Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index Africa (HANCI-Africa)

Key data for Togo

HANCI-Africa compares 45 African countries for their performance on 22 indicators of political commitment to reduce hunger and undernutrition. Country scores are calculated in relation to the political commitment of the other countries in the index.

**Strong Performance**
- Relative to other HANCI countries, Togo’s medium/long term national development policy (PRSP 2009) 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 (5.84% of public spending in 2014), does not meet government commitments set out in the African Union’s Maputo Declaration (10% of public spending).
- Togo’s spending in its health sector (7.8% of public spending in 2014) does not fully meet (15%) commitments set out in the Abuja Declaration.
- 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 (63.1% in 2015) and an improved sanitation facility (11.6% in 2015) prevents positive outcomes for hunger and nutrition in Togo.
- Social safety nets in Togo are basic and only cover few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries.

Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 6.7%  **Stunting:** 27.5%  **Proportion of population underweight:** 16.2%

Source: Gov. of Togo (DHS, 2014)
Key data for Togo

**Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>HRCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>19th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public spending on health as share of total public spending</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>34th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- Access to land (security of tenure) ²
  - Moderate
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 33rd
- Access to agricultural research and extension services ²
  - Moderate
  - Year: 2013
  - Rank: Joint 37th
- Civil registration system — coverage of live births
  - 77.9%
  - Year: 2010
  - Rank: 15th
- Functioning of social protection systems ²
  - Weak
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 20th

**Laws**

- Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ²
  - Moderate
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 8th
- Equality of women’s access to agricultural land (property rights) ³
  - In Law, not in Practice
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Equality of women’s economic rights ³
  - In Law, not in Practice
  - Year: 2011
  - Rank: Joint 7th
- Constitutional right to social security (yes/no)
  - Yes
  - Year: 2006
  - Rank: Joint 1st

1 Possible scores are: <75% of agriculture (Maputo) and health (Abuja) spending pledges, >=75 % and <100%, >=100%
2 Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak, Moderate, Strong/Very Strong
3 Possible scores are: Not in Law, In Law Not in Practice, In Law & Practice

**Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public spending</th>
<th>Score*</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NCI Rank of 45</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Separate budget for nutrition (No/Sectoral only/Yes)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Joint 29th</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Policies**

- Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children
  - 61%
  - Year: 2013
  - Rank: 32nd
- Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)
  - Yes
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Population with access to an improved water source
  - 63.1%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: 34th
- Population with access to improved sanitation
  - 11.6%
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: 44th
- Health care visits for pregnant women
  - 72.7%
  - Year: 2014
  - Rank: 42nd
- Nutrition features in national development policy ¹
  - Strong
  - Year: 2009–2011
  - Rank: 6th
- National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)
  - Yes
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)
  - No
  - Year: 2015
  - Rank: Joint 36th
- Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)
  - Yes
  - Year: 2012
  - Rank: Joint 1st
- National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)
  - Yes
  - Year: 2013-2014
  - Rank: Joint 1st

**Laws**

- ICMBS ²
  - Not Enshrined in Law
  - Year: 2016
  - Rank: Joint 33rd

1 Possible scores are: Very Weak/Weak, Moderate, Strong/Very Strong
2 Possible scores are: Not Enshrined in Law, Few/Many Aspects Enshrined, Fully enshrined
3 International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes

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