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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft country programme document for Togo (2024-2026)**

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## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. Located on the southern coast of West Africa, along the Gulf of Guinea, Togo, a least developed country, covers an area of 56,600 km2, with an estimated population of 8.1 million in 2022, of whom 60 per cent are young people under 25 and 51.3 per cent[[1]](#footnote-2) are women.
2. Togo had steady economic growth of around 5.14 per cent between 2012 and 2022. After a decline due to COVID-19, growth rebounded to 6 per cent in 2021 and 5.9 per cent in 2022, compared to 2 per cent in 2020. However, the economy is dominated by the informal sector and agriculture (87 per cent and 60 per cent,[[2]](#footnote-3) respectively, of employment), and does not produce enough revenue to benefit the population equitably. The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment is 16.1 per cent. Structural transformation and industrialization are taking place slowly, and more than 85 per cent[[3]](#footnote-4) of enterprises are in the informal sector, which constrains the opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area. To boost its economy, Togo is borrowing on the capital market, increasing its public debt in 2022 to a gross domestic product (GDP) ratio of 61.4 per cent.[[4]](#footnote-5) With UNDP support, the country conducted a development finance assessment to improve its internal and external resource mobilization, and ultimately to put in place an integrated national framework to boost private investment.
3. Since its first terrorist attack on November 9, 2021, the security situation in the Sahel region, spread swiftly through northern Togo, resulting in loss of life and injuries to civilians and security forces. This violent extremism has a negative impact on social cohesion and socioeconomic and environmental development. Essential natural resources, such as access to water and arable land, are also under pressure, particularly in rural areas. Coverage of the territory by an early warning system for natural disasters increased, from 2 per cent in 2013 to 14 per cent in 2016. Forest land losses averaged 3.5 per cent per year between 2010 and 2017. The 2020 environmental performance index ranks Togo 159th out of 180 countries, with a score of 29.5. Climate change, due mainly to deforestation and forest degradation, threatens agricultural seasons and accentuates coastal erosion.[[5]](#footnote-6) Togo is thus highly vulnerable to climate change, especially since the agricultural sector employed 32 per cent[[6]](#footnote-7) of its population in 2019.
4. Togo ranks 162nd[[7]](#footnote-8) out of 191 countries (Human Development Report, 2022), but with a low human development indicator (0.539). The poverty rate declined from 53.5 per cent in 2017 to 45.5per cent in 2018/2019[[8]](#footnote-9). Although gender inequalities are narrowing, gender gaps remain significant, as reflected in a gender inequality indicator of 0.580 and a human development indicator of 0.497 for women and 0.586 for men. The proportion of women in decision-making bodies is improving, but inequalities persist. Women hold 18.68 per cent of parliamentary seats and 34.3 per cent of government positions. Gender gaps in education are persistent. Only 27.6 per cent of adult women have reached at least secondary level, compared to 54 per cent[[9]](#footnote-10) of men. Inequalities exist in the labour market (76.1 per cent, compared to 79.3 per cent for men[[10]](#footnote-11)). Women are more represented in vulnerable jobs (87.5 per cent[[11]](#footnote-12) of jobs), affecting their social status, health and productive capacities and reducing their opportunities.
5. Togo has organized local, legislative, and presidential elections over the past decade, with the next round set for 2023 and 2025**.** The Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa improved by 4.8 points over the period 2010-2019. But anchoring good democratic practices, and strengthening of good economic governance and the technical and financial capacities of local authorities are still major challenges. Since the decentralization process is at an early stage, UNDP will strengthen local authorities’ capacities and contribute to excellence and equity in local public services delivery through digital innovation.
6. The independent country programme evaluation of the current programme confirmed strong positioning of UNDP in social cohesion and conflict prevention, environment, energy access and resilience. UNDP was able to coordinate its actions with other United Nations organizations and to contribute to national efforts to strengthen normative, institutional and community-level mechanisms to prevent violent extremism. Prevention plans and strategy elaborated at the national level and UNDP-supported capacity-building efforts have been instrumental in resolving community-level conflicts. UNDP support has advanced the digitalization of public services, which was critical in the COVID-19 context. Learning from the country programme evaluation, UNDP will adopt an integrated approach to promoting human rights, access to justice, entrepreneurship, youth employability, resilience and climate change issues.
7. The vision adopted through the government roadmap, 2020-2025, aims to make Togo, by 2030, a middle-income, stable, and democratic country. Committed to “making Togo a country at peace, a modern nation with inclusive and sustainable economic growth”, the roadmap has three axes: (a) strengthening social inclusion and harmony and guaranteeing peace; (b) boosting job creation by building on the strengths of the economy; and (c) modernizing the country and strengthening its structures. UNDP, as a partner of choice of the Government, will support achieving United Nations Sustainable Cooperation Framework results through its role as a purveyor of integrated solutions, with a systems approach to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.
8. The country programme will contribute to four of five Cooperation Framework outcomes: (a) inclusive growth, entrepreneurship and decent jobs; (b) natural resources effects of climate change and disaster; (c) access to equitable and quality public services; and (d) effective governance, social cohesion, security, peace and resilience.
9. UNDP supports innovations, including in the health sector, and will be the integrating agent for partners from the United Nations country team, the Government, the private sector, universities, and civil society in implementing the national transformation programme. UNDP will continue its leadership of the country team in supporting the Government to deal with the informal economy and women’s entrepreneurship, in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the World Food Programme (WFP). In sustainable management of natural resources and disaster risk, with emphasis on climate change adaptation and mitigation, sustainable management of land and ecosystems, UNDP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, UNDP will contribute to the fight against violent extremism in partnership with the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM and the Peacebuilding Fund. UNDP, together with UNFPA, UN-Women, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees, will strengthen police capacity to fight against gender-based violence and protect human rights.
10. In implementing the recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation, UNDP will capitalize on its good relations with the Government to advance sensitive issues related to human rights and access to justice, and address entrepreneurship and employability as cross-cutting issues in its resilience, climate change and governance projects.
11. The following strategic priorities will be strengthened:

