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Programme

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Togo

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
Country office story	11
Programme performance	12
Strategic outcome 01	12
Strategic outcome 02	14
Strategic outcome 03	18
Cross-cutting results	20
Gender equality and women's empowerment	20
Protection and accountability to affected people	21
Environmental sustainability	23
Nutrition integration	25
Partnerships	26
Financial Overview	28
Data Notes	32
Annex	33
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	33
Figures and Indicators	34
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	34
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	34
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	34
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	35
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	35
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	36
Cross-cutting Indicators	47

Overview

Key messages

- In 2025, the ongoing spillover of the Sahel crisis and rising displacement sharply increased humanitarian needs in northern Togo, while available funding declined.
- WFP adapted and innovated its interventions by expanding the Home-Grown School Feeding model, advancing digital transformation, introducing several new assistance tools, and strengthening its logistical role for the country and the region.
- Despite operational and access constraints, strategic partnerships with government, communities, NGOs and UN agencies enabled the delivery of essential assistance and the strengthening of national systems.

In 2025, northern Togo remained deeply affected by insecurity linked to the spillover of the Sahel crisis. Rising incidents involving non-state armed groups, improvised explosive devices and movement restrictions constrained humanitarian access and increased risks for affected populations and growing pressure on vulnerable communities. Humanitarian access continued to depend on government approved clearances, and UN agencies faced further limitations in accessing two prefectures restricted due to insecurity, limiting the ability of United Nations staff to conduct field missions. As a result, WFP relied on Third-Party Monitoring to maintain oversight of some of its activities while continuing to advocate for safe and unhindered humanitarian space. In this context, WFP's presence remained essential to ensure that the most at risk households, particularly displaced families, host communities, women and children, could access food, nutritional support, and basic services.

Needs were significant and continued to grow. According to the October 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé*, the Savanes region recorded the highest levels of food insecurity nationwide, with 175,063 people (32 percent) facing Crisis or Emergency (IPC 3+). The influx of forcibly displaced persons increased throughout the year, from over 39,000 refugees and asylum seekers in February to more than 49,000 by the end of 2025, increasing pressure on already fragile households. Climatic shocks, poor harvests, and limited livelihood opportunities further eroded households' coping capacity and increased dependence on external assistance to meet their basic needs. Women, children, and persons living with disabilities were among the most affected population groups.

Against this backdrop and faced with escalating needs and resources shortfalls, WFP adapted its response. Overall, WFP reached 121,847 people though this represented only a share of the planned caseload given funding limitations.

The continued national ban on cash-based transfers for humanitarian operations led to the sustained use of the e-voucher modality, which enabled household to access food through local retailers while enhancing traceability and beneficiary protection. In total, 30,016 people received e-voucher assistance while 669 children under the age of two and 480 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls were supported with specialized nutritious foods. Despite these achievements, funding constraints limited assistance to 20 percent of the planned target, resulting in a reduction in distribution cycles and geographic coverage.

Digital transformation was another defining feature of the year. WFP's introduction of SCOPE smart cards, alongside tools such as School Connect, SugarCRM and TOM²PRO (a financial management and accounting software for partners) strengthened beneficiary management, enhanced the Community Feedback Mechanism, and improved accountability. These innovations improved monitoring quality and enhanced the timeliness and transparency of WFP's response in an increasingly challenging operational context.

One of the most significant successes of 2025 was the expansion of the integrated Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model. With strong government leadership and donor support, the programme scaled from 50 schools in 2024 to 198 schools in 2025, reaching more than 64,000 children (49 percent girls), exceeding planned targets. Integrated school gardens, poultry units and processing facilities strengthened local supply chains, while six pilot kitchens and storage facilities improved meal safety and quality. The Government validated a standard design model for school kitchens and storage facilities, paving the way for broader national replication. The increase of the meal ration to 190 FCFA per child responded to rising food prices and contributed to improved meal quality.

Alongside school feeding, WFP supported 4,432 smallholder farmers, including 2,433 women, by helping them strengthen their production, storage, contracting capacity and linkages with school canteens. Of the 141 producer

organizations that signed agreements in 2024, 91 delivered commodities to schools in 2025, marking an important step toward more sustainable and inclusive local supply chains. This integration of farmers into structured markets, reinforced livelihoods, supported local economies, and enhanced the resilience of rural households.

WFP also continued to support vulnerable communities through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities, which benefited 23,154 people across the Savanes and Kara regions. Under this activity communities restored land, constructed anti-erosion structures, rehabilitated water points, and expanded market gardening. These investments not only strengthened environmental resilience but also supported social cohesion and improved economic opportunities, particularly for women and youth.

in 2025, WFP played a critical role in strengthening national systems. Under the Africa CDC initiative, 553 Ministry of Health staff received training in health logistics and fleet management, improving the country's cold chain capacity. Support to the Agricultural Transformation Agency enhanced post-harvest handling practices for farmers.

At the regional level, the Lomé Corridor continued to serve as a strategic humanitarian hub, dispatching 44,192 metric tons of food to landlocked Sahel countries despite insecurity, regulatory constraints and fuel shortages. The corridor maintained 97 percent of planned deliveries, underscoring the robustness of WFP's logistical backbone in this part of the continent.

Partnerships remained central to WFP's achievements. Collaboration with national ministries and institutions as well as local NGOs strengthened programme coherence and alignment with government priorities. UN inter-agency cooperation supported agricultural inputs, educational modules, climate adaptation programming and coordinated humanitarian response. The Government's participation in regional and global dialogues on school feeding reflected its increasing ownership and alignment with broader development priorities. These partnerships also supported progress toward national efforts related to SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

WFP also continued to advance gender equality and inclusion. Women participated actively in targeting and decision-making processes within school-feeding committees and resilience activities. The demographic composition of displaced populations, in which women represent a high proportion, created opportunities to reinforce women's roles in community governance and resource management.

Despite persistent insecurity, funding shortfalls and operational limitations in 2025, WFP and its partners demonstrated adaptability and determination. Through a combination of operational presence, national engagement, and innovation, WFP continued supporting the most vulnerable and deepened the foundations for resilience across northern Togo.

121,847

Total beneficiaries in 2025



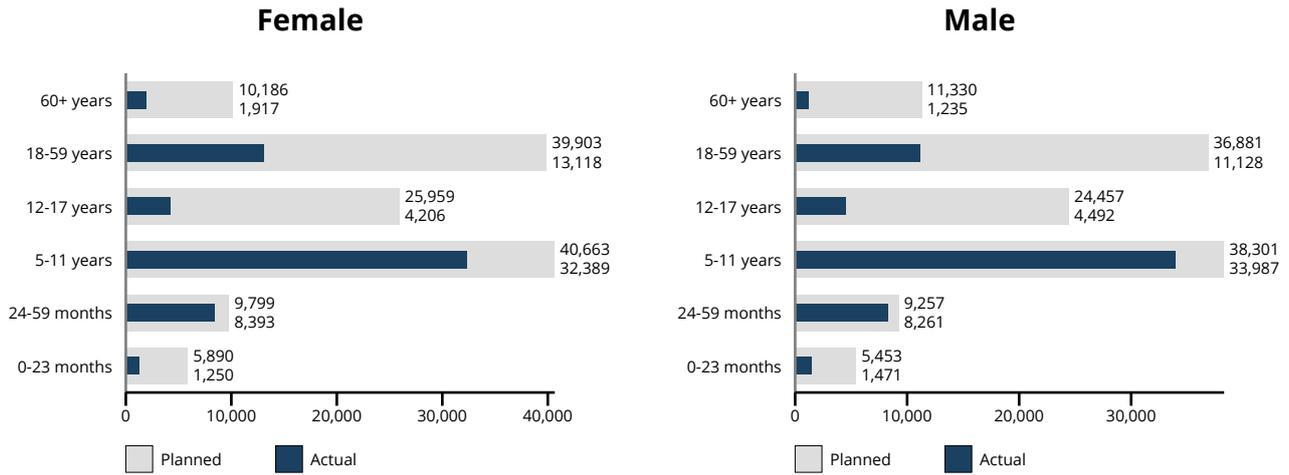
50% female



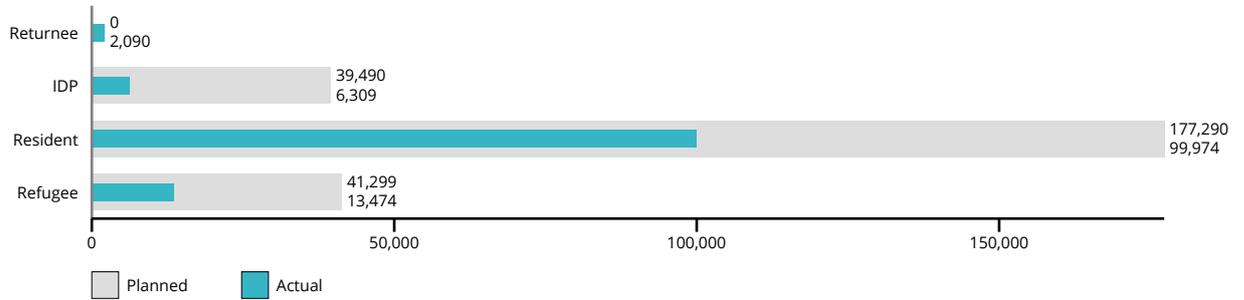
50% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,151 (50% Female, 50% Male)

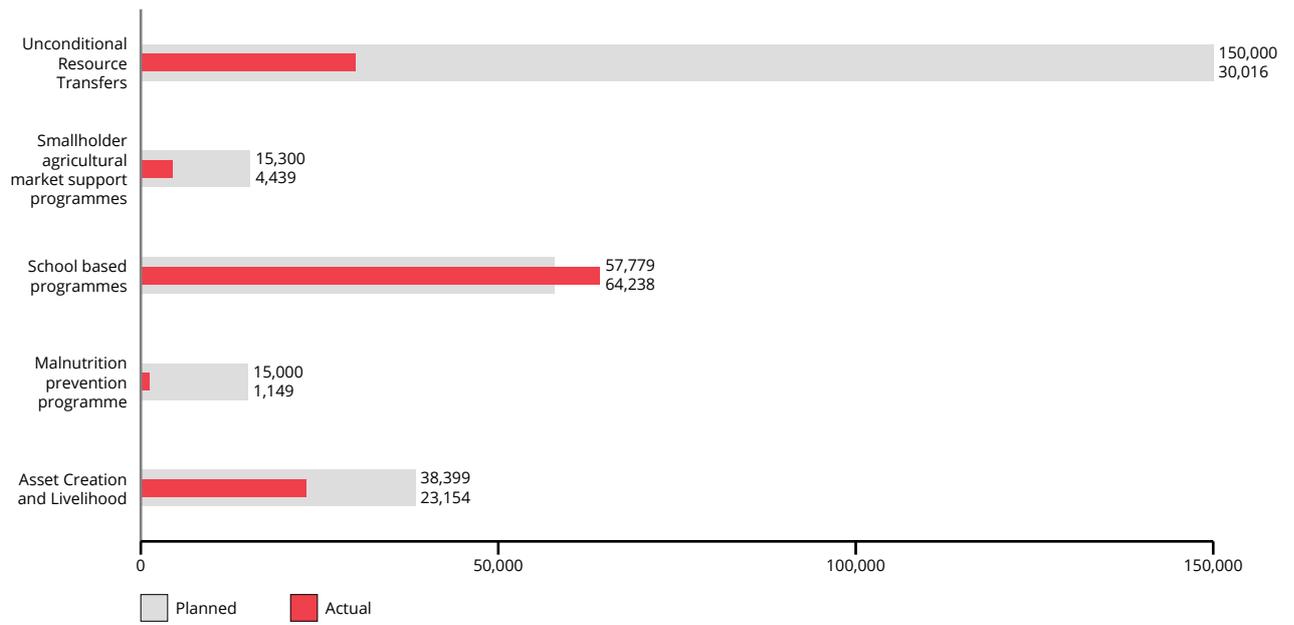
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



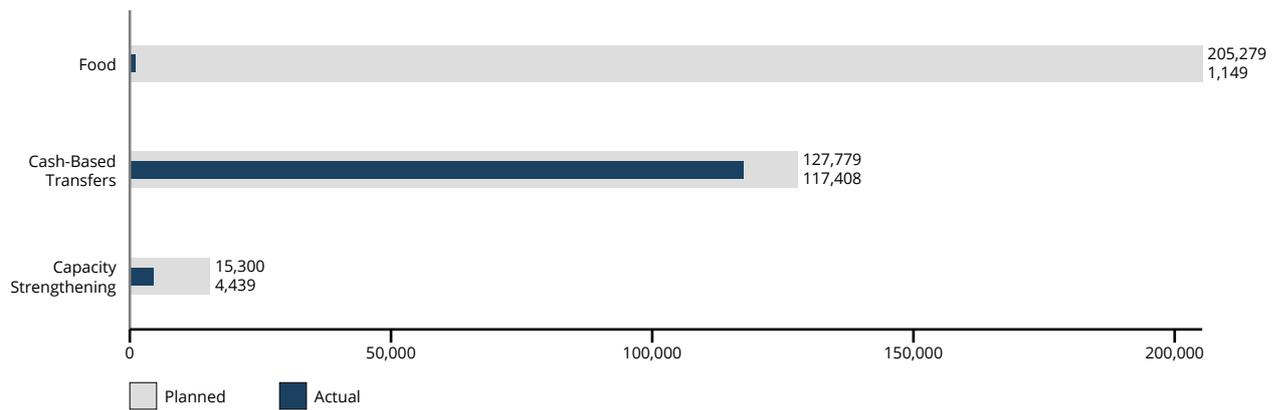
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



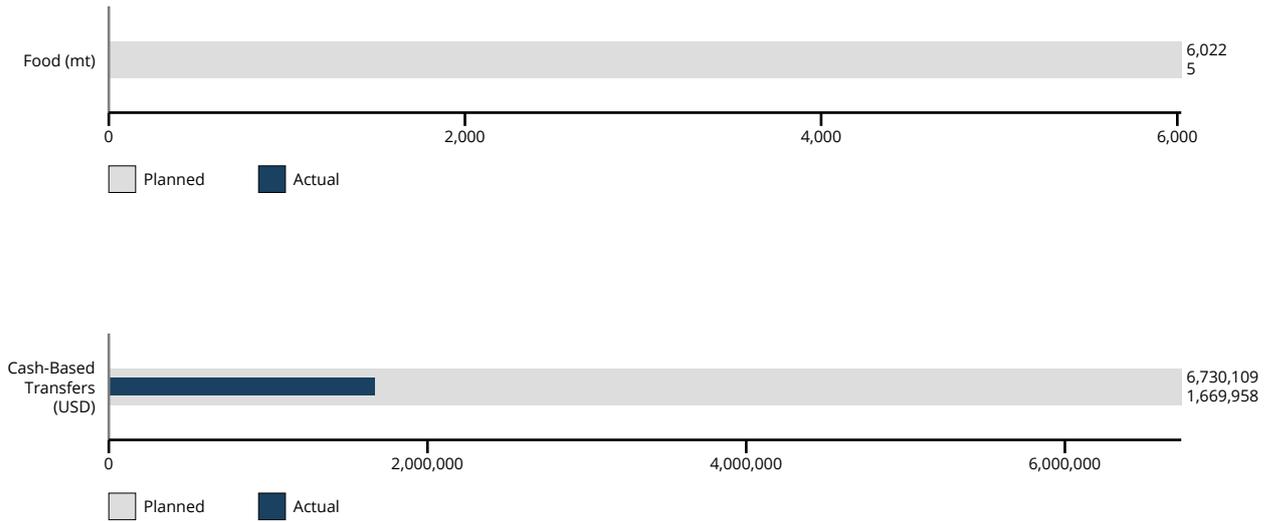
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



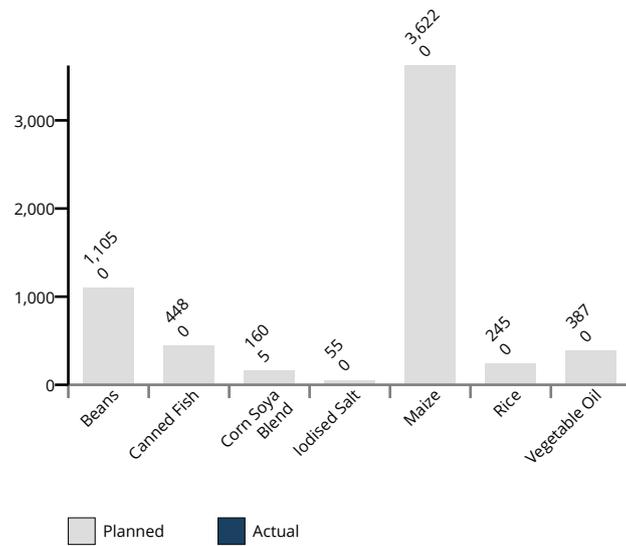
Beneficiaries by Modality



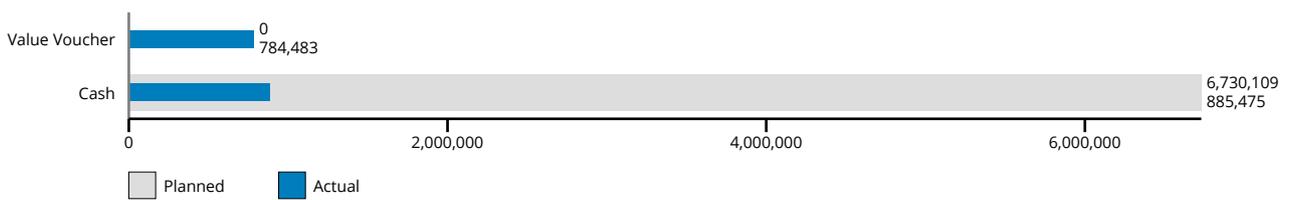
Total Transfers by Modality



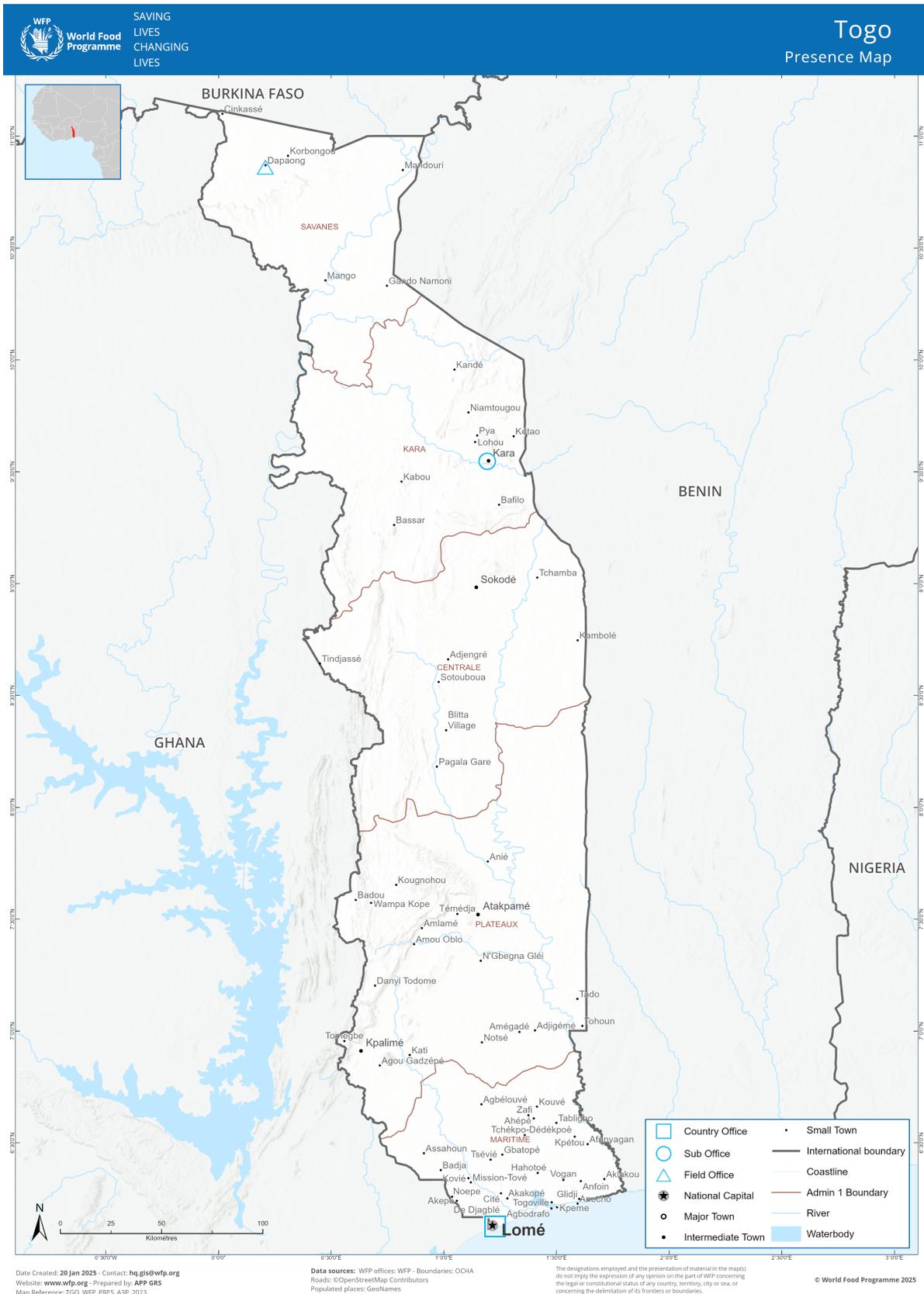
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



In 2025, Togo faced a deterioration of the security environment in its northern regions, driven by the continued spillover of the Sahel crisis. Violent incidents linked to non-state armed groups intensified, with more than thirty attacks recorded, particularly in Kpendjal and Kpendjal Ouest, which remained the epicentres of insecurity. The threat

expanded to other localities as conflict dynamics spilled over from the tri-border zone shared with Benin and Burkina Faso. Togo's northern forests, already vulnerable to cross-border incursions, became areas of heightened operational concern following a deterioration of security conditions on the Beninese side.

