

working paper
CBMS-2020-13

Analysis of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators and Poverty Profile of Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo

Esso-Hanam Atake
Yevesé Dandonougbo
Djinta Litaaba-Akila
Dédé Kouevidjin
Mazignada Sika Limazie

June 2020



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Analysis of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators and Poverty Profile of Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo

Abstract

This study is part of the Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS) Project in Togo which generally aims to establish a local monitoring system to generate poverty profiles, particularly in the rural areas. It provides an analysis of the socioeconomic conditions of CBMS sites in local monitoring of SDG. Based on descriptive statistics, poverty maps, and a multidimensional poverty index score, our analysis uses CBMS household- and individual-level data from 4,543 households in four townships in Togo. Analysis of CBMS-Sustainable Development Goals (CBMS-SDG) indicators generated from the study reveals that the proportion of households below the national rural poverty threshold is about 78.43%. Less than 10.68% of the population was multidimensionally poor, however. Years of schooling contributed most to multidimensional poverty in these localities (43.95%); cooking fuel contributed 15.50% and electricity, 6.84%. Moreover, CBMS data also reveal that only 23.34% of women have the right to make joint decisions with their spouses regarding their sexual and reproductive lives. The paper concludes that strengthening rural households' access to credit and other inputs to increase the household income and reduce poverty is essential.

JEL: I32; H31; O19, D31.

Keywords: Poverty, rural household, SDG indicators, income

Authors

Esso-Hanam ATAKE

Professor, CERFEG
Lomé, TOGO
atakesyl@gmail.com

Yevesé DANDONOUGBO

Doctor, CERFEG
Lomé, TOGO
ydandonougbo@gmail.com

Djinta LITAABA-AKILA

PhD Student, CERFEG
Lomé, TOGO
ylitaaba@gmail.com.

Dédé KOUEVIDJIN

PhD Student, CERFEG
Lomé, TOGO
kouevidjin54@gmail.com

Mazignada Sika LIMAZIE

PhD Student, CERFEG
Lomé, TOGO
sikasandrine@gmail.com

Acknowledgements

This research work was carried out with financial and scientific support from the Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) (www.pep-net.org) with funding from the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom (or UK Aid), and the Government of Canada through the International Development Research Center (IDRC).

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Executive Summary

Struck by a long crisis, Togo's socioeconomic environment faced major challenges following the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. The poverty incidence remained high, though it decreased from 61.7% to 55.1% between 2006 and 2015. In the health sector, the under-five mortality rate decreased from 478 per 100,000 live births in 1998 to 401 per 100,000 live births in 2013 (the 2015 target was 142.5 per 100,000 live births). The proportion of the population that had access to sanitation infrastructure rose from 31.7% to 38.76% between 2006 and 2014 but still fell short of the 2015 target of 50%. The use of safe drinking water by households increased from 56.1% in 2011 to 61.8% in 2015. The forested area decreased from 12.6% of the national territory in 1990 to 7% in 2014. Improvements were observed in the proportion of women in salaried positions in the non-agricultural sector: an increase from 23.9% in 2006 to 39.4% in 2015 (the target was 50%).

A new set of Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter, SDG) for eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all were adopted as part of the sustainable-development agenda. Though disaggregated data have been lacking for SDG and poverty-profile analyses, CBMS data take into account all households in targeted sites, making it easier to identify the needs of the populations in these areas and to propose local policies that meet development objectives. We undertook this study to provide an analysis of the socioeconomic conditions of CBMS sites in local monitoring of SDG.

We developed a methodology for this study that consisted of determining descriptive statistics from poverty and SDG indicators. Based on poverty indicators, QGIS software was used to create poverty maps of the different areas. Because poverty is multidimensional phenomenon, and is characterized by both low consumption of private good, disease, poor schooling, or by difficult access to social and public services., a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) score was computed to analyze household-level poverty in addition to an income-poverty approach.

Referring to the SDG indicators analysis in our target areas, it became clear that over 70% of households were poor. More than 80% of the population does not have access to basic services. Access to electricity is a major problem in Tsévié Township, but especially in Gblainvié Township where more than 96% of the population had no access to electricity.

The study also showed that difficulties in access to safe drinking water were acute in Danyi Township. About 50% of the population of this locality had no access to safe drinking water. There were also difficulties in access to sanitary facilities in Tsévié Township, where around 36% of the population practiced open defecation. Maternal mortality remained a challenge because prenatal care was very low (almost 70% of pregnant women did not consult a healthcare provider during pregnancy).

Education, especially secondary school education, remained a crucial problem throughout the study area. More than 57% of children aged 12 to 15 did not attend secondary school, and about 40% of the total population was illiterate. The phenomenon of early marriage was observed throughout the study area. More than 15% of women between 20 and 24 were married before they were 15. Similarly, a high proportion (25%) of children under 5 did not have a birth certificate. Finally, underemployment was a major problem in these localities (around 60%).

Moreover, the results showed that possession of property rights to the land our respondents occupied was low. Among those who did hold legal property rights, however, only 37% were women. Based on the results of this study, further efforts must be made to achieve SDG targets by 2030, including the mobilization of financial resources to increase public investment in the social sectors.

To achieve some of the SDG in Togo, this study makes specific recommendations such as:

- Expand the availability of electrical service by promoting renewable energy in rural areas, especially in rural townships, by reducing taxes on materials.
- Strengthen the availability of agricultural credit, commercial credit, and other inputs to rural households to increase their incomes and reduce poverty.
- Increase the participation of the population by providing local resources (labor, natural local resources) to build secondary schools close to dwellings.
- Raise awareness and encourage community initiatives in the construction of latrines in rural areas, particularly in rural townships, to solve public health problems.
- Increase the number of safe drinking-water facilities and improve their supply, especially in rural townships, and make communities aware of the need to maintain them.
- Raise awareness among women and communities about the importance of prenatal care and family planning.

1 Introduction

1.1 Context of the study

In 2000, the international community adopted the Millennium Development Goals (hereafter, MDG) to create a better world for people by 2015. Like many developing countries, Togo had not achieved all MDG by the end of 2015, though significant progress had been made. The incidence of poverty, based on the national poverty line, remained high, despite a decrease from 61.7% to 55.1% between 2006 and 2015 (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). The last household census in Togo in 2015 reported results that fell far short of targets in maternal health, environmental degradation, access to safe drinking water, and improved sanitation infrastructures. The death rate decreased from 478 per 100,000 live births in 1998 to 401 per 100,000 live births in 2013 (the 2015 target was 142.5 per 100,000 live births). Togo continued to be characterized by a decrease in forested area (from 12.6% of the national territory in 1990 to 7% in 2014). The proportion of the population that had access to sanitation infrastructure rose from 31.7% to 38.76% between 2006 and 2014 but still fell short of the 2015 target of 50%. The use of safe drinking water by households increased from 56.1% in 2011 to 61.8% in 2015 (the target was 75%) (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014).

Young girls' access to education also improved significantly. The girl/boy ratio in primary education, which was 0.99 in 2014, was very close to the target of 1.00 by 2015. The same ratio in junior and senior secondary schools were, respectively 0.75, and 0.45 in 2014, and remained far from the target of 1.00 in 2015.

Improvements were observed in the proportion of women in salaried positions in the non-agricultural sector, which increased from 23.9% in 2006 to 39.4% in 2015 (the target was 50%). Enormous efforts remain to increase the proportion of seats occupied by women in the National Assembly: 15.4% in 2015, far from the target of 50%. The parity index in primary education was very close to the target, but gender disparities persisted in terms of political participation, employment, and economic opportunities (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014).

Thus, challenges remained to achieving sustainable development. A new set of Sustainable Development Goals (hereafter, SDG) for eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all were adopted as part of the sustainable-development agenda. The seventeen objectives of these global objectives were further divided into one hundred sixty-nine targets. This ambitious program has made it necessary for states to develop innovative tools for integrating SDG themes and paradigms into development policies, strategies, and programs.

A major challenge to the implementation of SDG in Togo is the elaboration of statistics that can be used to monitor SDG, particularly the availability of disaggregated data at the local and community level. The last household survey in Togo took place in 2015 and involved a sample across the entire territory; conversely, CBMS data take into account all households in targeted sites, making it easier to identify the needs of the populations in these areas and to propose policies for local development that meet development objectives. The availability of CBMS data from the same sites over two periods, in addition, allowed us to analyze changes in households' socioeconomic

conditions.

1.2 Objectives

The objectives of this study are to provide an analysis of the socioeconomic conditions of CBMS sites in local monitoring of SDG. In order to allow us to develop policy recommendations from these analyses, the study's aims specifically included:

- providing a poverty and SDG profile of the area;
- analyzing poverty and SDG indicators by gender and other household characteristics.

2 Literature Review

Poverty measures have been supported by various theoretical approaches as well as by quantitative or qualitative indices or indicators (see Ki, Faye & Faye, 2005, and others).

Two major trends can be distinguished in these measures: the monetary approach, supported by welfarists or utilitarians; and the non-monetary approach, supported by non-welfarists. These two broad approaches differ from each other in the importance that the analyst attaches to how individuals judge their own well-being and in the range of factors that the analyses take into account.

The monetary approach, by defining poverty on the basis of a lack of monetary resources and stigmatizing it through the concepts of income and consumption, defines a single criterion of poverty: income. An individual is therefore poor if he or she is unable to mobilize sufficient income to acquire means of subsistence.

The non-monetary approach prefers to value the situation in terms of certain basic capabilities, such as the ability to eat or clothe oneself adequately, and may pay little or no attention to other relevant information. Non-monetary approaches have led to the identification of specific forms of asset deprivation and are frequently used in studies of both developed and developing countries.

Poverty analysis has been the subject of several studies in Togo. Noglo (2014) used both poverty approaches, the monetary and multidimensional aspects, to analyze poverty. Using Foster Greer Thorbecke poverty-index methods, Multiple Correspondence Analysis, and econometric estimates, he showed that living conditions remained poor. Combining poverty analysis with household access to credit from microfinance, the author showed that credit reimbursement was not related to households' financial situation but to the solidarity of households within groups.

Furthermore, studies by Agbodji, Batana, and Ouedraogo (2013), Djahini-Afawoubo (2015), and Noglo (2014) have generally shown that women in Togo are more vulnerable to poverty and are more multidimensionally-poor than men. In addition, such results have revealed that women in Togo have lower levels of education, fewer job opportunities, and lower incomes compared to men.

The Accelerated Growth Strategy and Employment Promotion program (SCAPE) draws upon the results of a nationally representative household survey (Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey, 2011). It is comparable to the 2006 survey, permitting not only an assessment of the welfare situation in Togo at the start of the SCAPE in 2013, but also of poverty dynamics since 2006. The SCAPE also benefitted from the availability of two

MICS (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey) surveys (2006 and 2010) that gathered detailed information about non-monetary aspects of welfare (health, nutrition, and fertility, e.g.).

The SCAPE assessment showed that the incidence of poverty varied from as high as 91% in the Northern Savannah region to 33% in Lomé. Poverty has declined marginally since 2006 when poverty was about 62%, but the depth and severity of poverty worsened. Economic growth was mostly non-inclusive, as reflected in the Gini coefficient, which deteriorated from 0.36 in 2006 to 0.39 in 2011. Access to education improved between 2006 and 2011. Following the abolishment of school fees in 2008, net enrollment in primary schools went up significantly. The share of children attending public schools increased from 58% in 2006-2007 to 72% in 2011-2012. Primary schooling was not yet free during this period, but only 82% of eligible children attended primary school, and most of those who did not attend were from the poorest families.

Members of households in the bottom 40% became considerably less likely to visit a hospital when ill (hospital visits in urban areas dropped from 37% to 23%; in rural areas they dropped from 16% to 12%) while doctor visits increased marginally.

In general, previous results on poverty profiles in Togo have covered a sample of households—that is, they involved only a fraction of the population. The special feature of our study is our analysis of the poverty profile of all resident households in the selected sites in order to develop appropriate and specific local development plans for various areas and regions in Togo.

3 Methodology and Data

The methodology developed to analyze community poverty and household-level poverty profiles consisted of in determining descriptive statistics from poverty and SDG indicators (see the Appendix). Based on poverty indicators, we used QGIS software to create poverty maps of the different areas.

Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, characterized both by low consumption of private goods and by disease, lack of education, or difficulty in gaining access to social and public services. These aspects of poverty are often combined and interact, thus insulating households and sometimes entire villages in persistent poverty. Thus, we calculated a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) score to analyze the level of household poverty in addition to income poverty.

The MPI, developed by Alkire and Foster (2007, 2011a), is a measure of acute global poverty; it is an application of the adjusted headcount ratio, which identifies the set of indicators in which individuals are deprived simultaneously and summarizes their poverty profile in a weighted deprivation score. People are identified as multidimensionally poor if their deprivation scores exceed a cross-dimensional poverty cutoff (0.33). The proportion of poor people, in addition to their average deprivation score (i.e., the “intensity” of poverty or percentage of simultaneous deprivations they experience), become part of the final poverty measure. A more formal explanation of the methodology appeared in Alkire and Santos (2014) and Alkire and Foster (2011b). Table 2 presents the dimensions, indicators, deprivation cutoffs, and weights used in the global MPI 2016, which has not changed.

Table 1 The Dimensions, Indicators, Deprivation Cutoffs, and Weights of the MPI

Dimensions of	Indicator	Deprived if...	Weight
---------------	-----------	----------------	--------

poverty			
Education	Years of Schooling	No household member aged 12 years or older had completed five years of schooling.	1/6
	Child School Attendance	Any school-aged child had not attended school up to the age at which he/she would have completed Grad 8.	1/6
Health	Child Mortality	Any child died in the family in the five-year period preceding the survey	1/3
Living Standard	Electricity	The household had no electricity.	1/18
	Improved Sanitation	The household's sanitation facility was not improved (according to MDG guidelines), or it was improved but shared with other households.	1/18
	Improved Drinking Water	The household does not have access to improved drinking water (according to MDG guidelines), or safe drinking water was a thirty-minute or greater walk from home, roundtrip	1/18
	Flooring	The household had a dirt, sand, dung, or "other" (unspecified) type of floor.	1/18
	Cooking Fuel	The household cooked with dung, wood, or charcoal.	1/18
	Assets ownership	The household did not own more than one radio, TV, telephone, bicycle, motorbike, or refrigerator and did not own a car or truck.	1/18

Source: Alkire et al. (2016).

The MPI included information from nine indicators¹ organized into three dimensions: education, health, and living standards, following the same dimensions and weights as the Human Development Index (HDI). Each person was identified as deprived or non-deprived in each indicator based on a deprivation cutoff (more details in Alkire & Santos, 2014). Health and education indicators reflected the achievements of all household members. Then, each person's deprivation score was determined using an interlocking weight structure based on a weighted average of the deprivations each person experienced: the equal weight over the entire dimension and for each indicator in the dimensions. Finally, a poverty cutoff of 33.33% identified people as multidimensionally poor when their deprivation scores met or exceeded this threshold. The MPI reflected both the incidence or headcount ratio (H) of poverty (the proportion of the population that was multidimensionally poor) and the average intensity (A) of their poverty (the average proportion of indicators in which people were deprived). The MPI was calculated by multiplying the incidence of poverty by the average intensity across the poor ($H \times A$). A person was identified as poor if he or she was deprived in at least one-third of the weighted indicators.

The data used in this study were obtained from the implementation of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) census among agricultural households in the townships of Danyi and Tsévié. The collected data was conducted by CBMS-Togo team during January and February 2018. We adopted computer-assisted data recording, in particular through the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP) tool.²

The data came from a sample of 4,661 households in seventy-three villages in Danyi and Zio Prefectures (Table 1).

¹ In cases in which one or two indicators were missing from the survey, the weight for the remaining indicators in the same dimension was adjusted to add up to 1/3. For instance, if the missing indicator was nutrition, child mortality received a weight of 1/3.

² Developed by the CBMS Network Team based at De La Salle University in Manila, the Philippines.

Table 2 Distribution of Villages and Households Covered, by District

	Danyi	Tsévié	Total
Total number of villages	32	29	61
Number of households surveyed	1,985	2,555	4,540
Number of townships	2	2	4
Proportion of women	47.0%	54.1%	50.9%
Proportion of men	53.0%	45.9%	49.1%

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Data were collected in four townships, including two that had been selected during the first CBMS study round in 2015. Thus, we used the Household Control Number codes from the 2015 survey for the same households to facilitate analysis. Individual and village information was collected by means of three separate questionnaires:

- A household questionnaire sought basic information about household members, including demographics, education, and features peculiar to the household (poverty and access to such basic services as water, sanitation, and shelter, e.g.).
- A supplemental questionnaire provided additional information on such issues as agricultural investment, yield capacity of manpower, farm production, vulnerability of farm workers, quantities of inputs used, and so on.
- A community questionnaire complemented and provided additional information on education facilities, industries, employment programs, and credit institutions in the census areas. This questionnaire was submitted to local authorities.

4 Application and results

4.1 Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

In Togo, the measurement and study of poverty are based on three approaches: monetary, non-monetary, and individuals' perceptions-based. In this study, we used monetary and non-monetary approaches. We used the 2015 poverty threshold, estimated by Togo's Institute of Statistic, Economic, and Demographic Studies (2015; hereafter, INSEED), as a reference to compute monetary-poverty indicators. The 2015 poverty threshold was obtained by discounting the 2011 rate by the inflation rate between 2011 and the data-collection period (July and August 2015) of the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire survey (INSEED, 2016). Given that the national threshold in 2011 was USD \$587.98 (323,388 CFA francs), and the deflator in 2017 was 1.025, the 2017 threshold was obtained by multiplying the 2011 threshold by the deflator (INSEED, 2015). Thus, the poverty threshold, on the basis of the 2017 deflator, was estimated respectively at USD \$602.85 (331,569.72 CFA francs) at the national level and USD \$388.84 (213,862 CFA francs) for the Maritime Region (Tsévié) and USD\$ 385.84 (212,204 CFA francs) for the Plateaux Region (Danyi).

Table 3 shows that the proportion of households with per capita income below the national poverty threshold was 89.56%.³ This confirms that poverty was more marked in rural areas (see Togo's MDG report; United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014). Based on 2015 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire in Togo, the proportion of the poor was 68.7% in rural areas against 37.9% in urban areas (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). The rural environment is marked by a predominantly agricultural population (INSEED, 2016), and the high rate of poverty reflects the low capacity of agricultural production. Many rural households live on a day-to-day basis, and the majority of agricultural crops are solely only a means of subsistence. The proportion of households below the national rural poverty threshold was 78.43% (80.51% for women and 76.34% for men).

People who live on less than USD \$1.90 a day are considered poor according to the international poverty threshold (World Bank, 2015). Around 92.17% of the population in our study area met this criterion (Table 3); for women, that percentage was 93.47%. We also analyzed poverty in terms of household access to basic services, including basic education, safe drinking water, sanitation, and shelter (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). Table 3 shows that about 14.3% had access to basic services in our study area. We also noted that men had more access to basic services (16.35%) than did women (12.32%), and that less than 14.3% had access to basic services in Tsévié.

Social protection is a way to reduce poverty, achieve greater gender equity, reduce economic inequalities, and promote quality jobs. The results of this study showed that 10% of Danyi's population was covered by social protection compared to 10.08% in Tsévié. None of the women in Danyi were covered by social protection, however, compared to 3.77% in Tsévié. Workers with access to social protection were more highly educated (World Bank, 2015).

Table 3 : SDG Goal 1 Indicators

M = Men

W = Women

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line									
by sex	91.84	94.94	93.29	89.87	92.32	91.17	90.86	93.47	92.17
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line									
by sex	89.01	93.17	90.96	87.19	89.29	88.31	88.11	91.00	89.56
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the rural poverty line									
By sex	78.17	83.61	80.71	74.49	78.09	76.4	76.34	80.51	78.43
By level of Education									
None	71.31	83.72	79.35	67.28	74.45	73.22	68.69	77.71	75.03
Primary	81.17	82.20	81.72	79.71	83.16	81.41	80.39	82.68	81.56
Secondary	74.25	83.23	77.39	68.14	68.92	68.46	71.90	76.85	73.75
University	64.71	0	61.11	29.55	66.67	35.85	44.87	54.55	46.07
1.4.1 Proportion of population who lived in households with access to basic services									

³ Per capita income=total income/household size.

by sex	15.15	13.32	14.29	17.48	11.61	14.30	16.35	12.32	14.30
by quintile									
q1	22.04	19.86	20.92	16.02	7.45	10.77	18.52	11.43	14.43
q2	15.25	10.81	13.08	14.66	14.21	14.42	14.97	12.62	13.76
q3	14.68	12.55	13.65	17.20	10.64	13.70	15.93	11.51	13.68
q4	13.77	12.08	12.98	24.96	15.22	19.97	19.10	13.71	16.46
q5	12.15	12.72	12.38	15.16	12.24	13.72	13.76	12.42	13.15
by age group									
Less than 5 years old	14.56	13.98	14.3	18.92	19.33	19.12	16.89	17.07	16.97
5-14 years old	17.41	15.43	16.56	15.02	15.37	15.19	16.11	15.40	15.78
15-35 years old	12.01	13.24	12.65	17.90	12.56	14.81	15.15	12.84	13.87
36-60 years old	15.21	12.62	14.03	19.05	7.58	12.69	16.94	9.83	13.36
Older than 60	20.67	10.26	15.63	15.61	2.22	7.53	17.98	5.04	10.79
handicap									
	7.02	3.70	5.95	19.44	5.66	11.24	11.83	5.00	8.67
by education level									
None	4.98	2.02	3.06	3.12	1.78	2.13	3.74	1.84	2.39
Primary	13.20	14.31	13.79	15.92	13.92	14.92	14.70	14.11	14.40
secondary	18.68	19.03	18.80	26.53	23.99	25.49	21.84	21.34	21.65
University	23.53	0.00	22.22	28.00	9.09	24.59	26.19	7.69	23.71
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection									
by sex	15.15	0.00	10.00	11.79	3.77	10.08	12.28	2.86	10.07
by education level									
None	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Primary	0	0	0	4.35	6.67	4.92	4.08	5.00	4.35
secondary	12.50	0	8.57	16.83	5.26	15.00	16.00	3.33	13.55
University	25.00	0	25.00	23.53	0	23.53	23.81	0	23.81

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Togo is a developing country whose main characteristic is the predominance of the agricultural sector and a high birth rate. In this context of galloping demography and scarcity of production factors, and within the framework of an economy dominated by agriculture, land is becoming a determining factor and a decisive variable in understanding socioeconomic evolution and the social relations of production among various communities.

Aware of obstacles to owning land, the government developed technical and legal structures and standards to ensure good land management in Togo, including orders regarding land and domain systems, urban planning and building permits in urban areas, and methods of establishing indigenous land rights. Various agencies and institutions were created in addition to these legislative approaches: the Directorate of State and Cadastral Affairs; the Directorate of the Development, Equipment and Meccanization of Agriculture; the Directorate General of Urban Planning, Municipal Development, Housing and Real Estate; the National Environmental Management Agency; and a number of professional associations or orders for surveyors, architects, urban planners, engineers, and other professionals.

All these provisions were intended to ensure land security for all, but our study revealed that only 9.13% of the adult population in our study area possessed secure land rights and legally authenticated documents (17.52% in Danyi and 2.04% in Tsévié). Women had fewer legally authenticated land rights and documents than did men in both townships. This low proportion can be explained by the total lack of knowledge on the part of the majority of the population of the documents and procedures that governed land ownership. The population that worked in agriculture, livestock, and fisheries, conversely, did possess documentation related to their land.

Table 4 Proportion of the Total Adult Population That Had Secure Land Rights and Legally Authenticated Documents and Who Considered Their Land Rights Secure

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
1.4.2 Proportion of the total adult population that had secure land rights and legally authenticated documents and who considered their land rights secure									
by Sex	24.32	10.35	17.52	2.59	1.64	2.04	13.53	5.28	9.13
by Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Agriculture/Livestock/Fishing	33.68	29.15	32.24	17.56	13.68	15.54	31.03	24.28	28.58
Mines	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Fabrication/Electricity	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Building/Building and Public Works	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Transport/Communication	0	0	0	0.47	0	0.47	0.42	0	0.41
Commerce/Repairing	0	0	0	0	0.09	0.09	0	0.07	0.06
Education/Health	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Services/Banks/Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Handicraft	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
Other Services	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0

Table 5 highlights the multidimensional poverty and poverty intensity of the townships in which we conducted the census. As the table shows, less than 10.68% of the population was multidimensionally poor. However, multidimensional poverty was higher in Tsévié (10.42%) compared to Danyi (10.89). Considering multidimensional poverty indices, the results showed that about 3.82% of households were poor. So by study areas, 3.9% of households were poor in Tsévié and 3.72 in Danyi.

Table 5: Multidimensional Poverty Indicators

Indicators	Danyi	Tsévié	All
mpi_poor	10.42	10.89	10.68
poverty intensity	0.3567	0.3583	0.3576
MPI	0.0372	0.039	0.0382

In terms of contribution to multidimensional poverty, the results showed that years

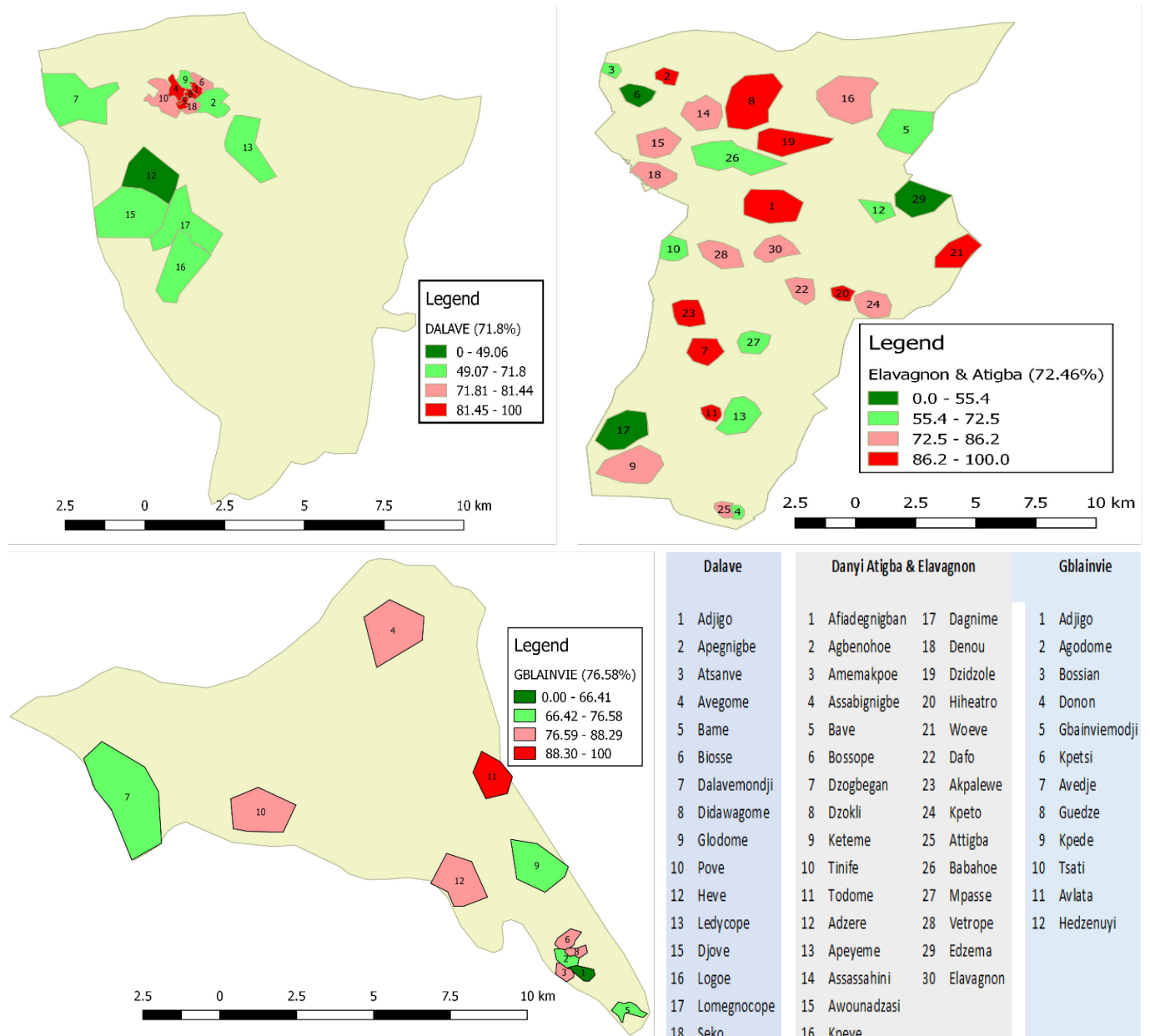
of schooling contributed most to multidimensional poverty in these localities (43.95%); cooking fuel contributed 15.50% and electricity, 6.84%.

Table 6: Contribution of Each Indicator to Overall MPI

	Danyi		Tsévié		All	
	Partial index	contr	Partial index	contr	Partial index	contr
Education						
Years of Schooling	0.0165	44.48%	0.0170	43.53%	0.0168	43.95%
Child School Attendance	0.0006	1.66%	0.0008	2.14%	0.0007	1.93%
Health						
Child Mortality	0.0002	0.50%	0.0006	1.56%	0.0004	1.09%
Living Standards						
Electricity	0.0021	5.67%	0.0030	7.75%	0.0026	6.84%
Improved Sanitation	0.0043	11.48%	0.0019	4.89%	0.0023	6.12%
Improved Drinking Water	0.0024	6.50%	0.0023	5.83%	0.0030	7.79%
Flooring	0.0036	9.60%	0.0056	14.29%	0.0047	12.23%
Cooking Fuel	0.0058	15.55%	0.0060	15.46%	0.0059	15.50%
Assets Ownership	0.0017	4.56%	0.0018	4.55%	0.0017	4.56%
Total	0.0372	100%	0.0390	100 %	0.0382	100%

Figure 1 highlights the distribution of household poverty levels in the villages of each township. The poverty rate at the household level was higher in Gblainvié (76.58%) than in Dalavé (71.8%) and Danyi (72.46%).

