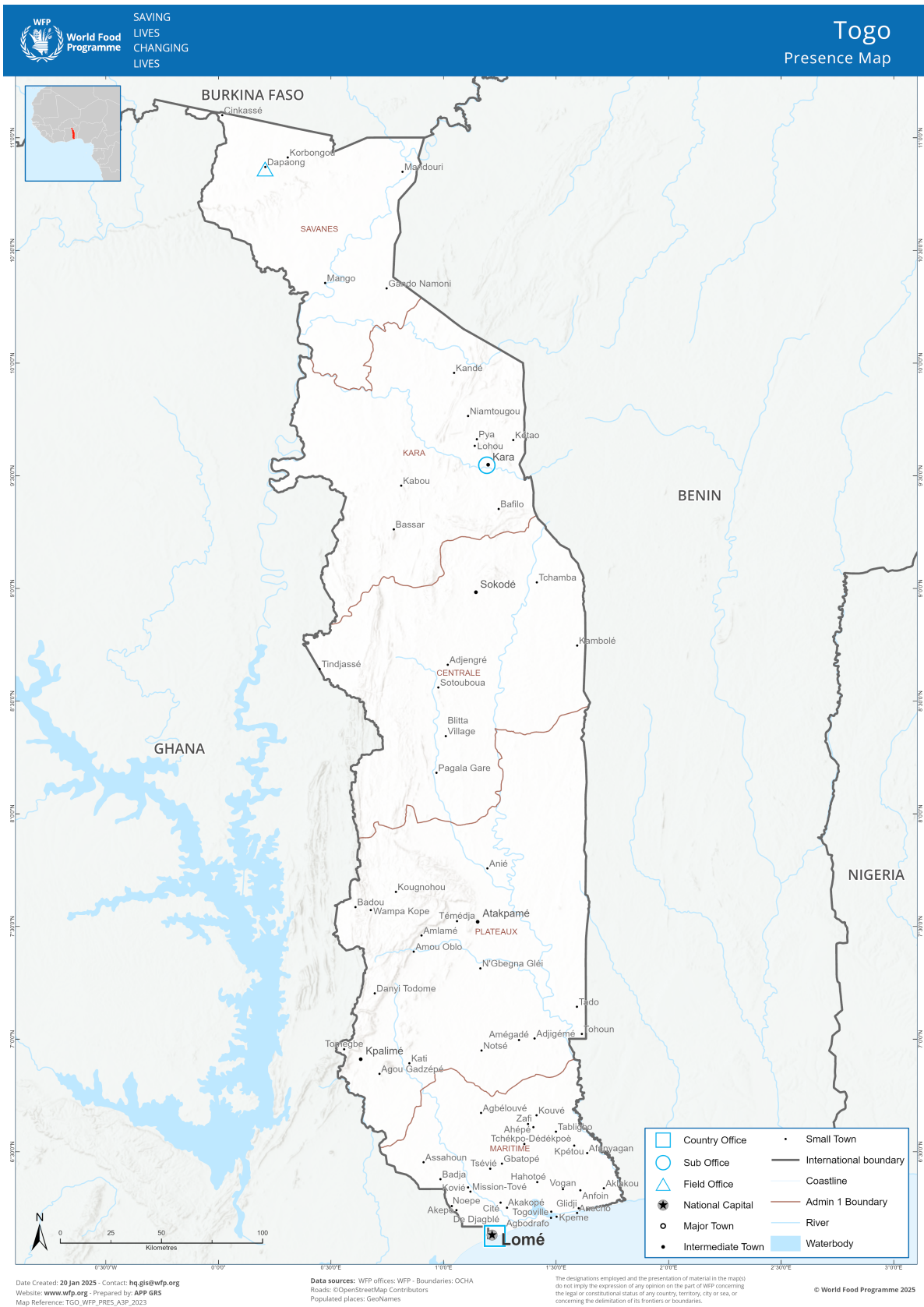
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



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



# Operational context



Togo, located in West Africa along the Gulf of Guinea, is one of the smallest countries on the African continent. It shares borders with Ghana, Burkina Faso, and Benin.

The country has made notable progress in political stability, benefiting from a relatively peaceful environment since the early 2000s. However, since the spring of 2024, Togo experienced significant political developments, particularly with the adoption of a new constitution in March 2024, shifting to a parliamentary system. This reform transferred executive powers from the president to the parliament and the prime minister, reshaping governance and government-opposition dynamics. Ongoing reforms and electoral processes continue to shape the country's political landscape.

With an estimated population of 9.6 million people and an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent [1], Togo continues to face significant economic challenges, including high levels of poverty (around 55 percent of the population living below the international poverty line of USD 1.25 per day). Additionally, income inequality remains a major concern, particularly in the Savanes (85 percent) and Kara (81 percent) regions, which experience the highest poverty rates [2]. These socio-economic factors have a major impact on food and nutrition security, particularly in rural areas, with 57 percent [3] of the population living in these areas, where access to food, healthcare, and education remains limited. With an economy heavily dependent on agriculture, contributing over 18.3 percent to the country's GDP and employing nearly 62 percent of its active population, Togo's agricultural landscape is characterized by its extensive arable land, accounting for 60 percent of the country's territory, with 1.4 million hectares currently under cultivation.

Over the past year, the country has faced multiple food security challenges. Climate change has worsened the situation, causing irregular rainfall, droughts, and floods that disrupt agricultural productivity and threaten livelihoods. These disruptions have also led to lower crop yields and rising food prices. The Government has been actively engaged in addressing food security challenges through various policies, including the National Food Security Strategy and efforts to increase agricultural resilience. Recent food and nutrition security assessments, including the October 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé*, highlighted ongoing vulnerabilities, particularly in northern Togo, where food insecurity remains high due to climatic shocks and poor infrastructure. Between October and December 2024, 621,723 people were in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 across the country, with more than 45 percent in the Savanes and Kara regions. According to the 2024 Global Hunger Index (GHI), Togo was ranked 80th out of 127, with a score of 18.6, placing Togo in the moderate category of the GHI severity scale, an improvement compared to 2023.

However, access to food remains difficult in Togo. According to the government's food and nutrition security survey for the 2024-2025 agricultural season, the Savanes and Kara regions have poor food consumption levels of 23 percent and 14 percent respectively, and borderline food consumption levels of 45 percent and 34 percent. Regarding nutrition, the results indicate that 2.5 percent of children aged 6-59 months suffer from global acute malnutrition (GAM) in the Savanes region, while 2 percent of children suffered from GAM at the national level.

Malnutrition also remained one of the major causes of high school dropout, low school attendance and completion rates, especially for girls. Since 2014, the Government allocated a budget to school feeding and the Ministry of Grassroots Development was given the responsibility for coordinating the implementation of a school feeding programme in 2021. However, despite efforts, school canteen coverage in Togo remains low, with only 11 percent of public elementary schools benefiting from school feeding and just four percent covered by the home-grown school feeding programme, far from the 17 percent national target by 2025.

In 2024, the security situation in northern Togo continued to deteriorate as a result of the spillover of the Sahel crisis, with non-state armed groups increasingly crossing the border from Burkina Faso. An increase in security incidents was reported since June 2024, with more armed attacks, civilian casualties and improvised explosive devices recorded outside the Kpendjal prefecture with a southward trend. According to figures shared by the National Emergency Programme for the Savanes region (PURS, in French), there are currently 39,436 refugees and 10,717 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the Savanes region. This influx of refugees and IDPs continues to put additional pressure on vulnerable populations as they compete for scarce resources and income-generating opportunities. WFP continued to face access constraints to the region despite easing restrictions.

Between August 2023 and March 2024, WFP and other UN agencies faced restricted access to the Savanes region due to security concerns. In December 2023, the Government requested strict adherence to in-kind assistance for humanitarian operations, suspending cash-based modalities. Despite these challenges, WFP intensified advocacy efforts in 2024, promoting the benefits of cash and voucher-based approaches. By September, the efforts were rewarded as PURS approved the launch of a pilot voucher programme following the endorsement of the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). This initiative paved the way for improved assistance delivery and donor engagement for 2025. As such, WFP conducted its first e-voucher distribution in December 2024. Several reinforced coordination mechanisms were established in 2024, including the Government led Coordination Mechanism for all activities in the north of the country. WFP played a key role in ensuring alignment with government priorities and fostering synergies. It also continued to coordinate several sector groups, as well as the Inter-sector group to ensure continued efficient and effective delivery of assistance.

## Risk management



The spill-over from the Sahel crisis into northern Togo continues to create an increasingly challenging environment for WFP and overall humanitarian operations in the region. In 2024, access to the region for WFP and other humanitarian organizations improved significantly following the government-imposed restrictions from 2023. International organizations are still required to submit access requests in advance, which are usually granted to ensure timely assistance to vulnerable populations. WFP continued to advocate for the use of cash-based transfers following the government restrictions and was granted the opportunity to implement assistance programmes via the e-voucher modality at the end of the year. Following continued advocacy with government counterparts at the ministerial level and PURS, WFP has gained improved access to data on displaced persons and refugees but continues to advocate for strengthened and unlimited data sharing mechanisms to ensure data protection for beneficiaries.

In order to mitigate emerging risks, the UN Country Team (UNCT), in coordination with other international actors and embassies in Togo, continued its advocacy efforts with government counterparts to ensure unimpeded humanitarian access to the region. WFP further digitalized its beneficiary management database and distribution system, while also streamlining the use of a real time movement of food. This improved accountability and accuracy of food delivery information while increasing efficiency. WFP actively advocated and negotiated with the Government and donors to secure and mobilize funds, ensuring efficient and effective programmes implementation through 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 its Country Offices in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

## Lessons learned

WFP reassessed and refined its strategic priorities in response to the evolving national context and shifting government priorities. After-action reviews of humanitarian responses guided budget revisions and strengthened advocacy efforts, leading to government approval for transitioning to a voucher modality for humanitarian assistance. This demonstrates the value of using data-driven insights for programme and policy shifts and the importance of adaptability in programme planning. For example, the timeframe for unconditional assistance was extended to ensure the most vulnerable were assisted during the lean season. On-demand services were increased to accommodate a new project with the Government under a World Bank-funded programme and the introduction of the UNHAS operation following the request received by WFP from the UN Resident Coordinator, on behalf of the UN Country Team. This adjustment aimed to broaden WFP's vision, effectively respond to the growing number of vulnerable populations, and work alongside the government to define the priorities of the new CSP.

Reinforced coordination mechanisms, including the Government-led Coordination Mechanism (PURS) in the north, emphasized the importance of collaboration and complementary activities with all partners. WFP's role in aligning activities with government priorities and leading sectoral groups ensured effective assistance delivery.

# Country office story



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Reforestation work at Tchikawa in the Kara region

## Roads to hope: building resilient lives and communities in Togo

In the village of Léon Yaka, nestled in the green hills of the Kara region, dusty dirt roads that were once unusable during the rainy season isolated the villagers from the rest of the world. Today, wide winding roads through the fields are a proud testament to the transformative impact of WFP food assistance for assets (FFA) initiative. These roads represent more than mere infrastructure—they symbolize a journey toward resilience and renewed hope.

From June to December 2024, 23,166 people benefited from assets creation covering 13 sites in the Kara and Savanes regions. Funded by the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and WFP, this activity is part of a regional initiative to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in West Africa. It has three main objectives: to meet short-term food needs through cash transfers; to enable vulnerable communities to develop productive assets while acquiring new skills; and to strengthen the capacity of governments and partners to support these communities in a sustainable way. It combines cash transfers and assets creation, enabling participants to rebuild their lives while developing sustainable community infrastructures.

In May 2024, an avian flu epidemic wiped out the main source of income (poultry) of a FFA beneficiary, KAPASM Natoke, a 35-year-old farmer. 'I felt an immense emptiness. I no longer knew how to feed my children', he explained with emotion. When FFA activities were launched in Léon Yaka, Natoke spent weeks working with his community to rehabilitate a 6-kilometre rural road linking Léon Yaka to neighbouring markets. Under the burning sun, with a shovel in his hand and hope in his heart, he worked tirelessly. In return, he received an income. 'I'm proud of what I've achieved. It was hard work, but it gave us a reason to hope. With the income I received, I bought five hens and a rooster. Today, my poultry farm is full of life, with 50 laying hens and 20 chicks', he said, a bright smile on his face.

In the village of Yoakpate in the Cinkassé prefecture, another beneficiary NIMON LARE Kpanalene, shared his story. 'As part of the FFA activities, we built a community water reservoir. With the money I received, I bought good seeds, tomato and onion seedlings, fertilizer, and crop treatment products. I applied the techniques I learned from the project on my fields. Thanks to the reservoir, my field was able to benefit from the water during the dry season. My tomatoes are so sweet that we hardly cook with spices. From my first harvest, I earned XOF 80,000. I'm able to take care of my family, and we eat organic food,' he said proudly.

In Tchikawa, another village in the Kara region, other stories are just as emotional. BIANI Anzouma, a beneficiary, is happy: 'Before, our young people used to leave the village to work in the mines in Ghana, risking their lives. But thanks to community projects, such as small-scale farming and reforestation, they are staying home. We have rediscovered our unity and the joy of working together. BAMAZE Tchao, the Mayor of Binah I also highlighted the programme's alignment with the community's development priorities, stating: 'It's as if WFP read my mind and brought a solution to our Communal Development Plan. In this plan, reforestation—especially in the mountains—is a top priority due to land degradation, recurring droughts, and the negative effects they cause. This initiative also helps retain our youth, who otherwise migrate to neighbouring countries like Ghana and Benin, often returning with illnesses or getting into trouble.

During the assistance period, FFA activities enabled the development of 41 hectares of agroforestry and vegetable gardens, the planting of 7,061 forest and fruit trees, the rehabilitation of 31 km of rural roads, the construction of 2,853 metres of stone dykes and the building of 455 improved stoves.

FFA activities go beyond building infrastructure such as water reservoirs, market garden wells, and stone dikes, they transform the lives of communities. By placing beneficiaries at the heart of shaping their future, FFA activities equip them with the tools they need to break the cycle of poverty and foster resilient food systems. A farmer explained: 'Thanks to the drainage, my crops survived the rains this year. For the first time in a long time, I'm hoping for a good harvest'.

In those villages in the Kara and Savanes regions, bridges, roads and market gardens are more than just physical assets. They are a pathway to a better future, built by the communities themselves. With support from WFP, these communities are not just receiving assistance: they are building their own resilience, step by step.

# 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.



**107,606 people** assisted through food distribution and e-voucher



**4,073.19 metric tons** of food distributed

In 2024, WFP under strategic outcome 1 ensured that populations affected by crises were provided access to basic food and adequate nutrition through unconditional food and/or cash assistance, including general food distributions and specialized nutritious foods for malnutrition prevention for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6 to 23 months.

Over the past year, WFP intensified its food and nutrition assistance to address the growing humanitarian needs in northern Togo, exacerbated by the ongoing Sahel crisis. The fragile food security situation, worsened by the spillover of the Sahel security crisis and climate shocks, significantly impacted household livelihoods, particularly in the Savanes and Kara regions. This required targeted support to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities with limited access to safe and nutritious food, as identified in the November 2023 and March 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé* results. In response to the acute humanitarian needs arising from the conflict spillover, WFP complemented food assistance with early recovery and income generating activities, focusing on women and young people.

Through this strategic outcome, WFP provided emergency food assistance to 107,606 people in 2024, a 107 percent increase compared to 2023. This increase was due to the country office's continuous efforts to support government actions in the fight against food and nutrition insecurity in crisis-affected areas. A total of 13,199 people received Supercereal to prevent malnutrition, including 7,038 PBWG and 6,161 children aged 6 to 23 months. WFP distributed 4,073.19 metric tons of food, including cereals, pulses, fortified vegetable oil, iodized salt, and 143.6 metric tons of Supercereal. Despite these efforts, post-distribution results showed deterioration in the percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score dropping from 29.6 percent in 2023 to 14.98 percent in 2024 due to the deteriorating food insecurity situation with more families struggling to access sufficient and nutritious food. Similarly, the percentage of households resorting to crisis-level coping mechanisms increased from 11.3 percent in 2023 to 14.55 percent in 2024.

Throughout the year, WFP collaborated with key partners, including the Ministry of Social Affairs (particularly the National Refugee Support Coordination - CNAR in French), the Ministry of Civil Protection (through the National Civil Protection Agency - ANPC in French), and the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Division and the National Emergency Programme for the Savanes region (PURS in French). Local NGOs, such as Environmental Management and Agro-pastoral and Forestry Products Valorisation (GEVAPAF in French) and the Togolese Red Cross, worked alongside WFP to implement general food distributions as well as the e-voucher systems in partnership with local traders. These actions were complemented by partnerships with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for the distribution of Non-Food Items (NFIs) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the distribution of hygiene kits, illustrating effective collaboration across sectors to meet urgent needs. In collaboration with ANPC, WFP distributed 205,400 metric tons of food to 13,585 flood-affected people across 19 prefectures in the country. Among these beneficiaries, 545 PBWB and 815 children received Supercereal in their food baskets to prevent malnutrition.

Faced with challenges, including governmental restrictions on cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance in 2024, WFP launched its first e-voucher pilot phase in December, reaching 10,676 vulnerable people. Each household received an e-voucher worth XOF 40,000 (calculated on the average household size of five). The success of this activity resulted in WFP's improved capacity to provide efficient and timely assistance to beneficiaries while supporting the local markets and empowering beneficiaries to improve dietary diversity, ensure dignity and flexibility while reducing logistical costs. WFP will scale up its voucher programme in 2025 for humanitarian assistance further ensuring the cost-effectiveness of its operations.

WFP also made strides toward digitalizing all its interventions, introducing SCOPE, WFP's beneficiaries' information and transfer management platform, and Last Mile to streamline the use of a real time movement of food ensuring better management of assistance delivery, strengthen internal controls, and mitigate risks.

