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Togo

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	11
Programme performance	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	16
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	18
Cross-cutting results	19
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	19
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	20
ENVIRONMENT	21
Data Notes	22
Annex	23
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	23
Figures and Indicators	24
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	24
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	24
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	25
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	25
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	25
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	25
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	27

Overview

Following the implementation of its interim country strategic plan (ICSP) from January 2021 to June 2022, WFP started implementing its five-year country strategic plan (CSP) in July 2022. WFP continued to support the Government of Togo to respond to crises and to support affected populations on a path towards increased resilience and food and nutrition security to achieve Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships for Development). The start of implementation of the CSP (July-December 2022) focused on emergency response, resilience building, and on-demand supply chain services provision.

The CSP, which was fully aligned with the national strategic priorities^[1] and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), was mainly funded by the Government of Togo. The Government's 2021 contribution, WFP's internal funds, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Fund were the main funding sources for the activities in the second half of 2022, which marked the start of the CSP. With those resources, WFP provided institutional support to the Government of Togo while promoting school feeding and strengthening gender equality through the implementation of its activities.

The Government of Togo prioritized school feeding as an essential safety net ^[2]; similarly, as in its ICSP, WFP made home-grown school feeding (HGFS) its flagship resilience activity in the CSP. Also, in collaboration with the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ANADEB), the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT), and the Institut National de Formation Agricole (INFA), WFP supported the creation of 50 additional school gardens and started the training process of smallholder farmer organizations, thus supporting a more integrated school feeding programme. Through this programme, WFP provided 14 528 hot meals in these 50 schools. In addition, WFP's support to update Togo's national school feeding policy and the development of the national school feeding programme in the first half of the year provided a good basis for the effective start-up of the school feeding model based on local production as part of the CSP implementation.

WFP also made progress in implementing emergency preparedness; with the carry-over of the 2021 government's contribution, USD 11,000 was distributed through cash transfers to 2,800 food-insecure beneficiaries as part of the crisis response activities. Furthermore, WFP continued acting as a leader in the logistics sector with the management of the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) ^[3] and the Lomé corridor. Togo supply chain via the corridor delivered 25,000 mt of in-kind food to three Sahel countries and five coastal countries from July to December 2022.

The lessons learned from the challenges of implementing the ICSP enabled WFP to strengthen its relations with donors in Togo and explore new funding opportunities for implementing the CSP with more diversified funding sources.

17,828

Total beneficiaries in 2022



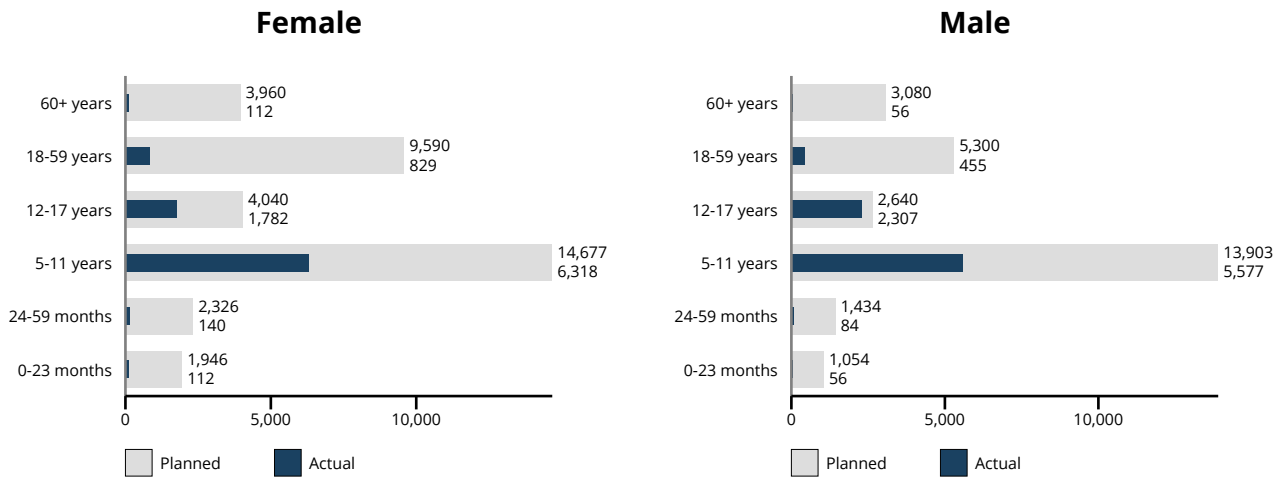
52% female



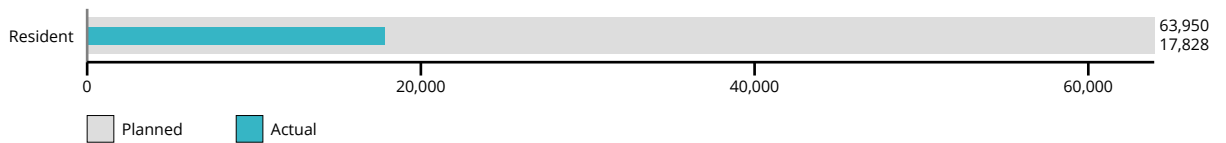
48% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,750 (60% Female, 40% Male)

