

CBMS SESSION

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policy



COMMENTS ON (1. AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS, LABOR PRODUCTIVITY AND RURAL POVERTY REDUCTION: GENDER DISPARITIES AND 2. ANALYSIS OF SDG'S INDICATORS AND POVERTY PROFILE OF DANYI AND TSEVIE TOWNSHIPS) AND ON STRATEGIES FOR INSTITUTIONALIZING CBMS IN (TOGO)

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OUTLINE OF PRESENTATION

- ❑ **COMMENTS ON CBMS THEMATIC PAPER**
- ❑ **STRATEGIES TOWARDS INSTITUTIONALIZING CBMS IN TOGO**

Comments on the CBMS Thematic Paper

Togo's economic growth has been sustained in recent years and shows signs of acceleration (3.9% between 2007 and 2013, and 5.6% between 2013 and 2015).

This growth was supported by an active public investment strategy and supporting policies that contributed to the development of the country's infrastructure.

However, key sectors of the economy face challenges that hinder structural transformation and industrial development.

To answer this, a National Development Plan covering the period 2018-2022 and based on a paradigm shift has been developed and focuses on three axes:

- 1. Setting up an excellent logistics hub and a world-class business center;**
- 2. Developing agricultural processing, manufacturing and extractive industries;**
- 3. Consolidate social development and strengthen mechanisms for inclusion.**

Togo aims to achieve a target growth rate of 7.6% through the implementation of flagship projects with high potential for large-scale job creation and the predominant involvement of the private sector.

Comments on the CBMS Thematic Paper of Togo

- This research work is part of our country's National Development Plan (PND 2018-2022) in its axis 2 relating to Development agricultural processing, manufacturing and extractive industries
- Through this axis, Government intends to carry out actions allowing a structural change of the Togolese economy to increase its impact on per capita income

1. Agriculture poles and promising sectors
2. Industrial parks
3. Mining sector
4. Craft businesses
5. Energy sector
6. Commercial activities
7. Security of people and investments
8. Digital services dedicated to key sectors

Expected Impacts

Strong performance contributes to improving the competitiveness of the economy's global production and sustainable job creation

Poverty is reduced through accelerated wealth creation and better distribution of growth as well as the creation of decent jobs

Improved level of human development as a result of better access to basic social services

Comments on the CBMS Thematic Paper

The results obtained partially solve the country's statistical problems.

Provisions at the national level provide for the official validation of statistical data by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED) for more credible data

The results of this study are in line with the results of the National Programme for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASA 2010-2015).

This investments made have contributed to:

- increase maize and rice production by 80% and 19% respectively.
- create new jobs.

Comments on the CBMS Thematic Paper

The recommendations are relevant. Provisions are already being made by the Government to find solutions to these recommendations through ongoing initiatives including:

- (i) the Risk-Sharing Agricultural Finance (MIFA) incentive mechanism to facilitate access to finance, agricultural inputs, markets and promote agricultural processing;
- (ii) social sectors through the National Fund for Inclusive Finance (FNFI) for the financing of vulnerable groups, especially in rural areas;
- (iii) the promotion of Agropolis on public-private partnership to facilitate investments in the agricultural sector;
- (iv) the organization of farmers in groups and
- (v) the operationalization of decentralization through the organization of local elections whose management responsibility is entrusted to the communities to take care of their own development. Nevertheless, the government will ensure equity and gender in all initiatives.

Comments on the CBMS Thematic Paper

The prospects of the uses of CBMS in the country at the national or local level are:

- ❑ Take ownership of this study's results and the CBMS monitoring methodology by working in collaboration with the researchers
- ❑ Organize training workshops with the new municipal councils that will be elected at the end of 2019 June to inculcate this practice in order to encourage them to use this approach in their municipalities.
- ❑ Extend this approach in the municipalities based on human resources available in each municipality in order to reduce the costs of implementing the CBMS approach
- ❑ Training enumerator teams and researchers who will be community volunteers on the use of CBMS tools
- ❑ assists the decision-makers in each municipality to identify the difficulties they face and leads them to elaborate projects in order to implement the recommendations related to these difficulties and constraints



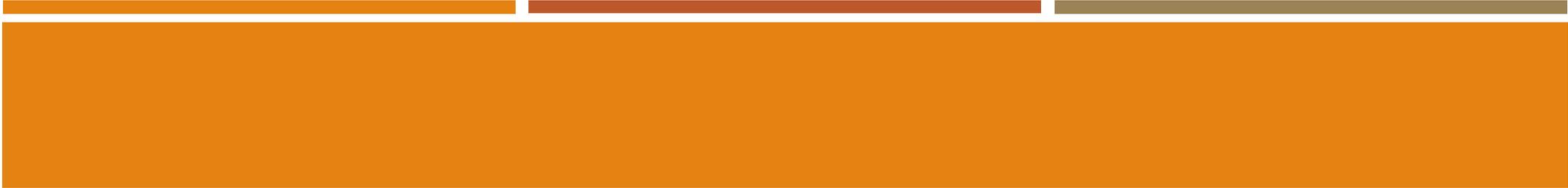
Strategies Towards Institutionalizing CBMS

- ❑ Perspective for the use of CBMS at the national level should be focused on "developing the atlas of the SDGs in Togo"
- ❑ At the institutional level, the Ministry of Development Planning, in its mission to coordinate development actions at the national level, will advocate at the level of each ministry to include the recommendations that will result from the various results in their programs.

The overall objective of the Atlas is to establish a global reference situation (sectoral and local) for the implementation, monitoring-evaluation and reporting of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including the multidimensional nature of poverty

This initiative will require

- the technical and financial support of the partners;
- technical support from the sectoral ministries and institutions of the Republics;
- the support of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED);
- Sharing best practices with peer countries.



THANK YOU