The appearance of drones used by armed groups marked a significant escalation, increasing surveillance capacity and raising risks for civilian populations and humanitarian actors. The presence of improvised explosive devices along key routes further restricted mobility. These incidents resulted in civilian casualties, damage to school and residential infrastructures, and heightened fear among communities. The northern region remained under a state of emergency for the third consecutive year, with reinforced checkpoints and strict movement restrictions. Access for UN agencies required special approvals, and physical access to two prefectures (particularly in Kpendjal and Kpendjal Ouest) was suspended due to insecurity. These constraints compelled humanitarian actors to rely heavily on local partners and community networks to maintain operational continuity.

Beyond insecurity, environmental and climatic shocks had a significant impact on livelihoods. Irregular rainfall patterns, localized flooding and cumulative land degradation disrupted agricultural seasons throughout the north. More than thirty crop-burning incidents affecting maize, rice, sesame and cotton, were recorded in 2025. These acts, often linked to criminality or land-related tensions, reduced food availability, undermined income-generating activities and fuelled competition over natural resources.

At the national level, structural vulnerabilities continued to shape food and nutrition insecurity. Poverty remained widespread, affecting 43.8 percent of the population, and reaching 58.2 percent in rural areas, where access to basic services is limited. Gender inequalities persisted, particularly in rural settings where women faced restricted access to land, financing and economic opportunities. These underlying factors heightened sensitivity to shocks and limited the capacity of households to recover from crises, especially female-headed households, refugees and internally displaced persons.

Economic pressures compounded these challenges. Food prices remained above both 2024 levels and the five-year average, eroding purchasing power. Inflation and elevated input costs hindered agricultural production and reduced market integration for smallholder farmers. Population growth, coupled with increased displacement, rising from over 39,000 to more than 49,000 asylum seekers and refugees placed additional strain on land and water resources, escalating the risk of tension between host communities and displaced populations.

The Government continued to implement stabilisation and development initiatives, notably the Emergency Programme for the Savanes Region (*Programme d'Urgence pour la Région des Savanes* -PURS in French) and sectoral interventions in education, agriculture, and social protection. These initiatives guided the coordination of humanitarian and development actions across institutions such as the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC in French), the Ministry of Social Action, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Agriculture. Despite this leadership, structural capacity gaps persisted at central and decentralized levels, particularly in data systems, emergency preparedness and supply chain operations, underscoring the need for sustained technical support.

Overall, the operational context in 2025 underscored the interconnected drivers of vulnerability in Togo: insecurity, poverty, climatic shocks, economic constraints, and demographic pressure. These dynamics collectively shaped the needs of affected populations and informed WFP's planning and operational choices. As challenges evolved across the humanitarian development nexus, WFP's approach focused on ensuring the continuity of essential assistance for the most vulnerable, supporting national systems, and strengthening the foundations for long term resilience.

WFP's activities were framed by the Country Strategic Plan 2022-2026 and aligned with national and international frameworks. In northern Togo, crisis response, resilience-building and systems-strengthening interventions supported Government's priorities in the *Feuille de Route* (National Development Roadmap) and contributed to the implementation of policies such as the national school-feeding programme and the social-protection strategies. At the same time, WFP's work formed part of the UN Country Team's collective response as articulated in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, contributing to progress toward SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) through complementary humanitarian, resilience and capacity-strengthening investments.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP focused on maintaining life-saving support for crisis-affected populations in Savanes despite restricted access and the ban on cash-based transfers. WFP prioritised refugees, internally displaced persons and the most vulnerable host communities for unconditional resource transfers delivered through e-vouchers and complemented this with specialised nutritious foods for children under two and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls to help prevent acute malnutrition in the most food-insecure households.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government's efforts to strengthen resilience and local food systems through the integrated home-grown school feeding model and support to smallholder farmers. WFP helped operate school canteens linked to local production, supported the establishment of complementary assets such as school gardens and poultry units, and worked with producer organizations to improve production, post-harvest practices and contractual linkages with schools. Through Food Assistance for Assets, WFP worked with communities in Savanes and

Kara to restore degraded land, build anti-erosion structures, improve water-harvesting infrastructure and expand market-gardening sites, thereby reinforcing livelihoods and environmental resilience in areas affected by insecurity and climate shocks.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP played a key role in strengthening national and regional logistics and service-delivery systems. In Togo, WFP supported the Ministry of Health under the Africa CDC "Saving Lives and Livelihoods" initiative by reinforcing health-logistics and fleet-management capacities for vaccine distribution and cold-chain management in hard-to-reach districts. WFP also worked with the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) to improve post-harvest handling and storage for smallholder farmers. At regional level, the Country Office managed the Lomé Corridor as a strategic supply line for landlocked Sahel countries, providing storage and transport services for humanitarian cargo despite an increasingly volatile operating environment.

Risk management

Northern Togo continued to face access and security constraints in 2025, requiring WFP to apply risk-management measures. In the Savanes region, humanitarian access remained dependent on Government-approved clearances, and the UN Country Team restricted access for UN agencies to Kpendjal and Kpendjal Ouest. To mitigate access limitations and ensure oversight, WFP relied on Third-Party Monitoring partners to track assistance delivery, gather community feedback and maintain operational visibility in areas where staff could not travel safely. The field office established in 2024 became fully operational in early 2025, strengthening WFP's proximity to communities, improving timeliness of assistance and enabling more responsive monitoring.

The national ban on cash-based transfers remained a major operational risk. To comply with regulations, WFP continued using the e-voucher modality to assist vulnerable populations and advocated with line ministries on the need for unrestricted cash modalities and secure data-sharing arrangements. To enhance traceability and reduce fraud risks, WFP advanced digital transformation by deploying SCOPE smart cards, School Connect, TOM²PRO, and SugarCRM. SugarCRM strengthened the Community Feedback Mechanism by automating case intake, analysis and resolution, enabling faster identification and management of programmatic risks. Supply chain risks persisted due to insecurity in neighbouring countries and unpredictable market conditions. To ensure uninterrupted food flows to landlocked Sahel countries, WFP monitored regional security incidents and coordinated closely with country offices in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali. Risk mitigation measures included identifying alternative transport routes, reinforcing collaboration with transport service providers and rapidly mobilising additional trucking capacity during periods of disruption.

Funding constraints represented an additional risk, requiring WFP to intensify advocacy with Government and donors to sustain lifesaving operations. Limited resources necessitated careful prioritisation of geographic areas and population groups with the highest food security and protection risks. These measures helped ensure continuity of essential assistance despite a highly volatile operational environment.

Lessons learned

WFP's activities in 2025 underscored the importance of strong community and institutional engagement, increased monitoring through digital transformation and operational reinforcement to ensure effective programme delivery. The scale-up of the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) highlighted the need for continued country capacity strengthening and consistent technical support in addition to reinforced community and institutional engagement. WFP focused on diversifying its implementing partners to enhance programme delivery and operational independence. The successful implication and harmonization of additional actors in the HGSF programme was an important achievement, however gaps in operational capacities require ongoing engagement with national authorities for long-term sustainability. The introduction of digital tools proved essential in improving assistance delivery and monitoring while ensuring programmatic adjustments were made during the programme scale up.

Increased staffing and the establishment of a second field office improved support to partners and enhanced overall implementation. The onboarding of an Environmental Social Safeguards (ESS) expert will enable these measures to be incorporated across activities to ensure that WFP programmes avoid unintended harm to the environment, its beneficiaries, or any other affected populations and to maximize environmental and social benefits, in line with donors' expectations.

Country office story



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Céphas studying at school

WHEN SCHOOL MEALS NOURISH THE BODY AND THE MIND

Gbao is a village in Assoli Prefecture, Kara Region (430 km from Lomé) and near the Benin border. Life is marked by daily difficulties, but also by a strong sense of community solidarity. Gbao reflects the daily challenges faced by rural communities in Togo: poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. These realities particularly affect children, whose learning is often compromised by hunger. In this context, the World Food Programme (WFP), in collaboration with the Government and with support from the European Union, German Cooperation through KfW and France, is implementing a school feeding programme that is transforming lives.

Here lives Céphas, an 11-year-old boy who carries family responsibilities and dreams of a better future. Every morning before sunrise, he helps his mother, fetches water, then walks 45 minutes to school, often on an empty stomach on a dusty or muddy road depending on the season. But for Céphas, this journey is not a chore. For him, each step is a stride against poverty, every drop of sweat a reminder of his dream: to become a professional football player.

The Gbao Public Primary School, a modest, three-classroom building of mud bricks, is the heart of the community. Despite scarce resources and a hot, dry climate, teachers strive to provide quality education. Since the launch of the school feeding programme, each pupil receives a hot, nutritious daily meal, often the only one of the day. "When the canteen mothers ask us to collect our meals, I am so happy," says Céphas. Eating at school also feeds his hope.

In the evening, after a long day, he returns to the mud house he shares with his mother and younger brother and falls asleep with a dream: a future where hunger and poverty are only a memory.

Like him, 209 pupils eat a hot lunch every day at the Gbao Public Primary School. The results are clear: rising enrolment, greater focus in class, and a 100-percent CEPD pass rate for two consecutive years. The programme does not only feed bodies; it fuels ambition. A school meal is a goal scored against hunger.

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.



30,016 crisis-affected people reached with emergency support through unconditional resource transfers



4.9 mt of SuperCereal Plus distributed to **prevent malnutrition**

Activity 1: Provide support to crisis-affected populations and strengthen systems for preparedness, coordination and response, preventing negative coping strategies through complementary activities

Context and objectives

In 2025, the northern region of Togo continued to face insecurity and climate shocks that heightened household vulnerability and constrained access to safe, nutritious food. In line with its life-saving mandate and under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP sought to ensure crisis-affected populations could meet their basic food and nutrition needs through unconditional resource transfers and specialized nutritious foods for pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months.

To meet growing humanitarian needs despite declining funding, WFP maintained unconditional food and nutrition assistance through the e-voucher modality introduced in 2024 and distributed specialized nutritious foods to prevent malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBWG) and children aged 6-23 months. In Savanes, targeting focused on refugees (60 percent), internally displaced persons (10 percent) and host communities (30 percent).

This prioritization was mostly guided by the October 2024 *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH), which identified the Savanes region as the most affected nationwide, with 175,063 people (32 percent of the population) in Crisis or Emergency (IPC 3+), with a projected further deterioration by mid-2025 if no assistance were provided. The influx of forcibly displaced persons also grew significantly from more than 39,000 refugees and asylum seekers in February 2025 to over 49,068 by the end of 2025, reflecting continued arrivals and sustained pressure on host communities. The Emergency Food Security Assessment (ESFA) conducted in February 2025 also highlighted acute vulnerability among displaced households, driven by the spillover of the Sahel crisis.

Performance and results

Confirming the success of the pilot launched in December 2024 and given the ongoing national ban on cash for emergency food assistance, WFP continued to use the e-vouchers modality in 2025. Beneficiaries purchase food from approved local retailers at WFP-organised fairs in secure locations, using electronic credits. Retailers, trained and equipped with terminals linked to SCOPE, validate transactions to ensure traceability and transparency.

In 2025, WFP assisted 30,016 people (including 13,084 refugees and 6,257 IDPs) via e-vouchers. Value vouchers distributed amounted to USD 784,483. Additionally, WFP distributed 4.9 mt of *SuperCereal Plus* to 669 children (0-23 months) and 480 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. These results represent only 20 percent of the planned target due to major funding constraints. Performance is below 2024 levels, with an estimated 72 percent decrease in assisted beneficiaries under this Strategic Outcome, driven mainly by underfunding.