Figure 1: Proportion of Households with Income below the Rural Poverty Threshold



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

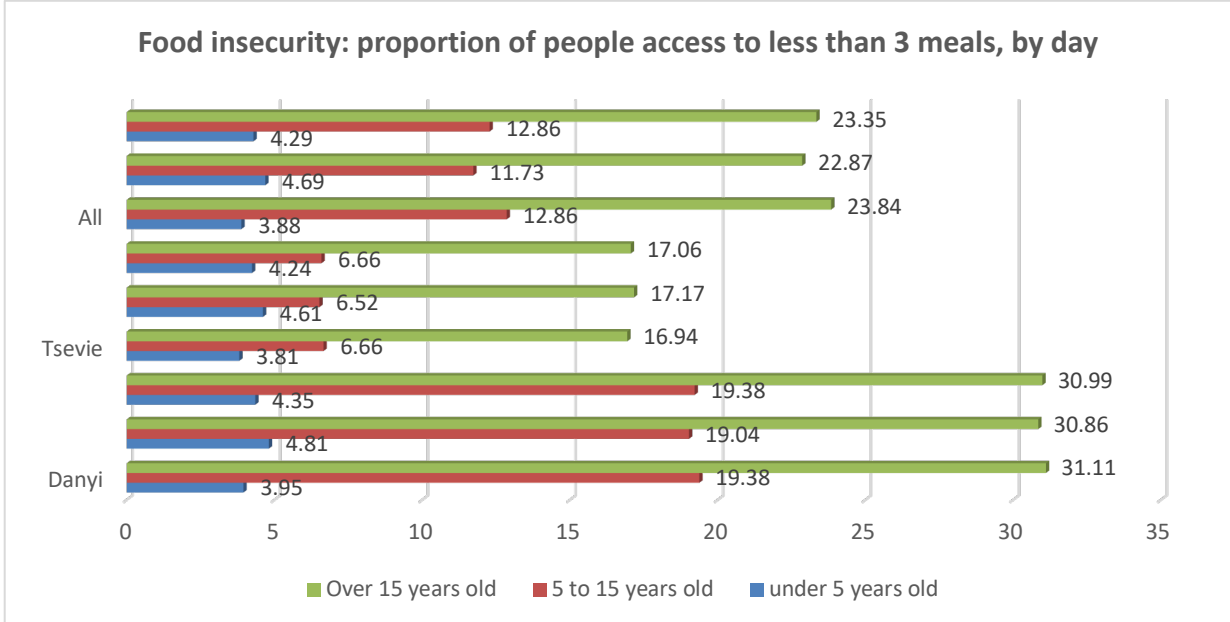
4.2 Goal 2. Zero hunger

The concept of food security is variously defined by different organizations, in most instances as a working rather than a technical definition. For example, according to Famine Early Warning Systems Network, food security is a condition in which a population has physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food over a given period that meets their dietary needs and activity preferences. Food insecurity is, therefore, the inverse of food security. Possible causes are insufficient food availability, insufficient food access, and inadequate food utilization. Variability in food availability and low or unstable household income can increase the prevalence of malnutrition in rural areas.

The result of our study (Graph 1) revealed that 4.29% of children under five years

old had access to fewer than three meals a day. The figures were 12.28% for young people between 5 and 15 and 23.34% for people over age 15.

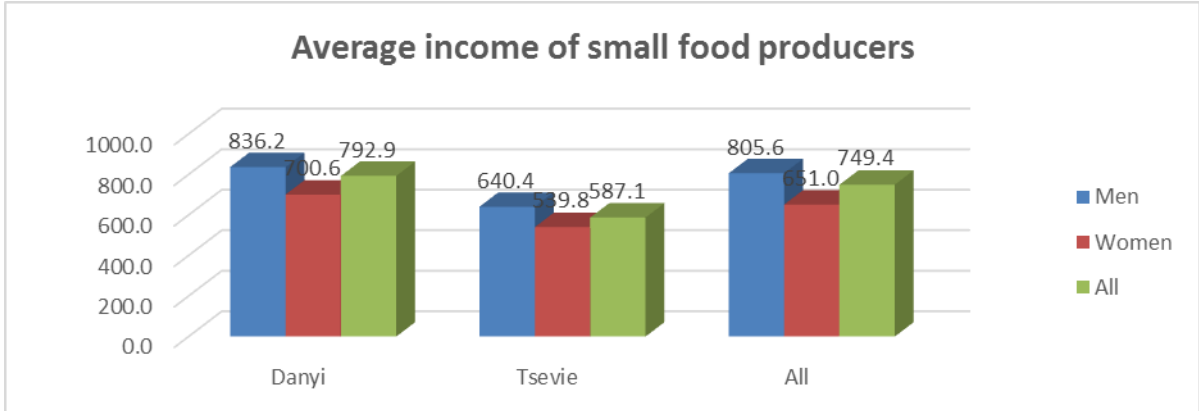
Graph 1: Food Insecurity



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

The graph shows that the average annual income of small food producers in both study areas was about USD \$749.40. The distribution by locality indicates that the average income of Danyi small food producers (USD \$792.90) was higher than among those in Tsévié (USD \$587.10). The average income of women food producers was low compared to that of men.

Graph 1: Average Income of Small Food Producers



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

4.3 Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Maternal mortality refers to deaths that result from complications of pregnancy or

childbirth (Direction Générale de la Statistique de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2011). The maternal mortality rate is the number of children aged 0 to 1 year added to the total number of women who died as a result of pregnancy or childbirth. At the national level, the maternal mortality rate was 401 per 100,000 live births in 2013 (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014). In our study, as shown in in Table 7, 1.31 per 100 of women died due to pregnancy.

Since 2010, Togo’s government has been firmly committed to fighting maternal mortality through its Campaign to Accelerate the Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa. The main objective of the campaign is to increase the quality and accessibility of public healthcare services, including those related to sexual and reproductive health, which are essential for educating the population about maternal mortality (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014). Within this context, a National Commission for Women's and Children's Health has been established and a subsidy has been granted to perform caesarean operations.

The deployment of new providers, including 108 new midwives in obstetric and neonatal emergency facilities has made it possible to increase the number of qualified personnel per 10,000 population, from three in 2013 to six in 2014. In 2012, in addition, the government began rehabilitating or building health facilities in remote areas where they were needed. This program has contributed to raising the proportion of births that took place in health centers, which is about three quarters of births (73%) in 2013 (Enquête Démographique de Santé au Togo III (EDST-III); Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2013). A certain number of actions have contributed to this decline.

Under-five mortality rates indicate the proportion of children between 0 and 5 in a household who died (Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2013). The indicator of the under-five mortality rate was processed data on the number of children aged 0 to 5 plus the total number of under-five deaths (Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2013). In Togo, the proportion of children under five who died was 106 per 1,000 (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, 2014). Analysis of the collected data (Table 7) reveals that less than 1 per 1000 children under five died.

Table 7: SDG Goal 3 Indicator

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
3.1.1 Maternal mortality proportion		2.56	2.56		0.53	0.53		1.31	1.31
3.2.1 Under-five mortality	0.03	0	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

4.4 Goal 4. Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All

The development strategies of Togo’s government have always prioritized education and training. Investigating the current situation of education for children from 6 to 18 is essential because this age group is responsible for securing peace for future generations through the attitudes and sense of responsibility that school provides them (Tchoudja,

2007). An individual who has completed the primary educational curricula and received a diploma is considered to have completed primary education. In Togo, the proportion of children aged 6 to 15 in primary schools was 81.5 % for rural areas (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). GPE funding, along with donated funds, contributed to the increase in the primary completion rate for girls from 72% to 80% between 2012 and 2014. In 2017, the state set up a strategic monitoring unit for SDG to monitor the advancement of women and Togo's commitments in the field of education.

Table 8: SDG Goal 4 Indicators

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
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									
By sex	81.60	65.73	73.87	68.23	40.51	52.34	74.96	51.04	62.19
by quintile									
q1	74.48	60.84	67.05	71.12	42.90	52.41	72.55	48.48	57.60
q2	73.98	56.93	65.14	71.83	41.16	54.03	72.98	48.58	59.57
q3	80.30	68.60	74.37	66.90	38.29	50.00	74.15	52.12	62.05
q4	87.22	68.86	78.09	68.89	40.00	53.51	78.52	54.16	65.98
q5	87.00	73.93	81.84	64.52	39.22	51.74	75.46	52.31	64.89
by age group									
15-35	89.77	78.47	83.84	80.57	64.16	71.06	84.86	70.05	76.63
36-60	77.80	60.13	69.81	63.38	22.32	40.59	71.30	39.21	55.12
Over 60	69.23	34.36	52.36	39.66	11.36	22.58	53.48	19.42	34.57
handicap	67.31	33.33	56.58	64.29	27.66	41.33	66.25	29.58	49.01
By education level									
None	29.09	15.46	20.19	8.17	7.48	7.65	15.41	9.41	11.04
Primary	79.71	74.09	76.32	72.41	62.56	67.34	75.75	68.87	71.89
secondary	92.54	90.46	91.81	95.41	96.09	95.68	93.71	93.08	93.48
University	94.12	0	94.44	0	0	0	97.62	100.00	97.94
By activity sector									
Agriculture	80.00	58.29	73.09	51.15	18.95	34.37	75.25	45.92	64.61
Mining/Quarry	0.00	0.00		78.79	20.00	71.05	78.79	20.00	71.05
Manufacturing	100.00	50.00	80.00	58.97	26.67	50.00	61.90	29.41	52.54
Construction	55.56	0.00	52.63	58.47	0.00	58.47	58.09	0.00	57.66
Transportation	85.19	100.00	86.21	68.87	100.00	69.16	70.71	100.00	71.19
Trade/Repairing	52.17	69.86	68.78	60.82	34.74	36.91	59.17	43.50	44.72
Education/Health	100.00	66.67	89.36	68.13	88.89	71.56	76.42	78.79	76.92
Services/Handy Crafts	76.92	62.50	71.43	73.77	47.22	69.41	73.98	50.00	69.58
Other	80.00	74.75	75.81	68.24	51.05	60.56	69.16	57.99	63.43
	100.00	100.00	100.00	79.31	40.91	62.75	80.65	50.00	66.67
	0	0	0						

We defined literacy as the ability of an individual aged 15 or over to read and write in any language (Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey, 2015). A literate person can read and write and is able to understand a simple presentation about facts related to daily life. The results of the survey showed that 62.19% of the population aged 15 or older was literate. At the national level, 49.2% of the rural population aged 15 or older could read and

write (poverty profile 2015), and men were more literate than women regardless of township. Among men aged 15 or older, 74.96% were literate compared to 51.04% of women in the same age group (Table 7). It appears that men over 60 were more literate (53.48%) than women (19.42%); likewise, women aged 15-35 were less literate (70.05%) than men of the same age (84.86%). These results confirm the conclusions of the 2015 Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey report. The gender disparity we noted may be related to:

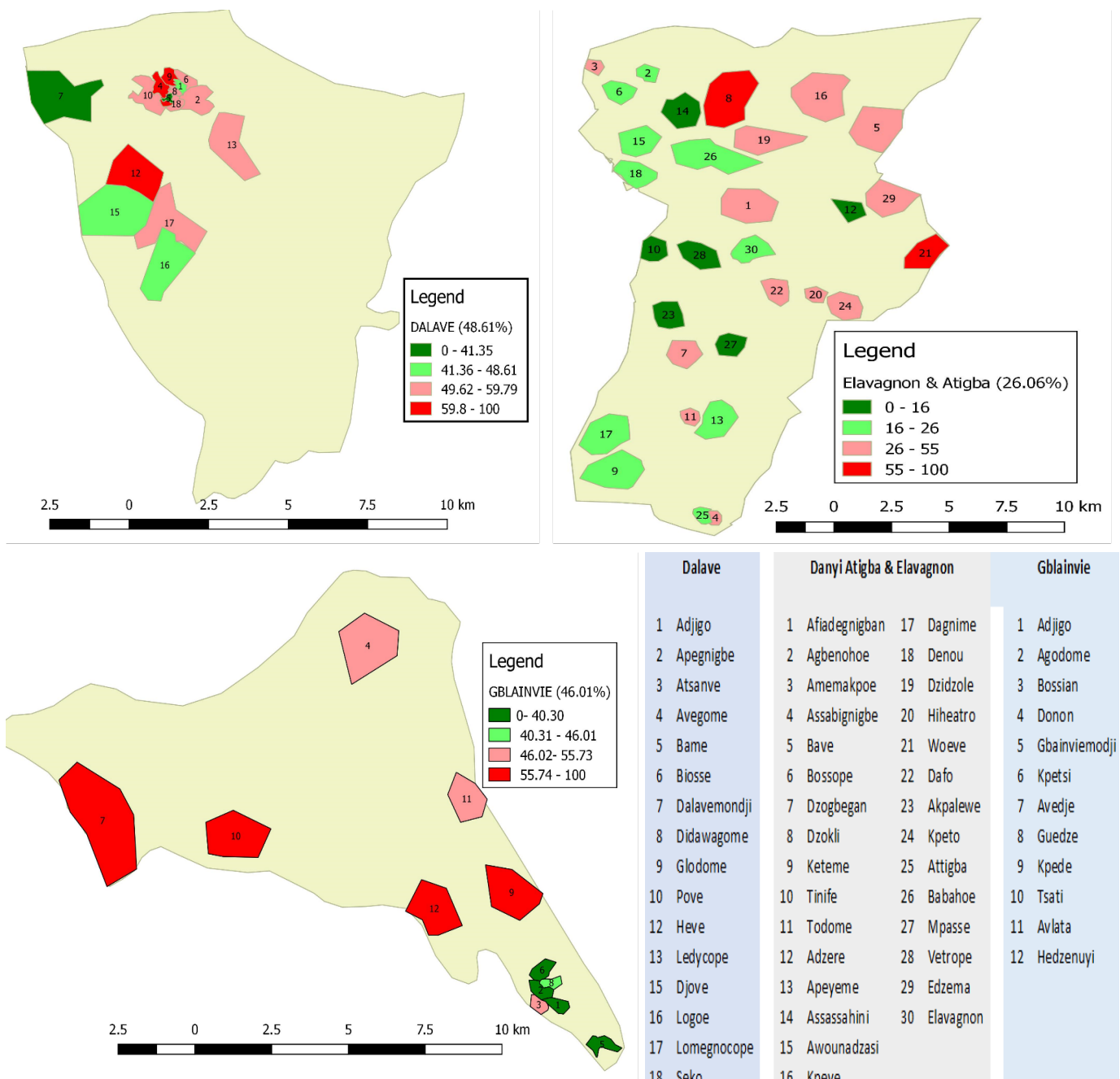
- early and forced marriage
- early pregnancies that force teenage girls to leave school;
- cultural traditions: in some societies, girls are considered a burden on their families, and their education is not important because they are expected to marry and become involved in childcare and household chores.

Our results showed also that the highest rate of literacy was observed in Danyi with 73.87%. Only 49.01% of people with disabilities were literate. Among farmers, 64.61% were literate. This high rate of literacy was a result of efforts undertaken by various actions in the educational sector, namely:

- free basic education for all;
- the sensitization of parents and communities on the importance of educating girls;
- efforts to stop early marriage and pregnancy.

The distribution of literacy rate in the villages is presented in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Persons Aged 15 or Older Who Were Unable to Write and Read

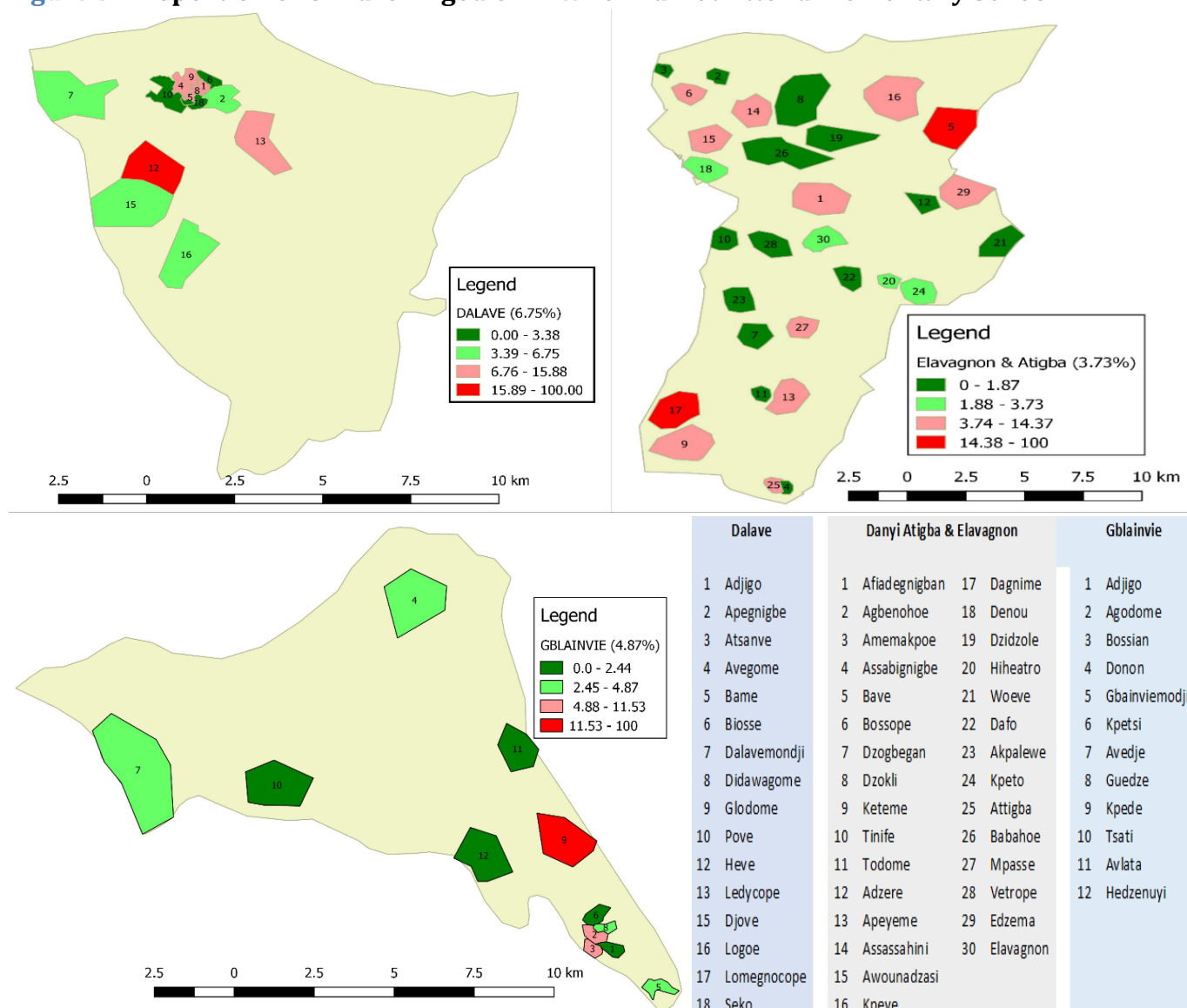


Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Education is the pillar of transmission of potentialities. This makes it a tool to measure poverty. Drop-out rates were calculated on the basis of the number of individuals who were not attending school at the time of our survey: 6-to-11-year-olds at the primary-school level and 12-to-18-year-olds at the secondary-school level. Among children aged 6-11 who were not attending primary school, Table 9 shows that girls were more likely not to be enrolled than boys in Danyi Township (13.84% vs. 10.58%, respectively). In Tsévié, 19.02% of girls did not attend primary school against 18.07% of boys. When we compare these results to those of CBMS1 in Tsévié, a decrease in school non-attendance can be

noted (in 2015, the rate was 13%). The improvement in this situation is the result of the government's efforts in education, including providing scholarships for public kindergartens and primary schools across the country, which greatly facilitated children's access to education, especially the poorest.

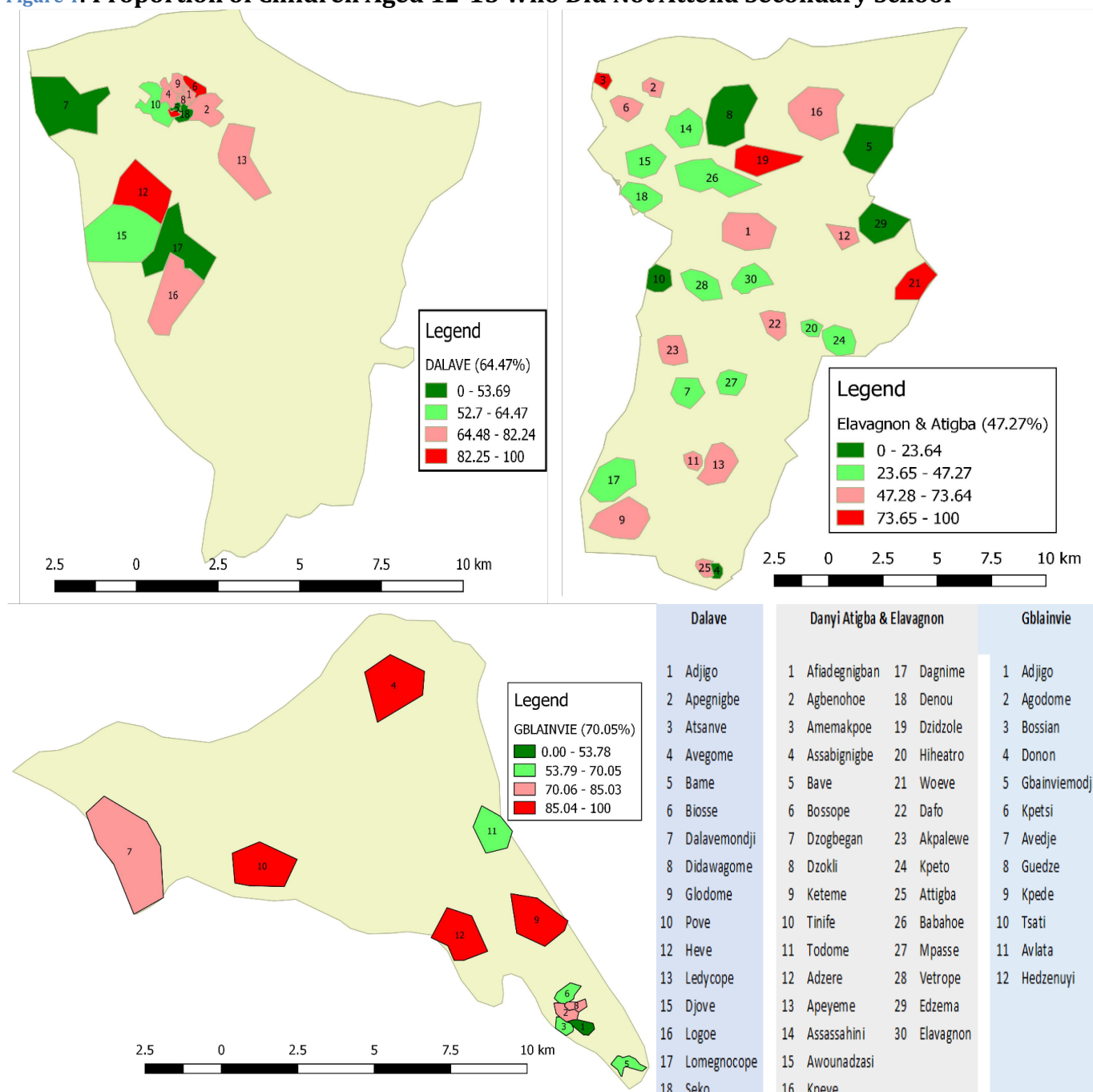
Figure 3: Proportion of Children Aged 6-11 Who Did Not Attend Elementary School



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Children aged 12-15 were most affected by school-drop-out and delay in studies. This was caused by lack of means or because they left school voluntarily. Overall, 58.46% of children aged 12 to 15 did not attend secondary school. The results lay bare the high drop-out rate among (59.41%), though the drop-out rate was high in Tsévié Township (68.18%). This was because secondary schools were far away and costly compared to free primary schooling.

Figure 4: Proportion of Children Aged 12-15 Who Did Not Attend Secondary School



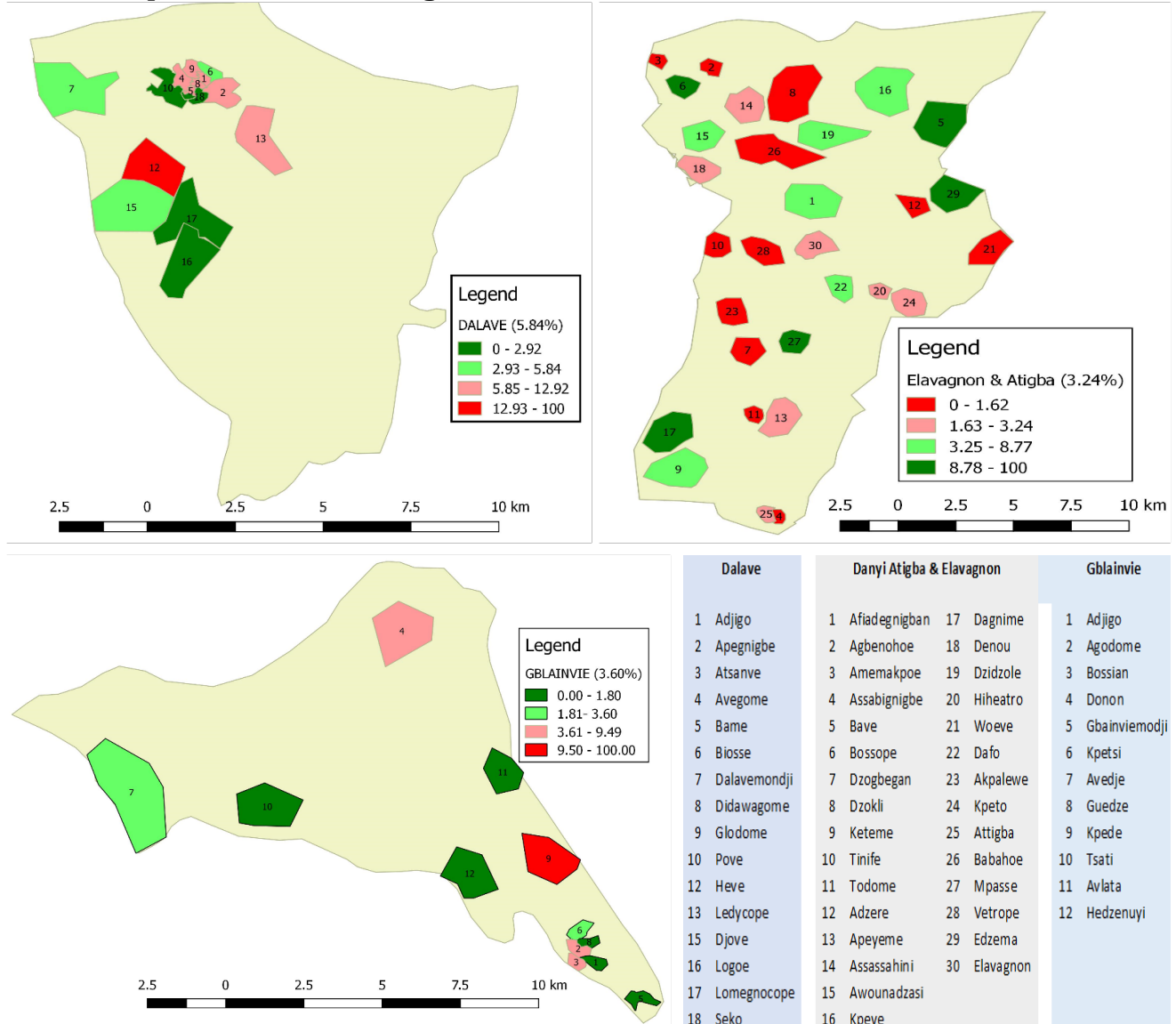
Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

The proportion of children aged 6-15 who did not attend school at Tsévié was 4.96% against 14.4% and 15.7%, respectively, in the townships of Gblainvié and Dalavé in the 2015 CBMS census. This low rate was the result of efforts by authorities to encourage education in rural areas through such significant steps as:

- a decrease in school fees for girls;

- the distribution of school kits in rural areas by NGOs to encourage a return to school; and
- implementation of a school canteen project.

Figure 5: Proportion of Children Aged 6-15 Who Did Not Attend School



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

The disaggregated rate, presented by gender in Table 8, showed a men generally dominating, although, in Danyi, we noted a higher rate for girls (3.85%) aged 6 to 15 who were not in school against 2.68% for boys.

Table 9: Other Education Indicators

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
Proportion of children aged 6-11 years who did not attend primary	10.58	13.84	12.04	19.02	18.07	18.57	15.26	16.31	15.74

school									
Proportion of children aged 12-15 who did not attend secondary school	45.99	50.00	47.56	68.18	64.98	66.60	57.68	59.41	58.46
Proportion of children aged 6-15 years not in school	2.68	3.85	3.18	5.63	4.24	4.96	4.28	4.08	4.19

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

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

According to UNICEF (2016), three major factors caused early/young marriage: poverty, the need to reinforce social ties, and beliefs. Most often, the underlying conditions that influence marriage decisions (notably, poverty, low status, and cultural norms) were hindrances to girls and reduced their social and educational performances (Mensch, 2005).

A survey conducted in Bangladesh, for instance, highlighted the fact that poor maternal educational performance was the result of girls marrying late (Bates, Maselko & Shuler, 2007). Beyond school, we noticed a coherent relationship between early marriage and the women's participation in paid work before marriage. The survey conducted in Bangladesh showed that girls who worked in clothing married very late with respect to girls who were not part of the working population (Amin et al., 1998).

The results in Table 10 show that 2.99% of women aged 20 to 24 were married before they were 15. The rates were 2.64% in Tsévié and 3.68% in Danyi. The results also showed that women aged 20 to 24 with a primary education were more likely to be married early (5.33%): in Tsévié, 4.67% of women aged 20 to 24 who were married before the age of 15 had received a primary education. Distribution by quintiles showed that, in the lowest quintile 6.46% of the women aged 20-24 in Danyi were married before the age of 15. Early marriage was influenced by the financial status of the family of the girl. In developing countries, the status of girl is lower than boys', and girls are considered a burden. For parents, the marriage of a girl reduces the number of children to feed, constitutes a source of wealth, and creates relationship with other families. Efforts to stop child marriage are summed up in the following:

- opportunities in relation to the education and training needs of adolescents;
- promotion of girls and women;
- The compulsory marriage celebration by the registrar allows the state to monitor the validity of a marriage. It is also a guarantee for the woman who can denounce any attempt at a forced union; And
- Organizations such as Women in Law and Development in Africa and Réseau de Lutte contre la Traite des Enfants au Togo were set up to protect children, especially girls, fight early marriage and promote the education of girls in Togo.

Table 10: SDG Goal 5 Indicators

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18									

by sex	3.68	3.68		2.64	2.64		2.99	2.99	
by quintile									
q1	0	0		1.61	1.61		1.23	1.23	
q2	0	0		9.30	9.30		5.26	5.26	
q3	9.38	9.38		0	0		3.41	3.41	
q4	6.90	6.90		4.26	4.26		5.26	5.26	
q5	0	0		0	0		0	0	
By education									
None	0	0		1.85	1.85		1.54	1.54	
Primary	6.98	6.98		4.67	4.67		5.33	5.33	
secondary	2.44	2.44		0.99	0.99		1.64	1.64	
University	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who owned a mobile telephone									
By sex	75.84	73.75	74.86	75.22	67.62	71.11	75.52	70.17	72.80
by quintile									
q1	69.43	67.95	68.67	60.71	51.12	54.83	64.33	56.51	59.82
q2	76.58	73.55	75.10	68.04	66.95	67.45	72.45	70.02	71.20
q3	80.18	76.47	78.39	74.77	69.39	71.90	77.50	72.61	75.01
q4	73.55	71.05	72.38	83.99	78.56	81.21	78.52	74.96	76.78
q5	78.00	80.80	79.11	86.84	79.59	83.25	82.72	80.04	81.50
By education									
None	62.24	62.02	62.10	66.04	54.34	57.41	64.77	56.24	58.69
Primary	73.70	75.27	74.54	71.46	71.73	71.60	72.47	73.44	72.97
Secondary	79.67	78.84	79.38	84.23	82.31	83.44	81.51	80.46	81.11
University	94.12	100.00	94.44	90.00	81.82	88.52	91.67	84.62	90.72
by age group									
15-35	79.67	76.24	77.87	80.43	77.56	78.77	80.08	77.01	78.38
36-60	73.36	73.02	73.21	79.86	64.46	71.32	76.29	68.29	72.26
60 and other	72.12	62.05	67.25	59.07	27.70	40.13	65.17	39.75	51.05
By activity sector									
Agriculture	72.43	64.90	70.03	67.94	43.21	55.01	71.69	58.07	66.73
Mining/Quarry	0.00	0.00	0	87.88	0.00	81.58	87.88	40.00	81.58
Manufacturing	100.00	100.00	100.00	79.49	40.00	68.52	80.95	47.06	71.19
Construction	77.78	100.00	78.95	87.29	40.00	87.29	86.03	100.00	86.13
Transportation	81.48	100.00	82.76	87.20	100.00	87.32	86.55	100.00	86.78
Trade/Repair	86.96	82.30	82.59	77.78	71.28	71.83	79.51	74.04	74.47
Education/Health	96.97	73.33	89.58	83.70	88.89	84.55	87.20	81.82	86.08
Services/	76.92	75.00	76.19	90.16	63.89	85.84	89.29	65.91	85.00
Crafts	92.00	76.77	79.84	79.46	82.43	80.78	80.43	80.77	80.61
Other	100.00	100.00	100.00	73.33	52.17	64.15	75.00	59.26	67.80
5.4.1 Average time spent on unpaid domestic and care work									
by sex	333.23	1218.75	749.18	585.61	2166.97	1441.59	462.68	1772.35	1129.33
5.6.1-Proportion of women aged 15-49 who made their own decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive healthcare									

by sex	21.24	21.24	24.94	24.94	23.34	23.34			
5.a.1 (a) Proportion of agricultural population aged 15 or older with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land									
by sex	33.86	29.29	32.41	17.96	13.45	15.58	31.38	24.41	28.85
5.a.1 (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land									
by sex	28.78				45.68			30.70	

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Mobile phone ownership in rural households continues to increase as shown by the results highlighting the rate of poverty (59.6%) in 2015.

In our survey, the proportion of people who owned a mobile phone increased with quintile, varying from 59% for the first quintile (poorer) to 81.50% for the last quintile for men and for women. The results showed that 56.24% of women with no education did not have mobile phones compared to 64.77% men with no education. This can be explained by:

- Acquisition costs are one of the biggest barriers to mobile phone ownership and use, especially for women who are often less financially independent than men.
- Security and harassment are also major obstacles to mobile phone ownership and use and are a major concern for women.

We should note, however, that mobile phones contribute to women's empowerment. Porter et al. (2020) results showed that mobile phones were seen by women as a tool that improved their quality of life, allowed them to feel more independent and connected, gave them access to more opportunities, and saved time and money.

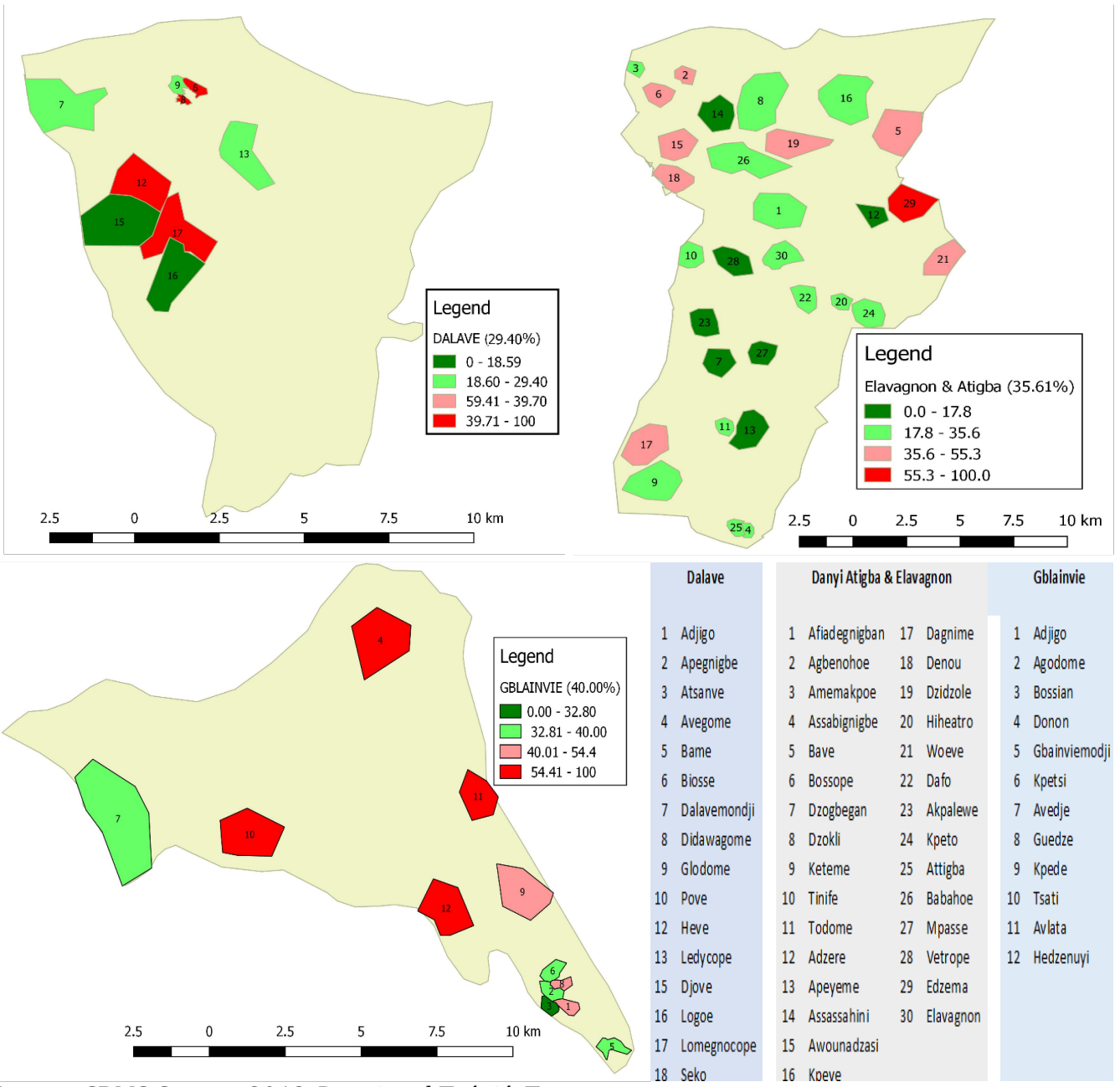
Table 10 shows that the rural population spent, on average, 1,129.33 minutes on domestic work per week. Women spent more time on domestic work than men in some areas, which may be explained by the belief that most domestic work is "women's work." However, the results showed that women aged 15-35 spent more time on domestic work than those aged 36 and over.

With regard to women's decision-making, several structural factors explain the low numbers, including a patriarchal system that leads to social and ideological perceptions unfavorable to gender equality in decision-making and the exercise of power (United Nations Development Programme, 2014).

Only 23.4% of women had the right to make sexual and reproductive decision in their homes. Women who made decisions regarding their sexual and reproductive lives alone or in agreement with their spouses were 24.94% in Tsévié and 21.24% in Danyi.

Figure 6 presents the distribution of the heads of household who did not use a mobile phone in rural areas. Mobile-phone ownership was higher among heads of household in Gblainvié and Danyi (40% and 35.61%, respectively).

Figure 6: Proportion of Households Whose Members Did Not Use Mobile Phones in Rural Areas



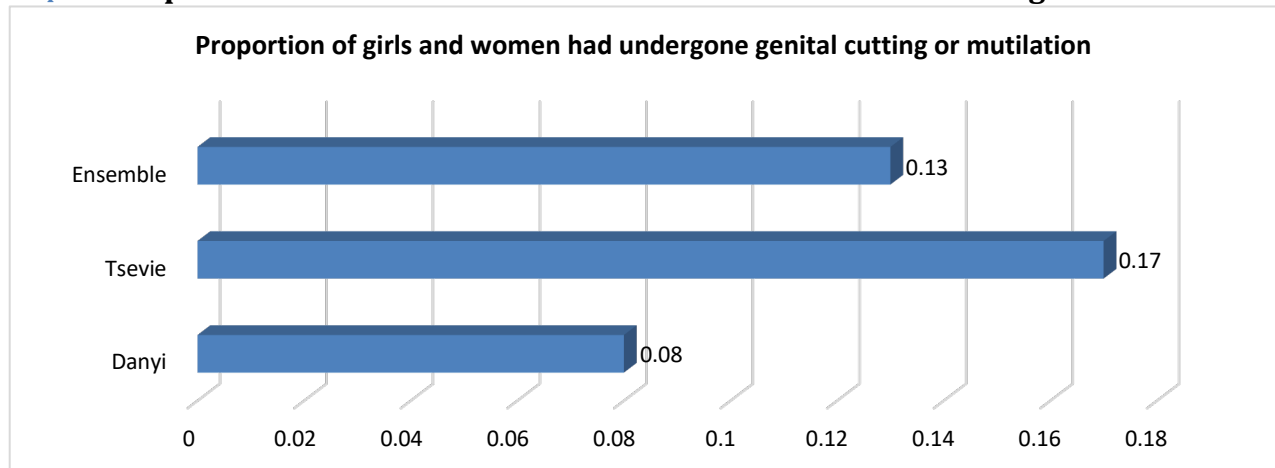
Source: CBMS Census, 2018, Danyi and Tsévié, Togo

Land ownership can have a beneficial effect on households, especially in difficult financial situations. For women, being a landowner can strengthen agency and protect them in case of separation or breakup. Table 10 shows the proportions of women farmers who own land. Nationwide, legal land titles cover only 14.6% of private land (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). Our results showed that only 28.85% of the agricultural population legally held land rights: fewer in Tsévié compared to Danyi (15.58% vs. 32.41%, respectively). Fewer women farmers (24.41%) owned property rights compared to 31.38% of men who farmed. Among the holders of agricultural rights to land, 30.8% overall were women. In Danyi, about 30% of the owners or holders of agricultural land rights were

women.

In Togo, the most common form of female genital mutilation (FGM) is the removal of part of the external genitalia (63%) (Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2015). This is commonly practiced on girls between childhood and the age of 15. Very often, these mutilations had consequences for the reproductive and psychological health of women. World Health Organization (2000) states that genital mutilation permanently marks the lives and spirit of women who undergo it. Women may suffer from feelings of incompleteness, anxiety, and depression as a result of female genital mutilation (Edet, 2017). Ever since the Beijing Conference on Women in 1995, Togo, like most African countries, has been engaged in fighting this harmful practice. Actions carried out with technical and financial partners and NGOs resulted in the legal prohibition of excision in Togo in 1998. The results of our survey (Graph 3) indicate that 0.13% of women in all our survey sites had suffered mutilation. Despite the prohibition of this practice in Togo, 0.08% of women in Danyi were mutilated. The rate was no less important in districts in Tsévié (0.17%).

Graph 2: Proportion of Girls and Women Who Underwent Genital Cutting or Mutilation



