



Mid-term evaluation of the project “Intensifying the fight against sexual exploitation of children in Ogoou district, Togo”

Final report

March 2022

Evaluation Team

1. **Mr Koffi Blewussi Tekou** (Principal consultant, Head of mission mission)
2. **Mrs Dede Abavigan Houedakor** (Child protection Specialist)
3. **Mrs Kiyiébe Baman Kouak** (Data Manager)

Contents

- LIST OF GRAPHICS.....4
- LIST OF TABLES.....5
- SIGLES ET ABREVIATIONS.....6
- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY7
- 1. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EVALUATION 11
 - 1.1. Socio-economic context of the country.....11
 - 1.2. Project evaluated.....12
 - 12.1. Reminder of the project objectives.....12
 - 12.2. Key project deliverables by objective12
- 2. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION 16
 - 2.1. Goal16
 - 2.2. Evaluation objectives16
- 3. EVALUATION SCOPE 16
 - 3.1. Thematic scope.....16
 - 3.2. Geographic scope.....16
 - 3.3. Chronological scope.....16
- 4. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS..... 17
- 5. METHODOLOGY 19
 - 5.1. Methodological Approach and Sampling Strategy19
 - 5.2. Documentary review.....19
 - 5.3. Quantitative Survey19
 - 5.4. Qualitative Survey19
 - 5.5. Data Collection process20
 - 5.6. Data analysis and reporting.....20
 - 5.7. Data Quality Control20
 - 5.8. Sample coverage21
 - 5.9. Challenges and limitations of the evaluation.....21
- 6. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYS..... 22
 - 6.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents22
 - 6.1.1. Marital status and age group of respondents in households22
 - 6.1.2. Level of education.....22
 - 6.1.3. Main Activities.....22
- 7. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE EVALUATION 23
 - 7.1. Relevance23

7.2. Coherence / complementarity	24
7.3. Efficiency	25
7.3.1. Level of progress towards the achievement of results and objectives	25
7.3.2. Overall rate of execution of activities.....	35
7.4. Efficiency.....	36
7.4.1. Budget execution performance	36
7.4.2. Analysis of budget lines.....	36
7.4.3. Rational management of human and material resources.....	37
7.5. Effects of the intervention.....	38
7.6. Sustainability	44
7.7. Equity, gender and human rights analysis	46
7.7.1. Consideration of the rights of the child	46
7.7.2. Gender mainstreaming.....	46
7.7.3. Consideration of equity	47
7.8. Partnership and monitoring- evaluation.....	48
7.8.1. Partnership.....	48
7.8.2. Monitoring and coordination system	49
8. Successes, Failures, Enabling and Disabling Factors and Lessons Learned.....	52
8.1. Successes.....	52
8.2. Failures	52
8.3. Enabling and disabling factors.....	52
9. LESSONS LEARNED	54
CONCLUSION.....	55
RECOMMENDATIONS	56
BIBLIOGRAPHY	58
ANNEXES.....	59
List of detailed tables.....	59
List of institutions met	82

LIST OF GRAPHICS

Graph 01: Proportion of respondents by marital status 22

Graph 02 : proportion of parents according to their level of education 22

Graph 03 : proportion of children according to their level of education 22

Graph 04: proportion of girls reporting having been sexually exploited in the last two years 26

Graph 05: Proportion of girls by type of sexual exploitation..... 26

Graph 06: Proportion of community actors according to the number of children's rights known..... 27

Graph 07: Proportion of community actors according to their knowledge of children's rights 28

Graph 08: Proportion of community actors according to their knowledge of children's principles 28

Graph 09: Proportion of SGs members with or without a stable income to care for their children.. 32

Graph 10: Proportion of SG members who say they have been trained in responsible parenting 32

Graph 11: Proportion of SGs members reporting that one of their children was or was not sexually exploited in the last 2 years prior to the survey 34

Graph 12: Implementation rate of activities by expected result at mid-term..... 35

Graph 13: Amount planned and disbursed, implementation rate 36

Graph 14: Proportion of parents who acquired knowledge of rights during the implementation of the project..... 38