WFP complemented life-saving food assistance with early recovery and income-generating opportunities for a small group of crisis-affected households. In 2025, 23,154 people participated in early-recovery and livelihood activities under this Strategic Outcome before transitioning toward longer-term Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) support, with women and young people prioritised throughout. These activities helped households begin restoring their productive capacities despite significant funding constraints and restrictions on cash transfers.

Outcome indicator analysis

Post-distribution monitoring shows that while WFP assistance helped stabilise food consumption for some households, food security remained fragile in 2025. Only 21.34 percent of households achieved an acceptable food consumption score, far below the target, while 74.94 percent had borderline consumption, reflecting limited diet diversity. The share of households with poor consumption fell to 3.72 percent, suggesting that assistance helped prevent the most severe food gaps.

Coping results indicate continuing stress. The rCSI score of 3.11 suggests fewer harmful short-term coping behaviours; however, 6.95 percent of households used emergency coping strategies, and crisis strategies remained common among both women (14.14 percent) and men (10.67 percent).

Children’s nutrition showed improvement signs: 43.01 percent of children aged 6-23 months met minimum dietary diversity requirements, up from 28.96 percent in 2024. However, this remains far below targets and highlights the need to strengthen access to nutritious foods.

Compared with 2024, results in 2025 show modest improvements in acceptable food consumption, coping behaviour, and child diet diversity. However, these remain well under targets, reflecting the effect of reduced coverage caused by funding constraints.

Partnerships and coordination

WFP worked with local NGOs: Togolese Red Cross (CRT in French) and the Environmental Management and Agro-pastoral and Forestry Products Valorisation (GEVAPAF in French), to implement the e-voucher modality with local merchants. Government entities, including the Ministry of Social Action (through the National Refugee Support Coordination - CNAR in French) and the Ministry of Civil Protection (via the National Civil Protection Agency - ANPC in French) supported vulnerability targeting. The Savanes Emergency Programme (PURS) continued to ensure inter-institutional coordination. These partnerships improved relevance, optimised scarce resources and ensured an inclusive approach in line with national priorities and humanitarian standards.

WFP also provided technical assistance and strategic guidance to the update and revision of the National Social Protection Policy. The updated, nationally validated policy elevates the role of social protection as a national priority, strengthening the alignment between emergency response, disaster preparedness, and social protection within existing national systems.

Constraints and challenges

Reduced external funding in 2025 curtailed operational reach despite one self-funded lean-season cycle. Only 20 percent of needs were covered, forcing fewer cycles and narrowed geographic scope. Global humanitarian underfunding worsened as major donors reallocated resources to larger emergencies. This global hyper-prioritisation compelled WFP to drastically reduce planning and focus assistance on the most critical areas.

Innovation and lessons learned

In 2025, WFP introduced SCOPE smart cards with embedded chips, a significant step in enhancing beneficiary management. The cards securely store data and enable transactions linked to SCOPE, strengthening traceability, security, flexibility and transparency while improving service quality. The e-voucher modality, piloted in 2024 under cash restrictions, has proven successful: it preserves dignity and choice, reduces risks linked to handling cash and provides end-to-end traceability. It also supports local inclusion by engaging approved retailers and stimulating markets, while simplifying logistics.

Perspectives

WFP will continue advocacy for reinstating cash as an available modality. In parallel, WFP will advance digitalisation and strengthen community consultation to reinforce accountability and participation.

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	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



4M + school meals served in 2025 through the Home-Grown School Feeding programme



64,238 school children received a daily meal throughout the school year

Under SO2, in 2025, WFP continued its central role in strengthening the resilience and livelihoods of communities in Togo. Through the gradual expansion of the integrated school feeding model based on local production, WFP continued to support the Government in implementing an integrated package aimed at improving children's access to nutritious meals. At the same time, support for small producers helped to strengthen the links between local production and school canteens, thereby consolidating more inclusive and resilient food systems.

Activity 2: Provide technical support for an integrated, locally sourced home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model

Context and objectives

In 2025, WFP continued implementing the integrated home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model to improve children's food security and nutrition while stimulating local markets. The integrated approach connects education, agriculture and community development ensuring safe, nutritious, locally sourced meals throughout the school year.

Performance and results

Thanks to additional funding from partners complementing Government contributions, the HGSF programme scaled significantly in 2025, especially at the start 2025-2026 school year, expanding from 50 schools in 2024 to 198 schools. A total of 64,238 school children (49 percent girls) received a daily meal, up from 15,195 in 2024, exceeding the planned target of 57,779 pupils.

To improve meal quality and safety, WFP initiated construction of storage facilities and kitchens equipped with improved stoves. In 2025, six pilot infrastructures were completed allowing Government and communities to validate designs for full roll-out in 2026. The jointly endorsed model by WFP and the Government establishes a standard for national replication.

Integrated components also progressed: 36 school gardens, 35 poultry units and 18 small processing units were fully operational in the 50 pilot schools in 2025. These contributed to diet diversification, improved nutrition education, increased protein availability and reduced preparation time, strengthening the overall sustainability of the model.

Outcome data from the Ministry of Education and WFP monitoring confirm strong progress across several education-related indicators. Enrolment increased in programme schools, with annual growth reaching 3.27 percent for girls and 2.6 percent for boys, and an overall rise of 5.87 percent, above the national benchmark for the year. These gains suggest that expanded school meals coverage, combined with improved infrastructure, helped draw and keep children in school, particularly girls. Despite attendance challenges, retention stood at 100 percent for both girls and boys, surpassing the expected level and underscoring the stabilising effect of the meals programme on school continuity. Dietary diversity among school-aged children also improved considerably. The proportion of children meeting the minimum dietary diversity score reached 49.37 percent for girls and 47.52 percent for boys, more than doubling the national targets and demonstrating the positive contribution of school gardens and diversified menus to nutrition outcomes.

Partnerships and coordination

Collaboration with national institutions remained central to programme success. The National Agency for Local Development Support (ANADEB in French) ensured field level coordination and community mobilisation. The Agricultural Technical Advisory and Support Institute (ICAT in French) provided technical expertise for school gardens, improved practices and producer follow-up. Universities and technical centres, notably Regional Center of Excellence for Avian Sciences (CERSA in French), supported poultry unit monitoring and capacity strengthening. The Ministries of Education, Agriculture and Grassroots Development contribute to the school validation and ensure alignment with

national priorities. In 2025, the Ministry of Education played a critical role in selecting newly integrated school, ensuring that choices reflected both community needs and the Government's strategic priorities. While increased governmental engagement strengthened national ownership, which is a positive sign for the long-term expansion of the school feeding programme in the country, it has also lengthened administrative timelines due to new internal procedures. This contributed to delays in finalising beneficiary lists and launching meals in some new schools.

Constraints and challenges

Despite the strong expansion in coverage, the programme encountered several operational constraints that affected the regularity and timeliness of school meal provision. The value of transfers did not reach planned levels, largely because the integration of newly added schools began later than expected and beneficiary lists required extended validation following ministerial transitions and the introduction of new administrative procedures. These delays contributed to interruptions during the school year, and the programme ultimately delivered meals on only 59 percent of total school days, far below the 100 percent goal. In parallel, discussions with Government on the revalorisation of the school meal ration, eventually adjusted to 190 FCFA to reflect rising food prices, took considerably longer than anticipated. While the adjustment was essential for maintaining meal quality, the extended negotiation and approval process further delayed transfers and contributed to inconsistencies in service delivery during the year.

Innovation and lessons learned

Several innovations drove programme adjustments throughout the year. WFP and the Government worked together to increase the meal ration to 190 FCFA so that schools could respond to rising food prices and continue offering higher quality meals. The new rate applied from the start of the 2025-2026 school year. WFP also introduced a rental model for community mills in ten schools, which created opportunities for local entrepreneurs and eased meal preparation. After the poultry units faced high mortality in 2024, the programme switched to local breeds that tolerate local conditions better. This change allowed 32 schools to restart poultry activities, although 18 schools still lacked the community resources needed to resume. To reinforce long-term sustainability, WFP and its partners began implementing a community engagement plan that will continue rolling out in 2026.

Perspectives

For 2026, WFP plans to extend the HGSF programme to 42 additional schools, finalise infrastructure (stores, kitchens) and implement the community engagement plan to reinforce sustainability and local ownership.

Activity 3: Facilitate equitable access to markets nationally and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and value-chain actors, including in the HGSF context

In 2025, WFP advanced the resilience-focused approach by strengthening smallholder integration into local food systems and improving their access to reliable markets, including the national school feeding programme

Contribution to strengthened livelihoods and resilience

In 2025, WFP supported 4,439 smallholders, including 2,433 women, across 150 producer organisations to improve their ability to contract with school canteens. Of 141 producer organisations that signed supply contracts in 2024, 91 delivered supplies to school canteens in 2025, an important step towards durable inclusion in local supply chains. With ICAT, producer capacities were strengthened on good agricultural practices, contracting with canteens and structuring relations between producer organisations and schools. Complementing this, FAO distributed inputs: 1.61 mt of improved seeds (1.09 mt maize; 0.52 mt rice) and 20.25 mt fertiliser (13.5 mt NPK; 6.75 mt urea), stimulating local production and securing volumes for canteens.

These combined efforts contributed to stronger livelihoods, more predictable market opportunities for smallholders and reinforced linkages between producers and the school feeding programme.

Perspectives

Starting in 2026, implementation of the new operational model, based on increased NGO involvement and a strengthened role for ICAT in quality control, will enhance support to producers and further consolidate local supply chains

Activity 5: Support early recovery and stabilisation for vulnerable, crisis-affected people by strengthening community capacity and increasing local economic opportunities (FFA)

In 2025, WFP continued to advance early recovery and stabilisation efforts for vulnerable crisis-affected populations in Savanes and Kara. Building on the foundations laid through the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) process, which guided the design of all Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) interventions, activities scaled up the momentum initiated with the launch of the FFA programme in Togo in 2024. Between April and July, WFP assisted 3,832 households (23,154 beneficiaries), including host communities, IDPs and refugees, in partnership with ANADEB. Efforts centered in expanding and diversify assets/activities following watershed approach while strengthening the technical

capacities of partners and beneficiaries and promoting community ownership. Despite persistent funding constraints, communities and local authorities noted positive contributions to household resilience, women's empowerment, social cohesion, and broader community stabilisation

Strengthening, expanding and diversifying community assets

Asset creation activities in 2024-2025 continued to reinforce community resilience, reduce humanitarian needs, and strengthen food security. Progress achieved during the year is reflected in key outcome areas, including improved natural resource management, enhanced water availability, and strengthened access to productive land. To date, 21 hectares of land have been forested, supporting the restoration of degraded ecosystems and contributing to longer-term climate resilience. Tree-based interventions were complemented by soil rehabilitation measures, with 24.5 hectares of land benefiting from irrigation or rehabilitation works, helping stabilise soils and expand productive capacity for vulnerable households. In parallel, 15 water points, including ponds, shallow wells and small catchment structures, were constructed or rehabilitated, improving year-round access to water for agriculture and domestic use and reducing pressure on communities during the dry season.

Rural roads constructed in 2024 were consolidated and remained fully operational throughout 2025, sustaining improvements in mobility and market access and linking asset creation to broader livelihood opportunities. These combined achievements demonstrate tangible contributions to local resilience, particularly in communities affected by climate shocks, insecurity, and declining agricultural productivity.

Economic strengthening and livelihoods

FFA cash transfers in 2025 amounted USD 409,528, including early payments related to assets completed in December 2024, helping strengthen household economic security during the lean season and directly reinforcing the resilience outcomes achieved through asset creation.

Programmatic synergies and perspectives

Preparations advanced toward strengthened programmatic integration across resilience and school-based activities. Initial synergies between FFA and schools are already visible in both regions, where communities have begun establishing vegetable gardens and promoting poultry production around schools. These early linkages demonstrate how restored land and improved water access directly support school-based production and diversified diets for children.

Adopting the CHILD approach (WFP's integrated model positioning the school as a centre of development and excellence) will further consolidate these gains. CHILD will enable a more systematic diversification of FFA activities within schools, expand opportunities for practical learning on natural resource management and agricultural development, and strengthen smallholder production for school meals. The approach also embeds Community-Based Participatory Planning at school level, supporting the preparation of School Development Plans and reinforcing community ownership of assets.

By linking community asset creation, school gardens, and local procurement, these synergies have the potential to enhance sustainability, scale up resilience outcomes, and create long-term pathways for improved food security and livelihoods, particularly for youth and smallholder farmers.

Similarly, future integration into the Government's Planned Agricultural Development Zones (*Zones d'Aménagement Agricole Planifiées* - ZAAP in French) system will support sustainable land use, strengthen producer organisations, and enhance technical backing from state services. Collaboration with the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA) progressed in 2025.

Implementation challenges included limited land availability for agroforestry, shortages of seeds for market gardening, weather-related delays affecting works, and insufficient pumping equipment. The introduction of electronic attendance systems improved timeliness of payments and strengthened workflow efficiency.

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



553 Ministry of Health staff trained in health logistics & fleet management



44,192 mt of food commodities dispatched across the region thanks through the Lomé Corridor

Activity 4: Provide technical assistance and on-demand services, including transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items

Under SO3, WFP continued to strengthen national and regional logistics systems in 2025. Support to Government entities, UN agencies and humanitarian organisations remained essential in a year marked by persistent access constraints, security incidents and volatile markets across West Africa. The Lomé Corridor, managed by the Country Office, continued to serve as a strategic gateway for the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), ensuring uninterrupted humanitarian cargo flows to coastal and landlocked countries.

Support to national institutions and capacity strengthening

Collaboration with the Government of Togo deepened in 2025, particularly with the Ministry of Health and the Agricultural Transformation Agency (ATA). Under the Africa CDC Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative with the MasterCard foundation funds, WFP delivered specialized training in health logistics and fleet management to 553 Ministry personnel. This investment directly improved the Ministry's capacity to manage vaccine transport and storage, reduced the risks associated with cold chain breaks, and facilitated the delivery of vaccines to thirteen hard to reach districts.

At the same time, ATA received equipment, warehousing support and technical training. As a result, smallholder farmers strengthened their knowledge of postharvest handling techniques, contributing to reduced food losses and improved household food security.

Regional supply chain performance

The Lomé Corridor remained a cornerstone of the region's humanitarian supply chain. WFP dispatched a total of 44,192 metric tons of food commodities including to landlock countries (Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso) during the reporting period. Burkina Faso accounted for the most volumes, receiving 64 percent of all deliveries, while other countries such as Nigeria and Haiti continued to rely on Lomé's storage and transit capacity.

Despite an increasingly challenging operating environment, including longer lead times to Niger due to insecurity, reinforced truck regulations in Burkina Faso that temporarily constrained fleet availability, and fuel shortages in Mali that affected transport costs, the corridor succeeded in moving up to 97 percent of its planned volumes. This performance demonstrated the robustness and adaptability of WFP's logistics systems in sustaining humanitarian flows across multiple countries.

Contribution to system strengthening and preparedness

By addressing supply chain bottlenecks, enhancing institutional capacities and improving emergency preparedness, WFP helped national counterparts build more resilient logistics structures. Priorities for 2026 include streamlining loading and dispatch procedures for recipient countries and continued collaboration with ATA to develop a decentralised warehouse network improving storage capacity and market access for smallholders.

Activity 6: Government, humanitarian and development partners benefit from the timely and cost-effective services of the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service for efficient delivery of assistance

Activity 6 could not be implemented in 2025 due to insufficient funding, despite persistent access challenges in northern Togo. This occurred even though a feasibility study conducted in 2024, strongly supported by government and civil aviation authorities and validated through a field assessment confirming the suitability of an airstrip near Dapaong, had demonstrated the clear operational viability of a Humanitarian Aviation Service.

The establishment of a humanitarian air service would significantly strengthen emergency response capacity and improve access to vulnerable populations living in remote areas. Mobilising resources to move from feasibility to

implementation will therefore remain a priority, given the persistent operational constraints in the northern regions of the country.

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

Context overview

In 2025, Togo continued to face persistent gender inequalities despite institutional progress. According to the Global Gender Gap Report¹, the country ranked 121st of 148 with a score of 0.657, down from 76th of 146 in 2024, reflecting ongoing disparities in economic participation, access to resources and political representation. While legal reforms remain ambitious, socio-cultural norms continue to limit women's autonomy, especially in rural areas where unpaid domestic work is substantial and access to land and finance remains limited.

To address these issues, the Government launched, in September 2025, the National Action Plan for the Promotion of Gender Equality and Durable Peace (2025-2029), focused on preventing violence, ensuring equitable participation in decision-making and protecting against gender-based violence (GBV). Complementary programmes, including SWEDD+ and the National Fund for Inclusive Finance, strengthened women's economic empowerment, but scale-up is needed for sustainable transformation.

WFP actions

In 2025, WFP continued to integrate gender and age considerations in programme design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Women, men, girls and boys participated in community targeting, consultations for resilience asset planning and school feeding. Needs of children 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women were incorporated into emergency operations, ensuring sex- and age-appropriate assistance.

Post-distribution monitoring data indicate that decisions on the use of WFP assistance are taken jointly by women and men in 61.1 percent of households; for non-assistance resources, joint decisions occur in 64.8 percent, maintaining a 2024 trend but slightly lower. Decisions are taken by women alone in 14.3 percent and by men alone in 24.6 percent, pointing to persistent constraints on women's individual autonomy. Among refugee households, decisions taken solely by women reached 15.5 percent, compared to 14 percent among residents and 11.4 percent among internally displaced people (IDPs). According to UNHCR data, women represent roughly 61 percent of refugees and IDPs in Togo, contributing to a high proportion of female-headed households with substantive decision-making responsibilities. This demographic reality creates opportunities to strengthen women's agency in resource management and community life, especially in crisis contexts.

Community participation data show that women and men engaged equally in local decision-making platforms, with about half of both groups reporting that they were able to participate meaningfully in these structures.

The integrated school feeding model strengthened women's economic roles in local food production and distribution. In 2025, 4,439 smallholders, including 2,433 women, supplied fresh produce to canteens serving more than 64,000 school children (49 percent girls) in 198 schools in Kara and Savanes. In emergency programming, beyond food assistance, five metric tons of Super Cereal were distributed to 669 children (0-23 months) and 480 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, demonstrating WFP's commitment to sex- and age-appropriate responses. These interventions enabled women to increase their influence within local supply chains and strengthen their economic autonomy, contributing to structural changes in roles and responsibilities within communities.

The overall Gender and Age Marker (GaM) for 2025 is 3/4, with some activities at 4/4, confirming systematic integration.

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

Context and Protection

The deterioration of security in the Sahel continued to spill over into northern Togo in 2025. Incidents that were previously concentrated in Kpendjal/Kpendjal Ouest extended to Tône and Tandjoaré, including the use of improvised explosive devices by non-state armed groups, restricting access and degrading living conditions. These incidents include the use of improvised explosive devices by non-state armed groups, which limit access to these areas and degrade the living conditions of the populations. The Protection monitoring project P21 from December 2024, (launched in Togo in June 2024, with 200 people surveyed) indicates 92 percent of forcibly displaced persons feel safe in Togo, while eight percent remain concerned about proximity to conflict zones, explosive devices and armed group threats. GBV was the most reported protection incident, frequently occurring near homes and during water collection, firewood gathering and farming.

In Togo, displaced persons and refugees are exclusively hosted by local communities in the Savanes region, where access to water, sanitation, healthcare, psychosocial support, education and non-food items (NFIs) remains limited. While relations are mostly positive, 29 percent of respondents assess them as fragile, citing mistrust, lack of assistance, land access and limited economic opportunities.

In 2025, WFP mainstreamed protection across its programmes by applying community-based approaches in targeting, participatory planning in home-grown school feeding, and strengthening its community feedback mechanism. The protection capacity of the corporate partner Croix-Rouge Togolaise was reinforced: 35 frontliners, including field staff and community volunteers involved in cash-based-transfer and voucher distributions to displaced and crisis-affected populations in the Savanes region, completed a three-day WFP Protection training. This training enhanced their understanding of people-centered programming and equipped them to undertake safe referrals, provide psychosocial first aid, and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse cases.

Community engagement

In 2025, WFP prioritized meaningful engagement with affected communities to strengthen accountability and participation. Fourteen consultations were held across nine locations in the Savanes and Kara regions, bringing together over 180 community members, including refugees and internally displaced persons. These consultations identified gaps in communication, information sharing, and inclusive feedback channels. Building on these findings, WFP organized a two-day workshop with partners and community representatives to co-develop priority actions. This process resulted in the Community Engagement Action Plan, aligned with CRF indicator CC 2.4, which is in its final draft and scheduled for rollout in early 2026. The plan aims to institutionalize community participation in programme design and monitoring, ensuring that feedback informs operational decisions and that communication materials are accessible, culturally appropriate, and responsive to local needs.

Accountability to Affected Population

In 2025, assistance was delivered safely and respectfully: 99.6 percent of households reported no assistance related incidents and 99.8 percent reported respectful treatment by WFP staff and partners. However, participation and information gaps persisted: only 25 percent of beneficiaries surveyed know how to contact WFP to ask questions or file complaints and only eight percent have already used the available community feedback mechanism (CFM). A quarter of respondents (24 percent) are aware of safe channels for reporting PSEA. Persons with disabilities are at particular risk to face barriers accessing WFP assistance, due to existence of physical as well as non-physical access constraints (including stigmatization, exclusion due to lack of information). They rely largely on relatives and community members to access information and assistance.

To strengthen accountability, WFP reinforced its feedback and complaints system through the establishment of 17 inclusive complaint management committees representing women, youth, elderly people, and persons with disabilities, and launched the toll-free hotline 8991 in March 2025, accessible in official and local languages. Awareness-raising sessions during targeting and distributions promoted awareness of rights, reporting pathways, confidentiality, and non-retaliation. In 2025, the CFM received 1,461 feedback cases, all of which were closed. The majority were

suggestions and observations, accounting for 73.51 percent, followed by complaints at 22.31 percent, with the remainder consisting of assistance and information requests. Most feedback originated from assisted persons. Operational improvements in 2025 included the deployment of dedicated staff, the implementation of SOPs aligned with corporate guidance, and the introduction of SugarCRM in December 2025. This digital solution enabled automated case assignment, escalation alerts, deadline tracking, dashboards, and secure data exports, enhancing compliance with protection standards and data privacy. In addition, a Monitoring Results Review Committee (CERS) has been set up to ensure systematic triangulation between monitoring findings (PDM/TPM/visits) and CFM feedback (hotline, complaints committees), thus guaranteeing information reporting mechanisms.

