

SAVING
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Togo

Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan
2020 - 2020



World Food
Programme

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2020 Overview

Over the past eight years, WFP has provided technical assistance exclusively to the Government of Togo, to help tackle food insecurity and malnutrition challenges, while also managing a **Regional Logistics Corridor** in support of WFP's operations in the Sahel through the Port of Lomé. The latter remains one of WFP's main corridor in West Africa, providing food across the region and enabling the corporate Level 3 emergency response to landlocked countries in the Central Sahel.

Togo's National Zero Hunger Strategic Review undertaken in 2018 revealed the need to strengthen the national social protection system and national emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, for a **holistic approach to address hunger**. WFP therefore continues to support the Government to work towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17, in line with national policies and strategies and with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2019-2023).

During the first half of 2020 (January-June), WFP leveraged on funds received from the United Nations SDG 2030 Fund and WFP's emergency Immediate Response Account to strengthen national capacities to manage shock-responsive systems and food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies. Resilience building initiatives through the UN SDG 2030 Fund focused on **promoting inclusive and efficient sustainable food systems** to the Government and development partners, as well as creating economic pathways for smallholder farmers in-country. Meanwhile, the Immediate Response - Preparedness and Response Enhancement Programme (IR-PREP) leaned on **capacity strengthening and emergency preparedness and response actions**, mainly targeting national and local actors involved in the disaster risks reduction.

Starting from July 2020, WFP implemented a Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) in support the national COVID-19 response, through **relief food and nutrition assistance** to 252,500 vulnerable people (strategic outcome 1) and **delivery of common services** to government and humanitarian partners (strategic outcome 2). The LEO was an integral part of the United Nations' response and was embedded within the Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) for COVID-19 in Togo.

While most activities planned under the SDG 2030 Fund project and IR-PREP were implemented without major constraints, critical funding constraints significantly impacted activities of the LEO. Strategic outcome 2 could not be implemented; nonetheless, WFP leveraged on the **global common services** to facilitate travel of humanitarian and international organizations' staff and transport of critical food and other non-food supplies. Most activities planned under strategic outcome 1 could not be implemented either, and funding shortfalls required WFP to adjust the rations provided.

Overall under the LEO, **96 percent out of the planned 252,500 beneficiaries were reached** (including 60 percent women), enabling them to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs and to improve their food consumption. Vulnerable people identified, targeted and assisted in collaboration with government and humanitarian partners included: (i) 225,000 household members of the 90,000 schoolchildren affected by the suspension of the Government-run school feeding programme; (ii) 6,750 children aged 6-23 months (reached through specialized nutritious foods); (iii) 15,000 people living with HIV and tuberculosis patients as well as their family members; and (iv) 2,500 quarantine households with a confirmed or trace case of COVID-19.

Moreover, with the support of cooperating partners and local authorities, food distribution committees comprised of beneficiary representatives, school teachers and volunteered traditional/opinion leaders were put in place at each of the 304 food distribution points. These distribution committees were comprised of five members each, with 60 percent women and girls membership. They ensured the principles of gender equality were taken into consideration in leadership roles, to promote **empowerment of women**.

WFP continues to provide technical assistance to the national school feeding programme to enhance a national model that promotes a more inclusive and integrated approach for diversified school meals, while linking smallholder farmers as main producers to schools (**home-grown school feeding**). Partnership with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition based in Côte d'Ivoire was strengthened in 2020, to help establish an urban development program based on Tunisia's central kitchen model, that will provide meals to various schools in urban areas.

In late September 2020, WFP worked closely with the Government and welcomed the appointment of the country's first-ever female Prime Minister, Victoire Sidémého Dzidudu Tomegah-Dogbe. The **Government remains committed to support WFP's operational efforts in the immediate and longer term**, including WFP's one-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) starting in 2021, which will transition towards a full Country Strategic Plan (CSP) from 2022 onwards.



