



**Executive Board of the
United Nations Development
Programme, the United Nations
Population Fund and the
United Nations Office for
Project Services**

Distr.: General
21 November 2018

Original: English

First regular session 2019
21-25 January 2019, New York
Item 3 of the provisional agenda
Country programmes and related matters

Country programme document for Togo (2019-2023)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships	4
III. Programme and risk management	6
IV. Monitoring and evaluation	7
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Togo (2019-2023)	8



I. Programme rationale

1. Togo's Vision 2030 is to become a stable, democratic and middle-income country. With an estimated population of 7.6 million (2016), 60 per cent under 25 and 51.4 per cent female,¹ Togo ranks second among the top 10 reforming countries in Africa over the past decade.² During the same period, Togo experienced a steady annual growth rate of 5 per cent and reduced poverty by 8 percentage points.³ However, Togo faces serious challenges in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Massive public investments led to high debt levels (81.3 per cent in 2016).⁴ Access to basic services remains limited with 29 per cent of Togolese living more than five kilometres from health facilities,⁵ 38.2 per cent lacking access to drinking water⁶ and only 54 per cent of people living with HIV having access to antiretroviral therapy,⁷ despite high national HIV rates (2.5 per cent). Togo ranked 166 of 188 on the 2016 Human Development Index.

2. Togo's multidimensional poverty is the consequence of weak economic diversification, ineffective development management and insufficient inclusive governance, which exacerbate vulnerability to climate change. Poverty affects 68.7 per cent of rural areas and 37.9 per cent of urban areas.⁸ Women-headed households are the poorest (57.5 per cent) due to sociocultural barriers and patriarchal structures, resulting in women's low education, less access to capital and land ownership and low participation in decision-making (18 per cent of parliamentary seats and 24 per cent of central government positions). Women achieve only 84 per cent⁹ of the level of human development achieved by men. Togo's economy is dominated by the informal sector and agriculture, which represents 41 per cent of gross domestic product¹⁰ and is characterized by low productivity, weak competitiveness and endemic poverty among farmers (72.6 per cent in 2015).¹¹ Although the poverty rate has declined, inequality persists with the Gini Index rising from 0.393 in 2011 to 0.427 in 2017. Although the unemployment rate decreased from 6.5 per cent to 3.4 per cent between 2011 and 2015, underemployment increased from 22.8 per cent to 25.8 per cent¹² (24.1 per cent for women). Major constraints to employment relate to the mismatch of youth skills and labour market needs.

3. Togo's poverty profile is linked to negative climate change impacts, weak waste management and land degradation translated into high rates of deforestation (10,000 to 15,000 hectares per year).¹³ Natural resource depletion and increasing vulnerability to natural disasters and climate change pose a threat to sustainable human development, undermine poverty eradication efforts and increase pressure on limited natural resources. Some 90.6 per cent of households use firewood as the primary energy source for cooking¹⁴ and women produce 70 to 80 per cent of charcoal using rudimentary techniques.¹⁵ Agriculture, which employs more than 65 per cent of the workforce (53.3 per cent women),¹⁶ is mainly rain-dependent and applies slash-and-burn farming, thereby threatening the sustainability of forest resources¹⁷ and amplifying the population's vulnerability to natural hazards,¹⁸ affecting economic development.¹⁹

¹ National Development Plan (NDP), 2018-2022.

² Ibrahim Index of African Governance 2017.

³ National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques ((INSEED)), Poverty Mapping, 2018

⁴ International Monetary Fund Country Report N°27/127.

⁵ Togo Health Statistics Directory, 2016

⁶ NDP.

⁷ National AIDS Programme Annual Report 2017.

⁸ INSEED, Poverty Profile, 2015.

⁹ UNDP Human Development Report, 2016.

¹⁰ National Programme for Agricultural Investment, Food Security and Nutrition, 2017-2026.

¹¹ INSEED, Poverty Profile, 2015.

¹² Basic Living Standards Questionnaire (Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être (QUIBB) 2011 and 2015,

¹³ Strategic Response Framework for Environmental and Natural Resource Management 2018.

¹⁴ QUIBB 2015.

¹⁵ National Reforestation Programme 2017.

¹⁶ National Agricultural Census 2013.

¹⁷ Togo Third National Communication on Climate Change, 2015.

¹⁸ Togo Climate Scenario Report, 2015.

¹⁹ Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, 2010.

4. Togo progressed from a rating of 45.0 in 2010 to 51.7 in 2016 on the Ibrahim Index of African Governance, however challenges persist in the rule of law and national security. Frequent political tensions due to the lack of consensus on constitutional and institutional reforms affect stability, reverse development gains and slow efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The political unrest that emerged in August 2017 reduced prospects for growth in 2018 by 0.6 percentage points. Weak media professionalism, combined with historical societal and ethnic fractures, continues to heighten tensions. A roadmap supported by the Economic Community of West African States for constitutional and electoral reforms guides consultation among relevant parties for the political crisis resolution. The 37 Local Peace Committees (LPCs) lack adequate technical capacities for prevention and peaceful management of local conflicts. The Government is committed to pursuing regional and interregional efforts for peace, security and stability in view of the terrorist threats in neighbouring countries.

5. The Government's efforts to improve the rule of law, access to justice and human rights, such as the adoption of a new Penal Code and Legal Aid Act, the establishment of "Justice Houses" and capacity-building of judges, are undermined by the lack of accountability, weak sectoral information systems, limited access to justice at local level and inability to fight impunity. The human rights-based approach is not sufficiently integrated in policy and planning processes, which is further compounded by a lack of professionalism of human rights defenders, weak monitoring and advocacy capacities of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and civil society organizations (CSOs), and stigma and discrimination against persons living with HIV and AIDS. Gender-based violence (GBV) remains a critical issue, with limited access to justice for victims and the lack of a multisectoral coordination mechanism for prevention and response (29 per cent of women report having been physically abused since the age of 15).²⁰ Key institutions such as Parliament, the High Authority against Corruption (Haute autorité de prévention et de lutte contre la corruption et les infractions assimilées (HAPLUCIA)), the High Authority for Audio-Visual Communication (Haute autorité de l'audiovisuel et de la communication (HAAC)), the judiciary and NHRC need strengthened technical capacities to adequately fulfil their missions.

6. The public administration is affected by weaknesses in national civil service management, corruption,²¹ lack of accountability, persistent capacity gaps to fulfil mandates and limited participation of women and youth in decision-making. The national statistical system lacks adequate capacity to produce accurate, frequent and disaggregated data.²² The establishment of the National Council and the Legal Framework for Decentralization are insufficient to ensure participatory governance and delivery of improved public services.

7. Togo's National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022, which integrates 48 prioritized Sustainable Development Goal targets, aims to accelerate economic growth and reduce underemployment through massive private sector investments in infrastructure and economic structural transformation. UNDP supported Togo to present its voluntary reports during the first three high-level political forums on sustainable development and remains a key partner of the Government in mainstreaming and localizing the Goals.

8. The 2017 independent evaluation of the previous country programme found that UNDP has strong comparative advantages in electoral assistance, peace consolidation, public administration capacity-building and environmental management, including the implementation of innovative multi-dimensional programmes, such as the flagship government-funded Emergency Community Development Programme (Programme d'urgence de développement communautaire (PUDC)) which helped to improve living conditions of about 25 per cent of the population through the health, education and transport facilitation sectors.²³ UNDP support was recognized in the areas of: (a) enhancing a peaceful environment through effective early warning mechanisms, i.e., establishment of LPCs and organization of credible elections; (b) improving the coordination of the public administration's legal and institutional framework with tools and systems; and (c) improving clean

²⁰ Demographic and Health Survey, 2013-2014.

²¹ Togo has a rating of 32 of 100 on the 2017 Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2017.

²² NDP.

²³ PUDC 2017 Steering Committee Report.

energy access through the pilot ecovillages initiative. These results were achieved in collaboration with national institutions and partners such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, United Nations agencies, the European Union and the Governments of Germany and the United States.

9. Lessons learned include the need to scale up interventions and strengthen national capacities at all levels to accelerate access and delivery of services to the population. The proposed programme will focus more on the comparative advantages of UNDP in attracting government financing for development and expanding service delivery to the local level, using a cross-cutting strategy.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

10. The programme, designed with the participation of key national stakeholders, is aligned with the NDP 2018-2022, United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2019-2023 and UNDP Strategic Plan, 2018-2021 and focuses on three interlinked transformational paths: (a) enhancing governance to improve citizen participation; (b) promoting inclusive growth and access to basic services; and (c) strengthening sustainable natural resource management and resilience to climate change.

11. The programme assumes that: (a) strengthening inclusive governance and reinforcing the capacity of national institutions to deliver improved access to basic services, if combined with effective and accountable institutions and mechanisms for the peaceful resolution of conflicts and for social cohesion, will create the enabling environment to ensure effective governance and peace; (b) an unobstructed vision for sustainable management of natural resources and increased resilience of populations and ecosystems to climate change and disaster, particularly in rural areas, will create better conditions for lifting people out of poverty; and (c) creating jobs and innovative value chains, promoting youth and women's empowerment and participation in governance at all levels, and a peaceful resilient society will lead to strong, inclusive and sustainable growth for multidimensional poverty eradication. UNDP will adopt a human rights-based and gender-equity approach and will involve all targeted groups in the planning, implementation and monitoring of its programme.

12. The programme targets the five regions with focus on rural and undeserved areas, youth, persons with a disability, women and local/community institutions. It will contribute to the achievement of Togo's prioritized targets for Sustainable Development Goals 1 to 10, 13, 15, 16 and 17 and is inspired by the Strategic Plan six signature solutions.

13. Key partnerships will be enhanced and government financing will continue to be leveraged to accelerate achievement of the Goals. UNDP playing its integrator role will strengthen partnerships with United Nations agencies, global financial institutions, the private sector and other key technical partners. South-South and triangular cooperation will be promoted in the fields of decentralization, peace consolidation and gender equality. UNDP will explore innovative solutions and establish country support platforms for gender and youth promotion using new technology and social media.

Pillar 1. Enhancing governance, rule of law and peace consolidation

14. UNDP will build on the existing programme to enhance governance by: (a) using digital technologies to improve the civil service management system; (b) introducing an integrated planning and monitoring system for the Sustainable Development Goals; (c) strengthening capacities of governance institutions and electoral management bodies to promote rule of law, human rights, justice, transparency, accountability and credible and inclusive elections; and (d) consolidating the peace infrastructure. Varied strategies such as advocacy, advisory services, capacity-building, enhancement of civil society engagement mechanisms, utilization of innovative solutions and South-South cooperation will be employed using signature solutions 2 and 6 of the Strategic Plan to achieve Goals 5, 8, 10, 16 and 17. UNDP will target local and national institutions as well as women, youth, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV and AIDS.

15. Building on the successful support provided to the modernization of public administration since 2008 and in partnership with the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, European Union and World Bank, UNDP will assist the Government to implement the

decentralization policy and ensure access to quality public services. The implementation of a centralized management system for civil servants and establishment of an integrated and participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the NDP will help improve the efficiency of public administration. UNDP will assist the Ministry of Planning and Kara University to build the capacity and cadre of planning specialists. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund United Nations Population Fund, World Bank and European Union, UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques et Démographiques (INSEED)) to improve the production of disaggregated data. The capacity to collect data and conduct analysis on gender issues will be strengthened. In collaboration with the European Union, German Agency for International Cooperation and the World Bank, UNDP will continue to support the decentralization process through advocacy and advisory services, local government capacity-building and leveraging innovative technologies and South-South opportunities with countries such as Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal. UNDP will facilitate the creation of collaborative platforms to ensure civic engagement and participation, particularly of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

16. In line with the recommendations of the universal periodic review, UNDP with other partners will strengthen institutional capacities related to the justice sector, human rights and civil society, to consolidate the rule of law and promote human rights and equal access to justice. Capacity-building will seek to fulfil national and international obligations for ratified human rights instruments. Emphasis will be given to the improvement of access to justice for youth, women, GBV victims, persons with disabilities and persons living with HIV and AIDS. Technical support to the Ministry of Justice will help implement the National Justice Policy, the new Legal Aid Act and the management of newly established "Justice Houses". Justice will be brought closer to citizens using traditional approaches to mediation. UNDP will support strengthening of the justice information system and define indicators to improve the efficiency, accountability and citizen access to the justice system.

17. To consolidate its niche in supporting democratic processes, technical assistance will help Parliament to adopt laws in line with the Goals, the HAPLUCIA to fight corruption, HAAC to professionalize the media landscape, High Commission for Reconciliation and National Unity (Haut-Commissariat à la Réconciliation et au Renforcement de l'Unité Nationale (HCCRUN)) to promote national cohesion, and the National Independent Electoral Commission to ensure democratic and transparent elections. Based on successful initiatives in conflict prevention/resolution such as LPCs and support to the HCCRUN, UNDP will increase support to address recurrent conflict related to political and constitutional issues through capacity-building, dialogue and mediation at the national and community levels.

Pillar 2. Promoting inclusive growth and access to basic services

18. To contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 17, based on signature solutions 1, 5 and 6, this pillar aims to create conditions for strong sustainable growth with job creation and improving access to basic services for the most disadvantaged. UNDP will strengthen: (a) the capacity of public institutions in charge of employment promotion; (b) the entrepreneurial capacities of professional organizations, cooperatives and associations and innovation in the private sector; and (c) access to basic services through the PUDC.

19. In collaboration with the International Labour Organization, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, World Bank and African Development Bank, UNDP will facilitate strategic partnerships in vocational and technical training among the public and private sectors to ensure skills alignment to the needs of the labour market, improve the legal and regulatory framework for employment, enhance the production of essential information and analyses for smooth functioning of the labour market and improve the business environment. South-South cooperation will encourage technology transfer and innovation in the public and private sectors, particularly among youth through mentoring and the creation of innovation platforms.

20. In partnership with World Food Programme, United Nations Capital Development Fund and the World Bank, UNDP will promote rural agricultural entrepreneurship through the empowerment

of professional private sector organizations using new technology, enhanced processes and value chain analysis and development to improve agrobusiness, promote sustainable job creation, increase productivity and competitiveness to enable transformation in the agricultural sector.

21. UNDP, anchored by PUDC, will complement the Government's efforts for improved access to and quality of health-care and educational services, clean water and energy through efficient service delivery and construction, provision and installation of infrastructure/equipment. New jobs created based on installation and maintenance of infrastructure or new equipment will generate economic dynamism and increase income for youth, women, farmers and artisans. As an integrator of solutions, UNDP will consolidate partnerships with United Nations agencies for the delivery of their services in the same or complementary localities. UNDP in collaboration with the Government will also explore public-private partnership in infrastructure. UNDP will work to build the capacity of grass-roots communities and civil society groups within the context of decentralization to achieve more effective management of these investments for their sustainability.

Pillar 3. Promoting sustainable management of natural resources, resilience to climate change and disasters

22. Priority will be given to support the implementation of relevant international agreements notably, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Convention to Combat Desertification and Convention on Biological Diversity. To achieve Goals 7, 13 and 15 and using signature solutions 3, 4, 5 and 6, UNDP interventions will focus on: (a) improving access to sustainable domestic energy and a decent living environment, especially in the poorest rural areas; (b) increasing community resilience to climate change and disasters; and (c) strengthening low-carbon initiatives in villages by scaling up the ecovillage initiative while promoting sustainable management of ecosystem goods and services. To achieve this, increased access to renewable and alternative energies will be improved for households, particularly women-headed households. Women charcoal producers will be supported in identifying and implementing high-income substitution initiatives. National and regional institutions capacity strengthening, including the National Civil Protection Agency (NCPA), will enable formulation of climate, risk and gender-responsive plans and policies. Regional contingency plans will enable adequate responses to disaster for vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities. The operational capacities of vulnerable communities in areas with high exposure to natural hazards will be strengthened.

23. UNDP will strengthen its partnership with the GEF, Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund to mobilize resources to implement innovative projects. UNDP will seek synergies with partners working on environment, climate change and disaster risk reduction including the private sector and CSOs. Technical cooperation will be promoted with research institutions and universities on cutting-edge technologies. South-South cooperation will be explored on best practices and lessons learned about access to clean energy.

III. Programme and risk management

24. This country programme document outlines the UNDP 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 country level. Accountabilities of management at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/9, all direct costs associated with project implementation will be charged to the concerned projects.

25. Appropriate implementation modalities will be used based on the assessment of national capacities to ensure national ownership and accountability. UNDP will create a benchmark for delivery to ensure sustainability, indicating internal capacity needs. The financial sustainability plan will be reviewed regularly for optimal use of resources and management ratios to adjust the structure of the office, meet operational requirements and mitigate operational risks.

