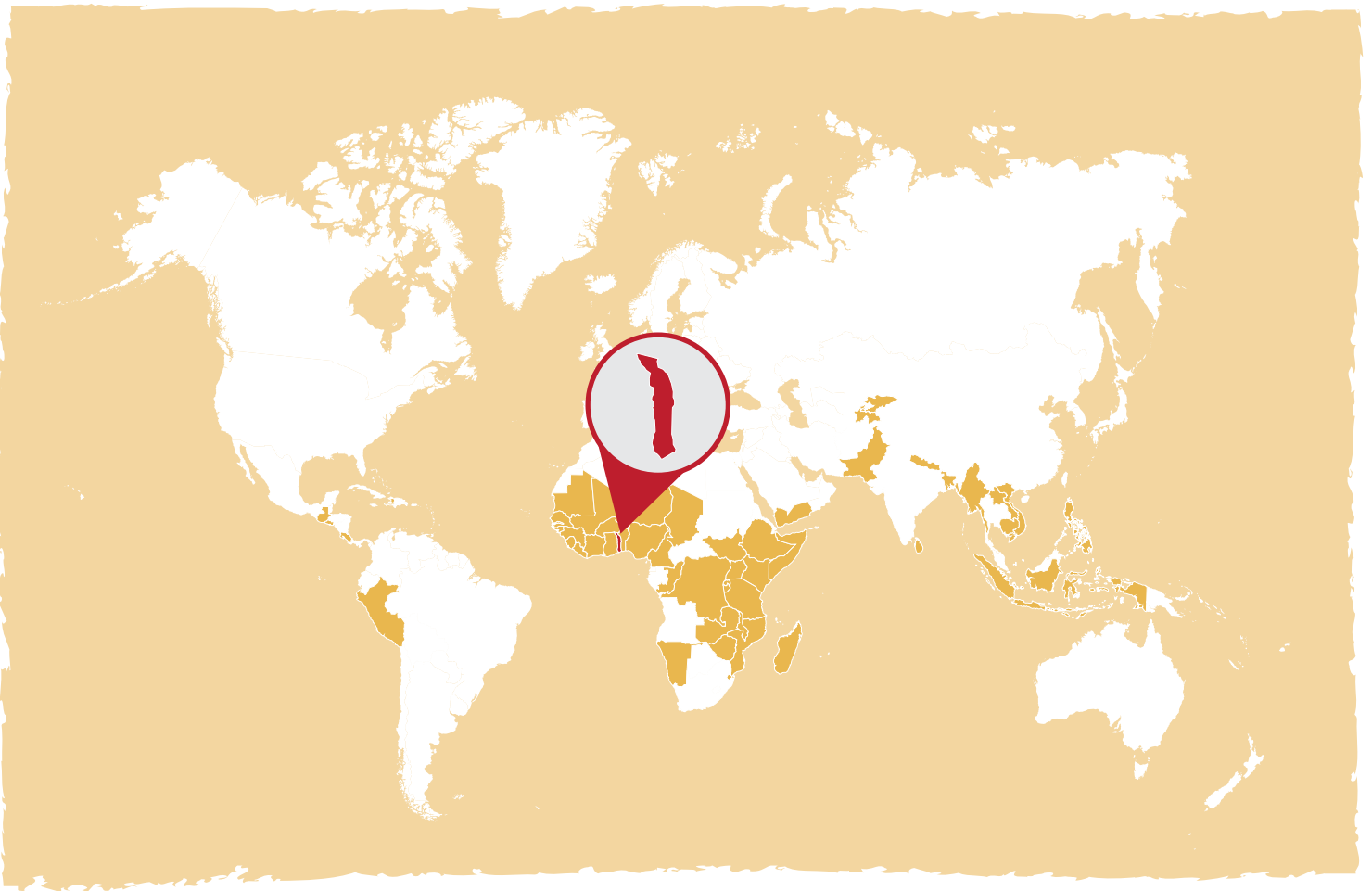


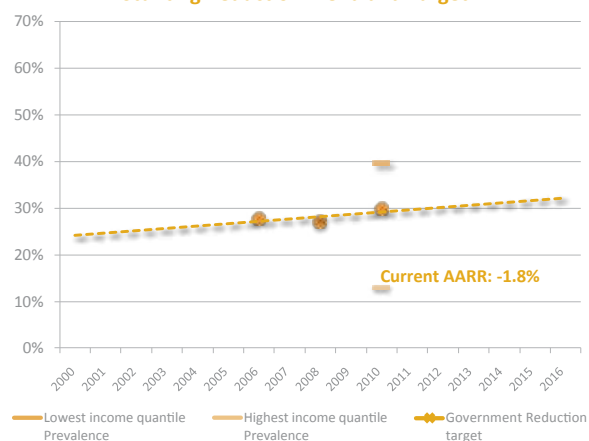
Togo



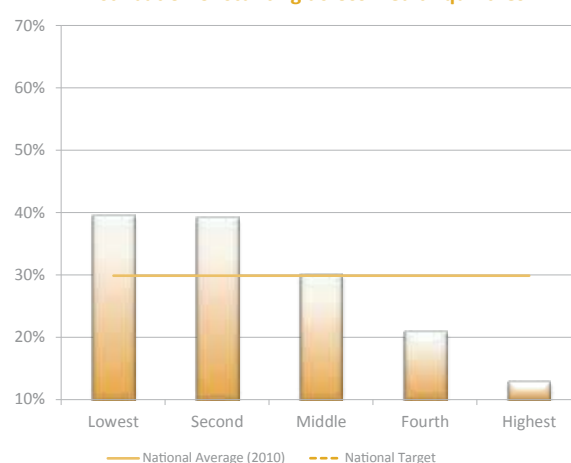
Joined: March 2014

Demographic data	
National Population (million, 2010)	6.31
Children under 5 (million, 2010)	1.0
Adolescent Girls (15-19) (million, 2010)	0.34
Average Number of Births (million, 2010)	0.22
Population growth rate (2010)	2.59%
WHA nutrition target indicators (MICS 2010)	
Low birth weight	11.0%
0-5 months Exclusive Breastfeeding	62.4%
Under five stunting	29.8%
Under five wasting	4.8%
Under five overweight	1.6%
Coverage of Nutrition-relevant Factors	
Infant and young child feeding practice	
6-23 months with Minimum Acceptable Diet	-
6-23 months with Minimum Diet Diversity	-
Programs for vitamin and mineral deficiencies	
Zinc Supplementation for Diarrhea	1.5%
Pregnant Women Attending 4 or more Antenatal Care Visits	-
Vitamin A supplementation (6-59 months)	64.0%
Households Consuming Adequately Iodized Salt	99.0%
Women's Empowerment	
Female literacy	64.2%
Female employment rate	72.3%
Median age at first marriage	18.1
Access to skilled birth attendant	58.0%
Women who have first birth before age 18	23.8%
Fertility rate	6.4
Other Nutrition-relevant indicators	
Rate of urbanization	14.91%
Income share held by lowest 20%	5.84%
Calories per capita per day (kcal/capita/day)	2,317.7
Energy from non-staples in supply	20.55%
Iron availability from animal products (mg/capita/day)	0.7
Access to Improved Sanitation Facilities	34.9%
Open defecation	8.3%
Access to Improved Drinking Water Sources	57.3%
Access to Piped Water on Premises	2.2%
Surface Water as Drinking Water Source	17.6%
GDP per capita (current USD, 2013)	636.00
Exports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	2.98
Imports-Agr Products per capita (current USD, 2012)	2.33

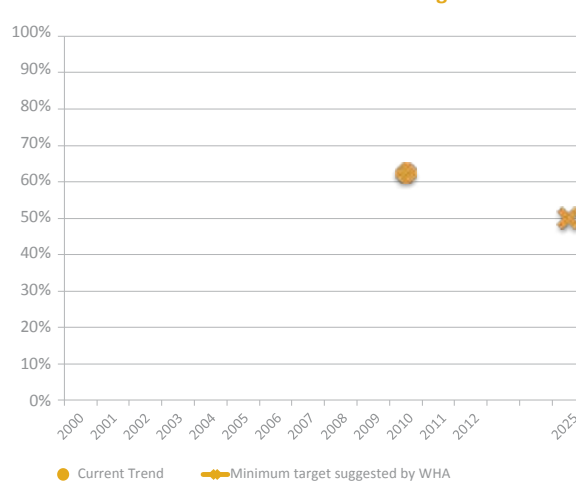
Stunting Reduction Trend and Target



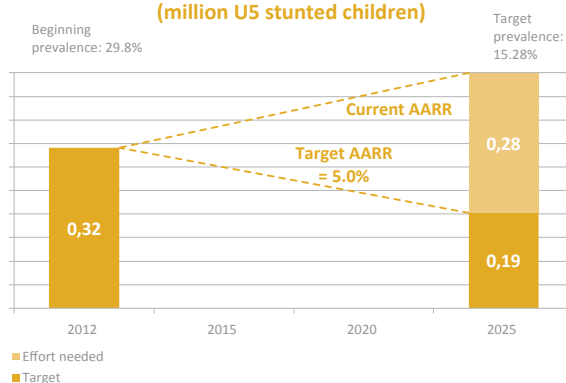
Distribution of stunting across wealth quintiles



Trend of Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate



Targeted Stunting Reduction (million US stunted children)



Bringing people together into a shared space for action

The process of setting up a multi-stakeholder platform is under way:

Since December 2013, the government has been implementing a project with the support of the FAO on the Right to Food and good governance around food and food security which will enable frameworks to be put in place for multi-stakeholder dialogue at a central and decentralized level in the country.

There is also a multi-stakeholder working group carrying out harmonized analysis of the food and nutrition situation.

Aligning actions around a Common Results Framework

The National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2012-2015) which focuses on direct interventions in nutrition, consists of five sub-programs. These are implemented with the technical support of health, education and social partners: Promoting Nutrition and Nutritional Education and strengthening the implementation of infant and young child feeding; Prevention and management of acute malnutrition in the CREN/FS and through community outreach; Nutrition of teenage girls and pregnant and nursing women; Food and nutrition of school-age children; Management of acute malnutrition.

Moreover, the Ministry of Agriculture assures food security and diversification for the population through: the National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plan (NAFSIP) and the Agricultural Diversification Support Program (ADSP).

In addition, a country resilience priority framework (CRPF) is being developed by all stakeholders (the public and private sectors, civil society and the agricultural profession) to define the common framework for action to reduce food and nutrition vulnerability in a structural and sustainable manner by supporting the implementation of sub-sectoral policies in the country. The goal is to achieve "Zero Hunger", namely the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

Ensuring a coherent policy and legal framework

Developed in 2010, a National Policy for Food and Nutrition (NPFS) takes into account the double burden of malnutrition, gender and human rights. Togo has a National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (NFNSP 2012-2015) supported by a wide range of policies and specific provisions for nutrition.

Togo has included nutrition in the following strategy papers: the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), the National Health Development Plan (NHDP II), the National Program for Food Security (NPFS) that served as a framework for the development of the National Agricultural and Food Security Investment Plans (NAFSIP) and the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and the Promotion of Employment (SAGPE).

The FAO TCP currently operating under the PNIASA has made a diagnosis of the political, legal and regulatory framework for food security in our country in order to ensure consistency in the different strategies.

The social protection policy has been validated and adopted by the government and includes three components: 1) Social Security, 2) Social Safety Nets and 3) Employability of vulnerable groups in a variety of activities: Labor-intensive work, school canteens and cash transfers.

National legislation on nutrition is vast and also includes laws on food fortification (salt, oil and wheat flour). The Law on Maternity Protection guarantees maternity leave of 14 weeks, which is the minimum recommended time (ILO).

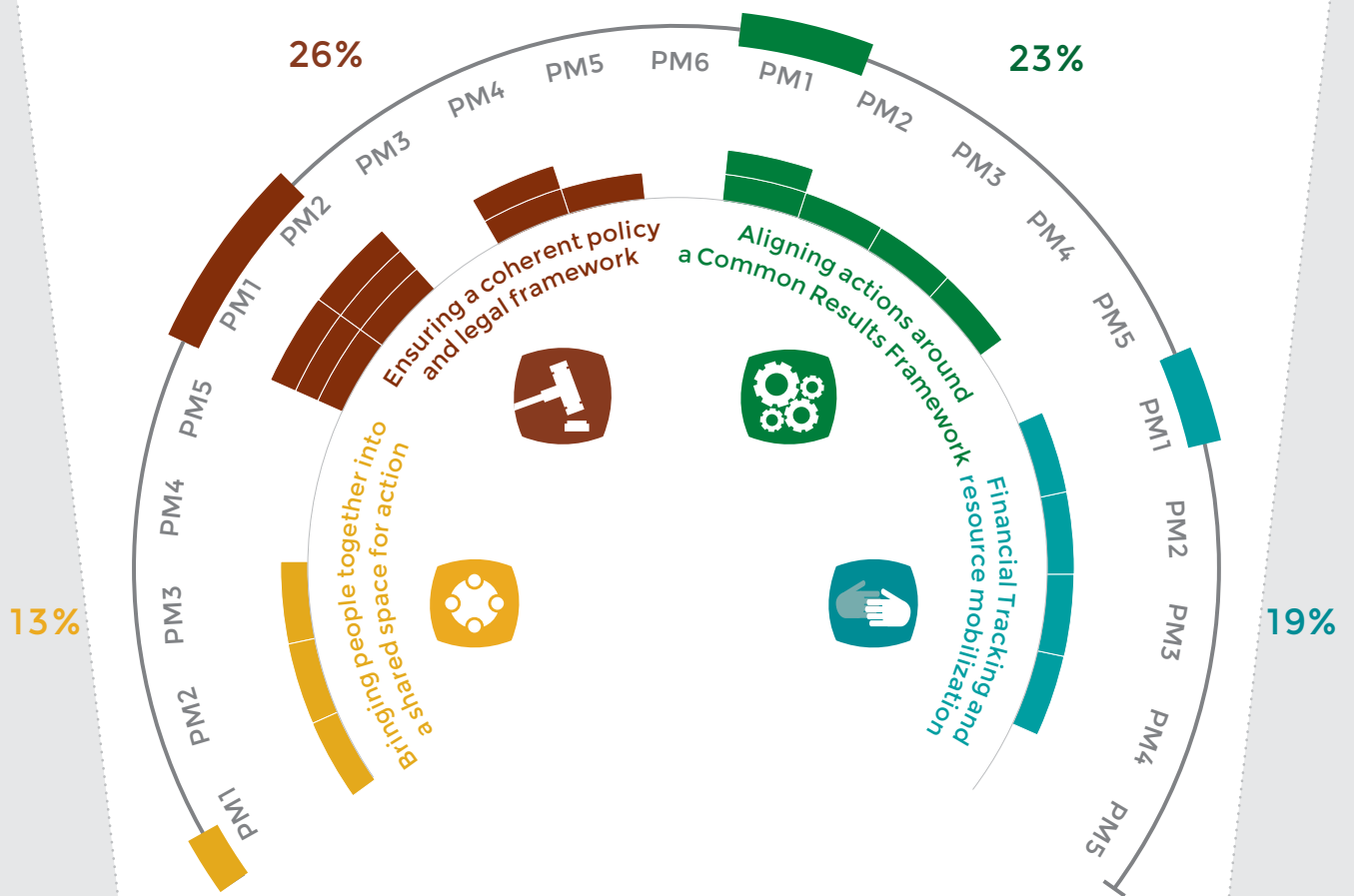
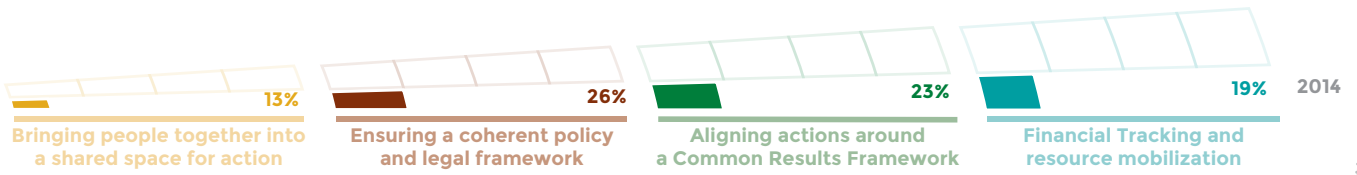
The International Code of Marketing Breast-Milk Substitutes (BMS) adopted since 2003 by the Council of Ministers has not yet been adopted by the National Assembly. However that did not prevent Togo from making progress on infant feeding, since according to the results of the MICS-2010, 62% of children under six months were being breastfed exclusively.

Financial Tracking and resource mobilization

No information

2014¹ Baseline on Four SUN Processes Togo

2014 Scoring of Progress Markers



¹Externally assessed by the SUN Movement Secretariat