The integrated CFM system enhances transparency, mitigates the risk of abuse or misallocation of resources, builds trust between WFP, communities and partners, and ensures traceability of feedback. It optimizes the use of donor funds by directing operational corrections towards measurable and sustainable results.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

WFP continued to prioritize the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse across its operations. To mitigate PSEA risks at community level, visibility materials on SEA were field-tested with beneficiaries in Savanes and Kara regions to ensure the content is understood, accessible to different segments of the population including people with low literacy levels, as well as relevant and culturally appropriate. The materials are being contextualized based on community feedback received, before being widely disseminated in affected communities. Involving communities in the development of communication materials does not only ensure that WFP communicates effectively with affected communities but also encourages communities' active participation in WFP processes.

In-house PSEA training was provided to all Supply Chain staff, while Programme staff, and new personnel received briefings on safe programming and accountability to affected people.

Next steps

Implementation of the Community Engagement Action Plan in 2026 will address key challenges, gaps and bottlenecks identified with communities and partners, with the aim of further strengthening Protection and AAP.

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 continues to face significant environmental pressures that directly impact food security, nutrition, and livelihoods across the country. Climatic variability, including irregular rainfall, localized deficits, and recurrent flash floods, poses increasing risks to agricultural productivity, particularly in the northern regions. In 2025, FAO reported below average vegetation conditions in the Kara and Savanes regions due to rainfall deficits, with approximately 625,000 people acutely food insecure during the lean season. These environmental shocks are compounded by land degradation, which affects more than 23,000 hectares annually, reducing soil fertility and undermining smallholder production. Forest loss, unsustainable land use, and exposure to Sahel driven climate impacts further weaken community resilience. Civil insecurity in the northern part of the country also disrupts seasonal agricultural activities, restricting access to land and amplifying vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity.

Environmental degradation intersects with structural drivers of food insecurity, including limited access to inputs, low productivity, and fragmented market information systems, exacerbated by population pressures and irregular climatic patterns. Climate related shocks continue to heighten the risk of malnutrition, especially for children and women, and amplify dependence on humanitarian support.

WFP's interventions in 2025 generated several environmental co-benefits across northern Togo. Through resilience-building activities, communities advanced efforts in restoring degraded land, improving water retention, and strengthening natural resource management. The home-grown school feeding model further contributed to more sustainable local food systems by linking schools to nearby producers and encouraging diversified, locally sourced production with lower transport needs. Capacity-strengthening with farmers and communities promoted good agricultural practices, soil conservation techniques, and more sustainable food processing methods, supporting environmental preservation while reinforcing household food and nutrition security.

WFP also safeguards its programme activities through systematic application of the Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework (ESSF). Environmental and Social Safeguards are incorporated into programme design to identify and mitigate risks associated with asset creation, school feeding infrastructure, food storage, and supply chain operations. Risk screening is applied to ensure that activities do not exacerbate land degradation, water contamination, deforestation, or community tensions. When needed, mitigation plans are developed collaboratively with communities and local authorities, with emphasis on safe siting, erosion control, responsible water use, and inclusive community consultations.

To ensure protection of vulnerable populations, accountability mechanisms, including community feedback channels, are strengthened across operational sites. Field teams remain attentive to social risks such as exclusion, conflict over natural resources, and potential unintended impacts on women's workloads. WFP promotes participatory planning, ensuring that women and marginalized groups are involved in decisions around asset creation and natural resource management. Through these measures, the Country Office continually upholds a "do no harm" approach, safeguarding both people and the environment while reinforcing nationally led climate adaptation and food security strategies.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Status of EMS roll out

In line with corporate requirements, the CO has initiated EMS roll out but remains in the implementation phase. Throughout 2025, the CO continued close coordination with WFP MSD's Global EMS team to consolidate documentation, review compliance gaps, and prioritize operational areas for improvement. A desk review was conducted for the safe disposal of PSB 25 0781 materials, and options are being assessed for environmentally

responsible disposal of broken electronic equipment, including liaising with other UN agencies and NGOs where necessary. These actions reflect progress toward systematic environmental risk management, although full EMS certification has not yet been achieved.

To strengthen staff capacity for sustainable operations, the CO has planned a comprehensive waste management training for all personnel, including senior management, for the first quarter of 2026, with a tentative delivery in late January 2026. This training will be aligned with EMS recommendations and will focus on waste segregation, hazardous waste handling, reduction of single use materials, and proper reporting practices.

Initiatives to improve sustainability of in-house operations

In 2025, the Togo CO continued improving energy efficiency and environmental performance across its offices in Lomé, Kara and Dapaong.

In terms of energy efficiency, the Country Office built on the substantial improvements achieved in 2024. During the previous year, all lighting fixtures in the Lomé and Kara offices were upgraded to 100 percent energy-saving LED technology, and older air-conditioning units were replaced with inverter models that are more energy-efficient and ozone-friendly. Throughout 2025, the CO ensured the proper functioning and maintenance of this upgraded infrastructure while reinforcing staff awareness on responsible energy use, including maintaining air conditioner settings at 24C.

Similarly, the waste-separation system introduced in 2024 was fully operationalized and strengthened in 2025. Waste-sorting bins, covering metal, mixed inorganic waste, organic waste, paper and cardboard, plastic bottles, and glass, continued to be used across the Lomé and Kara offices. Staff adherence to correct segregation practices was reinforced through regular reminders and office sensitization. Equipment ordered during the previous year was effectively deployed, enabling more systematic waste-management practices in line with EMS recommendations.

The CO maintains basic wastewater infrastructure through routine cleaning of septic systems and drainage channels to ensure proper hygiene around office premises. No new water management infrastructure was initiated in 2025, and initial considerations for constructing a water collection receptacle in Kara were not pursued. The CO will revisit opportunities to improve water efficiency once EMS recommendations are fully operationalized.

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 2025, WFP continued to integrate nutrition across interventions, despite financial and material constraints. Nutrition-sensitive components remained present in all activities: emergency assistance, malnutrition prevention, school feeding and support to vulnerable groups.

Assistance and prevention of malnutrition

The February 2025 e-voucher distribution was coupled with 4.887 mt of CSB++ for prevention. A total of 669 children (6-23 months) and 480 pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls received supplementary rations, targeting the most vulnerable households, especially in rural areas. These interventions improved nutrition coverage and helped stabilise food security, contributing to reduced acute malnutrition in targeted zones. Awareness-raising sessions were conducted with retailers prior to each distribution to widen the range of available products and promote diet diversification and nutrition messaging.

Support to national policies and school feeding

WFP continued implementing the integrated school feeding model based on local production, strengthening meal quality and local value chains. In 2025, beneficiary schools continued establishing and operating school gardens, improving dietary diversity with fruits and vegetables. School meals provided approximately 738 kcal/child/day, ensuring a regular, balanced meal, especially for children in rural areas. The increase of the meal ration to 190 FCFA in 2025 also helped improve meal quality and better align costs with market prices. Inclusion of girls and marginalised children was encouraged to ensure equitable access. Training for canteen mothers on local menu composition and good nutrition practices supported women's empowerment and sustainability. WFP also provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Health's Nutrition Division for awareness-raising sessions in schools and communities on hygiene and infant and young child feeding. This will promote behaviour change in school canteens and surrounding communities.

Support to vulnerable groups

WFP supported the Ministry of Health to train 22 service providers and focal points on nutritional care for people living with HIV and for tuberculosis patients, in line with national guidance. Despite fewer trainees in 2025, the programme remained inclusive, ensuring that women, youth and people living with HIV/TB received tailored support. Nutritional counselling contributed to improved treatment adherence and quality of life. Monitoring remains constrained by limited equipment, but supervision by the Nutrition Division enabled partial assessment of training effects. Lessons highlight the need for predictable funding and stronger material support to ensure service quality.

Knowledge and advocacy

WFP launched the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study in July, mobilising national stakeholders around access to diverse diets, especially for vulnerable groups. Data collection in all five regions and stakeholder training laid the foundation for a multisector approach to guide future interventions and coordination across health, agriculture, education and social protection. FNG modelling recommendations in 2026 should refine national nutrition strategies. In 2025, WFP also contributed to the development and validation of the national multisectoral nutrition strategy.

Despite notable progress in mainstreaming nutrition across activities in Togo in 2025, financial and material constraints limited scale and quality. Continued innovation, coordination and capacity strengthening are needed for sustained nutrition impact among the most vulnerable populations.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP further diversified and strengthened its partnerships to enhance impact, and sustainability of its operations in Togo. Collaboration with donors, international financial institutions (IFIs), government institutions, private sector and philanthropic actors, UN agencies, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and local communities was central to WFP's efforts to address food insecurity among populations affected by displacement and shocks. WFP Togo was able to achieve this through direct Food Assistance, by strengthening resilience through Food for Assets (FFA) activities, and by scaling up the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. These partnerships ensured that WFP interventions were locally relevant, scalable, and well-aligned with national priorities.

Partnerships with government remained particularly critical in ensuring alignment with national policies and strategies. A key highlight in 2025 was WFP's facilitation of government participation in global and regional dialogues on sustainable national school feeding systems. Representatives from the Ministry of Grassroots Development and the Ministry of Education participated in the ECOWAS Regional HGSF workshop in Dakar, the 10th edition of the Joint Annual Agricultural Sector Review (JAAS) in the Central African Republic, as well as the Global School Meals Coalition meeting in Brazil. During these fora, the Government of Togo shared its commitment to extending and improving the sustainability of its national HGSF programme. These engagements enabled government counterparts to exchange experiences, learn from best practices, and establish partnerships with international stakeholders, with the objectives of strengthening national implementation of the school feed programme and ensuring lasting impact at community level. In addition, WFP supported the participation of government officials in the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 2025), reinforcing Togo's engagement in global climate dialogue. This participation contributed to strengthening national commitments related to adaptation, resilience, and sustainable food systems. These commitments provide a strong foundation for enhanced collaboration between the Government of Togo and WFP in 2026, particularly in aligning food security, resilience-building, and sustainable development priorities.

Despite these achievements, 2025 remained a challenging year for resource mobilization for certain activities. The Government of Togo continued to be one of the main contributors to the CSP 2022-2026 through a flexible, multi-year contribution that enabled the Country Office to activate WFP's Emerging Donors Matching Fund (EDMF) mechanism, which allows for the host country contribution to be fully utilised for transfers to beneficiaries. This support provided WFP with critical flexibility to sustain and adjust programme delivery in areas where resources were constrained. At the strategic level, WFP continued to engage with International Financial Institutions, notably the World Bank, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and IFAD, in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture. These engagements focused on building synergies in agricultural value chains, food systems transformation, and support to smallholder farmers.

Despite the limited level of private-sector contributions to date, WFP continues to pursue innovative engagement opportunities to mobilize both funding and technical expertise. This includes strengthening collaborations with faith-based philanthropic organizations and expanding partnerships with private-sector actors in Japan, who have expressed commitments to advancing food security and school feeding initiatives, respectively.