Graph 15 : Proportion of children according to their knowledge of rights..... 39

Graph 16 : Proportion of children according to their knowledge of the principles 39

Graph 17: proportion of parents by attitude and behaviour when their children were sexually exploited 40

LIST OF TABLES

Table 01: Coverage rate..... 21

Table 02: Number of SGs created and revitalized by locality 33

Table 03: Distribution of child victims according to the behaviour adopted when they were sexually exploited..... 40

Table A01: Socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and children surveyed..... 59

Table A03: Level of achievement of expected result 1 61

Table A04 : Level of achievement of expected result 2..... 62

Table A05: Level of achievement of expected result 3..... 64

Table A06 : Breakdown of parents by type of exploitation experienced by their child victims..... 65

Table A07 : Breakdown of parents according to the consequences suffered by their child victims 65

Table A08 : Status of school statistics in the 10 schools of the project..... 66

Table A09: Completion of planned activities at mid-term 67

Table A10 : Breakdown of parents by characteristic according to the number of rights known 68

Table A12: Breakdown of parents according to the number of principles known..... 70

Table A13 : Breakdown of parents according to knowledge of the principles during project implementation..... 71

Table A14 : Breakdown of children according to knowledge of rights acquired during the implementation of the project..... 72

Table A15 : Breakdown of children according rights knowledge acquired during project implementation 73

Table A17 : Breakdown of children by characteristic who did or did not acquire knowledge of the principles during the implementation of the project..... 75

Table A18 : breakdown of parents by according to the known type and consequences of sexual exploitation..... 76

Table A19 : breakdown of children according to the type and consequences of sexual exploitation known 77

Table A20 : Distribution of girls reporting sexual exploitation in the past 2 years..... 78

Table A21 : distribution of girls by types of sexual exploitation 79

Table A22: distribution of girls according to the consequences of sexual exploitation 80

Table A23 : distribution of community actors by characteristic according to the number of known children’s rights..... 81

SIGLES ET ABBREVIATIONS

ATBEF	:	Togolese Association for Family Welfare
CDQ	:	Neighbourhood Development Committee
CN	:	National Coordination
CNIPD	:	National Coordinator of Institutional Partnership Development
CNMFC	:	National Coordinator Manager Finance and control
CNMPD	:	National Coordinator Manager Development of Program
CNPRF	:	National Coordinator of Family Strengthening Program
COVID-19	:	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CPC	:	Child Protection Committee
CREJe	:	Youth Reflection Circle
CVD	:	Village Development Committee
DPAS	:	Director / Prefectural Direction of Social Action
DPS	:	Director / Prefectural Health Direction
DRAS	:	Director / Regional Direction of Social Action
DRE	:	Director / Regional Direction of Education
DRS	:	Director / Regional Direction of Health
FODDET	:	Forum of Organisations for the Protection of Children's Rights in Togo
INSEED	:	National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies
LQAS	:	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
NDP	:	National Development Plan
NGO	:	Non-Governmental Organisation
OECD	:	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RGPH	:	General Census of Population and Housing
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SG	:	Savings Group
SOS CV	:	SOS Children's Villages
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRS	:	Simple Random Survey

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The mid-term evaluation of "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children, especially girls, in the Ogou District, Togo" is an independent external evaluation conducted to assess the overall level of implementation of the project and generate learnings after one and a half years of implementation. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, is implementing this project since January 2020 to December 2022 in nine communities. The project is initiated to prevent sexual exploitation, care, and support to children, mainly girls, who have been sexually exploited. The evaluation covers activities carried out from January 2020 to June 2021.