26. Programme implementation will be aligned with the Delivering as One initiative. UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations Country Team, will continue assessing implementing partners' capacities under the harmonized approach to cash transfers. Other harmonized and collective programming instruments associated with the single programming framework will also be promoted, including joint inter-agency programmes and the business operations strategy.

27. A partnerships and communication strategy and action plan will be developed to underpin the programme. UNDP will consider social and environmental sustainability issues in the design and management of all portfolios and will focus on gender issues, disaster risk reduction and human rights.

28. The anticipated risks to the programme are related to: (a) resource mobilization constraints; (b) socio-political instability; and (c) weak national ownership. Resource mobilization constraints are inherent to the limited number of partners having direct cooperation with Togo. In addition, despite the high level of resources mobilized through government financing, their disbursement remains a major challenge. The political divide can adversely impact implementation.

29. To mitigate these risks, UNDP will: (a) take a proactive approach to government financing, explore public-private partnership opportunities and assist the Government in fiscal space analysis for domestic revenue mobilization; (b) develop donor intelligence towards partners supporting achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including the private sector, foundations, international financial institutions, and non-traditional donors; (c) support political and social dialogue and advocate for successful reforms; (d) hold regular consultations and build capacities of the Government, local communities and CSOs to rationalize resources usage; (e) establish an exit strategy based on the type of project; and (f) enhance the coordination framework. The UNDP quality assurance, social and environmental standards will be applied to all projects along with gender mainstreaming. The country office will aim to achieve the Gender Seal gold certification.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

30. Improved monitoring and evaluation of programme outcomes will be a priority with the programme indicators aligned with the Goals, NDP, UNDAF and Strategic Plan indicators. UNDP will set up a monitoring and evaluation framework aligned with the NDP and Strategic Plan monitoring frameworks. At least 5 per cent of the budget will be allocated to monitoring, evaluation and data collection activities and indicators will be tracked during project implementation via regular field visits, jointly organized with all partners. Quarterly and annual reports will be produced. The monitoring and evaluation system will be based on the 2019-2023 joint programming framework, considering the recommendations of the evaluation of the previous country programme.

31. In collaboration with United Nations agencies and INSEED, UNDP will support domestication and localization of the Goals with better targeting of beneficiaries and disaggregation of data. Emphasis will be placed on building the capacity of partners for results-based management and the data collected will feed the UNDP monitoring and knowledge-sharing system and communication for visibility.

32. UNDP will use a participatory approach, including programme steering committees and established mechanisms for monitoring the UNDAF, NDP and Goals and the participation of beneficiaries to monitor and evaluate programme results. UNDP will continually oversee and track its contributions towards achievement of UNDAF outcomes. UNDP will conduct evaluations, in accordance with the evaluation plan, to determine progress, identify lessons and challenges and proffer solutions. To further mitigate risks, projects will undergo systematic reviews to ensure environmental and social safeguards.

33. Systematic monitoring of the UNDP gender marker will ensure that gender issues are mainstreamed into programmes and will be a tool for allocating resources to support targeted initiatives designed to address these issues.

Annex: Results and resources framework for Togo (2019–2023)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP Pillar 3: Consolidate social development and strengthen mechanisms for inclusion				
UNDAF OUTCOME 4: By 2023, public institutions at central and local levels increasingly apply principles of inclusive governance with a focus on accountability, citizen participation, equitable access to quality public services and social cohesion.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Accelerate the structural reforms conducive to sustainable development				
UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)	Data source/ frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (\$)
<p>Indicator 1.1. Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services</p> <p>Baseline (2018): To be determined Men: TBD Women: TBD Target: Men: 10% Increase Women: 10% Increase</p> <p>Indicator 1.2 Ibrahim Index Baseline (2016): 51.7% Target level (2023): 60%</p>	<p>Data source: Public service users' satisfaction surveys Frequency: Every 3 years</p> <p>Responsible entity: Ministry of Administrative Reform</p> <p>Data source: TI Report</p>	<p>Output 1.1: Ministry of public administration and other targeted institutions at national and local levels have strengthened capacities to ensure effectiveness of public services delivery</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1: Extent of utilization of UNDP-supported civil servant centralized management system in public administration Baseline (2017)²⁴: 1 Target: 3 Data source: National Programme for Strengthening Capacities and Modernization of the State for Sustainable Development (Programme National de Renforcement des Capacités et de Modernisation de l'Etat pour le Développement Durable (PNRCME-DD) Annual report</p>	<p>Ministries in charge of: - development and planning, - administrative reform, - economy and finance, - social affairs and gender, - digital economy - territorial administration, - justice - security and civil protection</p> <p>State Secretariat for Human Rights</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>NHRC</p> <p>Constitutional Court</p> <p>HCCRUN</p> <p>National Independent Electoral Commission</p>	<p>Regular: \$10,000,000</p> <p>Other: \$16,338,000</p>
		<p>Indicator 1.1.2 Extent to which UNDP-supported simplified procedures are used to deliver services related to legal identity civil registration and nationality certificates Baseline: (2017)²⁵: 2 Target: 3 Data source: Annual report Ministry of territorial administration</p>		