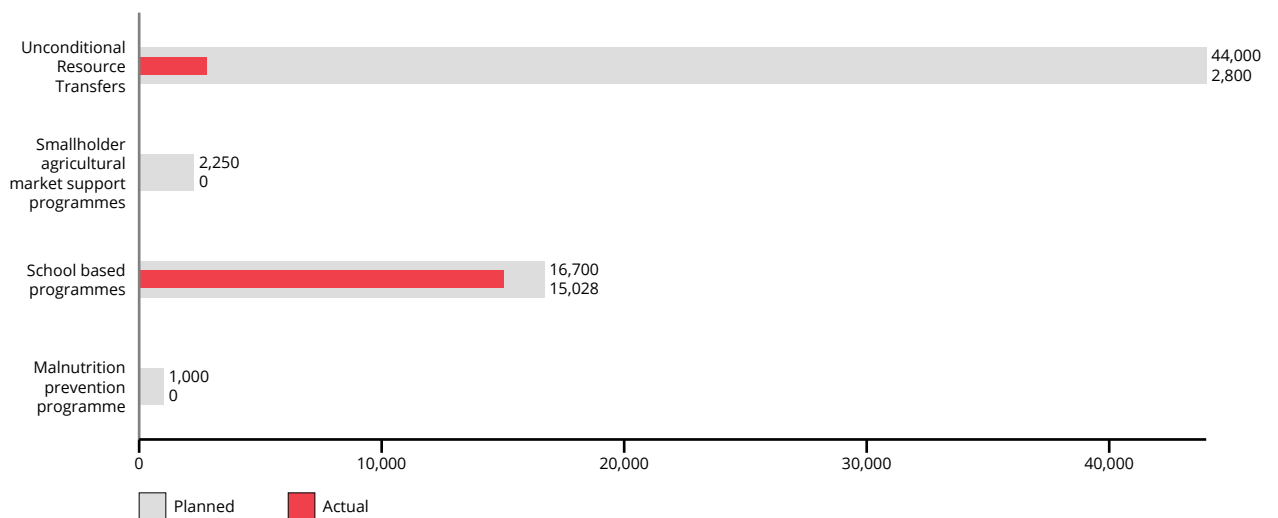
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



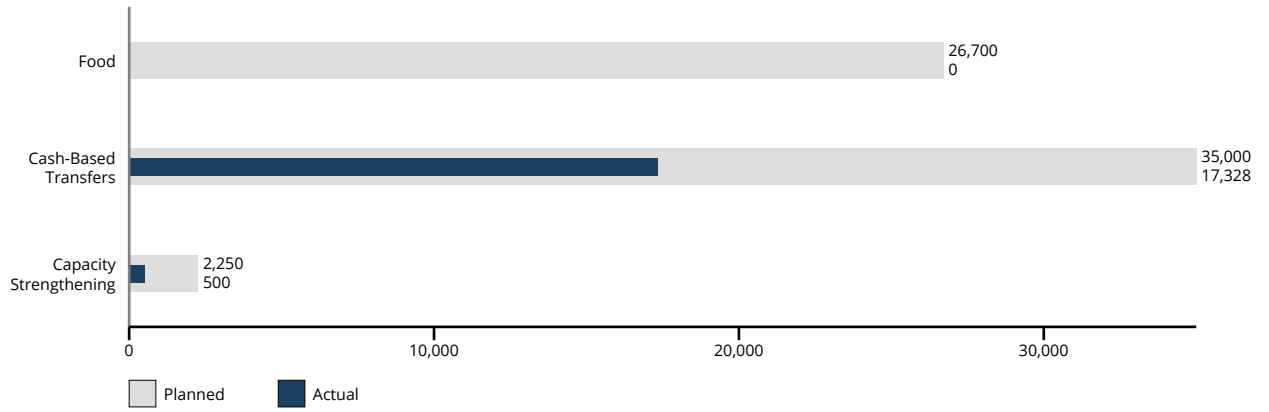
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



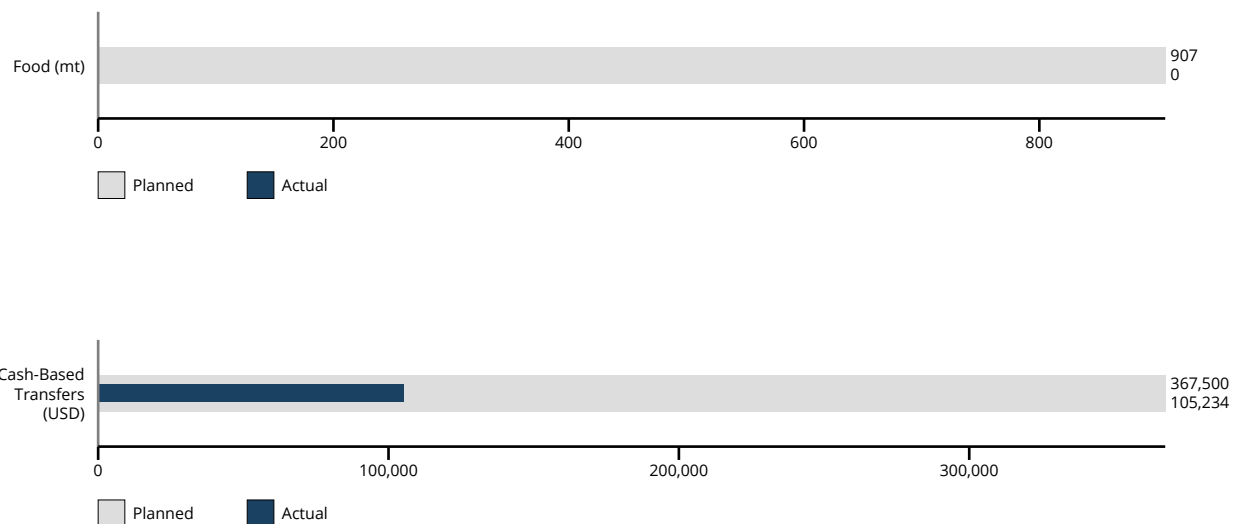
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



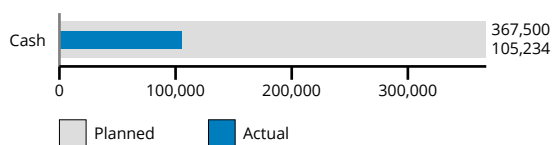
Beneficiaries by Modality



Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



Togo is one of the smallest countries in West Africa, located on the coast of the Gulf of Guinea in the south and sharing borders with Benin to the east, Burkina Faso to the north, and Ghana to the west. It has an estimated population of 8.6 million (51 per cent women), 40 per cent of the population is under 15, and most live in rural areas (57 per cent). Togo is classified as a Least Developed Country, and a Low-Income Food Deficit Country ranked 162 out of 191 countries in the

Human Development Index 2021 [4]. In the UN Sustainable Development Goals 2021 ranking, Togo was ranked 143 out of 165 countries, with a notable poor performance on Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty)[5].