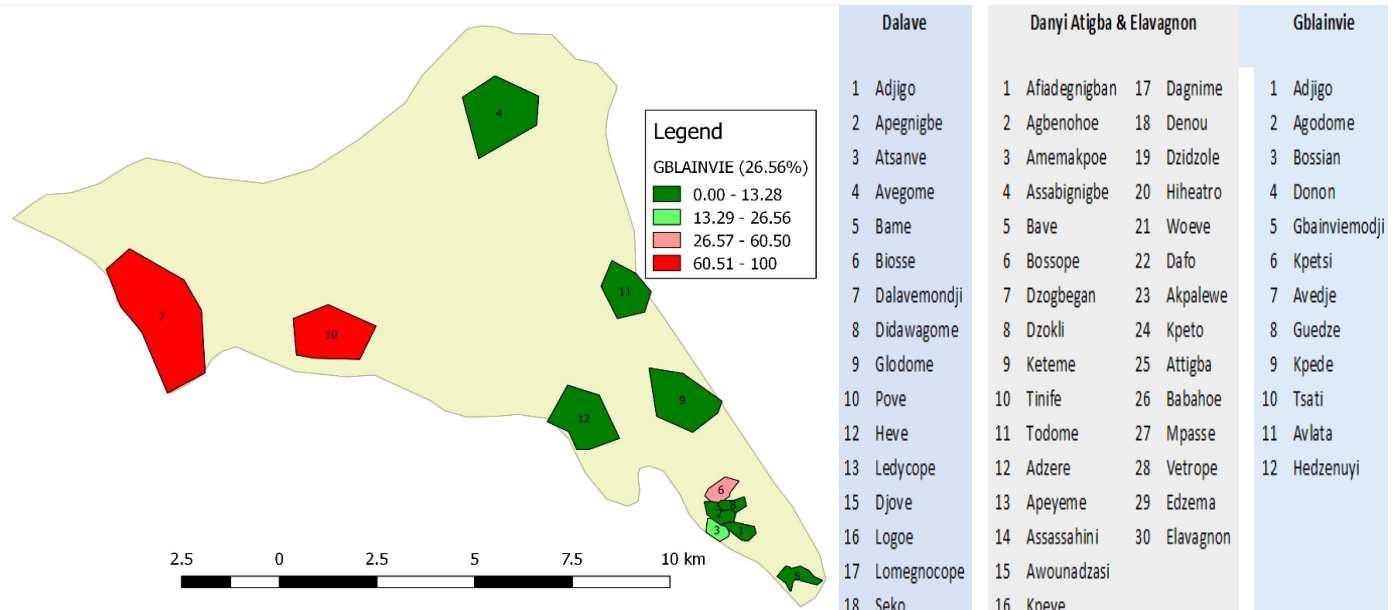
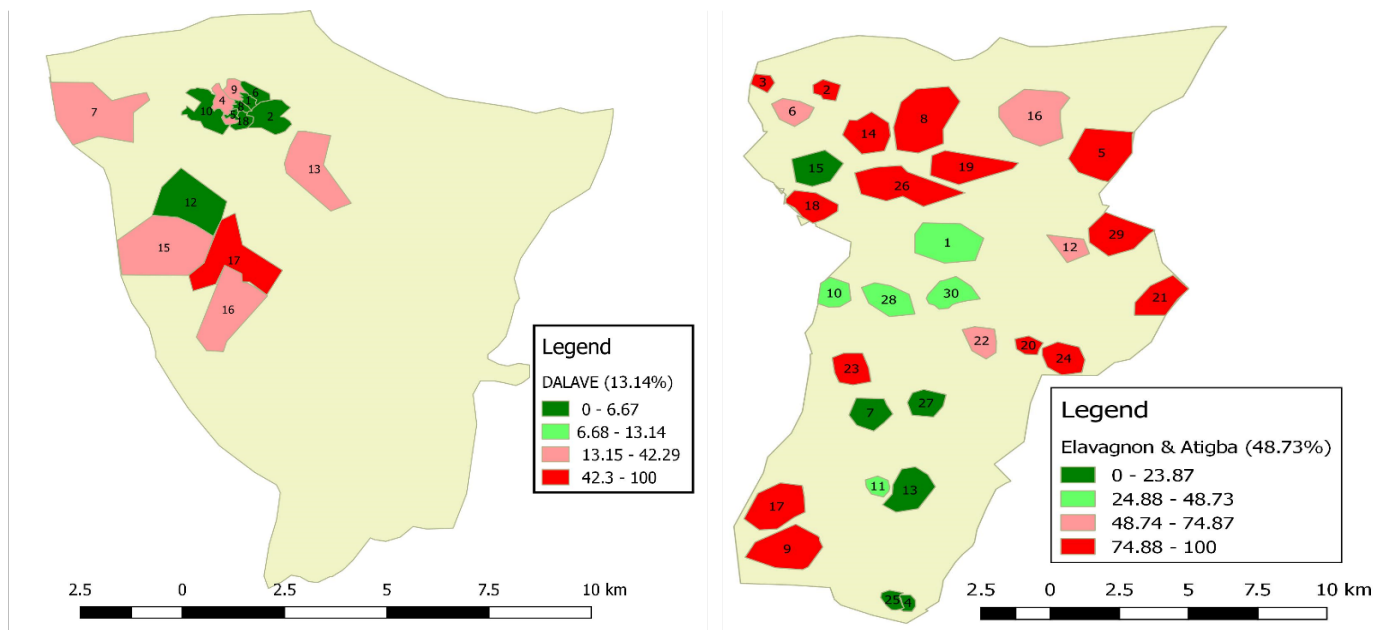
Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

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

We considered drinking water to be bottled mineral or pure water, water from a tap, or drilled water (Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey, 2015); our results showed that 41.1% of households in rural areas had access to drinking water. The CBMS Round 2 results showed that 66% of households used water from safe drinking sources in the surveyed area. The study showed that 80.42% of the population had access to safe water in Tsévié. The greatest problem of access to safe drinking water was in Danyi with a rate of 49.93%.

Figure 7 shows the distribution of households without access to drinking water at the level of villages in each township.

Figure 7: Proportion of Households without access to safe water



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

Improved access to sanitation includes flush toilets connected to a sewer system, black wells or septic tanks, and sanitary latrines (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). A lack of sanitary toilets affects the health of families just as does a lack of access to safe drinking water. Table 11 shows that 71.12% had access to toilets.

Nationwide, seven rural households in ten (70.0%) practiced open defecation (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). The households in our survey resort less to nature for sanitation needs as compared to national statistics. In the CBMS1, less than 60% had access to a toilet in Tsévié, and we found a higher rate of toilet access in Tsévié when compared to those results. This satisfactory outcome was a consequence of government efforts in the construction of public toilets and schools, mainly in rural areas.

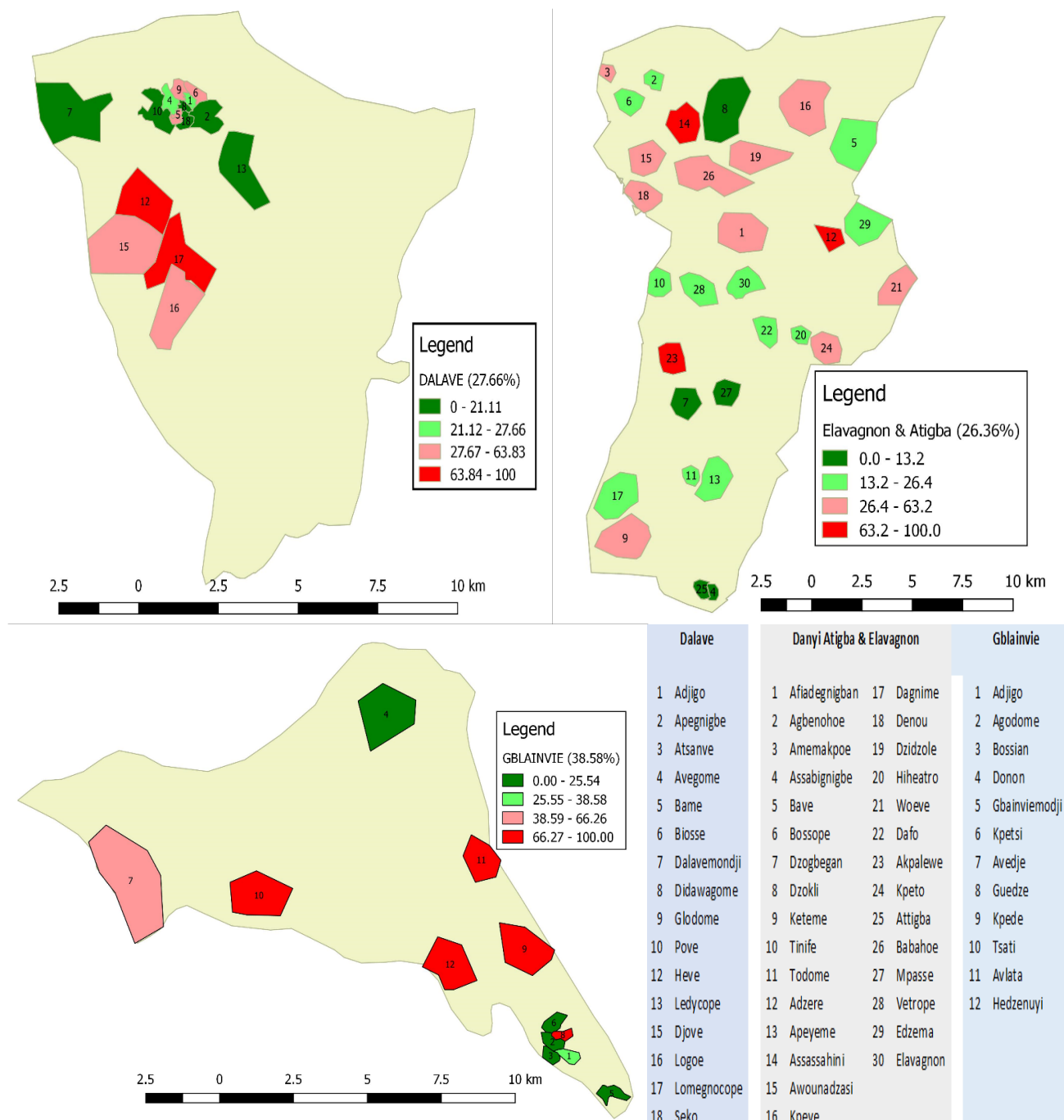
Table 11: SDG Goal 6 Indicators

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed potable water services									
BY SEX	48.95	51.04	49.94	79.67	81.06	80.42	64.70	68.56	66.67
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water									
BY SEX	71.79	73.12	72.41	70.25	69.90	70.06	71.00	71.24	71.12

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

The village-level analysis shown in Figure 8 reveals that the proportion of households without access to sanitary facilities was approximately 27.66%, 38.58%, and 26.36% respectively in the townships of Dalavé, Gblainvié and Danyi, and Elavagnon.

Figure 8: Proportion of Households without Access to Sanitary Toilet Facilities

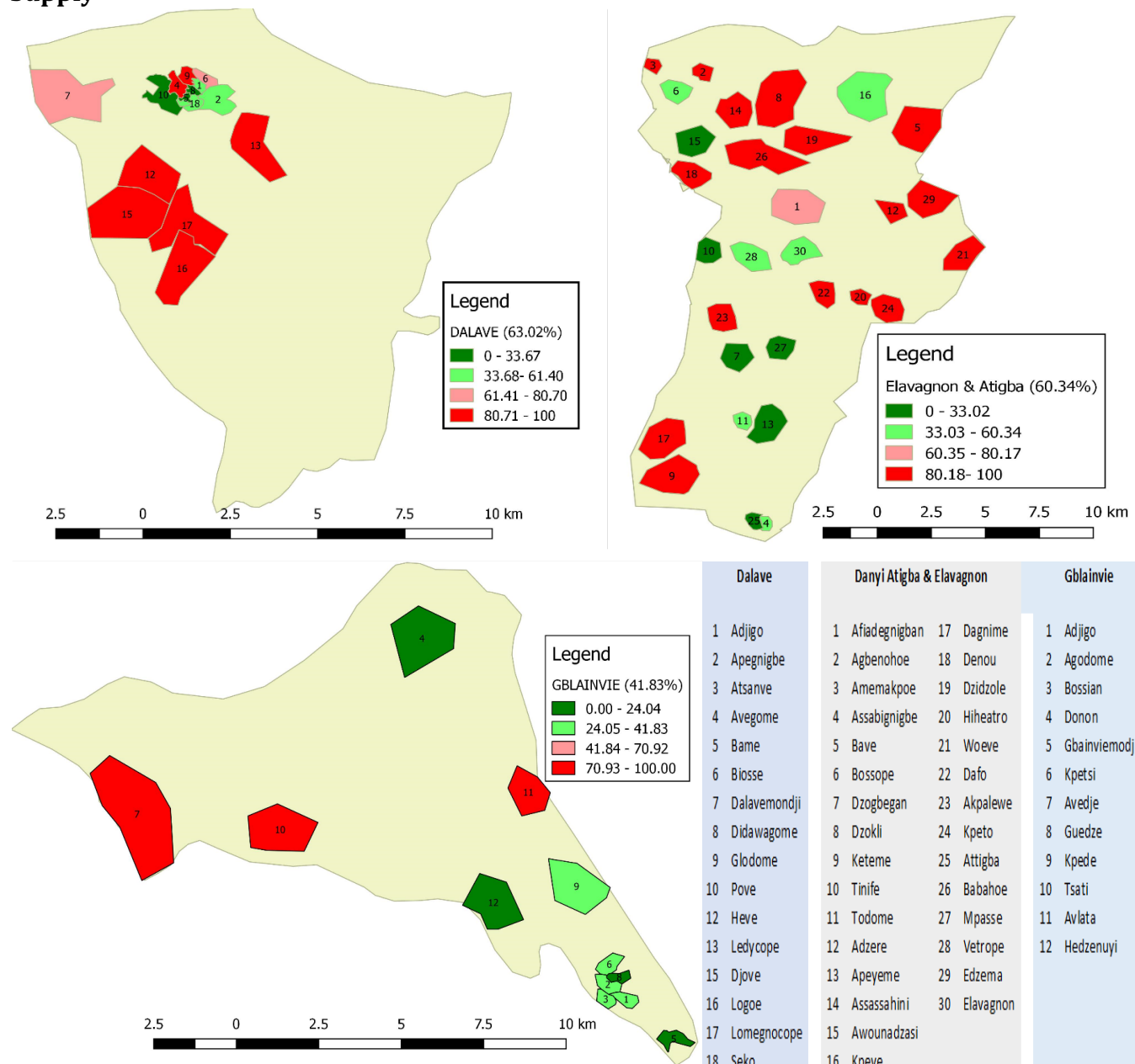


Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

A public water source is a point from which households can fetch water. Based on this definition, the analysis by residence published in the final report of the Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Base du Bien-Être (Standard Questionnaire on the Basic Indicators of Well-Being; hereafter, QUIBB) (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015) showed that the proportion of rural households that used public outdoor taps as the main source of water increased by 13.6% in 2011 to 18.8% in 2015. Considering the analysis at the level of the townships (Figure 9), 63.02%, 41.83%, and 60.34% of households in

Dalavé, Gblainvié and Danyi, and Elavagnon, respectively, did not have access to public taps.

Figure 9: Proportion of Households Whose Members Had Access to a Public Water Supply



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

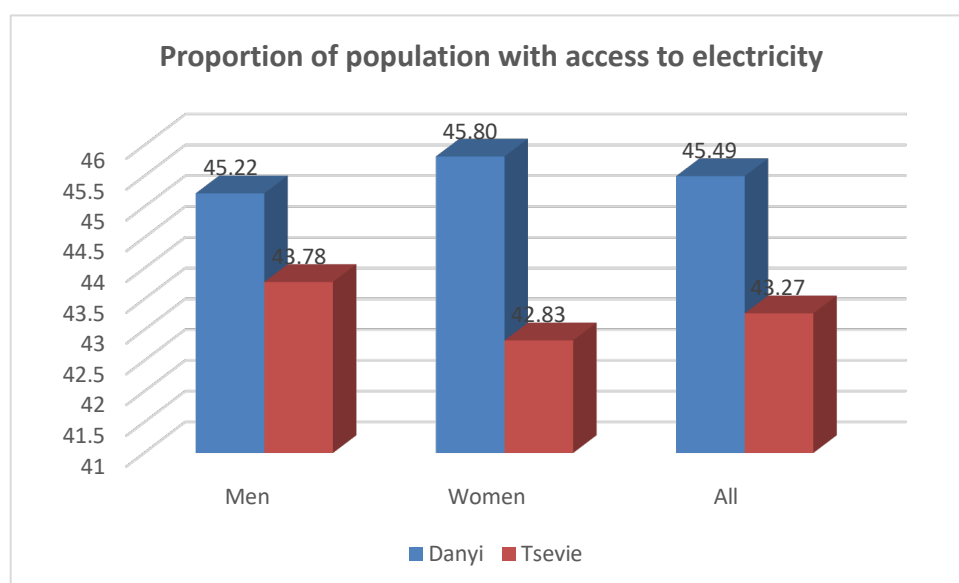
4.7 Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Electricity is essential for contemporary economies characterized by industry, the manufacturing of goods and services, and the presence of information and communications technologies and digital domains. Electricity as the main source of lighting is crucial for the

basic needs of the population including healthcare services, education, and access to information (Direction Générale de la Statistique et de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2014).

