



Economic and Social Council

Distr.: Limited
13 June 2023

Original: French
English

United Nations Children's Fund

Executive Board

Second regular session 2023

5–8 September 2023

Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Draft country programme document**

Togo

Summary

The draft country programme document (CPD) for Togo is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and comment. The draft CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$15,460,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$34,920,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2024 to 2026.

* [E/ICEF/2023/24](#).

** In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, country programme documents (CPDs) are considered and approved in one session, on a no-objection basis. This draft CPD, and a costed evaluation plan, will be presented to the Executive Board for review from 13 June to 3 July 2023. The final CPD will be posted to the Executive Board web page in English six weeks in advance of the 2023 second regular session and in the other designated languages four weeks in advance.

Programme rationale

1. In 2022, Togo had an estimated population of 8.1 million,¹ of which 51.3 per cent were women and 57.1 per cent were living in rural areas, with an average annual increase of 2.3% between 2013 and 2022. Around 23 per cent of the population are adolescents (aged 10 to 19 years), 46.6 per cent are under 19 years of age, and 23 per cent are aged 15 to 24 years. The country's population is expected to reach 8.7 million by 2026 which represents an average population growth.

2. Since 2017, Togo has been accelerating administrative and budget reforms, improving public sector governance and fostering a climate conducive to social progress. After the slowdown in 2020 (2 per cent) due to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, economic growth was estimated at 5.8 per cent in 2022. It is expected to reach 6.6 per cent in 2023 and to remain at that level in the medium term.² The budget deficit remains high, representing 4.6 per cent of the gross domestic product in 2021 and causing public debt to rise from 58.6 per cent of the gross domestic product in 2020 to 61.7 per cent in 2021. Inflation was stable at 4.5 per cent.

3. Public reforms and improved growth have helped to reduce monetary poverty from 53.5 per cent in 2017³ to 45.5 per cent in 2018–2019.⁴ Children and adolescents are the most affected by monetary poverty (53 per cent). Children are also more affected by multidimensional poverty (51 per cent)⁵ than the general population (37.6 per cent).⁶ Overall, monetary poverty is twice as prevalent in rural areas (58.8 per cent) as in urban areas (26.5 per cent). The Savanes and Kara Regions – where 55.3 per cent and 49.6 per cent of the population, respectively, are children⁷ – are characterized by the lowest social indicators, heightened inequality and greatest impact of climate change (droughts and floods).⁸ The Savanes Region is also experiencing the crisis in the Sahel region in the form of displaced populations (mainly women and children).

4. Between 2013 and 2019, annual public expenditure was on average 6.4 per cent on health, 20.6 per cent on education, 4.5 per cent on social protection, 1 per cent on nutrition and 1.5 per cent on water and sanitation.⁹ Investment records from 2021–2022 show that the nutrition budget would need to be doubled to treat half of the children that are malnourished and that the education budget would need to increase by 71 per cent to achieve the objectives of the education sector for improved access, quality and equity.

¹ All demographic data are from the National Institute for Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED)), *Perspectives démographiques du Togo 2011–2031* (Demographic outlook of Togo 2011–2031), 2015; and from the World Bank, 2021.

² International Monetary Fund, Togo, 2023, www.imf.org/en/Countries/TGO (accessed on 25 May 2023).

³ INSEED, *Cartographie de la pauvreté (Poverty mapping)* 2017.

⁴ INSEED, *Enquête harmonisée sur les conditions de vie des ménages (Harmonized household living conditions survey)* 2018–2019.

⁵ UNICEF, *Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis, Analysing Multidimensional Child Poverty in Togo*, 2019.

⁶ United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 2021/2022*, https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf (accessed on 25 May 2023).

⁷ INSEED, *Enquête harmonisée sur les conditions de vie des ménages (Harmonized household living conditions survey)*, 2022.

⁸ Green Climate Fund, *Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Rural Communities in Togo*, 2022.