Focus on localization

Localization remained a central pillar of WFP's approach in 2025, ensuring that interventions were community-driven, sustainable, and responsive to local needs. WFP initiated a partnership with the Ministry of Hydraulics to support the rehabilitation of non-functional wells and the installation of appropriate irrigation systems in schools benefiting from the HGSF programme.

WFP strengthened collaboration with local NGOs through the identification and onboarding of partners via competitive calls for proposals launched through the United Nations Partner Portal. These NGOs will play a key role in strengthening programme implementation in 2026.

To further optimize the supply chain, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Health under the Africa CDC Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative supported by the MasterCard Foundation, investing in capacity-building activities and vaccine transport/ storage solutions to reach remote areas across the country.

Throughout 2025, WFP worked closely with a wide range of line ministries, including the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), the Ministry of Social Action, the National Emergency Programme for the Savanes Region (PURS), and

the Division of Nutrition for emergency response activities; the Ministries of Agriculture, Grassroots Development, and Education for school feeding programmes; and the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, Water, Health, and Nutrition for resilience programming.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

UN inter-agency collaboration remained essential in 2025 to respond to the needs of vulnerable populations in Togo. WFP partnered with UN agencies, leveraging complementary expertise to design and deliver integrated responses.

Under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, WFP continued working with FAO to support the provision of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers and tools) to smallholder farmers and schools in beneficiary communities. WFP also initiated a partnership with UNESCO to develop educational modules and adapted tools supporting women's economic empowerment, particularly for women's processing organizations in HGSF areas, with further operationalization planned for 2026.

Through a regional project covering Gulf of Guinea countries, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM received funds to address the spillover of the Sahel crisis in northern areas; in Togo, the donor prioritized HGSF as the central pillar, with a focus on including displaced populations. WFP also joined UNICEF in a joint project using schools as the entry point to provide basic services: education, WASH, health and nutrition, and will introduce HGSF in selected schools in northern Togo in 2026.

Throughout 2025, WFP actively participated in humanitarian coordination mechanisms at national and field levels alongside UN agencies, NGOs and government counterparts, and maintained collaboration with UNDP, UNICEF and FAO to advance a joint climate-adaptation project toward donor approval. WFP further collaborated with UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP and UNHCR to explore joint programming and resource mobilization around shared priorities, and in 2025 co-led the UN Disability Inclusion Committee (CIH) and the Programme Management Team (PMT).

Financial Overview

Operational requirements

In 2025, WFP mobilized USD 12 million in new contributions, covering about one-third of the annual requirements. The remaining resources stem from multi-year commitments and unprogrammed carry-over funds, bringing the cumulative Country Strategy Plan (CSP) funding level since inception to around 40 percent following the 2024 budget revision.

Funding and expenditures

Strategic Outcome 1 available resources covered part of the planned needs, enabling WFP to assist crisis-affected households through both unconditional and conditional support. Underfunding, combined with delayed contributions, led to a pipeline break in April 2025, interrupting food assistance for crisis-affected households despite growing needs.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, funding fully supported the home-grown school meals programme, allowing WFP to reach the planned number of children throughout the year. While this Strategic Outcome received the highest level of funding, expenditures remained low due to the delays in the start-up of newly expanded school meals, the phased construction of kitchens and stores, and administrative procedures linked to beneficiary validation and contracting. This full coverage of planned needs reflects strong alignment with Government priorities and sustained support for scaling up the home-grown school meals programme.

For Strategic Outcome 3, resources remained limited, which restricted the scope of on-demand services provided to partners. In line with its longstanding partnership with the Government, WFP supported the Agricultural Transformation Agency with a USD 0.4 million contribution and provided logistics assistance to the Ministry of Health to transport vaccines under a grant from the Mastercard Foundation through Africa CDC, while Activity 6 received no resources in 2025.

Togo continued serving as a logistics hub for the sub-region. The Lomé corridor facilitated the transport and pre-positioning of humanitarian cargo for Sahel countries, supported by the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which operates with a fixed annual budget managed by the Regional Bureau. This role remains central to regional supply chain readiness.

Funding inflows

Government contributions continued to anchor the CSP and helped mobilize additional bilateral and multilateral support. Donors maintained strong interest in resilience and school meals, while crisis response attracted fewer resources than in previous years. Internal allocations, including multilateral and special funding windows, complemented external contributions and enabled WFP to cover part of the increasing needs.

Outlook

WFP will continue advocating with traditional and new partners to secure predictable and flexible funding. Strengthening resource mobilization will be essential to meet rising needs, maintain continuity of crisis response and support national priorities such as school meals, resilience building and market integration. Sustained funding will remain critical to achieve CSP objectives and improve the lives of vulnerable communities.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	8,632,099	4,122,532	5,925,662	2,619,928
SO01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.	8,632,099	4,122,532	5,925,662	2,619,928
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.	8,632,099	4,122,532	5,924,276	2,619,928
Non-activity specific	0	0	1,386	0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	14,947,397	9,387,672	23,361,079	1,692,647
SO02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	14,947,397	9,387,672	23,361,079	1,692,647
Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGFSF model	6,281,890	4,832,264	13,997,592	1,557,470
Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGFSF.	1,643,328	1,275,404	2,809,038	18,790

Activity 05: Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	7,022,179	3,280,004	116,388	116,388
Non-activity specific	0	0	6,438,061	0
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	8,457,307	1,508,237	715,256	715,256
SO03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	8,457,307	1,508,237	715,256	715,256
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	6,853,653	1,508,237	715,256	715,256
Activity 06: Provide aviation and air operation services to government and humanitarian partners.	1,603,654	0	0	0
Non-SDG Target	0	0	618,051	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	32,036,803	15,018,442	30,620,048	5,027,831
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	2,592,274	1,812,804	2,869,478	1,264,026

Total Direct Costs	 34,629,076	 16,831,246	 33,489,526	 6,291,857
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 1,769,356	 984,162	 688,219	 688,219
Grand Total	 36,398,432	 17,815,408	 34,177,745	 6,980,077

Data Notes

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Following the Government's ban on direct cash-based transfers for humanitarian assistance, WFP was required to adapt its transfer modality and therefore selected the e-voucher system as the only operationally compliant option. A pilot phase was launched in December 2024. Considering the strong performance of this pilot and the persistence of regulatory constraints, WFP continued with the e-voucher modality in 2025. No cash was transferred to people

[2] No distribution of fortified food was carried out in 2025; only CSB was provided to prevent malnutrition.

[3] No food was provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets in 2025. It was included in the planning as a contingency option in case cash-based transfer could not be used.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] In Togo, the Home-Grown School Feeding programme uses a cash-based approach in which transfers are sent directly to schools through the Agence Nationale de Développement à la Base (ANADEB). Since this model enables schools to purchase food locally rather than receiving in-kind food deliveries. The indicators A.2.3 and A.2.9 are blank as WFP does not apply to this modality.

[2] The beneficiaries previously engaged in FFA activities transitioned from Strategic Outcome 1 to Strategic Outcome 2, in alignment with the Country Office strategy. Due to the absence of new funding for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) in 2025, no new activities were launched during the reporting period. Instead, efforts focused on completing the remaining activities from previous cycles. Thus, no values are provided in the column "Actual" for the following indicators A.1.1, A.1.6 and A.3.4.

[3] The Country Office decided to apply a CBT-only approach for its food assistance for assets activities in its operational planning, with no in-kind food component. No values are provided for the following indicator: A.2.6.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1. WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	125,679	60,574	48%
	female	132,400	61,273	46%
	total	258,079	121,847	47%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,453	1,471	27%
	female	5,890	1,250	21%
	total	11,343	2,721	24%
24-59 months	male	9,257	8,261	89%
	female	9,799	8,393	86%
	total	19,056	16,654	87%
5-11 years	male	38,301	33,987	89%
	female	40,663	32,389	80%
	total	78,964	66,376	84%
12-17 years	male	24,457	4,492	18%
	female	25,959	4,206	16%
	total	50,416	8,698	17%
18-59 years	male	36,881	11,128	30%
	female	39,903	13,118	33%
	total	76,784	24,246	32%
60+ years	male	11,330	1,235	11%
	female	10,186	1,917	19%
	total	21,516	3,152	15%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	41,299	13,474	33%
Resident	177,290	99,974	56%
IDP	39,490	6,309	16%
Returnee	0	2,090	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	38,399	23,154	60%
Malnutrition prevention programme	15,000	1,149	7%
School based programmes	57,779	64,238	111%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	15,300	4,439	29%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	150,000	30,016	20%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	1,040	0	0%
Canned Fish	207	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	160	5	3%
Iodised Salt	52	0	0%
Maize	3,622	0	0%
Rice	18	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	364	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	65	0	0%
Canned Fish	241	0	0%
Iodised Salt	3	0	0%
Maize	0	0	0%
Rice	228	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	23	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	532,500	409,528	77%
Value Voucher	0	784,483	-
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	6,197,609	475,946	8%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition before, during and in the aftermath of crises.					Crisis Response	
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	77,923	15,296	
		Distribution;	Male	72,077	14,720	
		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Total	150,000	30,016	
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	5,439	4.89	
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		784,483	
B.1.1 Quantity of fortified food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	414		
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	160	4.89	
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	2,593	11,945	
			Male	2,407	11,209	
			Total	5,000	23,154	
A.2.7 Quantity of food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	24		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	165,000	409,528	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	300,000	899,618	
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	4	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	35	35
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	6	4
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	4	3
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	US\$	500,000	309,748.27

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children - Location: Togo - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: 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	≥79.37	48.98	33.33	WFP survey
	Male	49.4	≥77.65	≥67.65	36.36	24.73	WFP survey
	Overall	43.3	≥83.29	≥73.29	43.01	28.96	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥78.1	20.41	35.56	WFP survey
	Male	48.1	≥80	≥70	38.64	36.56	WFP survey
	Overall	43.9	≥83.9	≥73.9	29.03	36.07	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥41.39	2.04	0	WFP survey
	Male	11.4	≥49.41	≥39.41	2.27	1.08	WFP survey
	Overall	10.4	≥50.37	≥40.37	2.15	0.55	WFP survey
1.1.10: 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	≥54.05	8.16	16.67	WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≥64.71	≥54.71	20.45	9.68	WFP survey
	Overall	24.4	≥64.39	≥54.39	13.98	13.11	WFP survey

1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	17.5	65.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	17.7	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	17.6	78.3	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	59.8	49.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	40.2	48.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	100	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PBW/G - Location: Togo - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	0	≥44.4	≥42.4	46.88	24.27	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: PLW/G - Location: Togo - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	18.9	100	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥70	≥70	0	0	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	18.9	100	Secondary data
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	≥66	≥66	100	98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥66	≥66	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥66	≥66	100	98	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: People affected by a crisis - Location: Togo - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	4	4	Secondary data
1.1.44: Number of people covered (WFP indirect beneficiaries) by national social protection systems or programmes to which WFP provided support	Overall	0	≥3,731,948	≥3,644,480	31,165	150,399	Secondary data
Target Group: People affected by a crisis - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.2	≥60.18	≥56.18	28.29	15.75	WFP survey
	Male	52.9	≥64.94	≥60.94	14.85	14.3	WFP survey
	Overall	51.4	≥63.42	≥59.42	21.34	14.98	WFP survey

