



# NEPAD Agency Interventions and Cumulative Results

Information as at 31 December 2016

## TOGO

<b>NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) .....	3
Climate Change Fund .....	4
TerrAfrica .....	4
<b>REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE .....</b>	<b>4</b>
Africa Power Vision.....	4
Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI).....	4
Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) .....	4
Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL).....	5
<b>INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE).....	6
African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH) .....	6
African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII).....	6

<b>SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH .....</b>	<b>7</b>
Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET) .....	7
Capacity Development .....	8
Rural Futures .....	8
Gender.....	8

## 1. NATURAL RESOURCES GOVERNANCE AND FOOD SECURITY

### Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)

**CAADP Compact:** Togo signed the CAADP Compact on 29 - 30 July 2009.

**Capacity Building:** Demand-driven, modular, short-term pilot measures for agricultural training (along selected value chains) were offered by public and private agricultural training institutions for 200 young 'agripreneurs' of which 60 were women. Capacities were enhanced in agricultural skills and entrepreneurial and commercial knowledge for trainers, youth and women in selected agricultural training centres in Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo (over 3 000, with women constituting about 30 per cent). NEPAD also supported Togo by undertaking a basic diagnostic study of agriculture public expenditures and a specialised study on public expenditure tracking was conducted from 4 – 9 June 2010. Technical experts were deployed to Togo in June 2010 to undertake independent technical reviews of their National Agricultural Investment Plans (NAIPs). The National Agricultural Investment Programme and Food Security (PNIASA) has five main programmes: Development of the vegetable, livestock and fisheries sectors, research and making knowledge accessible, sectoral coordination and institutional strengthening.

**Business:** Togo's first CAADP Business Meeting was held on 14 - 17 June 2010.

**Funding:** Togo received funding from the Global Agriculture and Food Security Platform (GAFSP) amounting to USD 39 million.

#### **Results:**

- In the four years since its implementation, the PNIASA has contributed to improving food security through the availability of quality food produced nationally. Production of cereal is at 106 per cent of the country's food requirements.
- Initiatives of the PNIASA have also resulted in the creation of jobs in the agriculture and related sectors.
- Togo has also since conducted two studies to review public expenditure in agriculture.

### Climate Change Fund

Research on the most appropriate agricultural "best practices" towards adaptation to climate change was conducted in six countries, including Burkina Faso. The other countries are Togo, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Zambia and South Africa.

### TerrAfrica

Capacities of country-communicators were enhanced in techniques of communicating sustainable land management practices.

## 2. REGIONAL INTEGRATION, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TRADE

### Africa Power Vision

**Gas – West African Power Pool: Domunli Regional Power Project:** The programme involves the construction of a 450 MW combined cycle thermal power plant, which seeks to make use of the Jubilee gas fields. This is a Government of Ghana/Volta River Authority (VRA) (Ghana's national utility for generation and supply) sponsored project located in Domunli in the western region of Ghana.

**Gas – West African Power Pool: Maria Gleta Regional Power Project:** The programme involves the construction of a 450 MW combined cycle power plant: one is set to comprise two gas turbines with a rated output of about 150 MW each, and the other a steam turbine with a rated output of about 150 MW, bringing the total output to 450 MW.

### Presidential Infrastructure Champion Initiative (PICI)

**Unblocking Political Bottlenecks for ICT Broadband and optic fibre Projects Linking Neighbouring States:** The project uses political gravitas and goodwill to unblock and facilitate political bottlenecks affecting the implementation of ICT broadband and optic fibre projects on the continent.

### Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA)

**Abidjan-Lagos Coastal Corridor (DFS):** This programme would modernise the most heavily

travelled ARTIN corridor in West Africa (trade facilitation, OSBPs, capacity enhancement and implementation of PPP)

**West Africa Hub Port and Rail Programme:** This programme aims at responding to the future capacity problems in West African ports. This programme has two components: (a) a regional hub port and rail linkage master plan and (b) port expansion

**TAH programme:** This is phase I of the continental connectivity programme that focuses on completion and standardisation of the TAH missing links by 2030.

**Single African Sky phase 1 (design and initial implementation):** Single African Sky is a continental programme that will create a high-level, satellite-based air navigation system for the African continent.

**Yamoussoukro Decision implementation:** Purposed at accelerating the Yamoussoukro Decision implementation by identifying countries that are ready to fully implement it, and discussing and agreeing with both their governments and airlines to launch the voluntary club on a full membership basis.

**ICT Enabling Environment:** This programme aims to improve the environment for the private sectors to invest in high-speed broadband infrastructure

**ICT Terrestrial for Connectivity:** This programme has two main components: a) secure each country connection by at least two broadband infrastructure; and b) ensure access to submarine cable to all landlocked countries. Kenya is one of the participating countries

**Internet Exchange Point (IXP) programme:** The aim of this programme is to provide Africa with adequate internet node exchange to maximise internal traffic.

### Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL)

At the beginning of 2014, 37 of the 42 opted-in African countries have completed a rapid assessment / gap analysis. The next step for countries is to develop a SE4ALL Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus(es). To support this process, the SE4ALL Africa Hub partners have led the development of Africa Guidelines for SE4ALL national Action Agendas. The Africa Guidelines lay out principles and process for developing Action Agendas and put forward a balanced approach of centralized and decentralized solutions to achieve universal access to energy services.