⁹ Report on Complementary Analysis of State Budget Focused on the Social Sectors, 2013–2019.

5. Between 2017 and 2021, the under-5 mortality rate decreased from 71.2 to 62.6 per 1,000 live births, and the neonatal mortality rate decreased from 36.7 to 24 per 1,000 live births.¹⁰ The annual supplementation of vitamin A to approximately 90 per cent of children aged 6–59 months, and an exclusive breastfeeding rate of 64.5 per cent, have probably contributed to this decrease in mortality. The under-1 mortality rate is 42 per 1,000 live births, with 57 per 1,000 live births in the Kara Region and 46 per 1,000 live births in the Savanes Region, compared with 30 per 1,000 live births in Lomé. Access to obstetrical and neonatal care within an hour is 55 per cent and 75 per cent in the regions of Kara and Savanes, respectively. There is a delay in seeking care in 72 per cent of cases of diarrhoea, in 61 per cent of acute respiratory infections and 46 per cent of fever cases owing to a lack of income and parental knowledge. A lack of infrastructure, qualified human resources, maintenance resources and supply chains has further exacerbated the mortality rate. Malnutrition and inadequate access to drinking water and sanitation are also factors in the under-5 mortality rate. The percentage of the population with access to an improved water source within 30 minutes from their homes increased from 63.6 per cent in 2015 to 68.6 per cent in 2020. The practice of open defecation decreased from 48.5 per cent in 2015 to 45.2 per cent in 2020.¹¹

6. In 2022, there was an increase in chronic malnutrition in the Maritime Region (29.4 per cent, up from 28.5 per cent in 2017). Between 2017 and 2022, there were also increases in wasting in the regions of Savanes (from 8.1 to 9.8 per cent), Kara (from 6.5 to 7.3 per cent) and Maritime (from 5.6 to 9.2 per cent).¹² Malnutrition is caused by inadequate diet, a lack of nutrition services and a persistent lack of good hygiene and feeding practices. In 2017, the exclusive breastfeeding rate was 64.5 per cent, and only 18.6 per cent of children aged 6–23 months received minimum dietary diversity.

7. Between 2013 and 2021, there was an increase in the gross enrolment ratio for preschool (from 21.3 to 42.2 per cent) and primary (from 90.9 to 119.5 per cent) education, with parity between girls and boys. At the national level, the primary completion rate is 87 per cent, compared with 77.7 per cent in the Savanes Region and 72.1 per cent in the Kara Region.¹³ Scores in reading (39 per cent) and mathematics (37 per cent) of primary school students are below the averages for Francophone Africa. The country lacks the budget needed to provide infrastructure and equipment and to recruit and train managers and teachers. Two in three schools do not have a water point, and one in two does not have a latrine. The education system is not adequately prepared to deal with crises, despite efforts made by the Government. The gross enrolment ratio in secondary education has improved, but there is still a high rate of dropout and gender disparities. The gross enrolment ratio for girls in lower and upper secondary education is 71.4 per cent and 28.3 per cent, respectively, compared with 81.9 per cent and 42.3 per cent for boys. Girls drop out of school owing to social norms, violence and child marriage and/or pregnancy. Technical and vocational education accounts for just 6 per cent of secondary education enrolment.

¹⁰ INSEED, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey round 6 (MICS-6), 2017; United Nations Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2021*, UNICEF, New York, 2022.

¹¹ Data on defecation, stunting and protection are from INSEED, MICS-6, 2017.

¹² UNICEF, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition survey, 2022.

¹³ All education data are from the Ministry of Education Statistical Yearbooks 2019–2020; Programme for the Analysis of Educational Systems of CONFEMEN, 2019, <https://pasec.confemen.org> (accessed on 26 May 2023); and Republic of Togo, UNICEF and UNESCO, *Analyse du secteur de l'éducation de la République togolaise (Analysis of the education sector of the Republic of Togo)*, 2019.