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	35.7	≥31.7	≥33.7	67.99	56.82	WFP survey
	Male	29.8	≥25.8	≥27.8	81.44	58.73	WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	≥27.7	≥29.7	74.94	57.83	WFP survey
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	16.1	≤8.13	≤10.13	3.72	27.43	WFP survey
	Male	17.2	≤9.23	≤11.23	3.71	26.96	WFP survey
	Overall	16.9	≤8.88	≤10.88	3.72	27.18	WFP survey
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	7.09	≤7.09	≤7.09	3.19	3.07	WFP survey
	Male	6.09	≤6.09	≤6.09	3.02	3.23	WFP survey
	Overall	6.41	≤6.41	≤6.41	3.11	3.15	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7.1	≤7.1	≤7.1	6.2	6.56	WFP survey
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	7.66	4.81	WFP survey
	Overall	5.7	≤5.7	≤5.7	6.95	5.63	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23.4	≤15.4	≤17.4	14.14	15.35	WFP survey
	Male	22.7	≤14.7	≤16.7	10.67	14.42	WFP survey
	Overall	23	≤15	≤17	12.35	14.86	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	18.5	≤22.5	≤21.5	18.36	18.24	WFP survey
	Male	17.9	≤21.9	≤20.9	28.07	24.15	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤22.1	≤21.1	23.38	21.36	WFP survey
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	51	≥55	≥54	61.29	59.84	WFP survey
	Male	54.3	≥58.3	≥57.3	53.6	56.62	WFP survey
	Overall	53.3	≥57.3	≥56.3	57.31	58.14	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1.7	≤1.7	≤1.7	5.71	5.51	WFP survey
	Male	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	5.34	4.81	WFP survey
	Overall	1.8	≤1.8	≤1.8	5.52	5.14	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.8	≤3.8	≤5.8	14.14	5.51	WFP survey
	Male	8.5	≤0.5	≤2.5	12.3	14.07	WFP survey
	Overall	9.3	≤1.3	≤3.3	13.19	14.55	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	39.4	≤43.4	≤42.4	18.11	19.03	WFP survey
	Male	39.9	≤43.9	≤42.9	27.15	29.31	WFP survey
	Overall	39.8	≤43.8	≤42.8	22.78	24.46	WFP survey
1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥51	≥50	62.03	60.37	WFP survey
	Male	49.7	≥53.7	≥52.7	55.22	51.82	WFP survey
	Overall	49.1	≥53.1	≥52.1	58.51	55.85	WFP survey
1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Female	88.9	≥96.9	≥94.9	68.73	50.7	WFP survey
	Male	87.3	≥95.3	≥93.3	62.18	47	WFP survey
	Overall	87.6	≥95.6	≥93.6	65.35	48.7	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
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	3,397	6,061	
			Male	3,536	5,856	
			Total	6,933	11,917	
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	25,931	25,538	
			Male	24,915	26,783	
			Total	50,846	52,321	
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	241		
A.2.9 Quantity of food provided to schools through home-grown school-based programmes			MT	241		
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	1,676,609	475,947	
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	7,649	2,433	
			Male	7,651	2,006	
			Total	15,300	4,439	
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	17,500		
			Male	17,500		
			Total	35,000		
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	17,500		
			Male	17,500		
			Total	35,000		
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	318		

A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,521,000	
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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	56	56
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	200	198
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	185	183
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	2
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	2	2
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	150	150
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	400	300
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	200	200
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	21	21

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	15,301	18,722
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	15,301	16,502
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	20,000	40,325
CSP Output 04: Children in targeted rural and urban communities on a HGSF pilot basis benefit from locally sourced and nutritious school meals, including through school gardens					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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	168	168
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	59
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)	Number	17	11
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	60,851	64,238
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	200	198
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	School feeding (on-site)	Individual	3,525	2,275

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	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	150	150
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	10	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	21	21

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
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	4,432	4,439

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	15	15
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	21	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		26	24.5
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		6,000	36,035
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	23,154

Outcome Results

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

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Children (Pre-primary) / Students (Primary Schools) - Location: Togo - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
4.3.41: 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	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	4	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Children (Pre-primary) / Students (Primary Schools) - Location: Togo - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.8	≥4.2	≥3.2	3.27	4.89	Secondary data
	Male	-1.9	≥5.8	≥4.8	2.6	6.84	Secondary data
	Overall	-0.1	≥5	≥4	5.87	5.86	Secondary data
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	80.47	≥96.79	≥91.35	76	85.91	Secondary data
	Male	85.38	≥86.76	≥86.38	76.46	85.99	Secondary data
	Overall	83.35	≥91.15	≥88.55	76.62	85.95	Secondary data
4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	92.1	=100	≥99	100	97.99	Secondary data
	Male	91.2	=100	≥99	100	98.74	Secondary data
	Overall	91.7	=100	≥99	100	98.37	Secondary data

4.3.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	0	≥32.2	≥24.67	49.37	16.3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥31.23	≥23.59	47.52	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥31.72	≥24.13	48.41	15.7	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year					Crisis Response	
Other Output						
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						
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	54	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.1: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	SC/Logistics Services	MT	45,500	34,646	

Outcome Results							
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							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: - Subactivity: Service Delivery							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	93	100	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: People affected by a crise - Location: Togo - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥50	50	50	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	50	50	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	50	50	Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Communities and smallholder farmers - Location: Togo - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	0	≥70	≥50	50	50	Secondary data
	Male	0	≥80	≥60	50	50	Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥40	50	50	Secondary data

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	9	≥375	≥375	37	35	WFP survey
	Male	17	≥357	≥357	28	45	WFP survey
	Overall	26	≥732	≥732	65	80	WFP survey
CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Approaching	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	Approaching	Secondary data
CC.1.6: Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: ALL - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	99.9	=100	=100	99.75	99.87	WFP survey
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	99.54	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	99.64	99.94	WFP survey
Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female	76.91	=100	=100	80.89	86.35	WFP survey
	Male	82.77	=100	=100	84.92	86.4	WFP survey
	Overall	80.89	=100	=100	82.97	86.38	WFP survey
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	90	≥90	≥90	94.79	97.24	WFP survey
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	96.06	98.01	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	95.44	97.65	WFP survey
Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Pre-primary and Primary - Location: Togo - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	High	Not applicable		Secondary data
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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.7: Country office Social Cohesion Integration Score	Overall	Low	High	High	Not applicable		Secondary data

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Approaching	Approaching	Meeting	Missing	Secondary data
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Secondary data
CC.2.5: Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Female	109,076	≥202,392	≥202,392	15,093		Secondary data
	Male	100,685	≥186,823	≥186,823	14,500		Secondary data
	Overall	209,761	≥389,215	≥389,215	29,593		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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	26.3	≥80	≥80	84.86	83.33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.3	≥80	≥80	86.31	82.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.3	≥80	≥80	85.61	82.91	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All - Location: Togo - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	60		Secondary data

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Beneficiaries during an assistance operation in the Savanes region

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

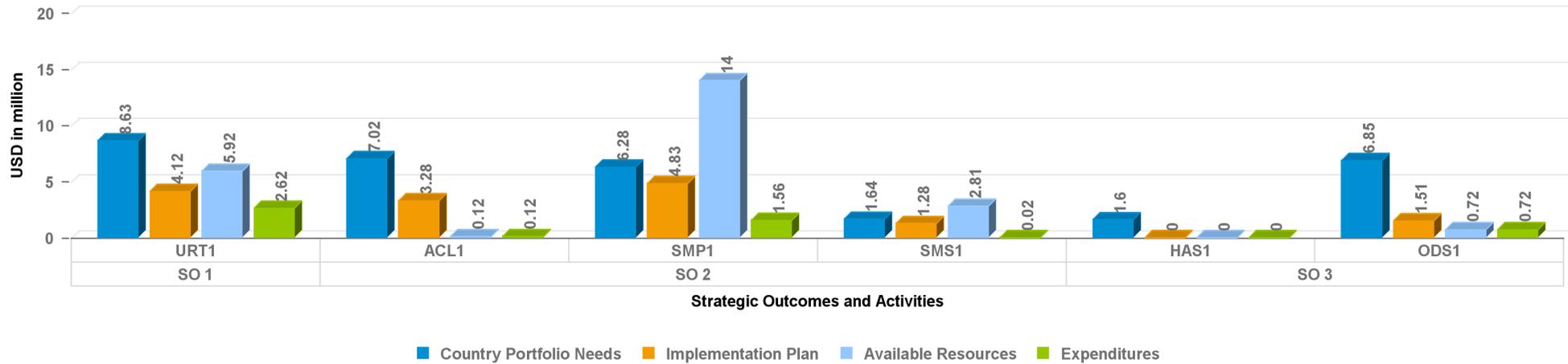
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (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 HGFS 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 HGFS.
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 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	6,438,061	0
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	7,022,179	3,280,004	116,388	116,388
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	6,281,890	4,832,264	13,997,592	1,557,470
		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.	1,643,328	1,275,404	2,809,038	18,790
Subtotal (2.4)	SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)		14,947,397	9,387,672	23,361,079	1,692,647

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	1,386	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.	8,632,099	4,122,532	5,924,276	2,619,928
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			8,632,099	4,122,532	5,925,662	2,619,928
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.	1,603,654	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	6,853,653	1,508,237	715,256	715,256
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			8,457,307	1,508,237	715,256	715,256
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	618,051	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	618,051	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			32,036,803	15,018,442	30,620,048	5,027,831
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,592,274	1,812,804	2,869,478	1,264,026
Total Direct Costs			34,629,076	16,831,246	33,489,526	6,291,857

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Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,769,356	984,162	688,219	688,219
			36,398,432	17,815,408	34,177,745	6,980,077



Michael Hemling

CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, 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 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (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 HGSP 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 HGSP.
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 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	28,550,628	12,692,341	1,103,966	13,796,307	10,491,959	3,304,348
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,386	0	1,386	0	1,386
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			28,550,628	12,693,727	1,103,966	13,797,693	10,491,959	3,305,734

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Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	3,262,195	4,071,456	0	4,071,456	1,281,208	2,790,248
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	10,578,667	15,647,561	0	15,647,561	3,207,438	12,440,123
		Support early recovery and stabilisation programmes of vulnerable crisis-affected people, through strengthening the capacity of communities and increasing local economic opportunities.	10,924,614	687,646	0	687,646	687,646	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,438,061	0	6,438,061	0	6,438,061
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			24,765,477	26,844,723	0	26,844,723	5,176,292	21,668,431

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Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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.	2,974,954	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	8,534,572	1,448,087	0	1,448,087	1,448,086	0
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			11,509,526	1,448,087	0	1,448,087	1,448,086	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	618,051	0	618,051	0	618,051
Subtotal SDG Target			0	618,051	0	618,051	0	618,051
Total Direct Operational Cost			64,825,631	41,604,588	1,103,966	42,708,554	17,116,337	25,592,217
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,946,280	5,810,557	306,034	6,116,590	4,511,138	1,605,452
Total Direct Costs			70,771,912	47,415,144	1,410,000	48,825,144	21,627,476	27,197,669
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,997,376	2,773,369		2,773,369	2,773,369	0
Grand Total			74,769,287	50,188,513	1,410,000	51,598,513	24,400,845	27,197,669

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Herling, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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