Throughout a quantitative and qualitative mixed approach, secondary and primary data have been collected in January 2022 in the project area among the direct and indirect beneficiaries, and were later exploited. Following the analysis, the following findings and conclusions are made

Project relevance: The project in its design and implementation period until June 2021, has a strong link with the national and local context due to its alignment with the Child Code in its articles 276, 353, 387, 389 to 398, and the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022) in its strategic axis 3: "To consolidate social development and strengthen inclusion mechanisms". The various approaches of the project respond to the problem of the resurgence of cases of sexual abuse and early pregnancies recorded in the area; to the needs of victims, and, poor and vulnerable families' needs to cope with legal proceedings, health and psychological care and children's retention in school and in learning settings. At international level, the project is also in with the international development policy of the Icelandic government, whose objective is to reduce poverty and hunger and promote general well-being based on human rights, gender equality and sustainable development; "Strengthen social infrastructure and peace efforts" (Title I of the policy). The project is also in line with MDGs 1, 3 and 5 and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child in its articles 16 and 27 relating to child protection against all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse.

Coherence: The internal coherence of the project is particularly marked by the link between the objectives set and the planned activities as well as the approaches developed. The project is also complementary with other SOS Children's Villages Togo child protection interventions, particularly, the "Strengthening the Family" project implemented since 2017. Externally, the project has an inclusive partnership approach that associate other actors involved in child protection and the fight against sexual exploitation of children.

Effectiveness, efficiency: The analysis of the level of achievement of the targets and planned activities indicates that the project will be able to achieve its objectives in the long term, provided that a rescheduling is carried out to make up for the activities that were not carried out or postponed because of the COVID-19 context. The overall level of implementation of the activities is 85% and the level of achievement of the expected results is above 100% for result 1; for result 2, out of the 5 indicators, 3 have been achieved at 100% while one indicator has been achieved at 65% and finally, for result 3, the only indicator reported has been achieved and 39 cases of pregnancy have been reported.

Regarding the contribution to improvement of sexual exploitation of children prevention, in the project intervention zone, communities' mechanisms prevention and case management have been set up, including 9 CPC; 16 super nagan and 10 health clubs in schools.

Even though the number of cases has increased from 49 in 2020 to 73 in 2021, in relation to the indicator, and with reference to the baseline, a reduction of 91% in 2020 and 86% in the first half of 2021 has been achieved, largely exceeding the reduction of 15 to 20% planned by the project.

The determining factors in this evolution are the awareness-raising activities that have certainly increased the level of knowledge of families and raised awareness among the population on the consequences of the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and the need to report cases and denounce the perpetrators.

The project had developed four types of support (psychological/psychosocial, medical, legal, as well as scholar and vocational ones) for victims of sexual exploitation; those supports have helped reduce the consequences for these victims, their families, and the community. A total of 77 girls, victims of sexual exploitation, have benefited from psychosocial, psychological, and medical support; 30 young girls have benefited from psychological care through counselling, listening and psychological consultations. 30 girls were accompanied in their orientation and professional reintegration, 29 girls were supported to return to school and 3 girls (victims) were supported to file complaints against their abusers.

A coordination mechanism was set up with several partners from the beneficiary communities, the public sector and civil society. The coordination and monitoring of the implementation was done at several levels. While the monitoring and coordination mechanism was regular at the community level with a strong involvement of the project management team, there was a lack of regularity at certain levels, in particular the insufficient involvement of public sector partners in the monitoring of activities implemented at field level.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland and SOS CV Iceland are committed to Togo and have supported the project by contributing 80% and 20% respectively to the budget. During the last 3 years, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland has disbursed in three instalments (in 2019, 2020 and 2021), 267 490 euro which represented the total amount of its contribution. In the same way, SOS CV had disbursed his full contribution in 2021. Of the 176,897 euros planned and disbursed for the implementation of activities covering the evaluation period, 51% has been executed. This low level of budget execution is due to the delay in the start-up of activities; but above all to the COVID-19 context, which led to the postponement, even the non-implementation of several planned activities.

The mid-term implementation of the project have generated seral learning and good practices, drawn from the relevance and effectiveness of the approaches, which have enabled the beneficiaries' communities' adherence. These include the Savings Groups (SG) approach, which seems to respond effectively to the problems of economic vulnerability of parents; the Super Nagan approach, which has given confidence to children and victims of sexual exploitation. Also, the various services developed during the project have helped victims to reduce the consequences of sexual exploitation by allowing them to continue their studies or to move towards vocational training.