8. During the past four years, the country has made efforts to improve child protection and to align the legislative and regulatory framework with international conventions and treaties. Nevertheless, many child victims, perpetrators and witnesses are not treated in accordance with the legal provisions for their age by the justice system. More than 75 per cent of children experience physical violence, of which 21.4 per cent of cases are severe violence; around 33 per cent of children are involved in work that is considered dangerous; and around 25 per cent of women aged 20–24 years were married before the age of 18 years. More than 38 per cent of children do not live with one or both of their biological parents. These findings can be explained by inadequate child protection services, weak intersectoral coordination, a lack of awareness from parents, guardians and teachers of the challenges faced by children, insufficient budget for child protection services and a diminished protective role of communities. Sociocultural norms such as gender and age discrimination are also factors in inadequate protection services for children.¹⁴

9. Birth registration stood at 82.9 per cent in 2017, although there were disparities between urban areas (93.8 per cent) and rural areas (76.1 per cent) and between poor households (63.8 per cent) and rich households (96.2 per cent).

10. Government commitment, alongside support from partners, has made it possible to build national capacities to monitor children's rights and progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, resulting in timely reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and voluntary national reviews.

11. Lessons learned from the sixth country programme evaluation show that UNICEF has comparative advantages in: (a) coordination with state institutions as a factor for sustainability; (b) intersectoral approaches, such as interoperability of civil registry and health systems to improve birth registration rates; (c) community-based approach to realize children's rights; (d) piloting and scaling up of innovative models and good practices to produce lasting change; (e) interventions focused on vulnerabilities, including absenteeism, children in contact with the law, child marriage, pregnant women living with HIV and gender inequality; and (f) COVID-19 response and transition to the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in the context of the Sahel region crisis.

12. Based on these analyses, the components of the new programme will be strengthened through a lessons learned approach to promote intersectorality, community-based approach, scaling up rights and services for children and adolescents, gender equality and risk-informed programming.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The country programme, 2024–2026 will be aligned with the Government Road Map 2020–2025.

14. The programme is aligned with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 and stems from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023–2026. It is also aligned with the African Union Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want and has the vision that “every girl and boy in Togo lives in a more resilient, protective, equitable and inclusive society where children's rights are respected and their voices count”. Programme development is under the leadership of the Government, with participation from children, adolescents, young people, civil society and United Nations organizations.

15. Programme implementation will focus on system and behavioural change and the scaling up of successful initiatives; it will be guided by the principles of the

¹⁴ UNICEF Togo, Situation Analysis of Children's Rights, 2022.

humanitarian-development-peace nexus and will take into account the evolving local and international context. UNICEF will work to convert the programmatic achievements of the country programme, 2019–2023 into lasting results for the most vulnerable children and adolescents, with a focus on community-based initiatives, risk-informed programming, institutional and individual capacity-building to improve resilience to shocks and adolescent-focused strategies. UNICEF will focus on expanding budgetary space to increase national investment in the social sectors and on seeking multiplier effects from successful models of private sector engagement.

16. The theory of change of the country programme states that: if public policies mobilize and use funding by taking into account evidence produced on disparities; if quality social services are provided equitably to children and adolescents; and if children, adolescents, families and communities use social services and participate in their management, then children and adolescents in Togo will be able to enjoy their rights and participate in the country's development.

17. The country programme will have national reach in terms of generating and using evidence, advocacy and support for policies and strategies that create an enabling environment for children. At the operational level, the programme will prioritize the Savanes Region because of its multiple challenges, including a very high poverty rate and the impact of the Sahel region crisis. It will also target the Kara Region owing to its high poverty rate and proximity to the Savanes Region. In addition, UNICEF will support urban strategies for immunization, protection of children living on the street and promotion of basic sanitation and quality education in peri-urban areas.

Every child and adolescent survives and thrives

18. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 2 (natural resources and climate change) and outcome 3 (access to basic social services), this programme component will help to develop and implement national health development and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) plans, ensuring that children have equitable access to quality health, nutrition and WASH services. UNICEF support will facilitate the development of initiatives to improve access to integrated services for newborns, children and adolescents and to build the resilience of the communities and systems involved.

19. The urban vaccination strategy will increase vaccination coverage in Lomé and Kara. Attention will be paid to districts with vaccination coverage of less than 80 per cent and those that report children who have never been vaccinated. Support will focus on creating effective outreach strategies, monitoring vaccination coverage and stockpiles, and improving active search for never-vaccinated children, using a social and behavioural change approach that addresses sociocultural barriers. In partnership with Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance and the World Health Organization, UNICEF will increase its advocacy and assistance to integrate new vaccines against childhood diseases and improve the demand for integrated routine immunization services.

20. UNICEF will support high-impact multisectoral approaches to child nutrition, including the development of norms and standards; innovative approaches (i.e., mid-upper arm circumference measurement, integrated WASH, nutritional supplements); early detection and management of acute malnutrition; and interventions to address micronutrient deficiencies, including among pregnant and breastfeeding women and adolescents. The holistic and multidimensional approach will integrate health, nutrition, WASH and child protection systems, with a focus at the community level. UNICEF will help to implement strategies to support exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and dietary diversity among children aged 6–23 months, in addition to providing nutritional supplies and equipment.

21. UNICEF will help to scale up the harmonized model for community health workers by: (a) encouraging the recruitment of female staff; (b) advocating for consistent commitment from technical and financial partners to financing the community health strategy that covers remuneration for community health workers; (c) strengthening innovative strategies (e.g., clinical mentoring for newborn care) and effective strategies (e.g., child-friendly communities and real-time monitoring) to reach vulnerable newborns, children, adolescents and women; and (d) strengthening the partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to scale up sites for early diagnosis and rapid treatment of paediatric HIV infection and prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV.

22. UNICEF will help to expand access to WASH services by supporting: (a) improvements to coordination mechanisms; (b) review of monitoring and evaluation systems for the sector; (c) evidence-based updates to sectoral policies, particularly for financing of the sector; (d) documentation, research and assessment of service-delivery initiatives to identify the most innovative models (partnerships, technology and service delivery) that are likely to be sustainable, affordable and effective in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation for proof of concept and scaling up; and (e) engagement of businesses and youth/adolescent organizations. UNICEF will support evaluation and scaling up of the models developed in the Kara, Maritime, Plateau and Savanes Regions. Multisectoral links at the community and institutional levels will be strengthened through integrated implementation of interventions.

Every child and adolescent learns and participates

23. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 3, this programme component is based on lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and recommendations from evaluations. It will help the education system to increase early learning opportunities, reduce dropout rates, reintegrate out-of-school children and adolescents and improve the relevance and quality of teaching and learning.

24. To increase the availability of preschool education, UNICEF will support: (a) generation of evidence to raise awareness among authorities and partners of the need to mobilize more resources to expand cost-effective models that ensure successful transition to primary education; and (b) pre-service and continuing training of educators, construction and equipment of school infrastructure, mobilization of communities and strengthening of the learning assessment mechanism in priority intervention areas.

25. UNICEF will help to strengthen the education system to promote equity, quality of learning, student performance and system resilience to shocks and crises. UNICEF will support: (a) strengthening of the educational information and management system, management and quality of learning and expansion of EduTrac; (b) digital transformation, innovation and public-private partnerships for continuing teacher training and pedagogical supervision; (c) development and implementation of a national inclusive education strategy; (d) increased demand for girls' education by establishing a cash transfer programme, strengthening secondary education provision and increasing motivation among girls to pursue scientific studies; and (e) targeted advocacy to boost the enrolment of girls, children with disabilities and vulnerable children, and to prevent violence in schools and promote peace. In priority intervention areas, UNICEF will provide technical and financial support in the form of supplies, materials and equipment for WASH services, with an emphasis on health promotion and menstrual hygiene management, notably in schools with canteens. UNICEF will collaborate with the United Nations system, the Korea International Cooperation Agency, the Government of Japan, the World Bank and the German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale

Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)) to improve the resilience of education systems in the Savanes Region and in peri-urban areas.

Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

26. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 4 (access to public services) and outcome 5 (governance), this programme component will strengthen systems at the national and community levels to protect all children and adolescents from violence, abuse, exploitation and harmful practices in the humanitarian-development-peace context through an integrated child protection system that provides multisectoral and interoperable services (health, social action, justice and security). UNICEF will contribute to capacity-building for children, families and communities to make them more resilient.

27. The national protection system will be strengthened by: (a) improving intersectoral coordination; (b) building capacity for protection-responsive budgeting and data analysis; (c) conducting studies and surveys to reveal the extent of poorly monitored protection issues and identify their structural determinants; (d) reviewing the child protection information system; (e) developing and using interoperable digital platforms for services across sectors; (f) developing behavioural and social change strategies that emphasize positive practices; and (g) extending interoperability to health services and expanding to include the justice, education and social action sectors.

28. At the subnational level, UNICEF will support: (a) capacity-building for social service staff and strengthening of local protection structures and mechanisms in conducting complementary and intersectoral interventions; (b) strengthening interoperability between civil registry services and health services; (c) strengthening of community networks; and (d) establishment of a multisectoral monitoring, alert and management system in relation to the high risk of violence, exploitation and displacement faced by children in the intervention areas.

29. In addition to advocacy and support for state institutions, UNICEF will help adolescents to develop skills and self-confidence by building their capacity to effectively prevent and address the various forms of violence and exploitation perpetrated against them or against children in their communities. The focus will be on adolescent girls. In priority intervention areas, support will include interventions to promote peace and social cohesion, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme.

Every child lives free from poverty

30. Aligned with UNSDCF outcome 3 and based on the principle of leaving no child behind, including during crises, this programme component will help the country to reduce the number of children living in monetary and multidimensional poverty. This goal will be achieved by strengthening the social protection system and supporting public finances (i.e., funding and implementing social sector budgets).

31. UNICEF will support adaptation of the national social protection policy, and its various coordination and financing mechanisms, to reflect the economic and social changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the acceleration of climate change, regional insecurity and a possible reduction in development aid. UNICEF will contribute to: (a) generating evidence to identify forgotten or excluded categories of vulnerable children; (b) developing financing strategies and programmatic revisions to address children's vulnerabilities; (c) updating the register of persons and households; and (d) improving coordination and shock mitigation in the social protection system.

32. UNICEF will support the Government to improve the quality of expenditure on the following social programmes: (a) increasing budgetary analysis for social sectors, particularly the impact on children of the crisis in the Sahel region and climate change; (b) analysing the progressivity of income taxes and their impact on children; and (c) training decision makers in appropriation, mastery and use of programme budgeting tools. At the subnational level, UNICEF will help to build the capacity of local authorities to produce risk-informed local development plans and communal investment budgets that take children, adolescents and young people into consideration. UNICEF will emphasize citizen participation to increase budget transparency at the central and local levels. Partnership with the relevant civil society organizations will be expanded.

Programme effectiveness

33. The expected outcome of this programme component is to meet standards for effectiveness and efficiency to benefit children. The component includes planning and monitoring, research and knowledge management, communication, advocacy, partnerships and social and behavioural change. It will make it easier for different sectoral components to communicate and will provide quality assurance while ensuring that the management approaches used are child rights-based and results-based and reflect the principles of social equity and inclusion as well as risk management.

34. This programme component promotes the participation and mobilization of children, adolescents and young people, as well as innovation, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, and climate change mitigation actions.

35. UNICEF will intensify its efforts to develop strategic partnerships and mobilize resources to achieve results and ensure visibility. Opportunities will be explored, including through the Business for Results initiative, for new partnerships with United Nations sister agencies, National Committees for UNICEF, the private sector, South-South cooperation, bilateral and multilateral partners, and international financial institutions.