(a) **People:** ensuring equitable human development and well-being by reducing structural and societal inequalities, particularly in rural areas;

(b) **Prosperity:** fostering equitable, sustainable, and transformative economic growth that helps lift women and youth out of multidimensional poverty;

(c) **Planet:** strengthening natural resources and building resilience to climate hazards focusing on vulnerable areas in the Maritime and Savanes regions;

(d) **Peace:** strengthening transformative, accountable, and inclusive governance that respects rule of law, human rights, and access to justice, and promotes security and peace, especially in northern Togo; and

(e) **Partnership:** creating innovative partnerships with government, civil society, the private sector and academia to accelerate sustainable development solutions.

1. UNDP will support transformation in operationalizing the “Digital Togo” strategy. Corporate tools and instruments will be leveraged – including the Africa Pledge and the Global Policy Network – to offer high-impact development solutions in collaboration with key partners (UNIDO, FAO, WFP, the private sector, international financial institutions, donors, foundations, academia, government, and civil society).
2. UNDP will work with partners on six signature solutions: poverty and inequality; governance; resilience; environment; energy; and gender equality. These will be adapted to reflect the changing priorities of Togo. UNDP will support gender mainstreaming, especially in science and technology. Strategic innovation, digital transition and financing for development will enablers development results.

# II. Programme priorities and partnerships

1. This country programme document reflects UNDP contributions to strengthening governance, peace and social cohesion (Sustainable Development Goals 3, 5, 11, 16), inclusive growth (Goals 1, 8, 9, 10) and sustainable development (Goals 7, 13, 14, 15). It capitalizes on the achievements and lessons learned from the 2019-2023 programme and enumerated in the country programme evaluation, in alignment with national priorities, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Agenda 2063, considering the comparative advantages of UNDP.
2. The programme aims to build a society that is more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient to climate change, disasters, and shocks. Emphasis will be placed on evidence-based programming and an integrated approach in the governance, women’s and youth empowerment, environment, energy, and climate change sectors.
3. This document has been developed following consultations with the Government, local authorities, institutions, relevant development partners, civil society, the private sector, women, and youth. It includes four strategic pillars contributing to: (a) strengthening governance and the rule of law; (b) consolidating peace and social cohesion; (c) working towards inclusive growth and access to basic services for all; and (d) promoting sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to climate change and disasters. UNDP is committed to promoting human rights and respecting gender equality. Programme interventions reflect all regions of the country, targeting women, youth and people with disabilities and leaving no one behind.
4. The theory of change is based on the premise that human rights are strengthened, especially for the most vulnerable, and equitable access to quality public services is ensured at national and subnational levels; conflict management is peaceful and sustainable; the prevention of violent extremism is effective; and social cohesion is strengthened for security, peace and people’s resilience. It presumes that structural transformation policies, planning, financing, implementation and monitoring capacities are improved for better productivity, and subregional market opportunities and green agricultural value chains are promoted through a public-private, inclusive and resilient partnership to create jobs through renewable energy, making innovative financing systems accessible to all. It assumes that natural resources management is sustainable, institutions and communities are resilient to climate change and disaster risks, and inclusive participation of different groups of the population is strengthened, including through volunteerism and other forms of civic engagement. The Togolese people, especially the most vulnerable, will thus be able to participate in the economy and benefit from inclusive, sustainable, resilient growth and decent jobs in a climate of cohesion, peace and security.
5. The country programme will support efforts to build strong and resilient institutions, financing, and governance systems that deliver more effective, efficient, and accountable public services by strengthening its interventions in decentralization, access to justice, and promoting economic, social, and political governance to strengthen participation, accountability and transparency. UNDP will support government effort to accelerate economic growth, effective natural resources management, social cohesion, and peace.
6. UNDP will strengthen incentives to mobilize and redirect private sector investment towards renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture; reduce investment risks, finance achievement of Sustainable Development Goals; continue partnerships with the private sector, the African Development Bank, the Economic Commission for Africa, the Islamic Development Bank, and the German Agency for International Cooperation on health, and entrepreneurship development for women and youth; with the European Union and Finland on development financing; and with civil society organizations and the United Nations Volunteers programme to promote the Goals. UNDP will explore new partnerships with foundations, academic research organizations and local industries to diversify contributions. Collaboration between United Nations organizations, ministries and volunteerism organizations will guarantee the sustainability and grass-roots appropriation of interventions.

**Pillar I. Modern institutions, quality public services**

1. UNDP will contribute to achieving Cooperation Framework outcome 4 by modernizing and digitizing public administration at the national and subnational levels to deliver quality services. UNDP will strengthen the technical capacities of state and non-state actors to expand access to justice, ensure inclusive participation, promote gender equality and women’s empowerment, and prevent gender-based violence.
2. In collaboration with the European Union, Germany, and the Islamic Development Bank, UNDP will contribute to modernizing and digitizing public services in health, education, rural infrastructure, local governance, and justice. UNDP will promote decentralization – including fiscal decentralization – to localize the Goals and “Smart Cities” through rationalizing and optimizing lighting systems, creating a digital catalogue of health centres, and promoting public-private investment.

22. To strengthen transparency and promote good economic governance at the national and subnational levels, UNDP will strengthen youth and women’s participation through a digital citizens’ platform to monitor public affairs. With public institutions, UNDP will co-create a blockchain-based platform to enhance transparency in financial transactions, especially in managing public markets and finances to promote investment. UNDP will emphasize a people-centred approach – especially for the most vulnerable, youth and women – and take a prevention and anticipation approach to social, political and climate crises. Taking into consideration (a) challenges highlighted in the common country analysis; (b) signature solutions 2, 3 and 6 of the Strategic Plan; and (c) the pillars of the renewed governance framework and the priorities of the Government Roadmap, actions will aim to strengthen human rights, access to justice, the democratic process, efficiency of the judicial system, human security, promotion of social cohesion, and digitalization to improve transparency. UNDP will advocate for more women in leadership positions and political representation by supporting the design and implementation of empowerment interventions and strengthening partnerships with UNFPA and UN-Women.

**Pillar II. Peace and social cohesion**

23. Building on its comparative advantages in social cohesion and prevention of violent extremism, UNDP will provide expertise to empower national, local and volunteer structures for consultation and policy acceptance at the local level, to instil sustainable conflict management practices and prevent extremism. To deliver on outcome 5 of the Cooperation Framework, UNDP, in collaboration with UNFPA, IOM, UNHCR and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, will contribute to an integrated, risk-informed, and area-based ‘humanitarian development and peace nexus’ approach. Influence of traditional and religious leaders and women leaders’ networks will be leveraged to lead advocacy campaigns, particularly through local peace committees.

**Pillar III. Inclusive, green, sustainable growth**

24. With FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, UNDP will participate in the African Continental Free Trade Area to develop and support productive sectors and promote entrepreneurship and job creation. The technological capacities of universities, professional institutes and incubators will be strengthened (UNDP signature solution ‘Ss’ 1, poverty and inequality). UNDP will promote inclusive investments, digital governance, and e-business, including a Sustainable Development Goals Investor Map identifying opportunities for the private sector. UNDP will set up platforms to improve the professional skills of young women and men in digital marketing techniques and financial management, and will mobilize private funding to promote rural entrepreneurship and green jobs creation.

25. Through South-South and triangular cooperation, UNDP will promote green agricultural value chains such as fertilizers, production, inclusive transformation, national and regional food crop production (millet, corn, cassava, soybeans, ginger), and certified processed products (Ss 4, environment) through public-private partnerships, supporting agribusiness with access to high technologies, renewable energy and ‘big data’. Actions will strengthen national capacities and support start-ups with high growth potential; provide a digital support platform for micro, small and medium enterprises; facilitate access to finance and markets; facilitate green jobs for women and youth, including volunteering assignments (Ss 6, gender); and strengthen the resilience and environmental sustainability of production systems.

**Pillar IV. Sustainable management of natural resources, resilience to climate change and disaster risks**

26. UNDP will improve knowledge management and data production through innovative technologies such as drones The ‘Internet of Things’ will be explored to improve the monitoring of protected areas, national reserves, air pollution and water quality.

27. UNDP will support national nature-based solutions to address the effects of climate change on food security and economic growth, and improve livelihoods, integrating community, ecosystem resilience and gender mainstreaming. UNDP will support innovative solutions to promote adaptation and mitigation measures, including the nationally determined contribution. Its interventions will cut across Ss 1, poverty and inequality; 3, resilience; 4, environment; and 6, gender; and will leverage the partnerships with the European Union (disaster risk reduction), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the Islamic Development Bank for climate change adaptation.

28. UNDP will use nature-based and digital solutions to strengthen national capacities for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation throughout early warning system development; economic lost-costs estimation; monitoring and forecasting changes in conditions causing floods, droughts and associated impacts; and strengthening the national meteorological and climate services network.

# III. Programme and risk management

29. This country programme document outlines 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 the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programme are prescribed in the Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and the Internal Control Framework.

30. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to force majeure. The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

31. In line with its enterprise risk management policy, UNDP will undertake continuous risk assessments with programme boards to ensure that social and environmental safeguards are applied and partners informed to ensure that mitigation measures are undertaken.

32. High-level national ownership and participation in governance and coordination mechanisms will be ensured from the outset of the programme.

33. Implementation of the country programme will be monitored by a technical committee established by UNDP and co-chaired by the Government, in collaboration with the Cooperation Framework steering committee and key government partners, civil society, the private sector, and universities.

34. Country programme implementation evolves in a constantly changing environment, and the emergence of shocks and propagation of their effects could compromise objectives. To prepare for risks and shocks, UNDP will invest in capacity development for systems thinking and portfolio approaches, real-time qualitative and quantitative data analysis for decision-making, and horizon scanning and pattern detection to anticipate shocks and respond to trends.

**Risks and mitigation measures identified**

35.***Difficulty in mobilizing financial resources could jeopardize achievement of results.*** UNDP will seek to diversify resource mobilization by renewing partnerships with donors at national and regional levels, strengthening private sector participation, encouraging public funding, and promoting new partnerships, while paying particular care to managing partnerships. It will ensure that its business processes are efficient and cost-effective, and that staffing can scale down if needed.

36. ***Deteriorating security situation due to overflow of the Sahel crisis***. UNDP will assist the Government in strengthening its security system capacity and will support a monitoring and information-sharing platform with neighbouring countries.

37. ***The impact of inflation*** on prices of goods and services could affect donor resources availability and procurement services. UNDP will strengthen its collaboration with other United Nations organizations and partners to develop innovative arrangements and long-term agreements and strengthen South-South partnership.

38. ***Global environmental shocks*** may lead to humanitarian situations that divert focus from key socioeconomic priorities. UNDP will implement disaster preparedness and business continuity plans developed with United Nations partners, the Government, and local communities. Risk management will include reprogramming options where appropriate.

39. ***Resistance to change.*** UNDP must be aware of this when designing and deploying its portfolio more inclusively, ensuring participation and co-creation. UNDP will support implementation of administrative digital solutions and citizens’ dialogue enabling signals and levers for the digital transformation of Togo. UNDP will draw lessons from the last office audit to enhance its oversight and monitoring mechanisms, ensuring that all office staff perform optimally.

# IV. Monitoring and evaluation

40. Results and value for money are key aspects of UNDP support to government and other national partners. UNDP will pay particular attention to monitoring and evaluation in line with the government roadmap and the Sustainable Development Goals. The Government will conduct high-level dialogues at least once a year to assess the programme. A results areas review will be undertaken with stakeholders as part of the Cooperation Framework workplan, led by results groups with support from monitoring and evaluation specialists. Quarterly monitoring will prevent and manage any adverse effect on country programme implementation.

41. UNDP will partner with the National Institute of Statics and Economic and Demographic Studies, UNFPA and UNICEF for research, data collection and knowledge management. This includes support to statistical production, national digital monitoring and evaluation, and a portal of open data systems.

42. Performance indicators were derived from national performance measurement frameworks and the Sustainable Development Goals national indicator framework to promote national ownership, coherence and synergies in reporting results. UNDP will use its gender marker to track programme contributions to specific gender and women’s empowerment achievements.

43. At least 5 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to the monitoring and evaluation plan, which includes a thematic evaluation on gender and two outcome evaluations, along with the independent country programme evaluation. At the results level, monitoring and evaluation and joint reviews will be undertaken with other United Nations organizations and the Government through agreed accountability and coordination platforms. UNDP will conduct a midterm evaluation and a final review. The evaluation, conducted pursuant to the evaluation plan, will be used for learning and decision-making. UNDP will provide information on results and augment its advocacy around key development issues.

44. UNDP will ensure that indicators are gender sensitive and comprise part of the monitoring and evaluation mechanism. At least 15 per cent of the budget will be invested in gender-specific interventions.

45. UNDP will seek to strengthen its situational risk management, including through social and environmental impact assessments of all projects; capacity-building; and identification of new sources of funding.

**Annex. Results and resources framework for Togo (2024-2026)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **National priority or goal: Government Roadmap axes 1. Strengthen social inclusion and harmony and ensure peace; Axis 3. Modernize the country and strengthen its structures** | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP: 4.** By 2026, the Togolese people, especially the most vulnerable, enjoy their rights and have access to equitable and quality public services at all geographical levels | | | | |
| **Related strategic plan outcome:** 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions. | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)** | **Data source and frequency of collection, and responsibilities** | **Indicative country programme outputs**  ***(including indicators, baselines targets)*** | **Major partners/ partnerships/**  **Frameworks** | **Estimated cost by outcome (thousands of United States dollars)** |
| Proportion of Inmate Population Awaiting Judicial Decision  **Baseline**: To be determined (TBD)  **Target**: TBD  Proportion of the population whose last experience with public services was satisfactory.  **Baseline**: TBD  **Target**: TBD  Proportion of seats held by women and youth in parliament, government and municipal councils  **Baseline**: Women: 34.3% government  Parliament: 18.7%; Mayor: 10.3%  Youth: TBD  **Target**: TBD | **Source**: Yearbook of Justice Statistics Annual Report of the Ministry of Justice  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Justice  **Source**: National Institute of Statics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED)  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Public Functions  **Source**: Reports of the Ministries of Social Action, Territorial Administration  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Social Action | **Output 1.1. Delivery of quality of public services improved across all sectors and administrations with increased used of digitalization and innovation**  **Indicator 1.1.1.** Number of new measures that improved agility and responsiveness of local governance institutions for:  (a) basic service delivery  (b) prevention (Integrated results and resources framework – IRRF indicator 2.3.2)  **Baseline (2022):** 0  **Target**: a-2; b-3  **Source**: Ministries of Decentralization and Health  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 1.1.2.** Number of births registered in municipalities that have digitized the civil status service.  **Baseline (2022)**: 0  **Target:** 750  **Source**: Municipalities’ reports  **Frequency:** Annual | Ministries of Public Function, Territorial Administration Decentralization, Digital Transformation, Gender, Health, Justice  Universities of Lomé and Kara  Municipalities  UNICEF  UNFPA  Germany  World Bank | **Regular resources:**  3,613  **Other resources:**  1,900, |
| **Output 1.2. Access to justice for all, particularly the most vulnerable, expanded, and human rights strengthened.**  **Indicator 1.2.1.** Number of people supported, who have access to justice by sex (IRRF indicator 2.2.3).  **Baseline:** 0  **Target**:5000: Men 3000; Women 2000  **Source:** Ministry of Justice  **Frequency**: Annual  **Indicator 1.2.2.** Number of cases of gender-based violence cases treated with the support of (a) magistrates; (b) police officers.  **Baseline (2022)**: 0  **Target:** a-300; b-200  **Source**: Ministry of Justice  **Frequency:** Annual |
| **National priority or goal:** **Government Roadmap axis 1.** Strengthen social inclusion and harmony and ensure peace; **Axis 3.** Modernize the country and strengthen its structures | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP: 5.** By 2026, national and local institutions contribute to more effective governance, partnership development and social cohesion to strengthen security, peace and resilience of populations | | | | |
| **Related Strategic Plan outcome:** 2. No one left behind, centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)** | **Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities** | **Indicative country programme outputs**  ***(including indicators, baselines targets)*** | **Major partners/ partnerships/**  **Frameworks** | **Estimated cost by outcome**  **(thousands of United States dollars)** |
| Mo Ibrahim Index of Governance in Africa  **Baseline:** 50.1  **Target:** TBD  Proportion of individuals who had at least one incident with a public official to whom they paid a bribe or who asked them for a bribe in the previous 12 months  **Baseline:**  Overall: 6,8  Male: 9,4  Female: 4,5  **Target:** TBD | **Source**: Mo Ibrahim Index  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: INSEED  **Source**: INSEED  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: High Authority for the Prevention of Corruption and Related Offences (HAPLUCIA) | **Output 2.1. Capacities of institutions and communities for conflict and violent extremism prevention, and peacebuilding strengthened at national and subnational levels to consolidate social cohesion.**  **Indicator 2.1.1.** Number of cross-border, national, and community-based organizations with capacities for (a) mediation, (b) social cohesion; and (c) peacebuilding to address psycho-social support and information pollution (IRRF indicator 3.2.2)  **Baseline** (**2022):** 100  **Target:** 150  **Source:** Ministries of Youth and Security  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 2.1.2.** Number of gender-responsive, conflict sensitive development policies, cross-border initiatives, plans, or institutions in place to: (a) strengthen social cohesion; (b) prevent risk of conflict and strengthen climate security (IRRF indicator 3.1.3)  **Baseline** (**2022**): 0  **Target:** a-5; b-5  **Source:** Project reports  **Frequency:** Annual | Ministries of Security, Armed Forces, Human Rights, Gender, Finance  High Commissioner of Reconciliation and Strengthening of National Unity  Civil society organizations  Peacebuilding Fund  IOM  UNICEF  UNFPA  United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa  United Nations Volunteers programme/European Union/United States Agency for International Development/ German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)  Japan  National Assembly  National Commission on Human Rights | **Regular resources:**  4,200  **Other resources:**  9,580 |
| **Output 2.2. Democratic institutions, processes and non-state actors strengthened for an inclusive, accountable, and open public sphere with expanded public engagement and creation of blockchain-based solutions to improve transparency and public financial transactions.**  **Indicator 2.2.1.** Number of national initiatives, policies to protect and promote human rights, civil society in the public sphere and contribute inclusive spaces, mechanisms, and capacities for public dialogue (IRRF indicator 2.4.5)  **Baseline (2022):** 0  **Target:** 5  **Source:** Ministry of Human Rights  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 2.2.2.** Number of initiatives promoting women’s leadership and participation in all areas including electoral processes (IRRF indicator 6.2.1).  **Baseline (2022):** 5  **Target level:** 10  **Source:** Ministry of Gender  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 2.2.3.** Number of effective measures to strengthen accountability, prevent and mitigate corruption risks (IRRF indicator 2.1.1)  **Baseline (2022).** 2  **Target:** 5  **Source:** Ministry of Finance, HAPLUCIA  **Frequency**: Annual  **Indicator 2.2.4.** Number of volunteers involved in support to public institutions at national and subnational levels for public services delivery  (IRFF indicator 9.1.3)  Baseline (2022): 26 (Women: 6, Men: 20)  **Target:** 50 (Women: 25, Men: 25)  **Source:** National Agency for Volunteerism (ANVT)**;** Ministry of Grassroots Development  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 2.2.5.** Number of administrative data collection systems provided disaggregated to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (IRRF indicator 1.1.3)  **Baseline (2022:** 1  **Target:** 2  **Source:** Institute of statistics  **Frequency:** Annual |
| **National priority or goal: Government roadmap axis 2.** Boost job creation by building on the strengths of the economy; **Axis 3.** Modernize the country and strengthen its structures | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP: 1.** By 2026, people living in Togo, especially the most vulnerable, participate in the economy and benefit from inclusive, resilient and job-creating growth | | | | |
| **Related Strategic Plan outcome:** 1. Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive, and digital transitions | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)** | **Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities** | **Indicative country programme outputs**  ***(including indicators, baselines targets)*** | **Major partners/ partnerships/**  **Frameworks** | **Estimated cost by outcome**  **(thousands of United States dollars)** |
| Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita  **Baseline:** 5.00  **Target:** 7.1  Labour force underutilization rate  **Baseline:** Overall: 26.8  Men: 23.6, Women: 29.5  15–34-year-olds: 34.6  Disabled: TBD  **Target:** 25 (Men: 23, Women: 29)  15–34-year-olds: 34  Disabled: TBD | **Source**: Ministry of Finance; IMF; INSEED; World Bank  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Finance  **Source**: Ministry of Finance; IMF; INSEED; World Bank  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Finance | **Output 3.1.** **Government and private sector institutions have the capacity for the conducive and inclusive environment for private entrepreneurship created at national and local level to create jobs and employment in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)**  **Indicator 3.1.1.** Number of partnerships established between state institutions with (a) private sector, (b) universities, (c) local authorities promoting entrepreneurship, innovation, and digitalization (IRRF indicator E.2.2)  Baseline (2022): a-a; b-1; c-0  **Target:** Total 9: a-3; b-3; c-3  **Source:** Ministry of Trade, National Council of Employers reports  **Frequency**: Annual | Ministries of Trade, Investment Promotion, Financial Inclusion, Agriculture, Environment, Economy and Finance  National Council of Employers  Universities  GIZ  European Union | **Regular resources**  7,100  **Other resources**  1,220 |
| **Output 3.2.** **The technical, innovation and technological capacities of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), women and young entrepreneurs are developed to improve competitiveness for access to the AfCFTA** **regional market**  **Indicator 3.2.1.** Number of (a) SMEs; (b) women; (c) young entrepreneurs accessing the AfCFTA market (IRRF indicator 1.3.2) **Baseline**:0 **Target**: Total 30: a-10; b-10; c-10 **Source:** Ministry of Trade report **Frequency**: Annual  **Indicator 3.2.2.** Number of: (a) SMEs, (b) women, and (c) young entrepreneurs (start-ups) having developed innovations, operational technological tools **Baseline:** 0: **Target**: total 20: a-10; b-5; c-5 **Source**: Ministries of digital economy, scientific research **Frequency:** Annual |
| **Output 3.3. Agribusiness sector and communities enabled for improved green value chain efficiency based on strengthened public-private partnerships**  **Indicator 3.3.1.** Number of conventional farm units having integrated technological innovation and transitioned to sustainable agriculture  (IRRF indicator E.2.2)  **Baseline (2022):** 0  **Target:** 20  **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture report  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 3.3.2.** Number of green jobs created in peri-urban and rural areas in agribusiness.  **Baseline (2022):** 0  **Target:** 60  **Source:** Ministry of Agriculture  **Frequency:** Annual  **Output 3.4. SMEs led by women and youth have access to inclusive and innovative financing instruments and services improved to support productive capacities for sustainable livelihoods and jobs to achieve prosperity**  **Indicator 3.4.1.** Number of (a) SMEs, (b) women, (c) youth accessing financial services (IRRF indicator 1.3.2) **Baseline (2022)** 0:(a) 0 (b) Men 0; (c) Women 0 **Target** 45: (a) 5 (b) 25 (c) 15 **Source:** Ministry of Financial Inclusion  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 3.4.2.** Policy and regulatory and institutional framework developed and adopted by public and private actors to align public and private finance with the SDGs: (a) policy; (b) regulatory framework; (c) institutional framework (IRRF indicator E.3.2)  **Baseline (2022):** a-No; b-No; c-No; d-No **Target:** a-Yes; b-Yes; c-Yes; -d-Yes **Source:** Ministry of Finance report **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 3.4.3.** Number of volunteers recruited for private sector organizations to support SMEs, women and start-ups (IRFF indicator 9.1.3)  **Baseline:** 0 **Target: total:**10; Women: 5; Men: 5  **Source:** ANVT,Ministry of Grassroots Development  **Frequency**: Annual |
| **National priority or goal: Government Roadmap axis 2.** Boost job creation by building on the strengths of the economy; **Axis 3.** Modernize the country and strengthen its structures | | | | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome involving UNDP: 2.** By 2026, institutions and communities sustainably manage natural resources and are more resilient to the adverse effects of climate change and disaster risks | | | | |
| **Related Strategic Plan outcome:** 3. Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. | | |  | |
| **Cooperation Framework outcome indicator(s), baselines, target(s)** | **Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities** | **Indicative country programme outputs**  ***(including indicators, baselines targets)*** | **Major partners/ partnerships/**  **Frameworks** | **Estimated cost by outcome**  **(thousands of United States dollars)** |
| Share of land conserved for biodiversity protection  **Baseline** (2021): 7.9%  **Target:** 8.3%  Quantity of greenhouse gases (GHGs) reduced  **Baseline** (2020: 7990Gg CO2 equivalent  **Target:** 12421.935  Forest cover rate  **Baseline:** (2020)**:** 24.24%  **Target:** 25.10% | **Sources**: FAO, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Environment Programme, Ministries of environment, agriculture, and administration, Territorial municipalities  Human Development Report  **Frequency**: Annual  **Responsible**: Ministry of Environment | **Output 4.1. Communities and institutions at local and national levels and systems/mechanisms enabled to manage and mitigate multi-dimensional risks and shocks**  **Indicator 4.1.1.** Number of risk-informed development strategies and plans in place at: (a) national level; (b) subnational level; (c) sectoral level (IRRF indicator 3.1.1) **Baseline (2022):**  a-10; b-0; c-0  **Target:** a-18; b-1; c-1  **Source:** National Agency for Civil Protection reports  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 4.1.2.** Number of mechanisms set up by communities to manage the impact of disasters and other shocks  **Baseline (2022):** 0  **Target:** 2  **Source:** Ministry of Environment report  **Frequency:** Annual  **Output 4.2. Natural resources and ecosystems protected and managed to enhance sustainable productivity and livelihoods**  **Indicator 4.2.1.** Number of micro-projects developed related to: (a) forest and forest land restored; (b) climate change; and (c) disaster risk  (IRRF indicator 4.1.1)  **Baseline (2022):** a-82; b-40; c- 0  **Target:** a-93; b-47; c-2  **Source:** Ministry of Environment report  **Frequency**: Midterm  **Indicator 4.2.2.** Number of producer organizations developing non-timber forest product.  **Baseline (2022):** 5  **Target:** 20  **Source:** Ministry of Environment report  **Frequency: A**nnual  **Indicator 4.2.3.** Number of initiatives aimed at (a) GHG reduction; and (b) resilience to climate change  **Baseline (2022):** a-4; b-5  **Target:** a-14; b-20  **Source:** Ministry of Environment report  **Frequency:** Annual | Ministries of Trade, Investment Promotion, Financial Inclusion, Agriculture, Environment, Economy and Finance  National Council of Employers  Universities  GIZ  European Union | **Regular resources**  7,220  **Other resources**  24,050 |
| **Output 4.3. Innovative solutions to improve access to sustainable, clean and low-cost energy developed to build resilience and mitigate greenhouse gas emissions to meet NDC commitments**  **Indicator 4.3.1.** Number of non-energy initiatives aimed at (a) GHG reduction; (b) resilience to climate change  **Baseline (2022):** 9 (a) 4 (b) 5  **Target:** 34 (a) 14 (b) 20  **Source:** Ministry of Environment report  **Frequency:** Annual  **Indicator 4.3.2.** Number of (a) women- (b) men-headed households in targeted areas benefiting from access to clean, affordable, and sustainable energy (IRRF indicator 5.1.1)  **Baseline** (2022): Total 10; Women: 10; Men: 0  **Target:** Total: 200; Women: 150; Men: 50  **Source:** Ministries of Energy and Environment reports  **Frequency:** Annual |



1. Projection Population (2023) [https://inseed.tg](about:blank)/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. The combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment is 16.1%. [https://inseed.tg](about:blank)/(ERI-ESI, 2018/2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Integrated Regional Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector [https://inseed.tg](about:blank)/(ERI-ESI, 2018/2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Note conjoncture économique 3ème trimestre 2022. The highest in the Western community (70%), MEF/DGEAE/DCPM: [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Togo common country assessment, 2028 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Institute for Economic Development 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. 2020 HDI of 0.513 and 167Th out of 189 countries [https://hdr.undp.org](about:blank) / [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. Harmonized Survey of Living Conditions of Households, INSEED, 2019) [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Human Development Report, 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Human Development Report, 2019 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. World Bank, 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)