While the country enjoyed an average real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of five per cent per year in the ten years before the COVID-19 pandemic, this sustained economic growth was weakly inclusive, and the poverty rate fell by only 0.3 percent per year. The national poverty rate hides regional disparities, with poverty levels twice as high in rural areas as in urban areas, particularly in the Northern Savannah Region, where 69 percent of households live below the extreme poverty line. The effects of the Ukrainian crisis and the Sahel conflict spillover exacerbated the situation - food inflation soared and displacements heightened due to the security crisis in Burkina Faso and clashes between NSAGs and the national army, with internally displaced and refugees from Burkina Faso.

The northern Savanes Region witnessed a growing number of incursions in 2022 leading the authorities to declare a state of emergency in June. Heightened insecurity in northern Togo, as well as the Est and Centre-Est regions of Burkina Faso, have triggered both internal and cross-border displacements. WFP is reviewing its programmes as per this changing operating environment to adapt its response in 2023.

The 2022 Global Hunger Index ranked Togo 92 out of 120 countries[6], with 23 percent of Togolese considered severely food insecure. According to the MICS 6 report[7], chronic malnutrition remained a problem affecting 24 percent of children from 0 to 59 months above the World Health Organization (WHO) high threshold of 20 percent. Togo's food and nutrition insecurity is highly linked to structural and chronic factors, including low agricultural productivity, poverty, climate change, and poor hygiene and sanitation practices.

According to the Cadre Harmonisé results of November 2022[8], the number of people facing acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) in 2022 increased by 39 percent (568.661 in October-December 2022) compared to the same period in 2021. The northern Savanes Region bordering Burkina Faso and Benin was one of the poorest regions suffering from high food insecurity and faced the spillover effects from the Sahel conflicts. The population's acute food insecurity rate in these areas was three-fold above the national average: 16 percent against 6 percent in March-May 2022 and 21 percent against 6 percent in June-August 2022, according to the Cadre Harmonise analysis.

In 2022, with the government's support and following the opening of a fully-fledged representation in Togo, WFP developed its new Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026, approved by the Executive Board in June 2022. The CSP reinforces WFP's support to the government in its efforts to achieve social cohesion and develop inclusive and nutritionally adequate food systems for the benefit of school canteens and communities in the immediate and longer term, thus covering WFP's dual mandate of saving and changing lives through strategic outcome 1 and 3 in crisis response and resilience building activities under strategic outcome 2.

In the second half of 2022, WFP started the implementation of its CSP, with the financial contribution of the Government of Togo, which remained the main donor, as well as contributions received from other donors and allocations from the Strategic Development Goal (SDG) 2030 Fund and WFP's internal funds.

The new Togo Government Roadmap 2025, which considers the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, places particular emphasis on social inclusion and access to social services as the number one priority to achieve the new Togo 2025 vision: a peaceful Togo, a modern nation with inclusive and sustainable economic growth. The consequences of COVID-19, the effects of the Ukraine crisis, and the deteriorating security situation in the Sahel exacerbated households' food insecurity. In response, the government took measures to assist the affected populations with WFP's support. In the second half of 2022, WFP, in collaboration with its implementing partners ANADEB, ICAT, and INFA, based on well-developed criteria, identified 50 new primary schools to promote the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme through the provision of hot meals, the creation of school gardens, livestock units and food processing facilities.

In addition to the HGSF programme, WFP continued the CSP's activities implementation, focusing on the strategic objectives of crisis response and resilience building. WFP supported the government in providing food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations and strengthening the capacity of national partners in emergency preparedness and humanitarian response while increasing the resilience of smallholder farmers to promote sustainable and inclusive food systems linked to the development of the integrated school feeding programme based on local production.

The port of Lomé continued to be a strategic hub for the country's economic growth and the supply of essential goods to landlocked countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger. WFP managed the supply chain corridor, transporting food and non-food items from Lomé to hinterland countries in some Sahelian and as well as to other coastal countries.

The lessons learned from the ICSP reinforced WFP's added value in the technical assistance provided in emergency preparedness and response, food security, school feeding, and supply chain, which WFP Togo intends to continue to build on through the implementation of the CSP.

Risk Management

In 2022, the CSP implementation was hampered by major risks identified during the annual performance planning namely the extension of the COVID-19 pandemic, the price volatility of basic food, fuel and fertilizers and the effects of climate change, and the surge of attack in Northern Togo, with significant impact on the population. In 2022 headline inflation reached over 8%, the highest rate in the past decade.

These economic factors constitute a risk of impoverishment and a food situation deterioration. As for the security situation, the increased attacks in Burkina Faso and Northern Togo led to populations' internal and external displacement.

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

Partnerships

WFP remained committed to assisting the Government of Togo in implementing its Development Roadmap 2025 and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). To that end, WFP closely worked with relevant various line ministries, particularly Agriculture, Grassroots Development, Civil Protection, and Social Action.

The Government of Togo committed to contributing 30 percent of the total requirement of WFP Togo's CSP 2022-2026. WFP Togo also mobilized resources from a handful of donors, most of them new donors for the Country Office, for activities under strategic outcome 1 (emergency) and strategic outcome 2 (resilience), which will be implemented in 2023 as well as in the coming years through multi-year contributions.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP assisted populations affected by crisis and food insecurity through cash transfers in collaboration with the National Agency for Grassroot Development (ANADEB), and "La Poste du Togo. For the cash distribution, WFP provided training to these partners to strengthen their capacity to deliver the activities. " The Ministry of Health assisted WFP in identifying and selecting HIV/tuberculosis-affected beneficiaries for cash distributions. For the implementation of the home-grown school feeding programme (strategic outcome 2), WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Grassroots Development.

WFP remained committed to collaborating with UN agencies such as UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, and UNDP from policy to programme development and implementation. In the context of the efforts towards a renewed partnership with the UN System, under the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to be launched in 2023, WFP sought a coordinated and cohesive approach to challenges such as the increased displacements in Northern Togo, because of the spill-over effects of Sahel crisis.

CSP Financial Overview

Overall, the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period from July to December 2022 showed funding of USD 12.9 million, of which 81% (USD 10.5 million) were multi-year funds. The Government of Togo demonstrated its support for the activities of WFP by funding 30 percent of the CSP. In addition, WFP Togo received contributions from three main donors for emergency food assistance (strategic outcome 1) and the implementation of homegrown school feeding (HGSF) (strategic outcome 2); Strategic outcome 3 was funded through its service delivery resources. The CSP also benefited from internal WFP contributions such as multi-allocation funds, strategic resource allocation committee (SRAC) funds, and multilateral funds.

With available resources, WFP started implementing the CSP, distributing cash to vulnerable populations as part of its emergency response (SO1). The remaining funds have been allocated to school feeding, school gardens, and the capacity-strengthening of relevant actors and stakeholders (SO2).

WFP Togo also managed the Lomé Corridor and the GCMF through pre-positioning foodstuffs for the benefit of countries (Mali, Burkina, Niger, Benin, and Togo). This activity was conducted through a contract signed under the leadership of the Regional Bureau. All these countries provided a budget of USD 0.56 million to support the fixed costs of operations. This corridor activity constituted for Togo a geo-strategic positioning to meet the demands of food assistance in the sub-region.

During this first semester of the 5-year CSP implementation, the challenges were considerable due to the international economic context; external parameters influenced the prices of commodities and transportation, significantly impacting the forecast budget that remains to be covered for the entire period. Thus, it is necessary to obtain more resources to compensate for potential deficits and meet the needs of beneficiaries who live in increasingly difficult conditions. WFP will continue advocating with potential donors to mobilize resources to meet its funding needs and implement its activities effectively.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	1,064,889	984,477	1,087,656	153,753
SO01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises	1,064,889	984,477	1,087,656	153,753
Activity 01: Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response	1,064,889	984,477	1,087,656	153,753
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	750,824	837,144	5,715,244	265,541
SO02: Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	750,824	837,144	5,715,244	265,541
Activity 02: Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	491,436	577,757	656,275	181,277
Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSP.	259,387	259,387	563,338	84,264
Non-activity specific	0	0	4,495,630	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	258,869	258,869	522,042	181

SO03: Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	258,869	258,869	522,042	181
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	258,869	258,869	522,042	181
Non-strategic result	0	0	4,393,826	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	2,074,583	2,080,492	7,324,943	419,476
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	285,856	288,657	654,560	312,860
Total Direct Costs	2,360,439	2,369,149	7,979,503	732,337
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	134,283	134,833	586,615	586,615
Grand Total	2,494,723	2,503,982	12,959,946	1,318,953

Programme performance

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



WFP provided **cash assistance** to **2800** food insecure beneficiaries.



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

From July to December 2022, food assistance activities continued as part of the implementation of strategic outcome 1 (SO1) activities. The operations of this outcome aimed to ensure that vulnerable food-insecure households in Togo could meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and aftershocks. For this strategic outcome, WFP assisted vulnerable populations by providing emergency food aid and building the national staff's capacity to coordinate the activity through the Government of Togo's contribution from the 2021 budget and the carry-over from the ICSP budget.

WFP continued its social safety net interventions, targeting food-insecure households, doubly affected by the persistent socio-economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the high cost of living caused by the Ukrainian crisis and aggravated by the security situation in the northern part of the country due to the spillover of the Sahel conflicts.

As part of the implementation of its 2022-2026 CSP, WFP continued to support the Government in its shock response programmes by providing humanitarian assistance while promoting social safety nets and building resilience. Within this framework, the Government requested WFP to provide an emergency humanitarian response to vulnerable households affected by food insecurity, based on the results of the March 2022 Cadre Harmonisé analysis, which showed that, for the projected period from June to August 2022, 1 127 961 people (19 percent) would be food insecure (IPC 2) and 482,000 people (7percent) would be in crisis or above (IPC 3+). In response, WFP assisted 2,800 people from vulnerable food-insecure households for 30 days by distributing USD 11,000 in partnership with the Government to enable beneficiary households to purchase food in local markets. To support the operation, WFP trained 83 members of the national structures in cash-based transfer management for efficient monitoring.

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding signed with WFP, the Agence nationale d'appui pour le développement à la base (ANADEB), first carried out the identification and targeting of beneficiaries. The transfer of funds was done through the cash distribution mechanism set up by WFP in collaboration with the Société des Poste du Togo and based on a long-term agreement (LTA) established by UNHCR (piggyback) and used since the implementation of the country's interim strategic plan.