Summary budget table

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Every child and adolescent survives and thrives	4 640	20 550	25 190
Every child and adolescent learns and participates	3 090	8 500	11 590
Every child is protected from violence and exploitation	2 470	2 060	4 530
Every child lives free from poverty	2 480	2 560	5 040
Programme effectiveness	2 780	1 250	4 030
Total	15 460	34 920	50 380

Programme and risk management

36. As a member of the United Nations country team, UNICEF will contribute to all three results groups and to joint inter-agency projects and programmes. UNICEF

is the lead agency in the development partners' thematic groups for education and social protection, is a member of the health, WASH, gender and human rights and decentralization groups, and is involved in the inter-agency subgroups for child protection, legal identity and nutrition. In these forums, UNICEF will advocate to influence, pool and manage resources for children.

37. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

38. The Ministry of Planning, Development and Cooperation is responsible for country programme coordination and for the UNSDCF Joint Steering Committee (JSC). The JSC is composed of ministers from key departments, heads of United Nations agencies, private sector and civil society organizations and technical and financial partners.

39. The JSC is supported in its mission by a joint technical committee composed of co-chairs of results groups and representatives of key ministries, the chair of the monitoring and evaluation group and the Office of the Resident Coordinator. Five results groups have been established to cover the five UNSDCF outcomes. UNICEF is the lead agency for the education and social protection components.

40. In the context of emergencies, UNICEF coordinates the education and WASH committees of the inter-agency group. UNICEF is supporting the establishment of subgroups for child protection and nutrition.

41. UNICEF will continue to invest in effective governance and management systems and management of financial resources and human resources. Programme management will use risk-based programming and conflict analysis to address the negative effects of the global economic crisis, climate change, epidemics and difficulties in accessing social services. Mitigation measures will combine strengthening of monitoring mechanisms with corrective measures. These will include developing a strategy to mobilize partnerships and internal and external resources to support the rights of children and adolescents, based on innovative approaches, particularly with the private sector and non-traditional partners. UNICEF will continue to provide capacity-building in communication, including for community mobilization. The risks of sexual abuse and exploitation will be addressed in the risk management plan, which will be reviewed annually.

42. Risks related to management, monitoring and accountability for cash and equipment transfers will be mitigated by implementing the annual quality assurance plan for the harmonized approach to cash transfers. Risks related to the capacity of private providers to deliver quality services and materials on time will be mitigated through an active search for the best performing providers, drawing on UNICEF expertise.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

43. UNICEF will support implementing partners to make effective use of the data generated by the programme's monitoring and quality assurance systems to strengthen learning, support intervention performance and inform decision makers at the national level (e.g., on policy and budget) and the local level (e.g., on citizen management). Reliable data – disaggregated by gender, age, disability and geography – will facilitate monitoring, learning and necessary adjustments for equity and accelerated progress.

The communes and communities supported by UNICEF will receive assistance for capacity-building in citizen management.

44. The results and resources framework for the country programme will be the main tool for monitoring implementation. Indicators are selected among the national strategic documents, Sustainable Development Goals, UNSDCF and UNICEF Strategic Plan. UNICEF will work with other United Nations agencies to strengthen generation of evidence-based data, such as multiple indicator cluster surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys, which will be used to monitor the situation of children, adolescents and women, especially the most disadvantaged. Data will also be used to assess progress towards the regional (key results for children) and global (Sustainable Development Goals) agendas, support preparation of the report on children's rights, drive policy and budget adjustments and ensure accountability. Innovative tools will be used to monitor and document good practices in real time.

45. Planning and review meetings will be held with national counterparts and development partners, including multilateral and bilateral partners, to share lessons learned through UNICEF-supported interventions.