Potential mid-term effects of the project: The changes which can be already observed already perceptible in the communities where the project is implemented are an improvement of parents' and children's knowledge of child rights and child protection principles. Among parents, 51% know at least three rights, and the level of knowledge is 53.3% among men and 50% among women. 16.7% of men and 12.5% of women could name at least 5 rights. Among children, 56% (56.1% of girls and 55.9% of boys) know at least three rights. The data show that 35.4% of parents (46.7% of men and 30.4% of women) and 24.7% of children (26.2% of girls and 21.9% of boys) acquired their knowledge of children's rights two years ago, which coincides with the project implementation period.

Regarding child protection principles, 34.3% of parents and 46% of children do not know any of them. 21.6% of parents (33.3% of men and 16.7% of women) and 11% of children (6.1% of girls and 20.6% of boys) know at least two child protection principles. 44.8% of parents and 43.4% of children acquired this knowledge in the past two years.

However, knowledge of children's rights seems to be better than knowledge of child protection principles among both parents and children.

In terms of attitudes and behaviours' changes, cases of exploitation are increasingly reported among the population, rising from 49 cases in 2020 to 73 in the first half of 2021. Among the population, 55.6% of parents (60% of women and 50% of men) reported having denounced when one of their children was sexually exploited. This change in behaviours was also noted among children who had been exploited; 50% said they had reported their abuses they suffered to their parents.

The different attitudes and behaviours seem to be influenced by socio-cultural constraints, notably amicable negotiation to maintain social ties; gossip and slander in society; preservation of family ties; fear of the perpetrator of sexual exploitation and his relatives; fear of spiritual attacks; protection of the image of the victim and his/her family; etc.

Sustainability: The project has elements that can guarantee the sustainability of its achievements, but they remain fragile and must be further consolidated before the end of the project's implementation. Indeed, in each community, there exist some trained community actors who start to implement some actions. SGs also constitute real tools that contribute to the financial autonomy of households, allowing them to take care of their children, but also to prevent their sexual exploitation. In addition, the partnership with public services, NGOs and the experiences acquired by these partners during the implementation of the project constitute solid elements for the continuity of interventions.

Recommendations:

Based on these results and conclusions, the following recommendations are formulated in view of the successful continuation of the implementation of the project, allowing the achievement of all the results and objectives assigned:

Strategic recommendations

- SOS Children's Villages Togo must define a mechanism with inter-sectoral partners for the rapid replacement of focal points at the level of the structures when transfers of former focal points occur and also ensure the transfer of project files in order to guarantee continuity in results;
- SOS Children's Villages Togo and the various sectoral partners (DRE, DRS, DPAS, Atakpamé Court of Second Instance, Atakpamé Police and NGOs) must clearly reiterate their commitments to the project, particularly with regard to monitoring of project indicators;
- The project coordination must strengthen its monitoring strategy at partners' level by providing them with monitoring tools developed within the framework of the project and their reporting period;
- SOS Children's Villages Togo must re-examine the possibility of transforming into material or technical resources its approach of financial support (the delivery of cash) to child victims;
- The project could take advantage of the consultation framework and partner with other existing pressure networks, mainly GF2D, WILDAF, Unicef, and Plan International Togo, to define an advocacy action plan in order to influence the child protection policy framework and better consider the gaps in the judicial procedures for handling cases of exploitation encountered during the implementation of the project;
- The project will need to strengthen the capacity of community actors to develop advocacy strategies towards the communal administration for their commitment in the mobilization of local resources to fight the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children.