After the distributions that took place to assist vulnerable households affected by food insecurity, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) was carried out to assess the scope of WFP's intervention in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture through its Direction des Statistiques agricoles, de l'informatique et de la documentation (DSID). The results of this PDM, carried out in October 2022, showed a slight improvement in the food security and livelihoods of beneficiaries compared to non-beneficiaries. Indeed, 51 percent of beneficiary households, compared to 42 percent of non-beneficiary households, had acceptable food consumption. However, despite this food assistance, nearly 14 percent of beneficiary households developed emergency coping strategies compared to 16 percent of non-recipients. This demonstrated that the need to assist vulnerable people remained relevant given the increasing number of food insecure people due to rising food prices on international and local markets, according to the results of the November 2022 Cadre Harmonisé, where the number of people in crisis phase and above over the projected period (June to August 2023) is 487,319, or 8 percent of the population analysed. As in the first half of 2022, WFP's food assistance served to mitigate the effects of food insecurity on the lives of affected populations in the targeted areas.

In addition, during the year, WFP benefited from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) funds, which enabled it to carry out an evidence-based study on the vulnerability profile of people living with or affected by HIV/TB and their households, the access coverage of people in vulnerable situations to social protection services and the costing of their integration into a national social protection programme. The assessment was conducted only in Plateaux and Maritime regions. The results of the study will be used to develop and support

advocacy efforts in view of integrating vulnerable PLHIV/TB and households in national social protection schemes and to also advocate for donor support, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria for which a submission for the new funding cycle is currently being prepared in Togo.

WFP received a score of 4 for the gender and age marker, highlighting that gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of strategic outcome 1 activities. Cash distributions to vulnerable, food-insecure populations alleviated gender-related frustrations by favoring female-headed households in the targeting process.

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

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



WFP provided **nutritious hot school meals** to **14,528** children and **trained 500** canteen mothers and management committee members.



WFP and the Government of Togo have identified **50** schools for piloting the **Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF)** programme.

Under strategic outcome 2 of its CSP, WFP aimed to strengthen efficient, inclusive, and equitable food systems by building the capacity of the government and smallholder farmer organizations to produce and process agricultural staples in local markets and to supply school feeding to increase their income and resilience. Following the update of the National School Feeding Policy and in line with its ambition through the Country Strategic Plan, WFP intended to support the Government in developing inclusive and nutritious food systems for school children.

During 2022, WFP continued to work with the government to achieve the goal of zero hunger in Togo. It focused its interventions on five priorities in line with the Government's Roadmap 2025 and the United Nations Framework for Sustainable Development and Cooperation (UNSDCF 2019 - 2023) and according to its comparative advantages.

To this end, from July to December 2022, WFP supported (i) the strengthening of food and nutrition security, including the improvement of smallholder farmers' access to markets. (ii) the design of the national school feeding programme, (iii) the implementation of the pilot phase of the HGSF in 50 primary public schools in the Savanes and Kara regions. As part of the implementation of these actions, WFP established a partnership with the Agence Nationale d'Appui au Développement à la Base (ANADEB) and the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT) to coordinate capacity-strengthening activities for actors involved in the implementation of the integrated school feeding model based on local production in targeted schools.

WFP implemented the integrated school feeding programme in 50 new public primary schools that had not yet benefited from the government-led school feeding programme. Through this programme, WFP focused on promoting integrated school feeding based on local production, establishing school gardens, and purchasing food from smallholder farmers to prepare hot meals for school children. The programme plans to set up gardens to produce fresh and organic vegetables, water infrastructure for watering, a poultry breeding unit to provide protein in the children's diet and grain and condiment mills to facilitate grinding for the canteen mothers in the preparation of daily menus. All this contributed to two main objectives: (i) the diversification and improvement of the nutritional quality of the hot school meals provided to more than 16,700 pupils, both girls and boys, and (ii) the familiarisation of pupils with local plants and vegetables and ecological agricultural practices as regards vegetable gardens.

In collaboration with ANADEB, WFP identified 50 new schools, for which the communities provided suitable sites for creating school gardens of 0.25 ha and establishing a poultry breeding unit. Following the sensitization of ANADEB, the community set up management committees comprised of local community members, the school directorate, and a volunteer. The committee received from WFP certified seeds, small materials and equipment, as well as support for the installation of large diameter wells and water tanks for the watering of the gardens; this support allowed the regular supply of fresh and organic vegetables to the canteens for the provision of school meals to the pupils. The surplus production was sold, and the revenues were transferred to an account dedicated to strengthening the irrigation and water distribution infrastructure in several schools based on the experiences of the actions carried out during the implementation of the ICSP 2021-2022.

WFP planned capacity-strengthening for smallholder farmer organizations around schools to ensure the delivery of local agricultural food products to school canteens. WFP will also strengthen the agricultural and accounting capacities of members of school garden management committees, livestock units and volunteers on various topics (good food hygiene practices, technical itineraries, coordination of work, negotiation and contracting with small-scale agricultural producers and processors, etc.) for the effective implementation of the integrated school feeding programme.