²⁴ 1: system is not in place; 2: strategic and centralized system is in place but not utilized; 3: system is operational but not fully utilized; 4: all functions are utilized

²⁵ 1: no simplification; 2: some simplification; 3: significant simplification; 4: all procedures are simplified

		<p>Indicator 1.1.3: Existence of effective measures adopted with UNDP support to mitigate and remedy corruption risks at a) National, b) subnational and c) sector level of public administration Baseline (2017)²⁶: (a) No; (b)No; (c) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes Data source: HAPLUCIA Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.4: Existence of UNDP-supported platforms, including women, youth, against corruption in public administration Baseline (2017): No Target: Yes Data source: HAPLUCIA Annual reports</p> <p>Output 1.2: Government capacities developed to integrate 2030 Agenda, Agenda 2063 and the Paris Agreement on development plans, budgets, and to analyze progress towards the SDGs, using innovative and data-driven solutions</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1: Existence of UNDP-supported development plans and budgets that integrate international agreements across the whole-of-government: (a) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (b) Paris Agreement Baseline (2017): (a) No; (b) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes Data source: NDP annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2 Existence of UNDP-supported data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated data by gender, age and other characteristic to monitor progress towards the SDGs: (a) Conventional data collection methods (e.g. surveys) (b) Administrative reporting systems Baseline (2017): (a) No; (b) No Target: (a) Yes; (b) Yes</p>	<p>HAPLUCIA HAAC Local governments</p> <p>European Union, World Bank, GIZ, KFW Embassies of Germany and of the United States</p> <p>UNDESA, ILO, UNFPA, UNICEF, AfDB, IMF CSO Network, Women's associations</p>	
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--

²⁶ 1: No measures exist; 2: very weak measures are adopted; 3: some significant measures; 4: appropriate measures

	<p>Data source: Annual report of NDP implementation</p>	<p>Data source: INSEED annual and sectoral reports</p> <p>Output 1.3: Enhanced capacities of national and local institutions to design, implement and evaluate gender responsive and inclusive decentralization policies and local development plan</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1: Extent to which legal competencies and financial resources are transferred from central public administration to local governments Baseline (2018)²⁷: 1 Target: 2 Data source: Ministries of Decentralization and of Finance annual reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2: Number of UNDP-supported local governments which have functioning gender responsive planning, budgeting and monitoring system Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 10 Data source: Ministry of Decentralization annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Extent to which priorities voiced by women, persons with disabilities and youth are integrated into the design, implementation and monitoring of local development plans with UNDP support Baseline (year 2017)²⁸: 2 Target: 3 Data source: Municipalities/CSOs Annual Reports</p> <p>Output 1.4: Justice and human rights institutions enabled to improve human rights rule of law, and access to justice of women, youth, persons living with HIV and AIDS and persons with disabilities</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.1 Existence of UNDP-supported strengthened institutions and systems supporting</p>		
--	----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

²⁷ 1 less than 25% of capacities/resources are transferred; 2: Between 25%-50% of capacities/resources are transferred; 3: Between 50%-75% of capacities/resources are transferred; 4: More than 75% of capacities/resources are transferred

²⁸ 1. No participation; 2: low participation; 3: some significant participation; 4: full participation