46. UNICEF will conduct the evaluations included in the costed evaluation plan to promote accountability and learning to identify strategies suitable for scaling up interventions for which proof of concept has been achieved. These evaluations will include the programmatic contribution to gender equality as promoted by the country, notably through the National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality revised in 2019, a law on gender-based violence in schools adopted in 2022, and the National Programme to End Adolescent Pregnancy and Marriage in School and Out-of-School Settings 2023–2027. UNICEF will continue to work with institutions to build national capacity in evaluation and to promote evaluation of public policy. UNICEF will develop joint annual plans to ensure sound investments in research and evaluation.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Togo – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2024–2026

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 4, 6–7, 9–10, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28–29
National priorities: Government Road Map 2020–2025 (strategic axes 1 and 3, and ambitions I–III and X)
Sustainable Development Goals: 1–6, 9–10, 13, 16–17
United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2026: Strategic priorities 1–3
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
Outcome 2: By 2026, institutions and communities sustainably manage natural resources and are more resilient to disaster risks and the adverse effects of climate change.	Outcome 1: By the end of 2026, all newborns, children, adolescents and women, including the most vulnerable, have equitable access to and use quality integrated health, nutrition and WASH services and live in a healthy and climate-resilient environment, including during emergencies.	Percentage of children aged 0–11 months vaccinated with three doses of pentavalent diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus vaccine, nationwide B: 89% (2022) T: 97% (2026)	District health information system version 2 (DHIS2)	Girls and boys benefit from adequate and equitable vaccination coverage. Girls, boys and mothers have improved access to preventive and curative nutrition services.	Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Health Care Ministry of Water and Village Hydraulics Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	4 640	20 550	25 190
		Percentage of the population practising open defecation B: 45.2% (2021) T: 41.2% (2026)	WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)	Mothers, newborns, children and adolescents, both girls and boys, have improved access to high-impact health interventions.				
		Percentage of population with access to basic sanitation services B: 18.6% (2021) T: 22% (2026)	JMP	Vulnerable communities have				

<p>vulnerable, have improved access to quality basic social services and more inclusive social protection.</p> <p>Outcome 4: By 2026, people living in Togo, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy their rights and have access to equitable and quality public services at all geographical levels.</p> <p>Outcome 5: By 2026, the national and local institutions contribute to a more effective governance and develop partnerships and social cohesion to strengthen security, peace and resilience of the population.</p>	<p>Percentage of the population using basic drinking-water services</p> <p>B: 38% (2021) T: 74.6% (2026)</p>	JMP	<p>equitable access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services that are resilient to climate change.</p>	<p>World Health Organization (WHO)</p> <p>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</p> <p>World Food Programme (WFP)</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>International Labour Organization</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>French Development Agency (Agence Française de Développement (AFD))</p> <p>German Agency for International Cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ))</p> <p>Non-governmental</p>				
	<p>Percentage of children aged 6–23 months receiving minimum dietary diversity</p> <p>B: 18.6% (2017) T: 25% (2026)</p>	<p>Multiple indicator cluster survey, round 6</p>						

					organizations (NGOs) Private sector Universities Research institutions			
	<p>Outcome 2: By 2026, girls and boys – especially the most vulnerable – complete primary school, access/complete secondary school and acquire skills for the future in a healthy, protective, inclusive and resilient environment, including in emergencies.</p>	<p>Proportion of children completing primary and lower and upper secondary education (including technical and vocational education)</p> <p>Primary B: 88.7% (girls: 86.5%; boys: 90.9%) T: 94% (girls: 92%; boys: 96%) (2026)</p> <p>Lower secondary B: 62.7% (girls: 62.5%; boys: 62.8%) T: 64% (girls: 62%; boys: 66%) (2026)</p> <p>Upper secondary B: 27.2% (girls: 21.6%; boys: 32.7%) T: 30% (girls: 28%; boys: 38%) (2026)</p>	<p>Education Management Information System (EMIS)</p>	<p>Preschool services are strengthened at the central and decentralized levels.</p> <p>Management of the education system and quality of learning are strengthened.</p> <p>Educational services are inclusive and adapted to the vulnerabilities of children and adolescents.</p> <p>Communities and parents work to ensure that all children, including the most vulnerable, are enrolled in school.</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of education</p> <p>Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p> <p>Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>GIZ</p> <p>AFD</p> <p>NGOs</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Private sector</p>	3 090	8 500	11 590
		<p>Percentage of children achieving the minimum proficiency level in French and mathematics at the end of primary education (examinations)</p> <p>B: French: 59%; mathematics: 61% (2021)</p>	EMIS					

