USING CBMS FOR SDG PROFILING OF DANYI AND TSEVIE TOWNSHIPS IN TOGO

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OUTLINE

1. INTRODUCTION (Context, Objectives of the paper)
2. PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN CONTEXT OF ACHIEVING SDG IN TOGO
3. METHODOLOGY
4. KEY FINDINGS BASED ON CBMS CENSUS
5. RECOMMANDATIONS
Togo, is a west African country, bordered by Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana, and by the Gulf of Guinea and Atlantic Ocean with a population of 7.6 million.

The incidence of poverty remains high, despite its decrease from 61.7% to 55.1% between 2006 and 2015 (QUIBB Report, 2015).

Gender disparities persist in terms of employment, economic opportunities and political participation.

The implementation of the SDGs in Togo faces major challenges (needs of data which will help to take into account all the aspirations of the population).

The CBMS data is welcomed for this research which is a first attempt in terms of analysis and monitoring of the SDGs.

Objectif:

- Provide an analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the CBMS site in the local monitoring of SDG
- Analyze the situation of poverty in these areas and determine the causes
- Propose policy implications
PROGRAM IMPLEMENTED IN CONTEXT OF ACHIEVING SDG IN TOGO SOCIAL SAFETY NETS AND BASIC SERVICES PROJECT (FSB)

- **BACKGROUND**
  - The implementation of this project is part to achieve the SDG goal 1 Objective
  - It is part of a context where rural poverty is struggling to reduce in rural (69% in 2015) and urban (28.5% to 34.3%, between 2011 and 2015) areas

- **OBJECTIVES**:
  Ensure better access for poor households and communities to basic socio-economic infrastructure and social safety nets.

- **PROJECT COMPONENTS**
  - **Basic socio-economic infrastructure**: To support the rehabilitation and construction of base infrastructure in targeted communities, which will increase access to related socio-economic services.
  - **Social nets: School canteens**, to increase access to regular school meals for children from the poorest communities in Togo, which in turn should improve attendance and retention in schools in targeted areas
  - **Cash transfers** to increase the income and consumption of targeted
  - **Capacity building and project management** which is the support for the establishment of a social safety net system and project management

- **RESULTS AND EFFECTS**
  - 200 infrastructure micro projects are being carried out in the communities of Togo’s 5 regions.
  - 38,000 pupils benefit from a hot meal every school day for 2 years.
  - 40,000 poor households benefit about US$10 of cash transfer per month for 2 years

- **BENEFICIARIES / TARGETS**:
  Beneficiaries are identified through surveys carried out by the National Institute of Statistics throughout the national territory.
The data used in this study are obtained from the survey on agricultural households in the townships of Tsevie and Danyi.

CBMS collects data on each and every member of the household, covers all the households and collects data on the different dimensions of poverty.

In the context of data mining, only fully interviewed households were taken into account. So, the indicators were calculated with data from 4,543 households that were fully interviewed in the survey.

Thus, CBMS data was used to estimate some of the SDG indicators, including Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), and core poverty indicators.

- SDGs focus on disaggregation by sex and socio-economic characteristics for some goal which are connect to the census questions.
- Based on these indicators we use QGIS software to achieve the poverty maps of the different areas.
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the rural poverty line by sex</td>
<td>77.36</td>
<td>82.21</td>
<td>79.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services by sex</td>
<td>16.27</td>
<td>12.45</td>
<td>14.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection by sex</td>
<td>13.42</td>
<td>1.89</td>
<td>7.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Multidimensional Poverty Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Danyi</th>
<th>Tsevie</th>
<th>All</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mpi_poor</td>
<td>22.04</td>
<td>18.02</td>
<td>19.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poverty intensity</td>
<td>0.369</td>
<td>0.363</td>
<td>0.366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MPI</td>
<td>0.0815</td>
<td>0.0656</td>
<td>0.0728</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Many dimensions of poverty are analysed; Considering rural poverty line, more than 75% households are poor.
- Less than 20% have access to basic services. Proportion of women below the poverty are higher than men;
- Only men have access to social protection (less than 20%)

- Considering multidimensional poverty indices (MPI), the results show that about 7.3% of households are poor. So by study areas, 6.6% of households are poor in Tsévié and 8.2% in Danyi.
- Multidimensional poverty is higher in Danyi (22.04%) compared to Tsevie (18.02).
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 b) children at the end of primary</td>
<td>87.85</td>
<td>86.25</td>
<td>87.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1.1 c) children at the end of secondary</td>
<td>28.13</td>
<td>25.62</td>
<td>26.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6.1 percentage of population aged 15 and over in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills</td>
<td>74.97</td>
<td>53.05</td>
<td>64.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- More than 80% of the population has a diploma at the end of their primary education.
- At the secondary level, the rate comes lower (27% against 87%).
- Men (75%) are more literate than women (53%), that reveal gender disparity

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15.38</td>
<td>15.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone</td>
<td>75.62</td>
<td>70.72</td>
<td>73.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land</td>
<td>26.17</td>
<td>21.57</td>
<td>23.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37.10</td>
<td>37.10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Women aged 20 to 24 with no education are more likely to be involved in early marriage (15%).
- About 24% of the agricultural population has property rights and among them, 37.10% are women.
### CBMS CENSUS RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

#### Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>2.09</td>
<td>4.11</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By age group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-35</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>7.84</td>
<td>6.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-60</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 et plus</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underemployment rate</td>
<td>60.97</td>
<td>58.14</td>
<td>59.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>2.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>64.32</td>
<td>66.02</td>
<td>65.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>71.06</td>
<td>71.49</td>
<td>71.27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The results show that an unemployment rate in the survey areas is 3.1%.
- The Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) is estimated to 2.8%.
- The results show that about 65.17% of households have access to drinking water in the surveyed area.
- About 71.3% of households have access to toilets.
Considering this maps, Access to safe water is a crucial problem in Elavagnon & Attigba (48.73% have not access to safe water)
Proportion of households who have access to public water supply

More than 40% have access to public water supply. Dalave have the highest with 63%
Access to Electricity is a serious problem in Gblainvie. 96% do not use electricity for lighting. It is respectively 38.1 and 58.9% in Dalave and Elavagnon & Attigba.
RECOMMANDATIONS

- Expand electrical installations or supply solar energy in these rural areas, especially in Tsevie localities.
- Strengthen rural households' access mechanisms to agricultural credit, commercial credit and other inputs to increase their income and thus reduce poverty.
- Intensify the construction of public latrines in rural areas, especially in the Tsevie localities to solve public health problems.
- Increase the number of drinking water points, especially in Danyi localities, and make the communities aware of the need for their appropriate management.
- Increase awareness among women and communities of the importance of prenatal care and family planning.
- Plan strategies for young entrepreneurs, entrepreneurship training and support for disadvantaged youth.
- Encourage decent work policies in the informal sector for inclusive growth.
THANK YOU!

(PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION)
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