Following general food distributions, small groups of beneficiaries accounting for 23,166 people, including women and youth, benefited from early recovery activities, such as emergency food assistance for assets (FFA). As a result, community assets were built, restored, or maintained in the Savanes region. Thirty hectares of land were reforested, 21 km of roads repaired, and three water points constructed. WFP also supported 1,053 individuals in the construction of fuel-efficient stoves to improve energy access, reducing reliance on traditional cooking fuels, and promoting cleaner and more efficient energy solutions. All these activities contributed to enhancing community resilience, improving local infrastructure, and fostering sustainable livelihoods. Moving forward, some beneficiaries currently receiving unconditional assistance will transition to FFA activities under strategic outcome 2, empowering them to achieve long-term self-sufficiency and reduce reliance on food assistance.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to this strategic outcome, as reflected in GaM scoring of 3. Through its nutritious activities and early recovery activities, WFP prioritized women and young people to support their economic and social empowerment.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response	3 - Fully integrates gender

## 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



**FFA**

**15,195 school children** received a daily meal throughout the school year

**22,061 people** participated in FFA activities

In 2024, under strategic outcome 2, WFP collaborated with government partners to strengthen food systems and enhance communities' resilience through food assistance for assets (FFA) and home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programmes. Funding shortfalls affected FFA activities, impacting sustainable solutions for communities. Greater advocacy in 2025 is needed to ensure the implementation of WFP's integrated resilience approach.

WFP supported the Government in implementing the national school feeding programme to improve food and nutrition security for primary school students in Togo. Besides daily school meals, complementary activities included establishing school gardens, poultry units, small production and processing units, supporting smallholder farmer organizations, and building capacity for school canteen mothers to enhance community resilience. In targeted areas, school canteens and gardens aim to create a sustainable school feeding system, with benefits already observed. Through the HGSF programme, WFP provided nutritious hot meals to 15,195 students, including 49 percent of girls, in 50 schools across the Kara and Savanes regions. Data from the Ministry of Education shows that enrolment increased from 3.7 percent to 5.85 percent in 2024 and the retention rate increased from 95.5 percent in 2023 to 98.74 percent in 2024.

WFP continued collaborating with the National Agency for Local Development Support (ANADEB in French) and the Agricultural Technical Advisory and Support Institute (ICAT in French) to assist communities. Academic and private sector entities, such as the Regional Center of Excellence for Avian Sciences (CERSA in French) at the University of Lomé, provided expertise in setting up poultry units in schools and training actors (ICAT technicians and community farmers), while the private company BBOX implemented solar-powered water pumping systems for irrigation in school gardens.

Furthermore, WFP strengthened the capacities of 4,432 smallholder farmers, including 2,462 women, in good agricultural practices, food preservation techniques, and contracting with school canteens to supply basic food commodities. These smallholder farmers are members of 150 agricultural organisations located around 50 schools benefiting from the HGSF programme. One hundred forty-seven food delivery contracts were signed between the schools and the smallholder farmer organisations, demonstrating the functional links fostered by local food procurement under the HGSF framework. Over half of these 4,432 smallholder farmers (51.3 percent) also benefited from agricultural inputs in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), receiving improved maize (39,980 kg) and rice (20,020 kg) seeds, as well as 3,000,000 kg of NPK fertilizer and 150,000 kg of urea. Smallholder organisations/cooperatives and beneficiary schools also received agricultural equipment to improve agricultural production and value chains, including motorized tillers, seeders, manual sprayers, multifunctional threshers, cassava presses, tricycles, scales, maize shellers, and rice de-huskers. This support has enabled producers to increase their production and marketing capacity.

In 2024, WFP also produced posters and two image boxes containing 64 educational panels, which will be used for awareness sessions in 2025 to promote social and behavioural change regarding nutrition, hygiene, and good culinary practices in communities and school canteens.

As part of the empowerment of school canteen mothers and the promotion of income generating activities, WFP conducted a pilot project in the communities of 10 schools benefiting from the HGSF programmes. One hundred and seventeen participants from women co-operatives, including 109 school canteen mothers, were trained in soybean processing techniques to produce milk, cheese, and other derivatives. From this group, 50 school canteen mothers also received cooperative functions, entrepreneurship, and financial management training. Since the start of the 2024-2025 school year, these trained women have organised themselves within the co-operatives and applied their newly acquired skills to improve meal preparation. As a result, soy-based fritters have been integrated into the school canteen menus, contributing to a more diversified diet for the students.

With WFP's help, ANADEB and ICAT developed two small guides: one on managing tricycles and mills rentals for schools, and another on contracting between the Public Primary School Management Committee (COGEP in French) and

smallholder producer organisations. These guides are essential for strengthening the management, sustainability, and efficiency of the HGSP programme by enhancing local resource management capacities and supporting food procurement for schools.

Additionally, as part of the Home-grown school feeding (HGSP) programme, the implementation of solar-powered water pumping systems for irrigating school gardens, reforestation of fruit tree seedlings in school canteens, and the construction of improved cookstoves in canteens were integrated into the school feeding support activities to reduce firewood consumption and help curb deforestation. These actions will be strengthened in 2025 by exploring green energy solutions and introducing innovative solutions.

Despite these successes, WFP faced challenges in 2024, including low community ownership and poor mobilization around HGSP activities. In some cases, this led to insufficient follow-up of the school gardens, reducing vegetable yields and diversity, and impacted the functionality of poultry units. WFP continued to work with government partners to raise awareness of communities on the importance of their ownership of these assets and the impact on their communities as well as rework the poultry unit business model to ensure its functionality and profitability in 2025.

The priorities for 2025 include (i) extending the HGSP model to 160 schools in the Kara and Savanes regions, (ii) intensifying awareness sessions for the management of school canteens, (iii) strengthening the capacities of smallholder organisations and monitoring contracts with the canteens, (iv) constructing food storage facilities and kitchens for school canteen mothers, (v) supporting the empowerment of school canteen mothers through income-generating cooperatives, with a focus on environmental aspects, and (vi) furthering the appropriation of the HGSP model by the communities. Additionally, a decentralized and formative evaluation of the HGSP programme will deepen the analysis of challenges and capitalize on best practices contributing to the program's success.

Following the CSP first budget revision in 2023, food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented in 2024. As part of efforts to strengthen community resilience, WFP launched for the first time in 2024 FFA activities across the Kara and Savanes regions. In collaboration with state institutions, cooperating partners, and partner universities, WFP organized a bootcamp on community-based participatory planning (CBPP) and FFA technologies to strengthen stakeholders' technical capacities. The event brought together 114 participants from Togo and four Gulf of Guinea countries (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Guinea) under WFP's leadership.

Crisis-affected populations, including host communities, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and refugees, benefited from increased income opportunities, contributing to improved food security while fostering social cohesion and peaceful coexistence. Under the project Enhance the Sahel Integrated Resilience Programme and Transfer the Sahel Lessons Learned to the Gulf of Guinea (GoG) Countries to Build Their Resilience to Respond to the Spillover Effects of the Sahel Crisis, community assets were developed to enhance agricultural production and productivity by improving access to water for farming and rehabilitating degraded ecosystems.

Additionally, the adoption of improved farming practices and better production management strengthened communities' resilience to future shocks. Activities such as vegetable gardening, compost production, reforestation, agroforestry, and the rehabilitation of feeder roads and water infrastructure were implemented. These activities focused on three main components: rehabilitation and management of natural resources to restore degraded lands; construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructure to improve irrigation systems and improvement and rehabilitation of post-harvest facilities and creation of added value. As a result, plant production, reforestation on mountain slopes, compost production, construction of deep trenches and dikes to control runoff, and the manufacture of improved stoves to reduce firewood consumption and combat desertification were executed for the first component. Three water infrastructures were constructed or rehabilitated to support agricultural production, particularly vegetable farming and 11 ha of land benefited from irrigation structures. Thirty-one km of rural roads were constructed or rehabilitated to enable access to remote areas and 21 ha of degraded land were rehabilitated.

In addition to creating assets for long-term resilience, cash assistance was provided to 22,061<sup>[1]</sup> people from June to December 2024. These transfers allowed beneficiary households to meet their short-term food needs and establish income-generating activities. Savings and credit groups were also created to ensure sustainability. These concerted efforts not only addressed immediate food needs but also laid the foundation for sustainable community resilience and economic empowerment of beneficiaries.

Implementing FFA activities in Togo presented several challenges. Due to the novelty of implementing these kinds of activities, WFP needed time to adapt. Limited resources further hindered progress, as they fell short of satisfying the significant community and government demands, particularly in addressing critical water shortages. Additionally, activities were disrupted by the rainy season, hampering the construction of water reservoirs.

In 2025, the country office will focus on finalizing the construction of water reservoirs and providing beneficiaries with tools for water extraction and agricultural production. WFP also plans to extend its support to the 12 remaining villages where community-based participatory planning has been implemented, with the aim of consolidating progress and enhancing the impact on underserved communities.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of the activities that contributed to Strategic Outcome 2, as reflected in GaM scoring of 4 for activity 3, 3 for activity 5 and 4 for activity 2. The focus on women empowerment through focused trainings on agriculture, food systems, financial management and the promotion of continued education for girls highlighted the priority of WFP on gender integration in its activities in 2024.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
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
Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities	4 - Fully integrates gender and age



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



**50,273 metric tons of food** dispatched through the Lomé Corridor



**3,184 electronic thermometers** supplied to the Ministry of Health

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP strengthened logistics capacity for humanitarian and development partners, supporting government institutions, UN agencies, and humanitarian organizations with supply chain management, transportation, storage, and coordination services. WFP also managed the Lomé Corridor, ensuring the timely delivery of lifesaving supplies to both landlocked and coastal countries.

In 2024, WFP provided technical expertise and capacity-strengthening support to the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA), with a focus on empowering smallholder farmers through innovative projects. One initiative included developing improved grain storage infrastructure to enhance rural resilience and strengthen nutritional value chains. This project is currently being conceptualized, with implementation set to continue in 2025. Additionally, WFP deepened its collaboration with the Togolese government, particularly in health logistics and vaccine distribution. Expanding its 2023 support to the Ministry of Health (MoH), WFP organized a training-of-trainers program for 25 logisticians from the Immunization Division, who in turn trained approximately 100 peers. WFP also provided 3,184 electronic thermometers to the MoH, funded by the MasterCard Foundation under the Saving Lives and Livelihood project managed by the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC, in French).

To strengthen emergency preparedness, WFP constructed a warehouse in Lomé for the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC, in French). This facility, designed for storing essential equipment and emergency supplies, is scheduled to be handed over to the Government in 2025.

WFP continued to deliver critical logistics services to UN agencies and humanitarian organizations, achieving 100 percent partner satisfaction with its logistics support. In 2024, WFP transported 4,354 hygiene and dignity kits for UNFPA and UNICEF in the Savanes region, assisting refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities. Given the lack of storage facilities in the region, WFP installed a mobile storage unit in Kara, significantly enhancing the efficiency of emergency response operations. As the lead of the Logistics Emergency Group, WFP organized four coordination meetings in 2024, providing a platform for UN agencies and international NGOs to share best practices, address access challenges in Niger, and strengthen humanitarian coordination.

To improve humanitarian access in the Savanes region, where security concerns and logistical barriers hinder aid delivery, WFP conducted a feasibility assessment for introducing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Togo. This initiative was included in the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) following a budget revision and aimed to ensure quicker and safer access to affected populations. However, additional funding is required for full deployment. Throughout 2024, WFP aviation officers conducted assessments of Togo's airways to ensure operational readiness, marking an important step toward improving the efficiency and safety of humanitarian logistics in northern regions.

The Lomé Corridor, a critical part of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), continued to pre-position food stocks to support crisis-affected populations. In 2024, WFP dispatched 50,273 metric tons of food to landlocked countries, including Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, with Mali receiving 50 percent of the total volume. Additionally, coastal nations such as Benin and Nigeria continued to benefit from Lomé's supply chain services.

However, logistical challenges impacted food deliveries. The total volume of shipments was 24 percent lower than planned, as some recipient countries shifted from food transfers to cash-based assistance. Further complicating operations, the closure of the Benin-Niger border since August 2023 forced rerouting through Burkina Faso, leading to longer transit times, increased costs, and delivery delays. These logistical disruptions particularly affected lifesaving assistance for vulnerable populations in remote areas.

WFP's efforts in 2024 demonstrated its commitment to strengthening national institutions, enhancing logistics and humanitarian air operations, and delivering critical on-demand services. By addressing infrastructure gaps, improving supply chain resilience, and facilitating emergency response, WFP remained a key actor in ensuring food security and supporting vulnerable populations across West Africa.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	N/A
Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

In recent years, Togo has made significant progress in gender equality and women's empowerment, though challenges remain. In 2024, Togo ranked 76th out of 146 countries in the Global Gender Gap Report. The National Gender Equity and Equality Policy (PNEEG in French), established in 2011 and revised in 2019, provides the foundation for advancing women's rights, identifying sociocultural barriers, and setting the institutional framework and strategies for gender equality. The government's 2025 roadmap, focused on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), prioritizes gender equity, women's empowerment, and their participation in development, with targets of 28 percent women-owned businesses and 60 percent of women having access to credit by 2025. These efforts aim to improve the living conditions of women, especially in rural areas, where women and girls play a key role in agricultural production and food sales to support household needs.

WFP, through its activities, engaged all social groups to ensure that the specific needs of vulnerable community members, including women, were considered in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of projects. In 2024, all WFP interventions in Togo included gender markers of 3 out of 4, reflecting the high level of gender integration in its programs. Data collection tools were designed to gather gender-specific data and detailed reports on resilience measures implemented to empower women and girls, contributing to reducing gender inequalities. During community targeting exercises, provisions were made to ensure active gender participation. For example, targeting committees and complaint management committees were set up, ensuring that at least 60 percent of members were women.

In 2024, emergency response and resilience projects in the Savanes region continued to address the specific nutritional needs of children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). WFP distributed Supercereal, Supercereal+, hygiene and dignity kits [1] to vulnerable populations, addressing urgent nutritional needs and ensuring better care for the most vulnerable groups.

In resilience-building activities, WFP encouraged community meetings where women, men, girls, and boys actively participated in decision-making, especially during participatory community planning sessions. Women and girls played a crucial role in determining the types of assets to be created, ensuring their specific needs were addressed. For instance, they advocated for improved stoves to facilitate food processing (such as soya, groundnuts, and *néré*) while reducing firewood consumption. Their inputs were directly integrated into the planning process, leading to tangible changes in community infrastructure. By actively voicing their needs and seeing them implemented, women gained greater influence in decision-making, strengthening their role within the community and promoting gender equality.

Under the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme, the distribution of hot meals in schools contributed to keeping children, particularly girls, in school. The retention rate for girls increased in 2024, demonstrating the positive impact of school meals on girls' school retention, contributing to their continued education and reducing gender inequalities.

Regarding capacity-building activities with members of smallholder organizations and school garden management committees, WFP promoted women's participation in various forums such as HGSF local management committee meetings, various capacity-building sessions or discussion meetings with HGSF stakeholders during field monitoring activities. In 2024, WFP launched a pilot project in 10 HGSF beneficiary communities, where over 100 school canteen mothers were trained in soya processing techniques, such as making milk, cheese, and other derivatives. From this group, 50 canteen mothers also received cooperative management, entrepreneurship, and financial literacy training. These trainings empowered women, strengthened their economic role, and promoted their inclusion in collective and economic initiatives.

Regarding household decision-making on resource use, results from a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise conducted in November 2024 revealed that 66.5 percent of households reported that decisions were generally made jointly by men and women, with 76.1 percent of these decisions relating to the use of WFP assistance, compared to 10.4 percent where only women made the decisions. This indicates notable progress in shared decision-making within

households, promoting gender equality and recognizing women's contributions to economic decisions.

In terms of staffing, the country office had a dynamic team of 45 employees in 2024, including 20 women (45 percent), compared to 42 employees with 17 women in 2023. The promotion of qualified female candidates is strongly encouraged during recruitment.

Overall, WFP's efforts in Togo have significantly advanced gender equality and women's empowerment through its programmes, with an emphasis on inclusive decision-making, economic empowerment, and educational opportunities for women and girls. Continued focus on these areas will further strengthen gender equality in the country.

# Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The effects of the Sahel spill over crisis continued to impact the northern part of Togo in 2024. Ongoing attacks on civilians, population displacement, and other protection violations caused significant protection challenges, women and children being the most affected. In response, WFP scaled up its humanitarian assistance to vulnerable populations affected by the crisis, ensuring that its programs were inclusive, safe, and dignified for all beneficiaries, especially the most vulnerable, including women, children, and people with disabilities. WFP prioritized equitable access to assistance by carefully assessing and addressing the specific needs of beneficiaries during targeting and distribution. Awareness-raising efforts with partners and communities emphasized the importance of prioritizing the most vulnerable and fostering an inclusive humanitarian response.

Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted in the Kara and Savanes regions showed that 99.94 percent of respondents experienced no safety concerns, and 97.65 percent reported being treated with respect during their engagement with WFP programs. Whereas 86.38 percent of beneficiaries reported experiencing no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance, 82.91 percent of beneficiaries reported access to information about WFP programmes, including PSEA. These results underscore WFP's efforts to ensure that beneficiaries feel safe, respected, and free from barriers when accessing assistance.

To further strengthen accountability and inclusivity, WFP systematically organized awareness-raising sessions for beneficiaries, informing them of their rights, distribution procedures, ration entitlements, and mechanisms for reporting abuses, fraud, or providing feedback.

A Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) was established, including two paid hotlines followed by the launch of a toll-free hotline in the last quarter of 2024, which was integrated into WFP's visibility materials. While call volumes remained low due to network charges, CFM committees at distribution sites played a critical role in collecting feedback and complaints. These committees, designed to reflect the social diversity of beneficiaries with a majority of women members, recorded 143 cases, resolving 34 on-site. The introduction of smartphones during the final distribution enhanced data collection and processing, streamlining complaint management and response tracking.

WFP is committed to continuous improvement in its accountability mechanisms. Plans are underway to operationalize the toll-free hotline with multiple agents and recruit a dedicated staff for CFM management. Investments in a digital platform will centralize and systematize feedback collection while ensuring data privacy. Capacity-strengthening initiatives for service providers and partners will reinforce adherence to WFP's protection and accountability standards.