WFP reached 14,528 schoolchildren, 50 percent girls (7,269 girls), with hot school meals in 50 schools as planned [9]. For the three remaining schools, efforts were being made to ensure a steady start to the school year in January 2023. Regarding capacity building, 150 canteen mothers were trained on good food practices, nutrition, hygiene and environmental protection. In addition, 350 canteen management committee members, including 175 women, were identified and made aware of their role and responsibility in the management and smooth running of the school

canteen. According to the testimonies collected from school directors, WFP operations seem to have a positive impact in schooling. 2022 marked the first year of the CSP and the programme is expected to contribute to an increase in enrolment in schools with canteens, to the retention of children, particularly girls, and to school attendance. The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) model is an innovative approach to the integrated management of cross-cutting activities; this approach is expected to generate an impact on the sectors of education, food security, nutrition, health and hygiene, and the promotion of the local economy for the well-being of children and communities. A decentralized evaluation planned next year will unravel the ultimate impacts and lessons learned from implementing this model. Operational and institutional challenges are anticipated for linking schools to local production in the transition to HGSF. The main challenge will be to get smallholder farmers to switch from the traditional markets to the HGSF market. At the institutional level, it will also be necessary to continue to support the country in creating linkages and synergies to enable the full engagement of different stakeholders.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, through the HGSF, WFP aimed to expand this pilot phase of the HGSF to new schools and smallholder farmers and to support the government's initiative in developing the e-commerce project, which will allow schools to buy directly from local producers and thus strengthen the local economy. To strengthen local ownership of the programme, WFP aims to advocate for greater involvement of local elected officials and community leaders, thus enabling the transfer of the programme to the government. WFP also plans to strengthen current partnerships to ensure the continuity of SO2 activities, which are at the heart of its mandate for the coming years.

With a score of 3 under the gender and age marker, WFP implemented effective and inclusive food systems by building the capacity of local smallholder farmer organizations, particularly women, and also improved their access to markets through the provision of school feeding as a means to increase their income and resilience.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model	3
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

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



WFP provides **logistics services** through the Lomé Corridor to **8 countries**: Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Benin, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea and Senegal.



25,000 mt of food commodities were handled through the **Lomé Corridor** servicing countries in the sub-region.

Under this strategic outcome, WFP aimed to strengthen the logistics skills of humanitarian and development partners and to support, on request, their operations through the provision of common services including support for overall coordination, storage, transport, and distribution of food and non-food products. WFP also managed the Lomé Corridor, strengthened partners' capacities, and ran emergency preparedness activities.

WFP kept managing the Lomé Corridor. The Lomé Corridor provides storage for Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) commodities. The GCMF mechanism consists of pre-financing and pre-positioning of food in dedicated warehouses. Countries make their purchases from these GCMF warehouses, which significantly reduces the procurement time compared to a standard procurement process. For example, for Bamako in Mali, the delivery time from the Lomé GCMF is 15 days compared to 100 days for the standard process. Deliveries are made by truck to landlocked countries (Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso) and by sea freight to coastal countries (Benin, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Senegal). The Lomé Corridor also provides transit and transport operations for donations in-kind for Mali and Burkina Faso. WFP also strengthened the inventory management capacities of the partners managing the GCMF food storage warehouse. The trainings covered were warehouse capacity assessment, storage techniques, warehouse inspection to identify infestations, sampling techniques, and unfit for human consumption food management. They allowed a better maintenance of the warehouse and ensured the quality of the stored food. WFP also updated its Logistics Capacity Assessment (LCA), the supply chain emergency preparedness tool which aims to identify and analyze all the logistics infrastructure of a country. The LCA was published on the dedicated platform. Through this exercise, WFP identified new food suppliers and alternative routes to ensure continuity of corridor deliveries in the context of access constraints in Burkina Faso.

Strategic outcome 3 activities did not receive any contribution. Logistics activities are financed by the GCMF mechanism and by the user/buyer countries (Mali, Burkina Faso, Niger, Benin, and Togo) at the Lomé Corridor warehouse. The GCMF finances warehouse transfer operations and storage costs. The user countries finance the administrative costs within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding 2021 - 2026 signed between the Countries and the WFP Regional Bureau in Dakar.

In 2022, under the CSP, the Corridor handled 25,000 mt of food commodities. Adding the tonnages received in the first half of the year, 65,000 mt were received, 25 percent less than the previous year. This decrease can be explained by the change of strategy of countries: i) in-kind donations for Niger were transported through the port of Cotonou instead of using Lomé corridor; ii) the agricultural campaigns were in surplus with better crops; thus, the countries sourced more from local markets to the detriment of GCMF imports.

The main challenge of the Lomé Corridor was to deliver in a timely manner to the recipient countries. Sea freight was a bottleneck with an accumulation of downtimes between the receipt of the loading instruction, the delivery FOB (free on board), and the loading of containers on board the ship. To gain a competitive advantage, land transport contracts replaced sea transport, with an immediate reduction in transit times.

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

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Togo was ranked 91 out of 146 countries in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Forum report. The National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) provided Togo with essential benchmarks for the success of efforts to promote the status of women at the national level. It also provides a precise diagnosis of the sociological and cultural constraints that undermine efforts to promote the status of women and defines the institutional framework and the strategies to adopt the national policy for gender equity and equality.

The government's Roadmap 2025, which is currently being implemented, will continue to promote gender equity and equality, women's empowerment, and their effective participation in development, with targets of 28 percent women's business ownership and 60 percent women's access to credit by 2025.

Through its activities, WFP organized focus group[10] discussions with women to ensure that the needs of specific community members, including women, men, girls, and boys, and persons with disability were considered in the design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. By 2022, all of WFP's interventions in Togo under its three strategic outcomes had a gender age marker of 3 out of 4, demonstrating the high level of gender mainstreaming in its programmes.

In 2022, WFP Togo developed, planned, and implemented operations using a gender-sensitive approach through sex-specific data. The targeting of beneficiaries, the establishment of feedback management committees during cash distributions, and capacity strengthening for smallholder agricultural producers were based on the representation of women, who comprised at least 60 percent of the membership.

For resilience activities such as the promotion of Home-Grown school feeding, WFP encouraged community meetings in which women, men, girls, and boys participated in decision-making that affected them. During the follow-up of field activities, WFP staff encouraged the women, girls, men, and boys present to speak out and participate in decision-making for the development of their community.