		T: French: 63%; mathematics: 65% (2026)						
	Outcome 3: By 2026, more children and adolescents, especially the most vulnerable, are better protected from violence (including gender-based violence), exploitation, abuse, neglect and harmful practices through multisectoral and interoperable protection services and child-friendly justice services.	Number of child victims of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect who accessed health, social or judicial/law enforcement services B: 5,020 (2022) T: 7,935 (2026)	Partner reports	The child protection system is strengthened to prevent and respond to cases of violence. Children and adolescents prevent violence and promote peace.	Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Health Care Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy	2 470	2 060	4 530
		Percentage of health-care facilities with interoperable health and civil registration systems to facilitate birth registration B: 11% (2022) T: 40% (2026)	DHIS2	Regional authorities and decentralized services are able to register children at birth.	Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Authorities Ministry of Justice Ministry of Security and Civil Protection Ministry of Armed Forces UNDP UNHCR United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) European Union NGOs			
	Outcome 4: By the end of 2026, girls and boys are less poor in monetary and	Proportion of public expenditure allocated to essential services (education, health, social protection)	Finance laws	The institutions responsible for social protection ensure that the	Ministry of Development and Cooperation Planning	2 480	2 560	5 040

	<p>multidimensional terms and have social protection that supports their resilience.</p>	<p>B: Education: 13.4%; health: 9%; social protection: 3.9% (2023) T: Education: 15%; health: 11%; social protection: 5% (2026)</p>	<p>Proportion of children covered by social protection floors and/or programmes</p> <p>B: 48% (2022) T: 51% (2026)</p>		<p>national social protection system is managed effectively.</p> <p>The institutions responsible for social sector planning and budgeting develop programme budgets and mobilize funding.</p>	<p>Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy</p> <p>Ministry of Grassroots Development, Youth and Youth Employment</p> <p>Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Territorial Development</p> <p>Ministry of Economy and Finance</p> <p>National Institute for Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques et Démographiques (INSEED))</p> <p>WFP</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>FAO</p> <p>UNFPA</p> <p>International Monetary Fund</p> <p>World Bank</p> <p>European Union</p>			
--	--	---	--	--	---	---	--	--	--

					GIZ AFD				
	<p>Outcome 5: The programme is designed and managed effectively, meets quality programming standards, and achieves development and humanitarian assistance outcomes for children.</p>	<p>Percentage of key performance indicators achieved</p> <p>B: 88% (2022) T: 100% (2026)</p>	inSight	<p>UNICEF staff and partners effectively plan, manage and monitor programme implementation.</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Public Hygiene and Universal Access to Health Care</p>	2 780	1 250	4 030	
		<p>Percentage of (non-core) resources mobilized compared with the approved ceiling</p> <p>B: 81% (2023) T: 90% (2026)</p>	inSight	<p>UNICEF staff and partners have adequate tools, guidance and resources for effective advocacy and partnerships with stakeholders on issues relating to child rights, even in times of emergency.</p> <p>People have the knowledge and skills to address harmful gender and social norms.</p> <p>Government institutions, partners and communities are equipped to address the main vulnerability factors and build resilience to shocks.</p>	<p>Ministry of Development and Cooperation Planning</p> <p>Ministry of Communication and Media</p> <p>Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy</p> <p>INSEED</p> <p>Universities</p> <p>Media</p> <p>Influencers</p> <p>Private sector</p>				
	Total resources						15 460	34 920	50 380