Throughout the year, WFP actively participated in protection sector meetings. In May, WFP also organized a training session for the Regional Intersectoral Group on the fundamentals and principles of emergency preparedness and response. The session gathered 37 participants, including staff from UN agencies, international and local NGOs, and representatives from the Togolese government—through the Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC in French), Ministry of Social Action, and the National Refugee Support Coordination (CNAR in French). Discussions focused on humanitarian principles, international humanitarian law, gender-based violence and child protection, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), accountability and feedback mechanisms, and civil-military coordination. The training aimed at ensuring a stronger community engagement in humanitarian interventions in the framework of the AAP.

At the country office level, WFP reinforced its commitment to PSEA prevention through staff training, awareness-raising sessions, and the signing of commitment forms, fostering a safe and respectful environment for both beneficiaries and staff.

WFP's comprehensive approach in 2024 ensured that beneficiaries accessed assistance safely, with dignity, and without barriers, while also providing meaningful opportunities to share feedback and hold WFP accountable for the quality of its services.

# Environmental sustainability

**WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel**

## Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Togo, like many countries, is facing the impacts of climate change. This situation leads to the deterioration of food systems and increases the vulnerability of already fragile populations. The southern regions of the country often experience recurrent floods during the rainy season. In contrast, the northern regions face long periods of drought with extremely high temperatures, sometimes exceeding 45C, interspersed with short and increasingly irregular rainy seasons. This situation affects agricultural yields and disrupts food availability.

Additionally, the northern regions, also impacted by the spillover of the Sahel crisis and host thousands of refugees and internally displaced persons, are characterized by limited access to fertile lands due to insecurity, deforestation, soil erosion, environmental degradation, and the rapid encroachment of the desert. Soil erosion, caused by unsustainable farming practices, reduces soil fertility and limits adequate production. Moreover, rapid deforestation depletes natural resources, exacerbating extreme weather events such as flooding and droughts. Finally, rural poverty prevents many farmers from accessing modern tools and techniques, making food production more vulnerable and affecting the nutritional security of populations.

In 2024, in response to these challenges, WFP continued to integrate activities to enhance the adaptation and resilience of communities, particularly in the northern regions of Togo. Food assistance for assets (FFA) activities were implemented, including (i) reforestation of degraded areas through the establishment of community woodlots, (ii) development of agroforestry to protect environmental ecosystems, (iii) construction or rehabilitation of water retention systems with irrigation for off-season agricultural use, (iv) soil restoration in erosion-prone areas to combat water erosion and sand accumulation in lowlands, (v) watershed rehabilitation and management, (vi) the construction of improved cookstoves in beneficiary community households, (vii) sharing knowledge and best practices from the Sahel region on resilience building through training for technicians and local populations and (viii) capitalization of experiences and lessons learned on adaptation and resilience techniques. The implementation of these activities followed an environmental and social assessment of the selected sites conducted during participatory community planning with the involvement of relevant national technical services, including the Ministry of Environment.

## Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Togo launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the third quarter of 2023 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. As such, several actions were taken in 2024.

In terms of energy efficiency, all light bulbs were systematically replaced by 100 percent energy saving LED lighting inside and outside Lomé and Kara's offices by the end of 2024. Regarding identifying and replacing air conditioners, old units were gradually replaced with energy-efficient (inverter) models that do not deplete the ozone layer. Staff were also trained to set the air conditioners to 24C. Additionally, equipment was ordered to implement a waste separation system with bins at collection points in the Lomé and Kara offices. Waste is sorted according to the following system: metal, mixed inorganic waste, organic waste, paper and cardboard, plastic bottles, and glass.

For wastewater management, septic tanks and drainage systems were regularly maintained through scheduled pumping activities. In 2025, WFP plans to build a water collection reservoir at the Kara field office to collect rainwater for gardening and vehicle washing.

# 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, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification**

In 2024, WFP made significant progress in delivering quality nutrition programmes that addressed the nutritional needs of target populations and tackled the underlying causes of malnutrition, through prevention-focused interventions.

WFP employed an integrated approach to fight food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among vulnerable groups including children aged 6 to 23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG). Specialized nutritious food, including an additional Supercereal ration, were distributed to prevent malnutrition among 6,161 children and 7,038 PBWG. Four food distribution cycles were conducted, with the March and September cycles integrating malnutrition prevention activities.

WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Division to screen for malnutrition at distribution sites, allowing for timely treatment, nutrition counselling, and awareness raising sessions. Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases were identified and referred to health facilities for treatment. Community Health Workers and Health Training Relay workers monitored these cases, leading to notable improvements in nutritional status. A significant reduction in global acute malnutrition (GAM) was observed, with rates dropping from 14.80 percent in March 2024 to 4.66 percent in October 2024. As part of its nutrition integration efforts, WFP expanded its malnutrition screening to include non-beneficiary women suspected of malnutrition present at distribution sites. This exceeded the expected coverage, reaching 103.33 percent of PBWG. A small percentage of PBWG were found to be suffering from acute malnutrition (0.29 percent), with a larger proportion identified as being at risk (2.72 percent). The highest malnutrition rates were observed in certain regions, but overall, the number of PBWG with severe malnutrition decreased throughout the year.

Moreover, WFP provided technical assistance to national partners, enhancing their ability to manage malnutrition effectively. As such, WFP strengthened the capacity of health workers and mothers/caretakers in early screening and management of acute malnutrition. A total of 1,124 mothers/caretakers and 22 service providers were trained.

WFP continued to support the national school feeding policy by implementing the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model. This model provides diversified, fresh, and nutritious meals locally produced while supporting food production, processing, and preservation in surrounding communities. This approach not only enhances the nutritional quality of meals but also strengthens the food self-sufficiency of schools. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP supported school gardens in 50 schools in the Savanes and Kara regions, contributing to food diversity and improving students' diets. The school meals provided approximately 738 kcal per child per day, representing a balanced meal for many children, particularly in vulnerable rural areas. This regular nutritional support plays a key role in improving household food and nutrition security by integrating sustainable local agricultural practices and promoting access to healthy and diverse food for marginalized populations. Canteen Mothers received training on good culinary practices for balanced meals, further enhancing the nutritional quality of school meals. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (Nutrition Division) and National Agency for Local Development Support (ANADEB in French), WFP provided technical and financial support in developing communication tools (image boxes, posters) on nutrition and hygiene. These tools will help communicate nutrition-related behaviour changes in school canteens and surrounding communities.

WFP, in partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), through UBRAF funds, provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health to improve the food security and nutritional status of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) patients. Training was conducted for 48 service providers and focal points from TB and HIV care sites on the food and nutrition management of PLHIV/TB patients, according to national guidelines. The activity helped disseminate the guide's content, initiated assessment, education, counselling, and nutritional support (NACS) activities in the 24 trained facilities and collected data on the nutritional status of PLHIV, TB patients, and children affected or infected by HIV, which will be used in advocacy documents at the central and regional levels for better food and nutrition assistance for PLHIV/TB.

Through targeted interventions, capacity building, and strategic partnerships, WFP Togo significantly advanced its nutrition-focused programs in 2024, enhancing community resilience, improving diets, and addressing inequalities in access to nutritious food.

# Partnerships

WFP supports the Government to achieve Zero Hunger in line with the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023-2026. In 2024, WFP redoubled efforts to strengthen existing partnerships and to foster new strategic and operational ones.

The Togolese Government remains one of the main contributors to the CSP 2022-2026, through a flexible, multi-year contribution. In a successful demonstration of co-financing, WFP mobilized internal resources through the Emerging Donors Matching Fund (EDMF) to increase the reach of the Togolese contribution. WFP worked closely with a wide range of key line ministries, including Agriculture, Security and Civil Protection, Social Action, Local Development and Health, to build synergies around national development objectives.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP successfully partnered with the Ministry of Social Action, the National Emergency Programme for the Savanes region (PURS, in French) and the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC, in French) to distribute in-kind food and Supercereals to the vulnerable populations in the Savanes region, including refugees, IDPs and host-communities, affected by the spillover of the Sahel crisis. As part of the emergency operations, WFP partnered with the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health for the nutritional screening of children under 2 years old. With the operational environment becoming more challenging in 2024 due to security reasons in some prefectures of the Savanes region, WFP worked with a local NGO to ensure monitoring of distributions in hard-to-reach areas where United Nations staff had limited access. WFP also cooperated with ANPC to implement the emergency response to flood-affected populations, funded by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). In the last quarter of 2024, WFP launched the voucher modality, with the Togolese Red Cross as the cooperating partner.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP continued its effective partnership with the National Agency for Local Development (ANADEB, in French) and the Institute of Agricultural Technical Advice (ICAT, in French) of the Ministry of Agriculture, for the implementation of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. WFP has similarly continued the collaboration with the University of Lome, for the poultry units installed in beneficiary schools, and with the private sector, for the solar irrigation systems of the school gardens. In the context of the HGSF programme, to support women economic empowerment and their integration in food value chains through processing cooperatives, WFP secured funding from SODEXO as a key private sector supporter, and partnered with a local NGO to ensure implementation for the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme. WFP also worked with ANADEB for the implementation of the field activities and with the Togolese Postal Services as the financial service provider. In 2024, WFP has also successfully mobilized resources from the German Development Bank (KfW, in German) for the scale-up of home-grown school feeding programme, which will start in the beginning of 2025.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP continued its support to the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) by strengthening its capacity through the provision of support services and technical advice. WFP also continued the implementation of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods project in support to the Togolese Ministry of Health to transport vaccines and strengthen the capacity of immunization agents. This project is a corporate partnership between the African Center for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) and is funded by the MasterCard Foundation.

At the strategic level, WFP continued engaging with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), most notably the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), as well as IFAD in close consultations with the Ministry of Agriculture, to build synergies in the areas of agricultural value chains, food systems transformation and support to smallholder farmers. In 2024, under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment, WFP partnered with UNDP, UNICEF and FAO to support the country's access to climate financing under the AfDB's climate action window for adaptation.

## Focus on localization

In Togo, WFP collaborated with governmental counterparts to implement CSP activities, strengthening their capacity for the implementation of emergency and resilience programmes. For general food distributions (in-kind), WFP partnered with the Ministry of Social Action, the ANPC, the PURS and the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Health. The HGSF programme was implemented by ANADEB as WFP's cooperating partner, in collaboration with ICAT and ANADEB and ICAT staffs are regularly trained and supervised by WFP. Likewise, WFP implements the FFA through ANADEB, whose field staff mobilize beneficiaries for the activities' implementation. The counterparts' field presence is of paramount importance for engaging communities, local leaders, and authorities. To diversify partnerships, WFP also made efforts by working with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). WFP partnered with the Environmental Management



and Valorization of Agropastoral and Forestry Products Association (GEVAPAF), a local NGO, for the implementation of the pilot project on women's empowerment through food transformation under the HGSP programme. WFP also partnered with the Togolese Red Cross for the pilot vouchers modality implementation, launched in late 2024. To identify NGO partners, WFP launches calls for proposals through the United Nations Partnership Portal (UNPP), conducting a competitive review process following its rules and regulations.

## Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

In 2024, WFP continued to actively participate in humanitarian coordination mechanisms at the country and field levels, collaborating with various humanitarian and development stakeholders, including the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government bodies. As co-leader of the United Nations Emergency Country Team alongside the UN Resident Coordinator, WFP is also the lead of the Humanitarian Inter-Sectoral Working Group, the Food Security and Nutrition, and Logistics Sectors, and the Cash Working Group, that gather both UN agencies and NGOs.

WFP collaborated with a wide range of UN partners for the implementation of emergency response and resilience activities. Under the HGSP programme, WFP worked with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the support of smallholder farmers organized in cooperatives, who supplied the school canteens. WFP collaborated with the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA) to provide female hygiene kits and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to distribute non-food items in the Savanes region. In partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), WFP continued its support to improve food security and nutritional status of people living with HIV (PLHIV). In 2024, WFP closely worked with UN sister agencies to mobilize resources for joint programmes, to be implemented in 2025 onwards. These initiatives included two joint-programmes, one with UNICEF and another one with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNICEF and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), where WFP will implement the HGSP component in selected schools of beneficiary communities of northern Togo. In 2024, WFP also worked with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNICEF and FAO to develop a joint-programme on climate adaptation, which will start in 2025, with AfDB funding.

# Financial Overview

In 2024, WFP mobilized USD 32.7 million for its operations in Togo, including USD 19.7 million in multi-year funding that will cover activities until 2026. This funding allocation allowed WFP to cover 65 percent of the year's needs across strategic outcomes for 2024.

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded, allowing WFP to assist 107,606 beneficiaries. Although strategic outcome 2 appears to be fully funded as well, only 30 percent of the funding corresponded to 2024 activities. Consequently, WFP assisted 15,195 schoolchildren under the home-grown school feeding (HGFSF) programme and only 22,061 people through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities. Strategic outcome 3 received 28 percent of its required funding.

WFP Togo continued to manage the Lomé corridor for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF)[1] to reposition food supplies to Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, and Togo. This activity, overseen by the Regional Office, operates with an annual budget of USD 0.9 million to cover fixed operational costs. Togo's strategic location allowed the Lomé corridor to serve as a key logistical hub for Sahelian countries.













The Government of Togo contributed to WFP's Country Strategic Plan, enabling WFP to advocate with major donors and secure internal resources to address growing needs due to the worsening security situation in the Sahel. Donor contributions, complemented by WFP's internal resources, helped stabilize assistance and avoid major disruptions in 2024.

Advocacy efforts with donors remained a priority to mobilize the necessary resources to meet the needs of vulnerable populations and ensure long-term program sustainability. For the HGFSF programme, WFP secured USD 1 million from donors to support school feeding. The Government continued to seek WFP's support related to the creation of the Agricultural Transformation Agency, with a contribution of USD 0.3 million in 2024. With this support, the agency was able to achieve its contractual goals. Additionally, WFP received USD 0.2 million contribution from the MasterCard Foundation, led by Africa CDC, to assist the Government in vaccine transportation from central to regional levels.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	8,485,858	2,316,163	12,451,054	5,841,928
SO01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	8,485,858	2,316,163	12,451,054	5,841,928
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.	8,485,858	2,316,163	11,461,573	5,841,928
Non-activity specific	0	0	989,481	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	6,523,707	596,184	15,263,057	1,705,025
SO02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	6,523,707	596,184	15,263,057	1,705,025
Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	2,709,572	387,176	9,863,407	843,456
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.	874,656	209,008	2,983,581	318,564

Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	2,939,479	0	660,257	543,006
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,755,811	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	1,841,097	179,545	516,184	248,739
SO03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	1,841,097	179,545	516,184	248,739
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	469,797	179,545	516,184	248,739
Activity 06: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners.	1,371,300	0	0	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	1,025,111	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	16,850,661	3,091,892	29,255,407	7,795,692
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,512,696	536,937	2,467,880	1,583,942

Total Direct Costs	 18,363,358	 3,628,829	 31,723,287	 9,379,633
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,160,340	 222,177	 985,698	 985,698
Grand Total	 19,523,698	 3,851,006	 32,708,985	 10,365,332

# Data Notes

## Operational context

[1] Togo | Data from the World Bank

[2] Data based on the Enquête harmonisée sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages (EHCVM), 2018-19

[3] Data based on the results of the 5ème Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat (RGPH-5), 2022

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] These beneficiaries transitioned from strategic outcome 1 to strategic outcome 2 in line with the country office strategy.

## Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] In cooperation with UNICEF and UNFPA

## Environmental sustainability

Under the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative, environmental and social screenings were conducted in 2023. No additional environmental and social screenings were carried out in 2024. The Country Office (CO) will roll out environmental and social screenings for its FFA activities as well as the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) program and will ensure their inclusion in all agreements with partners.

## Financial Overview

[1] The Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is a mechanism that allows WFP to respond faster to emergencies. It enables a steady supply of commodities at a reduced lead-time and food procurement, by purchasing and pre-positioning food commodities in advance and before specific donor contributions, thus ensuring faster and more cost-effective responses.

# 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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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.

## Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

## «No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

# Figures and Indicators

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	91,162	64,122	70%
	female	103,699	86,277	83%
	total	194,861	150,399	77%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	6,041	4,201	70%
	female	6,528	4,403	67%
	total	12,569	8,604	68%
24-59 months	male	9,302	7,459	80%
	female	9,981	10,896	109%
	total	19,283	18,355	95%
5-11 years	male	32,298	18,492	57%
	female	34,642	19,779	57%
	total	66,940	38,271	57%
12-17 years	male	17,249	10,213	59%
	female	20,845	13,978	67%
	total	38,094	24,191	64%
18-59 years	male	20,109	18,222	91%
	female	25,178	29,988	119%
	total	45,287	48,210	106%
60+ years	male	6,163	5,535	90%
	female	6,525	7,233	111%
	total	12,688	12,768	101%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	35,530	27,785	78%
Resident	124,626	115,530	93%
IDP	34,705	5,360	15%
Returnee	0	1,724	-



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	20,000	23,166	115%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,000	13,199	87%
School based programmes	21,261	15,195	71%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	3,600	4,432	123%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	150,000	107,606	71%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,055	802	76%
Canned Fish	207	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	160	144	90%
Iodised Salt	53	40	75%
Maize	3,622	2,807	77%
Rice	70	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	370	281	76%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	40	0	0%
Canned Fish	51	0	0%
Iodised Salt	2	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	140	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	14	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	631,500	626,970	99%
Value Voucher	0	137,453	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	2,219,583	523,068	24%

## 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>
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### Output 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.**

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; Children; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General	Female	80,714	64,381
		Distribution;	Male	69,286	43,225
		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Total</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>107,606</b>
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,439	4,073.19
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	367,500	
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		137,453
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	414	320.44
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	160	143.6

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, clean cooking solutions and basic infrastructure created/restored.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.7 Number of people in emergency contexts receiving assistance unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets (complementary with UNICEF, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	5,196	11,946
			Male	4,804	11,220
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>23,166</b>
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	98	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	264,000	626,970
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	600,000	1,060,211

### 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	3
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	100	124
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	4	7
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	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	2	2
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\$	500,000	309,748.27

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, clean cooking solutions and basic infrastructure created/restored.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	6	3
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	80	30
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.4: Kilometres of feeder roads and trails constructed/repaired	Food assistance for asset	Km	36	21
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	1,053

### 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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**Target Group:** Children - **Location:** Togo - **Modality:** Food - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	65.4	66.2	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	97.6	99.2	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	78.3	79.4	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	49.1	36.4	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	48.9	36.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥66	≥66	98.1	36.4	Secondary data
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	≥69.37	33.33	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	≥77.65	≥57.65	24.73	35.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.3	≥83.29	≥63.29	28.96	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	≥68.1	35.56	38.2	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	≥80	≥60	36.56	35.3	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	43.9	≥83.9	≥63.9	36.07	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	≥31.39	0	9.1	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	≥49.41	≥29.41	1.08	17.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	10.4	≥50.37	≥30.37	0.55	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	≥44.05	16.67	20	WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≥64.71	≥44.71	9.68	7.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	24.4	≥64.39	≥44.39	13.11	14.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Togo - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥44.4	≥40.4	24.27	38.4	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: PLW/G - Location: Togo - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	100	79.4	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70	100	79.4	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	98	36.4	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	0	0	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥66	≥66	98	36.4	Secondary data
<b>Target Group: People affected by a crisis - Location: Togo - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥4	≥4	4	3	Secondary data
Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥3,731,948	≥3,559,063	150,399	3,475,647	Secondary data

<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by a crisis - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	<b>Overall</b>	24.4	≤16.39	≤20.39	35.98	39.2	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	<b>Overall</b>	62.2	≥66.2	≥64.2	43.46	52.8	WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	<b>Overall</b>	13.4	≥17.41	≥15.41	20.56	8	WFP survey
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.09	≤7.09	≤7.09	3.07	573	WFP survey
	Male	6.09	≤6.09	≤6.09	3.23	475	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	6.41	≤6.41	≤6.41	3.15	497	WFP survey
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	88.9	≥96.9	≥92.9	50.7	89.6	WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥95.3	≥91.3	47	82.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	87.6	≥95.6	≥91.6	48.7	83.9	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.2	≥60.18	≥52.18	15.75	20.1	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥64.94	≥56.94	14.3	32.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	51.4	≥63.42	≥55.42	14.98	29.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.7	≥31.7	≥35.7	56.82	43.3	WFP survey
	Male	29.8	≥25.8	≥29.8	58.73	38.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	31.7	≥27.7	≥31.7	57.83	39.5	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.1	≤8.13	≤12.13	27.43	36.5	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤9.23	≤13.23	26.96	29.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	16.9	≤8.88	≤12.88	27.18	30.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.8	≤3.8	≤7.8	5.51	14.7	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.5	≤4.5	14.07	10.4	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	9.3	≤1.3	≤5.3	14.55	11.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	5.51	0.3	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	4.81	1.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	5.14	1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.4	≤43.4	≤41.4	19.03	46.1	WFP survey
	Male	39.9	≤43.9	≤41.9	29.31	41	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	39.8	≤43.8	≤41.8	24.46	42.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥51	≥49	60.37	38.9	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	≥53.7	≥51.7	51.82	47.5	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	49.1	≥53.1	≥51.1	55.85	45.5	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23.4	≤15.4	≤19.4	15.35	14.3	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤14.7	≤18.7	14.42	10.2	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	23	≤15	≤19	14.86	11.1	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	6.56	0.3	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	4.81	2.1	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.7	≤5.7	≤5.7	5.63	1.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤22.5	≤20.5	18.24	46.4	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	≤21.9	≤19.9	24.15	36.6	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	18.1	≤22.1	≤20.1	21.36	40.7	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	51	≥55	≥53	59.84	38.9	WFP survey
	Male	54.3	≥58.3	≥56.3	56.62	48.7	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	53.3	≥57.3	≥55.3	58.14	46.5	WFP survey

**Target Group:** People affected by a crisis - **Location:** Togo - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)

Emergency preparedness capacity index	<b>Overall</b>	83	≥125	≥90	74		Secondary data
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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						
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 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	1,250	1,280	
			Male	1,301	1,214	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,494</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	9,542	6,208	
			Male	9,168	6,493	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>18,710</b>	<b>12,701</b>	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	51		
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	51		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	635,583	243,906	
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.						
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	1,800	2,462	
			Male	1,800	1,970	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,432</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.						
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	
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,393	11,370	
			Male	9,607	10,691	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>22,061</b>	
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	10,393	11,370	
			Male	9,607	10,691	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>22,061</b>	
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	196		

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	1,584,000	279,161
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### 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 a strengthened national school feeding programme based on a Planet Friendly approach including local production and food systems model that will be tested through Home-Grown School-Feeding pilots and the adoption of clean cooking solutions”.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.3: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	A.6.3.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that received improved fuel or energy-efficient stoves	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	50
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	50
A.6.7: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	A.6.7.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools using an improved water source	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	41
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	3
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	5	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	150	211
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	0
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	50	50



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	6	6
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	15,195	15,195
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.11: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Communication and lighting)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	17,511	15,195
D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,372	3,372
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) (Overall)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	23,900	0

CSP Output 04: Children in targeted rural and urban communities on a HGSP 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
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	150	150
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	66.67
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1F: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Female)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	8,931	0
N.3.1: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support	N.3.1.1M: Number of children receiving deworming with WFP support (Male)	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	8,580	0

N.6: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	N.6.1: Number of children covered by HGSF based programmes	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	17,511	15,179
N.7: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	N.7.1: Number of schools supported through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model	School feeding (on-site)	Number	50	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	2,500

**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.**

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	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	150	211
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	55	10
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	3	3

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	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.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	300	487
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	20,000	19,165

**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	6	3
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	21
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	20	11
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/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	36	31.93
D.1.3: Number of additional country specific assets constructed, rebuilt or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.3.15: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Food assistance for asset	Number	30,000	20,940
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall)	Food assistance for asset	Number	20,000	0
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1F: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(female)	Food assistance for asset	Number	10,200	0
D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)	D.7.1M: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(male)	Food assistance for asset	Number	9,800	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	23,155

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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 Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	<b>Overall</b>	2	≥2	≥2	2		Secondary data
<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	≥2.2	4.89	4	Secondary data
	Male	-1.9	≥5.8	≥3.8	6.84	3.4	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	-0.1	≥5	≥3	5.86	3.7	Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	80.47	≥96.79	≥85.91	85.91		Secondary data
	Male	85.38	≥86.76	≥85.99	85.99		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	83.35	≥91.15	≥85.95	85.95		Secondary data
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0		≥16.3	16.3		WFP survey
	Male	0		≥15.1	15.1		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0		≥15.7	15.7		WFP survey
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92.1	=100	≥97	97.99	94.8	Secondary data
	Male	91.2	=100	≥97	98.74	95.3	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	91.7	=100	≥97	98.37	95.5	Secondary data
<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>							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Communities and smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	3.35	≤3.03	≤3.35	3.35		WFP survey
	Male	3.04	≤2.75	≤3.04	3.04		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	3.12	≤2.81	≤3.12	3.12		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	8.4	≥16.11	≥8.4	8.4		WFP survey
	Male	11.84	≥17.95	≥11.84	11.84		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	11.02	≥17.51	≥11.02	11.02		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	48.74	≥56.46	≥48.74	48.74		WFP survey
	Male	54.21	≥60.32	≥54.21	54.21		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	52.91	≥59.41	≥52.91	52.91		WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	42.86	≤27.43	≤42.86	42.86		WFP survey
	Male	33.95	≤21.73	≤33.95	33.95		WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	36.07	≤18.47	≤36.07	36.07		WFP survey

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	Male	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	0	=0	=0	0	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	96	≥97.6	≥96	96	WFP survey
	Male	94.12	≥96.47	≥94.12	94.12	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	94.49	≥96.69	≥94.49	94.49	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	≤2.4	≤4	4	WFP survey
	Male	5.88	≤3.53	≤5.88	5.88	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.51	≤3.31	≤5.51	5.51	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.52	≥2.92	≥2.52	2.52	WFP survey
	Male	4.47	≥5.03	≥4.47	4.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	4.01	≥4.55	≥4.01	4.01	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.91	≥79.93	≥68.91	68.91	WFP survey
	Male	71.58	≥80.6	≥71.58	71.58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	70.94	≥80.42	≥70.94	70.94	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	28.57	≤17.14	≤28.57	28.57	WFP survey
	Male	23.95	≤14.37	≤23.95	23.95	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	25.05	≤15.03	≤25.05	25.05	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.36	≥4.44	≥3.36	3.36	WFP survey
	Male	5.53	≥6.5	≥5.53	5.53	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	5.01	≥6.04	≥5.01	5.01	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	52.1	≥68.84	≥52.1	52.1	WFP survey
	Male	63.95	≥75.18	≥63.95	63.95	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	61.12	≥73.64	≥61.12	61.12	WFP survey
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.54	≤26.72	≤44.54	44.54	WFP survey
	Male	30.53	≤18.32	≤30.53	30.53	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	33.87	≤20.32	≤33.87	33.87	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	17.65	≤11.29	≤17.65	17.65	WFP survey
	Male	12.89	≤8.25	≤12.89	12.89	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	14.03	≤8.98	≤14.03	14.03	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	2.52	≤1.61	≤2.52	2.52	WFP survey
	Male	1.58	≤1.01	≤1.58	1.58	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	1.8	≤1.15	≤1.8	1.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	29.41	≤33.42	≤29.41	29.41	WFP survey
	Male	46.05	≤48.01	≤46.05	46.05	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.08	≤44.53	≤42.08	42.08	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	50.42	≥53.68	≥50.42	50.42	WFP survey
	Male	39.47	≥42.73	≥39.47	39.47	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	42.08	≥45.34	≥42.08	42.08	WFP survey