Operational recommendations

- SOS Children's Villages Togo and its financial partners SOS Children's Village Iceland and the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs should continue to strengthen the capacities of the community mechanisms set up by the project (which are still fragile), through the "faire-faire" approach, in order to give them more sustainable intervention capacities;
- SOS Children Villages Togo must emphasize on child protection principles during the next awareness raising and capacity building activities in order to maintain the level of knowledge that can bring about real and sustainable behavioural changes within the communities;

- The project should involve the communication department more in the monitoring and coordination of interventions in the field, given the average level of knowledge about child protection principles and the change in attitudes and behaviours that remains slow, as noted in the evaluation data;
- SOS CV Togo must seek additional resources or other strategies (reallocation of under-spent budget lines) to meet the need to create new SGs in communities that do not have them and increase the number of groups in each community to benefit more households, given that this is a positive effect of the project;
- Given the late start that affected the level of achievement of the activities, SOS CV Togo must reschedule the activities and intensify its efforts to catch up; in case it is not possible, it must request an extension of at least one quarter;
- The project should strengthen its data management mechanism by having a dynamic dashboard for monitoring project results and beneficiaries;
- The project should consider creating a monitoring and evaluation position to strengthen data management;
- The project must increase the number of facilitators to 4, to increase monitoring and quality in data and supervision;
- The project must improve sensitizations by explaining and adapting the content of the messages on the right of the child given the persistence of socio-cultural constraints;
- SOS CV Togo should mobilize resources to conduct a qualitative study on the socio-cultural values that hinder the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the project area;
- SOS CV Togo must maintain a good communication with financial partners on all the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the project, especially on delays and risks as well as the solutions recommended to adjust them.

I. BACKGROUND AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE EVALUATION

I.1. Socio-economic context of the country

Demographically speaking, the population in 2020 is estimated at 7,700,000 inhabitants, 51.2% of whom are women; the proportion living in urban areas is 43.5% according to projections made by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic and Demographic Studies (INSEED). This population is dominated by young people. Indeed, people under 15 years of age constitute 38.54% of the population, people under 25 years of age represent 59.34% and 5.4% of the population are 60 years old or more. Children under 5 years of age represent 14.2% of the population. The country's population growth is 2.84% per year, the fertility rate is 4.6 children per woman with a birth rate of 31% according to 2017 MICS 6 survey data. Located 165 km north of Lomé the capital, with an estimated population of 226,308, 51% of whom are women (RGPH 2010), Ogoou prefecture, where 54% of the population is under the age of 19, is a hub for road transporters and an area where abuses related to child trafficking and sexual and economic exploitation of children occur. Atakpamé is a cosmopolitan area with people from Benin, Nigeria, and Ghana.

Regarding the economic and social context, according to the World Bank classification, Togo is a low-income country with a gross domestic product (GDP) per capita equal to 682 dollars for the year 2019. Since 2009, Togo has recorded satisfactory economic performance, mainly due to public investment in the infrastructure sector and budget reforms, with an increase in tax revenue thanks to the acceleration of the collection of tax arrears and the strengthening of tax and customs controls. The primary sector contribution to GDP in 2018 is 24.4%, the secondary sector 15.6% and 43.9% for the tertiary sector. The real GDP growth rate is 5.1% in 2019 compared to 4.9% in 2018 and 4.4% in 2017. This rate is estimated at 5.5% in 2020. The proportion of the population living below the poverty line continued to fall in 2019, with a rate of 50.4%, compared with 54.2% in 2016, 55.1% in 2015 and 58.7% in 2011. The country is also characterized by inequality in income, unemployment and underemployment of young people, especially graduates. According to the QUIBB surveys, the unemployment rate went from 6.8% in 2006 to 6.5% in 2011 and to 3.4% since 2015. As for underemployment, the rate rose from 22.8% in 2011 to 25.8% in 2015 and 24.9% in 2019.

The Togolese legal and protection context is marked by advances in the promotion and protection of human rights, particularly children's rights. In May 1998, the country ratified the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, which came into force on November 29, 1999. In its efforts to promote children's rights in line with the International Convention on the Rights of the Child, Togo embarked on a process of modernizing the justice system in 2005. Despite the enormous efforts made by the Togolese government in recent years to promote and protect children's rights, many children are still victims of sexual exploitation. In the city of Atakpamé, the capital of the Plateaux region, commercial activities were highly developed and child trafficking, including sexual exploitation, was recurrent. There were no reliable or accurate statistics on the total number of victims of sexual exploitation and other abuses, as many cases went unreported and, if reported, were often handled within the family or community. According to data from the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, between 2017- 2018, 3343 girls fell pregnant in the Plateaux region, which includes the Ogoou prefecture, 636 of these pregnancies occurred in schools. The perpetrators of these pregnancies are male students, male apprentices, motorcycle cab drivers, teachers, men in other professions (mechanics, tailors, etc.), and other civil servants and employees of NGOs/associations and the private sector. This situation remains a concern and measures or actions are essential.

It is in this context that SOS Children Villages Togo has developed and implemented the project "Strengthening the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogoou district, Togo" for the period January 2020-December 2022. This project will ensure the prevention of child sexual exploitation and the care and support of children, especially girls, who have been sexually exploited. The project covers 8 communities in the Ogoou district, namely Afeye Kpota and Adougbelan (in the township of Djama), Kamina-Agbonou and Talo-Alafia in the township of Gnagna; Gléï and Matékpo in the township of Gléï, and Akparè

and Okougnohou in the township of Akparè. These are all high-density areas where the population lives in extreme poverty and where children's rights are little known.

Eighteen months after the start of the project, it is important to conduct a mid-term evaluation to measure its performance and draw the necessary lessons to achieve the expected changes.

I.2. Project evaluated

I2.1. Reminder of the project objectives

+ General objective

The proposed project aims to contribute to the fight against violence and sexual exploitation of children, especially girls, in Togo.

The strategy is designed to prevent and treat child abuse when it occurs. Through this project, SOS CV Togo wants to positively influence the practices of families, communities and local authorities in relation to sexual abuse and issues such as early marriage, early pregnancy and infant mortality. The participation of children is an important element, SOS CV Togo empowers them so that they can denounce all forms of violence, by being actors in their own protection and that of their peers.

+ Specific objectives

More specifically, this project aims to improve the prevention of the sexual exploitation of children and the support provided to children and adolescents, especially girls, victims of sexual exploitation, in 8 communities in the district of Ogou, Togo.

I2.2. Key project deliverables by objective

- Expected Result 1: Create a protective environment for children/youth, especially girls, against harmful cultural practices in the eight targeted communities.
- Expected Result 2: Improved parenting practices and improved incomes for 640 families.
- Expected Result 3: The retention of students in school and the social and professional integration of out-of-school youth are ensured to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation of children and youth.

I2.3. Project target groups

Approximately 5,000 inhabitants, with a minimum of 50% women, in the urban townships of Gnagna (Kamina and Talo-Alafia) and Djama (Aféyé-Kpota, Adougbelan) and the rural townships of Gléi (Glei and Matekpo) and Akparè (Akparè and Okougnohou).

- 640 beneficiary households in the targeted communities who will benefit from a savings group (SG) and capacity building in parental responsibility, family education and life skills
- 14182 students from 10 target schools (5,291 girls and 8,891 boys): This includes all schools in the target communities (primary, middle and high schools).
- 160 members of youth clubs on sexual health and rights in the 10 target schools.
- 175 teachers in the 10 target schools.
- 56 members of child protection committees.
- 20 facilitators of sexual health and rights clubs.
- 16 mentors (women called "super nagan") who will be identified among the women leaders of their respective communities for the psychological support of children who are victims of sexual exploitation. They will be chosen on the basis of criteria that will be identified during the community assemblies.
- 80 community leaders (CVD (Village Development Committee)/CDQ (Neighbourhood Development Committee), chiefs and religious leaders).

- 34 stakeholders from the Ministry in charge of social action, partner NGOs and other public services partner, who will support the project.

This project will involve and collaborate with the administrative authorities of the Ogou district through the Regional and Prefectural Direction of Social Action, the Regional Hospital Direction and the Prefectural Direction of Health (DPS Ogou), the Court of Atakpamé and the police and gendarmerie services. The project will also involve child protection associations to ensure adequate protection for children, easy access to justice and to organize advocacy activities.

