

TOGOLESE REPUBLIC
Work-Liberty-Fatherland



**6th, 7th and 8th PERIODIC REPORTS OF THE STATE OF TOGO ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND
PEOPLES' RIGHTS**

(Article 62 of the Charter)

August 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	14
PART ONE	15
OVERALL LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION	15
PART TWO	17
NATIONAL MEASURES ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER	17
Articles 2 and 3 : The right to the enjoyment of rights and freedoms recognised and guaranteed by the Charter without distinction of any kind and equality before the law	17
Article 4 : The protection of the right to life	17
The Death Penalty.....	17
Articles 6 : The right to liberty and to the security of the person, prohibition from arrests or arbitrary detentions	20
a) The right to liberty and to the security of the person	20
30. See information in §12 and 13.....	20
b) Prohibition of Arbitrary Arrests :	25
Article 7 : The right to have one’s cause heard, presumption of innocence, the right to defence and to be tried within a reasonable time, the principle of the legality of offences and penalties	26
a) The right to justice	26
b) The right of presumption of innocence	26
b) The right to defence	28
d) The right of of an individual to be tried within a reasonable time	28
e) The principle of the legality of offences and penalties	30
Article 8 : The freedom of conscience, the profession and free practice of religion.....	30
Article 9 : The right to information, to expression and dissemination of one’s opinions.....	31
Articles 10 and 11 : The freedom of association, assembly and demonstration.....	34
Article 12 : The freedom of movement, the status of a refugee, asylum seeker and the status of a foreigner	35
a) Freedom of movement	35
b) Refugees and asylum seekers	35
c) The status of a foreigner electing domicile in Togo.	38
Article 13 : The right to participate in the government of one’s country and to have access to public service of the country	38
a) The right to participate in the government of one’s country	38
b) The right to suffrage	38
c) The right to vote	39
c) The conditions for eligibility	39
d) The 2015 Presidential Polls	39
e) The 2015 Election Campaigns	40
e) The Legislative Elections of July 2013	41

g) Electoral Campaigns for the Legislative Elections of July 2013	41
Article 14 : The right to property	43
Article 15 : The right to work : equality of working conditions and salaries	44
Article 16 : The right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health and social security	45
1. The National Health Policy (NHP)	45
1.1 The National Health Policy Implementation Framework	46
1.2 - Development of the Health System	46
1.3- The National Pharmaceutical Policy	47
1.4- Health Financing :.....	48
1.4.1-Budgetary Allocations for the Health Sector between 2011 and 2015	49
2-The Provision and Use of Services	49
2.1- The Administrative Set-up	49
2.2-Service Delivery	50
2.2.1-The Public Health Sector	50
2.2.2-The Private Health Sector	51
2.2.3-Situation of the Cabanon	51
3-Health Coverage	55
4-Human Resources	56
5-Health Situation	59
5.1-Preventable Diseases by Immunisation	60
5.2-Maternal and Child Health	60
5.3-The Status of Immunisation :.....	63
5.4-HIV/AIDS	63
5.5-Tuberculosis	67
5.6-Malaria	67
5.7-Measles, Cholera and Meningitis	68
8-Diarrhoeal Diseases	69
5.9-Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).	69
5.10-Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).	69
5.11-Malnutrition and Nutritional Deficit	70
7-Hygiene and Sanitation	71
6.1-Status of Sanitation Management in the Lomé Commune	72
6.1.1-Inspection Activities	72
6.1.2-Desinfection and Disinfestation Activities	73
6.1.3-Awareness Raising Activities (Information, Education and Communication)	73
Article 17 : The Right to Education and Culture	74
1. Pre-School Education	75

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION	77
3. SECONDARY EDUCATION	81
4. Literacy Education Statistics	86
4.1 Measures to Promote Literacy	87
292. See Information in § 530 to 531.....	87
4.1.1 Building of New Schools	87
4.1.2 Proximity to Schools	88
5-Preparation for the Teaching Profession and Teacher Training Programmes	88
5.1 Teachers' Development	88
5.2 Employment and Career Development	89
5.3-Teachers' Social Security Conditions	89
5.4-Salaries	90
5.5- Comparison of Teachers' salaries with those of other civil servants	90
5.6- Measures taken or proposed measures to improve the standard of living of Teaching Staff	90
IV- TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	90
1- Assessment of Actions taken by the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP) in the past 5 years and prospects for the next 5 years (2014-2019).	91
2- Concerning Actions taken :	96
3- Access to Technical Education and Vocational Training	98
4- Constraints	101
V – HIGHER EDUCATION	103
Challenges	107
Article 18 : Protection of the Family, Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Protection of Older Persons and People with Disabilities	107
1. The Principle of Elimination of Discrimination against Women	107
351. See Information in § 497 to 503.....	107
2. Protection of the Family	107
352. See Information in § 577 to 580.....	107
3. Child Protection	107
3.1- Protection of child workers	107
3.2- Protection of the child in difficult or dangerous situations	108
3.3- Protection against acts of violence	109
3.4- The right of the child to be registered at birth and given a name	112
4- Protection of People with Disabilities and Older Persons	113
Article 21 : The right of people to freely dispose of their resources	101
Article 22 : The right to economic and social development	116
The development of the agricultural sector	118
2.3 The right to improvement of living conditions	121

2.4 Growth :	123
2.5- Investment :	124
2. National Agricultural Investment Programme and Food Security (PNIASA)	124
➤ Sub-programme 1: Promotion of plant crop sectors	124
➤ Sub-programme 2: Animal Production	125
➤ Sub-programme 3: Fish Production	125
➤ Sub-programme 4: Agricultural Research and the Agricultural Council	125
➤ Sub-programme 5 : Institutional Strengthening and Sector Coordination	125
4- Agricultural Mechanisation	126
5. Sectorial Financial Instruments	127_Toc491931995
Article 24 : The right to a general satisfactory environment conducive to development	Error!
	Bookmark not defined.
2. Combating Climate Change	131
Article 26 : The independance of the courts and establishment and improvement of relevant national institutions entrusted with the promotion and protection of human rights	133
The Higher Judicial Council	133
Articles 27, 28 and 29 : The duties of the individual towards the family, society, other entities and the international community.	135
PART THREE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA .	Error! Bookmark not defined.
I – Background Information	136
A- At the Institutional Level	138
B- Other Measures	139
III – Implementation of the Provisions of the Protocol	141
3.1 – Equality and Non-discrimination	141
3.1.1 - Elimination of Discrimination (Article 2)	141
3.1.2 – Access to Justice, including Judicial Assistance and Training of the Police (Article 8).	144
3.1.3 – Political Participation and Decision-making (Article 9)	144
3.1.4 – Education (Article 12)	146
Situation in Public Universities	150
3.2 – Protection of women from violence	152
3.2.1 – Physical Integrity and Dignity, including sexual violence, trafficking of women and medical and scientific experiments (Article 3 & 4)	153
3.2.2 – Harmful Practices Inflicted on Women including Female Genital Mutilation (Article 5)	154
3.2.3 – Gender Stereotyping 4 (2) (c)	154
3.2.4 – Sexual Harassment	155
3.2.5 – Domestic Volence : Article 4 (2) (a)	155

3.2.6 – Support for victims of violence including medical services and psychological counselling Article 5(c).....	156
3.3 – Rights concerning Marriage.....	158
3.3.1 - Marriage and its effects on property, nationality, names (Article 6(e) to (j))	158
3.3.2 – Minimum Age for Marriage (Article 6 (b))	159
3.3.3 – Registration of Marriages (Article 6 (d))	160
3.3.4 - Protection of Women in Polygamous Marriages (Article 6 (c)).....	160
3.3.5 - Protection of Women in the event of Separation, Divorce, Marriage Annulment (Article 7)	160
3.3.6 – Protection of Children in the Family (Article 6 (i) & (j))	161
3.4 – Rights to Health and Reproduction	162
3.4.1 – Access to Health Services (Article 14 (2) (a))	162
3.4.2 – Reproductive Health Services including Reduction of Maternal Mortality (Article 14 (1) (a) & (b)).....	163
3.4.3 – Provisions for Abortion (Article 14 (2) (c)).....	164
3.4.4 - HIV/AIDS (Article 14 (1) (d)).....	164
3.4.5 – Sex Education (Article 14 (1) (g))	166
3.5.1 – Economic Rights and Welfare (Article 13).....	167
3.5.2 – Right to Food Security (Article 15)	171
3.5.3 – Right to Adequate Housing (Article 16).....	174
<i>Gives right to housing</i>	174
3.5.4 – Right to a positive cultural environment (Article 17).....	174
3.5.5 – Right to a safe and viable environment (Article 18).....	174
3.5.6 – Right to a sustainable environment, including the right to property, access to land and to credit (Article 19).....	176
3.6 – Right to peace, security and the protection of women in armed conflict situations (Art. 10) 177	
3.6.1 - Inclusion of women in conflict prevention and peace building mechanisms (Article 10 (1)) and in all aspects of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation (Article 10 (2) (e)).....	177
3.6.2 - Reduction in military expenditure in favour of social expenditure (Article 10(3)).....	178
3.7 - Protection of women in armed conflict situations (Article 11)	178
3.7.1 -Measures for the protection of displaced, repatriated women, refugees and aylum seekers and sanctions against violation of these protective measures (Article 11 (1)- (3))	178
3.7.2 – Ensuring that no child, particularly girls do not take part in hostilities and that no child is recruited as a child soldier (Article 11(4))	179
3.8 – Rights of Women Groups to Enjoy Special Protection	179
3.8.1 - Widows, including their inheritance rights (Articles 20 & 21)	179
3.8.2 – Older Women (Article 22)	180
3.8.3 -Women living with Disabilities (Article 23)	180
3.8.4 – Women in Distress (Article 24)	181
IV – Persisting Challenges Faced in Implementing the Measures	181

PART FOUR	184
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN RESPECT OF THE 3 rd , 4 th and 5 th COMBINED PERIODIC REPORTS	184
Recommendations.....	184
<i>i. Consider in the next reports all the thematic areas based on the guidelines for the preparation of periodic reports</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>ii. Accelerate the procedure for the adoption of codes and laws including on-going reforms. Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	
<i>iii. Ensure that new laws are consistent with Togo’s international and regional commitments. Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	
<i>vi. Take the necessary measures to promote schooling of girls and sensitize women about their human rights and strengthen the leadership role of women. Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	
<i>vii. Adopt a law on quota in order to enhance the rate of representation of women in decision- making bodies</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>viii. Accelerate the process of issuing permits to Associations and NGOs. Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	
<i>ix. Provide in subsequent reports gender disaggregated data in all the thematic areas</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>x. Decentralize health services, provide them with equipment and competent human resources. Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>	
<i>xi. Decentralise the screening centres which are highly concentrated in the capital</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>xiv. Involve civil society organizations in the preparation and drafting of periodic reports.</i>	187
<i>xv. xvi. xvii and xviii. Take all the necessary measures to improve the conditions of detention and the quality of rations served.</i>	187
<i>Comply with minimum acceptable standards at the regional and international levels in the area of accommodation facilities for detainees</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Recruit female prison wardens to avoid a situation where female prisons continue to be guarded by male prison wardens.</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>xxiii. Sensitize all segments of the population on their rights, judicial procedures and existing mechanisms for redress.</i>	190
<i>xxiv. Take all the necessary legislative measures as well as all other measures to eradicate child trafficking</i>	191
<i>xxv. Take all the necessary legislative measures aimed at eradicating vodou and tronsi cult practices that are inimical to children’s development.</i>	192
<i>xxvi. Ensure the effective implementation of the law on female genital mutilation and strengthen measures for the eradication of the practice of cutting.</i>	193
<i>xxvii. Adopt measures to address the issue of unemployment</i>	194
<i>xxix. Make use of and take measures to popularize the Robben Island Guidelines, particularly for the benefit of officials in charge of implementing laws</i>	196
.....	196
ANNEX.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.1 : Comparison of violent crime between the first semesters of 2014 and 2015.....	23
.....	23
Table No. 2: Suffrage of 2015 Presidential Elections	40
Table 4 : Distribution of Health Facilities per Health Region in 2014.....	50
Table No. 5: Situation of sick detainees hospitalised in the CABANON of the Sylvanus Olympio University Teaching Hospital (CHU SO) in 2015	52
Table No. 6 : Summary of Social Intervention Cases for Sick Inmates in 2015	54
Table No. 7 : Private Sector Health Facilities	55
Table No. 8 : Situation of Direct Tracer Care Staff in 2013 and 2014	56
Table No.9: Summary of General Health Indicators in Togo between 2012 and 2014.....	59
Table No. 11: Annual average growth rate of enrolments in pre-school education between 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 per gender and per region	75
Table No. 12 : Pre-school education coverage rate per gender and per region (2013-2014)	76
Table No.13 : Growth of Enrollments in Primary Education between	77
2007-2008 and 2012-2013 per gender and per region	77
Table No. 14 : Net and Gross Access Rate at Primary 1 per gender and parity index per region (2013-2014).....	78
Table No. 15 : Ratios of pupils /classroom and pupils/teacher per region (2013-2014)	79
Table No.16: Primary completion rate (PCR)	80
Table No.17 : Access rate/Gross Enrolment rate and Completion rate per sex and per region for first cycle of secondary education (2013-2014)	82
Table No. 18: Access rate, gross enrolment rate and completion rates per sex and per region at the secondary level	82
Table No.20 : Overall pass rate at the baccalauréat Part 2	84
Table No. 21 : Ratio of pupils/classrooms	84
Table No. 22: Trends of the overall education budget (in billions of CFA francs).....	85
Table No. 23 : Trends of the primary school education budget (in billions of CFA francs).....	86
Table No. 24: Trends of the budget for secondary education (in billions of CFA francs).....	86
Table No. 25: Trends of new schools built/year	87
Table No. 27: Current Situation and Prospects	91
Table No. 28: Number of students at the technical and vocational education levels	99
Table No.30: Number of learners according to order, section and gender for the 2012-2013 academic year.....	100

Table No.31 : Number of learners according to order, section and gender for the 2013-2014 academic year	101
Table No. 31: Trends of the TVET budget from 2011 to 2015	101
Table No. 32 : Number of students in public universities in Togo	104
Table No. 33 : Status of credits allocated to Togolese public universities	104
Table No. 34 : Performance achieved in the area of increase in agricultural productivity	120
Table No. 35 : Performance achieved in the main macroeconomic framework indicators	122
Table No. 36 : Equipment acquired and their distribution	126
Table No. 38 : Primary completion rate (PCR)	149

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart No.1 : Comparison of facts established	23
Chart No.2 : Comparison of violent crimes between 2014 and 2015	24
Chart No. 3: Distribution per region of healthcare staff in 2014	57
Chart No. 4 : Distribution of direct tracer care staff in Togo per gender in 2014	58
Chart No.5 : HIV prevalence per sex and age.....	64
Chart No.6 :.....	64
Chart No. 7 : Trends of the number of pregnant HIV-positive women having received ARV prophylaxis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Chart No. 8 : Status of cases of tuberculosis characterized by TB/HIV 11 co-infection	65
Chart No. 9: Trends of the rate of HIV-positive pregnant women who have received ARVs to reduce mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) of HIV	66
Chart No. 10 : Status of deaths between 2010 and 2014	68

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAE: State Assistant Midwife

ACAT-TOGO: Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture in Togo.

ANGE: National Environmental Management Agency.

ANPE: National Employment Agency.

APT: Association for the Prevention of Torture.

ASC: Community Health Worker.

BNCE: National Catholic Child Bureau.

ILO: International Labour Organisation

BTS: Advanced Vocational Technician's Certifi.

CACIT: Federation of Associations against Impunity in Togo.

CARMA: Campaign for the Acceleration of the Reduction of Maternal, Neonatal and Child Mortality.

ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States.

CENI: Independent National Electoral Commission.

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross.

CNARSET: National Commission for Reception and Social Reintegration of Children Victims of Trafficking.

CNAO: National Orthopaedic Equipment Centre.

CNCPA: National Older Persons Advisory Council.

CNDD: National Sustainable Development Commission.

CNDH: National Human Rights Commission.

CNE: National Child Rights Committee.

CNPS: National Emergency Relief Planning Committee.

CNTS: National Blood Transfusion Centre.

CVJR: Truth Justice and Reconciliation Commission.

DAPR: Directorate of Prisons Administration and Reintegration.

DGPE: Directorate-General for Child Protection.

DOST: District Observing Treatment Short Course.

DPNE: National Employment Policy Directorate.

DSRP-C: Complete Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

EDIL: Local Initiatives Schools.

ENI: Teacher Training Institute.

ENS: Advanced Teacher Training Institute.

ENI-JE: National School for Female Kindergarten Teachers.

FAIEGJ: Support Fund for Youth Economic Initiatives.

FNAFPP: National Fund for Apprenticeship, Training and Vocational Development.

FNE: National Environmental Fund.

FNDF: National Forestry Development Fund.

UNFPA: United Nations Population Fund.

FOSEL: Security Force for Legislative Elections.

FOSEP: Security Force for Presidential Elections.

GAVI: Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation.

GF2D: Focal and Action Group for Women in Democracy and Development.

HAAC: The High Audiovisual Communication Authority.

HCDH: United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

IEC: Information, Education and Communication.

MICS3: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

MII: Insecticide-Treated Nets.

NCP: New Criminal Code

ODEF: Board for the Development and Exploitation of Forests.

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals.

WHO: World Health Organisation.

ORSEC: Disaster Preparedness and Response Organisation.

PCMNE: New-born and Child Illnesses Healthcare.

AFP: Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP).

PIAP: Interim Priority Action Programme.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

PNAE: National Environmental Action Plan.

PNDP: National Health Development Programme.

PNMJ: National Justice Modernisation Programme.

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme.

QUIBB: Unified Welfare Baseline Indicator Questionnaire.

RELUTET: National Network for Combating Child Trafficking in Togo.

RESAEV: Network of Reception and Social Reintegration Centres for Children Victims of Trafficking.

THIMO: High-Labour Intensive Works.

UCAO: Catholic University of West Africa.

EU: European Union.

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund.

WACEM: West African Cement.

INTRODUCTION

1. Togo presented the 3rd, 4th and 5th combined periodic reports on the implementation of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights at the 50th Session of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, held in Banjul (Republic of The Gambia) from 24 October to 5 November, 2011.
2. In accordance with Article 62 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Togolese State is presenting its 6th, 7th and 8th reports on the implementation of the aforementioned Charter.
3. These reports were prepared by the Inter-Ministerial Committee responsible for preparing initial and periodic reports, and it included representatives of civil society organisations working on human rights activities in line with relevant guidelines consisting of four parts:
4. The first part presents the general legal framework for human rights protection; the second part outlines the legislative, administrative and other measures taken to give effect to the rights laid down in the Charter; the third part focuses on measures taken towards the implementation of the Protocol to

the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, while the fourth part touches on the implementation of the recommendations ensuing from the review of the 3th, 4th and 5th periodic reports.

PART ONE

GENERAL HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

5. The legal framework on human rights protection is based on the principle of being subject to the Rule of Law. The source of Law is the Constitution of 14 October, 1992, ratified international instruments, laws and regulations.
6. The modalities for the exercise of the different rights laid down in the Constitution are determined by a series of laws adopted by the National Assembly and decrees issued by the executive arm of government. Among the most important legislation enacted between 2010 and 2017, the following are worth mentioning:
 - Law No. 2017-005 of 19 June, 2017 on higher education and research policy;
 - Law 2016-027 of 11 October, 2016 on the amendment of Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November, 2015 on the new Criminal Code;
 - Law No. 2016-021 of 24 August, 2016 on the Status of Refugees in Togo;
 - Law No. 2016-006 of 30 March, 2016 on free access to information and public documents;
 - Law No. 2016-008 of 21 April, 2016 on the Code of Military Justice;

- Law No. 2015-006 of 28 July, 2015 on the establishment on the High Authority for the Prevention of Corruption and related offences;
 - Law No. 2015-005 of 28 July, 2015 on the special status of police officers;
 - Law No. 2014-014 of 22 October, 2014 on the modernisation of State economic activities;
 - Law No. 2014-009 of 11 June, 2014 on the Public Finances Management Transparency Code;
 - Law No. 2014-019 of 17 November, 2014 amending Law No. 2012-014 of 6 July, 2012 on the Personal and Family Code;
 - Law No.2014-003 of 28 April, 2014 on the Customs Code;
 - Organic Law No. 2013-016 of 8 July, 2013 on the High Audiovisual and Communication Authority (HAAC);
 - Organic Law No. 2013-007 of 25 February, 2013 amending the Organic Law No. 96-11 of 21 August, 1996 establishing the Status of Judges;
 - Law No. 2013-010 of 27 May, 2013 on Legal Assistance;
 - Law No. 013-015 of 13 June, 2013 on the Status of the Opposition;
 - Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January, 2013 on the overall status of the public service;
 - Law No. 2012-001 of 20 January, 2012 on the Investment Code in the Togolese Republic;
 - Law No. 2011-006 of 21 February, 2011 on the Social Security Code;
 - Law No. 2011-010 of 16 May, 2011 establishing the conditions for the exercise of the freedom of assembly and peaceful public demonstrations;
 - Law No. 2010-018 of 31 December, 2010 amending Law No. 2005-012 of 14 December, 2005 on the protection of people living with HIV/AIDS;
7. Between 2010 and 2017, Togo has been party to the following regional and international instruments:
- The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of Inter-Country Adoption (2010);
 - Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (2010);
 - Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (2011);
 - The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (2012);
 - The UNESCO Convention on Combating Discrimination in Education (2012);
 - Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (2012);
 - International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances (2014);

- The Arms Trade Treaty (2015).
 - The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights on the Abolition of the Death Penalty (2016).
8. These different legislative instruments ensure the legal protection of citizens and assist them to exercise their rights.
 9. The Togolese Constitution of 14 October, 1992, stipulates in Article 50 thereof, that: “the right and duties stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in international human rights instruments, are an integral part of this Constitution”.

SECOND PART

NATIONAL MEASURES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHARTER

Articles 2 and 3: The right to the enjoyment of rights and freedoms recognised and guaranteed by the Charter without distinction of any kind, and equality before the law.

10. The principle of equality of citizens is guaranteed by legislation in Article 11 of the Togolese Constitution. According to this Article, “All human beings are equal in dignity and in right. All men and women are equal before the law. No one may be favoured or disadvantaged on account of family, ethnic or regional origin, of their economic or social situation, of their political, religious, philosophical or other convictions.”

11. In practice, the different texts guarantee equality of citizens before the law. This includes, in particular, the Personal and Family Code, the Labour Code and the general status of the Public Service.

Article 4: Protection of the Right to Life

12. The protection of the right to life is guaranteed by the Togolese legislation. Article 13 of the Constitution of Togo stipulates that: “The State has the obligation to guarantee the physical and mental integrity, the life and security of every person living within the national territory. No one may be arbitrarily deprived either of their liberty or of their life”.

13. Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October, 2016 amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November 2015, on the new Criminal Code, punishes violations of the right to life resulting from breaches such as deliberate murder/culpable homicide (Article 165 et seq) or involuntary homicide, (Article 178 et seq). Threats, even if they are not followed up with any action (Articles 245 et seq).

The Death Penalty

14. It was abolished in Togo in 2009 by Law No. 2009- 011 of 24 June, 2009. Our country has ratified the Second Optional Protocol relating to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Abolishing the Death Penalty of 14 September, 2016.

Article 5: Prohibition of slavery, human trafficking, physical or mental torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment.

a) Prohibition of Slavery

15. Trafficking of slaves does not exist in Togo. However, in the Maritime and Plateaux regions in the south of the country, certain cultural practices akin to contemporary forms of slavery have been recorded. They include, in particular, cultural practices in convents where children undergo initiation rites that are detrimental to their development.

16. In order to combat these practices, a declaration code-named “Notsé Declaration” was adopted on 16 June, 2013 on the occasion of the African Children’s Day. The implementation of this declaration enabled 118 children to be withdrawn from the convents between 2014 and 2016. These children have since then started attending school.

17. The security agencies ensure compliance with the regulations thereof. Control measures have been put in place at the borders to detect suspicious movements of children to other countries. The security forces have been highly sensitised on the phenomenon of child trafficking at the national level.

18. An Order by the Minister of Security and Civil Protection was incorporated into child rights modules at the Police and Gendarmerie Academies in 2013. Since then, 2002 police officers and 2600 gendarmes have been trained in the module known as “Child Rights and Protection” Module.

b) Trafficking in Persons

19. Law No. 2016-027 amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November, 2015 on the new Criminal Code defines and cracks down on human trafficking from Articles 317 to 334 thereof.

c) Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment

20. The new Criminal Code defines and cracks down on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment and treatment.

21. Under Article 198 of the new Code, the term torture refers to “Any act by which pain or severe suffering, physical or mental, are intentionally inflicted on a person, particularly with the aim of obtaining from the person or a third party information or confessions, to punish him for an act that he or a third party has committed or is suspected to have committed, to intimidate him or put pressure on him or on a third party or for any other reason based on a form of discrimination in whatever form when such a pain or such a sufferings are inflicted by a public official or any other person acting in his official capacity or at the instigation of or with his express or tacit consent”.

This term does not, however, include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to, lawful penalties.

“The crime of torture is imprescriptible”.

22. In a bid to strengthen the capacity of the criminal investigation police and the staff of the prison’s administration and reintegration in the area of combatting torture, two regional workshops on training of trainers were organised in September 2014 for 120 participants from the five administrative regions of the country and the Lomé Commune.

23. These workshops were organised with the technical and financial support of the United Nations Development Programme in Togo (UNDP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Togo (OHCHR).

24. The Atlas of Torture Project initiated by Mr Manfred NOWAK, former Special Rapporteur of the United Nations on Torture with the support of the European Union was implemented in Togo during the period 2012-2013.

25. This project made it possible to develop the capacity of several stakeholders in the area of combating torture. He also supported the government for the review of the organic law relating to the composition, organisation and functioning of the

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to enable this institution to host the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. The draft organic law on the organisation, composition and functioning of the NHRC was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 31 May, 2017.

26. Furthermore, Togo hosted the visit of the Sub-committee for the Prevention of Torture in December, 2014.

27. Awareness raising and continuous training within the context of the National Police College and the National Gendarmerie Academy are carried out to guarantee in practice compliance by police investigation officers (CID) with the fundamental rights of people during arrest and preventive custody. For instance, 584 senior police officers were trained from 6 September 2015 to 6 February, 2016. Similarly, 351 gendarmes including 219 police investigation officers and 132 senior police officers were trained from 5 February to 5 July, 2016. Police officers and gendarmes are also regularly sent for training to other countries such as France, Italy, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, etc. Sanctions are also applied in the event of non-compliance with procedures by officers who are found guilty.

28. To ensure that disciplinary sanctions are more effective, a new regulation on general discipline within the Togolese Armed Forces is in the process of being developed. Similarly, Law No.2015-005 of 28 July, 2015, on the special status of the national police force has initiated harsher disciplinary standards in the event of any lapses. At the criminal level, the government has initiated the adoption of a new Code of Military Justice by Law No. 2016-008 of 21 April, 2016, to ensure that no military person can escape criminal proceedings. Such alleged crimes will be taken into account by military courts (Article 47) in the enjoyment of the same guarantees as ordinary courts and punished in accordance with the provisions of the new Criminal Code. Preparations are underway to sensitize all the officers and to effectively establish these courts in order to wage a diligent war on the issue of impunity among the defence and security forces. In the cases mentioned, disciplinary measures have been taken and criminal prosecution initiated against the perpetrators.

29. Between 2012 and 2016, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recorded 3 proven cases of torture and 4 cases of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment for which recommendations made were taken into consideration by the government.

Articles 6: The right to liberty and the security of the person, prohibition of arrests and arbitrary detentions

a) The right to liberty and the security of the person

30. See information in §12 and 13.

31. Regarding preventive measures, in the course of 2014, the public authorities re-organised the security system by reforming the defence and security forces. This included a large-scale and in-depth re-organisation programme of these forces with the necessary material and human resources.

32. Two military regions, two gendarmerie regions and two police regions were created. The first region which was established at Tsévié covers the southern part of the country and comprises the Maritime and Plateaux administrative regions. The second region, based in Kara, covers the northern part of the country and comprises the Central, Kara and Savannah administrative regions.

33. These regions are organised into sectors corresponding to the former administrative regions of the country. With regard to the gendarmerie and the national police for instance, these sectors correspond to gendarmerie groups and regional police service directorates.

34. Furthermore, Anti-Crime Brigades (BAC) and Intelligence and Investigations Brigades (BRI) were established for the police regions and sectors. The same applied to the intelligence sections of the Gendarmerie regions. The key objective is to bring the security agencies closer to the population and to ensure an effective and timely intervention as far as the security challenges are concerned in an environment characterised by rising terrorism and religious extremism.

35. In this respect, several new units have been established to ensure improved security coverage of the country. They include public security police stations, Republican Reaction Forces, Gendarmerie Brigades, Specialised Gendarmerie Squads and Units. Between 2014 and 2015, 10 police stations and 18 police posts, 14 Republican Reaction Forces, 7 squads and 4 platoons of gendarmes were established to strengthen the already existing mechanism.

36. The main role of these units is to ensure the enforcement of the laws and regulations. To achieve this goal, they organise day and night patrols and they have been adequately equipped. The equipment is also being reinforced as part of the reform process of the defence and security forces. International cooperation is also used as a mechanism for the acquisition of these equipment.

37. In order to effectively bolster these security sector reforms, the concept of community-based policing has been rethought. The issue now is to ensure that population have greater confidence in the police and security agencies and take active part themselves in the collective security process. To this end, a workshop was

organised with the technical and financial support of the Hanns Seidel Foundation, from 15 to 17 October, 2014 at Atakpamé and it paved the way for a review of the relations between the police and security agencies and the population as a whole.

38. The recommendations emerging from this workshop led to the holding of briefing and awareness-raising sessions among the police including the Prefects from 17 to 28 August, 2015 across the entire country to mark the actual take-off of the community-based policing. By this project, the government intends to ensure the security of persons and property in a more effective and participatory manner.

39. Meanwhile, it is also important to draw attention to special operations which contribute to the security of persons and property. They include the operations code-named “Araignée” and “Entonnoir”. The focus of the former is to ensure surveillance of public places. It is against this background that one must view the joint daily patrols between the various components of the security agencies.

40. Hotlines for alerting the security agencies have been made available to the population for any emergencies. They include the following numbers: 117 for the police, 172 for gendarmerie emergency, 171 for the armed forces and 115 for all the forces depending on the individual’s location. Discussions are currently on-going with telephone companies and the regulatory authority to rectify the challenges faced in the implementation of number 115.

41. The second operation has been dedicated to combating smuggling of illicit petroleum products, the consequences of which are incalculable socially and economically. For instance, in 2014, 315.071 litres of illicit fuel products kept in residential houses were seized as part of this operation by the defence and security forces, which action helped to avoid disasters among the population.

42. With regard to repressive measures, they consist of taking action once an offence has been committed, however the level of its seriousness. They mainly include establishing whether an offence has been committed, identifying perpetrators and arraigning them before the courts, etc. To this end, the security agencies, apart from the skills of judicial police officers which fall within the purview of police and gendarmerie units, have specialised structures in the search and crackdown on crime in its broadest sense, except for those engaged in maintaining peace and order.

43. They include, among others, Intelligence and Investigation Services (SRI) and sections of regional intelligence at the gendarmerie and the central directorate of the judicial police (DCPJ), Anti-Crime Brigades (BAC) and Intelligence and Investigation Brigades (BRI) concerning the national police. These units consist of

highly trained officers in the area of intelligence and investigations and they have the requisite technical and scientific policing equipment to carry out their assigned duties.

44. Apart from the BAC whose mission is to ensure surveillance of urban environments in order to make interventions in cases where people are caught in the act, based on their own initiatives or through calls by victims, the other units are more importantly responsible for serious and complex investigations.

45. In order to better address the security threats currently raging in the sub-region, the Government established a National Police Reaction Force (GIPN) in 2015, just like the Special Gendarmerie Reaction Group (USIG) to strengthen the existing mechanism. These are highly trained special forces equipped to deal with extremely serious situations.

46. However, it must be pointed out that this sector is still confronted with difficulties since at the end of every year, the population, especially people living in the capital,

	Hold-ups	Armed Robbery	Murder/Mob Justice	Housebreaking/Burglary	Discovery of corpses	Trafficking/Drug Seizures	Fire Outbreaks
--	-----------------	----------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------	-----------------------------	----------------------------------	-----------------------

are confronted with insecurity in spite of measures taken by the relevant authorities. To address these issues, a working session was convened in December, 2015 at the Prime Minister’s Office, which session brought together all the officials of the security agencies.

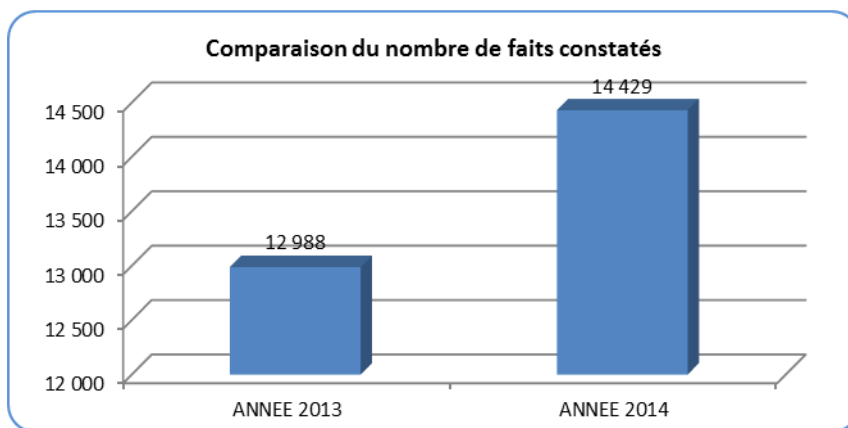
47. All these new measures have made it possible to record a better security coverage of the country, which explains the increase in the number of findings established (all categories inclusive) from 12 988 in 2013 to 14 429 in 2014, since a greater number of findings have not been reported in view of the distance of the security services from certain localities.

Table 1: Comparison of violent crimes between the first semesters of 2014 and 2015

2014	39	30	23	66	100	46	122
2015	25	39	24	39	96	129	242

Source: Directorate of Survey and Statistics of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection

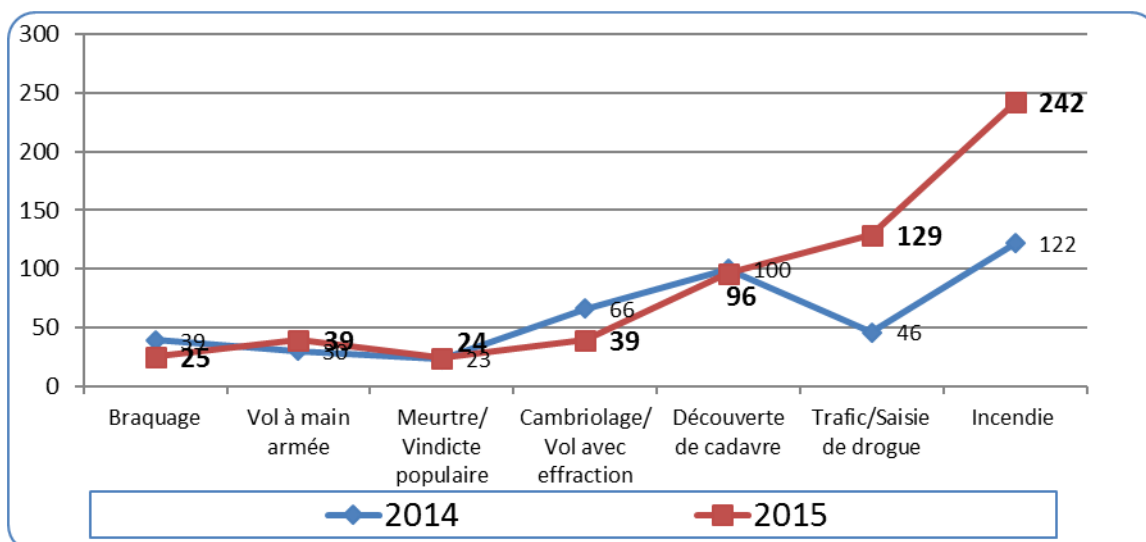
Chart No.1: Comparison of the number of facts established



Source: General Report of the Activities of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection in 2014.

48. At the same time, the new territorial layout also played a key part in the significant reduction in the violent crimes in Togo. Comparison between the first semesters of 2014 and 2015 makes it possible to establish a cumulative total of 103 cases of burglary, armed robberies and housebreaking in 2015 as against 135 cases of the same incidents in 2014.

Chart No. 2: Comparison of violent crimes between the first semesters of 2014 and 2015



Source: *Developed from data from the Directorate of Survey and Statistics of the Ministry of Security and Civil Protection*

49. In the face of the multiplicity of road accidents with huge loss of human lives, a new Road Code has been adopted (Law No. 2013-011 of 7 June, 2013) together with some of its implementing texts, particularly Decree No. 2013-078/PR of 27 November, 2013 which makes it mandatory for helmets to be worn by users of two-wheeled engines.

50. This regulation is backed by a real political will. After the President of the Republic had declared 2014 as a Road Safety year, a road safety division was established and attached to the Ministry of Security. Currently, a Directorate of Public Roads which must include the aforementioned division, is in the process of being established to ensure the implementation of this new regulation and the strengthening of road safety.

51. The civil protection component has also been developed. The Emergency Disaster Organisation Plan (ORSEC) and the National Contingency Plan were revised in May 2015 to adapt them to the new risk mapping of Togo. Thus, they will ensure a better organisation of relief in the event of disasters and plan actions to be undertaken in case of uncertainties. The fire-fighting corps is the mainstay in the implementation of the two plans alongside other national stakeholders (for environment and social action). It plays a critical role in preventing fire outbreaks and some disasters by educating the people and carrying out on-site inspections and controls (construction of buildings and siting of plants, filling stations and other dangerous activities).

52. Furthermore, the fire service makes interventions on daily basis in cases of road accidents or other disasters) in order to rescue and evacuate the wounded to the teaching hospitals for the provision of care. For this reason, a hotline, 118 has been made available to the population.

53. Aware of the importance of civil protection tasks, the government, with the financial support of the World Bank under the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project (PGICT) has undertaken capacity development of the fire service corps. The building project of four (4) emergency rescue stations has been on-going since 2015 with one in Lomé-GTA, one at Atakpamé, one in Sokodé and one

in Dapaong. It must be noted that the fire service station branch in Kara has been operational since 2013. In recent years, the fire service equipment for intervention and rescue operations has been reinforced.

54. For instance, in 2015, four (4) ambulances were procured as part of the PAGICT project without counting the other technical equipment such as the motor-driven pumps, transmission mechanisms, the rolling stock, etc.

55. Also, the Togolese State resolutely launched the process of establishing a National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) with the support of the UNDP in order to better control, coordinate and optimise relief efforts by working at all times to minimise disasters.

b) Prohibition of arbitrary arrest:

56. The Togolese Constitution (Article 15) provides that no one may be arbitrarily arrested or detained. However, it must be underscored that some irregularities have been observed in the area of police and gendarmerie services and sometimes at the judicial level. Efforts are underway to comply with the rights of persons in pre-trial detention, particularly detainees. This effort culminated in the creation of inspection services in the police and gendarmerie units as well as in penal institutions.

57. Furthermore, a draft legislation on the Code of criminal procedure to reinforce safeguards of citizens before law enforcement and judicial authorities has been prepared.

58. As part of its visits to places of custody, in the event where the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) detects a case of arbitrary detention, it recommends to the judicial authorities to automatically release the person arbitrarily detained.

59. Similarly, a lot of attention has been given to these aspects of the Criminal Code and Criminal Procedure Code in the initial and continuous training in police and gendarmerie academies. Moreover, the hierarchical control within the judicial police units has been reinforced to avoid any lapses.

Articles 7: The right to justice, to be presumed innocent, to defence, to be tried within a reasonable time, the principle of the legality of offences and punishment

a) The right to justice

60. Article 1, paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that public action can be set in motion by the injured party under conditions provided for by the aforementioned Code. On the other hand, the Civil Procedure Code provides in

Article 3 thereof that the action shall be open to all those who have a legitimate interest in the success or rejection of a claim, subject to cases in which the law grants the right to act to only persons determined by law to make or oppose a claim or to defend a particular interest.

61. All the same, the exercise of this right must comply with conditions stemming from legal capacity and quality. Thus, minors and adults who are incapable cannot go to court themselves but can exercise such a right through their tutor or guardian. Similarly, no one may seek justice if he has no personal or legitimate interest in it.

62. In practice, sometimes, the exorbitant sureties fixed by judges in the criminal complaint procedure with a claim for civil action or direct summons are likely to discourage some litigants with low purchasing power.

b) The right to be presumed innocent

63. Article 18 of the Constitution establishes the principle of presumption of innocence. Indeed, this text stipulates that, “any accused person or suspected person is presumed innocent until his culpability has been established following the process that offers them the guarantees necessary for their defence”.

64. This concept is the basis of Article 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code which makes pre-trial detention an exceptional measure. It must however be recognised that, in practice, it is rather the pre-trial detention which is the rule and liberty an exceptional measure. As a result, presumption of innocence gives way to “presumption of guilt”.

65. The different forms of training offered by way of capacity building of judges under the national judicial modernisation programme and the capacity strengthening of the Ministry of Justice, with the appointment of inspectors for courts and penal institutions, have made it possible to control detentions and ensure compliance with the presumption of innocence and Article 112 cited above.

66. The draft legislation on the Criminal Procedure Code has instituted the judge of liberties and of the enforcement of penalties. The institution of the judge of liberties and of the enforcement of penalties is a safeguard for compliance with this constitutional principle.

67. According to the provisions of the Togolese fundamental law, “any accused person or suspected person is presumed to be innocent until his culpability is established following a trial which offers the person all the guarantees necessary for their defence”. The judicial power, the custodian of the individual liberty, ensures

respect for this principle under the conditions provided for by law” (Article 18 (1) and (2) of the Constitution).

68. Under the provisions of Article 52 of the Criminal Procedure Code, if for purposes of investigations, the judicial police officer is compelled to keep in custody one or several people against whom serious and incontrovertible charges have been brought, warranting their custody, the officer cannot keep them for more than 48 hours. This time limit can be extended for another 48 hours subject to authorisation by a State prosecutor or the prosecuting judge.

69. If the arrest took place outside the Public Prosecutor’s Office, this time limit may be increased by 24 hours, the time necessary to transport the person in custody to the competent judge.

70. Where the facts are particularly serious and complex, the time limits provided for in the preceding Articles may be extended by 8 days by written authorisation from the public prosecutor or from the examining magistrate.

But in practice, some of these time limits are sometimes not complied with.

b) The right to defence

71. Every individual has the right to defend his interests before courts. Article 11 of Order No. 78-35 of 7 September, 1978 on the organisation of the Judiciary in Togo stipulates that: “In any matter, no one can be tried without being given a fair opportunity to present their defence. Lawyers have unfettered access to all the courts. The defence and choice of a defence counsel are free”.

72. Similarly, during the interrogation phase of accused persons, the judge is duty-bound to inform the accused of his right to choose a counsel (Article 92 of the Criminal Procedure Code).

73. The assistance by a lawyer is mandatory in criminal prosecution (Article 186 of the Criminal Procedure Code). Thus, if an accused person does not have the means to afford the services of a lawyer, he is offered one automatically.

74. At the solemn hearing marking the beginning of the judicial year, the Bar Association of Lomé organises free legal assistance sessions for accused or suspected persons who do not have financial resources.

75. Some civil society organisations, particularly the Focus and Action Group for Women, Democracy and Development (GF2D), the Network for Combating Child

Trafficking in Togo (RELUTET) and the Federation of Associations against Impunity in Togo (Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo -CACIT) are the lawyers providing legal counsel for some vulnerable groups. To enable all these segments of the population, without any distinction whatsoever, to have access to the courts on the basis of the principle of equity, Law No. 2013-010 of 27 May, 2013 on legal assistance was adopted. This law provides protection to vulnerable sections of the population due the exorbitant nature of legal expenses.

d) The right of every person to be tried within a reasonable time

76. The trial of suspected or accused persons must take place within the time limits consistent with human rights protection. This is a constitutional right established in Article 19 (1) of the Constitution of the 4th Republic. The presumption of innocence which is the rule under our prosecution system makes it mandatory to try accused persons within a reasonable time.

77. Furthermore, the Criminal Procedure Code, without defining the concept of “reasonable time” has laid down time limits beyond which the instruments of detention lose their legitimacy and lead to statutory release if the accused person has not yet been presented to an examining magistrate.

78. In this context, Article 273 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that if the accused person is kept in a detention centre by an arrest warrant issued by a public prosecutor, he must be presented before an examining judge within 48 hours, failure of which is tantamount to arbitrary detention.

79. Article 113 of the same code establishes that, where the maximum penalty provided for by law is less than two years in prison, the accused person domiciled in Togo cannot be detained for more than 10 days after first appearing before an examining judge if he is a first time offender. Paragraph 2 of the same Article provides that where the duration of the pre-trial detention is half of the maximum applicable penalty, release is mandatory. This Article has been consistently enforced as the Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals has called magistrates to order and especially with the controls exercised by the Indictments Division of the Courts.

80. The right of any person to be tried within a reasonable time is implicitly recalled in Articles 100, 101 and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code which mandates the examining magistrate to proceed immediately with interrogation once the accused person is brought before him or latest within 48 hours, failure of which the inditee shall be released.

81. To avoid a situation where an accused person remains in custody for a long time without knowing their fate, the Criminal Procedure Code lays down a definition of offences and crimes. Thus, an offence shall be limited to (5) years after it has been committed, if no trial is carried out and no investigation has been opened. This time limit shall be extended by six (6) months if proceedings have been opened. Regarding the crime, it shall be limited to ten (10) years from the day it is committed if no trial is carried out and no investigation has been opened. This time limit is extended by a year if proceedings have been opened (Article 7 of the Criminal Procedure Code). This provision does not apply to crimes against humanity, war crimes and crimes of torture which are imprescriptible.

82. Before the Criminal Court, trial within a reasonable time presupposes in the substance of Article 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that accused persons must be tried latest within six months, with effect from the date the indictment ceases. This time limit is always complied with in practice.

83. It must be recognised that in practice, most of the time limits (except in case of Criminal Courts) are not complied with because of the small number of judges and the limited working tools available to them compared to the large number of cases to be dealt with. The recruitment policy of judges adopted since 1993 by the government and the establishment in 2009 of the training centre for judicial-related occupations which provides initial and continuing education to judges, will in the very near future, foster compliance with enactments on the trial persons in conflict with the law. Additionally, Article 400 (new) of the draft legislation on the Criminal Procedure Code makes it possible to invoke the guarantees of international humanitarian law to which the legislation gives absolute enforceability (Article 400-4 concerning the right to be tried within a reasonable time).

84. To ensure compliance with this time limit, two visiting mechanisms have been put in place: one by the Criminal Procedure Code, enforced by the Public Prosecutor and his deputies and the other by the Inspectorate General of Security Agencies. Apart from these mechanisms, other human rights protection instruments such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) visit places of custody and pre-trial detention centres.

e) The principle of the legality of offences and penalties.

85. This right is guaranteed by Togolese legislation. Indeed, according to Article 3 of Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October, 2016, amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November, 2015 of the new Criminal Code, “No one may be prosecuted or penalized

for a crime or an offence for which the circumstances have not been defined by law or for a contravention the terms of which have not been specified by regulation. No one can be penalized for a penalty which has not been provided for by law, if the breach is a crime or an indictable offence, or by regulation, if the breach is a contravention. No one can be subjected to security measures which have not been defined by law”.

Article 8: Freedom of conscience, the profession and free practice of religion.

86. Togo is a secular, democratic and social State (Article 1 of the Constitution). Freedom of thought, conscience and religion is established by Article 25 of the Constitution. Three major religious groupings co-exist harmoniously in Togo: they include African traditional religions, Christianity and Islam together with different philosophical and esoteric belief systems. The practice of each religion is conducted freely in accordance with the principles of secularity in the country.

87. However, this practice creates some difficulties, particularly noise pollution, leading thus to the establishment of a Department of Worships at the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

88. It was with a view to establishing an institutional framework for the organisation and practice of religious worships that the directorate of worships at the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Local Governments was established by Decree No. 2008-090/PR of 28 July, 2008 on the organisation of ministerial departments.

Article 9: The right to information, expression and dissemination of opinions

89. The freedoms of expression and the press are guaranteed and protected respectively by Articles 25 and 26 of the constitution. But it is Law No. 98-004 of 11 February, 1998 on the Press and Communication Code, as amended and supplemented by Laws No. 2000/006/ of 23 February, 2000, No. 2002-26 of 25 September 2002 and No. 2004-015 of 27 August, 2004 which sets out the legal framework for the exercise of the freedom of the press.

90. The cases of limitations to the freedom of the press and communication are penalised by fines (Article 99 (2) of the Press Code). In the event of obstruction with violence, the provisions of the Criminal Code on deliberate assault, destruction and degradation may be applied.

91. By its liberal nature, the Press and Communication Code in force in Togo is viewed as one of the best press protection instruments in the West African sub-region.

92. The protection of the press is ensured by an independent body, the High Audiovisual and Communication Authority (HAAC). According to Article 130 of the Constitution, the High Audiovisual and Communication Authority is tasked with guaranteeing and ensuring the freedom and protection of the press and other means of communication, including equal access by political parties and associations to the mass media. It ensures respect for professional code of ethics in the area of information, communication and equal access by political parties and associations to official means of information and communication. It is competent to give authorisation for the installation of new television channels and private radio stations. The organisation and running of this institution are regulated by organic law No. 2004-021 of 15 December, 2004, as amended and supplemented by organic Law No. 2013-016 of 8 July, 2013 relating to the High Audiovisual and Communication Authority.

93. On the eve of the presidential elections of April 2015, the HAAC prepared Order No. 006/HAAC/15/P setting out the conditions for the production, programming, dissemination of broadcasts and publication of information on the electoral campaigns in the official media outlets, regarding Decision No. 06/HAAC/13/P on the regulation of broadcasts directly expressed on sound radio broadcast antennae and television channels and Decision No. 004/HAAC/15/P on respect by private media of the principles of pluralism and balanced information during the presidential campaign, a code of good conduct and a recommendation relating to the publication of results.

94. Several training workshops and seminars were organised for journalists for a professional and responsible coverage of this event which the government and its partners wanted to be highly transparent as possible. The following seminars are also worth mentioning:

- The training seminar organised for journalists on the theme: “Towards Equal Access for Candidates in the Official Media for Peaceful Presidential Elections in 2015”;
- The Seminar on the facilitation of interactive broadcasts in the audiovisual media during the election period;
- The Training on Media Monitoring (media service monitoring by HAAC and local correspondents);
- The training of media owners at Tsévié;

- The Training of journalists/reporters for elections in two sessions at Kpalimé and Kara on the theme: Responsibility of the Journalist during the Electoral Period.

95. Moreover, the management of the Training and Re-training Centre of the Ministry of Communication, with the support of the partners, organised a capacity building seminar for stakeholders in the media:

- From 1st to 3 December, 2014: organisation of a capacity building workshop for journalists on good journalistic practices, with the support of UNESCO;
- From 19 to 23 January, 2015, in Lomé: organisation of a seminar, with the support of the European Union on the theme: the social responsibility of the journalist and processing of information during the electoral period for the same target group;
- From 9 March to 24 April, 2015: continuing training of public media journalists for capacity building including training of technicians and cultural stakeholders;
- From 17 to 26 August, 2015, in Lomé: organisation of a workshop with the support of UNFPA on the theme: The fundamentals of Professional Journalism, for Public and Private Media Practitioners;
- From 23 to 28 November, 2015: organisation of a workshop on capacity building on reproductive health and demographic dividend for the same target group, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund. On the whole, more than 300 public and private media practitioners participated in the training, including about forty women.

96. The Press Support Fund provided for in the 2009 budget was 75 000 000 CFA francs. It was increased to 350 000 000 CFA francs; but this amount was brought back to its initial value (75 000 000 CFA francs) from 2010 to 2014; there was an upward adjustment of the figure in 2015 to 100 000 000 CFA francs. The modalities for the management, distribution and follow-up of the assistance and economic and financial benefits granted to the press based on eligibility conditions have been set out in Article 8 of Decree No. 2009-065/PR of 30 March, 2009.

97. In 2013, 41 private media houses received 31 700 000 CFA francs, 42 private radio stations received 21 500 000 CFA francs and 5 private television stations were entitled to 8 500 000 CFA francs. In 2014, 42 private media houses altogether received an amount of 28 700 000 CFA francs, 42 private radio stations received 27 200 000 CFA francs and 5 private television channels received 8 300 000 CFA francs.

98. Moreover, an institutional allocation has been granted during the same years to the the Togolese Media Observatory (OTM), to the Maison de la Presse (Press House), to the National Council of Media Owners (CONAPP) and to the Independent Journalists Union of Togo (UJIT) which are organisations representing the press, i.e. 6 600 000 CFA francs in 2011, 6 500 000 in 2013 and 8 800 000 CFA francs in 2014.

99. In December, 2015, there were twelve (12) television stations with one (1) of them being public, the Togolese Television and eleven (11) private commercial or faith-based television channels, eighty (80) radio stations, (2 public, 4 rural, 74 private community commercial or faith-based stations), 11 new rural radio stations have been established but are non-functional. There are two (2) international radio stations, the (RFI) and BBC Africa on FM .

100. **In March**, 2016, more than four hundred (400) publications received approval from HAAC but, ninty-one (91) appear more or less regularly including the national Daily, Togo-presse. Due to financial difficulties, some newspapers are not published regularly.

Articles 10 and 11: Freedom of association, assembly and demonstration

101. Article 30 of the Constitution of 14 October, 1992 guarantees the exercise of freedoms of assembly and association in compliance with the conditions laid down by law. This safeguard, including flexibility of registration and legal recognition, has brought about an exponential increase in the formation of associations (17,367) as at December 2015 and political parties (112) as at December, 2016. The exercise of the freedoms of assembly and demonstrations is subject to the prior declaration regime.

STATISTICS OF REGISTRATIONS AND APPROVALS AND AUTHORISATIONS OF NATIONAL AND FOREIGN ASSOCIATIONS AND FOUNDATIONS: 2000-2015

YEARS	DOSSIERS REGISTERED	APPROVALS AND AUTHORISATIONS
2000	730	252
2001	779	252
2002	598	198
2003	564	96

2004	692	223
2005	635	165
2006	757	526
2007	921	401
2008	986	121
2009	861	430
2010	728	593
2011	696	737
2012	786	900
2013	792	1247
2014	852	460
2015	354	251
TOTAL	11731	6852

102. Under the Law of 1st July, 1901, associations are formed freely without any prior administrative authorisation. They are regulated in terms of their validity by the general principles of the law of contracts and obligations. However, they do not enjoy legal capacity except under conditions set out by this law. They can only be recognised for their public utility.

103. Law No. 2011-010 of 16 May, 2011 lays down the conditions for exercising freedom of assembly and peaceful public demonstrations. It establishes a prior declaration and a non-authorisation regime. Togo has a fairly liberal law on the exercise of the freedom of assembly and peaceful public demonstrations.

Article 12: Freedom of movement, the status of a refugee, asylum seeker and the status of a foreigner

a) Free movement

104. Every Togolese citizen has the right to move freely and to establish themselves in the national territory in any place of their choice under conditions laid down by law or local custom (Article 22, paragraph 2 of the Constitution). No Togolese may be deprived of the right to enter Togo or to leave the country (paragraph 2 of Article 22 of the Constitution).

b) Refugees and Asylum seekers

105. In order to promote and protect the rights of refugees and asylum seekers in Togo in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the status of refugees as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January, 1967 and the OAU Convention of 10 September, 1969 governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, Law No. 2016-021 of 24 August, 2016 on the status of refugees, has been enacted.

106. This Law applies to any refugee, asylum seeker in the Togolese Republic and to any person under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 on the status of refugees as amended by the New York Protocol of 31 January, 1967 and the OAU Convention of 10 September, 1969 governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, and which has been recognised as such under conditions stipulated by this Law. (Article 2 of the Law).

107. Under the said Law, a refugee in the Togolese Republic is considered as any person who:

- for fear of being persecuted on account of his race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or for reasons of his political opinions finds himself outside the country of his nationality; and who cannot, or as a result of this fear lay claim to the protection of this country; or who in the event where he is not of this nationality, finds himself outside the country where he enjoyed his habitual residence following such incidents, and cannot, or as a result of such fear, does not intend to return there;
- as a result of an aggression, foreign occupation, foreign dominion or an event seriously disturbing public order in a part or the totality of his country of origin or the country where he is a national, is compelled to leave his habitual place of residence to seek refuge in another location outside his country of origin where he is a national.

108. In the case of a person who has several nationalities, the expression “the country where he is a national” targets each of the countries where this person has a nationality; it is not being inferred here that a person does not enjoy the protection of the country where he has nationality if, without any valid reason, based on justified

fear, he does not claim the protection of one of the countries where he has nationality.

109. Togo has received 9272 requests for asylum since 2012. One thousand six hundred and forty-three (1643) cases were generally recognised based on proven fear of persecution. Sudden departures have been seen since then. Voluntary repatriations to the countries of origin and re-establishment in third countries have also been carried out.

110. In 2015, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) registered 21,456 refugees from 14 countries: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazza and DRC), Ghana, Cote d’Ivoire, Iraq, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Libya and Syria. Since the last report, it has also registered 720 asylum seekers, including 244 in 2015 from Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Brazzaville, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Lebanon, Mali, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria and Ukraine. The details can be found in the tables below:

Table: Legal Status of Asylum Seekers in Togo

NATIONALITY	NUMBER OF ASYLUM SEEKERS
BURUNDI	1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	143
CHAD	3
CONGO-BRAZZA	10
DR -CONGO	77
CÔTE D’IVOIRE	323
LEBANON	10
MALI	130
NIGERIA	12
RWANDA	1
SENEGAL	1

SIERRA LEONNE	1
SUDAN	1
SYRIA	6
UKRAINE	1
TOTAL	720

111. In cases where a person is not recognised as a refugee, the national documentation department is more often used to regularise the situation of the interested party (obtaining a visitor's identity card etc.).

112. No refugee or asylum seeker may be the subject of refoulement that may compel him to return to his country of origin or to remain on a territory where his life, physical integrity or freedoms would be under threat. Togo shall not apply criminal sanctions against a refugee or asylum seeker who arrives directly from the country where his life and freedom were under threat, for reasons of irregular entry or stay; and who now finds himself in Togolese territory without authorisation for ninety days (Articles 20 and 21 of the Law).

c) The status of a foreigner desiring to elect domicile in Togo.

113. The Togolese constitution lays down in Article 22 (3) that: "Any foreigner, in regular situation, on the Togolese territory and who abides by the laws in force has the freedom to move and to choose their residence and the right to leave the country freely"

114. According to Article 23 of the same enactment, a foreigner may only be deported or extradited from the Togolese territory by virtue of a decision consistent with the law. They must have the opportunity to present their defence before the competent judicial authority.

115. Article 208 of the new Criminal Code prohibits expulsion, refoulement or the extradition of any person if there is an established risk that the latter may be a victim of torture in case he is returned to a third country.

Article 13: The right to participate freely in the governance of the country and the right of equal access to the public service

a) The right to participate in the governance of public affairs

116. The principle of direct or indirect participation, consistent with the spirit of Articles 13 and 14 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, has been established by Articles 2, 3 and 4 (1) and (5) of the constitution. The only limitation to this right is the loss of civil and political rights following a final judgement for crime or an indictable offence.

b) The right to suffrage

117. The suffrage is universal, equal and secret. To this end, all Togolese citizens of both sexes are voters and are eligible under conditions provided for by the Constitution and the Electoral Code.

118. According to the Constitution, the people participate in decision-making relating to national life, either directly or through a referendum, or indirectly through their elected representatives.

118. Electoral practices are governed by Law No. 2012-002 of 29 May, 2012 as amended by Law No. 2013-004 of 19 February, 2013 and Law No. 2013-008 of 22 March, 2013 on the Electoral Code.

119. The organisation and supervision of elections and referenda are within the purview of the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI). (Article 3 of the Electoral Code)

c) The right to vote

120. All Togolese citizens of both sexes, of 18 years and above and enjoying their civil and political rights have the right to vote.

The following are excluded from the electoral process:

- People convicted to more than six (6) months imprisonment, to either a suspended or non-suspended penalty, with or without a fine, for theft, swindling, breach of trust, misapplication of public funds, forgery, corruption and influence peddling, offences against public decency;
- People who have been convicted in absentia;
- Incapacitated adults;
- Unrehabilitated bankrupts;
- People deprived of their civil and political rights within a time limit set by a deed of the judicial authorities for the enforcement of laws in force (Article

54).

c) Eligibility Conditions

121. The eligibility conditions for the functions of the President of the Republic are set out under Article 62 of the Togolese Constitution.

122. According to this Article, no one can be a candidate for the presidential elections if he/she:

- Is not exclusively a Togolese national;
- Has not attained 35 years;
- Does not enjoy his civic and political rights;
- Does not have an overall physical and mental well-being in respect of his health duly certified by three (3) sworn medical officers, appointed by the Constitutional Court;
- Does not reside within the national territory for a period of twelve (12) months.

d) 2015 Presidential Election

123. On 25 April, 2015, Togolese of voting age went to the polls to elect the President of the Republic.

e) 2015 Electoral Campaign

124. The electoral campaign was opened on 10 April, 2015 at 12 midnight and ended on 23 April, 2015 at 12 midnight throughout the country. The five (5) candidates presented their social plans to the population through the media, meetings and public gatherings across the country in freedom under the supervision of CENI and its branches, the HAAC and under the protection of the 2015 FOSEP.

125. Each candidate received a substantial number of specimen of ballot papers from the CENI for information and awareness raising among the voting electorate.

126. This campaign was devoid of any major incidents thanks to the efforts and contribution of all the stakeholders involved in the electoral process.

127. At the end of the voting, the provisional results declared by CENI, which were then sent to the Constitutional Court are presented as follows:

Table No. 2: Votes of 2015 Presidential Elections

Surname and First Names of Candidates	Votes / Candidates	Percentages (%)	Political Parties
FABRE Jean-Pierre	732.026	35.19	ANC
TCHASSONA TRAORE Mouhamed	20.064	0.96	MCD
TAAMA Komandéga	21.581	1.04	NET
GOGUE Tchabouré	83.803	4.03	ADDI
GNASSINGBE Essozimna Faure	1.221.756	58.73	UNIR

The candidate of the political party by name Union pour la République (UNIR) who obtained the highest number of votes was declared elected by the Constitutional Court.

e) Legislative Elections of July 2013

128. In accordance with the constitutional provisions, the legislative elections were organised on 25 July, 2013 by the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI)

129. It is made up of seventeen (17) members appointed as follows:

- Five (5) members from the party with parliamentary majority;
- Five (5) members from the opposition in Parliament;
- Three (3) members from the opposition outside parliament;
- Three (3) members from civil society;
- One (1) member appointed by the government.

The members of CENI are elected by the National Assembly.

130. On the whole, 1,174 candidates including 83 women, representatives of 14 political parties, 2 political party groupings and 12 independent candidates took part in the voting.

g) Election Campaigns for the July 2013 Legislative Elections

131. According to the provisions of Article 67 of the Electoral Code, “recognised political parties, in accordance with the provisions of the political parties’ Charter, and independent candidates are authorised to organise electoral campaign meetings”. Similarly, Article 68 provides that “the electoral campaign shall be declared open fifteen days before the polls. It shall end twenty-four hours before the voting day”. Decree No. 2013-048/PR of 1st July, 2013 on the opening and closing of election campaigns set out the opening for Saturday 6 July, 2013 at 12 midnight and closure for Friday 19 July, 2013 at 12 midnight. Thereafter, and after the political agreement of 16 July, 2013, the campaign period shall be extended by four days, thus fixing the closing date for Tuesday 23 July, 2013.

132. The Electoral Code sets out the conditions for the holding of electoral meetings as laid down in Article 71 thereof: “Electoral meetings can only be held in a public place. They are prohibited between twenty-two (22) hours and six (6) hours. Notification must be given to the Prefect or the Mayor at least 24 hours ahead of time, in his/her office, in written form and during official working hours of the administrative departments”.

133. In accordance with Article 75 of the Electoral Code, “Any candidate or list of candidates shall enjoy equal access to official means of information and communication in presenting their programme to voters in compliance with procedures and modalities set out by the High Audiovisual Communication Authority (HAAC)”. Thus, from 3 July, 2013, the HAAC, under the supervision of a court clerk, started the balloting concerning the order to be followed by the political parties and independent candidates on State-controlled media (TVT, Radio Lomé, Radio Kara and Togo Presse) to present their messages to the electorate. It must be indicated that the allotment of time on air and the editorial space under this distribution is proportional to the number of candidates positioned by the political parties and party groupings. A precise timetable was prepared to that effect and the findings of CENI during the campaign revealed that all the means and instruments available were put at the disposal of the candidates to try to convince the electorate.

134. To provide assistance in informing the electorate, facilitate the voter’s choice and explain the voting process, the Electoral Commission (CENI) made available all the specimen on ballot papers covering all the lists of candidates immediately the campaigns started. With the exception of some technical specifications that were at the discretion of CENI, the specimen of the ballot paper were shown just like the final ballot paper in terms of the position of each candidate on the ballot paper list,

including the forms and colours of the logos. In collaboration with the HAAC and FOSEL, the CENI, through its supervisors on the ground and members of the CELI, monitored assiduously the conduct of the campaign across the national territory by reminding all and sundry about the strict compliance with the Electoral Code.

135. At the end of the voting, the results declared by the Constitutional Court presented the seats won by the political parties as follows:

Union pour la République (UNIR) 62 seats: 14 women; 48men;

Collectif Sauvons le Togo (CST) 18 seats: 2 women; 16 men;

Coalition Arc-en-ciel 5 seats: 0 women; 5 men;

Union des Forces du Changement (UFC) 2 seats: women 0; n 2 me;

Sursaut-Togo (independent) 1 seat: 1 woman; 0 men;

Alliance pour la Démocratie et le Développement Intégral (ADDI) 2 seats:

0 women ; 2 men;

Independent 1 seat: women 0; men 1.

On the whole, the National Assembly comprises of 17 women and 74 men.

h) The right of access to public office

136. Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January, 2013 on the General Civil Service Regulations and Decree No. 2015-120 of 14 December, 2015 on common modalities for the implementation of the general civil service regulations guarantee the right of access to public office.

137. Thus, access to public office can be achieved through open competition (Articles 41 et seq address recruitment issues). Tenure of civil servants is regulated by Articles 53 et seq on the General Civil Service Regulations. The career process is characterised by incremental promotions, categories and grades (Articles 65 et seq) of the general regulations.

138. The civil servant shall be entitled to the rights and benefits mentioned in Article 181. He shall also be entitled to incentives (Articles 179 et seq on the general civil service regulations). Furthermore, he shall enjoy legal protection (Articles 247 and 248) including social protection (Articles 249 and 250 on the general civil service regulations). The civil servant shall enjoy trade union rights (Articles 242 et seq on the general civil service regulations).

139. The settlement of collective labour disputes as well as individual disputes likely to occur in the civil service shall be carried out based on principles set out in Article 158 of the general civil service regulations.

Article 14: The Right to Property

140. The right to property is established in Article 27 of the Togolese Constitution of 14 October, 1992 which stipulates that: “The right to property is guaranteed by law. It may be infringed upon for purposes of public interest legally declared and after a fair and prior compensation. One’s assets may only be seized by virtue of a decision taken by a judicial authority”.

141. Law No. 2014-014 of 22 October, 2014 on modernisation of government action concerning the economy provides for an expropriation system for purposes of public interest. According to Article 67 of the aforementioned law, expropriation in the public interest is declared in the absence of an amicable settlement by the courts upon payment of a fair and prior compensation.

142. The expropriation of an entire building or part thereof or actual estate rights cannot be declared until public utility has been established in due form as laid down by this law. In the absence of an amicable settlement, the assignment of the property and the determination of the amount of compensation payable fall under the competence of the judge.

143. The right of expropriation is open to the State, to local governments, legal persons under public law to which public authority delegates rights to undertake works or operations considered for reasons of public utility.

144. The expropriation of an entire building or part thereof or in real estate property cannot be declared until it has been preceded with a declaration of public utility following a public inquiry. In the absence of an amicable settlement, the court of first instance in the location where the building is sited is the only competent court to rule on the date of the assignment of the property and the determination of the amount of compensation. The court of first instance shall be seised by the earliest petitioner by writ of summons.

Article 15: The right to work: equality of working conditions and salaries

145. The Togolese Constitution guarantees to each citizen equality of opportunities for employment, fair and equitable remuneration. No one may be discriminated against in their work on account of their sex, origin, beliefs or their opinions. (Article 37 of the Constitution).

146. The Labour Code prohibits any direct or indirect discrimination regarding employment.

147. Discrimination in this context refers to any form of distinction, exclusion or preference based on sex, race, colour, religion, ethnic belonging, opinion, political or philosophical, social origin, legal status, national extraction, state of health or disability, the effect of which shall diminish or alter the equality of opportunity or treatment in terms of employment or profession.

148. Shall be considered nul and void any discriminatory provision appearing in a labour contract, a salary scale or an agreement or collective labour agreement. (Article 3 of the Labour Code)

149. This Code sets out the rules on labour conditions and the life of workers, their organisation, remuneration, their security, health, duration of work and vacation etc.;

- Companies approved for the status of industrial free zones shall henceforth be subject to the provisions of the labour code with Law No. 2011-018 of 24 June, 2011 on the status of industrial free zone in Togo (Article 30 of the aforementioned Law);

Article 16: The right to enjoy the best attainable state of physical and mental health and social protection.

150. The Togolese Government, conscious of the importance of health in the overall development process of the country, has recognised the right to health in Article 34 of the Constitution and is making efforts to make the promotion of health one of the priority areas of government action.

1. National Health Policy (PNS)

151. Togo started a reform of its policy and strategic framework in 2010 through partnership initiatives for health at the regional and international levels, particularly (HHA, IHP+). This resulted in the development of the national health policy in 2011 and the National Health Development Plan (PNDS) 2012-2015 which is currently under review.

152. The vision of this policy is to ensure that the entire population enjoys the highest attainable state of health by doing everything possible to develop a system based on public and private, individual and collective, accessible and equitable initiatives, capable of satisfying the right to health for all, in particular for the more vulnerable people.

153. To attain this vision, the following five (5) objectives were outlined under the PNS:

- ✓ Reduce maternal and neo-natal mortality and strengthen family planning;
- ✓ Reduce mortality among children below five (5) years;
- ✓ Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other non-communicable diseases, epidemic-prone diseases and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs);
- ✓ Promote health in a more favourable health environment;
- ✓ Improve the organisation, management and provision of health services.

154. The PNS classifies the priority issues of the sector in six categories as follows:

- Weak governance and management of the health system;
- Weak provision and use of services;
- Poor management of health-related human resources;
- Inadequate supply system and dispensing of medicines and vaccines;
- Inadequate funding for health;
- Non-availability and unreliability of health information.

155. In accordance with the vision and objectives, nine priority intervention areas have been outlined:

- Prevention and care for community-based diseases;
- Mother, newborn, child, adolescent and older peoples' health;
- Control of diseases;
- Access and quality of healthcare services;
- Health system governance and management;
- Health information;
- Health -related human resources (RHS);
- Essential drugs, vaccines, blood products and medical technologies;
- Financing of the sector.

1.1 Implementation Framework of the National Health Policy

156. The National Health Policy is broken down into national health development plans (PNDS) which translate the goals into programmes, medium-term expenditure frameworks and operational action plans.

157. The national health policy is implemented at three pyramid levels of the system through implementation, management and coordination mechanisms.

158. At the central level: there are the health sector partners' committee, the health sector coordination committee and the Governing Board of Teaching Hospitals and of other national health institutions.

159. At the regional level: the health sector regional committee, the regional framework team and the Governing Board of Regional Hospitals.

160. At the level of Prefectures: the Prefecture Health Committee, the District Framework Team, the Health Management Team in the outlying health facilities and the governing board of district hospitals.

1.2 – Health Development System

161. The main strategies and interventions arising from the health policy can be summarised as follows:

- ◇ Establishment of a human resource directorate (RHS) (Decree No. 2011-110 of 9 June, 2011),
- ◇ Signing in May 2012 of the National Compact between the government and its partners,
- ◇ Reorganisation of the Ministry of Health (Decree No. 2012-006/PR of 7 March 2012),
- ◇ Project implementation for the development and improvement of human resource management (PAGRHS, MUSKOKA Initiative, RSS-GAVI Support, PROVONAT) since 2011, has culminated in the development of a health staff training programme, the preparation of management tools for the management of the human resource directorate and training engineering tools, the review of curricula of health training institutes, development and equipment in the area of logistics and educational materials of schools and improving the system of medical supplies;
- ◇ Preparation and implementation of the integrated policy and strategic plan for combating non-communicable diseases (PSIMNT) 2012-2015, the review of which is ongoing;
- ◇ Reviews and evaluation of priority programmes,
- ◇ Design and implementation of the collaborative efforts in activities relating to HIV/TUB,
- ◇ Implementation of pharmacovigilance,
- ◇ Development of national plans for combating Buruli ulcer and noma.

162. In accordance with the mission letter and the half-yearly Work Plan (PTBA) 2014, the priorities of the Ministry revolve around four (4) priority actions. They include the national strategic plan for combating HIV/AIDS, strategies for the prevention and care for malaria, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases and other communicable diseases including epidemic-prone diseases, improvement in the quality and availability of health services and the adoption of an implementation programme in respect of the principle of decentralisation.

1.3-National Pharmaceutical Policy

163. Adopted in 2012, the national pharmaceutical policy is aimed at contributing to the improvement of the health of the population by providing them access to quality health products to be used in a rational manner through:

- Strengthening of the national pharmaceutical regulatory system;
- Improving management of quality health products;
- Improving essential generic medicines and essential medical supplies across the country;
- Strengthening of financial access to essential health products across the country;
- Promoting rational use of health products;
- Strengthening qualified human resources in the pharmaceutical sector.
- Promoting research in the pharmaceutical sector.
- Strengthening the fight against pharmaceutical crime.

164. The institutional and legal framework of policy regulation is structured around the National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Authority (ANRP) which plays seven (7) key roles in ensuring quality, efficiency and safe use of health products made available to the population. These functions can be summarised as follows:

- ▶ Approvals of pharmaceutical products through granting authorisations for supply on the market (AMM);
- ▶ Granting of operational licences to the various pharmaceutical institutions/establishments
- ▶ Ensuring market surveillance by controlling imports and exports and quality control of health products;
- ▶ Ensuring pharmaceutical inspection;
- ▶ Ensuring pharmacovigilance and other forms of vigilance;
- ▶ Managing and controlling clinical trials;
- ▶ Ensuring oversight responsibility for the promotion of health products and the production of reliable medical-pharmaceutical information.

165. Among the achievements in 2014, the following can be mentioned:

- Drafting of legal texts for the pharmaceutical sector, including Order No. 022/2014/MS/CAB/DGS/DPLET of 12 March, 2014 defining the National Pharmaceutical Supply System (SNAP);
- 458 renewals of authorisations for placing products on the market (AMM);
- Endorsement of 9 medical information/delegation agencies, 10 distribution agencies for medical supplies and laboratory reagents, 14 private retail pharmaceutical outlets;
- 36 inspection activities carried out; mainly consisting of prior inspections of operational authorisations of pharmaceutical structures.

1.4- Health Financing:

166. The Ministry of Health is confronted with low budgetary allocation by the government and under mobilisation of internal resources. In 2014, the projected health budget incorporated in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (PTBA) was about 82 billion CFA francs. The government's share was estimated at 43,370 billion CFA francs, representing (53%). However, only 3.62% of the projected budget was allocated to the Ministry of Health as against 3.92% in 2012 and 3.69% in 2013.

167. The reduction of the government budget from year to year is having an effect on the sector performance which is currently beset by threats of outbreak of epidemic diseases, particularly the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD)¹. Furthermore, these funding difficulties faced by the Government have an impact on the support from the central government to the regional and other lower levels.

168. Several development partners participate in the interventions and financing of the health sector to the tune of 47% of the projected budget. The major partners are those of the United Nations system and bilateral and multilateral partners.

169. The households also contribute to the financing of health to the tune of 51% of health expenses through direct payments (CNS 2008)².

170. However, the country started operating the compulsory health insurance scheme for public sector employees in 2012. The major challenge is the expeditious extension of access to health insurance to the most vulnerable groups. Some local governments (municipal councils or prefectures) participate in the financing of health services by paying the salaries of some categories of employees.

171. Altogether, about 77 billion CFA francs were mobilised in 2014, i.e. 86% of the 90 billion earmarked to achieve the goals set out in the PNDS.

¹ 2014 Annual Performance Management Report, Ministry of Health

²World Health Observatory, April 2014

Moreover, the mutual healthcare financing systems which are the only ones to ensure access to health services for all, have not yet been implemented in all localities except in a few health districts.

1.4.1-Budgetary allocations to the health sector between 2011 and 2015

Year 2011: 29.338.241.000 F CFA, i.e. 5,35% i.e. of the overall budget;

Year 2012: 38.644.228.000 F CFA, i.e. 5,88% of the overall budget;

Year 2013: 46.171.458.000 F CFA, i.e. 5,87% of the overall budget;

Year 2014: 45.838.882.000 F CFA, i.e. 5,52% of the overall budget;

Year 2015: 45.547.347.000 F CFA, i.e. 5,60% of the overall budget.

2- Benefits and Use of Services

2.1- Administrative Organisation

172. The health system in Togo has been organised in the form of a health pyramid at three levels: central, intermediate and peripheral. According to Decree No. 2012-006/PR of 7 March, 2012, on the organisation of Ministerial Departments, the Ministry of Health consists of the following departments:

- ▶ The central or national level which comprises of: the office of the Minister of Health and the relevant departments, institutions and organisations;
- ▶ The central administration consisting of the Office of the Permanent Secretary, general and central directorates;
- ▶ The intermediate level which comprises 6 regional directorates of health (DRS);
- ▶ The peripheral level represented by 40 health districts.

2.2- Provision of services

2.2.1-The public health sector

173. It comprises of 963 healthcare facilities, inclusive of all categories, 79 pharmaceutical establishments, unevenly distributed across the country with a more or less comprehensive technical platform. In addition to all these structures, the following can also be mentioned:

- At the central level, the National Blood Transfusion Centre (CNTS), the National Hygiene Institute (INH) which is a National Reference Laboratory (LNR) and the National Orthopaedic Equipment Centre (CNAO);
- At the regional level, the following facilities exist : the Regional Blood Transfusion Centre in the Central region and four (4) regional orthopaedic equipment centres (Atakpamé, Sokodé, Kara and Dapaong).

Table 4 : Distribution of health facilities per health region in 2014

Institutions	Central	Kara	Lomé Commune	Mariti me	Plateau x	Savan nah	Overall Total
CHU		1	2				3
CHR	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Specialised Hospitals	1			4	6	1	12
HP TYPE 1	1	4	4	3	4	3	19
HP TYPE 2	2	3	2	2	5	1	15
Polyclinics	1	1	1	3	3	1	10
USP TYPE 1	81	105	13	116	168	69	552
USP TYPE 2	19	26	48	49	29	18	189
Dispensaries	6		17		1	9	33
PMI	1	2	1		8		12
First Aid Centre		3	28	3	1		35
Health Sheds	5			19	51	2	77
Total Healthcare Locations	118	146	117	200	277	105	963
Regional Supply Pharmacies	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Pharmaceutical Depots	8	15	4	16	22	7	73
Total Pharmaceutical Facilities	9	16	5	17	23	8	78

Sources: Main Health Indicators for 2014, (Statistical Data Processing Division, Survey and Research) DISER/MS

174. **At the educational level**, there are eleven (11) educational institutions distributed as follows:

► **Training institutions for medical assistants and health auxiliary staff:**

2 National Medical Assistants School (ENAM) in Kara and Lomé, 2 National Midwifery Schools (ENSF) in Kara and Lomé and 1 National Health Assistants' School in Sokodé.

- ▶ **Health Sciences Training Schools:** One (1) Medical Assistants' School (EAM), One (1) School of Sciences and Food Biology Techniques (ESTBA), and 2 Faculties of Health Sciences and Pharmacy in Kara and Lomé.
- ▶ One (1) Public Health Training Centre (CFSP);
- ▶ One (1) National School of Administration (ENA) for the training of Health Services Managers;
- ▶ One (1) School of Nurses (Saint Jean de Dieu d'Afagnan (Private School).

2.2.2- Private Health Sector

175. The private health sector in Togo has 323 health structures and 187 pharmaceutical dispensaries. They consist of:

- Private non-profit service providers, essentially faith-based and community service providers;
- Private non-profit service providers concentrated in the capital city;
- Traditional practitioners found almost everywhere on the ground.

2.2.3-Situation of the Cabanon

176. The Cabanon is a care unit dedicated to providing care for sick detainees in the civil prison in Lomé. This Centre is located in the Sylvanus Olympio Teaching Hospital (CHU SO) which is tasked with ensuring the organisation and provision of in-patient medical and surgical services for these sick persons. All the workers providing care are staff of the said facility.

Table No. 5: Situation of sick detainees hospitalised at the CABANON of the Sylvanus Olympio Teaching Hosptal (CHU SO) in 2015

Months	Inmates hospitalised	Inmates Cured	Escapes	DCD	% DCD	Number of Days
--------	----------------------	---------------	---------	-----	-------	----------------

	M	W					Hospitalised
Jan	12		7	0	5	2%	147
Feb	32	2	33	0	1	0%	2.304
March	16	2	15	2	1	0%	1.161
April	16	2	17	0	1	0%	871
May	15	0	15	0	0	0%	591
June	17	0	14	0	3	1%	1.072
July	22	0	20	0	2	1%	621
August	31	0	31	0	0	0%	3.021
Sept	21	0	20	0	3	1%	966
Oct	31	0	30	0	1	0%	1.027
Nov	24	0	21	0	3	1%	910
Dec	35	1	34	0	2	1%	1.242
Total	272	7	257	2	22	8%	13.933

177. The above table shows that in 2015, 279 inmates were hospitalised for a total number of 13,933 days. The mortality rate is 8% and the main diseases were edemas (swellings), malaria attacks, pneumonia, epigastralgia, abdominal pains and some rare types of hernia and hypertension.

178. In the light of these data, the following anomalies were identified:

- Excessive visitation of the centre with a very small space containing only 30 hospital beds; this leads to overcrowding of the premises characterised by lack of places and beds.
- The time span for hospitalisation is too long (on the average, 1102 days per month). Some of these hospitalisations can be attributed to over indulgence;

the centre has become a place of refuge and relaxation for many of the detainees who refuse to go back to the prison even when they have been cured.

- The high rate of mortality (8%); which can be attributed to the difficult circumstances under which the patients receive care.

179. Confronted with this situation, three major problems prevail at the CHU SO:

- Lack of medical staff to care for the patients since no special medical officer has been appointed specifically for this centre. This creates additional workload for the staff working at the centre' The latter also do not receive any incentives to motivate them nor safeguards.
- Deterioration of working conditions, thus exposing not only the patients to hospital-acquired infections but also to the healthcare personnel involved.
- A greater part of the hospitalisation-related expenses of inmates is borne by the department of social welfare at the CHU SO, since these detainees have, to a large extent, been abandoned by their relatives. No supporting action has been adopted by the prisons administration to provide financial support for the healthcare of inmates. The table below clearly illustrates the situation.

Table No. 6 : Summary of cases of social care support for sick inmates in 2015

Areas	Number of patients provided with care			Total	Amount used for coverage
	Men	Women	Children		
Consultations	162	19	1	182	511.000
Various medical and surgical	37	04	1	42	279.006

services					
Hospitalisation	176	12	00	188	9.889.400
Medicines	07	01	00	08	117.020
Total	382*	36	02	420	10.796.426

Source: *This number comprises the number of hospitalisations and out-patient consultations.*

180. According to the data in this table, care services for 420 sick detainees in 2015 were taken care of by the social welfare department to the tune of 10.796 426 CFA francs, or 4% of the grant provided for this department in respect social cases, especially dialysis. This situation weighs on the budget of the CHU SO and specifically on the capacity of the social welfare department to provide assistance for other important social cases.

In order to improve hospitalisation conditions of patients and work at the Cabanon, there is the critical need for:

- The centre to be re-arranged with extension of wards for hospitalisation, with provision for a specific ward for women;
- The centre to be equipped with hospital beds to avoid a situation where in-patients sleep on the ground in treatment rooms;
- The healthcare personnel to be specifically posted to the Cabanon, looking at the growing number of hospitalisations;
- A special fund to be established for social welfare for financial assistance towards social cases (sick detainees);
- The health and prisons administrations must define the maximum time limit for hospitalisation of detainees to ensure rotation in the use of hospital beds at the Cabanon.
- The prisons administration to provide supporting measures for healthcare services to sick detainees evacuated to the CHU. SO.

Table 7 : Healthcare Facilities in the Private Sector

Facilities	Central Region	Kara	Lomé Commune	Maritime	Plateaux	Savanes	Total général
Private Clinics	6	2	61	13	3	1	86

Private Doctors' Offices	4	5	193	13	19	3	237
Total: Healthcare Facilities	10	7	254	26	22	4	323
Retail Pharmacies	02	04	02	05	46	128	187

Sources: *Main Health Indicators 2014, DISER/MS*

3-Health Coverage

181. In spite of this good geographical access in healthcare delivery, the effective use of public health services has reduced considerably in recent years. The attendance rate for curative care at public health facilities is low and fluctuated between 29 % and 31% from 2009 to 2013.

182. The continuous deterioration of infrastructure and equipment, shortages and lack of motivation of staff, poor reception, proliferation of street pharmacies, “illegal” clinics (clinics operating without licences), poor quality healthcare and the relatively prohibitive cost of services, including the development of private healthcare are the reasons underlying the poor patronage of public healthcare facilities.

4-Human Resources

183. The total number of human resources in both public and private health sectors increased from 11,154 in 2013 to 13,855 in 2014. This development was achieved due to regional-based competitive entrance examinations that made it possible to recruit 10, 107 health workers in 2014.

184. To this end, the direct care tracer staff³ increased from 3.425 in 2013 to 4.715 in 2014, accounting for 42% of the total number of staff. This situation calls for staff recruitment to be prioritised to that staff numerical strength, which is supposed to be 2/3 of all the human resources in health delivery, falls in line with accepted standards.

Table No. 8: Situation of direct care tracer staff in 2013 and 2014

³ DRH/MS, Year 2014

Category of Staff	2013			2014		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Doctors	395	64	459	408	136	544
Nurses (IDE+IAE)	1.238	136	1.374	1.435	478	1.913
High-level healthcare Technicians	672	113	785	784	261	1.045
Midwives/ Auxiliary Midwives	753	54	807	909	303	1.212
TOTAL Tracer Staff	3.058	367	3.425	3.536	1.179	4.715

Source : Management Performance Report 2014 (Ministry of Health/Directorate of Human Resources)

185. The main health ratios (population/staff) in 2014, are as follows:

- ◇ 7 medical doctors per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 as against 8 medical doctors in 2014;
- ◇ 21 nurses per 100.000 inhabitants in 2013 as against 28 nurses per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014;
- ◇ 12 midwives per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 as against 18 midwives in 2014;
- ◇ 12 high-level healthcare technicians per 100,000 inhabitants in 2013 as against 15 high-level healthcare technicians in 2014.
- ◇ 69 tracing workers per 100,000 inhabitants in 2014.

186. International standards earmark a density of 100 tracer employees per 100,000 inhabitants (1 worker per 1.000 inhabitants). In the light of these standards, the country with a density lower than or equal to 77 (doctors-nurses-midwives) per 100,000 inhabitants are countries with very low densities⁴ ; which places Togo among countries with very low density in terms of tracer staff.

187. It can be inferred from this situation that wide variances exist in these standards. This lack of healthcare personnel, especially specialists, affects the quality of care and services provided to the Togolese population. An effort therefore needs to be made to improve the density of healthcare tracer staff in the health system in Togo.

188. The distribution of medical and paramedical staff (healthcare tracers) reveals not only the inadequacy of staff but also regional disparities. Thirty-six per cent (36.51%)

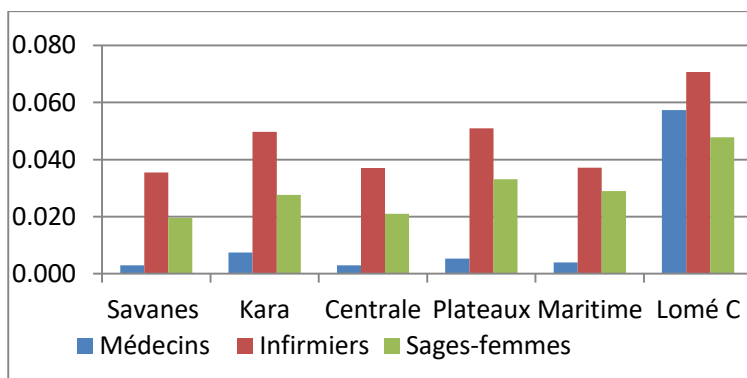
⁴ Feasibility Study: Health Sector Support Project in Togo, 15 Sept. 2009 (P. 15)

of staff are concentrated in the Lomé Commune alone compared to only 9.26% in the Savannah region and 15.67% in the Plateaux region.

189. Specifically, about 69% of the medical staff (general medical practitioners, specialist doctors, pharmacists, dentists) practice in Lomé at the expense of the other regions. This has resulted in the lack of these categories of staff, particularly in the health facilities in hard-to-reach regions (HRD 2014 Annual Report).

190. A survey carried out by the World Bank confirmed this situation by indicating that 75% of doctors were concentrated in the urban areas where 20% of the population can be found. This implies that only 17% are found in the rural communities where most of the needs are (World Bank, 2013).

Chart No. 3: Distribution per region of healthcare tracer staff in 2014

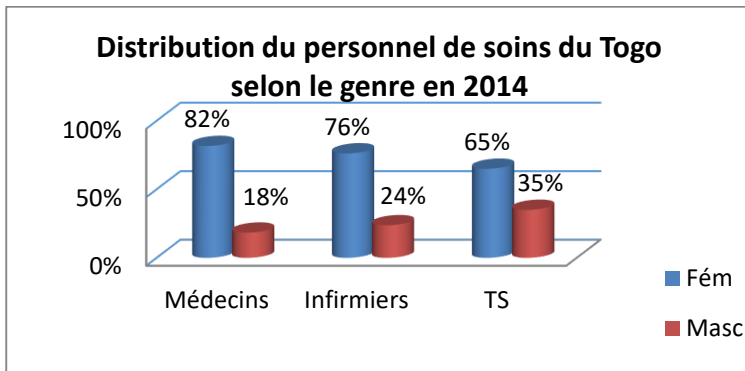


Source: *Developed from data*

191. Even the regional competitive examinations of 2013 did not provide an avenue to significantly reduce the disparities between the regions.

192. With regard to gender, generally, the disparity is not all that significant since in Togo there are professions that are specifically practised by women (midwives and assistant State midwives (AAE)). The proportion of female staff is 43.06% as against 56.94% of the male staff.

Chart No. 4: Distribution of Healthcare Staff in Togo per Gender in 2014



Source: *Developed from data*

193. However, the Chart above reveals the disparity in the categories of nurses, high-level health technicians and doctors. It would have been expected that the competitive examination for recruitment would take into account gender in defining the criteria for the selection of candidates.

194. Generally, the health system is bedevilled with inadequate human resources (HR), both in quality and quantity. This lack of human resources is essentially related to the low rate and irregularity of recruitment exercises, deaths and the brain drain without replacements and the low rate of capacity development of available human resources (HR).

195. In order to reduce the gap, the following measures have been considered:

- Reform of HHR (Health Human Resources) management and production systems since 2012, with the establishment of the directorate of HHR including tools and management mechanism;
- Capacity strengthening through diploma-based training as well as specialised and qualifying courses for some health professionals and HHR managers with the support of the financial partners (2012-2014) ;
- Regionally-based recruitment of 1107 new employees (medical and paramedical staff) in 2014.
- Conduct of a market survey on the employment of health workers in Togo in July, 2015 with the support of the WHO culminated in the formulation of a new development and management plan for Health Human Resource (PDRHS 2016-2020), which is in the process of validation, the objective of which is to have adequate, highly motivated, performing, evenly distributed human resources, in both quality and quantity, to ensure universal health coverage at all levels of the health system by 2020.

5-The Health Situation

196. The health situation in Togo is still characterised by high levels of morbidity and mortality. The mortality profile is marked by infectious diseases, even though non-communicable diseases are growing increasingly, a sign that the epidemiological transition is ongoing. Most of the health indicators, particularly those related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) have made little progress.⁵

197. According to data from the United Nations Population Division, life expectancy at birth in Togo was estimated at 63.3 years in 2010 (60 years for men and 65 years for women).

Table No. 9: Summary of General Health Indicators in Togo between 2012 and 2014

Indicators	2012	2013	2014
Number of Health Facilities	1.019	1.019	1.286
Number of hospital beds	4.440	4.533	ND
Number of inhabitants per 1 doctor	12.110	14.410	12.500
Number of inhabitants per 1 IDE	3.414	4.814	3.571
Number of inhabitants per 1 midwife	6.872	8.197	5.556
Number of women of childbearing age per 1 midwife	1.608	2.050	ND
Number of inhabitants per 1 healthcare staff	1.195	1.500	1.449
Rate of attendance of health facilities (%)	33	31	34
Rate of hospital mortality (°/00)	80,4	77,7	ND
Bed occupancy rate (%)	44,6	45,2	ND

Source: *Main Health Indicators 2014; Statistical Survey and Research Information Division/ Ministry of Health (DISER /MS).*

198. The above table presents the trend of overall health indicators from 2012 to 2014. However, this trend does not match the increase in the needs of the population.

⁵Global Health Observatory, April 2014; <http://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.cco>

5.1-Vaccine-preventable diseases

199. They include tuberculosis, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, measles, poliomyelitis covered under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI). The targets are children of between 0 and 11 months and pregnant women for the maternal-neonatal tetanus. In addition to these are yellow fever, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B infection.

5.2-Maternal and Child Health

200. The results of the third demographic and health survey of Togo (EDST III 2013-2014) reveals that:

- Child mortality rate decreased from 78‰ to 49‰ in 2014 (EDST III) for an expected target of 47‰ in 2015.
- Concerning child mortality rate, it decreased from 123 ‰ to 88 per 1000 live births between 2010 and 2014 against an expected target of 71‰ in 2015. Generally, a reduction in infant and child mortality can be seen, though the targets were not achieved. This rate is by far lower in the urban areas (69‰) than in the rural communities (106‰). The reduction was made possible thanks to the MILDA project, the provision of care for malaria, diarrhea and pneumonia in the communities by Community Health Workers (CHWs), immunization coverage, reduction in chronic malnutrition through care for chronic malnutrition, promotion of exclusive breast-feeding and active screening of malnutrition in the community.
- Neonatal mortality decreased from 39‰ in 2010 to 27‰ in 2014 per 1000 live births for an expected target of 25 per 1000 live births in 2015. This can be attributed to improvements observed in the coverage of MCH/FP services, particularly the coverage in SONUB (43% as against 40% expected in 2014), in Couple-Years of Protection, in Antenatal Consultations (CPN4) (90.96 % of performance), in Assisted Childbirths and caesarean section operations. Moreover, the neonatal mortality rate is higher among boys than girls (35‰ against 23‰) and accounts for more than a third of deaths of children below 5 years of age. Main causes: severe infections, premature births and asphyxia⁶.

201. Regarding infant mortality, it decreased from 78 to 49 per 1000 in 2014 (EDST III) for a target of 47 per 1000 expected in 2015.

- Regarding the infant-child mortality rate, it decreased from 123 to 88 per 1000 live births between 2010 and 2014 as against a projected target of 71 in 2015.

⁶ EDST III (2013-2014), pages 183-185

Generally, a reduction has been observed in infant-child mortality though the targets were not achieved. This significant reduction became possible as result of awareness raising campaigns carried out by the Ministry of Health with funding from the Togolese government and financial partners such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

- The maternal mortality rate has reduced slightly from 478 per 100.000 live births in 2008 to 401 per 100,000 (EDST3, 2013-2014). This rate is below the projected target of 160 per 100.000 live births in the PNDS 2015. The poor performance of this indicator could be the explanation for the persistence of childbirths at home, since a lot of maternity homes are handled by unqualified health staff, including inadequate skills in SONU and lack of appropriate, the unavailability of essential medicines, blood products and the inadequate organisation of the referral and counter-referral system.
- The percentage of assisted births per qualified health staff has reduced by 59% (EDST 2013-2014). The proportion of mothers having benefitted from antenatal consultations is 73 % (EDST 2013-2014) as against 83.8% in 2010 (MICS4).

202. Most of the maternal and child health indicators improved slightly between 2008 and 2014. This slight improvement could be due to progress made in the immunisation coverage and that of prevention and treatment of malaria, capacity building for SONUB and SONUC in equipment and skills, improvement in the availability of midwives, assistant midwives from 2012 through voluntary work and strengthened in 2014 by the recruitment of 105 State-registered midwives into the civil service.

203. In the area of family planning, among women using contraceptive methods, 17% opted for modern methods according to the 2013-2014 EDST. However, the unmet needs in family planning persist, even though a reduction of between 40.6% to 34% has been noted between 2010 (MICS4) and 2013 according to the Demographic and Health Survey of Togo (EDSTIII) inclusive of all methods.

204. At the strategic level, the country aims at making reproductive health services available and accessible; and by this approach at meeting all the needs. Towards this end, a multi-annual FP repositioning plan (2012-2017) has been put in place. The health activities earmarked for the youth and adolescents can be summarised in the form of services offered in the health facilities, in particular those that include reproductive health.

205. One of the strategies adopted by the Togolese government in this area is the Campaign for Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA), launched in 2010 by the Head of State, which is entitled “No Woman Must Die While Giving Birth”. Against this backdrop, several actions have been carried out:

- ▶ Grant to support caesarean section operations since 2012. According to estimates of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the average cost of the said activity is valued at 80.000 CFA francs with 90% taken care of by the State. About 94 % of caesarean section operations were subsidised in 2014;
- ▶ Formulation and implementation of a strategic plan to eliminate fistula;
- ▶ Conduct of 8 screening campaigns and cure of cases of obstetrical fistula between 2011 and 2014 helped in managing 236 women in 2011, then 32 in 2014;
- ▶ Provision of health facilities with caesarean kits made up of 14,024 kits in 2014 comprising of 11.490 kits for spinal anaesthesia and 2.534 general anaesthesia trays;
- ▶ Financial and technical support by the State to 22 public health facilities for the implementation of the caesarean section subsidy;
- ▶ Evaluation of emergency obstetrical and neonatal needs (SONU);
- ▶ Mapping of provision of SONU services provided in 2013;
- ▶ Formulation and implementation of FP repositioning Plan (2013-2017) helped to mobilise several financial partners for the acquisition of contraceptive products in 2014.

5.3-Status of Immunisation:

206. According to EDST III data (2013-2014), 55% of children have received all the eight doses of vaccines under the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) before their first anniversary whilst 43% were fully immunised before their first anniversary. At the same time, 4% of children have not received any dose of vaccination. Specifically, 95 % of children have been vaccinated against BCG. For polio3, DTC-HepB-Hib3 and measles, the coverage rates are 73 %, 82 % and 66 % respectively. This immunisation coverage conceals the gender disparities (59 % for girls as against 64 % for boys) and depending on the communities (59 % in rural communities as against 66 % in urban areas).

207. Through support provided by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), Togo has since 2008 incorporated into the routine EPI the pentavalent DTC-HepB-Hib vaccine against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, hepatitis B and haemophilia influenzae type BB infections (Hib) and hepatitis B (Hep B) in addition to DTCoq.

208. Furthermore, in 2014, two new vaccines: vaccine PCV 13 against pneumococcus and Rotarix vaccine against the rota virus have been added to the routine immunisation programme in order to reduce the incidence of rotavirus diarrhoeas and pneumococcal infections among children below 5 years of age.

209. Other Actions Taken:

- Two rounds of national immunisation campaigns of children between 0 and 59 months against poliomyelitis as part of the process of eradicating poliomyelitis;
- A Preventive immunisation campaign of persons between 1 and 29 years against the meningococcal meningitis A in the Plateaux, Central, Kara and Savannah regions, with the MenAfriVac vaccine;
- The routine vaccination through the implementation in the 40 health districts under the Reach Every District (RED) Approach consisting of immunisation sessions of children of between 0-11 months and pregnant women in fixed and advanced strategies.

5.4-HIV/AIDS

210. HIV prevalence among the population aged 15-49 years declined from 3.2% in 2006⁷ to 2.5% in 2013 (EDST III 2013-2014). It is almost two times higher among women than among men (3.1 % against 1.7 %), almost two times higher in the urban areas than in the rural communities (3.6 % as against 1.6 %).

Chart No. 5 : HIV Prevalence by sex and age

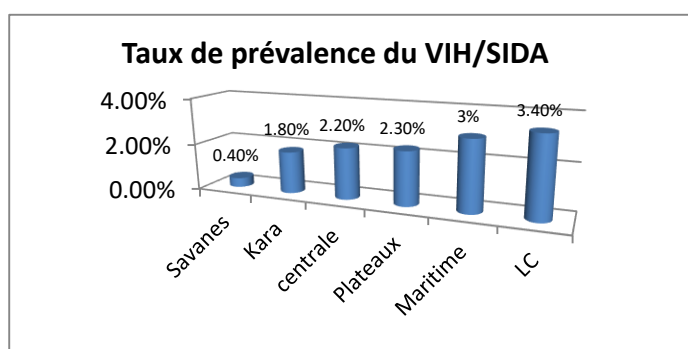
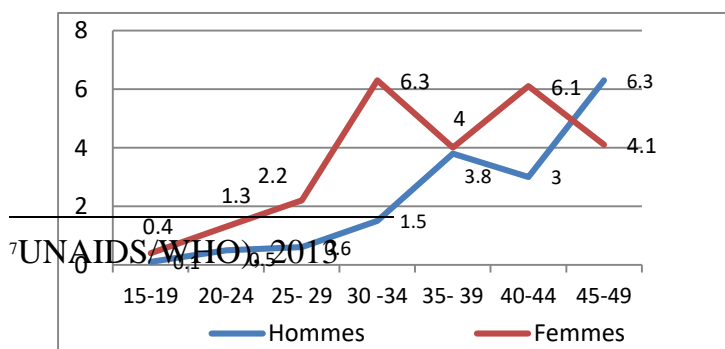


Chart No. 6 :

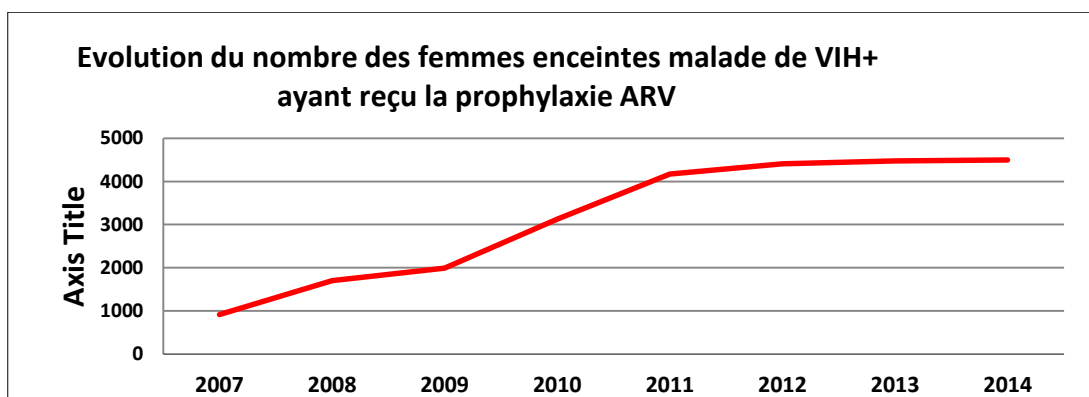


⁷UNAIDS/WHO, 2013, 6

Source: *Developed from data*

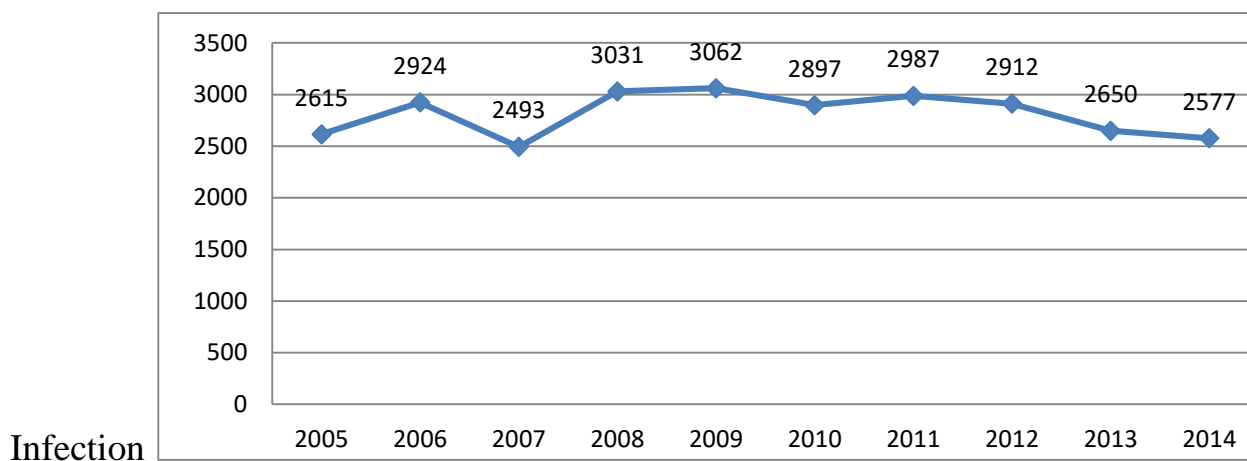
211. On the whole, a total of 57. 356 persons living with HIV (PLWHAs) had registered by 31 December, 2014. The number of PLWHAs undergoing ARV treatment increased from 34, 489 in 2013 to 37, 511 in 2014 including 71% of women. This confirms the fact that women are mostly affected by the HIV. With regard to the distribution by age, children account for 7.62% of the active list. Out of 3,555 children living with HIV registered in medical centres providing HIV services, 2.861 are undergoing ARV treatment, representing 20.23% of all the projected eligible children. Among the 4,861 of HIV-positive women, 4,496 have received ARV treatment.

Chart No. 7: Trend of the Number of Pregnant Women Sick with HIV having received ARV prophylaxis



Source : *Developed from Data*

Chart No. 8: Situation of Cases of Tuberculosis presenting a TB/HIV 11 Co-



Source: 2014 Annual Report, National Tuberculosis Control Programme (NTCP)

212. About 21% of 2,577 patients suffer from pulmonary tuberculosis characterised by TB/HIV 11 co-infection. Confronted with this situation, a collaboration plan between national control programmes has been developed and implemented.

213. Civil society organisations involved in the HIV response, judges, traditional chiefs and prefects have been trained and sensitised on the Law on the protection of persons living with HIV/AIDS and on issues of discrimination and stigmatisation⁸.

214. In this regard, the current National HIV and AIDS Control Programme of Togo, “Vision 2020” of 2012 sets out four guidelines:

- Respect equity and equality of access of the population to prevention, care, treatment and support services;
- Combat discrimination and stigmatisation in the Togolese society;
- Reinforce laws and policies on the protection of people living with HIV;
- Protect marginalised groups and sexual minorities.⁹

215. This policy was implemented through the adoption of some strategies, particularly, the national universal access strategy to services relating to treatment, care and support services and the national strategy for scaling-up services on prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV in Togo.

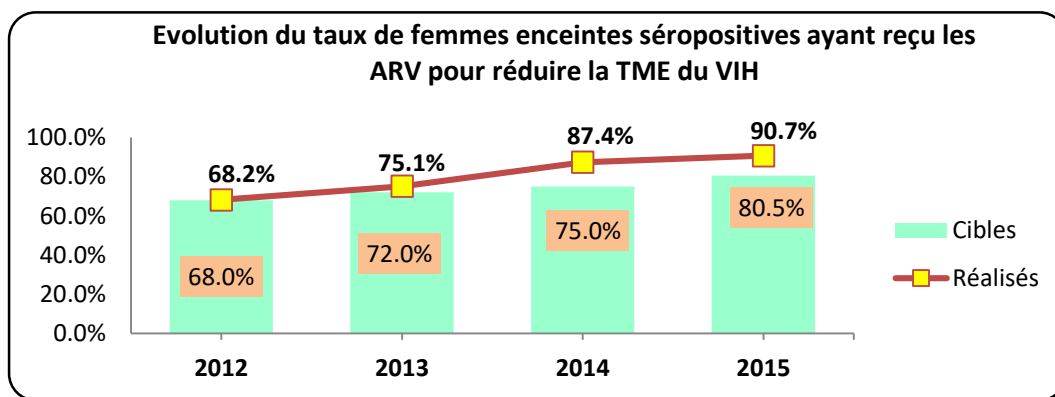
216. Based on this, the implementation of interventions in prevention of mother-to-child transmission from 2012 to 2015 achieved significant progress in terms of

⁸National HIV/AIDS Control Policy at Workplaces, 2005

⁹National HIV and AIDS Control Policy in Togo “Vision 2020”, 2012

provision and use of services and implementation of strategies. From option A, the PMTCT moved to option B, then to option B+ which is an ARV treatment for life of HIV positive pregnant women in a bid to improve their survival and that of their children. Exceeding the projected targets in the PNDS is due to the extension of PTMCT sites, the coverage of which is currently 80%; the acceptance of the screening by women, the acceptable availability of inputs (tests and ARVs) and the organisation of PTMCT sites has brought into being the ARVs in the absence of the CD4 count. The following Chart presents access by women and children to ARVs.

Chart No. 9: Trend of the rate of HIV- positive pregnant women having received ARVs to reduce mother-to-child transmission (MCT) of HIV



Source: PNLs Annual Activity Reports PNLs

217. Apart from the successes achieved, some bottlenecks have to be addressed, particularly the low notification rate of infants exposed to the virus (59% in 2014), lack of monitoring of both mother and child, the low rate of access to biological monitoring assessments of women, the low decentralisation in the supply of inputs up to the district level, leading to disruptions on sites with available stock at the central level and finally the rate of transmission from mother to child which is still high at 14.7% at 18 months of age.

5.5-Tuberculosis

218. At the end of 2012, the LNR launched the Genexpert which allows a quick diagnosis of the resistance of rifampicine in less than 2 hours. The experimental protocol of 9 months of the UNION is the one applied in Togo. Moreover, 16 cases of Multi-Drug-Resistant TB were identified in 2013.

5.6-Malaria

219. In Togo, malaria is the first cause of morbidity and hospital morbidity with a high vulnerability of children of less than 5 years. It is endemic with a transmission which lasts almost throughout the year all over the country. On the average, it accounted for 46% of the rate of morbidity in 2013, whereas it was 42% in 2008. The hospital mortality reduced from 20% in 2008 to 12.26% in 2013 with an average fatality of 3%¹⁰. The prevalence of malaria among children between 6-59 months is 36 %; the rate is between 15 % in the urban areas and 47 % in the rural communities.¹¹

220. In the area of malaria prevention, the low rate of use of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) must be pointed, 33.5% in general and 42.7% by children under 5 years of age according to (EDSTIII 2013-2014), whereas the target was 85%. This low use is related to the behaviour of the population and local communication gaps. Measures are envisaged to improve the local communication aspect and bring about change in behaviours.

221. With regard to intermittent preventive treatment, 168,841 pregnant women in 2014 were provided with services as against 145,019 in 2013. This improvement is due to the training of service providers in 2013 and the improvement in the availability of inputs in 2014.

222. In view of the new treatment policy for malaria, the artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) is used in treating simple malaria to the detriment of chloroquine which has become ineffective. Meanwhile, the sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine combination is used for intermittent preventive treatment to prevent malaria during pregnancy.

223. The main interventions carried out in combating malaria in 2014 are: the intensification of social mobilisation with free services being provided for simple malaria, intermittent preventive treatment (IPTp) among pregnant women, chemoprevention of seasonal malaria (CPS) in the case of children under 5 years of age in the Tône, Kpendjal, Tandjoaré and Cinkassé districts) of the Savannah Region, mass distribution campaign of long-lasting Insecticide Treatment Mosquito Nets (LLINs).

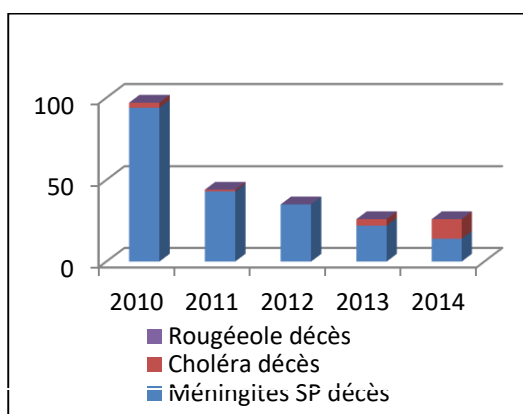
¹⁰ Major Health Indicators of Togo, DISER 2013

¹¹ EDSTIII (2013-2014)

5.7-Measles, Cholera and Meningitis

224. Looking at the Charts below, it can be seen that recurrent annual epidemics such as cholera and meningitis take a heavy toll on human lives, with the fatality rate still high between 2010 and 2014. Meningitis is the highest mortal and fatal illness, recording 94 deaths in 2010 as against 14 in 2014 followed by cholera. On the other hand, for measles which is a very morbid disease, no death was recorded over the period.

Chart No.10: Situation of Deaths between 2010 and 2014



8-Diarrheal Diseases

225. The prevalence of diarrheal diseases is 15% and accounts for almost 14% of the causes of child mortality. The causes are: infection, malnutrition, poor access to drinking water, poor hygienic practices and elimination of waste.

226. Regarding the provision of services, they include unsuitable structures and mechanisms for addressing epidemic situations. In order to tackle this problem, the Togolese government has created a Committee for the Management of epidemics and a Centre to provide more adapted services in case of epidemic diseases.

5.9-Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).

227. They are prevalent in all Togolese communities, basically among the most deprived population. On the whole, 1,733 new cases of NTDs were identified and taken care of, including 1423 cases of lymphedema, 150 hydrocele cases, 67 Buruli ulcer and 93 cases of leprosy. 1.962 old cases of NTDs were monitored in 2014.

There was a 100% geographical coverage for all interventions regarding TDM (Treatment with praziquantel, albendazole and ivermectine).

228. In 2014, the integrated control of NTDs was characterised by several activities, most importantly by: training workshops, mass treatments, active search for cases and their management, supervisions, sentinel surveillance, monitoring, evaluation and operational research, formulation of the strategic plan towards the elimination of onchocerciasis.

229. Shigellosis sporadically prevails everywhere across the country. The prevalence of microfilaria is between 1% and 20%, following efforts made at the national level to control it.

230. Onchocerciasis or river blindness: to date, the Sightsavers NGO is the main partner under the National Onchocerciasis Control Programme (PNLO). In 2014, the prevalence in Togo is presented as follows: three prefectures free of the condition out of 35; six prefectures with a zero prevalence (0%), twenty prefectures with a prevalence of between 0.1% and 4.9% and six prefectures with a prevalence of between 5% and 26.5%.

5.10-Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs).

231. The results of the first survey STEPS conducted in 2010 on the risk factors for NCDs have revealed that the prevalence of high blood pressure, the main risk factor for strokes and heart attacks was 19.6% and that of diabetes was estimated at 2.6% among the population between 15 and 64 years. Heart diseases account for 6% of deaths recorded in health facilities across the country.

232. Furthermore, cancers are on the ascendancy in the country and their hospital prevalence is presented as follows: cervical cancer is 0.2%, breast cancer 0.1%, prostate 0.2%. Other forms of plagues are tobacco addiction with a prevalence rate of 6.8 %. To address this emerging trend, the Togolese government has put in place a cancer centre for its prevention and management.

233. Wounds and Injuries: In 2013, they ranked fifth in the causes of hospital treatment consultations with a fatality of 2%. The main causes of the occurrence are motor accidents on public roads, domestic accidents and wounds occurring on farms.

234. In the fight against these NCDs, several actions have been taken within the various components:

- Enactment of the anti-tobacco law in 2013;
- Incorporation of a host of key interventions to combat these non-communicable diseases (NCDs) under primary healthcare in almost all the regions, the training of health personnel in the provision of services for the various diseases in 2012;
- Mass screening of cases of NCDs since 2012;
- Assessment of tobacco use in schools in 2013;
- Rapid survey in respect of evaluation of blindness among the entire population;

5.11-Malnutrition and Nutritional Gap

235. It is the result of poor feeding habits due to unhealthy eating practices and the prevalence of infectious and parasitic diseases that develop under deficient individual and collective environmental hygienic conditions. The nutritional profile is characterised by low birth rate, stunted growth, emaciation and obesity.

236. Chronic malnutrition rate has subsided from 29.7% in 2010 to 27% with 10% reflecting the severe type as against 23.7% (T/A < 2 ET). This performance is due to the implementation of specific interventions in the area of nutrition, particularly the handling of severe malnutrition, active screening of malnutrition in the community by the ASC, the activities of some support groups for the ANJE, the vitamin A supplementation campaigns and deworming by using albendazole and food fortification. However, the main bottleneck is the under funding that has bedevilled the scaling-up of these interventions. Chronic malnutrition affects 33 % of children living in rural communities as against 16% in urban areas, with disparities between the regions varying from 15% in the Lomé commune to 34 % for the Savannah region.

237. The rate of severe malnutrition is 6.5% in 2014 (P/T < 2 ET) as against 14.3% in 2010 among children under five (5) years. Concerning the age, the prevalence of the highest form of severe malnutrition has been recorded within the 9-11-month age bracket where 24% of children are very lean. Regarding the height, the proportion of children suffering from severe malnutrition decreased from 11 % among children within the 12-17 month age group, to 5% among those between 24-35 months and 3 % for the ones in the 48-59 months age bracket. Furthermore, severe malnutrition seems to be linked to the size of the children at birth, the level of education of the mother and the economic well-being of the household, the economic situation of the household (4 % as against 8 % for poor households).

238. The low birth rate reflects in underweight relative to the age. According to the EDST III, the prevalence rate is 16% as against 26% in 2010 among children under

five (5) years of age; 12 % reflecting the moderate form and 4 % the severe form. It is 19% in the rural communities as against 11% in the urban areas, 24 % in the Savannah region as against 10 % in Lomé. With regard to the age, it is higher (24 %) for children between the 9 and 11-month age bracket.

239. The micro-nutrient deficiencies (iron, iodine and vitamin A) are also frequent. The rate of coverage of vitamin A supplementation integrated into the routine EPI in 2014 was 99% for children in the 6-59 month age group and 77% for breast-feeding mothers respectively¹² in 2014. The prevalence of anaemia is high and is estimated at almost 70 % of children in the 6-59-month age bracket.

6- Guinea Worm

Togo was certified by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in February 2012 as a country that has eradicated Guinea Worm.

7-Hygiene and Sanitation

240. The proportion of households using improved latrines in the rural communities increased from 5.31% in 2013 to 8.64% in 2014 for a target of 10%. This progress was achieved as a result of the financial support from the Global Sanitation Fund for the implementation of the project dubbed “Togo Without Open Defecation” or (TOGO SANDAL) which culminated in the building of 7.500 latrines in 2014 in the rural communities in the Savannah, Kara and Plateaux regions. In addition to these regions, the prefectures of Lacs, Vo and Bas-Mono in the Maritime region are also receiving support for the implementation of the Total Community-Driven Sanitation Approach (ATPC) as part of the project code-named, FACILITE EAU. Apart from these projects, it must be indicated that the Group of Partners operating in the basic sanitation segment in Togo within a Council helped in harmonising their interventions for the benefit of the population and in recording data on their achievements on the ground.

241. On the whole, 87 villages with a population of 72,264 people ended the open-air defecation situation (FDAL) in 2014.

242. In spite of the private initiatives for the hygienic evacuation of solid waste in the main cities of the country, more often than not they are evacuated at unauthorised dumps.

¹² 2014 Activity Report; Nutrition Department/MSPS

243. The MICS3 survey data indicate an access rate of 57.1% for a source of improved drinking water. In the area of sanitation, the access rate to an improved structure is still low (31,7%). The lack of sanitation equipment and the absence of hygienic practices are the cause of a host of infectious and parasitic infections.

6.1-Status of Sanitation Management in the Lomé Commune

244. Hygiene and Sanitation in the Lomé Commune are managed by a Regional Department for Hygiene, Sanitation and Safety. The main activity areas are inspection of homes and schools and institutions, quality control of water, hygiene and food safety, waste management , awareness raising and pieces of practical advice.

6.1.1-Inspection Activities

245. In the area of home inspections, the coverage of compounds under hygienic and sanitation surveillance was 15% in 2014. This coverage rate is viewed as too low looking at the state of cleanliness in the Lomé Commune and it can also be explained by the difficulties faced by the Regional Sanitation Department.

246. Indeed, the said Department does not have sufficient logistical resources to carry out the inspections. Most of the hygiene and sanitation technicians posted to this Department have all been assigned to health programmes, and therefore, they operate more in the aforementioned area. It must also be pointed out that these workers are exposed to all kinds of opposition and obvious insecurity in carrying out their duties on the ground. They become targets for aggression, physical and verbal assaults by the community during their inspection duties without any protection.

247. In the case of schools' inspections, on the average 307 schools, 166 hotels, 419 bars and drinking spots, 137 shops, 236 restaurants and 70 markets were inspected in 2014 by the Sanitation and and Hygiene Departments with the aim of checking whether sanitation facilities existed in these public and private schools and institutions. The results of these inspections reveal that at least 48% of these schools have at least a sanitation facility.

248. Regarding the control of quality water, it emerged that out of 4,011 compounds visited in 2014, 70% have access to sources of drinking water (TDE) whilst in 2013, out of 8,838 compounds visited, only 44% had access. Between 2013 and 2014, it was observed that access to drinking water had improved for the population in Lomé. In the course of this survey, technical support and practical advice were given to the

owners of water drilling companies and landlords in order to provide improvements in water treatment for water obtained from other sources.

249. Concerning the control of hygiene and health safety of food products, 2.721 food vendors were subjected to controls and 39.65% had infections and received treatment before health cards were issued to them. Inspections were also carried out in slaughter houses in order to check the quality of the meat products and the cleanliness of these abattoirs.

6.1.2-Disinfection and Disinfestation Activities

250. Within the context of controlling carriers of diseases, 341 houses located in unclean surroundings that are quite often exposed to cholera outbreaks, were disinfected in 2014 by the Department of Hygiene within the Lomé Commune. With regard to hospital hygiene, the premises of hospitals in unhealthy surroundings are subjected to daily and systematic disinfection. To this end, 24 health facilities were targeted for such activities in 2014.

6.1.3-Awareness raising activities (IEC)

251. Generally, in 2014, several educational talks of all kinds were delivered as part of the mass sensitisation campaigns and they focused on hygiene, sanitation and other aspects of health. To this end, about 248 meetings were held for organised groups, 308 educational talks were delivered to target groups made up of 11.453 people, including awareness raising through channels such as sketches, radio broadcasts, lectures and debates.

f) Social Protection

252. A health insurance scheme was instituted in 2011 by Law No. 2011-003 of 18 February, 2011 for civil service employees.

253. Law No. 2011-006 of 21 February, 2011 on the social security code has provided for general social security scheme in Togo.

The general social security scheme comprises:

- A branch for family and maternity services;
- A branch for pensions;
- A branch for occupational risks;
- All other branches that could be subsequently established by law.

254. All workers subject to the provisions of the labour code are as matter of obligation subject to the general social security scheme without any distinction as to race, sex, origin or religion as long as they carry out an activity on the national territory for one employer or for several employers notwithstanding the nature, the form, the validity of the contract and the amount of remuneration.

255. The scheme shall also be open to government, local government employees and public institutions which do not enjoy another social security scheme by virtue of specific legislative or regulatory provisions.

Also covered under the scheme are:

- All self-employed workers in all branches in various sectors of activities, most importantly lawyers, architects, notaries public, bailiffs, auctioneers, medical doctors, pharmacists, accountants and entrepreneurs;
- All branches of pensions and family benefits, workers of the informal economy;
- Students of vocational training institutions, apprentices and interns for occupational risks only, associated with hazards related to their occupational training, apprenticeship or internship.

The implementation modalities of the provisions are determined by Order issued by the sector Minister.

Article 17: The Right to Education and Culture

a) The Right to Education

256. The Education Sector Plan (PSE), adopted in 2010 and revised in 2013 for the period 2014-2025, accompanied by a medium-term expenditure framework (CDMT), a three-year budgeted Work Plan (PTAB), and sectoral budget-programmes (BPS) is the planning framework for this sector.

1. Pre-school Education

257. The number of children attending preschool increased from 42,890 in 2009-2010 to 96 957 in 2013-2014, which corresponds to an annual average growth rate (TAMA) of 23%.

258. The Kara region witnessed very high increases over the period with a TAMA of 31%.

Table No.11: Annual average growth rate of pupils in preschool education between 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 by sex and by region

Region	Numbers 2009-2010			Numbers 2013-2014			Annual Average Growth Rate (AAGR)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Lomé-Golfe	4.213	3.925	8.138	9.310	8.746	18.056	22%	22%	22%
Maritime	2.737	2.874	3.611	6.131	6.325	12.456	22%	22%	22%
Plateaux	3.631	3.701	7.332	7.441	7.687	15.128	20%	20%	20%
Central	2.411	2.624	5.035	6.677	6.937	13.614	29%	28%	28%
Kara	2.552	2.746	5.298	7.713	8.108	15.821	32%	31%	31%
Savanes	5.682	5.814	11.476	10.570	11.312	21.882	17%	18%	18%
TOTAL	21.206	21.684	42.890	47.842	49.115	96.957	23%	23%	23%

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Preschool and Primary Education (DEPP), June, 2015

259. The coverage of preschool education has increased considerably. It increased from 10.6% in 2010 to 11.4% in 2011, then to 16.6% in 2013. The highest coverage rate was recorded in the Central Region (23.2%) and the lowest in the Plateaux region (11%). In almost all the regions (except in Golfe-Lomé), the rate of attendance of girls at the preschool level is higher than for boys, which is a gender parity index (girls/boys) of 1.1% for a national average.

Table No. 12: Rate of coverage of preschool education per sex and per region (2013-2014)

Region	M	F	T	GPI
Golfe-Lomé	15.4%	14.5%	15.0%	0.9
Maritime	12,4%	13,4%	12,9%	1,1

Plateaux	10,6%	11,4%	11,00%	1,1
Centrale	22,0%	24,5%	23,2%	1,1
Kara	20,0	21,6%	20,8%	1,1
Savanes	21,7%	23,8%	22,7	1,1
Total	16,1	17,0	16,5	1,1

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Preschool and Primary Education (DEPP), June, 2015

260. At the preschool level, textbooks are inadequate. Generally, there are 2105 textbooks for pre-calculation, 14.504 textbooks for pre-mathematics and 527 textbooks for pre-reading for the 96.957 children enrolled, representing a ratio of 80 learners per textbook for pre-calculation, 7 learners per textbook for pre-mathematics and 184 learners per pre-reading textbook.

261. By considering all levels of education, there are 3.231 teachers for 96,957 children enrolled, i.e. a ratio of 30 pupils per teacher.

The number of classrooms is 2.774, which provides a ratio of 34.9 pupils per classroom.

2. PRIMARY EDUCATION

262. The abolition of school fees in public primary schools since 2008-2009 academic year has brought about growth in the number of pupils from 1,054,549 in 2007-2008 to 1.413.203 in 2013-2014, representing an annual average growth rate (TAMA) of 2.4% over the period.

263. The lowest growth rate of pupils (3.9%) was seen in the educational region of Kara. By contrast, the Savannah region recorded the highest growth rate of 10.4% over the period.

264. The increase in the numbers is highly significant for girls in all the educational regions. On the whole, there was an average increase of 2.9% for girls as against 1.9% for boys.

265. The table below presents the annual average growth rates per region and per gender.

Table No. 13: Growth in numbers of pupils in primary education between 2007-2008 and 2012-2013 by sex and by region

Region	Numbers 2007-2008			Numbers 2012-2013			AAGR		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Lomé-Golfe	104.844	110.796	215.640	136.426	146.541	282.967	5,4%	5,8%	5,6%
Maritime	115.555	95.339	210.894	144.585	130.259	274.844	4,6%	6,4%	5,4%
Plateaux	133.951	116.135	250.086	178.707	161.593	340.300	5,9%	6,8%	6,4%
Centrale	66.169	58.132	124.301	80.385	74.608	154.993	4,0%	5,1%	4,5%
Kara	71.200	61.605	132.805	84.004	77.032	161.036	3,4%	4,6%	3,9%
Savanes	70.082	50.741	120.823	107.008	91.208	198.216	8,8%	12,4%	10,4%
TOGO	561.801	492.748	1.054.549	731.115	681.241	1.412.356	5,4%	6,7%	6,0%

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Pre-School and Primary Education Directorate (DEPP), October, 2013

266. In almost all the regions, more than half of the children who have attained 6 years of age have access to primary education. On the whole, efforts are needed to improve overall access by children and in particular access by girls to primary education

267. Furthermore, there is a wide variance between the net rates (*ratio of all the pupils and the school age bracket*) and the gross access rates (*ratio of the number of pupils not repeating Primary 1 to the the population of 6-year-old children*) in Primary 1 in all the regions, which would be due to the enrolment of children beyond the legal age in Primary 1.

Table No. 14: Net rate and gross access to Primary 1 by sex and by parity index per region (2013-2014)

Region	Net Access Rate			Gross Access Rate			GPI of the NAR	GPI of the GAR
	M	F	T	M	F	T		
Golfe-Lomé	53,5%	50,4%	51,9%	130,4%	126,1%	128,2%	0,94	0,97
Maritime	81,4%	85,0%	83,1%	162,7%	168,6%	165,5%	1,04	1,04
Plateaux	81,0%	80,8%	80,9%	134,4%	135,8%	155,1%	1,00	1,01
Centrale	75,3%	75,6%	75,04%	138,4%	140,3%	139,3%	1,00	1,01
Kara	77,2%	75,2%	76,2%	142,5	139,6%	141,1%	0,97	0,98
Savanes	71,6%	66,4%	69,0%	139,5%	127,5%	133,6%	0,93	0,91
Total	73,2%	71,5%	72,4%	145,5	143,4%	144,5%	0,98	0,99

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Pre-School and Primary Education Directorate (DEPP), June 2015

268. The abolition of school fees in public primary education resulted in the increase in gross enrolment rate in primary education from 98% in 2007-2008 to 127.1% in 2013-2014. This shows that throughout the country, there are sufficient vacancies to enrol children in primary schools, most importantly in the Savannah and Central regions. The government has built several classrooms through the following projects: Education and Institutional Reinforcement Programme (PERI) and Education for All in Togo (EPTT)

269. The variance between the gross rate (*ratio of all the pupils in a cycle to the school -age population of this cycle*) and the Net Rate (*ratio of all the pupils in the school- age of a cycle to the population of school-age bracket of this cycle*) can be explained not only by the late entries into primary education, but also by the frequency of the very high repetitions in primary school.

270. Out of 100 children who enter primary education, 84 complete the cycle. To achieve universal primary education, more efforts are needed.

271. With regard to primary completion, huge disparities exist not only between the regions but also between girls and boys.

272. Indeed, almost 28% of girls drop out of primary school before reaching Class 4 as against 17% for boys.

Table No. 15: Ratios of pupils/classroom and pupils/teacher per region (2013-2014)

Region	Pupils/Classroom Ratio		Pupils /Teacher Ratio	
	All Kinds	Public	All Kinds	Public
Lomé-Golfe	40	56	38	56
Maritime	43	46	43	47
Plateaux	40	42	40	43
Centrale	37	39	38	39
Kara	41	42	41	43
Savanes	50	50	50	51
Total	41	44	41	45

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Pre-School and Primary Education Directorate (DEPP), June 2015

Table No.16: Primary Completion Rates (PCR)

Region	M	F	T	GPI of PAR
Golfe Lomé	92,6%	87,4%	89,8%	0,94
Maritime	90,3%	86,5%	88,5%	0,96
Plateaux	80,6%	73,5%	77,3%	0,91
Centrale	89,7%	85,0%	87,5%	0,95
Kara	90,8%	83,5%	87,4	0,92

Savanes	80,3%	64,6%	72,8%	0,80
Total	86,9%	80,0%	83,6%	0,92

Source: *National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Pre-School and Primary Education Directorate (DEPP), June 2015*

273. The parity is attained from the point of view of access to Primary 1 since the gender parity index (GPI) for the gross admission rate (GAR) is equal to a unit. However, dropouts and repetitions cause a reduction in the number of girls throughout the educational path. That is the reason why this parity is neither achieved for schooling nor for primary completion. Gender equity is a challenge in the area of education.

274. The repetition rates of students decreased by close to 21% in 2011-2012 to about 11.2% in 2013-2014, thus causing dropouts and consequently, a low retention in the educational system. However, the dropout rates are more pronounced in the Kara region (15%) as against the Golfe which records a dropout rate of 9.7%. Though in the public educational system, in practice, there is one mathematics book and one reading book per pupil, special attention must be given to Local Initiative Schools (EDIL) where these important tools for the acquisition of knowledge are still lacking.

275. All over the country, on the average, a pupil has a mathematics textbook and a reading book in the public system. By contrast, in the private system, the ratio is a textbook to two pupils. The pupils/ classroom ratio which is 41% in the public schools is consistent with the standard of the school mapping (40 pupils per classroom). But, it is higher in the public in some regions, particularly in the Maritime and Golfe-Commune of Lomé. The same trend is applicable for the pupil/teacher ratio with an average of 45 pupils per teacher. In spite of the efforts made by the government in the recruitment drive, there is still a gap of 15.000 teachers for all grades of general education.

276. The Togolese government, in its efforts to achieve universal primary education, designed an education sector plan in 2010; it provides for a number of priority actions. Thus, through the Education and Institutional Strengthening Project (PERI), the Togolese government built more than 1.000 fully-equipped classrooms between 2011 and 2014.

277. To promote the learning of reading and language at the primary level, 11.154 panel reader hardware were distributed to public primary schools in Togo. With a

view to facilitating mathematics and reading, 790.267 reading books and 2.199.878 mathematics books were supplied to pupils attending public primary schools in Togo. At the same time, 28.890 teaching guides for reading and 31.254 teaching guides for mathematics were distributed in all public schools.

278. From 2011 to 2012, more than 6.000 auxiliary teachers received catch-up training. In 2013, 5,000 volunteer teachers received an initial training. Each volunteer teacher trained received a training kit comprising a universal dictionary, conjugation, grammar, spelling and other books, among which were: Knowing How to Write and Grammatical Pitfalls.

As part of improving school management, the COGEP (Committee for the Management of Primary Schools) was provided with training on several themes:

- Community Procurement and Transparency;
- Organisation and Community Dynamics;
- Financial Management;
- Participatory Monitoring-Evaluation;
- Repair and Maintenance of School Infrastructure.

3. SECONDARY EDUCATION

279. Access rate to the first cycle of secondary education is 60% and the completion rate (ratio of new entrants in the 4th year of secondary 1 to the population with a theoretical age of entering into the last year of secondary 1) is 37%. This cycle records a gross schooling rate of 62%.

280. However, disparities related to gender and regions do exist. Access varies from 40% for girls in the Maritime Region to 78.8% for boys in the Kara Region for an average of 59.9%. The completion rate, the national average of which stands at 43.9% varies from 16.3% for girls in the Savannah region to 53.6% for boys in the Golfe-Lomé Region and the gender parity index for the GER is 0.75. In other words, for 100 boys, there is an average of 75 girls in Secondary 1.

Table No. 17: Access Rate, Gross Enrolment Ratio and Completion Rate per gender and per region in the First Cycle of Secondary Education (2013-2014)

Region	Access Rate	Gross Enrolment	Completion Rate
--------	-------------	-----------------	-----------------

				Rate					
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Golfe-Lomé	71,0	63,1	66,7	78,0	65,7	71,3	53,6	42,3	47,4
Maritime	58,3	40,0	49,8	65,0	49,4	57,8	38,0	23,4	31,3
Plateaux	61,1	43,6	52,8	68,5	45,3	56,4	42,7	24,1	33,9
Centrale	65,0	58,5	62,0	68,6	51,1	60,5	46,8	28,3	38,2
Kara	78,8	67,2	73,4	82,5	61,5	72,7	51,9	33,2	43,2
Savanes	67,8	51,5	60,0	63,0	41,3	52,7	31,0	16,3	23,9
Total	66,1	53,1	59,9	70,2	52,8	61,8	43,9	28,9	36,6

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation (DPEE), June, 2015

281. The young people attending second cycle school within the secondary education system account for 28.6% of the population of 16-18-year age-group.

Table No.18: Access rate, gross schooling rate and completion rate per sex and per region at the second cycle of secondary education.

Region	Access Rate			Gross Enrolment Rate			Completion Rate		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Golfe-Lomé	36,5	19,3	27,1	41,0	21,4	30,3	27,5	14,2	20,2
Maritime	23,7	9,9	17,3	33,0	13,7	24,0	20,5	9,7	15,4
Plateaux	26,8	11,0	19,3	42,5	17,1	30,3	32,3	13,2	23,0
Centrale	32,7	14,0	24,1	44,0	19,3	32,6	35,0	16,7	27,0
Kara	37,3	18,6	28,6	46,7	22,0	35,2	32,1	15,9	24,6
Savanes	24,5	9,2	17,1	28,7	10,8	20,0	17,2	7,6	12,5

Total	29,9	13,9	22,1	39,3	17,7	28,6	27,5	12,9	20,2
--------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation (DPEE), June, 2015

282. The gender disparities and regional disparities are more pronounced at this level of education. For every 10 boys, there are less than 5 girls in all the regions except the Golfe-Lomé region.

283. The number of students who repeat their class in first cycle of secondary education is 22.5%. A rate of high repetition has the effect of creating school dropouts who do not obtain a school certificate to end that cycle of education. In all the regions, the boys have higher promotion rates than those of girls.

284. It must be noted that repetition increases as the cycle goes on. Indeed, in the secondary school, 25.2% of students repeat their class, and this translates into a high dropout rate. On the whole, girls repeat more than the boys.

285. The repetition by girls can be explained by their occupation with domestic chores and early pregnancies. To address this phenomenon, awareness raising campaigns have been carried out by the government and NGOs in schools and in the media.

286. Generally, candidates in the Mathematics Option succeed better in the Baccalauréat than those in the other Options. It is also in this Option that girls succeed better than boys in certain regions, even though their number is very low. The results vary from one region to the other. In the Plateaux and Savannah regions, it can be seen that girls are missing from the Mathematics Option candidates (Série C).

Table No.20 : Success rate at the Baccalauréat Part 2

<i>REGION</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>
---------------	----------	----------	----------

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>T</i>
<i>Golfe-Lomé</i>	66,5	63,7	65,2	77,5	90,0	79,3	54,2	57,2	55,0
<i>Maritime</i>	62,4	61,8	62,3	69,0	66,7	68,8	45,2	43,7	44,9
<i>Plateaux</i>	49,6	46,7	48,8	66,7	0,0	53,3	43,2	40,3	42,7
<i>Centrale</i>	45,1	41,9	44,2	46,7	0,0	43,8	37,5	42,7	38,2
<i>Kara</i>	56,5	50,5	54,7	69,7	100,0	70,6	45,8	34,9	44,4
<i>Savanes</i>	48,6	40,4	46,6				35,3	31,4	34,7
<i>Ensemble</i>	54,6	53,2	54,2	72,2	75,0	72,6	46,1	48,7	46,6

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation (DPEE), October, 2013.

287. The supervision rate is high in public schools where as many as 86 students can be found in a classroom in Golfe-Lomé in the first cycle of secondary education.

288. The large numbers and the lack of teachers worsen the quality of education. The construction of new classrooms and the recruitment of teachers in sufficient numbers will lead to improvement in the quality of education in order to achieve better results.

Table No. 21: Ratio of students/classrooms

Region	Secondary 1		Secondary 2	
	All Kinds	Public	All kinds	Public
Golfe-Lomé	52	86	60	82
Maritime	49	59	52	54
Plateaux	54	64	57	65
Centrale	61	68	50	58
Kara	61	68	52	55
Savanes	65	74	51	59

Total	55	69	54	62
--------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

Source: *National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation (DPEE), June, 2015.*

289. To improve the quality of education in the first cycle of secondary education, the government, with the support of the French Development Agency (AFD) has put in place the Colleges Reform Support Project (PAREC). Several actions are on the programme: the training of heads of schools, training of French language and experimental science teachers (life and earth sciences, and physical sciences), the construction of classrooms in the Maritime and Plateaux regions, equipping the classrooms, etc. To achieve this, more than 600 heads of first cycle of secondary education were trained from 30 November to 4 December, 2015 on the theme: “Pedagogical and Educational Management of Schools”. The two other modules of March 2016 focused on “The Management of School Resources” and “The Administrative Management of Schools”.

Table No. 22: Trend of the general education budget (in billions of CFA francs)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nationa Budget	548,75	656,20	694,02	
General Education Budget	60,64	74,74	77,85	90,90
Total Expenditure in %	11,05%	11,39%	9,90%	10,95%
Total Education Expenditure in %	74,03	76,05	71,92	74,49

Table No. 23 : Trend of Primary Education Budget (in billions of CFA francs)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Nationa Budget	548,75	656,20	694,02	
Primary Education Budget	41,53	45,92	26,94	31,80
Total Expenditure in %	7,57%	7,00%	3,43%	3,83%

Total Education Expenditure in %	50,70%	46,72%	24,89%	26,06%
Total General Education Expenditure in %	68,49%	61,44%	34,61%	34,98%

Table No. 24: Trend of Secondary Education Budget (in billions of CFA francs)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
National Budget	548,75	656,20	694,02	
Secondary Education Budget	16,05	19,39	17,21	19,82
Total Education Expenditure in %	2,92%	2,95%	2,19%	2,39%
Total Education Expenditure in %	19,59%	19,73%	15,90%	16,24%
Total Expenditure for General Education in %	26,47%	25,94%	22,11%	21,80%

4. Literacy Statistics

290. The government's plan for the education sector as indicated in the SCAPE is to ensure that education, vocational training and research systems would interrelate positively with the economic, social and technological changes in order to enhance the literacy rate from 62.5% in 2012 to 72.7% in 2017 and the literacy offer by involving civil society and the private sector.

291. The Education Sector Plan (PSE), adopted in 2010 and revised in 2013 for the period 2014-2025, accompanied by a medium-term expenditure framework (CDMT), a three-year Budgeted Work Plan (PTAB), and sectorial budget -programmes (BPS), is the planning framework for this sector.

4.1 Measures to Encourage Literacy

292. See Information in § 530 and 531.

4.1.1 Building of New Schools.

Table No. 25: Trend of New Schools Built per year

Years	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number	21	38	9	17

Source: Directorate of Financial Affairs/Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education and Vocational Education (M EPSFP) (Government's Capital Budget)

293. The share of the private sector differs according to the different types of education.

At the preschool level, out of the 1.730 kindergartens in Togo, the private ones (Catholic, Protestant, Islamic, Private secular and JEDIL) account for 819, i.e. 47.24%. The pupils attending preschools are 96.957. At the private level, there are 35,212 pupils or 36.31% of the total. The teachers in the kindergartens are 3,231 in Togo. The number in the private schools is 1.233, representing 38.16% of the total number.

294. At the primary level, there are 6,721 schools in Togo. The private sector has a total of 2.045 schools, i.e. 30.42%. Out of 1.413.208 pupils in the first stage, the private has 396.896, i.e. 28.08%. The total number of teachers at the primary level is 34.354. Those in the private schools account for 11.686, i.e. 34.01%.

295. The first cycle of secondary has 1.351 general colleges out of which 620 are private, i.e. 45.89%. For a total of 407.263, the private has 83.849 students, representing 20.58%. Teachers in the private schools are 4.473, i.e. 39.68% out of a total of 11 271.

296. At the second cycle of secondary education, out of 313 secondary schools, there are 120 private ones, i.e. 38.33%. Out of 125,071 students at the secondary level, 20,501 belong to the private schools, i.e. 16.39%. Out of a total of 4,295 teachers, there are 1,210 in the private schools, i.e 28.17%.

Source: National School Statistics Directory of the Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation (DPEE), October, 2015.

4.1.2 Proximity to Schools

297. The Directorate of Educational Planning and Evaluation does not have benchmarks for the evaluation and appreciation of proximity to schools in relation to the distance that a student walks on the average before reaching school. To be able to analyse such a situation, the department of education plans to put in place a school mapping system.

5- Preparation for the Teaching Profession and Teachers' Training Programme.

5.1 Development of Teachers

298. Retraining Courses are organised periodically for teachers in the Educational Inspectorates depending on the needs identified by the inspectors.

299. The organisation of the retraining courses in the educational constituencies differ according to the different levels of education. In the preschool and primary inspections, at least an educational day is organised every year. The inspector, in collaboration with educational counsellors, choose a theme or an educational activity which he develops in the presence of all the teachers in the constituency. This is followed by interactive discussions and the key element is a summary by trainers.

300. In terms of inspections at the general secondary education level, it is through education councils, organised generally according to sectors that the retraining courses are carried out. The teachers in the same discipline come together under the responsibility of the inspector in the subject matter to undergo the training on:

- Educational methods and techniques within the bounds of Ministerial directives;
- General type exercises to be proposed, questions of vocabulary and nomenclature;
- Evaluation of school activities;
- Search for educational resources and distribution of lessons on a particularly difficult chapter.

301. Furthermore, experiences are shared and trial lessons observed during this meeting. Training sessions were organised between 2013 - 2015 for assistant teachers in preschools and primary schools at the Primary Teachers' Training College and those in secondary schools at the National Advanced Teacher Training College (ENS) of Atakpamé (cf. Table below).

Table No.26: Rate of training of assistant Teachers by categories from 2013 to 2015

Years	2013		2014		2015		TOTAL
Levels	ENS	EV	ENS	ENI	ENS	EV	
Number of Teachers	125	5.000	275	994	297	41	6.732
Total	5.125		1.269		338		

Source: Directorate of Human Resources/ Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Vocational Education.

5.2 Employment and Career

302. With the adoption of Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January, 2013 on the general status of the Togolese civil service, there are only two categories of government employees, i.e. civil servants and contract workers. Thus, at the time of his recruitment, the teacher immediately becomes a civil servant. The conditions regulating employment and careers are laid down by Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January, 2013 on the general status of the Togolese civil service and its implementing Decree No. 2015-120 of 14 December, 2015.

5.3- Social Security Conditions (of Teachers)

303. The teachers, like any other civil servants, enjoy health insurance and an individual accident policy/occupational life insurance.

5.4- Salary

304. Any teacher in active service has a right to draw a remuneration comprising of a pay subject to pension deduction, hardship allowance and family allowances.

305. The amount of pay subject to pension deductions is determined according to the civil servant's current grade and level. Other additional benefits may include housing allowance, allowance for expenses, duty allowance, specific severance benefits justified by the risks inherent in the employment. Special premiums of 30.000 francs for categories A and 20.000 francs for other categories reconverted based on index in 2014, and salary increment in July 2015.

5.5- Comparison of salaries of teachers with other civil servants.

306. The civil service organises the different categories of staff into bodies belonging to diverse groups depending on the qualifications required for each body. To promote education, the government has allowed teachers to belong to categories immediately

higher than their qualifications. For instance, to belong to category A1, any civil servant must be a holder of a certificate equivalent to Bac+5. For teachers, belonging to this category requires a certificate equal to Bac+4.

5.6- Measures taken to improve the standard of living of teaching staff.

307. Teachers receive a teaching allowance, re-opening and library allowances:

- Between 2005 and 2015, majority of teachers enjoyed an upward adjustment of their salaries within a range extending from 79% to 200% through a review of their administrative status.
- Improvement of the salary scale for all civil servants which also benefitted teachers.
- The special status of teachers is nearing completion.

308. In spite of these efforts, some challenges still persist in the area of education.

IV- TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

309. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) is one of the components of the national education and qualification mechanism for employment. The system ensures the acquisition of theoretical knowledge, practical capacity and skills required for practising a trade or skilled job and the adaptation of these skills, knowledge and expertise into technological changes and development of the features of employment.

310. However, it is clear that the system is experiencing difficulties in relation to the vision and it is bedevilled with many woes which constitute an impediment to the attainment of the goals set out by the government for establishing a department responsible for TVET in 1984. The following problems may be mentioned, among many others:

- Mismatch between the training provided and the market needs;
- Discrepancy between the training provided and the fast-moving technology;
- Training is more theoretical than practical;
- Outmoded curricula;
- Inadequate initial training of trainers in preparation for entry into the teaching profession;
- Non-existence of initial training structures for TVET trainers;
- Lack of continuous training for trainers;
- Non-existence of implementing texts for the framework Law of 30 April 2002.

311. To correct some of these shortcomings which impede the system and undermine its future and the products of the training, several measures have been implemented or are envisaged. Since the major concern of the TVET is to provide the growing Togolese economy with quality human resources, Togo has launched into the dynamic of developing technical and vocational skills according to a training system geared towards youth employability, based upon outlined projections.

312. In 2014, the assessment of actions undertaken by METFP and the outlook for the 5 impending years are presented in the Table below:

1- Assessment of actions undertaken by the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP) during the past 5 years and outlook for the next 5 years (2014-2019).

Table No. 27: Assessment and Outlook

ACTIONS	ASSESSMENT FOR THE PAST 5 YEARS	OUTLOOK FOR THE NEXT 5 YEARS
<p>POLICY OF BRINGING THE TRAINING CENTRES CLOSER TO THE TRAINEES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of seven (7) new technical and vocational training centres (CFTP) at Gando, Pagouda, Bafilo, Bassar, Kévé and Kpélé-Govié • Change of the Regional Technical and Vocational Training Centre (CRETFP) at Atakpamé, into a Technical and Vocational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation of the policy of bringing the schools/training centres closer to the trainees by establishing others • Construction of CFTPs at Gando, Pagouda, Bafilo, Bassar, Kévé and Kpélé-Govié • Equipping the schools and centres with machines and educational materials • Finalisation of the skills development card

	<p>Training Secondary School (LETP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of geotechnical and architectural studies for the construction of the CFTP of Gando, Pagouda, Bafilo, Bassar, Kévé and Kpélé-Govié • Change of the CFTP of Mango into an LETP • Establishment of the LETP of Glidji, at Aného • Collection of statistical data and production of school statistical directories (activity to be repeated every year) • Development of indicators for Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVET) • Diagnostic Study on the Design of the Card on Technical and Vocational Skills, followed by two validation workshops on reports of this study 	
ENHANCEMENT OF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building and equipping 69 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuation with the building of classrooms,

<p>THE OFFER OF QUALITY TRAINING</p>	<p>classrooms (LETP Atiégoú: 34; LETP Kantè: 12; LETP Sokodé: 12; LETP Mango: 8; CEAA Kpalimé: 3)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and extension of 10 classrooms of Block B at the LETP in Lomé 	<p>workshops and specialised classrooms in the TVET schools and centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension/Rehabilitation of departments of existing schools/centres • Creation of infrastructure and equipment at the INFPP
<p>AVALABILITY OF ENTREPRISES AND PRODUCTION UNITS, MANAGERS AND SKILLED WORKERS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a training centre for industrial jobs (CFMI) in Lomé (in the ports and harbours area) • Development of an implementation strategy for vocational training integration (FPI) • Establishment of a public/private partnership charter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of an implementation strategy for vocational training • Development and production of curricula for vocational training integration (FPI) • Development of a framework document on minimum standards for TVET infrastructure • Continuation of the modernisation of vocational training in partnership with the private sector (Public-Private Partnership Charter)
<p>QUALITY EDUCATION</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation, rehabilitation and equipping of the CRETFP at Kpalimé and Dapaong (ADF Project) • Drafting of the terms of reference 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a national documentation resource centre, • Building a centre for training of trainers • Construction of a vocational training complex for arts and crafts

	<p>for the development of standards and editing of the card for the TVET system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the education Sector Plan (METFP, MESP, MESR) • Review of the Education Sector Plan (PSE) • Development of 4 Teaching Guides for Vocational Occupations related to Building and Public Works • Establishment of a technical education inspectorate in the Central region (in Sokodé) • Rehabilitation and extension of buildings (PRSP documentation building; Directorate of Examinations, Competitive Exams and Certifications (DECC) (main building); Directorate of Secondary Technical Education (DEST) (building) • Equipping with materials and tools of CFTPs of Sodo, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of regional directorates • Rehabilitation of libraries at existing centres/schools • Capacity building of teachers/trainers • Continuation of training curricula • Review of the assessment and certification system • Development and implementation job specification and industrial sector data repositories and a framework document of minimum TVET standards Equipping central departments and schools with rolling stock • Continuation with the establishment of regional technical education inspectorates • Design of a strategy for the development of technical and vocational education • Development of training modules according to the Skills-Based Approach (APC) • Renewal of educational and teaching materials of existing TVET centres and schools
--	---	--

	Bafilo, Bassar, Pagouda and Gando	
CAPACITY BUILDING OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES DEPARTMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment and training of 265 assistant teachers in 2010 • Recruitment and training of 100 teachers and 125 administrative and supporting staff in 2012 • Recruitment and training of 225 teachers and civil servants and 58 administrative and supporting staff in 2014. • Training of 25 new inspectors for technical and vocational education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of about 1000 teachers • Recruitment and training of 700 supervisors • Recruitment and training of 50 student inspectors • Recruitment and training of 25 student guidance counsellors • Recruitment and training of 25 student educational guidance counsellors • Training of officials responsible for Vocational Training Integration (FPI) • Registration of 10 executives for the <i>PSGSE</i> training

2- Concerning actions implemented:

313. The main technical and vocational training frameworks (TVET) on the TVET governance system to find another way of managing the sector based on the numerous challenges to be addressed, in October 2015.

314. The Heads of Schools were trained in management in September, 2015 to ensure efficiency of the TVET training institutions. The directors and heads of departments and school heads were trained in September 2015 in the DACUM (developing a curricula) method for the development of the skills charter.

315. A review of the training curricula in the G2 segment (quantitative management techniques) was organised in 2012, with the support of the World Bank. This project,

which was steered by the National Observatory of Accounting Experts and Certified Accountants (ONECCA), resulted in the application of an improved programme in accounting in this segment and at a higher level.

316. The G1 segment (administrative techniques) where the typewriter continued to be used until a more recent past saw a drastic change from the 2015/2016 academic year: the typewriter has since then given way to the computer. Towards this end, a training of trainers workshop was organised in December 2015.

317. At the Technical and Vocational Education School in Aného Glidji, the teaching is delivered in digital form with the support of the Ministry of Posts and Digital Economy. Furthermore, a large-scale programme of curricula reform was finalised in 2015 by the directorate of pedagogy and technical education and vocational training programmes and it will have to be implemented.

318. The technical education and vocational training system, which is still concerned with the quality of training provided, adopted a public/private partnership charter in 2011 in order to improve the quality of the training courses and to ensure that there is a match between the training provided and the needs of the economy. Fourteen training curricula were revised and a special attention given to the Advanced Technicians Certificate programmes. The Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training has recruited three hundred and sixty-five (365) new teachers. Furthermore, in order to enhance the skills of teachers, 833 in-service teachers were trained. It must be pointed out that technical education and vocational training does not yet have a mechanism for training its teachers. Teachers are recruited based on their academic certificates and they receive a short orientation course for two or three days before assuming office.

319. The joint monitoring and evaluation committee of the public/private partnership charter is working assiduously to engage in discussions with business professionals of the formal sector to ensure that henceforth the courses offered take into account the actual needs of the labour market, with suitable and more adapted curricula.

320. To better meet the needs of Togolese industries in skilled labour, the Centre for Training in Industrial Jobs (CFMI) in Lomé (in the port and harbours area), was built with the support of the French Development Agency (AFD). This Centre trained its first batch of trainees in September, 2015, following a recruitment entrance examination. The CFMI provided initial and continuing education in the following areas: electromechanical maintenance; industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning; diesel mechanics; mechanics of maintenance; boilermaking, welding and pipeworks.

The training courses at the CFMI culminate in the issuance of a vocational certificate (BP).

321. Sandwich courses come in different forms. Togo's choice is the dual-type apprenticeship which is an initial training organised in two places: the workshop and training structure. The objective of this kind of training is to provide the trainees with both practical and theoretical training to ensure that they acquire skills in preparation to practise a trade.

322. The dual system was introduced in 1991 at the Regional Technical and Vocational Training Centre of the Maritime Region (CRETFP-RM) and gradually from 1994, it was extended to other CRETFPs in the hinterland of the country. But the different assessments of this system, the last of which was carried out in September 2014, revealed that this type of training is no longer pursued in some centres and in the centres where it has been maintained, but training has slowed down.

323. The reasons for this situation, are, among others, the poor understanding and non-ownership of the concept, the lack of understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders and partners and of partnership between the organisations of artisans and the training centres, the lack of monitoring tools and management of training, the lack of equipment and maintenance of equipment which are sometimes ill-adapted.

324. To reactivate the dual type apprenticeship system in Togo and make it a national concern, the Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training, with the support of the Vocational Education and Youth Employment Programme (ProFoPEJ) and the Agricultural Technical Education and Vocational Training (ETFPA) of the German Cooperation (GIZ), developed an implementation guide. The document proposes a consensual definition of the system through the dual type apprenticeship, identifies the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, describes the implementation process, management and monitoring of the dual training as well as the modalities for financing.

325. At the same time, projects have been developed:

- contract type of apprenticeship between the apprentice and the master artisan;
- cooperation contract between the training facility and the master in charge of the apprenticeship.

326. The cost of the training for the dual-type of apprenticeship is going to be financed by every registered apprentice at the rate of 90% by the National Apprenticeship, Training and Vocational Development Fund (FNAFPP); the apprentice bears 10% of the cost of his dual training.

327. The training under the dual-type apprenticeship has taken off again at the three pilot centres: Tsévié, Sokodé and Kara. These centres have received materials and equipment including technical support from ProFoPEJ/GIZ. The official launch of the dual-type cooperative vocational training took place on 4 January, 2016 in Sokodé in the presence of the German Minister of Cooperation and Economic Development.

328. Looking forward and after the workshop of December 2015 on the development of the 2016 AWP activities to be implemented within the dual framework, the following can be mentioned:

- Training actions for trainers in braille and sign language;
- A sub-regional pooling of experiences concerning the dual-type training.

3- Access to technical education and vocational training

329. All citizens have access to technical and vocational training. Access to the technical education and vocational training centres does not take into account geographical origins, nor race, religion and all the other discriminatory considerations.

330. The courses were offered up to 2010 in seventeen (17) public training facilities and a little over two hundred and fifty (250) private establishments and centres through about twenty commercial, industrial, artisanal and modular entities. To date, 14 new public training centres have been established and opened in all the various prefectures in an effort to bring the training facilities closer to the population.

331. The conditions of access to these technical education and vocational training schools and centres are simple. There are no specific measures or incentive measures for disadvantaged people to facilitate their access. The infrastructure and training courses do not take into account some specific conditions on the various categories of people with disabilities (braille writing for visually-impaired persons and banisters on staircases for physically-challenged persons for instance).

332. The number of students increased from 32.694 in 2011 to 35.484¹³ in 2012. These figures are below the PSE forecasts according to which there should have been

¹³ Estimates for 2012.

44,963 students in 2010 and 50,306 in 2011 then to 116,303 in 2020. Efforts have to be made to ensure expansion of this sub-sector. It is in this context that the 11 technical education and vocational training centres were established and opened, 5 existing schools and centres have been rehabilitated and restructured.

Table No. 28: Number of students in technical education and vocational training

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Male	19.385	20.795	18.239	19.675
Female	15.198	14.716	13.016	14.160
Total	34.583	35.511	31.255	33.835

Source: Directorate of Statistical Research and Planning/Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (DSRP/METFP)

Table No.29: Number of trainees by order, by section and by sex for the 2011-2012 academic year

ORDER	SECTION	SEX		
		G	F	T
Public	Tertiary	2.749	2.467	5.216
	Industry	4.216	105	4.321
Private	Tertiary	10.130	11.604	21.734
	Industry	3.700	540	4.240
Overall Total		20.795	14.716	35.511

Source: Directorate of Statistical Research and Planning (DSRP) Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP).

Table No.30: Number of trainees by order, by section and by sex for the 2012-2013 school year

ORDER	SECTION		SEX		
			G	F	T
Public	Tertiary	Long	2.839	2.806	5.645
		Short	23	30	53
	Industrial	Long	1.655	45	1.700
		Short	3.358	85	3.443
Private	Tertiary	Long	7.994	9.658	17.652
		Short	238	333	571
	Industrial	Long	1.235	46	1.281
		Short	897	13	910
Overall Total			18.239	13.016	31.255

Source: Directorate of Statistical Research and Planning (DSRP) Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP).

Table No.31: Number by order, by section and by sex for the 2013-2014 academic year

Order	SECTION		SEX		
			G	F	T
Public	Tertiary	Long	3.153	3.117	6.270
		Short	27	32	59
	Industrial	Long	1.989	76	2.065
		Short	3.567	81	3.648
Private	Tertiary	Long	7.865	10.241	18.106
		Short	226	476	702

	Industrial	Long	1.958	111	1.281
		Short	890	26	910
Overall Total			19.675	14.160	33.835

Source: *Directorate of Statistical Research and Planning (DSRP) Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP).*

4- 4- Constraints

333. TVET faces many constraints in its drive to reform the system as a whole to improve its performance and meet the expectations of the labour market. With regard to access, the level of coverage of TVET is obviously low compared to the role it is expected to play in terms of regulations of flows, on the one hand, and in terms of its role to provide the productive sector with a skilled labour force to accelerate growth, on the other. The high unit costs and under-funding of the sub-sector are some of the factors underpinning this poor performance.

Table No. 31: Trend of TVET budget from 2011 to 2015

YEARS	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Staff Expenses	3,230,135,000	3,757,818,000	3,945,237,000	4,592,717,000	5,703,401,000
Equipment Expenses	1,244,347,000	1,277,081,000	1,179,151,000	1,269,317,000	1,186,988,000
Transfer expenses	370,000,000	370,000,000	370,000,000	370,000,000	370,000,000
Capital Expenses	1,690,000,000	365,000,000	1,116,800,000	499,000,000	160,000,000
Grand total	6,534,482,000	5,769,899,000	6,611,188,000	673,1034,000	7,420,389,000

Source: *Ministry of Technical Education and Vocational Training (METFP). Administrative and Financial Affairs Directorate (DAF).*

334. The non-existence of business and trades data directories and the lack of communication leads to large numbers of apprentices moving into sewing and hairdressing. Thus, low diversification of training courses has been noted. The Lack of a national qualification and certification framework and the lack of a validation

system of experiential knowledge significantly reduce the opportunities of access to technical and vocational education.

335. Concerning quality, it is worth noting that the formal system is unable to develop qualified teachers, coupled with the non-existence of a training mechanism. In addition, recruited teachers do not actually receive any further pedagogical development. The quality of training also remains a constraint due to the system's inability to renew its equipment.

336. In the non-formal system, the low level of training of master craftsmen, who sometimes cannot read nor write, limits their ability to provide the minimum theoretical knowledge required by the regulation. Furthermore, training opportunities and refresher courses for them are non-existent. The quality monitoring mechanism in the formal system also lacks learning advisors.

337. Concerning management and partnership, the system faces significant difficulties in providing statistics in the formal system. In the non-formal system, these activities are almost non-existent. The public-private partnership charter is not operational and the effective involvement of training professionals is difficult to implement because of the large difference in earnings between training activities and competing business activities. The charter must necessarily be developed by a strong private sector participation as envisaged by the support programmes of the French Development Agency (AFD) and the German Cooperation (GIZ and KFW).

338. Mechanisms for managing the structures of the TVET training system in a partnership framework remain non-existent (Management Advisory Committee, TVET Regional Councils). In addition, the supervision of the centres' activities in the regions is bedevilled with inadequate decentralized departments.

V – HIGHER EDUCATION

339. Higher Education Support Fund Establishment Project:: it is a public interest and public utility administrative entity with legal personality tasked to mobilise financial resources to fund scholarships by offering post-Baccalaureat loans and managing the scholarships award scheme and the loan recovery process.

340. The number of students in the two public universities of the country has in recent years seen a dramatic rise. The number rose from 52,731 to 56,361 between 2013 and 2014 and between 2014 and 2015.

341. In all two public universities in Lomé and Kara, the student-to-teacher ratio rose from 104 to 94 students for one teacher between 2012 and 2013 and between 2014 and 2015 whereas UNESCO standards provide for a maximum of 30 students for one teacher in Africa. Qualitatively the composition of the teaching staff is highly imbalanced to the detriment of the Grade A teachers-researchers whose number is obviously insufficient for the supervision, not only for students in Masters and Doctorate studies, but also for Grade B teachers-researchers.

342. It should however be noted that the problems of higher education have always attracted the government's attention. They have been the subject of in-depth analyses and daring solutions have sometimes been proposed in several education sector policy documents. Thus, the government has always made efforts to make higher education and research the driving force of national development.

343. The efforts deployed by government in recent years include ensuring that conditions for obtaining scholarships are made less cumbersome and relief grants are made available to newly-qualified baccalaureate students enrolled in public universities and to continuing undergraduate students. As far as teachers are concerned, not only has their salary situation improved significantly but also the recruitment of new Ph. D. holders has helped improve the teacher-students ratio. In terms of university infrastructure, efforts are being made to provide laboratory equipment, construct libraries, classrooms, administrative blocks, etc.

344. Law N° 2017-005 of 19 June, 2017 governing higher education and research policy has projected the establishment of university colleges with the view to decentralizing the universities and existing university centres. The law also encourages an effective financial self-sufficiency for the universities that can market their research products through partnerships with the private sector.

Table No. 32: Number of Students in Togo's Public Universities

ACADEMIC YEAR	UL	UK	TOTAL	
2012 – 2013	Boys	32,105	10,197	42,302
	Girls	11,620	2,786	14,406
	TOTAL	43,725	12,983	56,708
2013 -2014	Boys	29,667	9,275	38,942

	Girls	11,125	2,664	13,789
	TOTAL	40,792	11,939	52,731

2014 -2015	Boys	32,159	9,224	41,383
	Girls	12,295	2,683	14,978
	TOTAL	44,454	11,907	56,361

Sources: Directorate of Planning and Forecasting of the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR)

Table No.33: Status of Credits Granted to Togolese Public Universities

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unive rsity of Lomé	Investme nt	100,000,000	886,820,000	700,000,000	1,346,300,000	975,000,000	668,362,000
	Grant	4,920,000,000	5,200,000,000	7,005,000,000	7,200,000,000	8,700,000,000	9,500,000,000
	Total UL	5,020,000,000	6,086,000,000	7,705,000,000	8,546,300,000	9,675,000,000	10,168,362,000
Unive rsity of Kara	Investme nt	150,000,000	1,337,537,000	755,000,000	830,000,000	714,057,000	511,638,000
	Grant	1,520,000,000	1,600,000,000	1,916,000,000	2,000,000,000	2,500,000,000	3,100,000,000
	Total UK	1,670,000,000	2,937,537,000	2,671,000,000	2,830,000,000	3,214,057,000	3,611,638,000
GRAND TOTAL		6,690,000,000	9,024,357,000	10,376,300,000	11,376,300,000	12,889,057,000	13,780,000,000

Source: www.togoreforme.com/boost (MESR Administrative and Financial Affairs Directorate).

NB: The current status of government grants to Togolese public universities takes into account the amounts budgeted in the initial Financial Appropriations. In addition to investment and transfer credits, the government also provides huge sums of money to students in the form of scholarships and allowances.

345. There are several private institutions of higher education namely, the Catholic University of West Africa (UCAO), the University of Management, Informatics and Sciences (Ecole supérieur de gestion d'informatique et des sciences (*ESGIS*), *FORMATEC*, African Institute of Business Administration (Institut africain d'administration d'études commerciales (IAEC)), DEFITECH, Institute for Advanced Studies in International and Strategic relations (Institut des hautes études des relations internationales et stratégique (IHERIS), ELATSA, Carrefour informatique et bureautique Institut nationale des technologies appliquées (National Institute of Applied Technology (CIB INTA)), Centre informatique de formation et d'orientation professionnelle (CIFOP) (Computer Training and Career Guidance Centre) etc, which train students for the award of Higher National Diploma (HND), Vocational Training Certificates, BT, professional bachelors. The only thing left is to better organise and monitor them for effective output.

344. Moreover, during the Presidential Council on the Future of Higher Education and Research in Lomé, Togo from 18 to 30 November, 2013 the following recommendations were made in respect of private higher education:

- Develop and disseminate the enactments concerning monitoring and evaluation of private tertiary education;
- Create a directorate of higher education and research within the Ministry of Higher Education and Research and set up a coordinating structure for Private Higher Education Institutions (IES);
- Establish a State support mechanism for the IES through:
 - Placement of students on scholarships in private higher education institutions;
 - Subsidising targeted courses;
 - Waiving custom duties on educational and research materials

g) The right to culture

345. The right to culture is recognized in Article 12 of the Togolese Constitution which stipulates that every human being has the right to development, to the physical, intellectual, moral and cultural fulfillment of their person.

346. Thus, in March 2011, Togo adopted a public policy on culture and a strategic plan for implementation over a period of 10 years.

347. The national policy takes into account the various aspects such as:

- Artistic education and vocational training;
- The status of the artist;
- Cultural rights and freedoms;
- Legislation and regulations;
- Research for cultural development;
- Cultural infrastructure and equipment
- Cultural techniques and equipment
- Information and communication technology (ICT);
- The media;
- Language;
- Human resources and funding

348. The cultural policy will inspire all sociocultural and socio-economic institutions: the family, grassroot communities, local governments, traditional and religious authorities, the youth, women, schools, civil society, trade unions and non governmental organisations, the Government, the Private sector, etc.. It will thus be translated into all national languages, explained and disseminated as widely as possible. The strategic plan aims at making culture an instrument for development.

Challenges

349. Challenges to be addressed include:

- ✓ Scaling up of targeted programmes for a larger coverage of beneficiaries;
- ✓ Decentralising programme implementation locations;
- ✓ Extending the ‘Useful Vacations and Citizenship’ programme to other beneficiaries other than the best students in the various examinations;
- ✓ Continuing with the construction of centres and houses in the regional capitals and prefectures.

350. Ensuring that the Togolese youth are happy and responsible people imbued with Republican values and embracing the culture of excellence and good governance by systematically implementing:

✓ The Operational Action Plan (PAO 2014-2017),

Article 18: Protection of the Family, Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Protection of Older Persons and People with Disabilities

1. The principle of the elimination of discrimination against women

351. Provides development in § 496 to 503

2. Family Protection

352. See Information in § 577 to 580

3. Child Protection

353. See Information in § 579 to 581; 692 and 702

3.1- Protection of the Child Worker

354. According to paragraph 1 of Article 262 of the Children's Code, "children of both sexes can neither be employed in any enterprise nor perform any type of work even for their own benefit before the age of fifteen (15), unless the Minister of Labour approves of it after consultation with the National Labour Council, taking into account local circumstances and the tasks to be performed.

355. Paragraph 2 of the same Article stipulates that children over fifteen years of age can undertake light works, the list of which is established By Order of the Minister of Labour after consultation with the National Labour Council. This Order specifies the conditions under which the said works may be executed.

356. Under this provision and in accordance with item 4 of Article 151 of Act No. 2006-010 of 13 December, 2006 governing the Labour Code, Order No. 1464/MPTEFP/DGTLS of 12 November, 2007 determining the works from which children are prohibited, was issued.

357. Despite progress made, the issue of exploitation and child labour persists due, among others, to the precarious situation of parents which prevents them from effectively addressing the needs of their children; this also includes the government's limited resources to adequately uphold its responsibilities as far as child protection is concerned.

358. According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 4) conducted in 2010, 47% of children aged 5 and 14 are involved in child labour, representing 49%

for girls and 44% for boys, 54% of which can be found in the rural communities and 34% in urban areas.

359. In 2012, according to the monitoring chart on the protection of children in Togo, 999 children under 15 years of age were involved in early employment, representing 80.8% for girls and 19.2% for boys.

360. This information, while not exhaustive, reflects the need to step up efforts to effectively tackle this phenomenon.

3.2- The Protection of Children in Difficult Situation or in Danger

361. In Togo, children in danger or in difficult circumstances means any child in one of the situations stipulated in Article 276 of the Children's Code and who may benefit from protective measures provided for by legislation for that purpose.

362. Prevention of these situations is the concern of child protection actors who have significantly increased preventive initiatives in recent years to ensure improved protection of children within their families and communities since the latter locations are viewed as favourite places for the development and well-being of the child.

363. Other projects developed include:

- Cash transfer project which provides financial support to poor households with children between the ages of 0 and 24 months, malnourished children or those at risk of malnutrition aged 6 and 59 months and women who are at least 3 months pregnant;
- The on-going process for the reform of child protection system in Togo aiming at reconciling formal protection mechanisms with the ones in the communities;
- The establishment of consultative framework for stakeholders working on child protection;
- The process of setting up a National Committee for Child Rights marked by the adoption of Decree N°2016-102/PR of 20 October, 2016 governing the composition, organisation and functioning of this Committee.

3.3- Protection against acts of violence.

364. The Togolese legislation, especially the Children's Code, protects children from all forms of violence, whether in the family, institutional or community setting (Articles 353 to 423).

365. These legislative provisions are reinforced with other measures aimed at protecting the child from violence and, where necessary, providing adequate care through an appropriate mechanism.

366. In 2009, a hotline for the protection of children was set up by the government, in collaboration with its partners to report cases of violence. This provision was reinforced in 2012 with the creation of the “Referral Centre for the Care and Counselling of Children in difficult Circumstances “Centre de référence d’orientation et de prise en charge des enfants en situation difficile (CROPESDI)” where child victims benefit from a host of services provided by a multidisciplinary team before being integrated either into their families of origin or, where appropriate, they are referred to the appropriate agencies for the continuation of their care.

367. A family reception pilot project is also being piloted by Terre des hommes foundation to place children, whose institutional care would be inadequate, in a family where their basic needs can be met.

368. From January to October, 2015, this system known as the integrated national child protection system, enabled 1,150 children to be cared for, and included 741 girls and 409 boys.

369. Since 2011, a Children’s Organisation known as Children’s National Advisory Council, with branches in the regions and prefectures, has been established in order to involve children in the fight against violence meted out to them.

370. In order to document some acts of violence perpetrated in the community against children under the guise of tradition, a study was conducted in 2012 targeting early marriages, placement of children in convents, infanticide and the phenomenon of children referred to as wizards.

371. To address these practices, a communication strategy to tackle these practices was developed in order to take actions at the community level for behavioural change.

Special provisions on child trafficking are enshrined in the Children’s Code and the new Criminal Code.

372. In 2014, as part of the “Priority Solidarity Fund Project” implemented by the French Embassy in five (5) countries of the Gulf of Guinea, training on child trafficking as an offense, protection of victims and the prosecution of perpetrators was organized for 21 magistrates and judicial police officers (OPJ) who, in turn, reproduced the training to 150 gendarmerie cadets. In 2015, the process resulted in an exchange workshop that brought together some participants from five (5) affected countries, with the aim of consolidating existing police and judicial cooperation dynamics at the regional level and support the sharing of experiences and good practices among participants.

373. Mass media awareness-campaigns are regularly organized about the harmful effects of these practices and perpetrators are sanctioned.

374. With regard to the inclusion of sale and abduction of children in the data collection system of the National Commission for Reception and Social Reintegration of Children, Victims of Trafficking, there is an annual production of a monitoring chart on child protection, coordinated by the Ministry of Social Action. It provides information on the main indicators of child protection in the country and takes into account both situations. Since 2012, a subsidy has been granted to the Ministry of Child Protection for the provision of care for identified children who are victims of trafficking.

373. Various programmes including preventive actions and care have been initiated with technical and financial support from UNICEF, International NGOs and Civil Society organisations. Among others, the following programmes can be cited:

- “Child Protection and Adolescent Empowerment programme 2014 – 2018” implemented with the support of UNICEF;
- National Programme to address teenage pregnancies in school and non-school environments 2015-2019;
- Projects dubbed “Promoting a fulfilling environment for the education and learning of children and young people in Togo” and “Educate Alternatively I” carried out by BØRNEfonden from 2011 to 2014 in the Maritime Region, part of the Plateaux and Kara regions. “Educate Alternatively II”, which is currently being implemented in some localities in the Kara and Plateaux Regions can equip teachers with non-violent methods of education through alternative measures;
- The validation in January 2015 of national guidelines for juvenile justice in Togo;
- Implementation by Plan International-Togo of projects such as “Gender Sensitive and Education devoid of Violence” and “Promotion of the Rights of Adolescents To Sexual Health” with the support of the EU;
- The development of a communication strategy on cultural practices that are harmful to children, including the elimination of children born with deformities followed by sensitization sessions in the highly affected communities;

374. With regard to Prison Officers and other professionals, the following initiatives have been considered:

- Introduction of a module on child rights and protection in basic education and in-service training for security forces, criminal justice professionals, social workers;
- Definition of a protocol to care for child victims of abuse, violence and exploitation;
- Appointment of juvenile judges for most courts;
- Definition of guidelines to deal with child offenders,

375. A study conducted in 2013 and 2014 revealed the inadequacy of the national childhood policy document data developed in 2008. As a result, it became necessary to develop a new national childhood policy document taking into account new realities. Thus, a preliminary draft document is being developed.

376. The process of harmonization of a national legislation which culminated in the adoption of a new Criminal Code and the new Personal and Family Code made it possible to pay greater attention to the rights of children, women and people with disabilities. The Children's Code has already incorporated the principles of non-discrimination in its Article 5.

377. The new Criminal Code penalizes pimping (Article 338 et seq) as well as child trafficking and forced labour. The results obtained include the following:

- In 2012: 110 cases of child trafficking were recorded, 106 were investigated resulting in 80 prosecutions and 69 convictions;
- In 2013: 85 cases of child trafficking were recorded, 81 were investigated resulting in 62 prosecutions and 40 convictions;
- The development of a national social protection policy for vulnerable groups with an action plan in 2013;
- The establishment of a centralised system for detection and referral of vulnerable and abused children, with the support of partners such as Terre des Hommes, UNICEF, Plan International-Togo, Agence Nationale de Solidarité ; national NGOs and even private companies;
- Initiation of 70 young girls to the creation of micro- entreprises, at the end of their vocational training.

3.4- The right of the child to be registered at birth and to have a name

378. The registration of the child consolidates his right to the name. The name is given in accordance with provisions of the legislation including, the Children's Code (Article 10 et seq) and the Personal and Family Code (Article 1 et seq).

379. Law No. 2009-2010 of 11 June, 2009 concerning the organisation of the birth and death registry in Togo lays down the principle of compulsory registration of births. The registration of the child under Article 18 of the aforementioned Law is made by a declaration within forty-five (45) days after birth at the birth and death registry at the place of birth or in the Togolese Diplomatic or Consular Missions, if the birth occurred abroad.

380. The declaration of birth is the responsibility of one of the child's two parents, any person authorized by one of the parents, and, failing that, by the medical doctor

or the midwife in accordance with the legal provisions in force. It provides entitlement for an authentic document known as birth certificate.

381. According to the data from MICS4 survey conducted in 2010, 78% of children under at least five (5) years of age were registered at the birth and death registry.

382. The 2012 child protection monitoring chart derived from data collection on children's situation in Togo reveals that 166,953 births were registered throughout the country, of which 131,883 were declared within the 45-day period during that year, representing 50.1% for girls and 49.9% for boys.

383. Although the study is not exhaustive, this situation attests to the persistent difficulties associated with the registration of births in the country. In order to diagnose these difficulties, a study was ordered by the Ministry for Children's Protection in 2012, which showed a number of problems relating to the registration of children. Some of these problems include, the remoteness of birth and death centres, the unavailability of inputs, in particular the birth and death registers, the competence of the civil registry officials and the issue of their remuneration,

384. To address these bottlenecks in children's registration, capacity building activities for birth and death registrars was organised in the most affected areas, together with the ministry responsible for birth and death registrations with the support of the United Nations Children's Fund. These registrars were also provided with vehicles to facilitate their movement to remote areas of birth and death registries for the registration of children.

4- Protection of people with disabilities and Older Persons.

385. The protection of these persons is stipulated in Article 33 of the Constitution which makes it mandatory for the government to take or cause measures to be taken for both people with disabilities and older persons to protect them against social injustices.

386. In keeping with this obligation, a certain number of measures have been taken by the Government to improve the living conditions of the older persons, including:

- The development and validation of the national policy for the protection of older persons and its strategic plan, the adoption of which is underway;
- Drafting and validation of the draft law for the protection and improvement of the living conditions of older persons;
- Gradual establishment of recreational and leisure centres for older persons in the country's regional capitals.

387. Regarding social protection of older persons, several benefits are available. In the first place, the Togolese Pensions Scheme is available for older persons who were senior civil in the civil service, and secondly, the National Social Security Scheme for older persons who are permanent staff of the State, those in the private sector, and quite recently, those in the informal economy. Nevertheless, it is obvious that, for not having been declared at the Fund for various reasons, several older people are without social security cover, which deprives them of a minimum of income. Several actions have been taken in order to ensure that older persons enjoy their rights:

- The continued sensitization since 2012 on the protection of the older persons and intergenerational solidarity as part of the International Day of Older Persons;
- The development and implementation since 2014 of the programme for the protection and harnessing of the potential of older persons (2014-2018) which enabled a study to be carried out in 2015 on senior volunteerism and production of a database on older persons;
- The operationalization of the National Inclusive Finance Fund that enables vulnerable populations to have access to funding (January 2014).

388. With regard to persons with disabilities, Law N°2004-005 of 23 April, 2004 concerning social care for disabled persons provides measures to promote the enjoyment of their rights in the same way as people without disabilities. With Togo's ratification of the convention concerning the rights of people with disabilities on 1st March, 2011, some provisions of the Law no longer corresponded to the content of the Convention. Thus, a wide ranging of review has started in order to revisit the content of this law and to align it with the requirements of the convention.

389. To improve the living conditions of the people with disabilities and to take care of some of the handicaps, some actions such as the following have been taken:

- The creation of a national centre for orthopaedic equipment with branches in the five regions;
- Creation of two vocational training centres;
- Introduction of the theme of child protection and people with disabilities in the curricula of the national school of social training, including the curricula of paramedics.
- Validation of the national strategy for the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities in Togo and its 2013-2015 operational plan in March 2013;
- Validation of an inclusive access document to the labour market on 23rd January, 2014;

- The implementation in the prefectures of Sotouboua, Tchamba and Moyen Mono of the community-based rehabilitation project for children with disabilities, which paves the way for identification and socio-educational management, motor activities of 3,000 children with disabilities, of which 1,300 are girls;
- Construction of 5 community-based rehabilitation centres;
- Training of 34 CBR sign language agents and 32 children's clubs on children participation;
- Training on inclusive education of pools of national trainers including 3 in sign language and 3 in braille, who will in turn train trainers at the regional level;
- Subsidy granted in 2012 to NGOs and associations, including the Togolese Federation of the Association of People with Disabilities (FETAPH) to undertake awareness-raising campaigns on the rights of people with disabilities;
- Specialized training for teachers to improve the management and integration of children with disabilities in all the regions.
- Grants to specialized schools to the tune of 20 million a year since 2012;
- Inclusive education in the experimental phase with support from the NGO-Handicap International and FETAPH, in the Savanna and Kara Regions;
- Training of 243 teachers and 1,200 student-teachers in inclusive education (69 in braille; 102 in sign language; 38 in cognitive impairment) in the Savanna and Kara regions.

390. These efforts are far from meeting the expectations for the enjoyment of rights by persons with disabilities. Difficulties persist, on the one hand, in terms of access to infrastructure and public buildings and to employment, and on the other hand, in terms of taking into account the reproductive health of women with disabilities in the training of health personnel.

Articles 19 and 20: Equality of people and the right to existence

391. The Togolese Constitution guarantees equality of people and ensures the right to existence of every people or ethnic group. Thus, the people or ethnic groups freely can organise the celebration of their traditional festivals to promote their cultures.

392. Indeed, the celebration of traditional festivals is an opportunity for reunion and sharing which allows girls and sons of the same ethnic group to go back to their roots, in order to draw the substance necessary for development from a common historic and cultural heritage,

393. At school and university level, a cultural week is celebrated every year to enable pupils and students to share their cultures with others.

394. In order to ensure equality of people, the new Code defines and penalizes discrimination.

395. Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on sex, gender, disability, race, colour, ancestry or family or ethnic or regional origin, economic or social status, political, religious or philosophical or other beliefs shall constitute discrimination. Then also any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on HIV-positive status, the purpose or effect of which is to destroy or impair recognition, enjoyment or exercise fundamental rights and freedoms in the political, economic, social and cultural spheres or in any other area of public life shall constitute discrimination.

396. Any act of discrimination shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term ranging from six (6) months to two (2) years and a fine ranging from five hundred thousand (500, 000) to two million (2,000,000) CFA francs or one of these penalties,

Article 21: Right to freely dispose of resources

397. The exercise of the liberty to dispose of resources contributes to the economic and social development of a people. This right is respected by Togo in its national and international policy. The annual private income from the renting of productive land is re-assessed at fifty thousand (50,000 CFAF/hectare per year). This price is complied with by companies such as the West African Cement (WACEM), SCAN-TOGO and SNTP

398. Compensation for crops is assessed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources depending on the species cultivated and with the consent of the populations of the mining communities.

399. It should be noted that an operation is carried out to rehabilitate the soils which are handed back to the rightful owners after a rehabilitation period of three (3) to five (5) years.

400. Factory and mining sites are purchased according to the principles laid down by the World Bank (WB). For a hectare bought, another one is acquired elsewhere for the landlord in addition to the money received for the expropriated hectare.

401. Law No. 2011-008 of 5 May 2011 relating to the contribution of extractive companies to the local and regional development compels extractive companies to negotiate an amount which they have to pay annually to the riparian populations for their needs.

402. The companies WACEM and SCAN-TOGO pay 125 million CFA francs annually, with an increase of 10 million francs each year until the threshold of 250 million francs.

403. Small-scale exploitation companies (gravel and sand) pay 5 to 15 million francs per year depending on their installations and their overall production. All these funds are managed by a committee composed of:

- representatives of the local populations;
- representatives of the mining companies;
- facilitators;
- facilitators of the Ministry of Mines and Power;
- the local administrative authority representing the central government of the State.

Article 22: Right to economic and social development

404. The agricultural, infrastructural and transport sector is crucial for the revival of economic growth as far as the Togolese government is concerned. Hence, the government has, for some years now, embarked on a policy of major construction works in order to provide the country with an efficient transport network.

Development of the maritime network

405. Government intends, through a series of actions undertaken, to develop the port sector, to position itself as a leader in port handling operations. These actions include: the construction of a third wharf, the construction of a harbour basin, the institution of a one-stop shop for Togo's foreign trade (GUCE), the realization of a car park for heavy-duty vehicles awaiting loading.

406. The complete strategy to make the Lomé autonomous port a trans-border port and a continental services hub hinges on the 3rd wharf.

Road Infrastructural Development

407. Special attention has been given to national road network. The actions undertaken concern the projects to rehabilitate, develop and tar roads as well as carry out construction works. The percentage of national roads tarred rose from 45% in 2013 to 49% in 2014.

408. Regarding management in 2014, 28 road infrastructure projects were programmed, 13 of which achieved an implementation rate of 100%; 10 of which attained an implementation rate of more than 50% and 5 of them a rate of less than 50%. The road projects completed concerned a 231 km stretch of the national roads tarred as against 122 km in 2013. In 2014, 1890 km of national roads were tarred. As

for road transport, the Lomé transport company (SOTRAL) bought twenty (20) buses, increasing its fleet to 65 buses, thereby improving its services in town.

Development of the Railway Network

409. The railway sector was long abandoned in favour of the road network which had increased investments as the years went by. However, it should be noted that the road network alone cannot efficiently meet the needs of the transport sector. Hence, the need to promote railway infrastructure. This explains why important railway network development projects are envisaged in the accelerated growth and employment promotion strategy (SCAPE 2013-2017).

Development of Air Transport

410. Government has continued the modernization of the country's air transport infrastructure by prioritizing that of the GNASSINGBE Eyadéma International Airport (AIGE) located in Lomé. In terms of achievements, note should be taken of the works to extend the landing track and the construction of a new terminal.

In addition to that, the Niamtougou International Airport was renovated.

Development of Energy Infrastructure

411. Electrification rate rose from 26.57% in 2013 to 28.3% in 2014. Government's objective is to step up energy production capacity by increasing the electricity generation capacity from 161 MW in 2010 to at least 300 MW from 2015 and 500 MW in 2020. This objective will be achieved through the projects to construct the Adjarala hydro-electric dam, revitalize the micro-hydroelectric sites identified on the main rivers, rehabilitate the Nangbéto dam and the Kpimé micro hydro-electric power plant.

412. In order to meet the demand for energy, government intends to increase the number of new subscribers each year to at least 12,500. The objective is to increase electricity consumption from 23% in 2010 to 40% in 2017 and 42% by 2020 with particular emphasis on renewable energy resources. In the rural areas, access rate for these periods would increase from 5% to 16% and then 18% respectively. In 2014, more than eighty (80) rural communities were electrified within the framework of the 2nd phase of rural electrification with funding from EXIM BANK INDIA and mobilised internal resources.

Development of the Agricultural sector

413. 407. Several projects are being undertaken within the framework of the national agriculture investment and food security programme (PNIASA). Thus, within the framework of the project dubbed “promotion of the right to food and good governance in food security”, one of the outcomes of the project is the sensitization of the stakeholders involved in the right to adequate and nutritious food. In this regard, several national, regional and prefectural workshops were organized.

414. These workshops, which brought together all the stakeholders including the private sector and the civil society with emphasis on vulnerable populations, had to do with close to 2,000 persons 30% of whom were women drawn especially from rural areas. Besides sensitization, the various training programmes seek to conscientize all the stakeholders of the food sector to take into account aspects related to quality products.

415. Within the framework of the 2nd component of the West African Agriculture Productivity Programme-Togo Project (PPAAO- Togo) dubbed “national centre of specialization and dissemination of improved technologies”, equipment were acquired for ITRA, ICAT and ESOP. In the same vein, working kits were provided to ICAT agricultural advisers.

416. Within the framework of the adaptive research support programme, plantain seedlings obtained from from the “CNS banane plantain” of Côte d’Ivoire, cassava varieties from CNS Ghana as well as CNS maize being tested and several steamers from Benin were introduced. The project financed the implementation of studies and the reports are available. Thus, the pesticides management policy document was validated and the final report made available.

417. To ensure quality control of products and deepen research in agriculture, actions aimed at building the capacity of infrastructure of the Togolese Agronomic Research Institute (ITRA) and the Advisory Council and Technical Support Institute (ICAT) were initiated.

418. Besides, capacity building programmes are organised for researchers and other stakeholders involved in technology transfer. In recent years, the training of some 32 candidates who enrolled for programmes that culminated in the award of certificates was financed. This has brought the number of registered candidates to 70 out of the 84 files selected. These 70 registered candidates are broken down as follows: 36 for a master’s degree and 34 for a doctorate degree.

419. The project equally financed the preparation of the strategic plan of the Advanced Agronomic School (2015-2019). This plan would enable the institution to improve its output and capacity building. In a bid to improve agricultural production

and productivity, the Togo Agriculture Development Support Project (PADAT) carried out several activities including: the Operation “Quick-Start” for the supply of input kits (fertilizers, improved seeds, weedicides and sprayers) for the revitalization of 0.5 ha of maize or 0.25 ha of rice for 50,000 vulnerable persons.

420. This operation is preceded by a beneficiaries identification phase carried out by service providing NGO, in collaboration with other regional partners of PADAT (DRAEP, ICAT, regional professional organisations, local authorities...). Technical support to producers who are beneficiaries of Quick Start kits is provided by ICAT technicians found nationwide.

421. Moreover, with regard to food for children in schools, canteens are already operational in some selected schools for the pilot phase. In collaboration with the Ministry in Education, the latter is making efforts to extend the project to other localities.

422. Within the framework of implementing MDG1, government has taken numerous initiatives including the agricultural policy and its action plan known as PNIASA (PASA, PADAT, PPAO) supported by the MDG1 acceleration framework which has contributed to the setting up of the various projects and programmes and the achievement of growth in agricultural production reflecting in surplus cereals, the reduction by half the prevalence of moderate underweight from 32.8% in 1990 to 16.6%, the reduction of infant malnutrition in 2010, thereby enabling Togo to achieve the target before the projected deadline of 2015.

423. The coverage rates of national needs in cereal and livestock products are the selected variables to assess improvement in agricultural production and the attainment of food and nutritional security. The coverage of national needs in cereal products via national production stood at 115.9% in 2014.

424. This rate has increased compared to that of 2013 which was 111%. This result reflects an increase in the production of the main food crops such as corn, rice and sorghum, which have culminated in surplus production of close to 16% compared to the yearly needs of the Togolese population. The results achieved in 2014 also improved by close to 5 points compared with the performance achieved in 2013.

425. These results equally exceeded the targeted value set for 2014 for the SCAPE baseline scenario (115%). This shows a good performance of this indicator. However, this rate is still below the target set in the accelerated growth scenario estimated at 130%.

426. Given the regular growth recorded in the agricultural sector in recent years, reflected by the surplus production since 2009, and looking at the existing potentials and opportunities in the sector, this accelerated scenario target is achievable in the short term if additional investments are forthcoming. The rate of coverage of national needs in livestock products via national production in 2014 stood at 75%. This performance greatly exceeded the 46.1% achieved in 2013. It equally exceeded the value of the estimated baseline scenario (70%).

Table No. 34: Results achieved with regard to growth in agricultural production

Indicators	Reference value	Target value 2014		Value achieved	Performance score 2014	
	2013	Baseline Scenario	Accelerated Scenario	2014	Baseline Scenario	Accelerated Scenario
Rate of coverage of national needs in cereal products via national production (%)	111	115	130	115.9	5	2
Rate of coverage of national needs in livestock products via national production (%)	46.1	70	90	75	5	3

Source: Annual Performance Report (RAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) 2014.

427. This increase is attributed mainly to the efforts made to ensure a satisfactory health of livestock through the epidemiological surveillance system for animal diseases, more importantly combating high incidence diseases (Newcastle disease, small ruminant pest and livestock anthrax), with the organization of vaccination campaigns against major epizootic diseases, the recapitalisation of livestock with the introduction of efficient stock breeding and improvement of animal habitat.

428. All these actions, coupled with the provision of a set of technological packs to livestock breeders for the development of short cycle species, led to an improvement

in the management of plants. It should be noted that according to the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations, each member shall ensure compliance with its laws, regulations and procedures in line with its own commitments as specified in the agreements.

429. Consequently, each member has to go along with its national production in order to meet the stipulated food demands so as to avert malnutrition.

430. Concerning quality, efforts are made to gradually ensure respect thereof. The notifications made trace the shortfalls but strategies are designed to address this difficulty at the national level.

2.3 Right to improve living conditions

431. In the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), growth rate was estimated at 6.6% in 2014 as against 5.5% in 2013, driven by infrastructural works undertaken in the majority of member countries and by the export of primary products.

432. At the national level, the economic and financial situation was characterized in 2014 by an increase in economic activity, owing notably to the positive results of government's support measures in the agricultural sector, the continued execution of major works to reinforce economic infrastructure, and performances recorded in the financial sector. There was increased consolidation of the breakthroughs in macroeconomic sector, with inflation being contained under the community standard of 3.0% and the improvement of budget deficit and current trade balance.

433. Table No.35 under §434 shows the trend of the major indicators of the macroeconomic sector.

434. Since the issue of hunger and malnutrition is very crucial, programmes are initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources with a view to increasing agricultural production and enabling the populations to feed themselves adequately. The Ministry also implements government's two major programmes which are national agricultural investment and food security programme (PNIASA) and the national action plan for the water and sanitation sector (PANSEA).

Table No. 35: Performance achieved concerning the major indicators of the macroeconomic framework

	Baseline	Target value 2014	Value	Performance score
--	----------	-------------------	-------	-------------------

Indicators	value			realized	2014	
	2013	Baseline Scenario	Accelerated Scenario	2014	Baseline Scenario	Accelerated Scenario
Real GDP growth rate (%)	5.4*	5.9	6.6	5.9	5	3
Average annual inflation rate (%)	1.8	<3	<3	0.2	5	5
Overall investment rate (% GDP)	24.0*	20.9	23.4	22.7	0	0
Public investment rate (% GDP)	8.6*	–	–	9.2	–	–
Tax burden rate (% GDP)	19.5*	20.2	20.2	20.3	5	5
Overall budgetary balance (base of order to pay in % GDP)	-4.6*	–	–	-3.4	-	-
Current trade balance excluding grant (% GDP)	-13.2*	–	–	-10.3	-	-

Source: Priority action programme / accelerated growth and employment promotion strategy (PAP/SCAPE) and authors' calculations from the data of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Development Planning (MEFPD)(Directorate of the Economy).

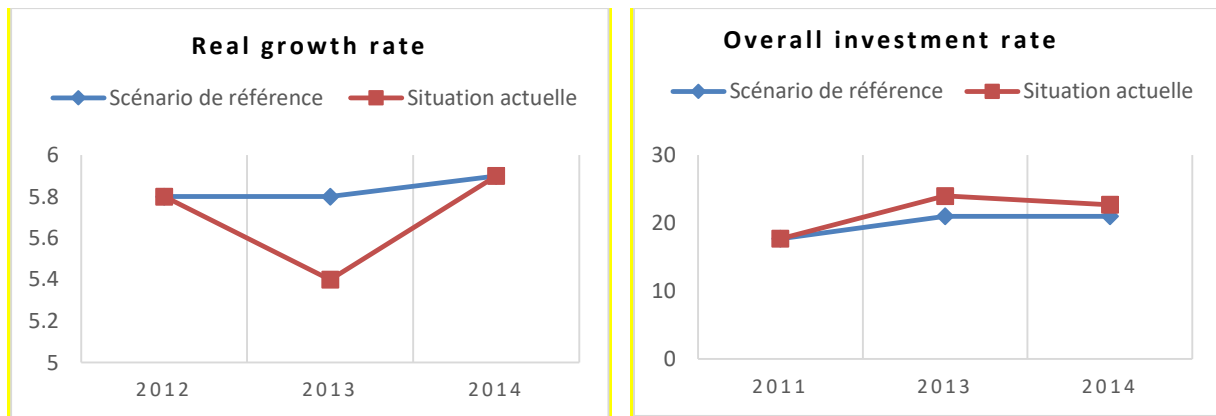
* Reference values updated from the macroeconomic data published by MEFPD in 2015.

2.4 Growth:

435. The real GDP growth rate was estimated at 5.9% in 2014 as against 5.4% in 2013. This growth was propelled mainly by the primary sector with a contribution of 3.8 percentage points. The increase in the production of food and cash crops during the 2014-2015 farming season is attributed to this performance.

436. However, this performance in terms of growth remains below the target set in the accelerated scenario for the year 2014, i.e. 6.6%. It is equally important to emphasize that in 2014 economic growth had just returned to its level indicated in the SCAPE baseline scenario.

Chart No.11: Public Investment rate Chart No. 12: Real Public Investment Growth Rate



2.5- Investment:

437. In 2014, the overall investment rate was 22.7% as against 24.0% in 2013. In spite of this deceleration, the investment rate remains above the target set in the baseline scenario but below the target of 23.4% in the accelerated scenario. The decline in the overall investment rate results from the contraction of private investments, which dropped from 15.3% in 2013 to 14.1% in 2014.

438. The trend of the overall investment rate over the last two years is slightly above the trend of the SCAPE baseline scenario. Thus, the trend of the overall investment rate and the rate of economic growth, compared to the SCAPE scenarios, show that the implementation is not yet up to the targets set in the accelerated growth scenario.

2. National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme (PNIASA)

439. This programme has an operational plan that was adopted on 30 July 2009 and an investment plan on 4 February 2010, providing a hierarchical framework for action to be taken in the agricultural sector to achieve the objectives of reducing

poverty and food insecurity. Composed of three major projects (PASA, PADAT and PPAAO), the PNIASA integrates the right to food in a more complete way.

440. In terms of goal, PNIASA seeks to increase farmers' income and contribute to improving the balance of trade and the living conditions of rural people. This objective will be achieved through the implementation of five (5) sub-programmes, namely:

➤ **Sub-programme 1: Promotion of the Crops Sector**

It seeks to cover the country's needs for food products, increase export of traditional products and promote new export crops. It comprises four (4) components: (i) sustainable management of natural resources, (ii) rural infrastructural development, (iii) intensification of food production, (iv) diversification and promotion of export crops

➤ **Sub-programme 2: Animal production**

It seeks to improve the coverage of national needs for livestock products through the intensive production of traditional livestock and the promotion of small- and medium-sized enterprises in this sub-sector. Actions are aimed at (i) improving traditional livestock breeding and (ii) promoting small- and medium-sized livestock enterprises.

➤ **Sub-programme 3: Fish production**

It will help to improve the coverage of national needs for fish products through the development of fish farming on the one hand, and the development of inland and maritime fishing, on the other. It has two components: (i) intensification of fish production and (ii) support for inland and maritime fishing.

➤ **Sub-programme 4: Agricultural research and advice**

This sub-programme is mainly devoted to research and development. It seeks to improve productivity and adaptation to climate change through the development of new genetic materials, the development of integrated soil fertility management technologies, phytosanitary and sanitary zoo protection, product processing and sustainable financing of research for the sustainable intensification of farming systems and increased production of growth-promoting products. It operates through three components: development of improved technologies; dissemination of improved technologies; management of research and extension systems

➤ **Sub-programme 5: institutional strengthening and sector coordination**

It seeks to establish a political, legal and institutional environment for the development of agriculture and the achievement of food security. It will contribute to: (i) improving the institutional environment of the sector; (ii) build the capacity of public officials and the profession; (iii) improve the provision of services by public and private structures; (iv) develop an agricultural development policy; (v) centralize information on the performance of the sector; (vi) improve the concerted programming, implementation and monitoring of investment operations: (vii) improve the absorption capacity of financing and (viii) improve food and nutrition security in Togo and the sub-region.

441. Several projects are being implemented within the framework of the National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme (PNIASA) with the support of the World Bank and IFAD.

4- Agricultural mechanization

442. During the 2014 farming season, 58 tractors were deployed throughout the national territory and they plowed 2,712.6 Ha. In the Kara and Savanna regions, 50 hitch kits were distributed to farmers as part of the small mechanization pilot experiment in support of product development, 460 maize shellers, 63 rice hullers and 350 tarpaulins were also acquired and distributed. The following table presents a breakdown per region of these materials and equipment.

443. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) acquired through the Indian project, 5 bulldozers, 5 excavators, 5 loaders, 172 tractors, 10 drip irrigation kits for 100 ha.

Table No. 36: Equipment acquired and distributed

Region	Maize shellers	Rice hullers	Tarpaulins
Maritime	32	2	127
Plateaux	60	16	184
Centrale	114	18	107
Kara	114	17	86

Savanes	140	9	46
Total	460	65	350

Source: Annual report of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MAEP) 2014.

444. Within the framework of support for the marketing of agricultural products, three operators selected through a competition were supported for pilot warrantage operations. These are:

- Togo Peasant Alliance Movement (MAPTO) based in the central region for the warrantage of maize, rice, soya beans, cowpea and sorghum;
- Farmers' Union of the Plateaux Region (UAR-P) based in plateaux for warrantage of soya beans, cowpea and sorghum;
- Regional Union of Savannah Cereal Producers' Organizations (UROPC-S) for the Warrantage of Corn.

445. These three warrantage promoters mobilized, for the 2014-2015 farming season, a stock of 216.79 tonnes of legumes and 5,212.52 tonnes of cereals, including 5,083.50 tonnes of maize. This resulted in an overall net margin of 107,792,041 CFA francs. Going by these results, the target of 800 tonnes of maize to be submitted to the warrantage in year 3 of the project was largely exceeded. However, the small fluctuation in market prices of products hampered the performance of the 3 operations as a whole. For the specific case of maize, despite the good net margin (94,817,908 CFAF) recorded by 31 December 2014, 705 tonnes of product were still in stock.

5. Financial instruments of the sector.

446. In order to improve the supply of financial services to the stakeholders of the agricultural sector and to ensure a better economic and social scope for the initiatives, a certain number of financial instruments were put in place to support the projects to the tune of 70% of their overall cost. These are:

- **the competitive fund for productive sub-projects:** the fund has two counters (small and big sub-projects with a subsidy ceiling of 25 and 50 million CFA francs respectively). Specific procedures are submissions by sub-projects.
- **the Togolese agricultural products image promotion fund:** this fund supports the policy of promoting agricultural products. PASA finances 50% of eligible activities up to a maximum of 25 million CFA francs per sub-project.
- **the warrantage development fund:** It covers operations on cereals, legumes or

any other raw or small-scale processed raw material by producer organizations.

- **the guarantee fund:** this fund, worth 500 million CFA francs, allows financial institutions to charge interest rates lower than current rates for agricultural promoters. The Financial institutions to host the guarantee fund are being selected.
- **the PPAAO competitive fund:** The competitive fund for research and development sub-projects is intended to meet the needs of research and innovation in the agricultural sector through the implementation of activities aimed at accelerating the adoption of easily accessible technologies, the generation and the dissemination of adapted technologies for the main priority commodities at the national level. The ceiling for financing is 25 million CFA francs.
- **the GIZ competitive fund** for rural development programme including agriculture (Pro-DRA). This fund gives priority to actors in one of the six sectors of ProDRA (cashew, pineapple, coffee, soya beans, poultry and wood energy-coal, agroforestry), but the operators of other sectors are not excluded. Similarly, funding covers only the maritime, plateaux and central regions that correspond to the ProDRA intervention areas. The projects selected are financed for an amount ranging from one million (1,000,000) to two million (2,000,000) CFA francs. This funding must represent a maximum of 70% of the total project.
- **the Kuwait Fund:** this fund, amounting to 3 million dollars, kept at UTB is intended to: (i) grant micro-credits through the Cooperative Savings and Credit Units of Togo (FUCEC-TOGO) for an amount of up to 5,000,000 CFA francs per project; (ii) grant small loans through the UTB network for amounts ranging from 5,000,000 CFA francs to 25,000,000 CFAfrancs per beneficiary.

447. These various financial instruments made it possible to finance a total of 190 projects.

448. Thirteen (13) competitive projects were also selected from the PPAAO competitive funds and financed in 2015. The project documents were also submitted for selection by the Kuwait Fund.

Article 23: Right to peace and security

449. Peacekeeping is a concern for our country. This is why the Togolese Armed Forces (FAT) participate in various peacekeeping missions on behalf of the United Nations and other sub-regional organizations

450. Peace and security are indispensable for the protection and preservation of life, with a view to creating conditions conducive to sustainable development.

451. Thus, in October 2016, Togo hosted the Extraordinary Summit of the African Union on Safety and Maritime Security. It is the continent's willingness to meet a major contemporary challenge: that of protecting seas and oceans as well as preserving and judiciously harnessing the potentials and resources that abound in the continent in an environment that is prone to persistent insecurity and trafficking of all kinds.

452. Indeed, the sea which, suffers from the non-respect of the limits of the exploitation of the wealth, from marine and coastal pollution activities when it is not carried out in a sustainable manner, damages the marine environment and its biodiversity. In this context, the only option for Africa to take its destiny in its hand lies on a coordinated approach at the continental level with an approach that is responsive to this problem.

453. The African Charter on Maritime Safety and Security is in line with an ambition to adopt a roadmap at various levels of the short-term implementation of the commitments already made. In its design, it is a cooperation instrument that has to naturally integrate into the already existing frameworks that it complements and operationalizes. This charter was adopted and signed in Lome on 15 October 2016.

Article 24: Right to a general satisfactory and comprehensive environment, favourable to development

454. Article 41 of the Constitution reaffirms the citizens' right to a healthy environment. Thus, Togo has a Ministry of Environment and is party to several international legal instruments relating to the protection of the environment.

455. The Ministry of the Environment and Forestry Resources (MERF) was established under the name of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Production since 1987 by Decree No. 87-24/PR of 12 March 1987. MERF is charged with the implementation of government's environmental policy, as well as the management and protection of the environment with the participation of the people and the various stakeholders.

1. The institutions in charge of environmental protection and management

456. Within the Ministry, there are technical departments that contribute directly to the protection and management of the environment, notably:

- the Directorate of the Environment responsible for overseeing the application of government's environmental policy;
- the Directorate of Forest Resources responsible, inter alia, for coordinating activities related to forests, fauna and wetlands, proposing draft national forest resources and wetland policies, developing national parks and wildlife reserves, creating protected areas for the conservation of the territory's biodiversity;
- the institutions attached:
 - o the Forests Development and Exploitation Agency (ODEF) responsible for the management of State forests.
 - o the National Environmental Management Agency (ANGE).

457. The other institutions responsible for environmental management are provided for by Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on a framework law on the environment, Law No. 2008-009 of 19 June 2008 on the Forest Code and Law No. 2009-001 of 6 January 2009 relating to the prevention of the biotechnological risks. These institutions are:

- the National Commission for Sustainable Development (CNDD): consultative body responsible for monitoring the integration of the environmental dimension into development policies and strategies;
- the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE): public institution supporting the implementation of the national environmental policy as defined by the government within the framework of the National Environmental Action Plan (PNAE);
- the National Environmental Fund (FNE): a public institution administered by a management committee made up of representatives of the government, NGOs and local authorities. Its resources are intended to finance the national environmental policy;
- a special Treasury Fund called the National Forest Development Fund (FNDF). Its revenue is exclusively earmarked for financing forest resource development operations;
- Advisory committees for forest resources established throughout the national territory. Their mission is to assist decision-making concerning the management of forest resources.

458. In its mission of protecting the environment, MERF monitors the realization of Studies on Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), the implementation of mitigation measures for the negative impacts of various projects on the environment through its executing agency: the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE), created by the framework law on the environment on 30 May 2008 and organized by Decree No. 2009-090 / PR of 22 April 2009.

459. Section 15 of the law tasked ANGE with: "*the promotion and implementation of the national system of environmental assessments including impact studies, strategic environmental assessments, environmental audits*". As such, the Agency is in charge of managing the process of carrying out this impact study with a view to obtaining the environmental compliance certificate requested by the promoter.

460. In the same vein, it monitors and controls the implementation of the promoters' specifications, in particular the measures recommended in the environmental and social management plan with a view to mitigating or offsetting the negative impacts of the present project on biophysical and human environments.

2. Combating climate change

461. Togo's commitment to combat climate change is reflected in the integration of the environment and particularly climate change into its national legal framework, notably in Law No. 2008-005 of 30 May 2008 on the framework law and in the Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy (SCAPE). In fact, rising temperatures, disorganized rainfall patterns and floods affected agriculture, the country's main economic activity and water resources, thus making the economy vulnerable.

➤ Climate change

462. Government's efforts are seen especially through the implementation of three projects namely:

- the Project to Adapt Togolese Agriculture to climate change (ADAPT) ;
- the Third Communication Project on Climate Change (TCN) ;
- The Project to Strengthen Decentralized National Capacities for Environmental Management (PRCNDGE).

Togo signed on 19 September 2016, in New York, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change adopted on 12 December 2015 in Paris. Thus, the National Assembly adopted the law authorizing the ratification of this Convention on 23 May 2017

➤ **Efficient management of disasters and the coast**

463. In this light and with regard to progress made in 2014, we can recall the following actions:

- provision of the fire brigade with equipment needed for emergency management;
- provision of meteorological services with 50 gauges of rainfall, a set of equipment for climatological station and a set of equipment for synoptic station;
- installation for the benefit of hydrological services of two hundred (200) river level gauges, six river level recorders;
- supply of the hydrology service with an inflatable boat as well as the provision of the Red Cross with equipment and tools.

➤ **Sustainable management of forest resources and ecosystems**

464. The progress achieved is a result of the implementation of several actions. For example, reforestation activities in State lands in 2014 led to the planting of trees in 1,150 ha and the development of 1,641.64 ha of plantation including 1,109.64 ha of thinning, 294 ha of control methods and 238 ha of **de-feathering**.

465. Within the framework of fighting against illegal wildlife trafficking, two record seizures of ivory were made by the security and forestry services in 2014. The first seizure consisted of 1,689.45 kg of ivory and the second of 2,126.3 kg of ivory.

Concerning the fight against coastal erosion, 0.350 km of the coast was further protected in 2014. The coastline protected against coastal erosion therefore increased from 3,000 in 2013 to 3,350 in 2014.

➤ **Priorities**

466. Government's priorities in this domain include:

- implementing the national environmental policy;
- reorganizing the housing sector;
- improving the national housing stock;
- mobilizing and judiciously allocating financial resources for the benefit of the environment;
- establishing the environmental police;
- formulating and implementing the national housing and urban development policy;

- rational management of waste of all kinds.

Articles 25 and 27: The duty to promote and ensure, through education and publication, the respect for the rights and freedoms contained in the Charter

466. In order to promote and ensure, through education and publication, the rights and freedoms proclaimed by the Charter, Civic and Moral Education (ECM) took into account the teaching of human rights. To reinforce this teaching, civic education textbooks, distributed in November 2014 by the department in charge of civic education within the framework of launching the month of citizenship on 3 October 2014, reinforced this existing programme known under the name "Civic and Moral Education".

467. In addition, technical education and vocational training institutions teach law and legislation in some training courses; these courses include aspects of citizenship education.

468. The State Secretariat for the Minister of Justice and Institutional Relations of the Republic in charge of Human Rights, has begun to develop the capacities of education stakeholders on teaching human rights.

469. As such, a training of inspectors and educational advisers was organized in December 2016 in the educational region of the Gulf of Lomé. This training will be extended to other regions in 2017.

Article 26: The independence of the courts and the establishment and development of a national human rights institution

470. The principle of the independence of the courts is guaranteed by the Togolese Constitution in Article 113. According to this article, "The judiciary shall be independent of the legislative and executive powers".

471. As regards the independence of judges, Article 113 (2) of the Constitution stipulates: "Judges shall be subject only to the authority of the law in the exercise of their functions". Article 114 of the same Constitution states that the sitting judges shall be irremovable. In order to ensure the independence of the judiciary, the Organic Law 2013-007 of 25 February 2013 amending Organic Law No. 96-11 of 21 August 1996 fixing the status of judges was adopted. The Togolese Government recognizes that the independence of the judiciary is one of the essential prerequisites for the safeguarding of human rights and democracy

The Higher Judicial Council

472. The Higher Judicial Council is a disciplinary body for judges. It gives advisory opinions on recruitment, posting or appointment of judges and on pardon applications and draft amnesty issues. It can be consulted on all matters relating to the independence of the judiciary.

473. The Higher Judicial Council is made up of nine (9) members:

- three (3) judges of the Supreme Court;
- four (4) judges of the courts of appeal and tribunals;
- an MP elected by the National Assembly;
- a personality that belongs neither to the National Assembly nor the bench appointed by the President of the Republic on grounds of his competence.

474. The recruitment of any judges is done based on a proposal by the Minister of Justice, after the advisory opinion of the Higher Judicial Council. The appointment of sitting judges is done by Decree in the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Higher Judicial Council. The appointment of court judges is done by decree in the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Minister of Justice, after the Higher Judicial Council.

475. The Higher Judicial Council rules as the disciplinary body for sitting and court judges. Directive No. 001/2013/CSM of 22 November 2013 on the Ethics and Professional Code of Conduct of the Judiciary was adopted by the Higher Judicial Council in 2013 to remind each judge of the need to deliver justice in accordance with the law and ethical standards.

b) The National Human Rights Commission for (NHRC)

476. In order to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights, Togo established a National Commission on Human Rights (NHRC) in 1987. This Commission became a Constitutional body in 1992. According to Article 152 of the Constitution of 14 October 1992, the NHRC is an independent institution subject only to the Constitution and the law.

478. The composition, organization and functioning of this institution are set out by Organic Law No. 2005-004 of 9 February 2005, amending and supplementing Organic Law No. 96-12 of 11 December 1996. This institution has been accredited to status A since 1999 by the International Committee charged with the Coordination

of National Human Rights Promotion and Protection Institutions.

479. Following the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment on 10 July 2010 by Togo, the NHRC has been designated by the Government to assume the functions of a national mechanism for the prevention of torture.

480. In order to enable this institution to accomplish its missions, in accordance with the requirements of this protocol, the draft organic law on the composition, organization and functioning of the NHRC was adopted by the Council of Ministers on 31 May 2017.

Articles 27, 28 and 29: Individuals have duties towards the family, the society, other communities and the international community

481. With regard to international commitments, the instruments contain not only rights, but also obligations imposed on the individual with regard to his fellow human beings. In this regard, Togo is party to several international human rights instruments in order to compel each Togolese citizen to respect certain international obligations. These instruments include:

- the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, to which Togo acceded on 1 September 1972;
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, acceded to on 26 September 1983;
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, to which Togo acceded on 24 May 1984;
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified on 18 November 1987;
- the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified on 1 August 1990;
- the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, ratified on 20 July 2010.

482. As for international morality, it instills in the individual attitudes of international solidarity. Thus, every person has the duty of solidarity towards his fellow beings who find themselves in any difficult situation anywhere in the world. This duty of solidarity can be shown in natural or technological disasters that may be experienced by a brotherly people in any part of the world. It can equally be shown through messages of compassion, gifts, legacies as well as receiving other peoples on the

national territory. In this connection, every citizen is obliged to co-exist with peoples whose countries are in facing conflicts.

PART TWO

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTOCOL TO THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS RELATING TO THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN AFRICA

483. In accordance with the provisions of Article 26 of the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol), this part presents legislative, judicial, administrative and other measures adopted by Togo to give effect to the rights and freedoms contained in the said Protocol as well as the persistent challenges to be addressed. It has four parts:

- the first part is devoted to the reporting process;
- the second part deals with background information;
- the third part provides information on efforts made in accordance with the eight thematic areas relating to the implementation of the provisions contained in the protocol;
- the fourth and last part presents the persistent challenges faced in the implementation of the measures.

I – Basic information

484. In response to the issue of discrepancy between men and women, the government has taken steps, adopted strategies and undertaken actions in collaboration with civil society organizations and with the support of technical and financial partners for participatory and inclusive development.

485. At the legal level, equality of rights for the emergence and empowerment of women is well established in accordance with international, regional and national human rights principles.

486. At the international level, Togo, in a bid to work for the welfare and dignity of citizens without distinction as to gender, has ratified several international legal instruments, some of which are related to the rights of women:

- the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination;
- the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC);
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities;
- the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).

487. At the regional level, the reference instruments are, among others:

- the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to the Rights of Women in Africa;
- the Treaty of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA).

488. At the national level, reference can be made of:

- the Constitution of 14 October, 1992, which clearly sets out the principle of equality between men and women in Articles 2 and 11;
- Among the legislative instruments, mention can be made of :
 - Law No. 2012-014 of 6 July 2012 on the Personal and Family Code, which gives women, among other benefits, the freedom for each spouse to exercise a profession of their choice (Article 107) and equal opportunities for inheritance for men and women (Sections 411, 412, 414);
 - Law No. 2014-019 of 17 November, 2014 amending certain sections of the Law of 6 July 2012 on the Personal and Family Code with the aim of reducing gender-based discrimination in matters of marriage and inheritance, to ensure constitutional equality and reinforce compliance with international Conventions ratified by our country, including CEDAW;
 - Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January 2013 to lay down the General Statute of the Togolese Public Service, which promotes equitable access to the public service;
 - Law No. 2013-010 of 27 May, 2013 on judicial assistance to the poorest groups, including women;
 - Law No. 2013-008 of 22 March, 2013 on the Electoral Code, which incorporates parity and halves the guarantee of female candidates in

parliamentary elections. The purpose of these provisions is to achieve gender parity in elective positions;

- Law No. 2010-018 of 31 December, 2010 amending the Law of 2005 on the Protection of Persons with HIV/AIDS, which devotes a section to the protection of women;
- Law No. 2009-007 of 15 May, 2009 on the Public Health Code, which regulates in a protective way the rights of women and men in matters of reproductive health;
- Law No. 2007-005 of 10 January 2007 on reproductive health;
- Law No. 2007-017 of 6 July, 2007 on Children's Code which fixes an identical minimum age for marriage for boys and girls at 18 years;
- Law No. 2006-010 of 13 December 2006 on the Labour Code, which promotes equal access and remuneration for all jobs, the protection of women against sexual harassment in the workplace (Article 40);
- Law No. 2004-005 of 23 April, 2004 on the social protection of persons with disabilities, Section IV of which deals with the specific case of women with disabilities ;
- Law No. 98-016 of 17 November, 1998 to prohibit female genital mutilation;
- Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October, 2016 amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November 2015 on a new Criminal Code which devotes a paragraph to the repression of gender-based violence.

489. The Maputo Protocol has been ratified by Togo without reservation and is directly applicable in accordance with Articles 50 and 140 of the Constitution, which incorporate the rights and duties set out in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all international and regional human rights instruments ratified by Togo.

A- At the institutional level

490. At the institutional level, a favourable framework has been put in place. In 2010, the Directorate-General for Gender and Women's Empowerment was transformed into a Ministry and the reaffirmation of women's empowerment as one of the major priorities was reflected in 2013 in the new Ministry of Social Action, Women's Empowerment and Literacy.

491. In addition, gender focal units, which were at the pilot stage in nine (9) Ministries from their inception, were extended to all ministries to ensure gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies. Other structures contribute to the promotion of

equality and the empowerment of women. These are the other ministries in which the focal gender units have been set up, development partners (United Nations Agencies, Banks, International Organizations, etc.), the private sector, the media, trade unions and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) including: Women's Democracy and Development Think Tank (GF2D) Women's Rights and Development in West Africa (WILDAF)–TOGO; “Marche Mondiale”, Federation of Non-Governmental Organizations of Togo (FONGTO) ; Union of Non-Governmental Organizations of Togo (UONGTO) ; Advisory Council of Women's Organizations of Togo (CCoFT) ; Network of Women Former Ministers and Parliamentarians (REFAMP), etc.

492. The strengthening of the institutional framework has been accompanied by several measures to make gender mainstreaming more effective in the various development policies and programmes and to better consider the specific needs of women with a view to having increased empowerment.

493. Concerning the budget, it should be noted that the volume of actions in favour of gender equality is attracting more and more budgetary attention from the State. From 2009 to 2014, the proportion of the national budget allocated to the Ministry of Women's Affairs experienced an uneven development, rising from 0.02% to 0.07%. This budget made it possible, with the support of technical and financial partners (TFPs), to take initiatives to, inter alia, strengthen its institutional and material capacities.

493. In addition, the budget support led to capacity-building activities for national stakeholders in gender-sensitive planning and budgeting and gender mainstreaming in policies, programmes and projects for development, sensitization, advocacy and support to the education of girls and women's economic activities.

494. Moreover, in line with results-based management (RBM), several Ministries, including the Ministry Women's Affairs, have, for the purpose of having a more efficient and effective budget management system, developed a Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).

495. Efforts made by the government to finance activities in favour of vulnerable populations also extend to other sectors or departments that have a strong involvement in the pursuit of equity and equality such as the Ministry of Grassroots Development, Handicrafts and Youth Employment, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Ministry of Rural Equipment.

B- Other measures

– The National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG) and its Action Plan

496. Adopted in January 2011, this policy constitutes a reference framework for all actions in favour of women's empowerment. Its objectives are to create an institutional, socio-cultural, legal and economic environment conducive to the achievement of gender equity and equality and to ensure the effective integration of gender in development endeavours in all sectors of economic and social life.

– The Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy (SCAPE)

497. This strategy covers the period 2013-2017 and its main objective is to accelerate growth to reduce poverty, inequalities and create jobs, with multiplier effects on the level of income and the quality of life of Togolese citizens. During this period, the government plans to advance the equal participation of women and men as decision-makers in sustainable development policy-making and to empower women and ensure their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of the development process.

– The institutionalization of the national forum of Togolese women

498. This forum, institutionalized in 2011 (Decree No. 2011-159/PR of 18 November, 2011), the 2nd Edition of which was organized in 2013, constitutes a forum for consultation, exchange and sharing of experiences for a repositioning of issues relating women's rights in national policies.

– Togo's adherence to the theme of the African Women's Decade

499. "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Bottom-up Consultative Approach of the Hierarchy", a theme chosen by the African Union (AU) to promote African women, has attracted particular attention from the government. Thus, to achieve the results expected in 2020, a Steering Committee and a Technical Committee were set up to coordinate and implement activities organized around the ten sub-themes of the decade. The importance of this decade for Togo is also reflected in the mission devolved to committees by the AU. Several actions have been carried out to date, including:

- The launch and implementation of the Campaign to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal Mortality (CARMMA);
 - Repair of obstetric fistula;
 - Information and awareness campaigns on the decade in the regions;
 - Prefectural fora with women and women's advocates;
 - The identification of women's needs and their translation into projects submitted to the TFPs and the government;
 - Setting up advocacy groups on each theme;
 - Resource mobilization and advocacy for the financing of projects established;
 - Implementation of projects that have received funding from the AU and other organizations or partners.
- **Improving the framework for monitoring the implementation of the principle of gender equality**

500. Although work is required in the collection of gender-disaggregated data, Togo has, since 2012, had a document with Development and Gender Inequality Indicators in Africa (IDISA). Also, e-government is a reliable information and communication computer system for an efficient capitalization of sectoral initiatives. In the same vein, the Ministry of Women's Affairs launched in September 2014, the process of setting up a monitoring-evaluation, information and communication system for better data collection, faithful reporting and better visibility of the Ministry's actions.

III – Implementation of the provisions of the Protocol

3.1 - Equality and non-discrimination

3.1.1 - Elimination of discrimination (Article 2)

501. Gender discrimination is one of the biggest obstacles to the emergence of useful knowledge and know-how for the harmonious development and fulfillment of citizens. In this respect, fighting against this mindset which contributes to subduing women in all sectors of activity becomes an imperative for the Togolese State.

502. Thus, according to Article 2 of the Fundamental Law, "the Togolese Republic shall ensure that all citizens are equal before the law without distinction of origin, race, sex, social condition or religion". This principle is still solemnly contained in Article 11 of the same law which stipulates that "All human beings are equal in dignity and in rights". Also, according to Article 37 of the Constitution "The State

(...) shall provide every citizen with equal opportunity for employment and guarantee each worker fair and equitable remuneration ...”

503. Concerning some competitive examinations, government provides quotas for women. This is the case with the recruitment of warders and student teachers. Since 2007, according to the statute of the armed forces, women are recruited within this corps:

- 580 girls were recruited into the army, representing 5% of recruits;
- 350 girls were recruited into the police, representing 8% of recruits.

Table showing quotas reserved for women in the recruitment of student-teachers

	2012 Batch	Percentage	2014 Batch	Percentage
Women	592	44.08%	411	41.35%
Men	751	55.92%	583	58.65%
TOTAL	1343	100%	994	100%

Source: Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (Human Resources Department)

504. Discrimination is also addressed in:

- the Labour Code in Articles 3, 39 and 40 concerning the prohibition of any direct or indirect discrimination in employment and occupation, equality in recruitment, and the protection of women against sexual harassment in the workplace respectively;
- the General Rules and Regulations governing the Public Service ensure equal opportunities for the recruitment, career development and retirement of civil servants;
- the Personal and Family Code, adopted in 2012 and revised in 2014 is designed to :
 - ensure joint management of the household by husband and wife, (the husband is no longer the sole head of the family);
 - reaffirm the woman's autonomy (a married woman may, just like her husband, take a loan from the bank or savings and credit unions without the need for any authorization from her husband. She has the same rights as the man);

- ensure better protection of the children of a deceased spouse (in the event of the death of one of the parents, the exercise of parental authority is fully devolved to the other partner, the right of the surviving spouse and children to succeed the deceased);
- ensure tax fairness (since the husband is no longer the sole head of the family, household expenses are no longer his main responsibility so that he can benefit from tax allowances at the expense of his wife).

505. The new Criminal Code devotes an entire paragraph to discrimination against women, restating in part, in Article 311, the definition of discrimination as enshrined in Article 1 of CEDAW. According to this code, "any act of discrimination against women shall be punishable by imprisonment of six (6) months to two (2) years and a fine ranging between five hundred thousand (500,000) and two million (2,000,000) CFA francs or one of these two penalties" (Article 312). Besides, "anyone who prevents or prohibits a woman, on account of her sex, access to land and factors of production and development, or hinders her freedom to come and go, to join and participate in association meetings, shall be punishable by a prison sentence ranging from six (6) months to two (2) years and a fine ranging between five hundred thousand (500,000) to two million (2,000,000) CFA francs or one of these two penalties " (Article 313). This Code also reinforces the Personal and Family Code in the criminalization of widowhood practices and inhuman and degrading treatment such as levirate, sororate, etc., avoiding responsibility in household expenses, abandonment of family and refusal to give alimony, denial of access to land, etc.;

The draft Land Code being adopted ensures equal rights for men and women in land matters.

506. From a strategic point of view, the Accelerated Growth and Employment Promotion Strategy (SCAPE), 2014-2017 reference document gives importance to measures of equity and equality in terms of access to economic opportunities and the equal distribution of profits. SCAPE incorporates as a priority the cross-cutting consideration of gender mainstreaming in all the country's policies. The National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG), together with its action plan, the National Policy for Grassroots Development and the National Policy on Social Protection provide clear guidelines for the consideration of gender equity and equality in the national agenda.

507. The government fulfilled its duty of submitting periodic reports on the implementation of CEDAW and popularized the final recommendations from the presentation of the reports. During this popularization, the populations were amply

educated on the content of the CEDAW which concerns the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women as well as other relevant legal instruments. Thus, the members of gender focal units of Ministries, parliamentarians, judges, prefects, traditional rulers, religious leaders, media professionals, associations and NGOs for the defence of women's rights, media people of the six regions, etc. concerned with the various thematic areas of the Committee's recommendations and concerns were sensitised.

3.1.2 – Access to justice, including legal aid and law enforcement training (Article 8).

508. In terms of access to justice, there is no discrimination between men and women. But the real problem lies in the acquisition of the means to be able to have access to it easily. The fact is that, because of the feminisation of poverty, it is difficult for women, in most cases, to benefit adequately from judicial services. To overcome this difficulty, the Togolese State adopted Law No. 2013-010 of 27 May 2013 on legal assistance, which offers vulnerable groups, most of whom are women, the opportunity to assert their rights in court.

509. In this connection, a partnership initiative was launched between the national authorities, civil society and the private sector for a pilot project for legal assistance funds for women and girls victims of violence. A legal unit will soon be set up with the mission of informing women about their rights in court, training them on judicial procedures to access justice and assisting them in seeking legal assistance. In partnership with the security services (Police), this unit will also be located in the security services.

510. In addition, judges, judicial assistants (notaries public, bailiffs) and defence and security forces, especially the police and gendarmerie, received various training on gender and women's rights. Furthermore, the concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women concerning the presentation of the 6th and 7th periodic reports on the implementation of CEDAW were widely disseminated to this target group.

3.1.3 - Participation in politics and decision-making (Article 9)

511. In order to promote gender equality and increase the number of women in the decision-making sphere, the government took a number of measures, some of which are:

- entrusting both spouses with the running of the family (Article 99 of the law on Personal and Family Code) ;
- the adoption in January 2011 of the National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality and its Action Plan. This policy, which is intended to promote gender equity and equality in the medium and long term, the empowerment of women and their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of Togo's development process, is a real reference instrument;
- the declaration of parity in elective positions declared by the Head of State on 19 December 2012;
- the amendment of the Electoral Code to establish the principle of parity in Articles 220 and 225. The first amendment requests political parties, groups of legally constituted political parties, as well as independent persons to enforce gender parity in the lists of candidates presented in the legislative elections from July 2013. The second amendment requests the guarantee amount in the parliamentary elections for female candidates to be reduced by half, with the aim of encouraging Togolese women to have much more representation in parliament;
- the granting of a financial bonus to political parties that nominate women;
- the establishment of gender focal units in all Ministries and the strengthening of their capacities to ensure gender mainstreaming in sectoral policies;
- the establishment of a caucus for the participation of women in political life at the National Assembly level;
- the formulation of an argument for parity in elective positions followed by a plea to political parties for a good positioning of women on the electoral lists during the legislative elections of 2013 and for subsequent elections ;
- training women on political leadership before the legislative elections to increase women's participation as voters;
- development and implementation by the Ministry of Social Action, Women's Affairs and Literacy of a National Programme for Women's Political Leadership and a National Programme for women Professional Leadership ;
- setting up the professional leadership platform;
- establishment of a women's skills database to facilitate research by decision-makers on women's skills for positions, committees, board meetings and consultations;
- sensitization and capacity-building actions of the stakeholders (raising awareness among political parties' of gender equality and women's participation in the decision-making process, training potential candidates for leadership elections and communication techniques).

512. The various women leadership training programmes carried out by government actors and civil society helped to establish a female leadership for the promotion of gender in Togo. The community-based approach to promote women's leadership led to a change of negative perceptions at the grassroots level about the emergence of women in leadership positions.

513. All of these combined actions yielded significant results:

- the number of seats occupied by women in the National Assembly increased between 2007 and 2013, from 11.11% to 17.58%. Their representation in the government in 2016 was 20.68%;
- the appointment of two women to the positions of 2nd and 3rd Deputy Speakers of the National Assembly (2013);
- in 2010, for the first time, a woman represented a political party in the presidential elections;
- the appointment of a woman to head two institutions of the Republic (Mediator of the Republic and HCRRUN);
- the recruitment of women into the police force from 2005. There is a total of 350 women, representing 8% of the workforce. There are senior officials among these women:
 - 9.8% of police commissioners are women;
 - 7% of assistant police officers are women;
 - Six women currently head police stations;
- the entry of women into the gendarmerie and the army since 2007. Currently, there are 580, representing 5% of recruits;
- women's participation in peacekeeping operations: in 2014, 31 women soldiers including 18 in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire and 13 in Mali participated in external operations, 4 women of the security forces are deployed in Mali (2) and Darfur (2) ;
- the involvement of women in the various political and socio-political crisis management meetings, for instance the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (CVJR) which was composed of eleven (11) members including (4) women;
- in small numbers at the level of the traditional chiefdom (3 women canton leaders out of 387 and 3 women village heads out of 4487). They are increasingly presented as community leaders.

3.1.4 – Education (Article 12)

514. In order to enable girls to have access to education, several measures and actions are implemented, notably:

- improvement of the school environment (separate latrines for girls/boys, sports facilities, etc.);
- stepping up the fight against violence in schools, including sexual harassment and rape, especially against girls (see more in point 3.2);
- the fight against early and unwanted pregnancies in schools;
- continued organization of excellence camps for the best young girls in national examinations (CEPD), BEPC, BAC1 and BAC2), granting scholarships to the top three girls in the scientific series in the BAC2 examination as well as excellence support and awards to girls from poor families;
- school canteen programmes in rural schools that improve the education of children and girls in particular and reduce the factors that further expose girls to trafficking;
- the cash transfer pilot project in the Kara and Savanna regions to strengthen the capacity of vulnerable families to better care for children including girls;
- capacity building of teachers in eliminating discrimination against girls in schools;
- building the capacity of community structures to manage schools and monitor girls' education;
- the mobilization of Imams and Koranic teachers, traditional and customary leaders, opinion leaders in favour of girls' education ;
- supervision of early childhood in order to free the school-age girls and their mothers;
- setting up girls' clubs and mothers' clubs to promote rewarding models;
- the creation of clubs of excellence with the award of scholarships to the best girls in partnership with the Peace Corps;
- the creation of new vocational training centres with the aim of making this sector accessible to all and especially to girls who encounter more difficulties travelling and more importantly, accommodation;
- the creation of new series (CAP in domestic arts, agropastoral activities, sewing, hairdressing-cosmetology ...) within the country to diversify the training offered to girls.

515. At the level of higher education, there was the institution of tutorials for girls at the Faculty of Science and at the Advanced School of Biological and Food

Technology (ESTEBA), with the help of an association of science female university dons.

516. At the level of public primary education, tuition fees were abolished in 2008 for children of both sexes. With regard to secondary education, Interministerial Order No. 123 / MENR / MTP of 11 August, 1998 establishes a special temporary measure for girls in the payment of school fees: they pay about 70% of the amount that boys pay, as shown in the table below:

Table: Tuition fees (CFA francs) per cycle and per region in public institutions.

Educational region	First cycle of secondary education		Second cycle of secondary education	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Lomé-Golfe	4 000	3 000	8 000	5 500
Maritime	3 600	2 800	7 000	4 500
Plateaux	3 600	2 800	7 000	4 500
Centrale	3 600	2 500	6 000	4 000
Kara	3 600	2 500	6 000	4 000
Savanes	3 000	2 000	5 000	3 500

517. To promote girls' right to education and prevent child labour, Article 262 of the Children's Code states that "children of both sexes may not be employed in any enterprise or perform any type of work even in their interest before the age of fifteen (15) years ", a compulsory school age in Togo.

518. It should be noted that the most serious violations of this right are often perpetrated in communities where certain cultural constraints hinder the education of children, especially girls. To combat this situation, government has for a certain number of years undertaken actions to reduce these practices. Initially, these actions targeted community leaders, including heads of convents to reduce the duration that children stay in convents and make arrangements so that children concerned can have time to go to school.

519. The placement of children in convents is just one practice among many others that impede the education of children, especially girls, (Examples: early marriage, stigmatization and discrimination against children with disabilities, the preference given to boys in education).

520. There have been continued actions in communities to involve traditional and religious authorities in the fight against these practices.

521. In 2013, during a forum of traditional and religious leaders organized as part of the celebration of the Day of the African Child, traditional and religious leaders took a commitment, through a declaration called "Notsé Declaration", to ban practices in their communities that are detrimental to children and prioritized those that value and protect them. It is in this light that in 2014, the National Federation of Voodoo Cults and Traditions of Togo, one of the signatories of the declaration, undertook an awareness campaign to its peers in the Maritime Region.

522. About 3,000 people took part in this awareness-raising campaign, including priests, priestesses and followers of voodoo cults and traditions of the maritime region, traditional rulers, representatives of the Ministries of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local authorities, Primary and Secondary Education, Social Action, Women's Affairs and Literacy, national and international organizations dealing with issues relating to the protection and promotion of the rights of children, children initiated and re-enrolled in schools. These awareness-raising campaigns emphasized the need to reduce the duration of initiations to allow children to continue their studies.

523. This awareness-raising campaign was intended to draw the attention of heads of convents to the importance of education and the need to give children who are in their outfits the chance to be educated by reducing the duration of their stay in convent. 72 children benefited from this reduction during the said campaign.

524. The implementation of the "Notsé Declaration" on the fight against cultural practices harmful to children enabled 118 children to be taken out of the convent and sent to school in 2014 and 2016.

525. The abolition of primary school fees since 2008 led to an increase in the number of pupils from 1 054 549 between 2007 and 2008 to 1 412 356 between 2012 and 2013, representing an average annual growth rate of 6% over the period.

526. The Kara educational region had the lowest enrollment (3.9%). On the contrary, the Savanna region had the highest enrollment, 10.4% over the same period.

527. The increase in enrollment was more remarkable among girls in all education regions. Generally, the average in the number of girls was 6.7% compared to that of boys which stood at 5.4%.

Table No. 38: Rate of children who completed primary school

Region	Boys	Girls	Total	
Golfe - Lomé	92.6%	87.4%	89.8%	0.94
Maritime	90.3%	86.5%	88.5%	0.96
Plateaux	80.6%	73.5%	77.3%	0.91
Centrale	89.7%	85.0%	87.5%	0.95
Kara	90.8%	83.5%	87.4	0.92
Savanes	80.3%	64.6%	72.8%	0.80
Total	86.9%	80.0%	83.6%	0.92

Source: DPPE National School Statistics Directory, *June 2015*

Situation at the level of State universities

528. The number of female students enrolled in State universities in the country was on a steady increase, from 23.28% of the total student population (11,962 girls out of 51,382 enrolled) for the academic year 2009-2010 to 26.15% (13,782 girls out of 52,731 enrolled) between 2013-2014.

529. The gender criterion is increasingly taken into account in the award of scholarships (Article 5 of Decree No. 2011-173 / PR of 30 November, 2011 reforming the Scholarship, Training and School Allowances Scheme). A Commission has been set up within the Directorate of Scholarships and Internships to ensure that the national scholarship commission reserves at least 30% of scholarships for girls or

young women. Currently, for every 100 male students with a scholarship, there are 40 young girls or women.

530. However, with regard to international scholarships, the refusal rate for girls is higher because of external pressures: reluctance of families to let their daughters leave the family, because they are engaged for marriage, they are getting married or they will soon be young mothers.

531. Special attention is paid to the accommodation of young girls. For the 2013-2014 academic year, for example, the ratio was 54 girls to every 100 boys. The Lomé university centre set up a policy of systematically allocating accommodation to the first five girls per series at the baccalaureate level, as well as to poor girls who have passed this examination. This measure was meant to encourage young girls to pursue university studies.

532. The University of Lomé set up a "House of Entrepreneurship", in conjunction with the Lomé City Council and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Togo, in partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris-Iles de France. It is a forum where young girls, sensitized to the interest of entrepreneurship, will spread their knowledge and experiences in this field to family members, mothers, aunts, sisters or neighbours.

533. The government took measures to encourage girls' education, including:

- the creation of new vocational training centres in order to make education accessible to all and especially to girls who have much more difficulty in travelling out and especially accommodation. Thus, they will now be closer to training centres (a total of 14 new centres and institutions were created from 2010 to 2014);
- special temporary measures for girls studying for the Certificate of Professional Competence (CAP), the Diploma of Vocational Studies (DEP) and the "Seconde" class, and specifically, the minimum recruitment quota of 25% granted to girls at Glidji-Aného Technical High School, which currently provides training in electrical engineering and computer maintenance;
- the creation of new courses (CAP in domestic arts, agropastoral activities, sewing, hairdressing-cosmetology ...) within the country diversified training offered to the girls and also enabled them to acquire skills and to have good training that helps their development

534. As for literacy and non-formal education (AENF), a national strategy was formulated and validated in January, 2014 and will be implemented through the "faire-faire" strategy for the period 2014-2025, including the manual which was validated in February 2014. These two strategies emanate from the AENF national policy, which lays special emphasis on educated young girls and women, especially in rural areas.

535. Actions in favour of literacy and non-formal education focused on:

- the revision, in April 2014, of literacy and post-literacy curricula taking into account the specific needs of target groups, especially women;
- the integration of literacy training into women's groups dealing with agricultural, agropastoral and artisanal production;
- the exceptional support in 2014 from the government, through a grant for functional literacy of 1,200 women nationwide for 2014-2015. Literacy NGOs were selected for a partnership leading to the implementation of the functional literacy project for women;
- an awareness campaign organized to highlight the importance of literacy for sustainable development and to encourage community solidarity for women's literacy;
- the development of a functional literacy programme around platforms by the Ministry of Women's Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Grassroots Development;
- the extension to other localities in 2010 of the strategy called "a literate woman, three girls enrolled" through the project "Women's Literacy and Increasing Girls' Education" to other localities in 2010;
- specific technical training on simplified accounting and management of income-generating activities for the benefit of neo-literate women, members of production groups;
- the training of about 150 supervisors and literacy educators on gender mainstreaming in literacy programmes;
- the production of post-literacy materials for the benefit of literate women and girls;

536. Concerning literacy, between 2009 and 2014, 4,185 literacy teachers, including 1,284 women, supervised 73,840 learners, including 56,110 women enrolled in literacy centres.

3.2 –Protection of women against violence

537. Violence against women, girls and children in Togo is multifaceted. It includes conjugal violence, sexual harassment, rape, forced marriage, levirate, sororate, female genital mutilation (FGM), food prohibitions, widowhood rites, confinement in convents, etc.

538. According to the study on gender-based violence, 41% of women in union were victims of physical violence, 91% of psycho-moral violence, 34% of economic violence, 33% of sexual violence and 20% of institutionalized violence. (DGGPF, 2010).

539. Combating all these forms of violence is a major concern of the Togolese Government and organizations active in the area of gender equality and their elimination is considered a top priority.

The rate of FGMs dropped from 12% in 1996 to 2% in 2012.

3.2.1 - Physical integrity and dignity, including sexual violence, trafficking in women and medical and scientific experiments (Articles 3 & 4)

540. Protecting the physical integrity and dignity of women remains one of the most disturbing aspects in the fight against violence against women and girls. Article 12 of the Constitution states that "every human being shall have the right to the physical, intellectual, moral and cultural development of their person" and "the State shall be obliged to guarantee the physical integrity and the life and safety of all persons living on the national territory" (Article 13 of the Constitution). Chapter IV of the new Criminal Code punishes "attacks on the physical integrity of the person" without distinction of sex. Indeed, "Anyone who subjects an individual to cruel and inhuman punishment or treatment shall be punished by a penalty of ranging between ten (10) years and twenty (20) years of criminal imprisonment and a fine of between twenty-five million (25,000,000) and one hundred million (100,000,000) CFA francs (Article 202). Similarly, "Anyone who subjects an individual to degrading treatment shall be punishable by five (5) to ten (10) years of imprisonment and a fine of ranging between five million (5,000,000) to twenty-five million (25,000,000) CFA francs (Article 204).

541. Women are protected because of their vulnerability in the same Code. Barbarism is criminalized in Article 209 and sexual offences, such as rape and female genital mutilation, are punishable and highlighted under Articles 211 to 222. The Code is also sufficiently clear on trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air (Articles 317 to 334) and incriminates perpetrators.

542. In the same vein, the current Personal and Family Code pays attention to the aspect of the physical integrity and the dignity of the woman. Article 411 states that "the surviving spouse shall have the right to refuse to submit to degrading rites of mourning that are likely to undermine her bodily, moral and psychological dignity or her vulnerability. This refusal must not in any case be considered an insult to the deceased person, which constitutes inheritance indignity, even when the custom applies to the succession of the deceased".

543. Generally speaking, the State expresses clearly, through the document Accelerated Growth Strategy and Employment Promotion (SCAPE), its desire to ensure the "Promotion of the equitable participation of men and women in power management, respect for the law and the suppression of violence in all its forms" through the "reinforcement of the protection of the physical integrity of women and men, as well as of girls and boys, ...".

3.2.2 - Harmful practices carried out on women including female genital mutilation (Article 5)

544. The Personal and Family Code specifies in Article 411 (3) that "levirate, sororate and inhuman and degrading confinement shall be banned".

545. The Criminal Code considers female genital mutilation as a sexual offence and severely punishes it in Articles 217 to 222. The Children's Code, in turn, prohibits in Article 360 all forms of female genital mutilation, "any partial or total removal of the external genitals of girls under 18 years or any other operation concerning these organs ...".

546. In addition to these legal measures, other actions were taken by the government and its development partners, including:

- ✓ the study on harmful traditional practices followed by the adoption of the 2013 Notsé Declaration, in which traditional and religious leaders committed themselves to put an end to practices that are harmful to children. This Declaration earned Togo the prize for the best initiative in the fight against harmful social and cultural practices during a forum held from 31 August to 6 September 2013 in Accra, Ghana, for children's organizations from West and Central Africa;
- ✓ the national study entitled "situational analysis targeting the practices of infanticide, early marriage, placement of children in convents and the so-called child witch phenomenon", accompanied by a communication and awareness-raising strategy to traditional and religious leaders.

3.2.3 – Gender Stereotyping Article 4 (2) (c)

547. Gender stereotypes are a real obstacle to women's fulfillment. Despite the legal provisions in the Constitution, the Personal and Family Code, the Labour Code, the Criminal Code, the Children's Code and other instruments in favour of their elimination, women continued to encounter socio-cultural obstacles to the emergence of their talents and their empowerment.

548. Awareness-raising campaigns against this phenomenon are often carried out in the context of strengthening national capacities in the field of gender and women's rights, but also through the activities of civil society organizations working in the domain. People are beginning to become more aware of women's potentials in development.

3.2.4 – Sexual harassment

549. Women are protected from sexual harassment at their workplaces through Article 40 of the Labour Code, which states: "No employee may be penalized or dismissed for having suffered or refused to be harassed by an employer, his representative or any other person who, abusing the authority conferred on him by his functions, has given orders, uttered threats, imposed constraints or exerted pressure of any kind on this employee with the aim of obtaining sexual favours for his benefit or for the benefit of a third party".

550. The Children's Code, from Articles 387 to 403, provides more protection for children, including sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, rape and other sexual and moral violence.

551. The Criminal Code has a whole section on violence against women. It broadens the scope of criminalization and increases the penalty for solicitation for prostitution and pimping (Articles 397 and 398) and sexual harassment (Articles 399 and 400).

3.2.5 – Domestic violence: Article 4 (2) (a))

552. Domestic violence is a reality in Togo and manifests itself in various forms. In the vast majority of cases, domestic workers, especially girls and women, are subjected to long and arduous hours of work. Sometimes they are deprived of pay, food, care in the event of illness, and worse still, they are harassed or sexually abused by members of their foster families.

553. The denunciation of this form of violence is very rare for fear that the victims would lose their job or due to the ignorance of their rights.

554. The Togolese Criminal Code does not have specific provisions relating to domestic violence. However, these cases are handled with reference to the provisions of Articles 198 to 216 and 225 to 247 of the Code, for the management of issues of violence against women and children.

555. Awareness-raising campaigns are often carried out with regard to target audiences on the rights of domestic workers and the penalties incurred in case of non-respect of these rights, both by the government and civil society organizations, for instance CACIT, WILDAF-Togo and GF2D as well as management, placement and monitoring structures for domestic employees in Togo such as Welcome and WAO-Afrique.

556. Moreover, on 16 June 2011, Togo signed the ILO Convention 189 on Domestic Work to better understand the phenomenon through its implementation.

3.2.6 - Support to victims of violence including medical services and psychological counseling (Article 5 (c))

557. Within the framework of handling of cases of violence, the Government has, apart from legal measures providing legal assistance:

- set up an early warning system via an open telephone line "ALLO 1011" to denounce violence against children;
- set up centres for listening, counseling and care for victims of gender-based violence as well as psychological care centres.

558. Furthermore:

- a coalition against violence against women and girls has been set up. This coalition aims to pool the actions of the government and those of civil society organizations to better address the challenges that exceed the capacities of the structures or organizations taken separately;
- a legal unit is being set up to serve victims in matters of legal aid and access to justice procedure;
- women's centres are being constructed (2 are already functional) for a comprehensive handling of gender issues.

559. In order to make the provision of support services to victims of violence more efficient and dynamic, efforts have been within the framework of:

- the regular building of the capacities of NGOs, paralegals, officials of listening centres and media professionals to take into account GBV in their community action programmes;
- the capacity building for actors involved in the fight against violence against children, especially girls (health professionals, social workers, judicial police officers, community child protection officers).

556. In addition to the information provided in 3.2.1 to 3.2.6, other good practices in combating violence against women and girls are worth mentioning.

560. From a legal perspective, the 2012 Persons and Family Code, some articles of which were revised in November 2014, takes into account violence against women in several of its provisions, including Articles 53, 82, 98 and 411.

561. At the institutional level, there is also the establishment of a National Advisory Council for Children to promote the participation of children in combating violence against them, including trafficking.

562. As practical measures, it is also necessary to mention the study on gender-based violence carried out in 2010, which gives an overview of the extent of the phenomenon in our communities.

563. Other efforts were made at the strategic and programming level. They concern:

- the revision and adoption, in June 2012, of the national strategy against GBV that takes into account new data such as recommendations from certain studies (FGM 2008 study, GBV 2010 study, evaluation on FGM 2012);
- the development and implementation of the multisectoral national action plan for the prevention and implementation of a GBV monitoring framework;
- the development and implementation of the national programme to combat violence against women and girls;
- the development and implementation of the national programme to combat early pregnancies and marriages of girls;
- the development of programmes and training curricula incorporating issues related to violence against girls and women;
- the development, consolidation, validation and appropriation of traditional and religious arguments for the fight against GBV;
- the establishment of a national integrated child protection system that includes the services of the open telephone line, referral, guidance and care centres for children in difficult circumstances.

564. Actions undertaken on the field by the government and CSOs with the support of development partners are equally reflected in :

- sustained public campaigns against violence and trafficking in women and girls. These campaigns focused on:
 - the organization of exchange sessions with the custodians of customary practices on the consequences of these practices, including FGM;
 - the popularization of the National Policy for Gender Equity and Equality (PNEEG), the study on GBV and recommendations from the presentation of the 6th and 7th periodic reports on the implementation of CEDAW;
 - community outreach to church and community leaders and other development actors on GBV;
 - the annual celebration of 16 days of campaigning and anti-violence activism throughout the country and days dedicated to women, girls and children;
 - the production for women, girls and adolescents, of post-literacy leaflets in local languages and basic French on family planning, the fight against HIV, female genital mutilation (FGM), safe motherhood and the rights of women.
- communication strategies: posters were produced and disseminated, documentary films and radio and TV programmes were also produced on GBV.

3.3 - Rights related to marriage

565. Marriage rights are contained mainly in the Persons and Family Code. The new Personal and Family Code, adopted in 2012 and amended in 2014, provides women with a set of rights that are likely to provide them with some protection and fulfillment.

3.3.1 - Marriage and its effects on property, nationality, name (Article 6 (e) to (j))

– On property

566. In the case of joint property, the code provides that "the property which the spouses possess on the date of the marriage, or which they acquire after the marriage, by succession or donation, shall remain their personal property. It shall also be considered as specific to each spouse, valuables acquired during marriage, when this acquisition was made in exchange for a personal property or with personal money or money from the disposal of personal property "(Article 368). Also, "a woman who is doing a separate business activity during marriage shall, for the purposes of her

business, manage and dispose of the property acquired in the exercise of her profession" (Article 373).

567. In addition, "each spouse shall have full ownership of his or her own property. He or she shall manage and enjoy the property. However, he or she may not, without informing the other partner, sell, dispose of and mortgage his or her own property or dispose of it inter vivos for free. The partner shall be notified, at the request of the settlor, by notarial or extrajudicial act "(Article 375).

568. When the spouses opt for separate property, each of the spouses manages, enjoys and freely disposes of his or her personal property. He or she must contribute to the expenses of the household and the family in proportion to their respective abilities (Article 100). Each spouse remains solely liable for debts incurred before or during the marriage, except in the case provided for in Article 106 which stipulates that "each of the spouses shall have the power to carry out all the acts justified by the marriage expenses. Any debt contracted for this purpose jointly and severally shall bind both (02) spouses with respect to third parties, unless the other spouse has made his or her refusal previously known to the creditor ".

569. Under the regime of participation in movables and marital property, "... the spouses shall give each other the irrevocable and reciprocal power to manage their property. Each spouse manages his or her property alone, regardless of the nature, origin or acquisition conditions. The acts that one of the spouses carries out alone shall be opposable to the other partner and require the full solidarity of the two (2) spouses "(Article 397).

– **On Nationality**

570. Ordinance No. 78-34 of 7 September 1978 on the Togolese nationality code confers nationality on any foreign woman who marries a Togolese, provided that she does not decline the offer by retaining her original nationality (Articles 5 and 6).

571. Divorce has no effect on the acquired rights of men or women in matters of nationality. Divorce does not entail the loss of nationality (Article 149 of the Persons and Family Code).

– **On the name**

572. The Personal and Family Code states that "a married woman shall keep her name but have the right to use the name of her husband during marriage and throughout her widowhood. She can add her maiden name to her wife's name. In this case, the maiden name shall precede the wife's name. A woman who no longer has

marital relations with her husband shall keep and use his name unless the judge decides otherwise. A divorced woman may continue to bear her husband's name with the consent of the latter or with the authorization of a judge "(Article 7)

3.3.2 – Minimum age for marriage (Article 6 (b))

573. Article 43 of the Personal and Family Code and Article 267 of the Children's Code fix the minimum age for marriage for both sexes at 18 years.

3.3.3 – Registration of marriages (Article 6 (d))

574. Marriage is obligatorily celebrated by an officer of the civil status office and registered in accordance with the provisions in force (Article 73 of the Personal and Family Code). This celebration enables the State to ensure the respect of the conditions of validity of the marriage). It is also a guarantee for the woman who can denounce before the officiating officer any attempt of forced union. This protection which the woman now enjoys at the time of marriage also exists during the collective life which the spouses lead to the extent that she can boast of reciprocal rights and duties vis-à-vis her husband.

3.3.4 - Protection of women in polygamous marriages (Article 6 (c))

575. The Personal and Family Code states in Article 97 (2) that "in the case of polygamy, each spouse may claim equal treatment with respect to the other". In addition to that, "in polygamous families, each wife forms a household with her spouse" (Article 99 (2)).

3.3.5 - Protection of women during separation, divorce, annulment of marriage (Article 7)

– Body separation

576. Body separation, as the Personal and Family Code states in Article 153, "shall put an end to cohabitation and the obligations arising therefrom, but the obligation to faithfulness and the other effects of marriage shall remain". The protection of women is especially felt in the duty to help when we know that in most cases, it is the woman who enjoys alimony in Togolese communities. "The duty to assist shall continue after body separation, alimony shall be fixed according to the general rules relating to the amount of food money" (Article 155).

– Divorce

577. A wife may "keep her husband's name with the consent of the husband. In the absence of this consent, she may ask the judge for permission to continue to use her husband's name:

- if she has acquired a professional reputation under this name;
- for social imperatives;
- in the interest of the children... " (Article 148).

578. "The children shall be entrusted to the woman until the age of seven unless the court, at the request of the husband, or failing that, the family council or the public prosecutor and following the conclusions of a social investigation, orders in the interests of children that all or some of the children be entrusted to the care of the husband or a third party. When the children shall be more than seven (07) years old, the court shall order, depending on their interest, that all or some of them, be entrusted to the custody of the father, the mother, or a third party "(Article 151).

3.3.6 - Protection of children in the family (Article 6 (i) & (j))

579. Children are protected under Article 31 of the Togolese Constitution which states: "... Parents shall be bound to provide for the upkeep and education of their children. They shall be supported in this task by the State. Children born in marriage or out of wedlock shall be entitled to the same family and social protection. This protection within the family is also provided by the Persons and Family in several of its articles.

580. Indeed, "the management of the family shall be provided by both spouses. They shall jointly assume the moral and material responsibility in the common interest of the household and the children "(Article 99 (1)). In addition, "the spouses shall, by the mere fact of marriage, have the the obligation to feed, maintain, raise and educate their children" (Article 108).

581. This protection extends to the inheritance rights mentioned in Article 426: "Children or their descendants shall succeed their father and mother, grandparents and ancestors, whether they come from different marriages or are born out of wedlock. They shall each have equal portions of succession, when they are all of the first degree. They shall succeed by descendance when they all come by representation or in part ".

582. In addition to information on points 3.3.1 to 3.3.6, other information considered useful for the protection of women in marriage is worth mentioning. This information includes:

- equality between the spouses, which enables them to jointly assume moral and material responsibility in the common interest of the household and the children (Article 99). The husband is no longer the only head of the family as was the case with the 2012 Code);

- the benefit of reciprocity in relationships between spouses: the man and the woman as a couple have a duty to live together, to be faithful, to respect and show affection; they owe each other mutual assistance (Articles 97 and 98);
- the obligation for spouses to contribute to household and family expenses in proportion to their respective capacities and the legal constraint on each spouse to contribute to household expenses (Article 100);
- the legal capacity of a married woman: marriage does not affect the legal capacity of a married woman (Article 103). A woman can therefore perform any legal act just like the man, without the need for any authorization. This provision, which gives some independence to women, is in conformity with the common law matrimonial regime that advocates women's economic independence;
- the participation of women in the exercise of parental authority: the right to the exercise of parental authority is recognized to the mother as well as to the father. In the event of the death of one of the parents, the exercise of parental authority is entirely incumbent on the other partner (Article 236). This provision constitutes a considerable gain for the woman who can really participate, for example, in decision-making concerning her children and the death of her spouse, taking care of their education by avoiding the often harmful interference of in-laws.

3.4 – Right to health and reproduction

583. The right to health and reproduction is one of government's top priorities. The woman is given special attention because of her status as a mother. Legal measures have been taken such as Law No. 2007-005 of 10 January 2007 on reproductive health and Law No. 2010-018 of 31 December 2010 on the protection of people with regard to HIV/AIDS and actions have been taken to make the health environment more conducive to women.

3.4.1 – Access to health services (Article 14 (2) (a))

584. Concerning measures to improve women's access to adequate services, including prenatal and post-natal care, note can be taken of:

- the capacity building of service providers (refocused prenatal consultation, family planning, emergency obstetric and neonatal care (SONU), repair of obstetric fistulas). Concerning SONU, hospital upgrading through the training of staff and equipping of health facilities which led to an increase in the

- coverage rate, from 18% to 43.7% between 2012 and 2015, in partnership with MUSKOKA, COIA, UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF;
- the organization of advanced and mobile strategies (family planning, prenatal consultation, post-natal consultation and immunization);
 - the increase in the geographical coverage rate of health facilities from 62% to 63% between 2012 and 2015, thanks to the construction of 32 new peripheral care units (types 1 and 2) in rural areas out of the 50 envisaged, the rehabilitation and extension of 11 specialized services and 68 existing peripheral care units (USPs);
 - the Campaign to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal and Newborn Mortality (CARMMA) launched in 2010;
 - the subsidy of the caesarean section to the tune of 80% introduced in 2011, with an increase in the number of women cared for from 7,353 to 14, 095 in 2015;
 - free intermittent preventive treatment of pregnant women;
 - campaigns to repair obstetric fistula and care for women cured of this disease for their socio-professional reintegration. From 2011, the date of the beginning of the fight against this scourge, until November 2015, about 300 women between 17 and 65 years old suffering from obstetric fistula were operated free of charge and about forty of these women benefited from a reintegration in December 2015;
 - Free antiretrovirals (ARVs) with an increase in the number of care facilities (54 to 141) and the dispensing of ARVs (5 to 69) between 2006 and 2012 and a geographic coverage rate of 49%;
 - the National Institute of Health Insurance (INAM) pays 80% for pharmaceutical products and other care, 100% for childbirth and caesarean section operations, 90% for hospitalization);
 - Supply of health facilities with reproductive health (RH) and consumable products;
 - free distribution of long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs). Nearly 4,905,864 nets were distributed between 2012 and 2014;
 - Community-based distribution of certain contraceptive methods (male and female condoms, supply of pills for women);
 - the offer of family planning in a mobile strategy (implant and intrauterine device) and in an advanced mobile strategy (injectable and oral methods) in remote areas;
 - provision of family planning equipment;
 - supply of health facilities with contraceptive products.

3.4.2 - Reproductive health services including reduction of maternal mortality (Article 14 (1) (a) & (b))

585. The information provided in the previous point remains valid. Moreover, with reference to points a and b of Article 14 (1) of the Protocol, it should be emphasized that "every individual, every couple has the right to freely decide on the number of children they want to have and the spacing of their births, with discernment and without constraint in accordance with legal and regulatory provisions "(Article 17 of the Reproductive Health Law).

3.4.3 – Provisions relating to abortion (Article 14 (2) (c))

586. Abortion has been taken into account by the Law on Reproductive Health in Articles 42, 43 and 44. Article 42 states that "the termination of a pregnancy shall under no circumstances be considered a contraceptive method".

587. Abortion is authorized only on the prescription of a doctor and in the following cases:

- when the development of the pregnancy endangers the life and the health of the pregnant woman;
- at the request of the woman, when the pregnancy is the consequence of rape or an incestuous relationship;
- when there is, at the time of the diagnosis, a high probability that the unborn child is suffering from a very serious affection ".

588. In the third case, the attending physician has the obligation to inform the couple who will decide whether or not to terminate the pregnancy. The couple may request to seek the opinion of a college of doctors in order to take their decision.

589. Article 43 stipulates that "the voluntary termination of pregnancy in the cases provided for in the preceding article can only be done in a public or private hospital having appropriate logistics. It can only be done by qualified personnel with competences officially recognized by the State for the practice of this kind of intervention".

590. Lastly, according to Article 44, "any author, co-perpetrator and accomplice of an attempt to interrupt or terminate a pregnancy under conditions other than those provided for by this Law shall be liable to imprisonment of from one (1) to five (5) years and a fine ranging between five hundred thousand (500,000) and one million five hundred thousand (1,500,000) CFA francs. In the case of severe and permanent disability, the penalty shall be doubled. In the event of death of the victim, the

penalty shall be from five (5) to ten (10) years' imprisonment and a fine ranging between one million (1,000,000) and three million (3,000,000) CFA francs.

3.4.4 – HIV/AIDS (Article 14 (1) (d))

591. Several measures are being taken to provide people with the best means to protect themselves and to fight against HIV/AIDS.

592. On the legal front, government adopted in 2010, Law No. 2010-018 of 31 December 2010 amending the Law of 2005 to protect people from HIV /AIDS. This law devotes a section to the protection of women. It provides programmes for the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS for women (Article 45). Article 46 of the same law also gives the woman the right to refuse unprotected sex, even if the couple is legally married.

593. In practical terms, the State has taken measures and carried out actions at the political, strategic and programming levels.

- At the political level
 - a National Health Policy (PNS) was validated in 2011;
 - National policy to fight HIV and AIDS: Vision 2020 was formulated in 2012.
- At the level of strategies and programmes
 - National Health Development Plan (PNDS), validated in 2012, which covers the period 2012-2015 and is broken down into five programmes, the first and third of which are devoted to the reduction of maternal and neonatal mortality and the fight against malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other communicable diseases.
 - 2012-2015 National Strategic Plan for the fight against HIV and AIDS, validated in 2012: its vision is to have a Togo without new HIV infections and to mitigate the impact of AIDS on the population and especially on the highly vulnerable groups including women.
 - Programme to fight HIV among women in Togo: developed in 2010 and covering the period from 2011 to 2015, it enables the ministries in the sector to be involved in programmes to care for groups that are vulnerable to STIs and HIV/AIDS.

- National programme for combating HIV/AIDS among sex workers: designed in 2014, its objective is to contribute to the achievement of the objectives of universal access to prevention, care and treatment services in prostitution areas. It also includes awareness raising campaigns against minor prostitution.

– At the level of implementing policies, programmes and projects.

594. The response to HIV/AIDS has been intensified with the effect of reducing the prevalence rate in the general population. This rate declined considerably, from 3.41% in 2011 to 2.3% in 2013¹⁴. However, the analysis by sex shows that the epidemic is feminized. Out of every 100 people living with HIV, slightly over 60 are females (Mid-Term Review Report of the 2012-2015 National Strategic Plan, June 2014).

595. In pregnant women, HIV prevalence dropped from 4.8% to 3.6% between 2003 and 2012 (Sentinel Surveillance Report 2011). In 2013, prevention and transmission of HIV from mother to child (PMTCT) was reinforced. Among 165,809 pregnant women screened, 4,531 were seropositive (2.73%). 4,478 of these HIV-positive women (98.83%) were taking anti-retroviral drugs (ARVs).

596. Generally, Togo has experienced a reduction in new infections by more than 50% in 10 years and the number of people infected with HIV who have access to ARVs increased from less than 1% in 2001 to almost 50% in 2012 (PNLS). (*See the second part on the right to health*).

3.4.5 – Sex education (Article 14 (1) (g))

597. Good health largely depends on the best means of prevention. Education for behavioural change is important in this regard, especially concerning sexual health. Thus, many initiatives were taken by the government to widely sensitize the public in this regard, thanks to the National Health Development Plan (PNDS) and the various programmes and strategies (2012 – 2015 National Strategic Plan to Combat HIV and AIDS, Programme to combat HIV among Women in Togo, National Programme to Fight HIV/AIDS among Sex Workers, etc.).

¹⁴ EPP/Spectrum Report, 2011; PNLS, 2012; mid-term review report of the 2012- 2015 National Strategic Plan, June 2014

– **Measures to raise women's and girls' awareness of sexual and reproductive health and legal issues:**

- Dissemination of the Reproductive Health (RH) law at the national, regional and district levels through radio and TV programmes and talk shows;
- Dissemination of reproductive health, family planning and STI policies, standards and protocols;
- Production of post-literacy leaflets in local languages and basic French on women, girls and adolescents on family planning, the fight against HIV, female genital mutilation (FGM), safe motherhood and women's rights. These leaflets are available in literacy centres and village libraries;
- Education, Population, Reproductive Health Development (EPD/RH) programme implemented by the Ministry of Education.

– **Measures to improve the use and availability of contraceptive methods, provide information on family planning:**

- development of a plan to reposition family planning in Togo with:
 - ✓ the training of service providers in clinical family planning;
 - ✓ the monitoring/supervision of trained service providers;
 - ✓ the organization of radio and TV programmes on the advantages of family planning;
- the training of Community Health Workers (CHWs) to promote family planning (offering of injectable methods by CHWs);

598. It is equally necessary to state the salvific effect of sensitization, information and communication activities carried out with CSOs on the reduction of the HIV prevalence rate. Launched in October 2014 by UNFPA, in collaboration with the CNLS, the condomize campaign (practical prevention tips followed by free distribution of condoms and femidoms), to arouse people's desire and the need to protect themselves in any risky sexual intercourse is a laudable example. In addition to that there was the continuation of the programme on Compulsory Teaching of Health Education in Schools to prevent AIDS and STIs (ESEPSI).

599. Furthermore, there was a wide range of training programmes for members of women's and mixed groups on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, gender-based violence, the advantages of antenatal care and family planning. At the end of the training, the peer counselors were provided with picture boxes on the various themes to carry out sensitization in their institutions and communities.

3.5.1 – Economic and welfare rights (Article 13)

600. In order to ensure non-discrimination and equal access for all to economic and socio-cultural opportunities, Togo set up legal norms, measures and actions aimed at making women development actors just like men.

601. At the level of employment, the Togolese Constitution gives every citizen the right to work and to strive to create the conditions for the effective enjoyment of this right. It provides every citizen with equal opportunity for employment and guarantees each worker fair and equitable remuneration (Article 37).

602. This constitutional provision is also mentioned in Law No. 2006-010 of 13 December 2006 on the Labour Code, Law No. 2013-002 of 21 January 2013 on the General Statute of the Public Service and Decree No. 2015-120 of 15 December 2015 laying down common rules for the application of the General Rules governing the Public Service which provide equal opportunities for the recruitment, career and retirement of civil servants.

603. The application of these various texts has enabled women to have equal opportunities with regard to access to various jobs and to equal pay with men. Thus, between 2011 and 2014, the percentage of Category A women in the public service evolved significantly, from 15.4% to 35.81%¹⁵.

604. Today Togo is delighted with the fact that women are increasingly becoming entrepreneurs, not only in the activities they are noted for, but also in the so-called men's trades, such as Public Works (BTP).

605. As for the fight against underemployment and women's unemployment, there has been a slight improvement. Indeed, women's underemployment dropped from 21.9 percent in 2006 to 20 percent in 2011, and the poverty rate for female-headed households also declined from 56.5 percent to 54.3 percent over the same period.

606. In order to provide protection for workers, especially women who are often victims of sexual harassment in the workplace, the various instruments, notably the Labour Code in Article 40, under 3.2.4 and the Criminal Code (Articles 399 and 400) incriminate this act. Also, under Article 43 of the inter-professional collective convention, pregnancy can not be a reason for dismissal.

607. Moreover, the freedom to choose a profession is guaranteed to women by Article 107 of the Persons and Family Code. To ensure the promotion of women through their trades and economic activities, Togo has adopted a 2008-2012 National

¹⁵Statistics of the Directorate of State Personnel Computer Management (DGIPE), September 2014

Microfinance Strategy (SNMF) which includes provisions securing women "economic assets" who are in the majority in the access to financial products offered by the sector. This is the reason why several programmes and structuring projects have been developed with microfinance strategies the main beneficiaries of whom are women. Among these national microfinance programmes and measures feature prominently:

– **the project to support groups of economic activities (PSAEG)**

608. This project has three components: equipment support, capacity building and financing of women's income-generating activities at subsidized rates. With regard to the first component, 5,000 groups of approximately 45,000 women benefited from equipment support, in accordance with the needs expressed by these groups.

609. With regard to the second component, group members, most of them rural women, were trained on cooperative mechanisms and promotion, animal and plant production techniques, savings and credit management, agri-food processing, animal traction, rural construction, community life, networking of organizations, group marketing, negotiation techniques, self-evaluation of activities, development of business plans or micro-projects, identification of profitable activities, planning for their implementation, gender, women's leadership and management of micro-enterprises, processing and conservation of fruits and vegetables. With the last part of this project, the women were supervised in the networking of their groups, with a view to setting up mutual savings and credit schemes.

– **the National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme (PNIASA)**

610. It consists of three priority projects in which the gender approach is taken into account. These are the Agricultural Development Support Project in Togo (PADAT), the Agricultural Productivity Project in West Africa (WAAPP-Togo) and the Agricultural Sector Support Project.

– **Multifunctional Platform Development Programme (PTFM)**

611. Carried out by women's groups, this programme is an improved form of PSAEG started in April 2009 with the support of UNDP. There is therefore the installation of 50 multifunctional platforms in 50 vulnerable localities for 50 women's groups, 9 in the Maritime, 10 in the Plateaux, 9 in the Centrale, 10 in the Kara and 12 in the Savanes.

– **The Community Microprojects Support Programme (PSMICO)**

612. In 2011, this project benefited mainly rural women in the multifunctional platforms (PTFMs), seventeen (17) infrastructure microprojects, among which were six (06) prefectural markets, three (03)) cantonal markets, two (02) storage warehouses.

– **The National Women's Inclusive Entrepreneurship Programme**

613. The promotion of Togolese women on the economic front intensified since 2014 with new programmes to support women in their various activities related to their practical and strategic needs. It is in this connection that an inclusive entrepreneurship programme designed with the support of UNDP and implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Development at the grassroots level and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Livestock and fisheries through the Togolese Institute for Agricultural Research (ITRA), led to the training of women group leaders on product transformation, marketing and exchange of good practices of entrepreneurship and management with women entrepreneurs.

– **The National Fund for Inclusive Financing (FNFI)**

614. Still in 2014, the difficult access of women to credit was eased by the creation of the National Fund for Inclusive Financing (FNFI), whose first product, Access to the Financial Services of the poor (APSEF), exceeded forecasts, affected 331,021 people including about 297,900 women, representing more than 90% of the beneficiaries. For the year 2015, nearly 228,150 beneficiaries of the year 2014 received a renewal of this product more than 90% of whom were women. Government further strengthened this aspect in 2015 with the launch of two other specialized financial products for youth (AJISEF) and farmers (AGRISEF). AGRISEF is intended to provide credit to professional farmers while AJISEF is meant for young people who, at the end of their apprenticeship or unemployed graduates, find it difficult to find a workshop or an activity to start. The results of these two products at the end of 2015 revealed that more than 90% of these credits were intended for women and girls.

615. Note should equally be taken of:

- the revitalization of the Delegation charged with the organization of the Informal sector which contributed to the strengthening of the economic power and the empowerment of the women of this sector.

- the opening of a one-stop shop that enables one to start his business in 24 hours only. Such a measure has given many women the opportunity to emerge in the informal sector and create their own businesses;
- the establishment of pioneer volunteer and entrepreneurship programmes that provide employability, employment and business creation opportunities for thousands of girls;
- the publication and popularization of the mapping of job opportunities for young people and women in prefectures and sub-prefectures. It is a decision support tool to promote the self-employment of young people and women in these environments;
- the establishment of a Support Fund for Youth Economic Initiatives (FAIEJ) and the implementation of the Community Development Programme in Lomé's vulnerable neighbourhoods (PDC-L), which enabled 929 women to benefit from low-income credit interest rate of \$ 36 million and about twenty girls from hairdressing and sewing tool kits.

3.5.2 - Right to food security (Article 15)

616. As mentioned in the previous point, in order to fight against food insecurity, the State has put in place:

- **the National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme (PNIASA)**, in which emphasis is laid on gender mainstreaming. This programme has three priority projects namely:
 - Togo Agricultural Development Support Project (PADAT). This project supported 26,076 women with agricultural kits, technical advice. 3,652 women participated in CEA/GIFS learning activities, 23 attended entrepreneurship training, and 4 women were trained in monitoring and evaluation planning and techniques;
 - Agricultural Productivity Project in West Africa (WAAPP-Togo). It enabled 5,335 women farmers to benefit from fertilizer kits and improved rice seeds, 171 women from ESOPs to benefit from funding and 129 women to benefit from planting canes;
 - Agricultural Sector Support Project (PASA). The direct beneficiaries of PASA are approximately 60,000 farmers, 13,000 livestock breeders, 1,600 fishermen and 500 fishmongers, 40% of whom were women and youth. In addition, about 650,000 households raising poultry and/or

small ruminants benefitted from vaccination campaigns for their livestock.

- **The Planned Agricultural Development Zones Project (ZAAP).** These zones facilitate access to land for the most disadvantaged women and young people, based on a tripartite contract between landowners, the State and farmers. Twelve sites with a total area of 650 hectares were realized across the country. On these sites, women represent 80% of farmers.
- **"Tuberous root crops" Project (PRT).** It started since 2009 for the benefit of women's cassava production groups in four pilot prefectures (Zio, Haho, Blitta and Assoli).
- **Access to drinking water**

617. To improve the situation of rural women in terms of drinking water supply, several actions were undertaken. They concern especially the creation of:

- the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Village Water (MEAHV) in 2010, specifically responsible for handling the issue of drinking water supply and liquid sanitation problems. Through this ministry, government undertook a reform of the sector with the elaboration and adoption of a national water policy as well as a law on water code for the implementation of this policy, the formulation of a national plan for integrated management of water resources (PANGIRE) and a national action plan for the water and sanitation sector (PANSEA). Currently, the water sector is attached to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock with the mission of achieving the same initial objectives;
- drinking water supply works, with the main aim of getting as close as possible to the users' water points. Thus from 2007 to April 2012, two thousand five hundred and four (2,504) works were completed throughout the country, bringing the national service rate from 30 to 47.33%.

618. With regard to access to safe drinking water, despite progress made, the results achieved were below targets set in the MDGs. Thus, the national drinking water supply rate increased from 42% in 2011 to about 48% in late 2014 as against a target of 66% expected by the end of 2015. Achievements were focused mostly in rural and semi-urban areas and especially in remote and poor localities.

619. It should be noted that the village water works intensified in 2010 and 2011 when 770 and 815 human powered pumps (PMH) were realized respectively as against 212 and 650 works carried out in 2008 and 2009 respectively.

620. According to the results of the 2006 and 2011 QUIBB surveys, the rate of use of household drinking water increased from 50.6% to 56.1%, the target for 2015 being 75%. This increase could be attributed to the investments of more than 14 billion on average every year by the State and technical and financial partners since 2006 in drinking water supply works. Considering the various environments, we note that the service rate in urban areas also improved between 2007 and 2012 from 39% to 42.5%.

621. For collective sanitation, equipment for the maintenance and upkeep of existing sewage and rainwater drainage works (trucks, grinding machines, etc.) were acquired during the period and contributed to flood management. In terms of physical realization, several planned works (storm basins and gutters) were realized/rehabilitated enabling a significant reduction of the effects of the floods, especially in Lomé. These are: (i) the dredging of the lagoon system (150,000 m³ evacuation), (ii) the rehabilitation of three rainwater structures, (iii) the construction of rainwater retention basins for a total volume of 504,693 m³, iv) the construction of 5 rainwater pumping stations v) the laying of 5,000 ml of discharge pipe, vi) the construction of rainwater collectors for a linear of 10,442 ml, vii) the construction of 82.741 km of gutters.

622. The achievements mentioned above contributed to a reduction in the prevalence rate of water-borne diseases and, consequently, to poverty reduction over this period. But it should be noted that these advances are below the targets set and efforts must be made to accelerate access to water and sanitation.

623. To accelerate access to water and sanitation, government implemented measures and strategies to mobilize financial resources and strengthen institutional capacities, in order to effectively implement these investments and support beneficiary populations in the maintenance and management of the works put at their disposal.

624. Regarding strategies and measures, mention can be made of :

- the organization and training of the populations benefitting from drinking water works which have made it possible to reduce the rate of breakdowns of structures in rural areas from 25% in 2006 to 15% in 2014;

- the use of participatory approaches such as: Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) for behavioural change in habitat and environmental hygiene to put an end to open-air defecation;
- development of results-based PPBSE tools to increase efficiency and effectiveness in the sector;
- the formulation of a financial resource mobilization strategy for the sector (currently being implemented) to accelerate access to water and sanitation in Togo.