**Progress** \_\_\_\_\_ **in** \_\_\_\_\_ **Togo:**  
SE4All Action Agenda is under development.

### 3. INDUSTRIALISATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

#### African Biosafety Network of Expertise (ABNE)

Members of Parliament from Benin, Burkina Faso and Togo received guidance on formulating and implementing laws that stimulate technology innovation and adoption.

Technical capacities were strengthened to establish and manage functional biosafety systems for the safe use of modern agricultural biotechnology. Other technical support included national biosafety training workshops, biosafety short courses at African institutions and partner institutions outside Africa, notably at Michigan State University in the USA, biosafety internships, technical consultation support, and biosafety information resources.

#### African Medicines Regulatory Harmonisation (AMRH)

**A critical AU Model Law aimed at harmonizing medical products regulatory systems in Africa** was endorsed by African Heads of State and Government at the January 2016 AU Summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. The AU Model Law will contribute towards accelerate the regulation of safe, quality and affordable medical products and technologies in Togo.

The West Africa Medicines Regulatory Harmonization (MRH) programme was launched in 2015 in Accra, Ghana. **Togo participated in the establishment of the joint MRH Project Steering Committee and formation of 7 Technical Working Groups (TWG's)**. The TWG's are tasked with developing technical guidelines of the MRH programme. In addition, a joint framework of collaboration between **WAHO** and **WAEMU** has been agreed upon.

#### African Science Technology and Innovation Indicators (ASTII)

The ASTII project has been in operation in Togo since September 2012. During the implementation period, the country's data on R&D core indicators was collected and subsequently featured in the 2nd African Innovation Outlook (AIO-2014). There are plans to feature the data on both R&D and Innovation indicators in the 3rd African Innovation Outlook AIO-2017.

The country benefited from regional workshops that were conducted by the NEPAD/ASTII Team, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the South Africa's Centre for Science, Technology and Innovation Indicators (CeSTII) and Research Policy Institute (RPI) of the University of Lund, held between 2008 and 2012 on international survey methodologies (OECD).

Togo received a grant from SIDA to a total tune of USD95,000 for conducting ASTII surveys in the

period 2008 and 2013.

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### 4. SKILLS AND EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTH

#### Agriculture Technical Vocational Education and Training (ATVET)

The ATVET project in Togo commenced in May 2014 and has realised the following results:

- Through a workshop with stakeholders, two value chains, rice and aquaculture, were identified as having the highest potential for employment opportunities for the youth. The training was linked to job requirements in the labour market in order to develop curricula based on specific competencies. Thirteen jobs were created along the rice value chain and ten in the aquaculture value chain;
- The curricula for these value chains have been developed. The next step involves training of trainers (ToT) to enable them to perfect the new courses.
- A list of formal and informal training centres was compiled and two pilot centres (Infa de Tové and Centre International pour le Développement Agro-Sylvo-pastoral (CIDAP)) were identified where the new curricula can be tested;
- A study assessing agricultural jobs and their specific requirements was conducted. According to the skills needs identified through the study, a quick evaluation of competences has been done to establish the ability of the selected centres to carry out the youth's training.
- Development of the ATVET Strategy (Stratégie Nationale pour la Formation Agricole et Rurale (SNAFAR)), and capacity-building support to the ATVET National Council. This has facilitated preparations for the implementation of pilot measures along the value chains which have been selected for curricula development;
- To date, approximately 150 students have been trained in the entrepreneurship courses (according to the Competency-based Economies through Formation of Enterprises (CEFE) approach. This approach was designed to assist students to better understand market needs. Approximately 206 rice producers have been trained in the Farmer Business School. Thirty women have been trained in rice boiling technology. The training focused on modules related to entrepreneurs and their markets, innovation and operation, and the development

of the enterprise.

- Stakeholders participated in a capacity building exercise which aims to enable them to formulate the national ATVET strategy, a process that is currently underway.
- Strengthened capacities of three (3) Agriculture Training Centers in the application of modern curriculum and Competent based approach (CBT) for delivering training. Support on development of the curriculum is still ongoing and training is planned to commence in 2017.

### Capacity Development

Advocacy support and strengthening of negotiation capacities of African countries on Post-2015 Development Agenda through the Common African Position (CAP). Subsequently, Africa's development priorities were mirrored in the new SDGs.

### Rural Futures

**Skills Audit** - Resulting from the Inaugural Africa Rural Development Forum held in May, 2013 in Cotonou, Togo was among ten countries where a skills audit and youth employment creation were conducted. This exercise addressed the Rural Futures Programme's objective of reducing rural poverty and employment challenges.

### Gender

Togo was one of the countries that benefited from economic and financial empowerment. Across the continent, 74,435 were supported to acquire / enhance their skills in income generation skills. Furthermore, there was deployment of technical assistance to boost agriculture production for both consumption and commercial purposes, increased access to agricultural extension services, promotion of gender inclusiveness in decision making, and creation of an enabling environment to access land. In addition, land tenure and legalization of land titles for women was strengthened, youth-job creation enhanced, SME management boosted, and informal and regional trade development improved.

Moreover, the NEPAD –Spanish Fund Project strengthened the skills of 25,438 women continentally through institutional based capacity building.