242,463

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

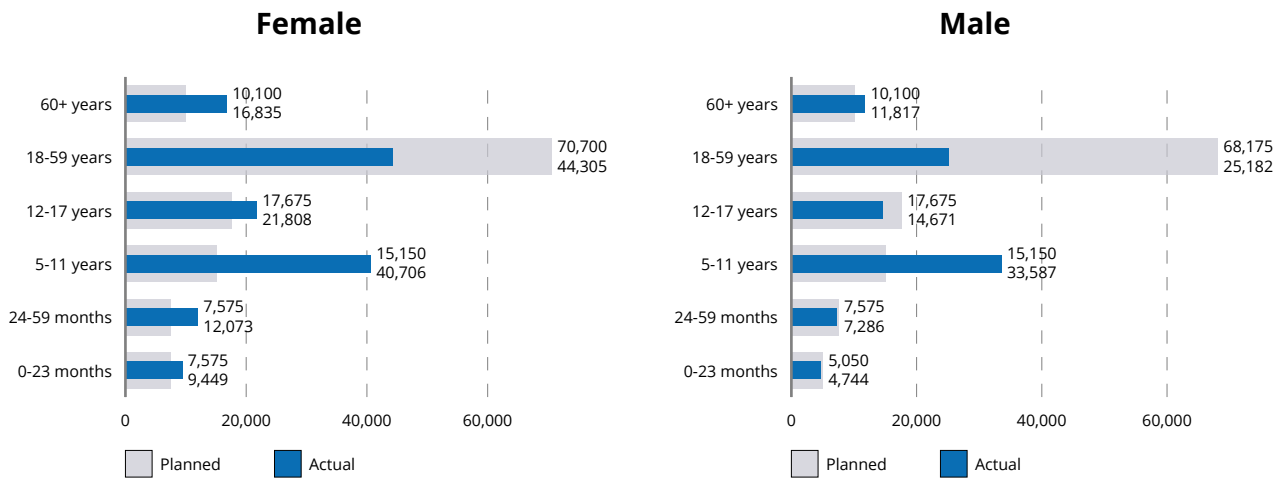


60% female

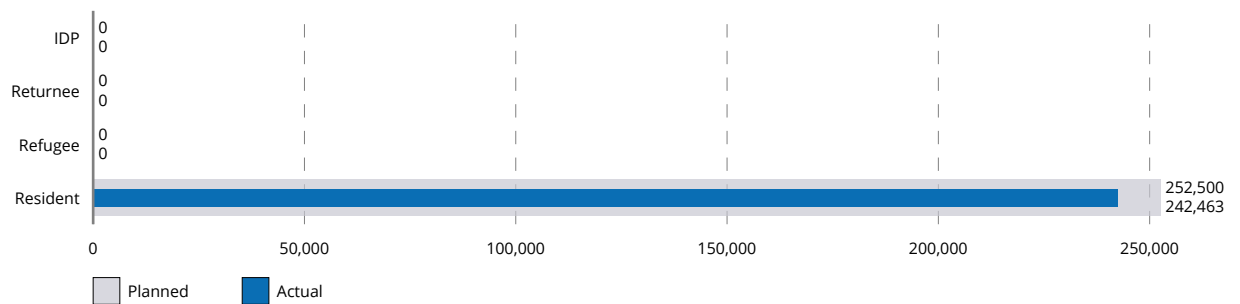


40% male

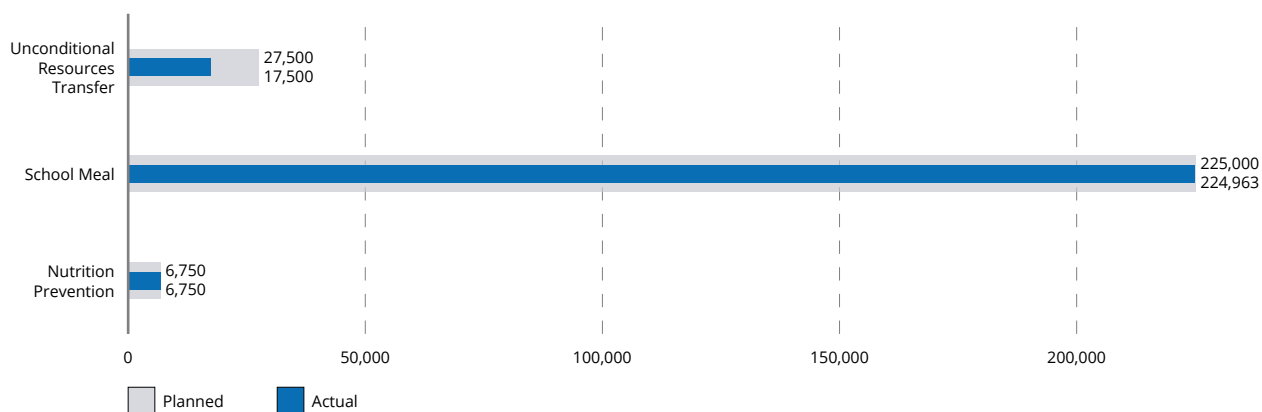
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Total Food and CBT



1,878 mt

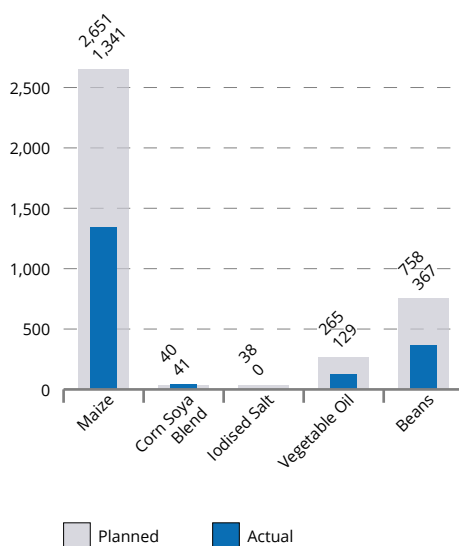
total actual food transferred in 2020
of 3,752 mt total planned



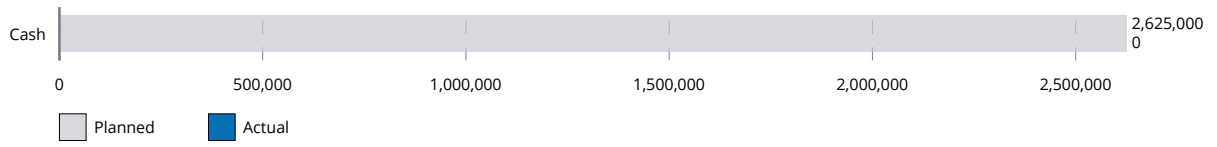
US\$ 0

total actual cash transferred in 2020
of \$US 2,625,000 total planned

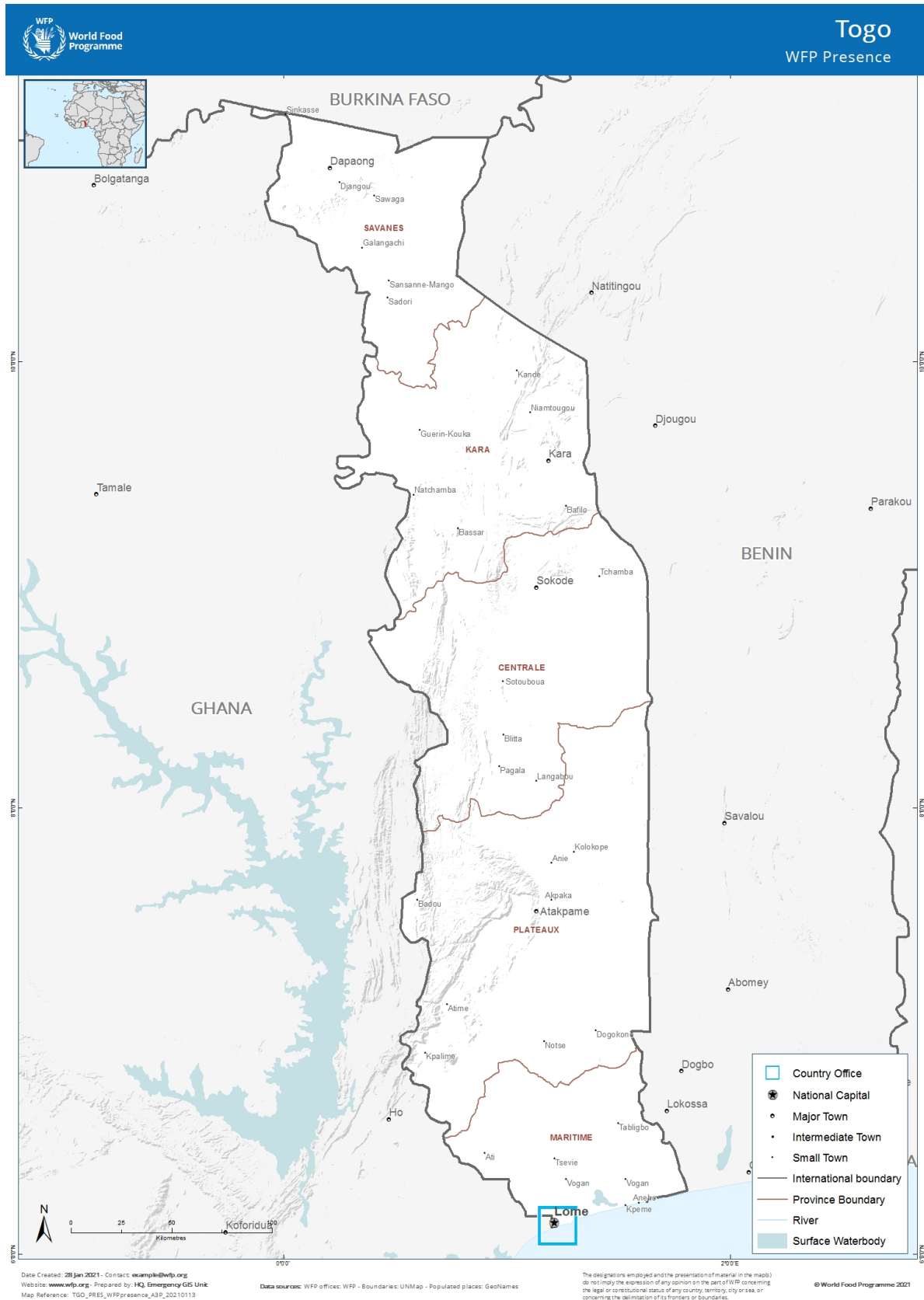
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Togo, officially the Togolese Republic (République Togolaise), is one of the smallest countries in Africa, with a size of 56,785 km². Home to approximately 8.6 million people [1], its economy is undiversified and depends heavily on both commercial and subsistence agriculture. With a gross domestic product (GDP) of USD 5.49 billion and a GDP per capita of USD 675.5 [2], Togo is classified both as a least developed country and low-income food-deficit country.

It ranks 167 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index ranking and more than two-thirds (69 percent) of the rural population lives below the poverty line [3]. The northern regions of the country suffer from higher rates of poverty, malnutrition, climate shocks, and lower socioeconomic indicators, including education. Agricultural households, and especially households headed by women are disproportionately more vulnerable, due to unequal access to economic opportunities, health services, education, credit, land and agricultural inputs and equipment [4].

Rural households are also increasingly exposed to climate shocks, especially floods (occurring between June and October), drought (November–May), uneven distribution of rain, late rains and violent winds, all of which affect productivity and food production. These climate shocks have intensified and become more frequent since 2017.

WFP's operation in Togo is one of the smallest operations in West and Central Africa, seated under the Benin office for more than 15 years. Since 2012, operations in-country focused exclusively on technical assistance to the Government to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, while also managing a Regional Logistics Corridor in support of WFP's operations in the Sahel.

Togo's National Zero Hunger Strategic Review undertaken in 2018 revealed the need to strengthen the national social protection system and national emergency preparedness and response mechanisms, for a holistic approach to address hunger. WFP's enabling role therefore continues to support the Government to work towards achieving SDGs 2 and 17, while maintaining alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2019-2023) and national policies. In 2020, since the conclusion of the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (in December 2019), WFP operated with tailored projects focused on emergency preparedness, capacity strengthening and crisis response interventions.

During the first half of the year, activities implemented through the United Nations SDG 2030 Fund [5] focused on promoting inclusive and efficient sustainable food systems, as well as creating economic pathways for smallholder farmers in-country. Meanwhile, a special regional project, the Immediate Response Preparedness and Response Enhancement Programme (IR-PREP) continued to be implemented jointly with WFP Benin office, to strengthen national and development partners' capacities in emergency preparedness and humanitarian response [6].

Lastly, a crisis response activity, the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) was implemented during the second half of the year, following a direct support request from the Government to WFP in May 2020. The LEO aimed to support the National COVID-19 Response Plan and was an integral part of the United Nations' response, embedded within the Humanitarian Response Plan for the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the LEO will transition to the one-year Interim Country Strategic Plan, maintaining the crisis response component according to needs, while laying out a one-year strategy to help Togo: (i) better coordinate national efforts on hunger and nutrition, (ii) reduce vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, and (iii) design a resilience agenda in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. WFP aims to enhance its position as an enabler, leveraging its global expertise in emergency preparedness and response, sustainable food systems, and supply chain to support the Government of Togo, while also reinforcing gender equality and women's empowerment. WFP will also support the Government to maintain and strengthen the school feeding programme's linkages to smallholder farmers.

COVID-19 response

To curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government introduced several containment measures, including air, land and maritime border closures, movement restrictions, institution of curfews, school closures, etc. Moreover, a national coordination body (National Coordination Response Management to COVID-19 [7]) was put in place to coordinate COVID-19 related interventions and a national response plan was developed, complemented by line ministry plans. The restrictive measures had a detrimental impact on the economy and socioeconomic conditions of vulnerable households, especially those working in the informal sector [8]. Meanwhile, the closure of schools due to COVID-19 resulted in more than 2.7 million learners (including 40 percent of girls) kept at home, and more than 90,000 students in 304 public primary schools had their source of daily meals suspended.

Research conducted in May 2020 by the University of Lomé on the impacts of COVID-19 [9] indicated: (i) an estimated GDP decrease of 3 percent; (ii) a decline of available income for all categories of households; (iii) negative repercussions of food availability (iv) a rise in malnutrition, mainly for children, pregnant and lactating women and at risk groups, such as schoolchildren and people living with HIV/TB; and (v) negative effects on the health system, including limited capacity to take care of all infected people and reduction of at-risk groups' access to critical health services. A rapid survey carried out on 5 May 2020 highlighted that about 82 percent of people living with HIV (PLHIV) under antiretroviral therapy have faced difficulties to get their treatment.

The Cadre Harmonisé analysis (CH, July 2020) estimated that the induced effects of the COVID-19 pandemic combined with the lean season put pressure on the livelihoods of nearly 1.3 million (22 percent of the population) between June and August 2020, while 281,500 people (5 percent of the population) required immediate food assistance [10]. These figures were respectively 3 times and 60 times higher than the projected figures in March 2020. Moreover, moderate



and severe acute malnutrition increased by 18 percent and 6.8 percent respectively among children aged 6-59 months [1].

Complementing national efforts, the LEO implemented between July and December 2020 aimed to provide food and nutrition assistance to 252,500 most affected populations (strategic outcome 1), focusing on SDG 2. Moreover, the limited availability of transporters has decreased and affected the performance of the supply chain in-country. Strategic outcome 2 of the LEO therefore focused on SDG 17, to support key partners in the humanitarian space, the national disaster risk management platform, national coordination response management to COVID-19 with common services and transport services to improve the effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Risk Management

Arrangements were made to ensure that timely risk assessments are carried out prior to implementing and scaling up activities. In 2020, the onset of COVID-19 and related containment measures became a compounding factor for existing and emerging risks. Supply chain disruptions, access constraints due to movement restrictions, insufficient funding, climate-change related emergencies, and heightened health and safety risks of WFP staff, partners, and beneficiaries, were identified as key risks in 2020.

To mitigate operational disruptions due to COVID-19 related containment measures, including movement restrictions, WFP developed an operational business continuity plan as well as a COVID-19 contingency response plan, which played a crucial role in coordinating its response among different stakeholders. Food distribution protocols were revised to align with national preventive measures, while remote monitoring was scaled up. Moreover, WFP leveraged on the active field presence of local non-governmental organizations and decentralized technical public services to conduct trainings in the communities and carry-out consultations and monitoring of activities. Lastly, to mitigate supply chain related disruptions, local procurement of food was promoted where possible, as well as purchases through the Global Commodity Management Facility, to allow food to be procured and positioned at an earlier and more strategic stage.

Another major risk was the lack of immediate and adequate funding, hindering WFP's ability to meet the urgent needs of targeted populations, especially under the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO). To mitigate this, WFP drew on coordination mechanisms elaborated under the auspices of both the National Coordination Management to COVID-19 and the UN Coordination Office, to develop and adapt its strategy and programme, in line with priorities of the Government and the broader humanitarian response. Proactive advocacy and fundraising efforts were also made, both through the UN coordination mechanisms and independently, while adjusting activity modalities (ration provided), to reach the maximum number of people.

Partnerships

Through 2020, WFP supported the Government's national priorities for achieving food and nutrition security, while strengthening national capacities in the areas of emergency preparedness and responses, resilience building, and food systems. WFP continued to work closely with the Government and its line ministries and agencies, including the Ministry in charge of grassroots development through the National Support Agency for Grassroots Development (ANADEB), the Ministry of Agriculture through the Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Information and Documentation (DSID), the Ministry of Health and the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) [1].

To implement the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030 Fund project, WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal and Rural Development, and DSID and ANADEB remained key partners for the implementation of activities [2]. The activities conducted under this project helped to raise the profile of WFP as a partner of choice and promote WFP's expertise in effective and sustainable food systems at national level. Partnership with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) based Côte d'Ivoire aimed to strengthen knowledge exchange for the establishment of a national home-grown school feeding model in urban areas, based on Tunisia's central kitchen model [3].

As part of the Immediate Response Preparedness and Response Engagement Programme (IR-PREP), WFP continued to work hand-in-hand with ANPC to enhance the country's capacity on emergency preparedness and response, while strengthening humanitarian coordination and partnerships with key actors at decentralized and centralized levels, towards an increased synergy of interventions. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) remained a critical partner for the implementation of not just the SDG 2030 Fund project, but also for the IR-PREP, supporting the harmonization process of the national emergency needs assessment questionnaire.

Upon request from the Government, the United Nations (UN) system elaborated both a contingency plan and a support plan to the national COVID-19 response. In April 2020, Togo was added to the COVID-19 Global Humanitarian Response Plan (GHRP) and WFP actively contributed to the drafting of Togo's Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) amounting to USD 26.7 million. This was done jointly with UN partners in Togo, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO. Furthermore, WFP supported the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture in developing a national contingency plan, informed by an assessment to understand the impacts of COVID-19 on the food security and nutrition situation in rural areas.

WFP has been playing a key role within the humanitarian coordination system, leading the supply chain/logistics and emergency telecommunications sectors, and co-leading with FAO the food security and livelihoods sector. WFP participates in the nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene sector group led by UNICEF, and to the education sector group led by the World Bank. Moreover, WFP and WHO are co-leading the COVID-19 supply chain system established in April 2020 as a part of the GHRP, offering warehousing and distribution services, including cargo and air transport.

As such, the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) implemented by WFP was an integral part of the UN response and embedded within the HRP for COVID-19. To ensure effective, rapid and complementary responses, WFP implemented the emergency response in close collaboration with the humanitarian coordination system, the National Coordination Response Management to COVID-19, and local committees while also leading, co-leading and participating actively in above-mentioned working groups/sectors.

Two main non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Rural Health in Africa and Support for Development and Community Health [4], supported food distributions to targeted beneficiaries under the LEO. WFP also closely worked with UNAIDS, WHO and the Ministry of Health, through the National AIDS Control Program and National Tuberculosis Control Program [5][5], for the identification and targeting of households of people living with HIV and tuberculosis (TB).

Going forward, WFP aims to reinforce its partnership structure in Togo, including with NGOs, Centres of Excellence based in Côte d'Ivoire and in Brazil, financial partners, UN agencies as part of the 2019-2023 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and line ministry. WFP also aims to strengthen partnerships with institutions involved in gender equality and women's empowerment, including the Ministry of Social Action, the Promotion of Women and Literacy, women's networks and civil society organizations that support gender equality.



CSP Financial Overview

Partnerships with financial partners and fundraising have been a key challenge for WFP in Togo since 2015, which is when the office last received directed multilateral contributions. To overcome funding gaps in 2020, WFP leveraged internal funding mechanisms to enable implementation of the different activities planned.













The COVID-19 health crisis caused a global social and economic shock, which led to WFP adopting the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) in 2020, in support of the national COVID-19 response plan. With a total budget of USD 6.8 million, the LEO planned to provide relief food and nutrition assistance to 252,500 beneficiaries, with nearly 3,752 mt of food and USD 2.6 million of cash-based transfers. To enable WFP to kick-start the LEO, WFP accessed internal funds (USD 1.5 million) from the Immediate Response Account, WFP's life-saving funding facility.

WFP also received in USD 14,900 in funding from the COVID-19 South-South Opportunity Fund, to implement South-South initiatives, in collaboration with the Government and the Regional Centre of Excellence Against Hunger and Malnutrition based in Côte d'Ivoire. Meanwhile, capacity strengthening activities implemented between January and June (prior to the approval of the LEO) were implemented through trust funds as well, from the UN SDG 2030 Fund and from WFP's Immediate Response Account. The latter covered the cost of activities of emergency preparedness and response, as part of the regional Immediate Response Preparedness and Response Engagement Programme implemented jointly with WFP office in Benin.

Aside from these internal funds, WFP did not receive any direct contributions from donor partners in 2020 either, and this significantly impacted implementation of activities, especially under the LEO. The latter was only resourced at 22 percent of the requirements (needs-based plan), with the entirety of the resources earmarked for strategic outcome 1. As such, the planned cash-based transfer component, social behavioral change communication and capacity strengthening activities (under strategic outcome 1) could not be implemented, nor the service provision activities (under strategic outcome 2). Moreover, although most of the beneficiaries targeted were reached (96 percent), WFP had to make operational adjustments to cover the funding gaps, including reducing the rations provided [1].

Due to operational delays faced [2], the LEO which was initially planned to start in July 2020 kicked off in October 2020, resulting in low levels of fund expenditures in 2020. Nonetheless, planned food and nutrition assistance activities continued onto 2021, and all the available resources under the LEO (USD 1.5 million) were disbursed consequently in 2021.

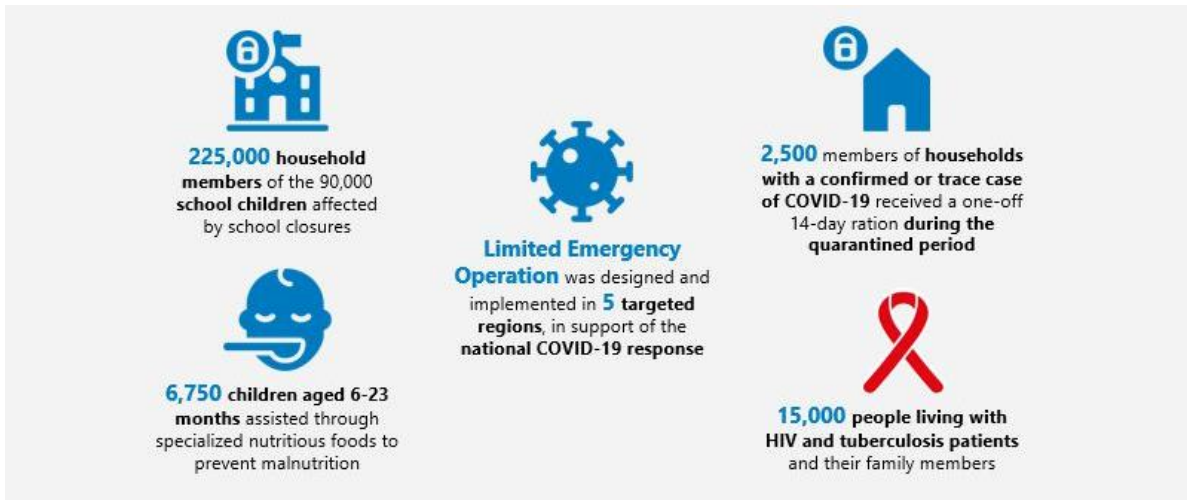
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	 5,561,185	 1,247,504	 1,320,689	 171,673
02: Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis	 491,961	 0	 0	 0
Total:	 6,053,146	 1,247,504	 1,320,689	 171,673

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



Strategic outcome 1 of the **Limited Emergency Operation (LEO)** aimed to help address the immediate basic food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected populations, during and in the aftermath of shocks, initially via in-kind food distributions for three months followed by cash-based transfers for an additional three months depending on market conditions [1].