<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	65	
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		
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	60,000	55,838.5	

<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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	<b>Overall</b>	80	≥80	≥80	100	70	Secondary data

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## 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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> People affected by a crise - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥20	50		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥20	50		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥20	50		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)	Female				89		Secondary data
	Male				136		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				225		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)	Female				89		Secondary data
	Male				136		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				225		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted	Female				89		Secondary data
	Male				136		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				225		Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed	Female				89		Secondary data
	Male				136		Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				225		Secondary data
<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>							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> Communities and smallholder farmers - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							

Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥20	50	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥20	50	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥20	50	Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>a- Number of men/women reporting leadership position (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				37	Secondary data
	Male				138	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				175	Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>b- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be part of decision making (Meaningful participation)</i>	Female				37	Secondary data
	Male				138	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				175	Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>c- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be consulted</i>	Female				37	Secondary data
	Male				138	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				175	Secondary data
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation - <i>d- Number of men/women reporting they have the right to be informed</i>	Female				37	Secondary data
	Male				138	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>				175	Secondary data
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	0	≥70	≥20	7	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥20	28	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥50	≥20	35	Secondary data



## Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Approaching	Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	9	≥375	≥375	35	375	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥357	≥357	45	357	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	26	≥732	≥732	80	732	WFP survey

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group: ALL - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.9	=100	=100	99.87	100	WFP survey
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	99.8	=100	=100	99.94	100	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	≥90	≥90	97.24	98.98	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	98.01	98.8	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	90	≥90	≥90	97.65	98.84	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	76.91	=100	=100	86.35	63.48	WFP survey
	Male	82.77	=100	=100	86.4	71.59	WFP survey
	<b>Overall</b>	80.89	=100	=100	86.38	69.75	WFP survey

## Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	<b>Overall</b>	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	<b>Overall</b>	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Missing	Meeting	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	83.33	87.71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.3	≥80	≥80	82.53	89.73	WFP programme monitoring
	<b>Overall</b>	28.3	≥80	≥80	82.91	89.27	WFP programme monitoring

## Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Togo - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100			Secondary data

## Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥6	≥3	4		Secondary data

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	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	≥70	97.15	20.04	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥100	≥70	96.93	18.92	Secondary data
	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥100	≥70	97.05	19.5	Secondary data

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A women's empowerment project building small businesses through food transformation

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

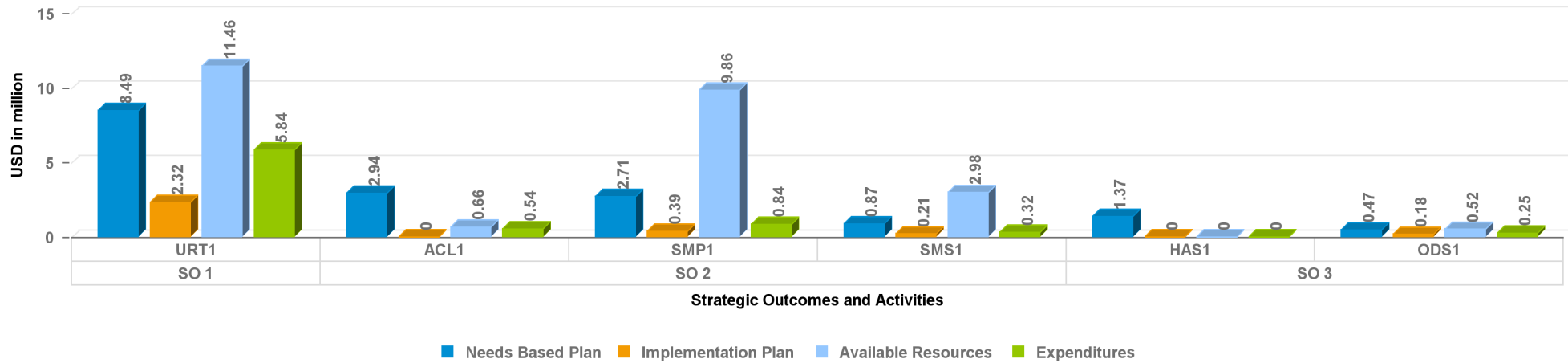
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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	HAS1	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners.
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 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,755,811	0
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	2,939,479	0	660,257	543,006
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	2,709,572	387,176	9,863,407	843,456
		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.	874,656	209,008	2,983,581	318,564
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>		<b>6,523,707</b>	<b>596,184</b>	<b>15,263,057</b>	<b>1,705,025</b>



# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (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.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	989,481	0
		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.	8,485,858	2,316,163	11,461,573	5,841,928
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>8,485,858</b>	<b>2,316,163</b>	<b>12,451,054</b>	<b>5,841,928</b>
17.16	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners.	1,371,300	0	0	0
		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	469,797	179,545	516,184	248,739
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>1,841,097</b>	<b>179,545</b>	<b>516,184</b>	<b>248,739</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,025,111	0
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,025,111</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>16,850,661</b>	<b>3,091,892</b>	<b>29,255,407</b>	<b>7,795,692</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>1,512,696</b>	<b>536,937</b>	<b>2,467,880</b>	<b>1,583,942</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>18,363,358</b>	<b>3,628,829</b>	<b>31,723,287</b>	<b>9,379,633</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,160,340	222,177	985,698	985,698
			19,523,698	3,851,006	32,708,985	10,365,332



Michael Hemling  
CHIEF, CFORC

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

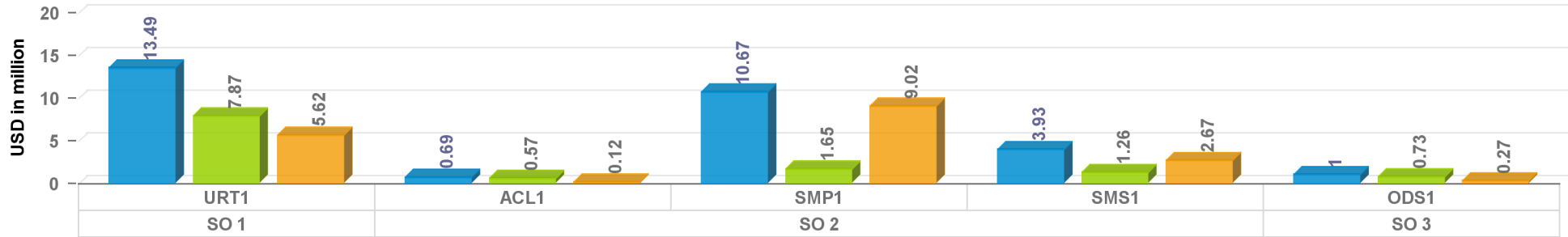
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	19,918,529	12,387,710	1,103,966	13,491,677	7,872,031	5,619,646
		Non Activity Specific	0	989,481	0	989,481	0	989,481
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>19,918,529</b>	<b>13,377,191</b>	<b>1,103,966</b>	<b>14,481,158</b>	<b>7,872,031</b>	<b>6,609,127</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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.	1,618,867	3,927,436	0	3,927,436	1,262,418	2,665,018
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	4,296,777	10,669,920	0	10,669,920	1,649,969	9,019,951
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	3,902,435	688,510	0	688,510	571,258	117,252
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,755,811	0	1,755,811	0	1,755,811
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>9,818,080</b>	<b>17,041,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,041,676</b>	<b>3,483,645</b>	<b>13,558,032</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (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 aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners.	1,371,300	0	0	0	0	0
		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	1,680,919	1,000,276	0	1,000,276	732,830	267,446
<b>Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>3,052,219</b>	<b>1,000,276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,000,276</b>	<b>732,830</b>	<b>267,446</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,025,111	0	1,025,111	0	1,025,111
<b>Subtotal SDG Target</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,025,111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,025,111</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,025,111</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>32,788,829</b>	<b>32,444,255</b>	<b>1,103,966</b>	<b>33,548,222</b>	<b>12,088,506</b>	<b>21,459,716</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,354,007</b>	<b>3,825,016</b>	<b>306,034</b>	<b>4,131,050</b>	<b>3,247,112</b>	<b>883,938</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>36,142,835</b>	<b>36,269,272</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>37,679,272</b>	<b>15,335,618</b>	<b>22,343,653</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>2,228,020</b>	<b>2,085,150</b>		<b>2,085,150</b>	<b>2,085,150</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>38,370,856</b>	<b>38,354,421</b>	<b>1,410,000</b>	<b>39,764,421</b>	<b>17,420,768</b>	<b>22,343,653</b>

This donor financial report is interim

  
CHIEF, CFORC  
 Michael Hemling  
 Chief

## 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