The QUIBB report (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015) showed that 49.3% of the population had access to electricity in 2015: 76.9% in urban areas and 14.1% in rural zones. The results of our research showed that 43.42% of households in our targeted areas had access to electricity and that Tsévié Township had the lowest rate (43.30%). The rate was 45.6% in Danyi (Graph 10). Comparing our results to those from the 2015 CBMS1 for Gblainvié (4.8% had access to electricity in 2015) and Dalavé (47.2%), we noted that Gblainvié continued to face the greatest predicament about access to electricity, which necessarily affects development issues.

Graph 3: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

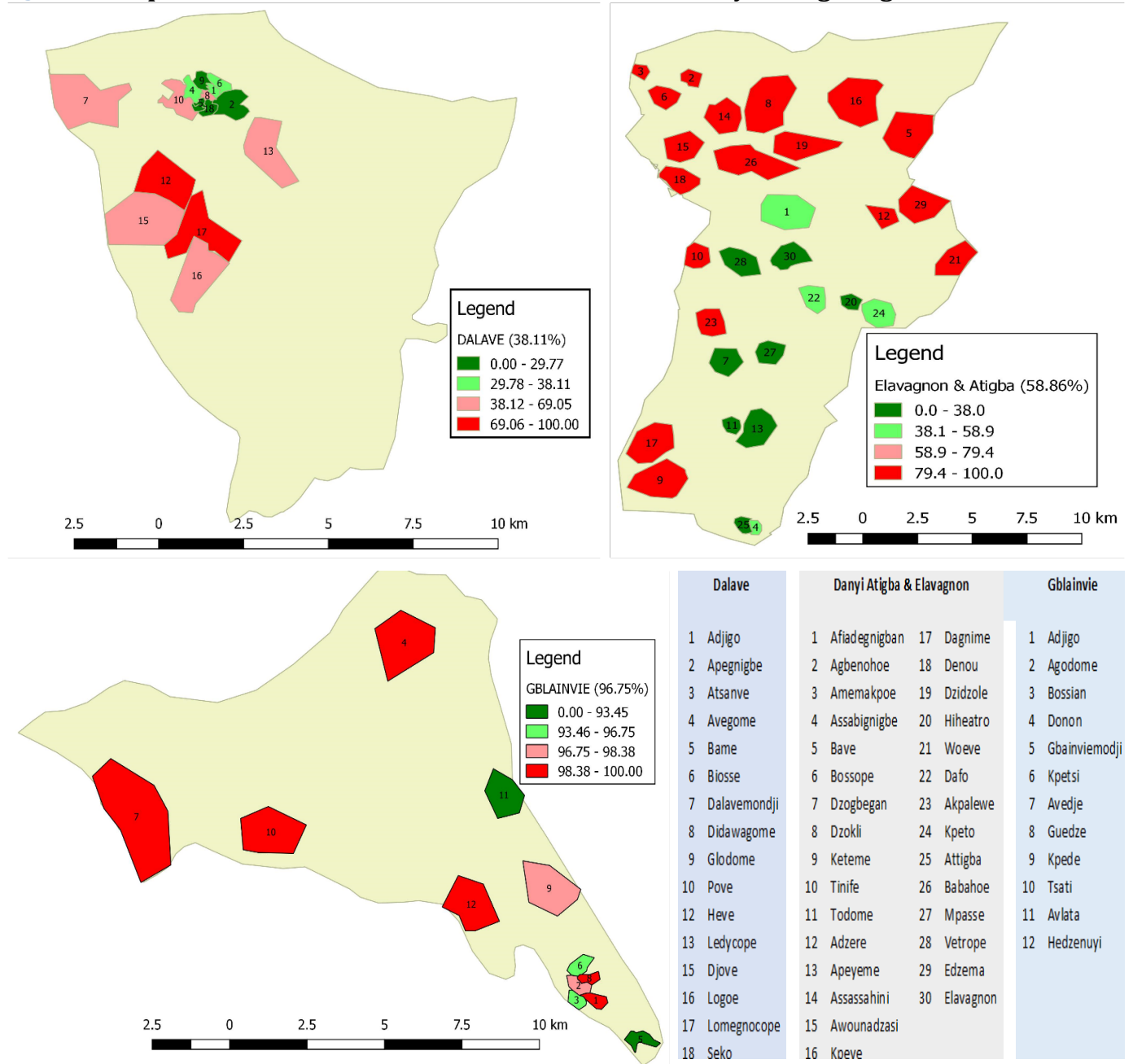
The gap between rich and poor in access to electricity was a little more remarkable in our study area. Only 37.96% of population in the lowest quintile said they had access to electricity compared to 49.23% in the highest quintile.

Table 12: Proportion of Population with Access to Electricity, by Income Quintile

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
<i>7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity</i>									
BY SEX	45.22	45.80	45.49	43.78	42.83	43.27	44.48	44.07	44.27
<i>By quintile</i>									
q1	39.81	41.76	40.81	39.46	34.40	36.36	39.61	36.76	37.96
q2	45.61	46.61	46.10	40.03	48.66	44.69	42.91	47.71	45.38
q3	49.36	46.67	48.06	38.88	39.28	39.09	44.17	42.64	43.39
q4	45.07	44.94	45.01	47.50	43.54	45.47	46.23	44.21	45.24

At the village level, Figure 10 shows the distribution of households who do not use electricity for lighting. These results reveal a significant problem of access to electricity in these rural areas, particularly in Gblainvié. Access to electricity remains a challenge for the population of Gblainvié as far as development issues were concerned.

Figure 10: Proportion of Households That Did Not Use Electricity for Lighting

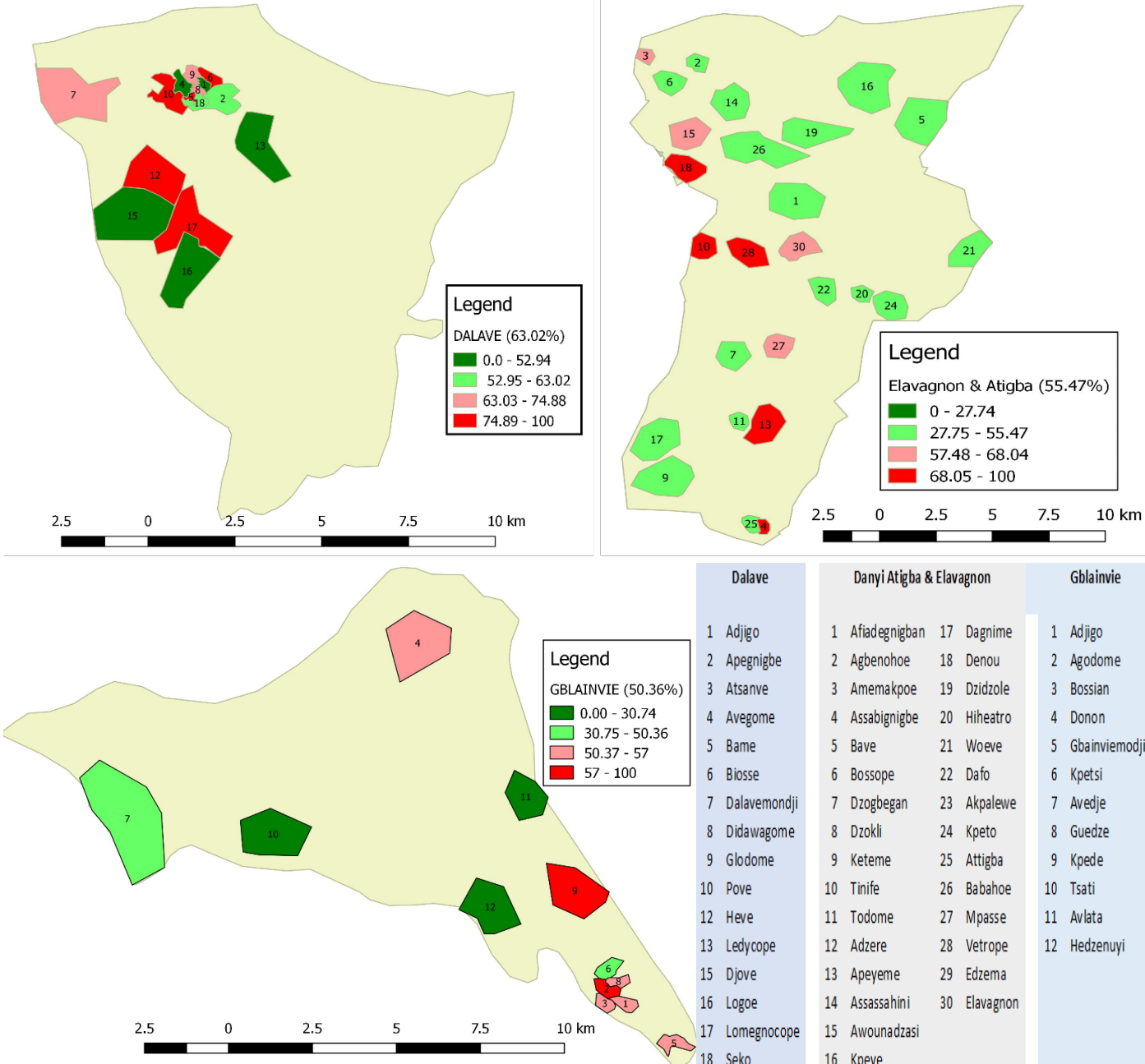


Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

According to the World Bank’s 2015 Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire Survey,

the proportion of households whose members owned their own homes was relatively higher in rural than in urban areas. However, considering Figure 11, nearly six out of ten households in Dalavé (63.02%), Gblainvié (50.36%), and both Danyi and Elavagnon (55.47%) did not own their homes.

Figure 11: Proportion of Households Whose Members Owned Their Housing



Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

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

The unemployment rate is a very important indicator for a country’s economic policy. This

rate is measured by using the unemployment rate in the broad sense according to the ILO definition and expresses the proportion of the unemployed in the labor force (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015), 2015). An unemployed person may be someone without work or who is looking for work and available in the short term (International Labour Organization, 2017). The unemployment rate calculated from 2015 QUIBB data was 1.3% in rural areas with an underemployment rate of 22.9% (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). The results of our study revealed a rate of 2.44% in our study sites. In rural areas, men were more likely to be hired than women, which explains the high unemployment rate of women.

There were more unemployed women (3.1%) than men (1.7%). The observation was the same by age group: 3.76% of women aged 15-35 were unemployed compared to 4.58% of men of the same age.

Underemployment was a noticeable problem in our study sites. A working person was considered underemployed if he/she had worked in the seven days prior to the survey but was ready to take a new job during the four weeks that followed (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015), 2015). The rate of underemployment was obtained by relating the number of the underemployed to the size of the labor force. In 2015, the rate of underemployment in the whole country was 25.8% (INSEED, 2015).

Compared to the CBMS1 results, the unemployment rate has decreased since 2015, though it was about 7% for Tsévié; this was not the case for underemployment which had, paradoxically, increased. In fact, the jobs that did exist are not good jobs and were rather precarious. More than half of the employed population was looking for more promising jobs.

The results of our survey (Table 13) indicated an overall unemployment rate of 44.04% (47.01% of men against 41.41% of women). Among the three age groups we considered (15-35, 36-60, and over 60), the 15-35 age group experienced more underemployment. In fact, 38.99% (men) and 34.84% (women) of this age group were underemployed.

The working population was employed mostly in the craft industry and was ready to move to another job if an opportunity arose. Subsistence employment, low wages, precarious work, and irregularity of income did not allow this population to have better living conditions. Of the underemployed, 51.6% were self-employed and 20.6% were temporary workers (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015). The underemployed who worked for themselves were mostly in marketing, gardening, or selling because of lack of training or inadequacies in the labor market.

The proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) in our study area Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET), expressed in relation to the population of the same age, was 2.91%. In localities where non-completion rate of school was high, NEET scores were also high according to our results.

Table 13: SDG Goal 8 Indicators

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All			
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All	
Unemployment rate										
by sex		0.59	2.60	1.57	2.84	3.47	3.20	1.70	3.10	2.44
By age group										
15-35		1.09	3.71	2.47	4.17	5.19	4.76	2.74	4.58	3.76
36-60		0.22	1.61	0.85	1.62	1.52	1.56	0.85	1.56	1.21
60 et plus		0	0	0	0	1.16	0.62	0	0.68	0.34
By Level of education										
None		0.55	0.60	0.58	2.22	2.81	2.67	1.61	2.27	2.09
Primary		0.47	3.87	2.57	2.22	3.95	3.14	1.44	3.91	2.86
Secondary		0.66	2.24	1.22	3.23	4.12	3.59	1.72	3.12	2.25
University		0	0	0	8.16	9.09	8.33	5.00	7.69	5.38
Underemployment rate										
by sex		39.73	30.87	35.42	54.51	49.26	51.53	47.01	41.41	44.04
By age group										
15-35		33.97	23.02	28.23	43.38	43.12	43.23	38.99	34.84	36.69
36-60		45.17	39.46	42.59	68.11	57.31	62.12	55.51	49.34	52.40
60 and more		30.00	30.00	30.00	44.59	45.35	45.00	37.50	39.04	38.28
BY education level										
None		23.50	23.42	23.45	67.94	55.76	58.61	51.61	47.88	48.87
Primary		43.72	38.31	40.37	60.74	49.67	54.88	53.20	43.60	47.69
Secondary		40.42	26.33	35.43	45.15	36.08	41.45	42.37	30.89	38.04
University		54.84	0	51.52	46.94	36.36	45.00	50.00	30.77	47.31
By activity sector										
Agriculture		50.16	46.48	49.07	68.92	56.57	62.37	53.05	49.75	51.87
Mining/Quarry		0.00	0.00	0.00	74.19	75.00	74.29	74.19	75.00	74.29
Manufacturing		33.33	100.00	60.00	55.56	58.33	56.25	53.85	64.29	56.60
Construction		38.89	0.00	36.84	73.39	0.00	73.39	68.50	0.00	67.97
Transportation		42.31	0.00	39.29	77.29	100.00	77.51	73.39	50.00	73.00
Trade/Repair		43.48	54.20	53.53	68.54	71.34	71.12	63.39	66.96	66.69
Education/Health		53.33	40.00	48.89	75.29	61.11	72.82	69.57	51.52	65.54
Services/		61.54	12.50	42.86	67.42	80.00	69.48	67.02	67.44	67.09
Crafts		48.00	43.75	44.63	75.18	66.52	71.23	72.91	59.82	66.08
Other		0.00	0.00	0.00	51.85	15.79	36.96	48.28	13.04	32.69
Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET)										
by sex		2.03	2.84	2.42	2.70	3.71	3.26	2.39	3.38	2.91
Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labor										
by sex		0.53	0.54	0.54	0.90	0.73	0.82	0.73	0.65	0.70

2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

During the CBMS household survey, the data collected on labor among children aged 5 to 17 helped calculate the indicators used by UNICEF in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey surveys to define child labor. The International Labour Organization defines child labor as activities that deprive children of their childhood and of their potential and dignity and which hamper their physical and mental growth.

Table 13 shows that 0.70% of children aged 5-17 over the entire study area declared that they had been involved in an economic activity during the seven days that preceded the survey, and girls were more likely to work than boys (0.70% vs. 0.73%, respectively). Children whose parents were more educated were less involved in child labor.

The low rate observed in this survey area was on the one hand due to the efforts of the government to create a National Directing Board to fight Child Labor, whose mission is to direct, coordinate, and supervise all efforts against child labor in the country and, on the other, the projects of NGOs that work against child labor.

4.9 Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries.

In our study area, 25.68% of population earned 50% of the median income. A gender analysis showed that the proportion of women who earned 50% of the median income was higher than among men.

Table 14: Population under Median Income by Age Group

Indicators	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
<i>Under median income</i>									
By sex	24.76	28.36	26.45	22.58	27.14	25.00	23.68	27.68	25.68
By age group									
<i>Less than 5 years</i>	27.80	30.03	28.79	23.11	26.81	24.88	25.35	28.22	26.68
<i>5-14 years</i>	32.72	35.33	33.84	31.56	35.41	33.39	32.10	35.38	33.59
<i>15-35 years</i>	21.49	27.90	24.84	18.34	23.00	21.04	19.87	25.09	22.76
<i>36-60 years</i>	20.89	24.09	22.34	17.37	25.35	21.76	19.34	24.77	22.05
<i>Over 60 years</i>	23.88	27.57	25.65	25.91	31.72	29.05	24.87	29.85	27.42

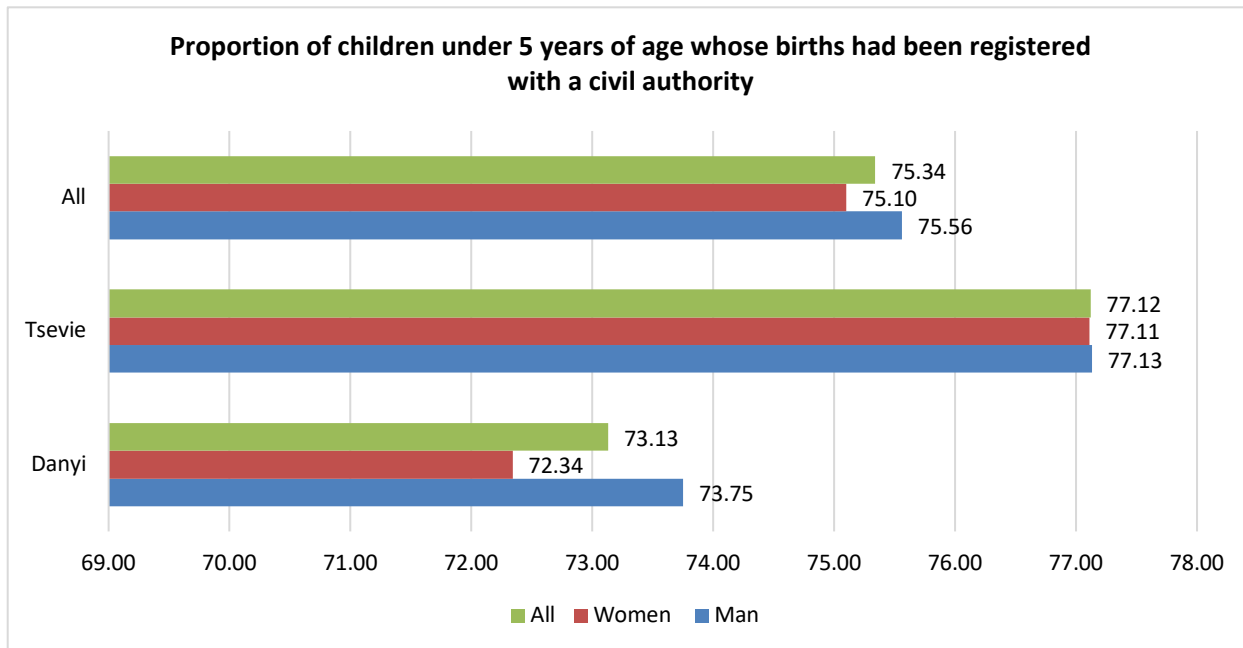
4.10 Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child stipulates that every child has the right to a name, a nationality, and to be protected against the deprivation of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of guaranteeing these rights to children. The indicator used to monitor these rights was the percentage of children under 5 whose birth were registered (Direction Générale de la Statistique de la Comptabilité Nationale, 2011).

Graph 5 reveals that 75.34% of children under 5 throughout the study area had a birth certificate. In rural areas, at the national level, the rate is 60.6% and, therefore, below the

proportion in our study area. Organizational efforts to raise awareness about the rights of children and government’s actions to facilitate access to birth certificates still have not borne fruit because the objective of “a person a birth certificate” remains difficult to reach.

Graph 4: Proportion of Children under 5 Years of Age Whose Births Were Registered with Civil Authorities



2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

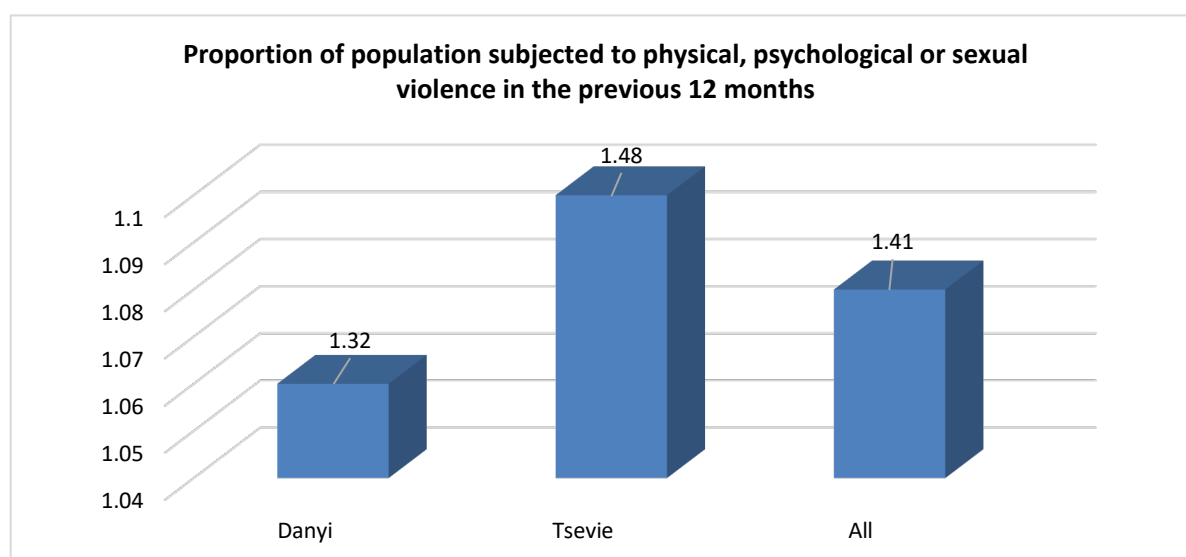
Violence against women is any form of violence (physical, psychological, sexual, or a combination of these) that a woman suffers within the household from a husband. According to the QUIBB analysis (Institut National de la Statistique, 2015), 19.1% of women reported being threatened by their husband, 14.4% reported being pushed around by their husbands, 13.2% reported being hit by their husbands, and 6.6% in rural areas nationwide reported being victims of violence during sex. These same types of violence were reported by women in our study areas, though our overall results revealed that the majority of women surveyed did not experience spousal violence. According to recent statistical data from the United Nations Population Fund (2014), violence against women in Togo is still topical: more than 91% involved violence that was psychological, 34% was economic, 41% was physical, and 33% was sexual. The United Nations Population Fund Report stated that around 2% of women were victims of violence in Togo (2012). According to our results, 1.1% of women reported having been victims of domestic violence in the twelve months preceding the census.

This drop in the rate of domestic violence compared to the national level was likely affected by measures taken by the government, including:

- revision of the Personal and Family Code, which now specifies that sexual relations between spouses are free and consensual;
- drafting of the national strategy document to combat gender-based violence in June 2012;

- integration of issues related to violence against girls and women into educational programs and training curricula;
- development and implementation of a multisector national plan for the prevention of gender-based violence and the elaboration of a framework for monitoring these types of violence; and
- implementation of programs that encourage women to report violence, bring perpetrators and accomplices to justice, protect victims, provide legal remedies, reintegrate victims, and implement capacity-building actions and community-awareness programs.

Graph 5: Proportion of Population Subjected to Physical, Psychological or Sexual Violence in the Twelve Months Preceding the Census



2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

4.11 Farm Indicators

Table 15 shows that farm household members aged 15 or older who were engaged in agricultural work on household farms were 77.12% and 17.59%, respectively, in Danyi and Tsévié. Agriculture was a secondary activity for more than 50% of households.

Table 15: Farm and Non-Farm Distribution

	Danyi			Tsévié			All		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
Agricultural population	90.99	58.18	77.12	18.56	16.81	17.59	56.52	33.07	44.95
Non-agricultural population	9.01	41.82	22.88	81.44	83.19	82.41	43.48	66.93	55.05

Source: 2018 CBMS Census, Danyi and Tsévié Townships, Togo.

5 Conclusions and Policy Implications

The United Nations 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are comprehensive and holistic in nature, as they include seventeen goals and 169 targets covering economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. In this context, policy makers face the challenge of translating the global agenda into feasible yet ambitious development plans and policies. Based on poverty indicators, QGIS software was used to create poverty maps of the different areas. Because poverty is multidimensional phenomenon, and characterized by low consumption of private good, disease, poor schooling, or by difficult access to social and public services, a multidimensional poverty index (MPI) score was computed to analyze the household level poverty, addition to income-poverty approach.

Analysis of the CBMS-Sustainable Development Goals (CBMS-SDG) indicators generated from the study sites revealed that the proportion of households below the national rural poverty threshold was about 78.43%. Poverty incidence among women was higher (81.50%) compared to men (77.34). Regarding access to basic services, men had more access to basic services (16.34%) than women (12.32%).

Of women aged 20-24, CBMS results shows that 2.99% of them got married before the age of 15, and only 5.33% attended primary school level in rural areas. Moreover, CBMS data revealed that only 23.34% of women had rights to make decisions together with their spouses regarding their sexual and reproductive lives. Data from the study sites showed more women were unemployed (3.1%) compared to men (1.7%). On the other hand, the underemployment rate was 59.96% among men and 59.79% among women.

Possession of property rights to the land our respondents occupied was low. Among those who did hold legal property rights, however, only 37% were women.

Based on the results of this study, further efforts must be made to achieve SDG targets by 2030, including the mobilization of financial resources to increase public investment in the social sectors.

We make the following specific recommendations:

- Expand electrical installations by promoting access to renewable energy in rural areas, especially in Gblainvié Township, by reducing taxes on materials.
- Strengthen the access of rural households to agricultural credit, commercial credit, and other inputs to increase their incomes and reduce poverty.
- Increase the participation of the population by providing local resources (labor, natural local resources) to build secondary schools close to dwellings.
- Raise awareness and encourage community initiatives in the construction of latrines in rural areas, particularly in Gblainvié Township, to solve public health problems.
- Increase the number of drinking water points and improve their supply, especially in Elavagnon Township, and make communities aware of the need to maintain them.
- Raise awareness among women and communities about the importance of prenatal care and family planning.
- Sensitize the population to consult health centers in case of illness.
- Sensitize communities, especially parents, about the harms of early marriage.
- Increase the number of canteen beneficiaries in primary schools.
- Extend school canteens to secondary schools with a contribution from the population in agricultural products or by setting up a school farm to cover the needs of the canteen.
- Raise public awareness regarding the benefits of holding a land title.
- National and rural community leaders must provide school supplies to increase the

- proportion of children who attend primary and secondary schools.
- Bring civil registration centers closer to rural areas and raise public awareness of the need to have a birth certificate.
 - Set up structures to offer training adapted to the labor market.
 - Plan strategies for young entrepreneurs, including entrepreneurship training and support for disadvantaged youth.
 - Encourage decent work policies in the informal sector for inclusive growth.

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Appendix

Description of CBMS-SDG Indicators

GOAL	CBMS-SDG INDICATORS
Goal 1: No poverty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population below the poverty line (international poverty line, national poverty line, national/rural poverty line) • Proportion of population covered by social protection systems • Proportion of population that lived in households with access to basic services • Proportion of men, women, and children (of all ages) who lived in poverty in all its dimensions • Proportion of the total adult population who had secure land rights and legally authenticated documents and who considered their land rights secure
Goal 2: zero hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food insecurity for children under five and over 15
Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of maternal deaths • Proportion of child deaths
Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of children who had completed primary school • Proportion of children who had completed secondary school
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 • Proportion of individuals who owned a mobile telephone • Time allotted to housework and maintenance • Ability to make sexual and reproduction decisions • Proportion of the overall agricultural population that held legal title to their land • The proportion of women among those who owned agricultural land
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population that used safely managed drinking water services • Proportion of population that used safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water

<p>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population that had access to electricity
<p>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate • Underemployment rate • Proportion of young people (aged 15 to 24) not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET) • Proportion of children aged 5-17 years who were engaged in child labor
<p>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of people that lived below 50% of median income, by age, sex, and disability status
<p>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological, or sexual violence in the twelve months preceding the census • Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births were registered with a civil authority, by age

Table 16: Summary of Core Poverty Indicators, by Gender

	Danyi			Elavagnon			Gblainvié			Dalavé		
	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All	M	W	All
Proportion of women aged 15-49 who consulted a health professional at least once during pregnancy		35.82			46.81			17.46			43.20	
Proportion of persons who consulted a health center in case of sickness	33.81	40.47	37.00	32.14	32.51	32.32	45.60	48.08	47.02	39.21	44.42	42.36
Proportion of children under 5 who died	0.06	0	0.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.05	0	0.02
Proportion of women who died from pregnancy-related causes	0	2.90	2.50	0	2.08	1.92	0	1.56	1.32	0	0	0
Proportion of persons aged 15 or older who were unable to write and read	19.54	17.41	18.07	17.47	11.80	13.55	20.41	25.17	23.70	40.58	45.61	44.67
Proportion of children aged 6-11 who had not reached at least elementary school	10.90	14.47	12.43	10.14	13.08	11.51	15.43	14.91	15.19	21.62	20.16	20.92
Proportion of children aged 12-15 who had not reached at least secondary school	47.41	51.06	48.91	44.12	48.28	45.62	73.08	66.34	69.76	65.00	64.10	64.56
Proportion of children aged 6-15 who did not attend school	98.55	95.26	97.16	95.60	97.34	96.35	95.55	97.33	96.39	93.56	94.74	94.13
Proportion of unemployed men (women) in the labor force	0.66	1.75	1.20	0.51	3.71	2.01	2.85	3.50	3.20	2.84	3.45	3.19
Proportion of underemployed men (women)	43.00	31.43	37.22	35.95	30.14	33.22	50.24	48.45	49.27	57.14	49.68	52.80

Table 17: Summary of Core Poverty Indicators, by Household

	Danyi	Elavagnon	Gblainvié	Dalavé
Proportion of household whose members travelled less than 5 km to reach a health center	91.07	68.81	70.76	90.37
Proportion of households whose members owned their housing	45.21	44.14	49.58	37.03

Proportion of households that had access to public water supply	46.58	32.66	58.24	38.71
Proportion of households without access to safe water	44.03	60.70	26.47	13.00
Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	23.43	29.39	38.51	27.63
Proportion of households in rural areas that did not use mobile telephones	25.89	35.36	39.95	29.48
Proportion of households that did not use electricity for lighting	46.13	71.96	96.75	38.42
Proportion of households engaged in farming	81.73	85.63	26.45	16.84
Proportion of households engaged in non-farm work	18.27	14.37	73.55	83.16
Proportion of households whose income was below the rural poverty threshold	72.27	71.30	72.60	67.03