Social and behavior change communication (SBCC) was planned to be embedded across the food and nutrition assistance activities, using a community-based approach, on good nutrition practices to prevent malnutrition among children, and on water and sanitation practices to reduce the spread of COVID-19 in targeted areas. This strategic outcome also planned to include capacity strengthening support to national institutions and partners, including the COVID-19 management and coordination committees and the disaster reduction platform, in food security monitoring, assessments and analysis, delivery of food assistance, and coordination to improve emergency preparedness and response mechanisms at the country level.

Vulnerable populations targeted under this strategic outcome included: (i) households of the 90,000 schoolchildren affected by the suspension of the Government-run school feeding programme (225,000 people); (ii) children aged 6-23 months among schoolchildren's households (6,750 people [2]); (iii) people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis patients on anti-retroviral therapy and/or direct observed treatment shortcourse treatment, as well as their family members (15,000 people); (iv) quarantine households with a confirmed or trace case of COVID-19 (2,500 people [3]); and (v) internally displaced persons and refugees impacted by health and other crises (10,000 people).

WFP closely worked with partners to identify and focus on the needs of the most vulnerable households in the five regions targeted (Maritime, Plateaux, Central, Kara and Savanes). The identification and targeting of households of people living with HIV and tuberculosis were done for instance in collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, World Health Organization and the Ministry of Health, through the National AIDS Control Program and National Tuberculosis Control Program [4].

Good output results were achieved overall under this strategic outcome: 96 percent out of the planned 252,500 beneficiaries were reached [5], including 145,175 women, enabling them to meet their immediate food and nutrition needs. Post-distribution monitoring results highlighted slight improvement in assisted households' access to food - the acceptable food consumption score slightly increased between baseline and post-distribution, from 84.8 to 91 percent.

The food basket distributed consisted of maize grains, pulses, vegetable oil and specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus) to children aged 6-23 months to help prevent malnutrition. Delayed procurement of iodized salt and related logistical challenges pushed WFP and partners to postpone the distribution of this commodity to February 2021. Moreover, food distributions were coupled with sensitization sessions to inform the beneficiaries on their food entitlements and utilization of the food commodities received.

Due to significant funding constraints however (24 percent funding level), most of the complementary activities including cash assistance, as well SBCC and capacity strengthening interventions could not be implemented at planned scale. These fundings shortfalls also seriously impacted the quantities of food distributed (51 percent achievement), requiring WFP to introduce ration adjustments [6]. Movement restrictions as part of COVID-19 containment measures also delayed the implementation of some planned activities and required adjustments of monitoring and data collection activities [7].

WFP's on-site monitoring conducted during distributions revealed that close to 75 percent of people who received food on behalf of their households were women and 25 percent were men. With the support of cooperating partners and local authorities, food distribution committees comprised of beneficiary representatives, school teachers and volunteered traditional/opinion leaders were put in place at each of the 304 final distribution points. These distribution committees were comprised of five members each, with 60 percent women and girls membership. They ensured the principles of gender equality were taken into consideration in leadership roles, to promote empowerment of women.

Beyond the scope of the LEO, WFP leveraged on funds received from the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2030 Fund, South-South and Triangular Cooperation fund and internal allocation from WFP's emergency Immediate Response Account to strengthen national capacities to manage shock-responsive systems and food security, nutrition and social protection programmes and policies. An operational capacity strengthening plan was developed, in line with recommendations of the 2019 decentralized evaluation.

Through the **Immediate Response Preparedness and Response Engagement Programme (IR-PREP)**, the national early warning system on food security was reinforced, through provision of training to 95 national actors involved in the disaster risks reduction and management on: humanitarian principles, emergency preparedness and response, rapid vulnerability assessment and data collection. WFP also strengthened capacities of its own staff on emergency preparedness actions, including through simulation exercises (SIMEX [8]) of disaster events.

Moreover, WFP supported the Government through the National Civil Protection Agency [9] to develop a common and harmonized humanitarian register for the registration of affected population and questionnaire to support rapid vulnerability assessments [10]. As part of study of food and non-food prepositioning mechanisms/capacities in Northern Togo in case of crises, a total of 220 warehouses and storage facilities and accessible roads were identified and assessed. Overall, the flooding that affected both Benin and Togo in late 2019 and later the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic was an opportunity for both country offices to apply the knowledge and skills gained from the different trainings to support national emergency responses.

Under the **SDG 2030 Fund**, WFP supported capacity strengthening initiatives of smallholder farmers' organizations operating in the agricultural development zones (ZAAP [11]), as well as around agropoles and school canteens, to link their food production with markets and schools nationally. This project aimed to strengthen partnerships between different actors of the food chain to enhance sustainable food systems.

Overall, 2,700 smallholder farmers' organizations were identified, and their capacities and needs assessed, to identify good practices and develop an operational capacity strengthening plan. This "mapping" exercise consisted of collecting information on: (i) the geographical distribution and location of these organizations; (ii) their capacities of production, processing, storage and distribution of local agricultural food; (iii) the diversity of food produced or processed, as well as their capacity strengthening needs. Results highlighted that the farmers' organizations assessed (47 percent women) have capacities to produce enough quantities of food composed of cereals, pulses, tubers, fruits and vegetables, to supply the needs of the national school feeding programme.

Among them, 27 organizations (around 200 members) and 9 primary public schools implementing the Government's community-based school feeding model were assisted to develop operational partnerships, so the school canteens could be supplied with locally-grown and nutritious food produced by the smallholder farmers. This approach will contribute to operationalize the shift towards a nationwide home-grown school feeding model and increase the smallholder farmers' access to markets.

Under this project, WFP also provided technical and financial assistance to the Municipality of Golfe 3 commune in conducting a feasibility study for the establishment of a school feeding programme in an urban context. WFP has been exchanging with local authorities of this commune, who have started an endeavor to create a central kitchen that will provide nearly 4,500 meals to various schools in the capital city of Lomé. Partnership was strengthened with the Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition based in Côte d'Ivoire to help establish an urban development program that is based on Tunisia's central kitchen model.

All these efforts come at a time when, WFP's technical support and advocacy these past years have led to the passing of the school feeding bill by the National Assembly in June 2020. This law emphasizes on the importance of healthy diets for every child and is focused on multisectoral approach and the utilization of local agricultural products in school canteens.



Lastly, WFP also aimed to strengthen national capacities on food security and nutrition analysis, providing training to the Directorate of Agricultural Statistics, Information and Documentation (DSID) and the Permanent Interstate Committee for drought control in the Sahel (CILSS) [12], as well as different tools and equipment, including laptops and smartphones (provided to DSID) for the rapid needs assessment, data collection and analysis. WFP supported the Government to integrate some relevant food security and nutrition indicators in the national integrated agriculture and food security survey tool, and the survey carried out helped to update data on food and nutrition security, setting baselines for assessments.

Strategic outcome 02: Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis

Strategic outcome 2 of the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO) aimed to support humanitarian responses provided by partners, including humanitarian responders, the national disaster risk management office, the National Coordination Response Management to COVID-19 and prefectural committees, through the delivery of common services (**supply chain and emergency telecommunication services**). This included support in procurement, transport, storage and distribution of critical food and non-food items, as well as establishment of an interagency emergency telecommunications systems and communications centres to enhance coordination of an effective response.

Placing emphasis on developing national logistics coordination and information management mechanisms, WFP aimed to provide expertise, equipment, and support to resolve logistics bottlenecks caused by transport difficulties following the COVID-19 crisis and natural access challenges in remote and isolated areas.

Due to critical funding constraints [1], activities under this strategic outcome could not be implemented at planned scale. Nonetheless, WFP leveraged on the **global common services** provided as part of the Global Humanitarian Response Plan to be able to facilitate travel of humanitarian and international organizations' staff in and out of Togo (global passenger air services), as well as transport of critical medical, sanitary, food and other non-food items and supplies.

WFP advocated for the opening of a humanitarian flight line through Lomé international airport during suspension of commercial flights, and the first passengers' flight to Lomé was authorized on 26 June 2020. Moreover, supplies were transported for the Government of Togo and the Embassy of China following requests received, including medical N95 masks, ordinary face masks, personal protective equipment, thermometers, isolation goggles, etc.

Moreover, WFP and WHO are co-leading the COVID-19 Supply Chain system established in April 2020 as a part of the global humanitarian response, offering warehousing and distribution services, including cargo and air transport.

Leveraging on its geographical location (situated in the Gulf of Guinea), Togo served as a **critical corridor** to enable the COVID-19 responses in the region. WFP was able to scale up the regional logistics corridor's activities, in support of Sahelian countries' emergency food assistance operations, but also as part of the national COVID-19 response. WFP channels annually more than 50,000 mt of food through Cotonou and Lomé port. In 2018, WFP transported 60,000 mt through the Lomé and Cotonou corridors to 7 countries, most notably the Sahel countries, representing 15 percent of the total 400,000 mt of food distributed by WFP in the West and Central Africa region and 45 percent of the food distributed in the Central Sahel. In 2020, WFP was able to transport over 50,000 mt of food through the Lomé port alone, significantly increasing its capacities.

Cross-cutting Results

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

In Togo to date, gender inequality continues to be a reality - Togo ranked 146 out of 162 countries in the 2019 Gender Inequality Index. Despite the national gender transformative policies in place, current socio-cultural barriers limit women's access to economic opportunities, health services, education, credit, land and agricultural inputs and equipment, as well as their participation in decision-making within the household. At the national level, the poverty rate was higher in 2015 among households headed by women (57.5 percent) than among households headed by men (55 percent) based on Togo's unified questionnaire in 2017 on basic indicators of well-being.

Nonetheless, improvements were made at the national leadership level in 2020. A new Government has been put in place in Togo, with the appointment of the country's first ever-female Prime Minister, Victoire Sidémého Dزيدudu Tomegah-Dogbe, in late September 2020. The appointment comes to place with a record of 30 percent of the 33 ministerial positions given to women. Contributing to national efforts in addressing challenges faced women and girls, WFP Togo continues to promote gender equality across all its operations and workplace. WFP also aims to strengthen partnerships, throughout the implementation of the one-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (2021) and Country Strategic Plan (from 2022), with institutions involved in gender equality and women's empowerment.

In 2020, WFP has made significant efforts to improve gender-inclusive recruitments, by encouraging qualified women to apply and fill vacancies for the majority of its new positions advertised. This approach has enabled the proportion of women among the personnel to increase from 7 percent in 2019 to 32 percent in 2020. Likewise, WFP ensured cooperating partners were trained and sensitized gender equitable recruitment and promotion within their respective organizations.

Moreover, gender has been regularly mainstreamed in the design, planning, implementation, and monitoring/evaluation of activities, with emphasis on effective participation and representation of women and girls. Out of the 242,463 people assisted through the Limited Emergency Operation, 60 percent were women, including vulnerable mothers of schoolchildren, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people living with HIV.

Women's active involvement was also encouraged and ensured in both activity and community feedback management committees. WFP worked with cooperating partners and communities to put in place 304 local committees - each composed of five members, including at least 60 percent women membership. The established committee members were responsible for supporting food distribution and managing the community feedback mechanism (CFM) at local levels. The members of local committees were also involved in organizing training sessions and sensitization campaigns focused on WFP's food basket and the utilization of commodities distributed. This process allowed beneficiaries to remain informed on all targeting criteria used, the composition of the food baskets, food distribution plans and the CFM.

Participatory consultation processes involving men and women led to consensual decisions on benefit sharing, access to resources, and control of means of production. WFP regularly set up focus group discussions with women, ensuring that the needs of all community members, including women, men, girls and boys, are integrated into activities and monitored accordingly.

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

Throughout 2020, WFP strengthened its partnership with the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), to ensure assisted populations have unhindered access to humanitarian assistance and without safety challenges. This included people that could potentially be at risk or affected by various types of shocks. WFP conducted training to implementing and cooperating partners on humanitarian principles, protection challenges, as well as on WFP's zero tolerance to sexual harassment and abuse and any other types of misconducts.

COVID-19 preventive measures were in place at food distribution sites, including mandatory wearing of masks, handwashing and physical distancing. Moreover, distributions were done in smaller groups and only during the day [1], with priority given to the most vulnerable populations, and distribution sites in all localities were selected as close as possible to the beneficiaries to limit displacements needed.

WFP also scaled up its commitments to improve accountability to affected populations, increasing information sharing and monitoring, consultations with communities, and establishing a community feedback mechanism (CFM). Communities were informed on the CFMs available, including emails, direct calls and committees in place (which were composed mainly of women - at least 75 percent membership). Calls received in 2020 were mostly from beneficiaries who wanted to thank WFP for its assistance provided.

Different communication streams were used as part of the sensitization campaigns, to provide information on the reason of the assistance provided, targeting methodology, rations distributed, duration of assistance, the utilization of specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereal Plus), etc. These included local community channels and most importantly, verbal dissemination in local languages. In the northern region of Togo, there are over 40 different types of dialects coupled with high levels of illiteracy rates. As a result, WFP partnered with community leaders to ensure streamlining in local languages of the sensitization messages provided.

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

Several environmental stress factors observed in Togo are affecting the food production systems; water shortages, pollutions, deforestation, natural disaster risks. The country is listed among the most climate vulnerable countries in the world, which impacts mainly water resources, agriculture, forestry, and biodiversity. Combined to the lack of significant adaptation and mitigation technologies and infrastructures, the population is in dire need for accessing resilience to natural and social shocks, including food security.

In Togo, heavy floods affected already vulnerable communities in regions of Kara, Maritime, and Savannah in 2020. According to the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC), 10 people died due to heavy flooding that took place from August to September in the Savannah region. Over 68,952 number of people were displaced across these three regions, including 15,815 women and 39,841 children. WFP plans to assist 10,000 people affected by climatic shocks during the first half of 2021, through the Interim Country Strategic Plan planned to start on January 2021.

During the reporting period, WFP reduced field missions as much as possible (also due to COVID-19 related movement restrictions) and delegated to field partners already on the ground, reducing its transportation footprint. Partners were also sensitized to limit its displacements, by maximizing the number of monitoring activities done per field mission. Moreover, existing schools and health centres were used as temporary food distribution sites, to limit potential deforestation on undeveloped swaths of land or disruptions to the ecosystems.

Lastly, WFP conducted culinary demonstrations to women during food distributions, to ensure environmentally friendly cooking methods are used within households. Beneficiaries were sensitized on the use of fuel-efficient cooking stoves (which help save fuel and reduce pressure on forest resources). WFP provided maize and white beans (which do not require a long cooking time) and readily edible specialized nutritious foods (Super Cereals). The different efforts aimed to help quell the traditional cooking techniques using firewoods and to reduce the impacts of WFP's activities on environmental degradation.

Data Notes

2020 Overview

Beneficiary figures: The number of persons with disabilities reached in 2020 could not be estimated due to lack of data from government sources.

Context and operations & COVID-19 response

[1] CIA Factbook, 2020.

[2] World Bank, 2019.

[3] 2015 statistics. Source: World Bank, Togo Overview (last updated: 3 November, 2020).

[4] The agricultural sector employs over 80 percent of the rural population and food production is dominated by smallholder farmers, of whom 51 percent are women, mainly labourers with limited access to land (only 21.7 percent of women smallholders own land). Smallholder farmers however face critical challenges - they have very limited use of inputs and 95 percent have no access to extension services.

[5] Linked to the Government's initiative to promote agricultural development zones: ZAAP (Promotion des Zones d'Aménagement Agricoles Planifiées) initiative.

[6] Immediate Response Preparedness and Response Enhancement Programme (IR-PREP) started in November 2019 was approved for an extension until 30 April 2020. The IR-PREP was initially linked to the risk of spillover of insecurity from the Central Sahel, hence its main objective was to ensure adequate readiness in case of emergency due to insecurity risks. Nonetheless, preparedness actions put in place also benefited the country from other subsequent shocks that occurred, including climate related shocks and shocks due to emergency health crisis.

[7] In French: Coopération Nationale de Gestion de la Riposte contre la COVID-19.

[8] The informal sector, representing 85 percent of the economic activity in the country (with women contributing to more than 70 percent) and reliant on agriculture, trade and services, has been heavily impacted by COVID-19, leaving thousands of vulnerable households without livelihoods. Source: DOSI : Délégation à l'organisation du secteur informel.

[9] Analysis of the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and socio-economic conditions of households and vulnerable groups in Togo (May 2020).

[10] Reference to the number of people under Cadre Harmonisé (CH) phase 2 and CH phase 3-5 respectively.

Meanwhile, November 2020 CH estimated that 102,350 people were food insecure between October-December 2020, much lower than the lean season figure, but still 32 times higher than the same period in 2019.

[11] CH, July 2020.

Partnerships

[1] Names in French are: Agence nationale d'appui au développement à la base (ANADEB), Direction des Statistiques Agricoles, de l'information et de la documentation (DSID), Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile (ANPC).

[2] DSID ensured the coordination of the main activities, including capacity strengthening of smallholder farmer organizations and linking of these organizations with school canteens. This was also supported by ANADEB in the five economic regions of the country, who coordinated the mapping exercise of smallholder farmer organizations [and identification of schoolchildren households. DSID also supported, as part of the Limited Emergency Operation (LEO), in undertaking a feasibility study for cash transfer, post-distribution monitoring and updating of food security indicators.

[3] Funding of USD 14,900 was received under the LEO framework in 2020 from the corporate South-South and Triangular Cooperation fund.

[4] Names in French are: Santé Rural en Afrique (SAR Afrique) and Appui au Développement et à la Santé Communautaire (ADESCO).

[5] Names in French are: PNLS (Programme National de Lutte contre le Sida) and PNLT (Programme National de Lutte contre la Tuberculose) respectively.

CSP Financial Overview

[1], [2] See further details under strategic outcome 1 section.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] As markets recovered, WFP had planned to undertake market analyses and cash feasibility assessments in order to provide cash-based transfers for accessible affected populations (households of schoolchildren and people living with HIV), allowing men and women beneficiaries to meet their differentiated preferences. The transition would have depended on the extent to which markets, financial and telecommunication services are functioning, including the possibility to guarantee the security of beneficiaries.

[2] Extension of Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) to pregnant and lactating women and girls (facing greater difficulties accessing health care facilities due to movement restrictions) was considered. However, BSFP to children aged 6-23 months through Super Cereal was rather prioritized given funding constraints.

[3] It was planned to provide to quarantined households a one-off 14-day ration during the quarantined period.

[4] Names in French are: PNLs (Programme National de Lutte contre le Sida) and PNLT (Programme National de Lutte contre la Tuberculose) respectively.

[5] The only group of beneficiaries that could not be assisted are the 10,000 refugees and internally displaced persons.

[6] The initial plan was to provide 3 months of food assistance, covering 10 days of their energy needs of 2,100 kcal per person per day each month. The duration (3 months) was maintained, but coverage per month reduced to 5 days.

[7] For further details on operational adjustments made, see Context & Operations and COVID-19 Response section (Risk Management sub section).

[8] SIMEX (or simulation exercise) is a fictional disaster event created with the purpose of testing the plans and procedures that would come into effect during a real emergency, helping to identify strengths and weaknesses.

[9] In French: Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC).

[10] To be used by all humanitarian actors in the country. This was done through the organization of a two-day technical workshop involving different government entities, UN agencies (including WFP, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, OIM, FAO and UNCT Resident Coordinator Office), national and international NGOs and members of the national platform for the reduction of risks of catastrophes at central and local levels in Togo.

[11] In French: Zones d'Aménagement Agricoles Planifiées (ZAAP). The ZAAPs are presented as modern farming method that brings together on a single site, different blocks for the production of food crops, market gardening, the production of fruit trees, breeding and fish farming. This is a mode of operation involving mechanization, the popularization of inputs and irrigation from a water reservoir on the site. As part of the country's agricultural development process, it is ultimately planned to develop 400 ZAAPs over the entire territory, as part of objectives to achieve the 2020-2025 vision for agriculture.

[12] In French: Direction des Statistiques agricoles, de l'Informatique et de la Documentation (DSID) / Comité Inter états de Lutte contre la Sécheresse au Sahel (CILSS).

Output results table: As mentioned and explained in the narrative, the cash assistance component could not be implemented due to funding constraints.

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code: The LEO did not go through the GAM design, given the urgency of project design and implementation. Hence there is no GAM code attributed to this strategic outcome/activity.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] This strategic outcome was not resourced at all in 2020 (i.e. 0 available out of USD 492,000 needs-based plan requirement).

Gender and Age Marker (GAM) monitoring code: The LEO did not go through the GAM design, given the urgency of project design and implementation. Hence there is no GAM code attributed to this strategic outcome/activity.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Between 8:30 am and 5 pm.