For the setup of equipment management committees (grain mill, condiment mill, cassava grinder), WFP strongly encouraged its partners to put women in the decision-making position for resource management, as a mechanism for sustainability and the creation of a business centre in the community. Similarly, the capacity-strengthening activities carried out with members of smallholder producers' organizations and school garden management committees supported women's activities.

In addition, the promotion of school feeding with on-site hot meals encouraged the retention of children, especially girls, in school. As per WFP follow-up, most of the school managers found that the absenteeism rate decreased significantly.

Data on awareness of gender equality in the management of household resources did not change since the March 2022 post-distribution monitoring survey. Indeed, 53 percent of households interviewed in the survey reported that decisions about household resources were usually made together (men and women), and 59 percent of them were about the use of WFP assistance.

At the Country Office level, the number of women staff increased from 11 in 2021 to 13 in 2022 out of 32 staff (44 percent).

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

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

WFP strengthened its partnership with technical government structures (ANADEB, the Togolese Post Office) to ensure that assisted populations in the targeted regions had unhindered access to humanitarian aid without security concerns. For 2022, the PDM conducted didn't reveal any security issues during distributions. Before the cash distribution operation, WFP orientated its various cooperating partners on humanitarian principles, protection challenges, as well as WFP's zero tolerance for sexual harassment and abuse and any other type of misconduct.

Arrangements were made for the Financial Service Provider to travel to each distribution site to deliver assistance to the identified beneficiaries so that assisted populations do not travel more than 5 km to receive assistance.

WFP took measures to give priority access to elderly beneficiaries, pregnant and lactating women, and people living with disabilities at distribution sites. WFP also stepped up its commitment to strengthening its accountability to affected vulnerable populations, communicating the objective of the assistance, the targeting methodology, the duration, and its use. Outreach was carried out in local languages through various local community channels and oral dissemination before and during distributions.

During the targeting exercise, WFP held consultations with communities and local authorities to set up a community feedback mechanism (CFM). The main role of the committees comprised by five members, including three women, was to manage the feedback of complaints and to monitor the use of the assistance received by households. In addition to these committees, beneficiaries had access to two phone numbers and one email address to provide their feedback on the distribution process and the assistance received. Those tools allowed WFP to manage post-distribution, collect beneficiaries' feedback and provide solution approaches when needed.

On average, 25 calls and messages were received during distributions through the CFM channel setup. Most of the messages were thanks and requests for planning for the next distributions.

Environment

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

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

WFP worked to raise awareness of environmental protection among its beneficiary communities. As part of the promotion of the Home-Grown school feeding programme, WFP collaborated with the Institut de Conseil et d'Appui Technique (ICAT) which is the national public structure for the extension of agro-pastoral techniques. ICAT accompanied the creation of 50 functional school gardens in targeted public primary schools in the five economic regions of Togo. This project contributed to developing environmentally friendly techniques that were adequate and beneficial to smallholder farmers in the communities. Indeed, in terms of environmental protection, support was provided for compost production; the school gardens committees were able to build compost pits and rapid composting for soil enrichment and enhancement instead of pesticides that deteriorate the plant flora.

WFP assisted smallholder farmers' organizations around school canteens in improving crops and seeds for their supply of quality local products (maize, rice, beans, etc.) that do not require long cooking times. WFP also conducted cooking demonstrations to canteen mothers and women during cash distributions to ensure that they learn appropriate cooking methods at school and in the household, intending to suppress traditional cooking techniques using firewood and reducing the impact of WFP activities on environmental degradation.

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

Data Notes

Overview

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

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

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

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

Context and Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strategic outcome 01

Provisions were made for the general distribution of food to vulnerable populations affected by the shocks/floods. Due to practical and strategic implementation arrangements, distributions were delayed. Implementation will be reported in 2023.

Strategic outcome 02

[9] Hot meals are distributed to children in the targeted schools. Resources were transferred to the Implementing partner ANADEB which purchased food from local markets and distributed hot meals to schoolchildren. The acquisition of foodstuffs as planned by the WFP procurement service from small producers could not be carried out, so funds were entrusted to the partner for the effective implementation of the programme.

Strategic outcome 03

No data was collected for the SO3, the reason being that the requests for on-demand services were only received at the end of 2022 and their implementation was planned for 2023.

Progress towards gender equality

[10] The focus groups allowed to gather the opinions of all social strata and to take their needs into account as far as possible in the preparation of the country strategic plan.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

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

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


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


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

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

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			9.8	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	21,000	14,000	35,000	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development									
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number		8		

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	27,411	8,535	31%
	female	36,539	9,293	25%
	total	63,950	17,828	28%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	1,054	56	5%
	female	1,946	112	6%
	total	3,000	168	6%
24-59 months	male	1,434	84	6%
	female	2,326	140	6%
	total	3,760	224	6%
5-11 years	male	13,903	5,577	40%
	female	14,677	6,318	43%
	total	28,580	11,895	42%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	2,640	2,307	87%
	female	4,040	1,782	44%
	total	6,680	4,089	61%
18-59 years	male	5,300	455	9%
	female	9,590	829	9%
	total	14,890	1,284	9%
60+ years	male	3,080	56	2%
	female	3,960	112	3%
	total	7,040	168	2%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	63,950	17,828	28%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,000	0	0%
School based programmes	16,700	15,028	89%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	2,250	0	0%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	44,000	2,800	6%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	90	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	14	0	0%
Iodised Salt	4	0	0%
Maize	315	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	32	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	70	0	0%
Iodised Salt	7	0	0%
Maize	175	0	0%
Rice	175	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
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	367,500	11,244	3%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	0	93,989	-

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	21,000	1,680
			Male	14,000	1,120
			Total	35,000	2,800
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	5,400	0
			Male	3,600	0
			Total	9,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	312	0
			Male	288	0
			Total	600	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	400	0
			Total	400	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	455	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	367,500	11,244

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 HGSP model					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	325
			Male	0	175
			Total	0	500
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	7,288
			Male	0	7,240
			Total	0	14,528
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	8,517	0
			Male	8,183	0
			Total	16,700	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	451	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	93,989
Activity 03: Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSP.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	1,350	0
			Male	900	0
			Total	2,250	0

Cover page photo © WFP/Kweku DEFANTI

School garden in Aou Losso, central Togo.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

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

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition 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	Country Activity Long Description
CS1	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
SMP1	Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGFS model
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.
URT1	Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response	1,064,890	984,478	1,087,656	153,754
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,064,890	984,478	1,087,656	153,754
4	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	491,437	577,758	656,275	181,277
		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.	259,387	259,387	563,338	84,264
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,495,631	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			750,824	837,145	5,715,244	265,542

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	258,870	258,870	522,043	181
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			258,870	258,870	522,043	181
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,393,827	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	4,393,827	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,074,583	2,080,492	11,718,770	419,476
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			285,856	288,657	654,561	312,861
Total Direct Costs			2,360,440	2,369,149	12,373,330	732,337
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			134,284	134,834	586,616	586,616
Grand Total			2,494,724	2,503,983	12,959,946	1,318,953



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

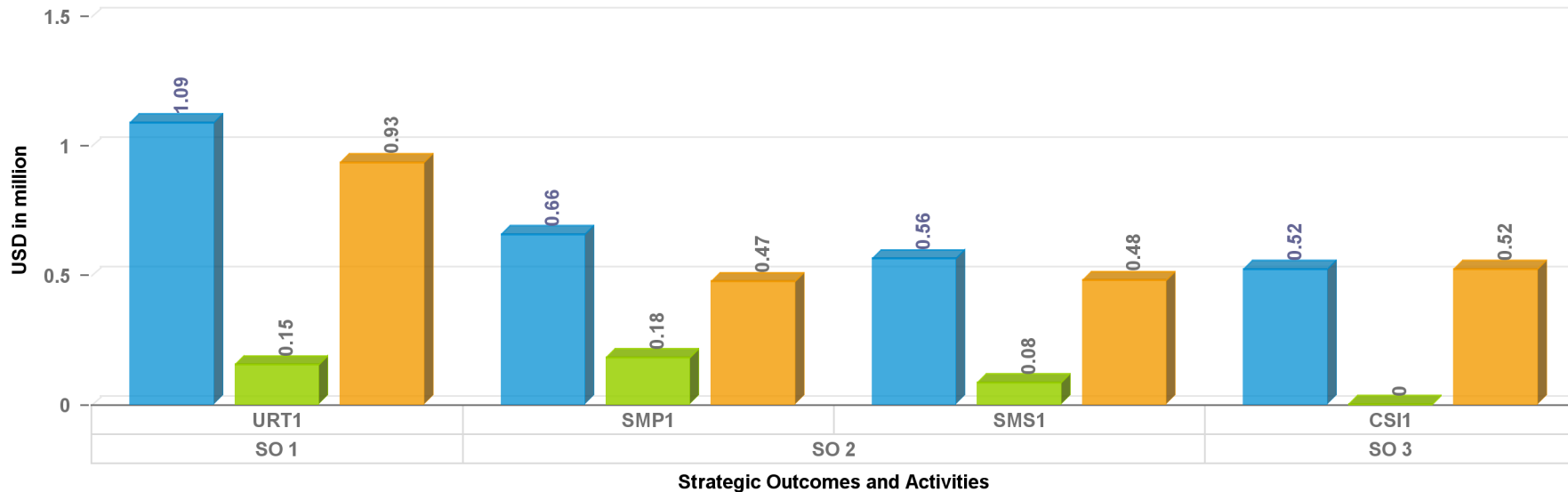
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition 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	Country Activity - Long Description
CS1	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
SMP1	Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSF model
SMS1	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSF.
URT1	Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Crisis affected populations in targeted areas have access to basic food and nutrition during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide unconditional support to populations affected by crisis and strengthen systems for crisis preparedness, coordination and response	1,064,890	1,087,656	0	1,087,656	153,754	933,903
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			1,064,890	1,087,656	0	1,087,656	153,754	933,903

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Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Targeted communities in Togo, with a focus on smallholder farmers and children have strengthened livelihoods and are resilient to shocks by 2026	Facilitate equitable access to markets at the national level and provide technical assistance to smallholder farmers and food value chain entities, including in the context of HGSP.	259,387	563,338	0	563,338	84,264	479,074
		Provide technical support to the development of an integrated locally-sourced HGSP model	491,437	656,275	0	656,275	181,277	474,998
		Non Activity Specific	0	4,495,631	0	4,495,631	0	4,495,631
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			750,824	5,715,244	0	5,715,244	265,542	5,449,703

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Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

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

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Government entities, humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to efficient services and technical assistance throughout the year	Provide technical assistance and on-demand services to government entities and other partners including for the transportation, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	258,870	522,043	0	522,043	181	521,861
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			258,870	522,043	0	522,043	181	521,861
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,393,827	0	4,393,827	0	4,393,827
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	4,393,827	0	4,393,827	0	4,393,827
Total Direct Operational Cost			2,074,583	11,718,770	0	11,718,770	419,476	11,299,293
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			285,856	654,561	0	654,561	312,861	341,700
Total Direct Costs			2,360,440	12,373,330	0	12,373,330	732,337	11,640,993
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			134,284	586,616		586,616	586,616	0
Grand Total			2,494,724	12,959,946	0	12,959,946	1,318,953	11,640,993

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures