

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 4.8% **Stunting:** 29.8% **Proportion of population underweight:** 16.5%

Source: Gov. of Togo (MICS, 2010)





















Strong Performance

- Relative to other HANCI countries, Togo's medium/ long term national development policy (PRSP) assigns strong importance to nutrition.
- Togo has devised a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy.
- Policymakers in Togo benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2013-2014.
- The Government of Togo promotes complementary feeding practices.
- In Togo, constitutional protection of the right to social security is strong.

Areas for improvement

- Spending on agriculture (7.76% of public spending in 2013) is close to, yet not fully meeting government commitments set out in the African Union's Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Government of Togo has not ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is weak and land markets do not function well.
- In Togo, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- Togo does not have a separate budget line for nutrition; this prevents transparency and accountability for spending.
- Even though Togo has developed a National Nutrition Policy/Strategy and clear time-bound nutrition targets, a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism is still lacking.
- The Government of Togo has not enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Togo has only achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for 61% of children in 2013.
- Weak access to an improved source of drinking water (60% in 2012) and an improved sanitation facility (11.3% in 2012) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Togo.
- In Togo, constitutional protection of the right to food is weak.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

























Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	 7.76%	2013	10th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ¹	 15.4%	2012	6th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ²	 Weak	2013	Joint 41st
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ²	 Moderate	2013	Joint 37th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	 77.9%	2010	15th
 Functioning of social protection systems ²	 Weak	2014	Joint 20th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²	 Weak	2011	Joint 18th
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's economic rights ³	 In Law, not in Practice	2011	Joint 7th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	 Yes	2006	Joint 1st

¹ Possible scores are:  <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges  >=75 % and <100%  >=100%




² Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong

⁴ Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)	 No	2012	Joint 28th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	 61%	2013	35th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	 60%	2012	35th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	 11.3%	2012	44th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	 71.6%	2010	42nd
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	 Strong	2009-2011	4th
 National Nutrition Policy/Strategy (yes/no)	 Yes	2014	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	 No	2014	Joint 34th
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	 Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	 Yes	2013-2014	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMS [^] Enshrined in domestic law ²	 Not Enshrined in Law	2014	Joint 35th

¹ Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries).

² Possible scores are:  Not Enshrined in Law  Voluntary Adoption  Fully enshrined.

[^] International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes