

## 49. Country profile: Togo



### 1. Development profile

Togo, a small West African nation, achieved independence from France in 1960. The head of the armed forces, General Eyadema seized power following a military coup in 1967 and dissolved all political parties. He ruled the country for the ensuing 40 years. Despite the adoption of a new constitution and the legalization of political parties in the early 1990s, there were widespread accusations human rights violations, “A joint UN-Organisation of African Unity investigation into claims that hundreds of people were killed after controversial elections in 1998 concluded that there had been systematic human rights violations”.<sup>1</sup> These allegations provoked the European Union (EU) to suspend aid in 1993. When General Eyadema died in 2005, the military installed his son as President. The most recent elections, held in March 2010, were monitored by thousands of European and African observers who agreed that the election was transparent and fair.<sup>2</sup> The power struggle that plagued the country from the mid 1990s until recently led to more than 35,000 Togolese fleeing to neighbouring countries and at least 10,000 internally displaced persons.<sup>3</sup>

Almost 60 percent of the population lives below the poverty line and 80 percent of these people reside in rural areas. Living conditions worsened between 2000 and 2006 because of “low income from farming, inadequate financing for education and health, and a lack of access to safe drinking water”.<sup>4</sup> The percent of GDP dedicated to education declined from 5.9 percent in 1990 to 2.5 percent in 2008. While still higher than that of many other West African nations, the gross primary enrolment rate has declined from 97.9 percent in 2006 to 97.1 percent in 2007.<sup>5</sup> The number of primary schools and the number of teachers have also declined. School facilities are over burdened and there is a shortage of teachers. Healthcare facilities are under staffed and one survey estimated that 75 percent of the population does not use the healthcare system because the cost is too high.<sup>6</sup> Maternal mortality is 478

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<sup>1</sup> *Togo*. (n.d.). Retrieved from BBC: [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country\\_profiles/1064470.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/country_profiles/1064470.stm)

<sup>2</sup> *Togo: Country Brief*. (n.d.). Retrieved from World Bank: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/TOGOEXTN/0,,menuPK:375275~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:375265,00.html>

<sup>3</sup> *Togo*. (n.d.). Retrieved from UNICEF: [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/togo\\_1046.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/togo_1046.html)

<sup>4</sup> *Togo*. (n.d.). Retrieved from African Economic Outlook: <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/west-africa/togo/#/overview>

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> *Togo*. African Economic Outlook.

deaths per 100,000 live births, significantly higher than the MDG of 118. The number of civil servants has declined and the public sector is understaffed.<sup>7</sup> 14 percent of the population experiences extreme malnutrition.<sup>8</sup>

The Togolese economy is heavily dependent on commercial and subsistent agriculture which employ 65 percent of the labour force and accounts for 45 percent of GDP.<sup>9</sup> Public spending on agriculture has all but ceased, “the sector is hampered by a poor land ownership regime, inadequate water resources management, soil degradation and poor organisation at the local level.”<sup>10</sup> Cocoa, coffee and cotton are the most significant exports, generating 40 percent of export revenues.<sup>11</sup> Each of these exports has suffered a massive decrease in output levels: cotton production fell by 50 percent between 2001 and 2008, “mainly due to the poor management of the state-owned Société Togolaise du Coton, the high cost of agricultural inputs, obsolete infrastructure and machinery and the impact of unpredictable climatic conditions such as rainfall;” coffee output declined 57 percent; and cocoa output declined by 67 percent.<sup>12</sup> Togo is the world’s fourth-largest producer of phosphate. The nation’s capital, Lome, has the only deep-water port in West Africa.<sup>13</sup>

Socioeconomic indicators <sup>14</sup>	
Population (millions)	6.46
GNI per capita, PPP (current USD)	830
GDP (current USD) (billions)	2.90
GDP composition by sector 2005(%)	Agriculture – 44 Industry- 24 Services- 32
GDP growth rate (%)	1.1
Percent below poverty line (%)	60
Inflation (%)	7.2
GINI index	34.4
Adult literacy rate (%)	53.2
Life expectancy (years)	63
Child dependency ratio	69.5
Elderly dependency ratio	6.3
HIV prevalence (%)	3.3
Overseas development aid per capita (current USD)	18

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> *Togo*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OneWorld. <http://uk.oneworld.net/guides/togo/development>

<sup>9</sup> *Togo: Country Brief*. World Bank

<sup>10</sup> *Togo*. African Economic Outlook

<sup>11</sup> *Togo: CIA World Factbook*. (2010, June 24). Retrieved from United States Government, Central Intelligence Agency. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/to.html>

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> *Togo: Country Brief*. World Bank

<sup>14</sup> *Country Data*. (n.d.). Retrieved from World Bank. <http://www.worldbank.org/data/countrydata/countrydata.html>

Net official development assistance (USD Millions)	330
Remittances as % of GDP	8.4
2009 Human Development Index (HDI) ranking	159

## 2. Vulnerability analysis

### 2.1 External shocks

The global rise in food and fuel prices combined with heavy flooding in 2008 damaged infrastructure and hurt agricultural prices.<sup>15</sup> As the result of the global recession, GDP growth estimates for 2009 were cut in half. The flooding and slowdown also contributed to a decline in re-export's portion of GDP from 25 percent in 2007 to 14 percent in 2009.<sup>16</sup> In 2008, low rainfall levels led to a decrease in the production of hydroelectric power from the Akosombo dam in Ghana which resulted in the further contraction of the construction sector.<sup>17</sup>

### 2.2 HIV/AIDS

The prevalence rate has decreased from 6 percent in 1999 to 3.2 percent in 2006, which is near the MDG target.<sup>18</sup> However, these rates are still high and the government must step up programmes to increase education and preventative measures as well as treatment.

### 2.3 Foreign aid and remittances

The global financial crisis has not significantly affected remittances which account for between 6 and 8.5 percent of GDP and come mostly from France, Germany and the US.<sup>19</sup> Togo began the process of normalising international relations following the 2007 parliamentary election, and a three-year Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility programme, coordinated with the IMF, was created. "This has opened the way to increased development assistance, which was reflected in a substantial increase in contributions from a donor support conference held in Brussels in September 2008."<sup>20</sup> Increased donor support is expected to boost GDP growth in 2010 but this will be short-lived because of inefficiency in the public sector.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *Togo: Country Brief*. World Bank

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Togo. African Economic Outlook*

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Togo. African Economic Outlook*

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*

## 2.4 Political instability

The political situation in Togo prompted most international organisations and countries to cease aid flows to Togo, “The country lost more than 60 percent of donor funds from 1990 to 2005, according to the UN”.<sup>22</sup> The 1990s were marred by near constant conflict between the Government, military factions and civilian protestors. This resulted in the deaths of hundreds of Togolese and thousands more fled the country. Elections held in 2005 were “deeply flawed” and marked by violence and vote tampering, “causing tens of thousands of Togolese to flee to neighbouring Benin and Ghana”.<sup>23</sup>

## 3. Monitoring and evaluation

The National Council on Development Policy and Poverty Reduction (CNPDL) is chaired by the Prime Minister and is charged with guiding and assessing progress in the implementation of the poverty reduction strategy and all economic and financial programs based on development policy reviews. CNPDLP is made up of representatives of all branches of Government and of nongovernmental stakeholders, i.e. civil society organizations, unions, the private sector, the Economic and Social Council (to be established), religious denominations, and technical and financial partners. It meets once a year, on the occasion of the annual PRSP review. Following each annual review, the Prime Minister, accompanied by a few CNPDLP members, will present to the National Assembly, at a consultative session, a report on the actions implemented annually under the PRSP, and will solicit the observations and advice of lawmakers with a view to boosting the effectiveness of the country’s poverty reduction process.<sup>24</sup>

The Inter-ministerial Committee on Poverty Reduction Strategies oversees the, “implementation of the national strategy by periodically reviewing reports on the workings of the Technical Steering Committee for the Poverty Reduction Strategy. Based on these reviews, CISLP provides guidance for efficient and coordinated implementation of PRSP interventions in all sectors. It is also charged with monitoring the Millennium Development Goals and the Paris Declaration at the national level”.<sup>25</sup> The Technical Steering Committee for the Poverty Reduction Strategy, the Permanent Technical Secretariat of the PRSP, the Sectoral PRSP Committees, Regional Participatory Monitoring Committees, Local Participatory Monitoring Committees also participate in M&E activities.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>*Togo: Where is the Money?* (2009, January 26). Retrieved from Medilinks: <http://medilinkz.org/news/news2.asp?NewsID=26260>

<sup>23</sup> *Togo: Profile*. (n.d.). Retrieved from US Department of State: <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5430.htm>

<sup>24</sup> *Togo: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009-2011)*. (2010, February). Retrieved from IMF: <http://www.imf.org/external/np/prsp/prsp.asp#T>

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>26</sup> *Togo: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2009-2011)*. IMF

## 4. Social assistance programmes overview

\*All currency conversions are based on 17<sup>th</sup> February 2010 rates

- 1 XOF = 0.00204 USD
- 1 EUR = 1.369 USD
- 1 GBP = 1.57161 USD.<sup>27</sup>

Programme# 1: social insurance system	Programme name	Old Age, Disability and Survivors <sup>28</sup>
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Old-age pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The monthly pension is equal to 20 percent of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 5 years plus 1.33 percent of average monthly earnings for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 180 months.</li> <li>○ The minimum pension is equal to 80 percent of the legal monthly minimum wage.</li> <li>○ The maximum pension is equal to 100 times the legal monthly minimum wage.</li> <li>○ The legal monthly minimum wage is equal to 28,000 CFA francs (USD 58.16).</li> <li>○ The insured may receive two or more pensions. The total amount received is calculated based on 100 percent of the higher pension plus 50 percent of the lower pension(s).</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Old-age settlement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A lump sum is paid equal to 1 month of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 5 years for each year of coverage.</li> <li>○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by decree according to changes in the cost of living and the legal minimum wage, depending on the financial resources of the system. (The last adjustment was made in 1997.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Disability pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The monthly pension is equal to 20 percent of the insured's average monthly earnings in the last 5 years plus 1.33 percent of average monthly earnings for each 12-month period of contributions exceeding 180 months. The insured is credited with a 6-month contribution period for each year that the claim is made before the normal retirement age.</li> <li>○ The minimum pension is equal to 80 percent of the legal monthly minimum wage.</li> <li>○ The maximum pension is equal to 100 times the legal monthly minimum wage.</li> <li>○ The legal monthly minimum wage is equal to 28,000 CFA francs (USD 58.16).</li> <li>○ Constant-attendance supplement: 50 percent of the insured's pension is paid.</li> <li>○ The insured may also receive disability benefits under the work injury program. The total amount received is calculated based on 100 percent of the work injury disability pension plus the portion of the non-work injury disability pension that exceeds this amount.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>27</sup> *Currency Converter*. (n.d.). Retrieved from OANDA: <http://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/>

<sup>28</sup> Table text from *Social Security Programs Throughout the World: Africa 2009*. (n.d.). Retrieved from United States Government, Social Security Administration: <http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/progdesc/ssptw/2008-2009/africa/togo.html>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The disability pension ceases at age 50 and is replaced by an old-age pension of the same value.</li> <li>○ The insured may be required to undergo medical examinations by a doctor approved or designated by the National Social Security Fund.</li> <li>○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by decree according to changes in the cost of living and the legal minimum wage, depending on the financial resources of the system. (The last adjustment was made in 1997.)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Survivor pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An eligible spouse receives 50 percent of the monthly pension the deceased received or would have been entitled to receive at the time of death. If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally.</li> <li>○ <i>Orphan's pension:</i></li> <li>○ Each eligible orphan receives 25 percent of the monthly pension the deceased received or would have been entitled to receive at the time of death; 40 percent for each full orphan.</li> <li>○ The value of the orphan's pension must not be less than the value of family allowances.</li> <li>○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100 percent of the pension the deceased received or would have been entitled to receive at the time of death; otherwise, the pensions are reduced proportionately.</li> <li>○ The insured may also receive survivor benefits under the work injury program. The total amount received is calculated based on 100 percent of the work injury survivor pension plus the portion of the non-work injury survivor pension that exceeds this amount.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Survivor settlement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ A lump sum equal to 1 month of the pension the deceased would have been entitled to with at least 120 months of coverage is paid for each 6-month period of coverage.</li> <li>○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by decree according to changes in the cost of living and the legal minimum wage, depending on the financial resources of the system. (The last adjustment was made in 1997.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<p><b>Programme coverage</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employed persons, including salaried agricultural workers and household workers.</li> <li>▪ Voluntary coverage for persons previously insured for at least 6 consecutive months.</li> <li>▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.</li> <li>▪ Special supplementary old-age pension system for managerial staff of public and semipublic companies.</li> <li>▪ Special systems for civil servants and armed forces personnel.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Beneficiary determination process</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Old-age pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Age 60 (age 50 if prematurely aged) or has at least 30 years of coverage, including at least 10 years of contributions. Retirement from salaried employment is necessary.</li> <li>○ The pension is payable abroad only under reciprocal agreement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Old-age settlement:</b></li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Age 60 and does not satisfy the qualifying conditions for the old-age pension. The insured must have at least 12 months of coverage. Retirement from salaried employment is necessary.</li> <li>▪ <b>Disability pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The insured must be assessed with a loss of earning capacity of at least 66.7 percent and have at least 5 years of coverage, including 6 months of contributions in the last year. There is no qualifying period for a disability that is the result of a non-work-related accident.</li> <li>○ Constant-attendance supplement: Paid if the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions.</li> <li>○ The pension is payable abroad only under reciprocal agreement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Survivor pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The deceased met the pension requirements, was a pensioner at the time of death, or had at least 180 months of coverage.</li> <li>○ The pension ceases on remarriage.</li> <li>○ An orphan receiving a survivor pension may not receive family allowances.</li> <li>○ The pension is payable abroad only under reciprocal agreement.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Survivor settlement:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The deceased did not satisfy the qualifying conditions for a pension but had at least 12 months of coverage.</li> <li>○ Eligible survivors are a widow aged 40 or older (no age limit if disabled) who was married to the deceased for at least 1 year or who is pregnant or has a child by the deceased; a dependent, disabled widower who was married to the deceased for at least 1 year; and children younger than age 16 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled).</li> <li>○ An orphan receiving the survivor settlement may continue to receive family allowances.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Insured person:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 4 percent of gross earnings. Voluntarily insured persons contribute based on average gross earnings in the last 3 months of salaried activity.</li> <li>○ <i>Self-employed person:</i> Not applicable.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Employer:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 8 percent of gross payroll; contributions are reduced to 7.4 percent of gross payroll if at least 5 percent of the employer's workforce is assessed with a disability.</li> <li>○ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Government:</b> None; contributes as an employer for public-sector employees who are not civil servants.</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First law: 1968.</li> <li>▪ Current law: 1973 (social security), with 2001 amendment.</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Public Function, Labour, and Employment provides general supervision.</li> <li>▪ Managed by a tripartite council and a director, the National Social Security</li> </ul>

		Fund administers the program.
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Programme# 2: social insurance	Programme name	<b>Sickness and Maternity<sup>29</sup></b>
	Programme components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Sickness benefit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No statutory benefits are provided. (The labor code requires employers to provide paid sick leave.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Maternity benefit:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The daily benefit is equal to 100 percent of the insured's average daily wage in the last 3 months (the employer pays 50 percent of the benefit). The benefit is paid for up to 8 weeks before and 6 weeks after the expected date of childbirth; may be extended for up to 3 weeks in the event of complications arising from pregnancy or childbirth.</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Workers' Medical Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No statutory benefits are provided. (The labor code requires employers to provide certain medical services.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Dependents' Medical Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No statutory benefits are provided. (Some health care and welfare services are provided to mothers and children under Family Allowances, below.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Programme coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employed women, including agricultural salaried workers, household workers, and casual or temporary workers.</li> <li>▪ Exclusions: Self-employed women, cooperative members, apprentices, and students.</li> <li>▪ Special systems for civil servants and armed forces personnel.</li> </ul>
	Beneficiary determination process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Cash sickness benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ No statutory benefits are provided. (The labour code requires employers to provide paid sick leave.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ <b>Cash maternity benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The insured woman must have at least 12 months of coverage before the expected date of childbirth.</li> <li>○ Benefits are payable abroad only under reciprocal agreement.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Finance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Insured person:</b> None.</li> <li>▪ <b>Self-employed person:</b> Not applicable.</li> <li>▪ <b>Employer:</b> See source of funds under Family Allowances, below.</li> <li>▪ <b>Government:</b> None.</li> </ul>
	Legal framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First law: 1956.</li> <li>▪ Current law: 1973 (social security)</li> </ul>

<sup>29</sup> Ibid.



	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Public Function, Labour, and Employment provides general supervision.</li> <li>Managed by a tripartite council and a director, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.</li> </ul>
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	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Work Injury<sup>30</sup></b>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Temporary Disability Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The daily benefit is equal to 66.7 percent of the insured's average daily wage in the last 3 months and is paid from the day after the disability began until full recovery or certification of permanent disability. The benefit may be paid weekly or monthly.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Permanent disability pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the insured is assessed with a total disability, the pension is equal to 85 percent of the insured's average earnings in the 3 months before the disability began.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Partial disability:</b> A percentage of the full pension is paid according to the assessed degree of disability; if the assessed disability is less than 20 percent, a lump sum equal to 3 years of pension is paid.</li> <li><b>Constant-attendance supplement:</b> If the insured requires the constant attendance of others to perform daily functions, 50 percent of the disability pension is paid. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The pension may be partially converted to a lump sum after receiving the pension for 5 years.</li> <li>The insured may also receive disability benefits under the old-age, disability, and survivors program. The total amount received is calculated based on 100 percent of the work injury disability pension plus the portion of the non-work injury disability pension that exceeds this amount.</li> <li>The combined receipt of the work injury permanent disability pension with the old-age pension is allowed under certain conditions.</li> <li>The pension is paid monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on its value.</li> <li>The insured may be required to undergo medical examinations by a doctor approved or designated by the National Social Security Fund every 6 months during the first 2 years; thereafter, once a year.</li> <li>Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by decree according to changes in the cost of living and the legal minimum wage, depending on the financial resources of the system. (The last adjustment was made in 1997.)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Workers' Medical Benefits:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Benefits include medical, dental, and surgical care; hospitalization; medicines; appliances; transportation; and rehabilitation.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Survivor pension:</b></li> </ul>