625. Concerning the political and regulatory framework, political documents, laws and legal instruments were formulated over the period, including the "National policy for the supply of drinking water and sanitation in rural and semi-urban areas", adopted in 2006, the National Policy and Strategies for the Integrated Management of Water Resources in Togo, adopted in 2006, the PANSEA, adopted in 2010, Law 2010-004 of 14 June 2010 on the water code, Law No. 2010 -006 of 18 June, 2010 on the organization of public drinking water services and collective sanitation of domestic wastewater and the national water policy, adopted in 2010.

626. In addition, in the face of the imbalance that is increasingly becoming established between the country's water supply and an ever-increasing demand, there are uncontrolled deductions and hydraulic installations on water resources, the poor quality of which has a negative impact on the health of the population. It was in a bid to solve this problem that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources (MAEH) validated a drilling guide and national standards of quality drinking water on 25 and 26 November, 2015.

3.5.3 – Right to adequate housing (Article 16)

627. This right is regulated by the Personal and Family Code in Article 102 which stipulates that "the residence of the family shall be a place that the spouses choose by mutual agreement; in the absence of an agreement, either spouse may apply to the judge who will rule in the family's interest ".

Gives right to housing

3.5.4 – Right to a positive cultural environment (Article 17)

628. See cultural development § 400 to 403.

629. Since the women's cultural environment is much more threatened by gender stereotypes, actions were taken to combat them. For this purpose, the information provided under point 3.2.3 applies for this point.

3.5.5 - Right to a healthy and viable environment (Article 18)

630. Women and the local population in general, depend on land and water resources to meet family needs, generate income and exchange products. For long, decisions concerning the use of these resources have generally been taken by men, while women and children pay the price.

631. As development actors, they, like men, suffer from the constraints of environmental degradation. In relation to their role as mothers and educators in society, women must play a leading role in the various information systems put in place to reverse the situation of environmental degradation and natural resources.

632. To remedy this state of affairs, the government, aware of the perverse effects of the degradation of the environment and its resources on these vulnerable groups, decided to play a fundamental role in boosting the momentum of women's empowerment on environmental issues through programmes and projects.

For instance, mention can be made of:

- the organization of the Environment and Sustainable Development Caravan in 2013, which led to the awareness-raising and training of thousands of grassroots actors, including women, to practices that generate both economic and ecological benefits. Women's groups were heavily involved in this process;
- the National Programme for Decentralized Environmental Management Actions (PNADE) 2011-2014. This programme aims to strengthen and support the capacities of various actors to integrate environmental issues into local development strategies and actions. It seeks to take into account cross-cutting issues, good governance considerations and the systematic involvement of the various social strata and especially women in transparent decision-making, feasibility review and implementation of actions at all levels;
- the National Investment Programme for the Environment and Natural Resources (PNIE-RN). It is a programme that will ultimately help fight poverty by ensuring economic and social development, combat desertification, preserve biodiversity and adapt to climate change. It is part of the government's desire to promote sustainable development and the emancipation of civil society in a participatory approach;
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). In order to reduce or minimize the impact of disasters, the Government, through the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, supported by the UN System through UNDP, implemented activities including:

- the training of 100 women leaders of Bas Mono and Kpendjal on communication techniques and tools before, during and after disasters;
 - training on the theme "Women and girls: the invisible force of disaster resilience";
 - the training of 50 education planners (Regional Inspectors, Officials and Directors) on integrating DRR and Climate Change (CC) into curricula;
 - sensitization of the school community on DRR and CC;
 - funding for community micro-projects that involve women;
- The UNEP/GEF Project on the monitoring of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in breast milk in Togo. A study assessed the level of POP circulators and their health impact for the population. Specifically, the goal was to quantify the level of POPs in breast milk and map POPs by region. It was not only an opportunity to inform, train actors and mothers on techniques of extracting breast milk and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding but also to strengthen the means of fighting against POPs, in order to reduce the exposure of women to this scourge;
 - the Project to adapt agriculture to climate change. In the area of combating climate change, rural women are provided with means to reduce the vulnerability of women heads of households through the provision of inputs to enable them to optimize their production.
 - the establishment of the National Agency for Environmental Management (ANGE);
 - the development of several strategies, plans, programmes, such as:
 - National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD);
 - National Strategy for Sustainable Management and Use of Biodiversity;
 - National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management;
 - National Strategy for Environmental Information, Education and Communication;
 - National Forest Action Plan (PAFN).
 - strategic reference documents in the "Water and Sanitation" sector:
 - the National Water Policy (PNE) adopted in August 2010;
 - the sub-sectoral drinking water supply and sanitation policy in rural and semi-urban areas, adopted in July 2006;
 - The National Action Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector (PANSEA), adopted in 2011.

633. Concerning the fight against plastic waste and the promotion of the use of butane gas, we can mention the sensitization of women retailers on the consequences

of using non-biodegradable plastic bags and sensitization and training on the use of butane gas to reduce pressure on forest resources and ensure their well-being.

3.5.6 - Right to sustainable development, including the right to property, access to land and credit (Article 19)

634. The consideration of women's potentials in implementing the objectives of sustainable development appeared crucial for an emerging Togo. It is in this connection that the government is committed to mainstreaming gender into its development policies and strategies. Thus, the right of women to sustainable development is expressed through SCAPE and PNEEG.

635. With regard to the right to property including access to land and credit, the information provided in point 3.5.1 on economic and welfare rights and point 3.5.2 on the right to food security (last paragraph) remain valid.

636. In addition, from a legal perspective, the issue related to the right to land, property and inheritance is taken into account by the Personal and Family Code in Chapters 2 and 3 of Part IX on inheritance and the draft land code which largely integrates gender in access to land ownership.

637. At the level of programming, government has, in its reforms, formulated a national land policy which foresees the necessary measures and the mechanisms (plans or programmes) favourable to the access of the vulnerable poor populations (especially the young people and women) to land. This is the national housing strategy adopted by the government on 24 June 2009 and the national housing policy validated in October 2014.

3.6 - Right to peace, security and protection of women in armed conflict (Article 10)

3.6.1 - Inclusion of women in the process of conflict prevention and peacekeeping (Article 10 (1)) and in all aspects of post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation (Article 10 (2) (e))

638. Togo has never experienced armed conflict. However, it has had to manage, with the participation of women, socio-political crises and uprisings. Moreover, Togo is home to many refugees, mostly women. The presence of women in the peace and conflict resolution process has been reflected in government and CSO initiatives with the support of partners.

- At the national level:

- several joint conflict resolution and peace-building institutions have been set up, such as the permanent framework for dialogue and consultation (36 members including 7 women), the Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (11 members, four (4) of whom are women), the National Council for Social Dialogue, UNHCR;
- a programme for the protection, assistance and training of refugees and other displaced women is being implemented in collaboration with the UNHCR;
- in the light of Resolutions 1325, 1820 and others, CSOs set up the Peace and Security Network for Women in the ECOWAS Area (REPSFECON/Togo) and a National Action Plan for the implementation of these resolutions was validated in October 2011 for the involvement of Togolese women in prevention, conflict resolution and peacebuilding.

639. Awareness-raising/communication, information and training activities were equally conducted for the populations to highlight the importance of peace and security within families and communities, as well as the need and the relevance of women's participation in the mediation and conflict management process. In the same vein, government has developed and initiated, with the support of the UNDP, the implementation of the project of setting up clubs of peer educators in women's political leadership, peace and development. This project is intended to encourage greater involvement of women in the decision-making and conflict management process in their communities.

3.6.2 - Reduction of military spending in favour of social spending (Article 10 (3))

640. The mission assigned to the defence and security forces also includes aspects relating to military actions as well as aspects in line with humanitarian and social works. Currently, the military is increasingly involved in the second type of aspects with its contribution to disaster management and the construction of infrastructure such as schools, roads and rural roads. It also intervenes in the field of health with the construction of the health centres, consultation and the provision of health care to the population, the fight against epidemics and endemics (cholera, Meningitis, yellow fever, Ebola, HIV/AIDS, etc.).

3.7 - Protection of women in armed conflict (Article 11)

641. Even though Togo has not experienced armed conflicts, it is party to several instruments relating to international humanitarian law. Also, practical measures are being taken to ensure the protection of the populations who are victims of these

conflicts, particularly the most vulnerable people, women, children and the elderly.

3.7.1 - Protective measures for displaced, repatriated, refugee and asylum-seeking women and sanctions against violations of these protections (Article 11 (1) - (3))

642. In order to guarantee the protection of women who are displaced, repatriated, refugees and asylum-seekers, the Togolese State, through its new Criminal Code, criminalises violence against women and all acts of violence against women which cause or may cause them physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering, including violence against women in situations of armed conflict or internal disturbances (Article 232 (1)). Genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and apartheid are dealt with in Articles 143 to 164 of the Criminal Code which define and punish them while mentioning under its crimes "the fact of imposing rape, sexual slavery, prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence "(Article 146).

- Refugees and asylum seekers

643. See § 105 to 115.

644. A memorandum of understanding was signed in 2013 between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Togolese State on the issuance of a digitalized refugee card and a biometric travel document. This memorandum reinforces the protection of refugees, who are mostly women and children, through the issuance of secure documents enabling them to enjoy their right to travel in and out of the country.

3.7.2 - Ensuring that no children, especially girls, take part in hostilities and that no child is recruited as a soldier (Article 11 (4))

645. Togolese legislation is inflexible with regard to the protection of children in the event of armed conflict without distinction of sex. It has a legal arsenal that provides this protection to children including the children's code which states that no child can take part in the hostilities nor be enrolled under the flags or incorporated into a militia and can not also participate in any war effort (Article 426).

646. The Criminal Code, on its part, goes even further by stating (Article 146): also considered as war crimes are other serious violations of the laws and customs applicable to international armed conflicts within the established framework of international law, namely conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 18 into

the national armed forces or armed groups or making them to be actively involved in hostilities.

3.8 - Rights of women's groups enjoying special protection

3.8.1 - Widows, including their rights to inheritance tax (Articles 20 & 21)

647. The rights of widows are guaranteed in the Personal and Family Code. Article 427 stipulates that the surviving spouse who does not have a judgment of divorce, which has become *res judicata*, always has the right to succeed, even when there are parents under the conditions fixed by Articles 428 to 430. Thus, "where there are several widows, the shares fixed by the said articles shall be shared among them per head" (Article 427 (2)):

- "where the deceased leaves behind children or grand-children, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to one quarter of the property" (Article 428);
- "where, in the absence of descendants, the deceased leaves behind one or more ascending parents, the surviving spouse shall be entitled to one-half of the property" (Article 429);
- "in the absence of descendants and parents who can succeed, the property shall be entrusted to the surviving spouse" (Article 430).

648. The Personal and Family Code equally gives the surviving spouse the right to remain for thirty (30) months, from the commencement of the succession, in the family's usual matrimonial home or residence, even when the building is the personal property of the deceased spouse whatever the option; that is, custom or modern law (Article 412).

649. It should also be noted that "the law does not consider the nature or origin of property, nor does it distinguish between the sexes to resolve the issue of succession" and, as such, men and women have the right to inherit the property of their parents in equitable shares.

643. With regard to the other information under Articles 20 and 21, answers are already provided in points 3.2.2 on levirate, sororate and inhuman and degrading confinement and 3.3.6 on the exercise of parental authority.

3.8.2 – Older Women (Article 22)

650. In order to provide better protection for vulnerable groups such as the elderly regardless of gender, a national strategy for the social protection of vulnerable

groups, together with an action plan, was drawn up in 2013. It was followed in 2014 by the development and implementation of the programme to protect and enhance the potentials of Older persons (2014-2018), which led to the completion in 2015 of a study on senior volunteering and the production of a database on Older persons.

See Information on Older Persons.

3.8.3 - Women living with disabilities (Article 23)

651. Government is concerned with the protection for all people with disabilities regardless of sex. This concern is expressed in the SCAPE, which plans to set up social safety net programmes to, among other things, support social protection measures adapted to the needs of the most vulnerable people, such as persons with disabilities.

652. It is in this light that a national strategy for the protection and promotion of disabled people in Togo and its 2013-2015 operational plan was developed and validated in 2013. A document for inclusive access of people with disabilities to the labour market was also validated in 2014. In addition to that, there was the implementation in the prefectures of Sotouboua, Tchamba and Moyen Mono of the community-based rehabilitation project for children with disabilities that led to the identification and the socio-educative care, in sign language and in motricity activity, of 3,000 children with disabilities including 1,300 girls.

653. Furthermore, other actions were carried out in favour of persons with disabilities, including the construction of five (5) community-based rehabilitation centres, the training of 34 CBR agents on sign language, training in the Kara and Savanes regions of 243 teachers and 1,200 inclusive education student teachers (69 in Braille, 102 in sign language, 38 in intellectual disabilities).

3.8.4 – Women in Distress (Article 24)

654. A wide range of measures that take into account women in distress were initiated and implemented. These include measures to improve access to justice, including legal aid in 3.1.2, capacity building for access to productive resources, including access to credit amply detailed in point 3.5 on economic, social and cultural rights. Also, these women benefit from the actions mentioned in point 3.2 on the protection of women against violence.

655. As for women in detention, they are separated from men and live in separate, non-overcrowded areas. They are guarded by female guards. There is no prison meant specifically for women. They do not have a separate health service from men

and do not receive special medical care. However, when an inmate is pregnant, she is allowed to go for antenatal consultations accompanied by guards. It is forbidden to let a woman give birth in prison. Thus, as soon as she starts labour, she is immediately taken to a health centre to give birth.

IV - Persistent challenges to the application of measures

656. Although the actions of the government and the various actors are numerous and have had a real impact in the beneficiary communities, much remains to be done to ensure improvement at the national level. The poverty gap between men and women, as shown in the analysis of the determinants of poverty in SCAPE, is unfortunately still visible. For example, apart from the fact that poverty is increasingly feminized, especially in rural areas, it is also rooted in women in urban areas, among 74.1% of women as against 69.1% of men.

657. To overcome the gaps between the two components of the society and to have a just society in which all girls and all sons have the same chances or opportunities, it is necessary that more efforts be made in meeting, among many others, the following challenges:

- building women's capacities in business management;
- promoting adult literacy and women's empowerment for self-employment and business management in both urban and rural areas;
- building the capacity of women to process local products;
- further encouragement of girls' education;
- promoting the presence of girls in the scientific and industrial sectors;
- strengthening women's ability to access appropriate capital;
- institutionalizing the collection and analysis of sex-disaggregated data related to all areas, especially entrepreneurship and professional development;
- encouraging women to have confidence in themselves and to be able to take risks;
- making a wide dissemination of OHADA's uniform act on cooperative societies to women's organizations;
- sensitizing women to fight sociocultural obstacles;
- encouraging the functioning of women's groups in collaboration (working with banks, among themselves, ...);
- facilitating women's access to means of production (arable land, microcredit, technology, market, micro-finance information, etc.);
- working towards gender mainstreaming in public finances;

- increasing outreach to community leaders and the general population on the importance of women's access to land, property, inheritance and housing just as men in the search for equality;
- promoting women's access to energy (electrical and solar) and to new information and communication technologies;
- conducting a national study on women's access to land in Togo;
- sensitizing women and girls on various aspects of the labour market and employment;
- creating socio-professional training centres adapted to the emergence of the women's sector of activity;
- popularizing the legal and regulatory provisions relating to women's empowerment;
- advancing the equal participation of women and men as decision-makers in the development of sustainable development policies;
- empowering women and ensuring their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of the country's development process;
- extending the services of INAM to other social and professional groups;
- further equipping health facilities with advanced medical equipment, especially maternity services and neonatal care;
- strengthening the national health information system, including issues related to maternal mortality and complications during childbirth;
- sensitizing people to the culture of rapid decision-making to go to a health facility;
- ensuring adequate national and international funding of the national programme to combat violence against women and girls to enable comprehensive and coherent management of the issue;
- providing legal assistance to women so that violence is punished in accordance with the law, with a view to promoting respect for the law and deterring abuses;
- extending listening and support centres to all grassroots communities and the open telephone line for whistleblowing cases;
- organizing regular controls by labour inspectors in places where child labour is practised;
- continuing the revision of the training and education curricula to integrate gender and violence against women and girls;
- sensitizing the population to opt for civil marriage in order to benefit from the legal effects thereof;

- encouraging the public to take legal proceedings for violation of their rights relating to marriage;
- building women’s capacities in the domain of environment and the implementation of sustainable natural resource management strategies as planners, managers, technical and scientific advisors;
- raising women’s and girls’ awareness of their rights and duties in the prevention and management of conflicts;
- supporting the implementation of the national action plan for the implementation of Resolutions 1325 and 1820 to be adopted.

PART FOUR

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE COMBINED 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH PERIODIC REPORTS

Recommendations

- i. All themes should be considered in subsequent reports in accordance with the guidelines for preparing periodic reports*

658. All themes have been taken into account in the drafting of these reports. These reports have been prepared in accordance with the relevant guidelines.

- ii. Speed up the process of adopting codes and laws undergoing reforms*

659. With regard to the acceleration of adoption of texts, it should be noted that the following laws have been adopted and enacted:

- Law No. 2012-014 of 6 July 2012 on Personal and Family Code, amended by Law No. 2014-019 of 17 November 2014;
- Law No. 2013-010 of 27 May 2013 on legal assistance;
- Law No. 2016-021 of 24 August 2016 on the Status of Refugees in Togo;
- Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October 2016 amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November, 2015 on the new Criminal Code.

The draft law relating to the Criminal Procedure Code is being finalized for submission to the Council of Ministers.

iii. *Ensure that new laws are in line with Togo's international and regional commitments*

660. The new instruments adopted are in line with Togo's international and regional commitments

iv. *Harmonize Togolese legislation with international and regional instruments.*

661. The harmonization of national legislation with international and regional human rights instruments ratified by Togo is under way.

The new Criminal Code incorporates into the Togolese legal corpus 38 ratified international instruments relating to human rights.

The new Code of Persons takes into account various provisions of international and regional instruments. The same applies to the law establishing the status of refugees in Togo.

v. *Ensure that all perpetrators of torture are prosecuted and punished but still adopt a law criminalizing torture*

662. Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October 2016, amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November 2015 on the new Criminal Code criminalizes torture in Articles 198, 199 et seq. Torture is imprescriptible.

vi. *Ratify the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance.*

663. Togo has been party to the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance since March 2012. The initial report on the implementation of this Charter was submitted in December 2016.

vi. *Take measures to encourage girls' education, raise women's awareness of human rights and strengthen women's leadership.*

664. See information in §514 to 536.

665. Moreover, sensitization campaigns are organized on women's human rights issues, especially with regard to women's access to land. In the same vein, women's leadership training programmes are initiated.

vii. *Adopt a quota law to increase the women's representation in decision-making spheres*

666. The right to participate in the management of public affairs is a fundamental right guaranteed by Article 11 of the Togolese Constitution of 14 October 1992. In order to reduce inequalities between men and women and to take into account the issue of gender, Togo has a national gender equality and equity policy, adopted in 2011. This policy is intended to promote women's empowerment and their effective participation in decision-making at all levels of the development process.

667. With particular regard to women's representation in the area of employment, it should be noted that between 2011 and September 2014, the percentage of category A women in the public service rose significantly from 15.4% to 35.81%. The results of the QUIBB survey show that the proportion of women employed in the non-agricultural sector was 25.35% in 2011.

668. Regarding the number of municipal councils in Togo, between 2007 and 2011, 29 women were appointed as against 375 men. For members of the prefectural councils, 38 out of the 436 special delegates appointed were women. At the level of decision-making, following the declaration of the Head of State in 2012 to promote gender equality, the electoral code was revised and parity provisions were introduced. This led to an increase in the number of women candidates for the legislative elections of July 2013 and the improvement in their representation in the current legislature (17.58% as against 11.11% in 2007).

viii. *Accelerate the process of issuing receipts to Associations and NGOs.*

669. In Togo, the declaration of an Association is made to the Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralization and Local Government. After the declaration, the technical services study the file and prepare a receipt for the Minister's signature. Once the receipt is signed, the concerned parties are invited to come and collect it from the Civil Organizations and Associations Division.

670. The law requires the officers of associations to insert the receipt in the official gazette within one month from the date of its signature. The service takes care of preparing the request for insertion to the initiators.

671. The insertion in the official gazette is done at the Presidency of the Republic, more precisely at the Directorate of the Official Gazette. Thus, prior to the procedure, the parties concerned have to submit an application bearing a tax stamp of five hundred (500) CFA francs. After part of the formalities at the Presidency, they are invited to finalize the process at the Togo publishing house (EDITOGO), where they pay the insertion fees which amount to ten thousand (10 000) CFA francs against a receipt bearing the date and number of the official gazette in which the receipt is inserted. The relatively long period to withdraw the receipt is due to the very high number of applications and the meticulous study carried out on the relevant files.

672. See registration statistics and receipts and authorizations of national and foreign associations and foundations 2000 to 2015 in §101.

ix. Provide in subsequent reports gender-disaggregated statistics in all areas.

673. In these reports, the vast majority of ministries have taken into account the recommendation and have provided disaggregated statistics by gender in certain areas.

x. Decentralize health services, equip them and provide them with competent human resources.

674. The process to decentralize health services, equip them and provide them with competent human resources is under way. In order to achieve this goal, a competition was launched specifically for this sector and between 2010 and 2014 one thousand one hundred and nine (1,109) health workers were recruited.

675. Regarding budgetary allocations, it should be noted that, on the whole, about 77 billion CFA francs was mobilized in 2014, representing 86% of the projected 90 billion to achieve the objectives set in the PNDS.

Budgetary allocations of the health sector in the last four years.

2012: 38,644,228,000 CFA francs, or 5.88% of the overall budget;

2013: 46,171,458,000 CFA francs, or 5.87% of the overall budget;

2014: 45,838,882,000 CFA francs, or 5.52% of the overall budget;

2015: 45,547,347,000 CFA francs, or 5.60% of the overall budget;

xi. Decentralize screening centres that are still concentrated in the capital.

676. The process to decentralize screening centres is underway.

xiii. Make the declaration of recognition of the competence of the court required under Article 34 (6) to enable individuals and NGOs to directly seize the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.

677. The issue is being reflected upon.

xiv. Involve civil society organizations in the preparation and drafting of periodic reports.

678. Civil society organizations are involved in the preparation and drafting of periodic reports. For this purpose, special workshops are organized for them with a view to collecting their contributions.

xv. xvi. xvii and xviii. Take all necessary measures to improve the conditions of detention and the quality of food served.

Respect the minimum standards acceptable at regional and international level for the accommodation of prisoners.

Recruit female prison guards to prevent women's prisons from being guarded by male officers.

679. The conditions for the treatment of defendants and detainees such as respect for their dignity, the rule of separation of those in remand and convicted prisoners, juvenile detainees and adult detainees are provided for in the Constitution and the Children's Code (Articles 16 and 17 of the Constitution; Section 348 of Law No. 2007-017 of 6 July 2007 relating to the Children's Code).

680. The rule of separation of juvenile detainees from adult prisoners is respected, with the creation of juvenile quarters in all detention centres.

It should be noted that despite the absence of separate facilities for women, they have always been separated from men.

681. Since 2012, female prisoners have been guarded by officers of the same sex, following the recruitment of 484 prison officers, including 110 women, trained specially in detention. The training courses focused on the various human rights instruments in general and those relating to the rights of detainees in particular. The lowest level of these officers is the undergraduate studies certificate (BEPC) and the highest level is the master's degree.

682. The Directorate of Prison Administration and Rehabilitation (DAPR) has, with the help of some civil society organizations, implemented some reintegration

activities. These include sewing, hairdressing, basketry, screen process printing, gardening, soap production and initiation to small ruminant breeding activities.

683. Most of these activities, run by non-governmental organizations such as “Fraternité des prisons”, “Prisonniers sans frontière”, “Chap International” and “Village Renaissance” are made possible thanks to the financial support of the European Union (EU) and other partners.

684. With regard to overcrowding in prison, the following measures have been taken:

- the adoption of Law No. 2016-027 of 11 October 2016 amending Law No. 2015-010 of 24 November 2015 on the new Criminal Code, which provides for alternative measures to imprisonment such as work for the general interest, criminal mediation and penal composition (Articles 58 to 62). These measures are in addition to remission, probation and parole. The first set of measures will come into effect with the adoption of the new Criminal Procedure Code;
- the construction of Kpalimé new civilian prison, which complies with international standards, enabled the transfer of approximately 400 detainees to this facility in September 2016. Note should also be taken of the rehabilitation of the Dapong civilian prison in February 2017.
- the implementation of prison management software.

685. The institution of a judge in charge of applying sentences and that in charge of detention and freedom envisaged in the preliminary draft criminal procedure code and the consideration in the Criminal Code of alternative sanctions to imprisonment will limit the number of detainees.

686. Within the framework of improving the conditions of detainees, several actions were carried out:

- the decongestion of prisons: in this regard, courts multiplied the number of correctional hearings, both at the level of courts and courts of appeal. To achieve this process of decongestion, special hearings were organized with the financial support of the United Nations System and some NGOs such as “Prisons Délices”, which has for three years supported the organization of these hearings in execution of a project called "legal aid to prisoners". This project is funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In three (3) years, more than five hundred (500) prisoners regained their freedom. The project covers the period 2012-2018;

- improvement of food served. The decrease in the number of prisoners will have a definite impact on the quality and the number of meals served and the sleeping space per inmate;
- designing of a good reintegration plan for former detainees to prevent repeat offences: in this regard, pilot projects were entrusted to NGOs to assess the various difficulties and challenges to be addressed;
- an EU-funded justice sector support programme which includes, among other things, setting up of a bakery in each prison;
- establishment of a group responsible for hygiene and sanitation in civilian prisons;
- implementation of a biogas fecal sludge conversion system used for cooking food in the Lomé civilian prison since 8 May 2014, with the financial support of UNDP;
- visits to places of detention by parliamentarians to ascertain the situation of the detainees.

Moreover, note should also be taken of the two examples of occasional health operations:

- Sanitary and disinfection operation carried out in prisons by the CICR (2013);
- a week-long cleaning operation with free medical care at the Lomé civilian prison initiated by the Gnassingbé Eyadema Foundation for Education and Health (FOGES) (2012).

687. Voting of the law on legal assistance is a stride in the process of judicial assistance. The texts establishing the mechanism for granting the assistance are under study. These texts will define the areas in which the assistance is eligible and will take into account all the offences or situations in which the procedure requires the assistance of a lawyer or the payment of the costs of proceedings.

xix. Decentralize the specialized jurisdictions that are still concentrated in the major cities, namely Lomé and Kara cities.

688. The decentralization of specialized courts is under way. Thus, juvenile judges were appointed in 24 district courts out of 30 existing district courts.

xx. Increase the budget allocated to the judicial system to enable the holding of a sufficient number of sessions of Appeal Courts.

689. The increase in the sessions of courts of appeal resulted in the handling of:

- 71 files in 2012;
- 18 files in 2013;
- 39 files in 2014;
- 139 files 2016.

xxi. and xxii. Take necessary measures to correct the single-judge system. Take all necessary measures for the effective implementation of legal assistance but also extend the obligation of the assistance of a lawyer to matters of offence and contravention.

xxiii. Raise awareness among all segments of the population of their rights, judicial procedures and existing remedies.

Efforts were made to increase the number of judges and to ensure the efficient functioning of the courts. Thus, only 5 out of 30 district courts use the single-judge system.

690. Within the framework of sensitizing all the segments of the population on their rights and judicial procedures, in 2014 the Directorate in charge of Access to Law published the Citizen's Legal Guide containing an overview of the rights and procedures, relations between the government and institutions, as well as the organization and functioning of courts. It also contains a list of international human rights instruments.

691. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), in its mission of promoting human rights throughout the national territory, educates pupils, students and the general public on their rights and duties, respect for human rights, factor of social peace and national cohesion, jurisdictional and non-judicial mechanisms for the protection of human rights. In the same vein, it sets up human rights clubs in schools. The objective pursued by the CNDH in creating these human rights clubs is to foster a culture of human rights at the grassroots and especially to establish a framework for exchanges between pupils and students on human rights issues so that these notions are well known to all and sundry. These clubs can be effective, not only in schools, but also in the family milieu and even nationwide to ensure progress in the domain of human rights.

xxiv. Take all legislative and other measures to eradicate child trafficking.

692. The Togolese legal arsenal has a panoply of provisions aimed at combating child trafficking. In addition to the sparse provisions that can be found in various national

human rights protection documents, the adoption of legislative measures specific to child trafficking started in 2005 with Law No. 2005-009 of 3 August 2005 on the trafficking of children in Togo. The provisions of this law are also stated in Law No. 2007-17 of 6 July 2007 relating to the Children's Code which is today the reference document in matters of child protection in Togo.

693. To better understand the phenomenon, Article 411 of the Children's Code gives a definition of it while emphasizing the essential elements that may underlie the exploitation of children, exploitation being the aim of the child trafficking. The penalties set out in the following articles vary depending on the author's relationship with the victim, the age of the victim, the circumstances or conditions under which the act was perpetrated and the nationality of the author.

694. Institutional measures were equally taken not only to prevent the phenomenon but also to help victims. This is the case with the early warning system preventive measure "Allo 1011" designed to denounce cases of violence against children, including children at risk or victims of trafficking. Regarding assistance to victims, the National Commission for the Reception and Reintegration of Child Victims of Trafficking (CNARSEVT) was set up with branches at regional and prefectural levels.

695. Anti-trafficking committees were also set up in communities within the protection committees set up in the Village Development Committees (CVDs) and Neighbourhood Development Committees (CDQs).

In 2011: 87 cases were reported and investigations were carried out, 71 cases were prosecuted and 66 cases resulted in convictions.

In 2012: 110 cases were reported, 106 cases were investigated, 80 cases were prosecuted, 69 cases were sentenced.

In 2013: 85 cases were reported, 81 cases were investigated, 62 cases were prosecuted, 40 cases were sentenced.

In 2014: 134 cases were reported, 108 cases were investigated, 80 cases were prosecuted, 58 cases were sentenced.

In 2015: 124 cases were reported, 112 cases were investigated, 101 cases were prosecuted, 60 cases were convicted.

xxv. Take all the necessary legislative measures to eradicate the practice of voodoo and tronsi cults that are harmful to the development of children.

696. Togo is a secular country respectful of liberties with regard especially to religious orientation. Voodoo worship is one of the traditional religions practiced by some people. Although the initial intention in the concerned communities was to protect children, some observed practices end up depriving children of some of their fundamental rights.

697. That is why measures were taken, for a number of years and are still being taken, not to prohibit this religion, but to reduce or even eliminate practices that are detrimental to the development of the children concerned.

698. At the legislative level, Article 243 of the 2007 Children's Code provides: "No child may be subjected to traditional or modern practices that are detrimental to his or her well-being".

699. In practice, the implementation of this provision is increasingly difficult for lack of denunciation, a situation favoured by the consideration of identity that communities give to these practices.

700. To remedy this situation and make the fight more effective against such practices, the authorities opted for another strategy, that of involving the main actors of these practices in the fight.

701. This strategy proved conclusive, with in the signing in 2013 of the Notsé Declaration by traditional and religious leaders. On the first point of this declaration, the traditional and religious leaders took a commitment to put an end to harmful social and cultural practices affecting children.

702. For example, they took the commitment in point 3 of the declaration to significantly reduce the duration and to review the period of placement of children in convents; in point 6 to practice symbolic scarification on children to preserve their identities.

Awareness-raising campaign is equally underway, like the one conducted by the National Federation of Voodoo Cults and Traditions of Togo in November 2014 for practitioners and followers of this traditional religion.

xxvi. Make the implementation of the law on female genital mutilation effective and strengthen measures to eradicate the practice of female circumcision.

703. The new Criminal Code provides for and punishes Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) (Articles 217 to 222). Togo implemented Law No. 98-16 of 17 November 1998 on the prohibition of FGM and strengthened measures to eradicate the practice

of excision Thus, in the fight against female genital mutilation, sensitization and repression efforts were made by Togo. This led to the regression of this phenomenon. The rate of female genital mutilation gradually decreased from 2006 to 2010, from 6.9% to 3.9% among women and from 1% to 0.04% among children (MICS4 survey). This rate was close to 2% following the 2012 assessment.

704. A national communication strategy targeting cultural or traditional practices that incite violence or discrimination against children, especially female genital mutilation, as well as early marriages was set up since 2015, with the support of UNICEF. This strategy focuses on the involvement of the main representatives of the deconcentrated administration and grassroots organizations, including prefects, traditional and religious leaders, representatives of various religious denominations and the CVDs.

xxvii. Adopt measures to combat unemployment

705. In terms of employment, it must be remembered that unemployment and underemployment affect both men and women. In fact, 34.9% of men were unemployed or underemployed, compared to 31.2% of women. However, there is a disparity in the distribution of the unemployed population between rural areas (27.4%) and urban areas (36.6%). This particular context therefore justified the promotion of job creation opportunities and the professionalization of workers in the construction sector through labour-intensive approaches (HIMO).

706. In terms of youth employment, it is important to highlight youth funding for self-employment projects that are available. The implementation of the Grassroots Development Support Programme (PRADEB) aims to reduce youth unemployment through the development of an entrepreneurial culture and the facilitation of access to adapted financial services. The implementation of the " youth employment promotion support" component, for which the government, with the support of BOAD, mobilized around 1, 736 billion CFA francs over the period 2013-2018, and created three thousand seven hundred and fifty (3,750) micro and small enterprises for the benefit of young graduates and craftsmen. Between 2013 and 2014, loans were granted to four hundred (400) young people for an amount of three hundred and forty (340) million CFA francs.

707. The implementation of the Youth Employment Programme (PEJ), developed in 2013 with the aim of translating the national strategic plan into concrete actions: more than 10.22 billion CFA francs was mobilized;

708. The establishment of the National Agency for Volunteering in Togo (ANVT) to enhance the skills of graduates in all areas: the financing of about ten (10) billion CFA francs granted, on own funds, by the Government to this programme led to the mobilization by the end of April 2015, of 6,280 young people and their deployment in various public services and private structures.

709. The implementation of the programme to support the integration and development of employment (AIDE) to strengthen the employability of young people by giving them the opportunity to become familiar with the labour world: thanks to this programme more than four thousand (4,000) young people were placed in practical placements lasting 6 to 12 months in private companies and structures.

710. The implementation of the project to support the professional integration of young artisans (PAIPJA) to facilitate their insertion in the labour market and promote learning and development of craft trades: in 2015, more than five thousand (5,000) young people from all works of life benefited from this project financed with the State's resources to the tune of two billion five hundred million CFA francs in three years.

711. The implementation of the Rural Entrepreneurship Promotion Project (PNPER) to the tune of 20 billion CFA francs: this project primarily targeted young people and women. It would lead to the creation of more than one thousand (1,000) small- and medium-sized rural enterprises and about three hundred thousand (300,000) jobs in rural areas.

712. The establishment of the Support Fund for Youth Economic Initiatives (FAIEJ) intended to serve as a guarantee to financial institutions for credits requested by young people to develop their projects or income-generating activities: in three years, the government mobilized around four billion CFA francs to supply the fund. This enabled the training of more than seven thousand and eighty-three (7,083) young entrepreneurs with business ideas and financing as well as technical support for approximately five hundred (500) business plans.

713. Other initiatives were taken within the framework of fighting against unemployment. These include:

- facilitating young people's access to the labour market;
- guaranteeing the right to decent jobs for all, especially for women and people with disabilities.

714. The implementation of the Youth Employment Strategic Plan and the Operational Action Plan of Youth Policy led to the following results:

- the mobilization of 6,252 volunteers since 2011;
- the support of 50,951 young people in entrepreneurship (training, equipping and financing);
- the financing of 463 youth microenterprises through the Youth Economic Initiatives Support Fund (FAIEJ) and the Grassroots Development Support Programme (PRADEB) for a total amount of 640.575,661 CFA francs;
- the creation of 2,067 direct and indirect sustainable jobs and 10,500 temporary jobs via THIMOs;
- the provision of 39,641 young people with socio-educational activities.

715. At the level of the public service, since 2010, at least one competitive examination is organized in each sector per year and an external competitive entrance examination at the National School of Administration (ENA) every year.

xxix. Use and take measures to popularize the Robben Island Guidelines especially for law enforcement officers.

716. In September 2014, two regional capacity building workshops for judicial police officers, prison administration and reintegration personnel in the field of the fight against torture were organized. Robben Island guidelines were popularized.

ANNEX

List of Inter-Ministerial Committee Members who Participated in the Drafting of the Initial and Periodic Report.

- 1- Mrs MENSAH-PIERUUCI Tchotcho:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 2- Mr MINEKPOR Kokou:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 3- Mrs ALE GONH-GOH Gbana Manwolodjouya:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 4- Mr AKPAOU Abdou Gafaou:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 5- Mr KANTCHE Yokbey:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 6- Mr MISSOHOU Djifa:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 7- Mr KODJO Gnambi Garba:** Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations.

- 8- Mrs AZAMBO AQUITEME Badabossia:** State Secretariat at the Ministry of Justice and Institutional Relations in charge of Human Rights.

- 9- Mrs TEBIE-AMOUSSOU Mazalo:** Ministry of Social Action, Women's Affairs and Literacy.

- 10- Mr ATCHOU Kwami:** Ministry of Social Action, Women's Affairs and Literacy.

- 11- Mrs d'ALMEIDA Pierrette:** Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development Planning.

- 12- Mr BELEI Essowaza:** Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education.
- 13- Mrs ADZONYO Kafoui Colette:** Deputy Minister of Technical Education and Vocational Training.
- 14- Mr DOGBO Yawotsè:** Ministry of Higher Education and Research.
- 15- Mrs AKONTOM Yawa:** Ministry of Health and Social Protection
- 16- Mr AKPO Taminou:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cooperation and African Integration.
- 17- Mr DOUTI Madiba:** Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Administrative Reforms.
- 18- Mrs YAKPO Ama Essenam:** Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources.
- 19- Mrs KEDJEYI Daalakiwé:** Ministry of Territorial Administration, Decentralisation and Local Government.
- 20- Mr LAKOUSSAN Koffivi:** Ministry of Trade, Industry, Private Sector Development and Tourism.
- 21- Mrs BOTRE Laré Arzouma:** Ministry of Trade, Private Sector Development, Industry and Tourism.
- 22- Mr DAMTARE Yacouba:** Ministry of Mines and Energy.
- 23- Mr MENSAH Komlan Viglo:** Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Habitat.
- 24- Mrs GOEH-AKUE Adoudé Ahoefa:** Ministry of Sports, Youth, Arts and Culture.
- 26- Mr TAGBA Simfèilé:** Ministry of Communication, Culture, Sports and Civic Education.
- 27- Mr KOROZAN Komi Essozolan:** Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Water Resources.
- 28- Mr DUAMEY-KODJO Nokplim:** Ministry of Grassroots Development, Crafts, Youth and Youth Employment.
- 29- Mr KAKABOU Nawouri:** Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Administrative Reforms.

30- Mr AGAMA Yawo Lawoe: National Human Rights Commission (CNDH).

List of representatives of civil society organisations which participated in the preparation of this report.

- 1- **Mr HADEN Bruno:** Christian Action for the Abolition of Torture in Togo (ACAT-Togo).
- 2- **Mr NDINGAMBAYE Donatien:** West African Network for Human Rights Defenders (ROADDH).
- 3- **Mr BANDO P'tanam:** Togolese Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FETAPH).
- 4- **Mr KEGUE Sylvestre:** Togolese Federation of Associations of People with Disabilities (FETAPH).
- 5- **Mr ETIM Koessan Mawussi:** Togolese Human Rights League (LTDH).
- 6- **Mr LASSEY Adjévi Zan:** Amnesty international-Togo (AI).
- 7- **Mrs Epiphanie HOUMEY:** Focal and Action Group for Women in Democracy and Development. (Groupe de réflexion et d'action femme démocratie et développement (GF2D/CRIFF)).
- 8- **Mr BADJALIWA Abalo:** Federation of Associations against Impunity in Togo (Collectif des associations contre l'impunité au Togo) (CACIT).
- 9- **Mrs NYAGBE A. Nevame:** Network of African Women Ministers and Parliamentarians -Togo (REFAMP-TOGO).

Resource Person:

- 10- **Mr HOTOWOSSI Martin:** United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).