		<p>fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations: a. Rule of law and justice b. Human rights Baseline (2017): (a) No; (b) No Target: (2023) (a) Yes; (b) Yes Data source: NCHR Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2 Existence of an information system on justice efficiency Baseline (year 2017): No Target: Yes Data source: Ministry of Justice Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.3 Number of UNDP-supported Justice Houses and Legal Aid offices strengthened Baseline (year 2017): 0 Target: 8 Data source: Ministry of Justice Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.4: Percentage of new reported GBV cases, resulting in conviction of perpetrators/reparation for survivors Baseline (year 2017): 0 Target: 50% Data source: NHRC Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.5: percentage of new cases of stigmatization of persons living with HIV and AIDS reported and resolved Baseline (year 2017): 0 Target:50% Data source: NHRC Annual report</p> <p>Output 1.5.: Constitution-making, electoral management, oversight and regulation of the media landscape, and parliamentary processes are strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency, accountability and social cohesion.</p>		
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		<p>Indicator 1.5.1: Number of UNDP-supported electoral management bodies with strengthened capacity to conduct inclusive, effective and accountable elections Baseline (year 2017): 1 Target: 5 Data source: Ministry of Territorial Administration Report</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.2: Percentage of UNDP-supported HAAC strategic plan measures implemented Baseline (year 2018): 0 Target: 50% Data source: HAAC annual reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.3: Proportion of women in managerial positions in the public administration Baseline 2015: 15.74% Target 2023: 20% Data source: PNCRCME-DD Annual report</p> <p>Indicator 1.5.4 Improved capacities of parliament to undertake inclusive, effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation Baseline (2017) No Target (2023): Yes Data source: Annual parliament reports</p> <p>Output 1.6. The technical capacities of national and local structures, CSOs, youth and women are strengthened for the prevention and management of conflicts and promotion of a more peaceful society</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.1Number of active UNDP-supported women associations in conflict prevention and resolution agencies in communities; Baseline (2017): 0 Target (2023): 50 Data source: LPC Annual reports</p> <p>Indicator 1.6.2. Number of active UNDP-supported youth movements in conflict prevention/resolution in communities</p>		
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		Baseline (2017): 0 Target (2023): 50 Data source: LPC Annual reports		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP Pillar 3: Consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms				
UNDAF OUTCOME 3 INVOLVING UNDP: By 2023, Togolese populations have increased and equitable access to social protection, quality basic social services, including education, health, nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: End multidimensional poverty through integrated poverty reduction solutions				
Indicator 2.1. Net primary school enrollment rate Baseline (2017): 93.8% Target (2022): 100%	Health map report, Ministry of Health, annually	Output 2.1: Quality social basic services particularly health, education, water and sanitation are made available to most vulnerable groups Indicator 2.1.1 Number of UNDP-supported accessible infrastructures in a) health; b) education; c) water sectors Baseline (2016): (a) 26; (b) 64; (c) 0 Target: (a)76; (b) 697; (c)1,700 Data source: PUDC Technical committee annual report Indicator 2.1.4. Number of UNDP-supported villages benefiting from (a) solar street lights; (b) multifunctional community platforms Baseline (2016): (a) 0; (b) 36 Target: (a) 200; (b) 76 Data source: PUDC Technical committee annual report Indicator 2.1.6. Number of people living in newly disenclaved areas Baseline (2017): 250 000 Target: 500,000 Data source: PUDC Technical committee annual report	Ministries in charge of: -health, -education, -water and sanitation, -employment, -Infrastructures -agriculture -Finance and economy -development at the grassroots level, -vocational training INSEED National Agency for Local Development INNOV'UP Entrepreneurial Centre for Businesswomen of Togo Regional Centre for technical Instruction and Professional Formation National Agency for Employment ILO UNICEF WHO UNFPA UNAIDS AfDB JICA GIZ	Regular: \$13,657,000 Other: \$2,500,000 Government funding: \$30,000, 000
Indicator 2.2: Proportion of households using a source of safe drinking water Baseline (2015): 61.8% Target (2022): 80%	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), INSEED, Every 3 years	Indicator 2.2.1: Extent to which national and local targeted institutions and organizations have technical/ financial capacities to manage/ monitor community facilities		
Indicator 2.3: Youth underemployment rate Baseline (2015): 22,2% Target (2022): 16,2%	MICS, INSEED, Every 3 years			
Indicator 2.4: Women underemployment rate Baseline (2015): 24,1% Target (2022): 18,1%	QUIBB, INSEED Every 3 years QUIBB, INSEED Every 3 years			

		<p>Baseline (2017)²⁹: 1 Target: 3 Data source: PUDC Technical committee annual report</p> <p>Output 2.3: Technical and operational capacities of professional organizations are strengthened for improved competitiveness</p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1: Number of UNDP-supported new community-based organizations of women, youth, farmers reinforced to develop gainful economic activities Baseline (2016): 0 Target (2023): 500 Data source: PUDC Technical committee annual report</p> <p>Output 2.4: The supply of technical and vocational training is strengthened to improve access to decent employment for youth and women</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1 Number of UNDP-supported partnerships built with the private sector for development of new curricula Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 5 Data source: Annual reports of the Ministry of Vocational Training</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2: Number of UNDP-supported technical and vocational training centres with reinforced technical and operational capacities Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 5 Data source: Ministry of Vocational Training annual reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.4.3: Percentage of (a) youth and (b) women supported who gained or created new jobs Baseline (2017): (a)0%; (b)0% Target: (a)80%; (b)80%</p>		
--	--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

²⁹ 1: low capacities 2: Some capacities 3: significant capacities 4: adequate capacities

		<p>Data source: Ministry of Vocational Training annual reports</p> <p>Output 2.5: A labour market information system is in place and operational.</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.1: Existence of a labour market information system Baseline (2017): No Target: Yes Data source: Ministry of Vocational Training annual reports</p> <p>Indicator 2.5.2: Number of reports on labour market published on time Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 5 Data source: Ministry of Vocational Training annual reports</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDP Pillar 3: Consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms				
UNDAF OUTCOME 2 INVOLVING UNDP: By 2023, populations in vulnerable areas have increased resilience to climate change and disaster risks and have equitable access to decent living environment and sustainable natural and energy resources.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Respond to crises and accelerate recovery through integrated crisis solutions				
<p>Indicator 3.1: Proportion of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)</p> <p>Baseline (2013): 10% Target (2022): 20%</p> <p>Indicator 3.2: Forest cover rate.</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 24.4% Target : 24.94</p>	<p>Data source: Annual report of the Ministry of Energy</p> <p>Data source: Annual report of the Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Output 3.1: National institutions have increased capacities to formulate, implement and mobilize resources for waste management, climate, disaster and risk informed gender responsive sectoral development plans/policies</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1: Extent to which data informed development plans incorporate integrated solutions to reduce disaster risks and enable climate change adaptation and mitigation and are gender-responsive Baseline (2018)³⁰: 1 Target: 3 Data source: NCPA annual report</p>	<p>Ministries of: -Environment - Energy NCPA, World Bank GCF GEF GIZ</p>	<p>Regular: \$8,500,000</p> <p>Other: \$21,400,000</p>

³⁰ 1: few data-informed plans; 2: Some data-informed plans; 3: major data-informed plans; 4: all plans are data-informed

		<p>Indicator 3.1.2: Number of regional gender-sensitive contingency plans elaborated and tested with successful outcome. Baseline (2018): 0 Target: 5 Data source: NCPA annual report</p> <p>Indicator 3.1.3: Number of new initiatives for sustainable waste management promoted Baseline (2018): 0 Target: 5 Data source: Ministry of Environment annual report</p> <p>Output 3.2: Solutions adopted to achieve universal access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1: Number of women- and male-headed households in targeted areas benefiting from access to clean, affordable and sustainable energy Baseline (2017): Women-headed households: 3,096, Male-headed households: 8,904 Target: Women-headed households:3,656, male-headed households:10,594 Data source: PUDC technical committee annual report</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2: Percentage of coal producers using high-efficiency carbonization techniques Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 30% Data source: Ministry of Environment annual report</p> <p>Indicator 3.2.3: Percentage of women charcoal producers converted to other high-income activities Baseline (2017): 0 Target: 50% Data source: Ministry of Environment annual report</p> <p>Output 3.3 Vulnerable communities in areas highly exposed to natural hazards prone enabled to adapt to future disaster and climate change impacts</p>		
--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--

		Indicator 3.3.1: Number of villages engaged in sustainable management of natural resources, forests and ecosystem services for resilience-building Baseline (2017): 200 Target: 300 Data source: Ministry of Environment annual report		
--	--	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	--
