

**Document of
The World Bank**

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Report No: 45237-TG

**FOOD PRICE CRISIS RESPONSE TRUST FUND
PROJECT PAPER
ON A PROPOSED ADDITIONAL FINANCING GRANT
UNDER THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS RESPONSE PROGRAM
IN THE AMOUNT OF US\$7 MILLION
TO THE
REPUBLIC OF TOGO
FOR THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CDP)**

September 30, 2008

Human Development Sector
West Africa Department 2
Africa Region

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(Exchange Rate Effective August 25, 2008)

Currency Unit = CFA Franc (FCFA)
US\$1 = FCFA 430

FISCAL YEAR
January 1 – December 31

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFD	French Aid Agency (<i>Agence Française de Développement</i>)
AGAIB	Agency for support to grass root initiatives (<i>Agences d'Appui aux Initiatives de Base</i>)
BNL	National Liaison Office (<i>Bureau National de Liaison</i>)
CAGIA	State Procurement Agency for Agricultural Inputs (<i>Centrale d'Achat et de Gestion des Intrants Agricoles</i>)
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDP	Community Development Project
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSLP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (<i>Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté</i>)
CVD	Village Development Committee (<i>Comité Villageois de Développement</i>)
DO	Development Objective
DRAEP	Regional level branch of the Ministry of Agriculture (<i>Directions Régionales de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche</i>)
DPAEP	Prefect level branch of the Ministry of Agriculture (<i>Directions Préfectorales de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche</i>)
EC	European Commission
EPP	Emergency Project Paper
EPPR	Emergency Program for Poverty Reduction (<i>Projet d'Urgence pour la Réduction de la Pauvreté</i>)
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FPCR TF	Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund
FM	Financial Management
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFRP	Global Food Crisis Response Program
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAT	State Agency Responsible for Agricultural Extension Services (<i>Institut du Conseil et de l'Appui Technique</i>)
IDA	International Development Association
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IFR	Interim un-audited Financial Report
ISN	Interim Strategy Note
IP	Implementation Progress
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
ITRA	Togolese Agricultural Research Institute (<i>Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique</i>)

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
MAFL	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock (<i>Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche</i>)
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MICS	Multi Indicator Cluster Survey
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OSAT	State agency regulating agriculture production stock (<i>Observatoire de Sécurité Alimentaire du Togo</i>)
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PMP	Pest Management Plan (<i>Plan de Gestion Antiparasitaire</i>)
PDO	Project Development Objective
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QUIBB	Core Welfare Indicators Survey (<i>Questionnaire des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-être</i>)
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
TS	Technical Secretariat (<i>Secrétariat Technique</i>)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAIDW	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization

Vice President:	Obiageli Katryn Ezekwesili
Country Director:	Madani M. Tall
Sector Director:	Yaw Ansu
Sector Manager:	Eva Jarawan
Task Team Leader:	Giuseppe Zampaglione

This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not be otherwise disclosed without World Bank authorization.

REPUBLIC OF TOGO
ADDITIONAL FINANCING FOR THE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CDP)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Project Paper Data Sheet.....	iv
1. Introduction.....	1
2. background and Rationale for Additional Financing.....	2
Country Background.....	2
Magnitude and impact of the food price crisis and of recent floods.....	2
Government and International Response.....	4
Rationale for additional Bank financing.....	4
3. Project Background, Project Performance and Institutional Capacity.....	5
4. Proposed Changes.....	6
5. Implementation Arrangements.....	8
General.....	8
School Feeding Emergency Operation.....	11
Enhanced Cereal Production.....	13
6. Consistency with Interim Strategy Note (ISN).....	15
7. Appraisal of Scaled-Up Project Activities.....	16
8. Expected Outcomes.....	19
9. Benefits and Risks.....	19
10. Financial Terms and Conditions for the Additional Financing.....	21

List of Tables:

Table 1: Consumer Prices of Main Food Products (FCFA).....	3
Table 2: Project Cost by Component.....	10
Table 3: Allocation of Grant Proceeds.....	10
Table 4: Disbursement Schedule.....	11
Table 5: Project Risk and Mitigation Measures.....	19

List of Annexes:

Annex 1: Revised Results Framework and Monitoring.....	22
Annex 2: Flow of Funds of the School Feeding Emergency Operation.....	27
Annex 3: Financial Management Assessment Conducted for the Original Project.....	28
Annex 4: Togo at a glance.....	31

PROJECT PAPER DATA SHEET

Date: September 30, 2008 Country: Republic of Togo Project Name: Community Development Project (Additional Financing) Project ID: P113544	Team Leader: Giuseppe Zampaglione Sector Director/Manager: Yaw Ansu / Eva Jarawan Country Director: Madani M. Tall Environmental Category: B				
Borrower: Republic of Togo Responsible agencies: Ministry of Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning; Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock					
Additional financing estimated disbursements (Bank FY/US\$m)					
FY	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Annual	4.20	2.50	0.20	0.10	
Cumulative	4.20	6.70	6.90	7.00	
Current closing date: June 30, 2012 Revised closing date: n/a					
Does the restructured or scaled-up project require any exceptions from Bank policies? Have these been approved by Bank management? Is approval for any policy exception sought from the Board?					No N/A No
Project development objectives/outcomes: The proposed additional financing grant is being undertaken under the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP), which was endorsed by the Board on May 29, 2008, and will be financed out of the Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund (FPCR TF). Original Development Objective: "To provide poor communities with improved basic socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities." The new PDO would read as follows: "To provide poor communities with improved basic socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing, among others, at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities." In addition, the proposed CDP Additional Financing will realign the focus of its operations to accommodate the emergency needs of flood-affected areas. Resultant proposed changes include: (i) adding a School Feeding Emergency Operation sub-component under Component 1 (Community Development); and (ii) a new Enhanced Cereal Production component (Component 4). Consequently, the Results Framework has been modified to be in alignment with the refined PDO and implementation changes. Condition of Disbursement: There is one condition of disbursement for the cereal production component, which is that the TS transmit for Bank no-objection the operating guidelines of the Enhanced Production of Cereals component. Such guidelines will be prepared by the TS with the support of the MAFL, and transmitted within one month of project approval. As described in Schedule 2, section I, B and C, dated covenants include the preparation of operating guidelines for the School Feeding Emergency Operation and preparation of an annex to the ESMF with the PMP.					

Does the scaled-up or restructured project trigger any new safeguard policies?
 Yes, the Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09) safeguard is triggered in addition to the two safeguards triggered by the CDP, namely, Environmental Assessment (OP/BP/GP 4.01) and Involuntary Resettlement (OP/BP 4.12).

For Additional Financing

Loan Credit Grant

For Loans/Credits/Grants:

Total Bank financing (US\$m.): US\$7.0 million

Proposed terms: Grant financed from the Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund (FPCR TF)

Financing Plan (US\$m)

Source	Local	Foreign	Total
Borrower	0.00	0.00	0.00
FPCR TF	2.50	4.50	7.00
Total	2.50	4.50	7.00

1. INTRODUCTION

1. This Project Paper seeks the approval of the Executive Directors to provide an additional financing grant in the amount of US\$7.0 million to the Government of Togo for the Community Development Project (CDP) P110943 Grant Number H409-TG. Financing of the additional grant would come from the Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund (FPCR TF), which was endorsed by the Board on May 29, 2008. The objectives of the proposed GFRP are to (i) reduce the negative impact of high and volatile food prices on the lives of the poor in a timely way; (ii) support governments in the design of sustainable policies that mitigate the adverse impacts of high and more volatile food prices on poverty while minimizing the creation of long-term market distortions; and (iii) support broad-based growth in productivity and market participation in agriculture to ensure an adequate and sustainable food supply response.” Given the nature of the activities to be financed under the additional financing, a restructuring of the parent project is also proposed, as detailed below.

2. As a country emerging from over a decade of a governance and economic crisis, Togo is extremely susceptible to the consequences of high food prices, including the risk of reversal of recent progress in restoring economic and political stability. The proposed additional grant would support the expansion of the Community Development Project and its broad objective to provide improved socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities to vulnerable communities by financing (i) community nutrition interventions targeting primary school children; and (ii) the costs associated with increasing the production of cereals.

3. This additional financing is being provided in response to a significant escalation of food prices, especially of staple foods, that are at the base of the Togolese diet. This is increasing hardship in already poor communities and is exacerbating child malnutrition. The recent flooding in Southern Togo has worsened an already precarious situation.

4. A World Bank policy note describing the responses to the food price crisis¹ divides policy interventions into three broad categories: (i) interventions to ensure household food security by strengthening targeted safety nets; (ii) interventions to lower domestic food prices through short-run trade policy measures or administrative action, and (iii) interventions to enhance longer-term food supply. The proposed additional financing would contribute to increase agricultural productivity (intervention iii), and support an emergency program providing lunches for children attending primary school, thus increasing their parents’ available income (intervention i).

5. The Project has been designed and will be implemented in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock (MAFL), with the Ministry of Education, and with development partners, including WFP, UNDP, FAO, the EU, and the French Aid Agency (*Agence Française de Développement*). Overall institutional

¹ Revenga, Ana et al. *Rising Food Prices: Policy Options and World Bank Response*. Note prepared for the Development Committee Meeting, April 2008.

responsibility falls under the Ministry of Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning (*Ministère de Tutelle*).

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

COUNTRY BACKGROUND

6. During the 1990s and most of the current decade, macroeconomic mismanagement, lack of transparency regarding public resource investments, and an authoritarian and undemocratic regime led major donor agencies to suspend their programs in support of Togo. In May 2002, as a consequence of the political and economic crisis, Togo fell into arrears with the World Bank, and operations were suspended, along with almost all dialogue and analytical work.

7. The prolonged governance and economic crisis weakened the country's public sector institutions and negatively affected its economic and social indicators. Togo's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) rating in 2006 was 2.5, significantly lower than that of its neighbors. During the period 1990-2005, GDP per capita dropped at an average rate of one percent a year. Rural communities -- accounting for 63 percent of the population -- have suffered the most. A household survey completed in 2006 (QUIBB) shows that 61.7 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, and 80 percent of the poor live in rural areas. Difficulties in accessing markets, low productivity and soil degradation have caused household incomes to drop. Moreover, the nutritional status of the population -- and of children in particular -- has deteriorated since 1998, resulting in a situation where one out of four children is undernourished (MICS3 2006). In rural areas, 47 percent of the population is considered food insecure and an additional 37 percent is at risk. The recent food price crisis is exacerbating this situation.

MAGNITUDE AND IMPACT OF THE FOOD PRICE CRISIS AND OF RECENT FLOODS

8. Over the last several months, as a result of recent increases in world market prices for food and fuel, local prices of staple food and agricultural inputs have sharply increased (see Table 1). Among Sub-Saharan African countries, Togo has been one of the hardest hit by the recent food and fuel price crisis.

9. A recent study on food security in Togo² suggests that recent price developments are part of a longer period trend especially for staple foods such as maize, sorghum, and rice. For example, in the case of maize, which makes up to 65 percent of total staple production, prices increased by almost 42 percent in 2007 alone.

² Tortora, Piera, and Jeronimo Capaldo, "Sécurité Alimentaire," draft paper, June 30, 2008.

Table 1: Consumer Prices of Main Food Products (FCFA)

Product	Unit	Jan-08	Feb-08	Mar-08	Apr-08	% Increase Jan-Apr '08
Maize	Kg	170	164	169	215	26
Sorghum	Kg	215	216	220	254	18
Rice – large quantities	Kg	392	397	400	428	9
Rice – small quantities	Kg	258	270	270	293	14
Imported pasta	250 gr.	184	195	195	205	12
Bread – local	Kg	695	745	736	840	21
Bread – industrial	Kg	838	787	815	887	6
Veal	Kg	1600	1611	1684	1900	19
Dried milk – imported	400 gr.	495	495	495	521	5
Yam	Kg	223	213	234	316	42

Source: Department General for Statistics, « Mercuriale des prix des produits alimentaires et autre », May 2008.

10. These food price spikes have been exacerbated by flooding last year in the North of the country and this year in the South. Last year's floods, in the Savanes region in particular, severely affected agricultural production leading to higher local food prices, more difficult access to food, and decreased household incomes. In late July and early August of this year, unusually heavy rains and consequent floods have ravaged the South, especially the Maritime and Plateaux regions. The floods have affected some 50,000 people, displaced approximately more than 10,000 individuals and wiped out large tracts of the road infrastructure, including 9 major bridges. Access to main towns and to markets has become very difficult, further increasing transportation costs. It is also estimated that more than 10,000 hectares of arable land have been submerged by waters, compromising the upcoming agricultural season.

11. A recent assessment prepared by WFP³ shows that because of the combined effect of higher food prices and loss of agricultural production due to the floods, 13 percent of households in the Savanes are severely food insecure and more than a third of the households in the Savanes, Kara and Plateaux regions are at risk of losing their livelihood (300,000 people). The study also shows that coping strategies include adults reducing their daily food intake in favor of children, downgrading the nutritional quality of the main meal, eating seeds stocked for the next season, and selling livestock.

12. The crisis is having a particularly negative impact on Togo's children. According to a recent UNICEF study,⁴ in the three most affected regions -- Maritime (excluding Lomé), Kara and Savanes -- approximately 50,000 children under five are suffering from malnutrition and the rate of severe malnutrition in this group exceeds the critical level set by WHO (>10 percent). Similar percentages are also found among children attending the first two years of primary school. Given that malnutrition has long-term effects on children's learning capacity and cognitive skills, this situation raises particular concerns.

³ « Evaluation de la sécurité alimentaire des ménages affectés par les inondations de la campagne 2007-2008 au Togo », Executive Summary, Draft, April 30, 2008.

⁴ http://www.unicef.org/wcaro/WCARO_Togo_Factsht_Malnutrition.pdf

UNICEF identifies a number of constraints to responding to this crisis, including: lack of financial resources, insufficient and poorly trained health staff, and limited understanding of malnutrition within the population.

GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

13. The Government has been preparing a full strategy for the agricultural sector, centered on the need to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, and looking at the entire production, transformation and marketing cycle so as to respond to the food price crisis in a systemic way. The Government has prepared a Country Status Report on Education and is preparing a full proposal to the Education For All/Fast Track Initiative (EFA/FTI) with support from the Bank, the French aid agency (*Agence Française de Développement*) and other agencies. If approved, the EFA/FTI program will become the main vehicle for international support to primary education in Togo and will also include long-term measures to establish sustainable school feeding programs.

14. The response of the international community to the food price crisis has focused on maternal and early childhood (under 5 years) nutrition, with a series of activities implemented by UNICEF earlier this year, and on restoring food production, with a project to be run by FAO that has not yet begun. The proposed additional financing represents the first concrete World Bank response to the crisis, and it complements these and other activities by other development partners.

15. Concerning the recent floods, the Government and numerous other organizations have begun to respond to the humanitarian crisis. France and Ghana sent in military equipment and engineers to help with the initial response in the days following the flooding, in particular to rehabilitate some of the main bridges. The Togolese Red Cross, with the support of USAID and other donors, is providing emergency relief supplies. The European Union has pledged the equivalent of US\$1.5 million to rehabilitate some feeder roads and some small bridges in the Maritime and Plateaux regions. However, the needs remain large and the major rebuilding effort has not yet begun. The Ministry of Security and Civil Protection, in coordination with the UN, has prepared an Emergency Action Plan (*Le Plan d'Organisation des Secours – Plan ORSEC*), which is intended to be the basis for all interventions.

RATIONALE FOR ADDITIONAL BANK FINANCING

16. Having recently reengaged in Togo and with the experience of the Emergency Program for Poverty Reduction (EPPR), the Bank is well positioned to provide emergency assistance to the Government in its response to the food price crisis. The Technical Secretariat (TS) established to support the implementation of the Bank-financed CDP is equipped to manage additional funds in a responsible and rational way by means of a comprehensive Project Implementation Manual, and CDP staff has been trained on Bank fiduciary guidelines and safeguards.

17. Moreover, in the context of the Bank's reengagement in Togo, this operation would give an additional and tangible signal to the Government and to the population of the Bank's willingness to consolidate its reengagement and to build up a full program. In particular, this operation would help deepen the dialogue in the agriculture and education sectors and serve as a platform for future activities.

18. The proposed additional financing is consistent with the framework of the GFRP. The FPCR TF facility is designed to address immediate needs in agriculture and to support safety net programs for the most vulnerable, such as school feeding programs. Moreover, the proposed activities complement the assistance available from other donors. By providing easier access to food for primary school children, the project will provide continuity to the UNICEF program that focuses on children under five. As for agriculture, the proposed activities will complement the work of FAO and WFP and will support the Government's response to the food price crisis.

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND, PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

19. **CDP Background.** Since 2004, the Bank's LICUS TF has financed an Emergency Program for Poverty Reduction (EPPR), which provided the basis for the design of the CDP and of the activities proposed for the additional financing. On June 26, 2008 the Board approved the financing for the CDP in the amount of US\$17.2 million. The Financing Agreement, Project Agreements and Subsidiary Financing Agreements were signed on July 16, 2008. The project was declared effective on September 10, 2008.

20. The CDP includes three components: (1) Community subprojects (US\$12.5 million) to improve access to education, health, water and sanitation, and other socio-economic infrastructures as well as to income generating opportunities; (2) Training (US\$1.7 million) at community, regional and national levels; and (3) Management, operating costs and audits (US\$3.0 million).

21. **Project Performance and Institutional Capacity.** This operation is processed as an additional financing under OP 8.00. On July 24, 2008, the Managing Directors of the Bank approved a blanket waiver of the requirement of OP 13.20 *Additional Financing Under Investment Lending*, para 2(a), which lays out the principles for additional financing, whether or not it is processed under OP 8.00 *Rapid Response to Crises and Emergencies*. OP 13.20, para 2 states that "*The Bank provides additional financing only when it is satisfied that (a) implementation of the project, including substantial compliance with loan covenants, is satisfactory*" as a condition for additional financing for operations processed under the Global Food Price Crisis Response Program. As it is a requirement for Additional Financing to be able to prove satisfactory implementation and this particular operation did not have an implementation record, the operation would not have qualified for additional resources without the MD waiver, which has been obtained. The MD blanket waiver has been given to all operations processed under the Global Food

Price Crisis Response Program which are in the same situation.

22. As the CDP has just become effective, there is no track record of compliance with loan covenants or success in achieving expected outcomes, and an assessment of project performance would be premature at the moment. However, the CDP and the proposed additional financing are based on the success in the implementation of the EPPR financed by the LICUS TF. For over three years the EPPR has been supporting rural communities with the aim of preventing further deterioration in social services using the Community Driven Development (CDD) approach. The initial focus of the EPPR was on the Maritime and Savanes regions, leveraging the initial work of a previous Bank-financed pilot social fund which was suspended in 2002. The EPPR has had three phases (launching, consolidation and expansion), and has disbursed more than US\$2.5 million (out of US\$4.5 million). The last phase, which is under implementation, is expanding the operation to the other three regions of the country, Centrale, Kara and Plateaux. The EPPR is scheduled to close at the end of FY09, and as of mid 2008, is proving highly successful (e.g., under the first phase, 112 subprojects were completed against a target of 90). The success of the EPPR can also be measured in institutional terms, as it has fostered a decentralized approach that includes a high level of delegation at the regional level. Five independent and not-for-profit regional agencies were created (AGAIB or *Agence d'Appui aux Initiatives de Base*), whose boards comprise representatives of NGOs, government, and civil society. To ensure consistency of approaches among the regions and coordination with national institutions, a National Liaison Bureau (*Bureau National de Liaison*, BNL) was established. This Bureau was transformed into the TS of the CDP.

4. PROPOSED CHANGES

23. **Project Development Objective.** The proposed additional grant would support the expansion of the Community Development Project and its broad objective to provide poor communities with socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing (i) community nutrition interventions targeting primary school children; and (ii) the costs associated with increasing the production of cereals. Moreover, the CDP will realign the focus of its operations to accommodate the emergency needs of flood affected areas. The PDO of the parent project is “to provide poor communities with improved basic socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities.” As part of the restructuring required for the additional financing, the PDO will be amended to add the words “among others” after “by financing.” Hence, the revised PDO would read as follows: “To provide poor communities with improved basic socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing, among others, at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities.” This change will still leave a measurable outcome in the PDO but allow the recently established TS to directly implement activities, such as the proposed School Feeding Emergency Operation and the Enhanced Domestic Cereal Production component, which will both support the achievement of the PDO, in particular by improving the services offered by basic socio-economic infrastructures such as schools

(through the school feeding operation), and by supporting income generating activities, by providing agricultural inputs (fertilizers and improved seeds). It will also allow strengthening the focus on flood-affected areas.

24. **Project Components.** The proposed additional financing of US\$7 million will support: (i) a School Feeding Emergency Operation sub-component under Component 1 (Community Development); and (ii) a new Enhanced Cereal Production component (Component 4). As a result, the CDP will now be structured as follows:

- **Component 1: Community Subprojects** (US\$14.5 million rather than the original US\$12.5 million) will now have two sub-components:
 - Community Development Sub-Projects (US\$12.5 million) is unchanged and will continue to facilitate beneficiary access to improved health, education, water and sanitation, and other socio-economic infrastructures (200 sub-projects) as well as to income generating activities (150 sub-projects),
 - School Feeding Emergency Operation (US\$2 million) is added as a sub-component and will support the preparation and distribution of daily lunches to 16,800 primary school students in 84 schools, over two school years, beginning with the 2008-2009 school year.
- **Component 2: Training** (US\$1.7 million) will remain unchanged.
- **Component 3: Management and Operating Costs** (US\$3 million) will remain unchanged, as the incremental management and operating costs of the new activities are already included in their respective budgets.
- **Component 4: Enhanced Cereal Production component** (US\$5 million) is new and will support the purchase and delivery of inputs to increase the domestic production of cereals with the objective of producing about 14,000 additional tons of maize by the end of 2009.⁵ This component will have two sub-components:
 - Procurement and distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds (US\$4.4 million) will support costs associated with the urgent procurement of 4,275 metric tons of fertilizers and of 356 tons of commercial improved seeds. Both fertilizers and seeds will be distributed to 14,000 selected food-crop producers. This sub-component will also finance the production and distribution of 14 tons of foundation seeds (maize, rice and sorghum) in 2009.
 - Coordination and technical support (US\$0.6 million) will finance capacity building activities within the MAFL to facilitate proper project implementation and supervision. Expenses will include the purchase of

⁵ This component is complementary to the objective of component 1 to support 150 income generating activities at the community level, as it is expected that most of such activities will be of an agricultural nature and will therefore benefit from improved access to agricultural inputs.

motorcycles, computers, communication equipment as well as operating expenses of the regional and prefectural agencies of the MAFL. This sub-component will also support the design of a sustainable system to deliver and distribute fertilizers and seeds.

25. **Targeting.** 47 percent of the resources available under the Community Development Sub-Projects sub-component of the CDP (i.e., US\$5.9 million) are reserved for the regions of Maritime and Plateaux, which were recently affected by the floods. Within these regions, preference will be given to the hardest hit communities that are expected to account for approximately 75 percent of the sub-projects, equivalent to about 130 sub-projects (US\$4.4 million). In the case of the School Feeding Emergency Operation, the project will identify 84 primary schools of which at least 39 will be in the two flood-affected regions. To identify the specific schools to be targeted by the program, the TS, the AGAIB and the Regional Department of the Ministry of Education will prepare by October 24, 2008 a list of schools based on the following criteria: (1) schools in the communities adversely affected by recent floods; and (2) schools in the communities most affected by the food price crisis. Among schools falling under criteria 1 and 2, priority will be given to (a) schools that have been financed by the LICUS under the EPPR; and (b) schools covered by the CDP. It is estimated that between the parent project and the additional financing, the Bank will provide more than US\$5 million in response to the floods.⁶

26. In the case of the Enhanced Cereal Production component, the regional and the prefectural directorates within the MAFL (respectively known as DRAEP, *Directions Régionales de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche* and as DPAEP *Directions Préfectorales de l'Agriculture de l'Elevage et de la Pêche*) will be responsible for selecting the beneficiary producers by November 30, 2008. In order to maximize the impact of this program, beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of their productivity, with priority given to the 10 most productive farmers in each producer association. The operation will include approximately 280 associations in each one of the five regions, for a total of 14,000 beneficiaries.

5. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

GENERAL

27. **Implementation.** The existing oversight and implementation structures of the CDP will be used for the additional financing. In addition, the approaches and arrangements outlined further below will be adopted.

⁶ In collaboration with the Togolese authorities, Bank staff is also preparing a US\$1 million application to the LICUS TF to scale up the financing of an existing community project implemented by AGAIB Maritime. If approved, the total contribution of the Bank response to recent floods will be more than US\$6 million.

28. **Results framework.** It is proposed that the results framework of the original project be adjusted to include new indicators related to school feeding and cereal production (see Annex 1). In particular, under the School Feeding Emergency Operation the objective is to serve daily lunches to approximately 16,800 primary school students in 84 schools in targeted areas over two years, starting with school year 2008-2009. Under the Enhanced Cereal Production component the main objective is to increase domestic cereal production, in particular maize, by 14,000 tons in 2009, while setting the basis for a new and sustainable delivery system for agricultural inputs.

29. **Financial Management and Disbursements.** The TS is primarily responsible for the overall coordination and financial management of the CDP, and will maintain responsibility also for the additional financing. The TS will be responsible for: (i) managing the designated accounts (see below) to be opened in a commercial bank; (ii) preparing an acceptable consolidated annual financing statement to be audited according to international standards; (iii) preparing the project Interim Un-Audited Financial Reports (IFR); and (iv) preparing withdrawal applications to be submitted to the World Bank. As more than 60 percent of the Grant proceeds will be used on a single contract to purchase fertilizers, the Direct Payment method will be used for this transaction. All other disbursements will be transaction-based. Funds made available for the additional financing will pass through two new designated accounts (Designated Account C for school feeding and Designated Account D for cereal production), which will be managed by the TS.

- **Designated Account C:** The ceiling for the designated account will be CFAF 100 million (about US\$232,000), approximately four months worth of expenditures. Funds will flow to the selected NGO accounts with appropriate supporting documentation.
- **Designated Account D:** The ceiling for the designated account will be CFAF 120 million (about US\$279,000). The designated account would be used for all payments inferior to twenty percent of the original deposit.

30. Transaction-supported documentation for Statements of Expenditure (if used) will be retained by the TS that has the primary responsibility for maintaining all documentation. Annex 2 presents a graph with the proposed flow of funds for the additional financing.

31. The TS will be responsible for updating the financial audit ToR and the contents of the IFR by the end of October 2008 to accommodate the changes necessitated by the additional financing. All other disbursement arrangements, including disbursement methods, withdrawal of financing proceeds, and reporting on use of financing proceeds, will remain unchanged. Budgeting, reporting, accounting arrangements and auditing procedures will also remain unchanged from the original CDP project.

32. **Procurement.** Procurement for the proposed additional funding will continue to be carried out in accordance with the World Bank's "*Guidelines: Procurement under*

IBRD Loans and IDA Credits,” dated May 2004, revised in October 2006; and *“Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers,”* dated May 2004, revised in October 2006, and the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement. For each contract to be financed by the Grant, the different procurement methods or consultant selection methods, the need for pre-qualification, estimated costs, prior review requirements, and time frame are agreed between the Borrower and the World Bank project team in a Simplified Procurement Plan. The Simplified Procurement Plan will be updated at least every six months or as required to reflect implementation progress and improvements in institutional capacity. As mentioned earlier, more than 60 percent of the grant proceeds will be used to purchase fertilizers. Given the emergency nature of the project and the need for quick delivery (in time for the next planting season), it has been agreed that this good will be procured through Limited International Bidding (LIB), using lists of pre-qualified suppliers with a good track record.

33. **Project costs.** Project costs will change, as reflected in the following table:

Table 2: Project Cost by Component

Project Costs by Component	Original CDP		With Additional Financing	
	Total US\$ million	Of which IDA	Total US\$ million	Of Which IDA
1. Community subprojects	13.08	12.50	15.08	14.50
2. Training	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
3. Management/operating costs, & audits	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
4. Emergency interventions to increase food production	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Total Project Costs	17.78	17.20	24.78	24.20

34. **Allocation of Grant Proceeds.** Allocation of grant proceeds including additional funding will change, as reflected in the following table:

Table 3: Allocation of Grant Proceeds

	Amount of the Grant Allocated (in US\$) ORIGINAL	Amount of the Grant Allocated (in US\$) ADDITIONAL	Percentage of Expenditures to be Financed
1- Goods and works	750,000	4,350,000	100
(a) Project implementing entities	150,000	0.00	100
(b) Technical Secretariat	600,000	4,350,000	100
2- Subprojects	11,250,000	1,700,000	100
(a) Project implementing	11,250,000	0.00	100

entities			
(b) Technical Secretariat	0.00	1,700,000	100
3- Consultant and Training	2,800,000	150,000	100
(a) Project implementing entities	2,050,000	0.00	100
(b) Technical Secretariat	750,000	150,000	100
4- Operating Costs	700,000	200,000	100
(a) Project implementing entities	450,000	0.00	100
(b) Technical Secretariat	250,000	200,000	100
5- Unallocated	1,700,000	600,000	100
Total	17,200,000	7,000,000	100

35. **Disbursement schedule.** The disbursement schedule of grant proceeds including additional funding will change, as reflected in the following table:

Table 4: Disbursement Schedule

FY	2009	2010	2011	2012
Additional financing estimated disbursements (US\$m)				
Annual	4.20	2.50	0.20	0.10
Cumulative	4.20	6.70	6.90	7.00
Revised estimated disbursements (US\$m)				
Annual	8.70	7.00	5.20	3.30
Cumulative	8.70	15.70	20.90	24.20

36. For more information regarding Financial Management Arrangements, please refer to the Financial and Fiduciary Analysis under Section VII, Appraisal Scaled-up Project Activities.

SCHOOL FEEDING EMERGENCY OPERATION

37. **Approach.** In Togo there are basically no formal school canteens. Children are usually given a small allowance by their parents to buy meals prepared and sold by members of the community (referred to as *mamans*). This system, which is common throughout West Africa, is relatively efficient but is becoming increasingly expensive because of the food price crisis. By the end of the 2007-08 school year, the cost of a basic meal (e.g., 120 grams of rice with fish sauce) had increased by almost 50 percent. The proposed approach will be based on the existing informal system of the *mamans*, and on a system of vouchers to be managed by the implementing partners. The system of the *mamans*, as it is well-tested and reasonably efficient, is far less expensive than building and running formal canteens, and generates additional income that remains in the community. In addition, the time needed to set up a school feeding program will be far shorter using the existing mechanism than establishing a new system. This approach will also leverage the strong experience of Parent-Teachers Associations (PTAs) and NGOs in managing and supporting rural schools. And the training provided to ensure compliance

with standards in terms of quantities, nutritional contents and safety will have benefits that will go well beyond the school walls.

38. **Overall responsibility.** This sub-component will be under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning, and will be led by a Steering Committee that will provide general guidance for the operation and will monitor its progress. The Steering Committee will comprise representatives from the four concerned ministries (Education; Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning; Social Affairs; and Health), plus a representative of the TS.

39. **Management and implementation.** The TS⁷ will be responsible for day-to-day management, managing the Designated Account, and selecting and recruiting the NGOs (*agences d'encadrement*). This will be done in collaboration with the regional AGAIBs which will bring their local expertise and will participate in the selection of the NGOs. NGOs will be responsible for organizing and implementing school feeding in beneficiary schools. Support from NGOs will be both technical and financial, as they will deliver subsidies (see below) to the existing informal system of *mamans*. NGOs in Togo are well established and well organized, with umbrella associations at the regional and national level. They also have a well-established track record, in many cases replacing the State in the provision of services at the community level (e.g., education, health, nutrition, agricultural extension). The AGAIBs have a long working experience with NGOs.

40. **Selection of NGOs.** NGOs will be selected following Bank procedures, in particular QCBS procedures as per Chapter 2 of the *World Bank's Guidelines: Selection and Employment of Consultants by World Bank Borrowers* dated May 2004, revised in October 2006, and the provisions stipulated in the Financing Agreement. Given the nature of the operation (emergency) and the fact that NGOs will implement this sub-component, the guidelines on Selection of Particular Type of Consultants will apply, in particular section 3.16 (Use of Non-Governmental Organizations) and 3.10 (Single Source Selection).

41. **Supervision and support at the school level.** The local Parents-Teachers Association (PTA) will help ensure that the program is adequately and transparently managed and implemented at the school level. The PTAs will distribute the vouchers to the children before each lunch. The PTAs will also monitor meal quality and quantity. PTAs in Togo are strong and well-established, and are organized in regional associations and a national association. Because of the protracted institutional and governance crisis, PTAs have played a major role in organizing, financing and staffing schools, mostly on a voluntary basis.

⁷ The TS of the CDP was established by a Ministerial Decree on June 11, 2008, and it is the evolution of an existing body, the National Liaison Bureau, which has been in existence for more than two years. The TS is staffed with a Coordinator, a Procurement Specialist and a Financial Specialist, all recruited following Bank procedures. The TS is being equipped with computers and software to manage financial resources, and staff has received training in Bank procedures. An Internal Auditor and an M&E Specialist are also being recruited. A full Project Implementation Manual was prepared by the borrower, and no-objection was sent on August 18, 2008..

42. **Preparation and distribution of meals.** *Mamans* will prepare the meals on the basis of a weekly menu that will be agreed by the PTA, the NGO, local representatives of the Ministry of Education and the *mamans*, during a meeting every two weeks. The menu will consider the local availability of food products, overall caloric content and the need for a balanced diet. The *mamans* in the program will be trained and supervised by the NGOs. Training will include compliance with basic food safety and hygiene norms as well as basic accounting and business management. Ultimately, compliance with food handling norms will fall under the responsibility of the NGO.

43. **Voucher system.** Each morning, after recess, members of the PTA will give a voucher to each child to be used at lunch time to buy their meals from the *mamans*. At the end of the week, the *mamans* will present the vouchers they have received to the NGO and collect their payment. The value of a voucher will be the same in all the participating communities and during the entire school year. The value will be decided by the Steering Committee in consultation with the NGOs and the regional education authorities. Once the school feeding system has been organized (e.g., *mamans* and PTAs trained, responsibilities clearly identified), the TS will transfer enough funds to the NGOs to cover three months worth of vouchers for the schools under their responsibility. Funds will be replenished on the basis of implementation reports prepared by the NGOs and countersigned by PTAs and school representatives, as well as of ad hoc site supervision carried out by the Steering Committee with the support of the TS and of the AGAIBs.

44. **Timeline.** Upon approval of the additional financing and the signature of the legal documents, the TS will transmit for the Bank's non-objection the proposed Operating Guidelines for this sub-component, which will complete the existing Project Implementation Manual. Such guidelines will be transmitted within 30 days from the signature of the legal agreements. It is expected that the program will be launched by late October 2008, and run until the end of the 2008-2009 school year. The TS will then be in charge of carrying out an interim assessment of the operation and recommending any changes deemed necessary to improve performance of this sub-component for the 2009-2010 school year. Once approved, such changes will be integrated in the Project Implementation Manual. In June 2010, after the end of the second school year, an overall assessment of the Operation will be carried out by the TS. The lessons learned will then be reflected in the national education sector plan, to be supported by the Education For All/Fast Track Initiative (EFA/FTI), which will include a national school feeding program.

ENHANCED CEREAL PRODUCTION

45. **Approach.** Cereals' prices have been rising steadily in Togo over the past two years, due to global and local conditions. Productivity in the agricultural sector has been stagnant, and use of fertilizers and improved seeds in Togo is limited. Therefore, actions to stimulate investments in improved agricultural inputs are needed, and will lead to substantial gains in domestic cereal production. The approach of the component is to boost the use of these inputs to double the average yield of maize per hectare among

beneficiaries. The project will also support the MAFL in designing sustainable long-term mechanisms to increase productivity in agricultural production.

46. **Overall responsibility.** This component will be under the overall responsibility of the Ministry of Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning and of the MAFL.

47. **Management and implementation.** This component will be implemented by the MAFL with the support of the TS, which will play the role of fiduciary agency, with responsibility for the procurement and financial management of the activities as suggested by the MAFL. The MAFL with the support of the TS will, among others: (i) plan, program, and budget the activities to be financed; (ii) manage partnerships with public and private delivery agencies and producer organizations; (iii) supervise and control field activities; (iv) carry out monitoring and evaluation activities; (v) ensure compliance with environmental and social safeguards; (vi) prepare bi-annual periodic progress reports; and (vii) carry out the Mid-Term Review and an independent assessment of project outputs, outcomes and of overall implementation.

48. **Procurement and distribution of fertilizers.** By the end of 2008, the project will procure about 4,275 tons of fertilizers (2,850 tons of NPK 15-15-15 and 1,425 tons urea 46 percent). The TS, with support from the MAFL and from the state procurement agency for agricultural inputs, CAGIA (*Central d'Achat et de Gestion des Intrants Agricoles*), will be responsible for preparing and launching Limited International Bids that should be completed by November 30, 2008. CAGIA will be responsible for delivering the stocks. The TS, with the support of CAGIA, will select and hire contractors to transport the fertilizers to warehouses throughout the country. CAGIA with the collaboration of the DRAEP-DPAEP and of the state agency responsible for agricultural extension services, ICAT (*Institut du Conseil et de l'Appui Technique*), will carry out the distribution of fertilizers to the 14,000 selected producers, following the existing distribution system.

49. **Procurement and distribution of improved seeds.** By the end of 2008, this component will also finance the local purchase of 356 tons of improved seeds with the technical support of ICAT (*Institut du Conseil et de l'Appui Technique*). ICAT will prepare a list of reliable seed multipliers, which will then form the basis for a competitive selection by the TS, with the support of the MAFL and specialized agencies, such as ITRA (*Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique*), the Togolese Agricultural Research Institute. To enhance the impact of the fertilizers delivered by this component, the commercial seeds will be distributed to the same 14,000 selected producers receiving the fertilizers. The project will also provide support for the production of 14 tons of foundation seeds (maize 10, sorghum 1, and rice 3) in 2009. This will lead to the production of more than 1,400 tons of improved seeds by seeds multipliers in FY2010.

50. **Sustainability.** The cost recovery system for fertilizers and seeds⁸ currently being used by Government authorities will be followed also under the proposed

⁸ After harvest the producers will sell part of their stocks following the same procedures that are currently in use. Harvest collection is implemented in the Prefectures by local committees consisting of

additional financing. Relevant institutions and agencies such as CAGIA, OSAT (*Observatoire de Sécurité Alimentaire du Togo*) and ITRA under the overall responsibility of the MAFL, will be implementing such system, with the purpose of ensuring that the project outcomes are sustainable and can lead to increased production of cereals beyond the scope of the activities financed by this sub-component. In particular, the funds recovered will be deposited in a special account opened by the TS in a commercial Bank. By no later than December 2009, the Government of Togo will prepare a proposal on the use of such funds, for Bank approval.

51. **Regional best practice.** Component 4 draws on experience from other similar operations in Africa. Project design is based on projects currently being prepared or underway in Benin and Niger,⁹ which involve the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs. As in the project in Benin, project design leverages innovation in the private sector to manage the transport and distribution of fertilizers and seeds. Moreover, the choice of inputs and proposed seed quality control measures are based on standards consistent with regional best practice. Technical assistance, particularly the study to identify sustainable mechanisms for the delivery of agricultural inputs, will draw on lessons learned from prior programs throughout the Africa region, particularly in Benin and Rwanda.¹⁰

52. **Coordination and technical support.** The project will support the MAFL in carrying out the required coordination activities. It will purchase motorcycles, supplies and equipments to be used by the MAFL and by the DRAEP/DPAEP in monitoring and evaluating activities, and will finance selected operating costs, including communication and supervision missions. This component will also finance a study on improved mechanisms to ensure the delivery of key priority agricultural inputs and services to food crops producers, as well as technical and financial audits.

53. **Timeline.** Procurement of most of the goods under this component will be launched before the end of 2008 and the fertilizers will be distributed on time for the upcoming agricultural season, starting March-April 2009. Procurement of commercial seeds will proceed in parallel with that of fertilizers, while the multiplication of foundation seeds will be completed after the following agricultural season, in mid 2010.

6. CONSISTENCY WITH INTERIM STRATEGY NOTE (ISN)

54. The Bank's support to the Government reform strategy is outlined in the Interim Strategy Note (ISN) for the period FY08-FY10, which was discussed by the Board on

representatives of OSAT, CAGIA, and DPAEP. Through producer organizations, each producer will sell at least enough of his/her harvest to repay the fertilizer credit. The representative of CAGIA will recover the credit funds, while the rest will be paid to the producer. Following the current pricing policy of the Government, producers will be subsidized for about 30 percent of the market price for fertilizers and improved seeds.

⁹ Niger Food Security & Social Protect (Project ID P102582).

¹⁰ Rwanda Rural Sector Support Project I (Grant Nos. IDA-34830, -3483A, and -Q2580, and TF-24967) and II (Project ID P103298)

May 29, 2008. The over-arching goal of this ISN is to help Togo recover from a long period of instability and suspension of aid and begin laying the foundations for sustained, shared growth over the medium term. This will be achieved through: (i) support for the normalization of relations with the World Bank Group through the clearance of arrears; (ii) assistance to improve public financial management and governance in key sectors and public institutions; and (iii) assistance to address critical social needs on the ground. The ISN aims to set realistic expectations with regard to the progress that can be realized over the next 24 months. To achieve its goal, the ISN aims to work in concert with other partners and domestic stakeholders, and is based on three interrelated themes that are fully consistent with the Government I-PRSP objectives to improve governance and transparency (Pillar 1); promote return to private sector-led growth (Pillar 2); and provide for urgent social needs (Pillar 3).

55. The rationale of the CDP, approved by the Board on June 26, 2008, is to: a) respond to the social and economic crisis; b) support the I-PRSP priorities and the Bank ISN; c) capitalize on the good experience gained with the EPPR; and d) continue strengthening regional institutions in support of local economic and social development. The Project is fully consistent with the new ISN, as well as with the overall framework presented in the Global Food Crisis Response Program (GFRP), endorsed by the Board on May 29, 2008. In particular, the ISN Emergency and Recovery timeframe (May 2008-June 2010) includes under Pillar No. 3 (urgent social needs) a new community-driven development operation (CDD – US\$17.2 million IDA Grant) to scale up the LICUS EPPR.

7. APPRAISAL OF SCALED-UP PROJECT ACTIVITIES

56. **Economic Analysis of the School Feeding Emergency Operation.** Community-based safety nets have proven to be successful in many developing countries, and school feeding programs are now widely implemented across Sub-Saharan Africa including in Ghana, Mali and Ivory Coast. The economic benefits go well beyond the immediate substitution effect of providing meals to children at subsidized prices. In fact, poor households will save on the daily allowance given to the child to buy a meal and will have the opportunity to use such savings for productive purposes or, more likely, to improve overall household nutrition levels. Enrollment, attendance and completion rates at beneficiary primary schools will most likely improve, particularly in those areas where such rates are low in part because of high poverty levels and high food vulnerability.

57. **Economic Analysis of the Enhanced Cereal Production component.** The emergency and short-term nature of the operation makes it difficult to carry out a proper economic analysis. The economic impact of increased provision of fertilizers and improved seeds, however, is expected to be positive and significant. The productivity of food crops and, therefore, food supply should increase. The improvement in cereal yields should result in higher farmer revenues outpacing the marginal cost associated with the purchase of fertilizers, especially given the subsidized prices. In addition, the technical

assistance provided will help identify sustainable mechanisms for the delivery of agricultural inputs, thereby laying the basis for medium to long-term benefits.

58. **Fiduciary Assessment.** Fiduciary responsibility for the additional financing will remain with the TS of the CDP. As with the original financing, financial management risks for the additional financing are expected to be high primarily because of the conditions prevailing in the country: (i) the governance and transparency system at all country levels remains weak; (ii) public expenditure management has suffered from a distorted budget cycle and problems in expenditure execution; (iii) the control environment with an internal audit system is not fully effective and an external audit body is not established; (iv) there have been delays in executing public expenditures due to lack of accountability and capacity; (v) the Treasury management system is inadequate and not transparent; and (vi) the management of the project requires the careful coordination of multiple actors, such as public agencies, community associations and civil society organizations.

59. Within the Project, financial management (FM) risks are being mitigated by enhancing the control environment (the FM Assessment conducted for the parent project, the Community Development Project are detailed in Annex 3.) This includes the following measures:

- The TS has been established and staffed with qualified specialists including a procurement specialist, a financial specialist and an internal auditor to ensure that sound FM, procurement and control mechanisms are maintained throughout the life of the project.
- A computerized accounting system has been set up in the TS to allow for close monitoring of project FM implementation.
- Semi-annual FM supervision missions will be carried out and the FM capacity of project staff will be strengthened accordingly.
- Technical audits will be carried out annually thus providing opinions on the performance of activities financed by the additional financing.
- External audits will be undertaken at least annually to verify the appropriate use of funds.
- Joint annual reviews of all project executing units will be organized by the Bank in coordination with the TS to assess project performance and offer recommendations.

60. **Environmental Analysis.** From an environmental and social safeguard point of view, both the parent project and the proposed additional financing are classified as a Category B project.¹¹ That is, the environmental and social impacts of the project, for the

¹¹ The parent project, the Community Development Project (CDP), poses a number of risks which are not relevant to activities under the additional financing. The Involuntary resettlement safeguard is triggered under the activities for the parent project, as community subprojects may include the construction of community buildings, thus necessitating some relocation. Similarly, a community might also construct a health post, thus requiring the ESMF to propose mitigation measures related to medical waste management.

most part, are expected to be minimal, site-specific and manageable to an accepted level. A new safeguard policy is triggered in addition to the original two (the Environmental Assessment policy and the Involuntary Resettlement policy): the Pest Management Policy (OP 4.09)). While the additional financing will not be used to purchase pesticides directly, it is likely that the activities under Component 4 (provision of seeds and fertilizers to increase cereal output) will lead to an increased use of pesticides, thus triggering the Pest Management Safeguard. To ensure that sub-projects are environmentally sustainable and that any possible negative environmental or social impact is minimized and mitigated, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being prepared to be used by the CDP after approval by ASPEN. The ESMF will include a simplified Pest Management Plan (PMP). The aim is to anticipate such impact and, when unavoidable, to mitigate it. The ESMF will be disclosed in Togo and at the Bank's Infoshop within six months of effectiveness in line with OP 8.00. To ensure effective implementation of the ESMF, the CDP and the additional financing will support relevant training, which will be detailed in the ESMF. Training topics might include environmental screening of sub-projects; how to plan, implement and monitor mitigation measures; national environmental legislation; the purpose of the Bank's safeguard policies; and environmental issues facing Togo. The TS will oversee the implementation of the ESMF and ensure that appropriate resources are made available in this regard.

61. **Social Analysis.** There is ample evidence that community-based approaches are particularly suited in fragile states, as they make it easier to leverage the strengths of actors who are often marginalized in development projects, such as civil society and grassroots communities. Thanks to their involvement in implementing the EPPR, the TS and partners such as NGOs and PTAs are experienced in adapting project guidelines to local circumstances, thus ensuring that local dynamism and assets are harnessed while taking into account indigenous norms and customs. In addition, the extensive consultations held for the preparation of the CDP with NGOs, CBOs, development partners, government officials and civil society, complemented by poverty assessments and surveys (e.g., the QUIBB) have provided insights into the underlying socio-cultural, institutional and political context, and in particular on the roots of the social and institutional crisis, as well as the constraints and opportunities posed by the current context for conducting the proposed activities.

62. The approach selected for the School Feeding program, which relies on the well respected, indigenous *maman* system, is mindful of the advantages of building on an existing mechanism not only in economic terms but also in terms of social acceptability – something all the more important when the ultimate beneficiaries are children in remote rural villages. The major concern with this program is the expectations that it might produce within the population. As an emergency operation, the School Feeding program has a limited two-year life. It will have to be clearly communicated to beneficiary communities that assistance will have a limited duration of two years. With regards to the Enhanced Production of Cereals component, there may be some negative impact on communities, due to the distributional effects that this component will put in motion. In fact, targeting the most efficient producers (both crops and seeds), who are usually the

most entrepreneurial members of the community and are likely to be better off, may well increase inequality and generate resentment among non-beneficiaries. It will have to be clearly communicated that the assistance provided by this component is expected to generate a trickle down effect benefitting the majority of community members and that the primary objective of the component is to increase domestic production of cereals. Similarly, selection criteria will have to be clearly explained and easily verifiable.

8. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

63. Given the emergency nature of this additional financing, the outcomes are measured by the achievement of specific targets. In particular, under the School Feeding Emergency Operation the objective is to prepare and serve daily lunches to approximately 16,800 primary school students over two years, starting with school year 2008-2009. This should contribute to lower malnutrition levels and better educational outcomes among beneficiaries. Under the Enhanced Cereal Production component, the objective is to purchase and distribute certified seeds and fertilizers. This should result in increased cereal availability on local markets and help contain food prices.

64. Another outcome of the project will be institutional strengthening. On the one hand, the implementation structure of the CDP will be reinforced. On the other, the MAFL and of some of its specialized agencies will receive capacity building support, especially for the identification and planning of a sustainable delivery system for agricultural inputs. In both cases the additional financing will support the ongoing transition towards greater transparency, accountability and delegation of powers in public finance management and investments.

65. An update of the Results Framework, detailing the expected outcomes, is provided in Annex 1.

9. BENEFITS AND RISKS

66. **Benefits.** As was the case under the EPPR and the CDP, the main target population under the Project will be poor rural communities. A cost-benefit analysis of the Project is not feasible at this time due to lack of data and to the emergency nature of the proposed operation. However, as part of the Mid-Term Review of the CDP, the TS will conduct an analysis of the costs and benefits related to the additional financing.

67. **Risks.** The overall project risk rating is assessed as **substantial**. Other project risks and mitigating measures are listed in the following table:

Table 5: Project Risk and Mitigation Measures

<i>Type of Risk</i>	<i>Risk Rating</i>	<i>Risk Mitigating Measures</i>	<i>Residual Risk</i>

Ethnic, political and social dynamics perturb project implementation and compliance with guidelines.	H	Staff will be trained in the use of project tools. All partners to be made aware of the targeting mechanisms, and of respective roles of project entities.	M
Reliance on different actors, including NGOs with limited FM and procurement capacity, may cause fiduciary breaches.	S	The internal control environment will be strengthened, the internal auditor will carry out internal audits based on risk approach and the implementation of audit recommendations will be followed up. All staff will be trained in the use of project tools (software, manual of procedures, etc) and Bank fiduciary procedures. Resource transfers will be well-documented and supervision missions will be conducted frequently.	M
A further escalation of food prices offsets the benefits of the project.	S	Continuous monitoring of the food price situation will allow the timely readjustment of objectives and indicators of the additional financing. Additional financing could also be mobilized depending on the crisis levels.	M
Selection of beneficiaries under the additional financing (schools and beneficiary producers) may create tension between and inside communities.	S	Implement communications campaign to explain: a) Emergency nature of the Project b) Project timeline c) National framework of sustainability (EFA-FTI and Agricultural Strategy	M
Fertilizer use by farmers may generate negative health effects.	S	Fertilizer distribution will be accompanied by information and education activities regarding the safe handling of fertilizers.	M

Increased agricultural production may trigger higher levels of pesticide use, thus causing health and environmental problems.	S	A simplified Pest Management Plan will be included in the ESMF.	M
Sickness due to unsafe food handling in School Feeding Activities.	M	As part of their TOR, implementing NGOs will educate cooks on proper food handling and will conduct spot tests to ensure that meals prepared meet food safety requirements.	L
H – High S – Substantial M – Modest L – Low			

10. FINANCIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE ADDITIONAL FINANCING

68. For each category of the Financing Agreement the disbursement percentage will be 100 percent.

69. There are no conditions of effectiveness.

70. As specified under Schedule 2, section IV, B.1. there is one condition of disbursement for the cereal production component, which is that the TS transmit for Bank no-objection the operating guidelines of the Enhanced Production of Cereals component. Such guidelines will be prepared by the TS with the support of the MAFL, and transmitted within one month of project approval. As described in Schedule 2, section I, B and C, dated covenants include the preparation of operating guidelines for the School Feeding Emergency Operation and preparation of an annex to the ESMF with the PMP.

ANNEX 1: Revised Results Framework and Monitoring

With the new focus on child nutrition and food production, two additional results indicators have been added to the results framework. The additional project outcome indicators track the number of participants in nutrition related activities, the quantity of cereals delivered, and number of farmers benefiting. The arrangements for results monitoring of the additional financing will be part of the additional guidelines to be prepared by the TS with the support of the MAFL.

A. Results Framework

PDO	Results Indicators	Use of Information
<p>The PDO is to provide poor communities with improved basic socio-economic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing among others at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repartition of financing of subprojects consistent with regional targeting criteria as estimated by the QUIBB 2006 <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: Variance between QUIBB2006 repartition and actual allocations by region is less than 10% (Year 3)</i> • # of new subprojects functioning one year after completion <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: Yr2: 45; Yr3: 153; Yr4: 261</i> • # of communities that following sensitization and training have then presented a proposal, which was approved by the AGAIB approval committee. <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 350 (Year 4)</i> • Minimum # of subprojects which reflect the priorities of targeted communities and beneficiaries at MTR and at end of project <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: MTR 150; end of project 280</i> 	<p>Gauge whether Project is effective in mobilizing communities.</p> <p>Gauge whether subprojects reflect community priorities.</p> <p>Draw lessons for Bank work in other emergency situations.</p>

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Use of Information
Component 1: Community Development Projects and School Feeding Emergency Operation		
<p>Outcome 1: At least 200 basic socio-economic infrastructure subprojects and 150 income generating activities subprojects completed by the end of the project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of basic socio-economic infrastructure subprojects completed <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 200 (Year 4)</i> • # of income generating activities subprojects completed <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 150 (Year 4)</i> • # of people directly involved in new or improved income generating activities <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 1500 (Year4)</i> • # of basic socio-economic infrastructures assessed as having satisfactory technical quality at MTR and at end of project based on random sampling <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: MTR 75; end of project 160</i> <p><u>Additional activities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meals provided to pre-school and primary students (number): <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2,352,000 (assuming 140 school days, 84 schools and an average of 200 children per school)</i> • Pre-school and primary students receiving at least one meal per day (number) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 16,800 (assuming 84 schools and 200 children on average per school year)</i> • # of sub-projects targeting floods affected communities in Maritime and Plateaux <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 130</i> • # of schools served by the Project <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 84 (average 200 children per school)</i> 	<p>Communities using/continuing to use CVD/CDD process for local decision making outside of Project activities.</p> <p>Assess AGAIB efficiency in achieving results on the ground.</p> <p>To increase the engagement between beneficiary communities and local authorities.</p> <p>To inform on the state of the support of pilot nutritional activities such as school feeding activities</p> <p>To inform on the evolution of the floods-affected areas targeted by the CDP</p>

Component 2: Training		
<p>Outcome 2: By end of Project at least 2,100 CVD members successfully trained in subproject management (simplified financial and procurement management, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CVD are inclusive (at least 25% of the members are women, well-representative and well-trained <i>Baseline: 0%</i> <i>Target: 90% (Year 3)</i> • # of CVD members successfully trained <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: MTR 1020; End of project 2,100</i> • No additional activities 	<p>To develop self-reliance to access resources, advocate for needs, and interact with national and local authorities.</p>
Component 3: Project Management		
<p>Outcome 3: Technical Secretariat, Project Steering Committee and AGAIB in place and well functioning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AGAIB Project management expenses as a % of disbursements for subprojects <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: Below 15%</i> • # of IFR submitted by AGAIB to the TS on a monthly basis, within 15 days following the end of the month <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 60 monthly reports a year sent to the TS by the AGAIB</i> • # of IFR submitted by TS to the Bank within 45 days from the end of each quarter <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 4 IFR a year sent by the TS to the World Bank</i> • No additional activities 	<p>To measure the efficiency of AGAIB's operations.</p>

Component 4: Enhancing Production of Cereals		
<p>Outcome 4: Agricultural inputs are purchased and distributed in view of producing 14,000 tons of additional maize produced by the end of second year of project implementation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer procured and distributed to farmers (Tons) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 4,275 metric tons in 2009</i> • Quantity of commercial seeds distributed <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 356 tons in 2009</i> • Producers receiving fertilizer (number) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 14,000 producers</i> • Quantity of foundation seeds distributed <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 14 tons in 2009</i> • Seeds procured and distributed to farmers (tons) (Includes both commercial and foundation seeds) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 370 tons in 2009</i> 	<p>To measure the scale of the agricultural production effort to face the crisis</p>

Note: The Project management expenses of AGAIB refers to expenses incurred by the AGAIB on account of Project implementation, management and monitoring, including office space rental and security guard services, utilities and supplies, bank charges, communications, vehicle operation, maintenance and insurance, building and equipment maintenance costs, in-country travel and supervision costs, salaries of all staff and staff training in Togo; all are financed out of the proceeds of the Grant.

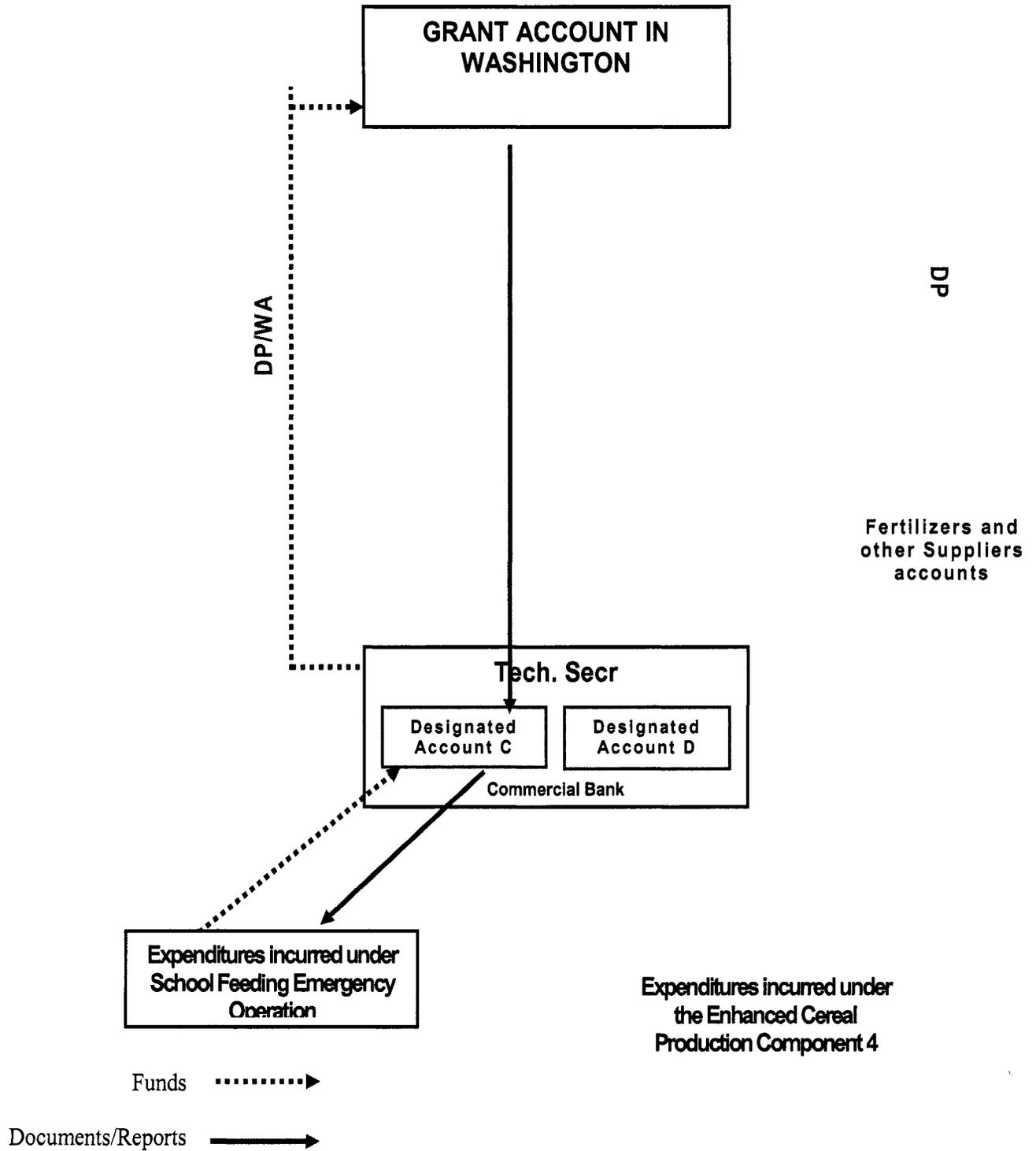
TOGO: Community Development Project (CDP) – Additional Financing (FPCR TF)

b. Results tracking

Outcome indicators	Base-line	Target Values				Data Collection and Reporting
		2009	2010	2011	2012 End of Project	Frequency and Reports
Repatriation of financing of subprojects consistent with regional targeting criteria as estimated by the QUIBB 2006 - <i>Variance between QUIBB 2006 repatriation and actual allocations by region less than 10%</i>	0	-	<10%	<10%	<10%	Annual reports and MTR report
# of new subprojects functioning one year after completion		0	45	108	108	Quarterly and annual reports
# of communities that following sensitization and training have then presented a proposal, which was approved by the AGAIB approval committee	0	50	120	120	60	Mid term and end of Project – Beneficiary assessments and surveys
Minimum # of subprojects which reflect the priorities of targeted communities and beneficiaries at MTR and at end of project	0	-	150	-	280	Mid term and end of Project – Beneficiary assessments and surveys
Component 1						
# of basic socio-economic infrastructure subprojects completed	0	30	95	160	200	Quarterly and annual reports
# of income generating activities subprojects completed	0	20	75	130	150	Quarterly and annual reports
# of people directly involved in new or improved income generating activities	0	200	750	1300	1500	Quarterly and annual reports
# of basic socio-economic infrastructures assessed as having satisfactory technical quality at MTR and at end of project based on random sampling	0	-	75	-	160	Annual reports Mid term and end of Project – Technical audits
Meals provided to primary students	0				2,352,000	Quarterly and annual reports
Primary school students receiving at least one meal per day	0				16,800	Quarterly and annual reports
# of sub-projects targeting floods affected communities in Maritime and Plateaux	0				130	Quarterly and annual reports
Schools successfully implementing the school feeding program	0				84	Quarterly and annual reports

Component 2						
CVD are inclusive (at least 25% of the members are women, well-representative and well-trained)	0%			90%		Mid term and end of Project – Beneficiary assessments
# of CVD members successfully trained	0		1,020		2,100	Annual reports Mid term and end of Project – Technical audits
Component 3						
AGAIB Project management expenses as a % of disbursements for subprojects	0				Below 15%	Decree; Quarterly and annual reports
# of IFR submitted by AGAIB to the TS on a monthly basis, within 15 days following the end of the month	0	60 monthly reports	60	60	60	Decree; Quarterly and annual reports
# of IFR submitted by TS to the Bank within 45 days from the end of each quarter	0	4 IFR/ year	4	4	4	Decree; Quarterly and annual reports
Component 4						
Fertilizer procured and distributed to farmers (tons)	0	4,275 metric tons				Quarterly and annual reports
Quantity of commercial seeds distributed	0	356 tons				Quarterly and annual reports
Producers receiving fertilizer (number)	0	14,000				Quarterly and annual reports
Quantity of foundation seeds distributed	0	14 tons				Quarterly and annual reports
Seeds procured and distributed to farmers (tons)	0	370 tons				Quarterly and annual reports

ANNEX 2: Flow of Funds of the School Feeding Emergency Operation (Designated Account C) and of the Enhanced Cereal Production component (Designated Account D).



ANNEX 3: Financial Management Assessment conducted for the original Project (CDP)

<i>Type of Risk</i>	<i>Risk Rating</i>	<i>Risk Mitigating Measures</i>	<i>Residual Risk Rating</i>
INHERENT RISKS (risk that arises from environment in which project is situated)			
<p>Country Level</p> <p>Public expenditure management has suffered from a distorted budget cycle, expenditure execution problems, inadequate Treasury management, and poor internal and external budget controls.</p>	H	<p>Since the Public Expenditure Management and Fiduciary Assessment Review (PEMFAR) was completed in June 2006, progress has been made on fiscal and accounting reforms, which has led to a reduction in the use of exceptional payments authorizations without ex-ante budget line identification and to a consequent greater involvement of financial control in the review of expenditures that transit through the normal budget circuit.</p> <p>The Government recognizes the importance of addressing the significant outstanding public expenditure management challenges, such as those in: (i) budget preparation, (ii) budget credibility, a composition of expenditures different from the initially approved budgets; (iii) budget implementation, an excessive reliance on budget execution through treasury advances that bypass commitment control and cash management procedures, largely owing to the late budget approval; (iv) treasury management, an excessive number of bank accounts that does not allow Treasury to have a precise overview of its financial flows; and (v) budget monitoring and reporting, a Court of Accounts that has no appointed judges, and the absence of an internal audit and inspection unit to ensure internal controls, thereby weakening the external scrutiny function. The ongoing PEMFAR is providing support to the authorities to update the recommendations of the 2006 PEMFAR.</p>	H
<p>Entity Level</p> <p>The Technical Secretariat is not yet established.</p> <p>A long suspension of the collaboration between Togo and development partners has affected the implementation capacity within the Ministries and the country.</p> <p>Three out of five AGAIB do not have experience in the implementation of Bank financed project</p>	S	<p>The Technical Secretariat is now established and adequately staffed. Staff will be maintained throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>The Technical Secretariat and AGAIB staff will be trained continuously during the life of project.</p> <p>Two of the AGAIB have a good track record of implementation of Bank-financed projects. This is a positive aspect to be disseminated and the three AGAIB will learn from these experiences.</p>	S

Project Level Project implementation arrangements involve different actors including NGOs and communities with lower FM and implementation capacities	H	The internal control environment will be strengthened, the internal auditor will carry out internal audits based on risk approach and the implementation of audit recommendations will be followed up. All staff will be trained in the use of project tools (software, manual of procedures, etc) and Bank fiduciary procedures. Project expenditures will be well-documented and supervision missions will be conducted frequently.	M
Overall Inherent Risk	H		S
CONTROL RISKS (risk that the project's financial management system is inadequate to ensure funds used economically and efficiently for intended purpose)			
Budgeting Budget preparation process was relatively acceptable under the first two AGAIB managing the small grant. With the upcoming scale up of activities and inclusion of three additional AGAIB, improvements are needed.	S	The Technical Secretariat's Financial specialist will provide support to AGAIB in preparing realistic budgets consistent with their disbursement plans. Training, mentoring and hands-on experience will be provided to fiduciary staff in financial planning and budget preparation	M
Accounting SIGFIP is being set up and may not provide all the information required by the Bank for financial reporting and auditing. Some staff may not be familiar with project software, namely TOMPRO.	S	The computerized accounting system is being established within the Technical Secretariat and the software TOMPRO is being set up. Training will be provided to all project staff by the TOMPRO selling company and the consultant in charge of the preparation of the project implementation manual.	M
Internal Control National internal control systems do not have enough capacity to cover project activities. The AGAIB do not have their own internal audit /control units.	H	The existing AGAIB implementation manual and the recently adopted PIM outline approval and authorization procedures with clear segregation of duties that should work relatively well. An internal auditor is being recruited within the Technical Secretariat to help strengthen the project internal audit/control environment. The project will be closely supervised.	S
Funds Flow Delay in the replenishment of Advance accounts or submission to the Technical Secretariat of appropriate documentation by the AGAIB.	S	An acceptable flow of funds arrangement is detailed in the PIM. FM performance of the AGAIB and the Technical Secretariat will be regularly monitored to make sure that Withdrawal Applications (WA) are processed and supporting documentation is sent to the Technical Secretariat as agreed in the project manual. Sufficient advanced funding will be released in the Designated accounts and advance accounts to avoid treasury problems.	M

		With the internal audit, implementation issues will be identified at an early stage and addressed in a timely manner.	
Financial Reporting The AGAIBs and the Technical Secretariat do not have experience in producing interim un-audited financial reports.	S	The Bank IFR guidelines will be provided to the project management team and IFR will be used over the life of the project. Training will be provided to financial, accounting and M&E staff.	M
Auditing Delay in the submission of the audit report. For CDD project, financial audit cannot provide assurance that funds are spent efficiently.	S	The computerized accounting system will be in place, the accountants will be trained and the internal auditor will identify weakness and follow the implementation of the recommendations. Therefore, the financial statements should be prepared for audits in a timely fashion. In addition to the financial audit, a technical audit will be carried out to provide information on the quality of the sub projects financed under the grant.	M
Overall Control Risk	S	-	M
OVERALL RISK	H		S