Environment

Values for the new corporate environment indicator "Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks" could not be collected in 2020, but will be reported upon going forward.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere											
WFP Strategic Goal 1:						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	
Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people.	Number					Number of people reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance resilience response to shocks (natural disaster, economic, climate, conflict, health)	Number		98	98	

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1:						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
Support countries to achieve zero hunger											
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	123,656	118,807	242,463	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			0.3	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	3,443	3,307	6,750	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development											
WFP Strategic Goal 2:						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
Partner to support implementation of the SDGs											
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	1	2020	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	2,700
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	1	2020	Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	1
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	14,900

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	123,725	97,287	79%
	female	128,775	145,176	113%
	total	252,500	242,463	96%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	5,050	4,744	94%
	female	7,575	9,449	125%
	total	12,625	14,193	112%
24-59 months	male	7,575	7,286	96%
	female	7,575	12,073	159%
	total	15,150	19,359	128%
5-11 years	male	15,150	33,587	222%
	female	15,150	40,706	269%
	total	30,300	74,293	245%
12-17 years	male	17,675	14,671	83%
	female	17,675	21,808	123%
	total	35,350	36,479	103%
18-59 years	male	68,175	25,182	37%
	female	70,700	44,305	63%
	total	138,875	69,487	50%
60+ years	male	10,100	11,817	117%
	female	10,100	16,835	167%
	total	20,200	28,652	142%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	252,500	242,463	96%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Nutrition Prevention	6,750	6,750	100%
School Meal	225,000	224,963	99%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	27,500	17,500	63%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	2,651	1,341	51%
Corn Soya Blend	40	41	101%
Iodised Salt	38	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	265	129	49%
Beans	758	367	49%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	2,625,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01 : Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks					- Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	5,100 4,900 10,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total	7,650 7,350 15,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	114,750 110,250 225,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	6,375 6,125 12,500	1,363 1,137 2,500
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	Female Male Total	7,650 7,350 15,000	8,834 6,166 15,000
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	114,750 110,250 225,000	134,978 89,985 224,963
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	3,847 2,903 6,750	3,458 3,292 6,750
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,752	1,878
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,625,000	0
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and support their nutrition status	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	site	54	54
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and support their nutrition status	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		General Distribution	ration	2,500	2,500
A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and support their nutrition status	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		HIV/TB Mitigation&Safety; Nets	ration	15,000	15,000

A: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and support their nutrition status	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		School feeding (take-home rations)	ration	225,000	224,963
	A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted					
A: Affected vulnerable groups receive nutritional support in order to prevent malnutrition	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted		Prevention of acute malnutrition	site	304	304
	A.8*: Number of rations provided					
A: Affected vulnerable groups receive nutritional support in order to prevent malnutrition	A.8.1: Number of rations provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	ration	6,750	6,750
	B.2*: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided					
B: Affected populations receive cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance in order to meet basic food needs and preserve their nutrition status (SR 2)	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	41	41
	C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)					
C: Affected populations benefit from enhanced government and partners' capacity, to ensure their safe and adequate access to food and nutrition	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	27	27

Outcome Results

Activity 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
Ménages d'enfants d'âge scolaire; Ménages PVIH/TB; Ménages Covid-19; Togo; Food									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Overall	6.17	<5	<5	16.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	84.8	>85	>85	91			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	13.1	<10	<10	8.3			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Overall	2.1	<1.5	<1.5	0.8			WFP programme monitoring

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution		Overall	0	≥60	≥60	60	
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	12	≥25	≥25	19.95	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	53	=20	=20	13.22	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	35	≥55	≥55	66.83	
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution		Female		≥51	≥51	62.12	
				Male		≥49	≥49	37.88	
				Overall	0	≥100	≥100	100	

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable population in the 5 economic region of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	School feeding (take-home rations)	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution	Female	0	≥95	≥95	100	
			Male	0	≥95	≥95	100	
			Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo			Overall	0	≥90	≥90	100	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Vulnerable populations in the 5 economic regions of Togo; Togo	Act 01: Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	General Distribution	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	

World Food Programme

Contact info

Aboubacar Koisha

aboubacar.koisha@wfp.org

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Schoolchildren in the primary school Doumassesse in Lomé, Togo

<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 2020 (2020-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CPA1	Provide technical assistance, supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to government and partners, including transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items
URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2020)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	5,561,186	1,247,505	1,320,690	171,674
	Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance, supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to government and partners, including transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	491,962	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,053,148	1,247,505	1,320,690	171,674
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,053,148	1,247,505	1,320,690	171,674
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			363,189	174,900	102,661	8,269
Total Direct Costs			6,416,336	1,422,405	1,423,351	179,942
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			383,166	92,456	0	0
Grand Total			6,799,502	1,514,861	1,423,351	179,942



Brian Ah Poe
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

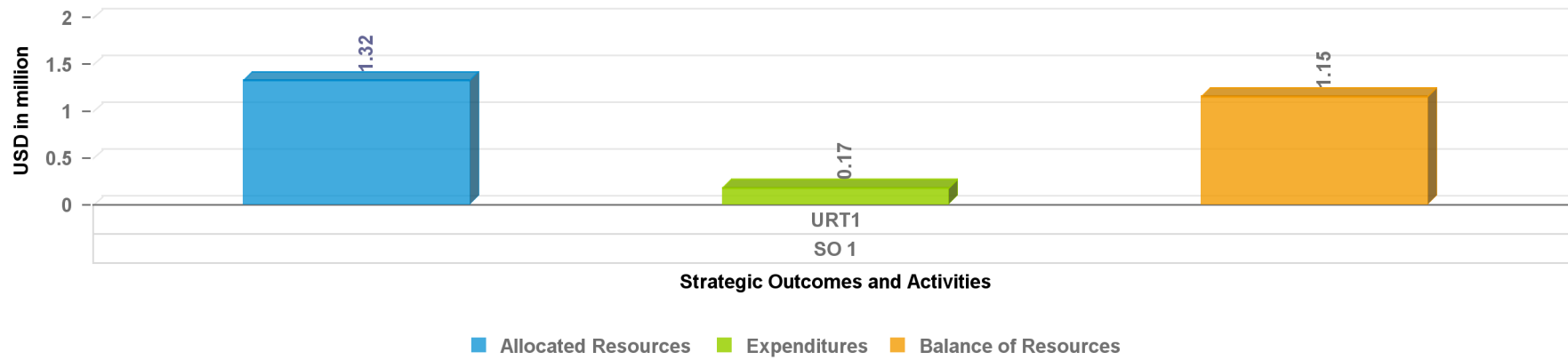
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations in Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]

Annual Country Report

Togo Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2020-2020)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 Togo are able to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provide emergency food and nutrition assistance through cash-based or in-kind transfers to affected populations. [Activity category 1: Food, CBT & CS]	5,561,186	13,068	1,307,622	1,320,690	171,674	1,149,016
	Humanitarian and development partners in Togo have access to common services throughout the crisis	Provide technical assistance, supply chain and emergency telecommunications services to government and partners, including transport, storage and distribution of food and non-food items	491,962	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			6,053,148	13,068	1,307,622	1,320,690	171,674	1,149,016
Total Direct Operational Cost			6,053,148	13,068	1,307,622	1,320,690	171,674	1,149,016
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			363,189	1,832	100,829	102,661	8,269	94,393
Total Direct Costs			6,416,336	14,900	1,408,451	1,423,351	179,942	1,243,409
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			383,166	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total			6,799,502	14,900	1,408,451	1,423,351	179,942	1,243,409



This donor financial report is interim
 Brian Ah Poe
 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