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The widow(er) receives 30 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the 3 months before the date of the accident.</li> <li>○ Eligible survivors are a widow or a dependent, disabled widower who was married to the deceased before the date of the accident. If there is more than one widow, the pension is split equally.</li> <li>○ The pension ceases on remarriage.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Orphan's pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Each orphan younger than age 16 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled) receives 10 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the 3 months before the date of the accident; 15 percent for each full orphan.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Dependent parent's and grandparent's pension:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Each dependent parent and grandparent receives 10 percent of the deceased's average earnings in the 3 months before the date of the accident.</li> <li>○ All survivor benefits combined must not exceed 100 percent of the deceased's total permanent disability pension; otherwise, the pensions are reduced proportionately.</li> <li>○ The pension is paid monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on its value.</li> <li>○ An eligible survivor may receive survivor benefits under the old-age, disability, and survivors program. The total amount received is calculated based on 100 percent of the work injury survivor pension plus the portion of the non-work injury survivor pension that exceeds this amount.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Funeral grant:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The grant is equal to 30 days of the deceased's average earnings in the 3 months before the date of the accident.</li> <li>○ Benefit adjustment: Benefits are adjusted by decree according to changes in the cost of living and the legal minimum wage, depending on the financial resources of the system. (The last adjustment was made in 1997.)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Employed persons, including under certain conditions agricultural salaried workers, household workers, casual and temporary workers, and civil servants temporarily assigned to work for a public company.</li> <li>▪ Exclusions: Self-employed persons.</li> <li>▪ Special system for civil servants.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There is no minimum qualifying period. Accidents that occur while commuting to and from work are covered.</li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Insured person:</b> None.</li> <li>▪ <b>Self-employed person:</b> Not applicable.</li> <li>▪ <b>Employer:</b> 2.5 percent of gross payroll.</li> <li>▪ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees.</li> <li>▪ <b>Government:</b> None; contributes as an employer for public-sector</li> </ul>

		employees who are not civil servants.
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First law: 1964.</li> <li>Current law: 1973 (social security).</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Public Function, Labour, and Employment provides general supervision.</li> <li>Managed by a tripartite council and a director, the National Social Security Fund administers contributions and benefits.</li> <li>Employers must be insured against liability with the National Social Security Fund.</li> </ul>

<b>Programme# 3: employment-related system</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Family Allowances<sup>31</sup></b>
	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Family allowances:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2,000 CFA francs (USD 4.08) a month is paid for each of the first six children. The benefits are paid every 6 months.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Prenatal allowance:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500 CFA francs (USD 1.02) a month is paid for 9 months. The allowance is paid in three 3-month installments.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Birth grant:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lump sum of 6,000 CFA francs (USD 1.25) is paid for each of the first three births.</li> <li>Some health care and welfare services are also provided to mothers and children.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Programme coverage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employed persons, including agricultural salaried workers, household workers, casual or temporary workers, and certain pensioners and other recipients of social insurance benefits.</li> <li>Exclusions: Self-employed persons, cooperative members, apprentices, and students.</li> <li>Special systems for civil servants and armed forces personnel.</li> </ul>
	<b>Beneficiary determination process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Family allowances:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The child must be younger than age 16 (age 18 if an apprentice, age 21 if a student or disabled). The parent must have at least 3 consecutive months of employment and be currently working at least 18 days or 120 hours a month; a social insurance beneficiary.</li> <li>The child must not receive an orphan's pension.</li> <li>If a parent receives family allowances from the special system for civil servants, only the higher benefit amount is paid.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Prenatal allowance:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The woman must undergo prescribed medical examinations.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Birth grant:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Paid for the birth of each of the first three children. The insured's spouse must not be in salaried employment.</li> <li>○ Benefits are payable abroad only under reciprocal agreement.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	<b>Finance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Insured person:</b> None.</li> <li>▪ <b>Self-employed person:</b> Not applicable.</li> <li>▪ <b>Employer:</b> 6 percent of gross payroll.</li> <li>▪ The employer's contributions also finance maternity benefits under Sickness and Maternity, above.</li> <li>▪ Contributions are paid monthly by employers with 20 or more employees or quarterly by employers with 1 to 19 employees.</li> <li>▪ <b>Government:</b> None; contributes as an employer for public-sector employees who are not civil servants.</li> </ul>
	<b>Legal framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First law: 1956.</li> <li>▪ Current law: 1973 (social security), with 2001 amendment.</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Public Function, Labour, and Employment provides general supervision.</li> <li>▪ Managed by a tripartite council and a director, the National Social Security Fund administers the program.</li> <li>▪ Employers may pay benefits directly to their employees.<sup>32</sup></li> </ul>

<b>Programme# 4: welfare and social</b>	<b>Programme name</b>	<b>Community Development Project<sup>33</sup></b>
	<b>Program overview</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Original Development Objective: "To provide poor communities with improved basic socioeconomic infrastructures and income generating activities by financing at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities." The new PDO would read as follows: "To provide poor communities with improved basic socioeconomic infrastructures and income generating activities by enhancing, among others, at least 350 subprojects to be identified and implemented directly by communities."</li> <li>▪ In addition, the proposed CDP Additional Financing will realign the focus of its operations to accommodate the emergency needs of flood-affected areas.</li> </ul>

<sup>32</sup> Ibid.

<sup>33</sup> Table drawn from *Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund Project Paper on a Proposed Additional Financing Grant Under the Global Food Crisis Response Program in the Amount of \$7 Million to the Republic of Togo for the Community Development Project (CDP)*. (2008, September 30). Retrieved from World Bank: [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/10/13/000333037\\_20081013011351/Rendered/PDF/452370PJP0P111LY10IDASecM200810610.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSPContentServer/WDSP/IB/2008/10/13/000333037_20081013011351/Rendered/PDF/452370PJP0P111LY10IDASecM200810610.pdf)

	<b>Programme components</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The proposed additional financing of USD 7 million will support: (i) a School Feeding Emergency Operation sub-component under Component 1 (Community Development); and (ii) a new Enhanced Cereal Production component (Component 4). As a result, the CDP will now be structured as follows:</li> <li>▪ <b>Component 1: Community Subprojects</b> (USD 14.5 million rather than the original USD 12.5 million) will now have two sub-components: Community Development Sub-Projects (USD 12.5 million) is unchanged and will continue to facilitate beneficiary access to improved health, education, water and sanitation, and other socio-economic infrastructures (200 subprojects)</li> <li>▪ School Feeding Emergency (the ration (USD 2 million) is added as a subcomponent and will support the preparation and distribution of daily lunches to 16,800 primary school students in 84 schools, over two school years, beginning with the 2008-2009 school year.</li> <li>▪ <b>Component 2: Training</b> (USD 1.7 million) will remain unchanged.</li> <li>▪ <b>Component 3: Management and Operating Costs</b> (USD 3 million) will remain unchanged, as the incremental engagement and operating costs of the new activities are already included in their respective budgets.</li> <li>▪ <b>Component 4: Enhanced Cereal Production component</b> (USD 5 million) is new and will support the purchase and delivery of inputs to increase the domestic production of cereals with the objective of producing about 14,000 additional tons of maize by the end of 2009. This component will have two sub-components: Procurement and distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds (USD 4.4million) will support costs associated with the urgent procurement of 4,275 metric tons of fertilizers and of 356 tons of commercial improved seeds. Both fertilizers and seeds will be distributed to 14,000 selected food-crop producers. This sub-component will also finance the production and distribution of 14 tons of foundation seeds (maize, rice and sorghum) in 2009.</li> <li>▪ Coordination and technical support (USD 0.6 million) will finance capacity building activities within the MAFL to facilitate proper project implementation and supervision. Expenses will include the purchase of motorcycles, computers, communication equipment as well as operating expenses of the regional and prefectural agencies of the MAFL. This subcomponent will also support the design of a sustainable system to deliver and distribute fertilizers and seeds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Programme duration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ September 30<sup>th</sup> 2008 until June 30<sup>th</sup> 2012.</li> </ul>
	<b>Financial commitments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Grant financed from the Food Price Crisis Response Trust Fund (FPCR TF): USD 7,000,000.</li> </ul>
	<b>Administrative framework</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Cooperation, Development and Regional Planning &amp; Ministry Fishery and Livestock are the implementing agencies.</li> </ul>