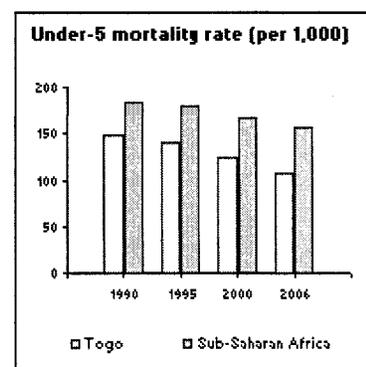
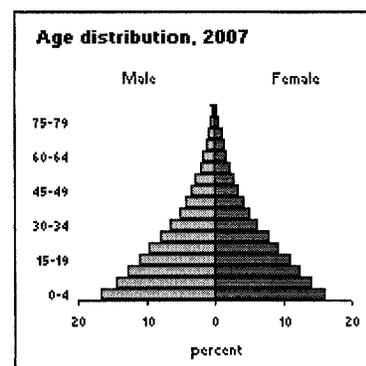
ANNEX 4: Country-at-glance

Togo at a glance

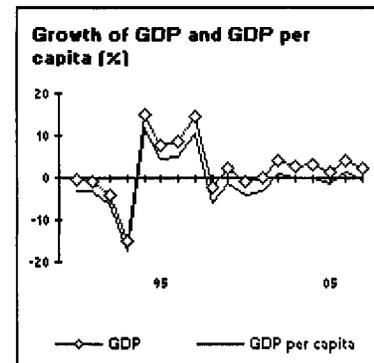
9/24/08

Key Development Indicators

	Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	Low income
<i>(2007)</i>			
Population, mid-year (millions)	6.6	800	1,296
Surface area (thousand sq. km)	57	24,242	21,846
Population growth (%)	2.6	2.4	2.1
Urban population (% of total population)	41	36	32
GNI (Atlas method, US\$ billions)	2.4	762	749
GNI per capita (Atlas method, US\$)	360	952	578
GNI per capita (PPP, international \$)	800	1,870	1,500
GDP growth (%)	2.1	6.2	6.5
GDP per capita growth (%)	-0.5	3.7	4.3
<i>(most recent estimate, 2000–2007)</i>			
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP, %)	..	50	..
Poverty headcount ratio at \$2.00 a day (PPP, %)	..	72	..
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58	50	57
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	69	94	85
Child malnutrition (% of children under 5)	..	27	29
Adult literacy, male (% of ages 15 and older)	69	69	72
Adult literacy, female (% of ages 15 and older)	38	50	50
Gross primary enrollment, male (% of age group)	110	99	100
Gross primary enrollment, female (% of age group)	95	88	89
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	59	58	68
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)	12	31	39



Net Aid Flows	1980	1990	2000	2007 ^a
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>				
Net ODA and official aid	90	258	70	79
<i>Top 3 donors (in 2006):</i>				
France	22	91	29	33
European Commission	8	40	3	10
Germany	17	37	9	8
Aid (% of GNI)	8.2	16.2	5.4	3.6
Aid per capita (US\$)	32	65	13	12
Long-Term Economic Trends				
Consumer prices (annual % change)	..	0.3	1.9	2.9
GDP implicit deflator (annual % change)	10.5	3.0	-1.7	0.9
Exchange rate (annual average, local per US\$)	211.3	272.3	712.0	479.3
Terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	..	126	100	96
Population, mid-year (millions)	2.8	4.0	5.4	6.6
GDP (US\$ millions)	1,136	1,628	1,329	2,493
<i>(% of GDP)</i>				
Agriculture	27.5	33.8	34.2	42.7
Industry	24.8	22.5	17.8	23.5
Manufacturing	7.8	9.9	8.4	9.9
Services	47.7	43.7	47.9	33.8
Household final consumption expenditure	54.5	71.1	92.0	83.3
General gov't final consumption expenditure	22.4	14.2	10.2	9.8
Gross capital formation	28.4	26.6	17.8	18.0
Exports of goods and services	51.1	33.5	30.7	34.5
Imports of goods and services	56.4	45.3	50.7	47.6
Gross savings	13.2	20.4	0.3	9.9



1980– **1990–** **2000–**
90 **2000** **07**
(average annual growth %)

Note: Figures in italics are for years other than those specified. 2007 data are preliminary. .. indicates data are not available. a. Aid data are for 2006.

Development Economics, Development Data Group (DECDG).

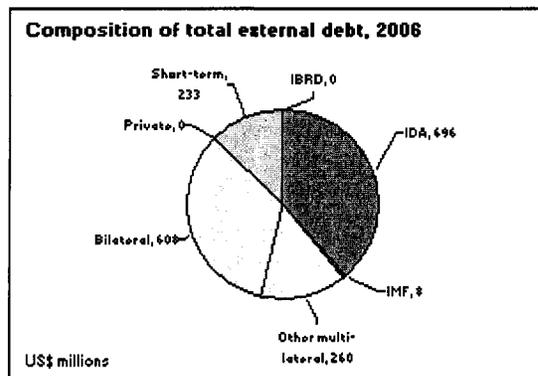
Balance of Payments and Trade	2000	2007
<i>(US\$ millions)</i>		
Total merchandise exports (fob)	327	631
Total merchandise imports (cif)	646	1,077
Net trade in goods and services	-193	-382
Workers' remittances and compensation of employees (receipts)	34	193
Current account balance	-160	-257
as a % of GDP	-12.0	-10.3
Reserves, including gold	152	438

Central Government Finance

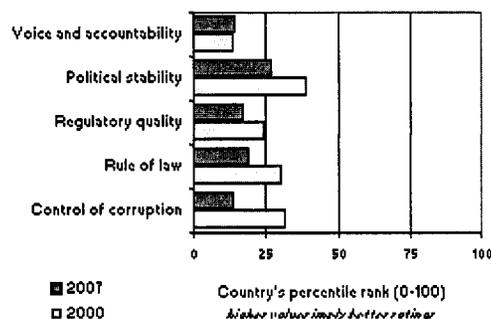
<i>(% of GDP)</i>		
Current revenue (including grants)	12.8	15.0
Tax revenue	11.0	13.9
Current expenditure	15.0	14.7
Overall surplus/deficit	-4.9	0.1
Highest marginal tax rate (%)		
Individual	..	..
Corporate	..	..

External Debt and Resource Flows

<i>(US\$ millions)</i>		
Total debt outstanding and disbursed	1,430	1,806
Total debt service	30	15
Debt relief (HIPC, MDRI)	-	-
Total debt (% of GDP)	107.6	81.4
Total debt service (% of exports)	6.1	1.5
Foreign direct investment (net inflows)	42	57
Portfolio equity (net inflows)	6	14



Governance indicators, 2000 and 2007



Source: Kaufmann-Kraay-Mastruzzi, World Bank

Technology and Infrastructure	2000	2007
Paved roads (% of total)	31.6	..
Fixed line and mobile phone subscribers (per 1,000 people)	2	12
High technology exports (% of manufactured exports)	0.6	0.1

Environment

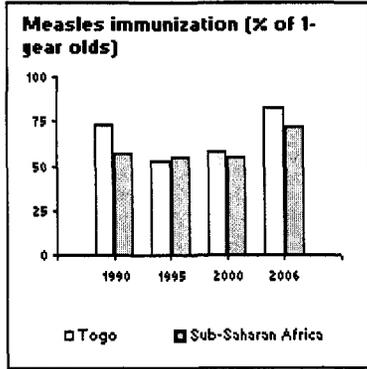
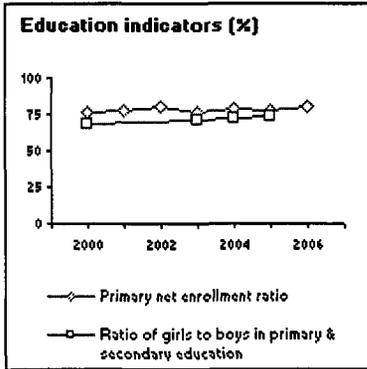
Agricultural land (% of land area)	67	67
Forest area (% of land area)	8.9	7.1
Nationally protected areas (% of land area)	..	11.9
Freshwater resources per capita (cu. meters)	..	1,843
Freshwater withdrawal (% of internal resources)	1.5	..
CO2 emissions per capita (mt)	0.3	0.38
GDP per unit of energy use (2005 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	2.4	2.4
Energy use per capita (kg of oil equivalent)	327	320

Millennium Development Goals

*With selected targets to achieve between 1990 and 2015
(estimate closest to date shown, +/- 2 years)*

Togo

	1990	1995	2000	2007
Goal 1: halve the rates for extreme poverty and malnutrition				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.25 a day (PPP, % of population)	..	..	..	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	32.3	..	..	..
Share of income or consumption to the poorest quintile (%)	..	..	..	..
Prevalence of malnutrition (% of children under 5)	21.2	..	23.2	..
Goal 2: ensure that children are able to complete primary schooling				
Primary school enrollment (net, %)	64	..	77	80
Primary completion rate (% of relevant age group)	35	39	61	67
Secondary school enrollment (gross, %)	20	..	30	40
Youth literacy rate (% of people ages 15-24)	..	..	74	..
Goal 3: eliminate gender disparity in education and empower women				
Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	59	..	69	73
Women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of nonagricultural employment)	41	..	..	..
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	5	1	5	7
Goal 4: reduce under-5 mortality by two-thirds				
Under-5 mortality rate (per 1,000)	149	139	124	108
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	88	86	78	69
Measles immunization (proportion of one-year olds immunized, %)	73	53	58	83
Goal 5: reduce maternal mortality by three-fourths				
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	..	..	..	510
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	31	..	49	62
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	34	..	26	17
Goal 6: halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS and other major diseases				
Prevalence of HIV (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	3.6	3.3
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	327	345	364	389
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	..	13	11	19
Goal 7: halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic needs				
Access to an improved water source (% of population)	49	52	55	59
Access to improved sanitation facilities (% of population)	13	12	12	12
Forest area (% of total land area)	12.6	..	8.9	7.1
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	..	..	..	11.9
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
GDP per unit of energy use (constant 2005 PPP \$ per kg of oil equivalent)	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.4
Goal 8: develop a global partnership for development				
Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3
Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	0.9	18.1
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.0
Personal computers (per 100 people)	..	0.3	1.9	3.0



Note: Figures in *italics* are for years other than those specified. .. indicates data are not available.

9/24/08

Development Economics, Development Data Group (DECDG).