The proposed project aims to contribute to the fight against violence and sexual exploitation of children, especially girls, in Togo. More specifically, this project aims to improve the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of children and teenagers, especially young girls, who are victims of sexual exploitation, in 8 communities in the Ogou district of Togo.

1.2.4. Project Theory of Change

Based on the project's logical framework, review of project documents, and field information collected, the evaluation mission reconstructed the project's theory of change. To ensure the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care and support of children, especially girls, who have been sexually exploited, a theory of change was defined and is outlined as follows:

Due to the various forms and types of abuse especially sexual, exercised on children, of which several cases were noted in the Plateaux region in 2017 and 2018, SOS Children Villages Togo, a child protection organization has carried and is implementing in 9 communities in the health district of Ogou (one of the 12 health districts in the region), interventions whose goal is to effectively fight against the sexual exploitation of children. To achieve the project's objectives in a sustainable manner, four approaches will be developed, namely: the identification of super nagan, the establishment of Child Protection Committees, the creation of Savings Groups and the establishment of Health and Sexual Rights Clubs. They aim at empowering communities and strengthening the skills and capacities of families for the healthy development of their children. As children's participation is an important element, means will be put in place especially for girls so that they can report all the forms of sexual violence by acting as actors of their own protection and for their peers. The project will be implemented at three levels: the community, the family and the child.

At Community level

Through partnerships with public services (court, police, gendarmerie, ministries in charge of social action, health and education, schools), community organizations and associations/NGOs working on the theme, awareness and education activities will be organized to sensitize and inform the population about the mechanisms for reporting cases of sexual exploitation of children and the existing interventions and measures planned by the project to prevent them. State actors will be strengthened to be better equipped to respond to children's issues, mainly through strengthening the existing legal system. Community-based organizations (CBOs) will also be trained to strengthen their leadership and advocacy role alongside government services and will assist in reporting cases of abuse as well as the perpetrators. Psychosocial support will be provided through dedicated support services to help victims overcome the trauma they may have experienced.

At the same time, members of the Child Protection Committees (CPC) and some members of the Village Development Committees (CVD) or Neighbourhood Development Committees (CDQ) will be strengthened to support the follow-up of children and their families in the targeted communities. Training modules on psychosocial support for child/youth victims of sexual exploitation will be developed and training sessions targeting communities will be organized. This will enable Child Protection Committees (CPCs) to provide endogenous responses to child protection and to call upon appropriate providers for isolated cases/situations.

During a short stay in a transit house, while awaiting reintegration into their community, sexually exploited children will receive rehabilitation support from qualified personnel (psychologists and social workers). There will also be an individual analysis of the situation that will allow the CPC to identify the causes and solutions that could prevent the children from falling back into sexual exploitation. Possible improvements will be monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of the identified responses.

Actions will be carried out, through a mentoring approach, to provide psychosocial support, academic support, educational and training assistance, or job placement. Two women leaders called "super nagan" will be identified in each community as mentors and will be trained to provide support to victims. Each child victim will have a mentor identified in her community of origin who will be her coach throughout the empowerment process.

In addition, social workers and partner associations will facilitate the smooth running of all these activities.

At family level:

As poverty and loss of parental care can contribute to sexual exploitation, communities will be supported through the identification of vulnerable families, according to vulnerability criteria that they will set themselves. The identified families will be supported in the creation of savings groups (SG) through which these vulnerable families will have to increase or diversify their income-generating activities at both individual and community levels. This SG approach, which aims to provide families with a stable income to take care of their children, will therefore strengthen the economic power of families and communities. Families will also be trained in responsible parenting to prevent the loss of parental care by children.

At child level:

Sexual health and rights clubs will be established in all 10 schools (primary and secondary) in the project communities so that children between the ages of 6 and 18 will become aware of their rights, the risks and dangers of sexual exploitation, and the legal framework in place to protect victims and especially hold perpetrators accountable. These capacity-building trainings will enable children and teenagers to become the main actors of their own protection, to denounce and bring perpetrators to justice or to prevent cases of sexual exploitation. The sexual health and rights clubs will respect gender parity (girls/boys) and will involve schoolteachers.

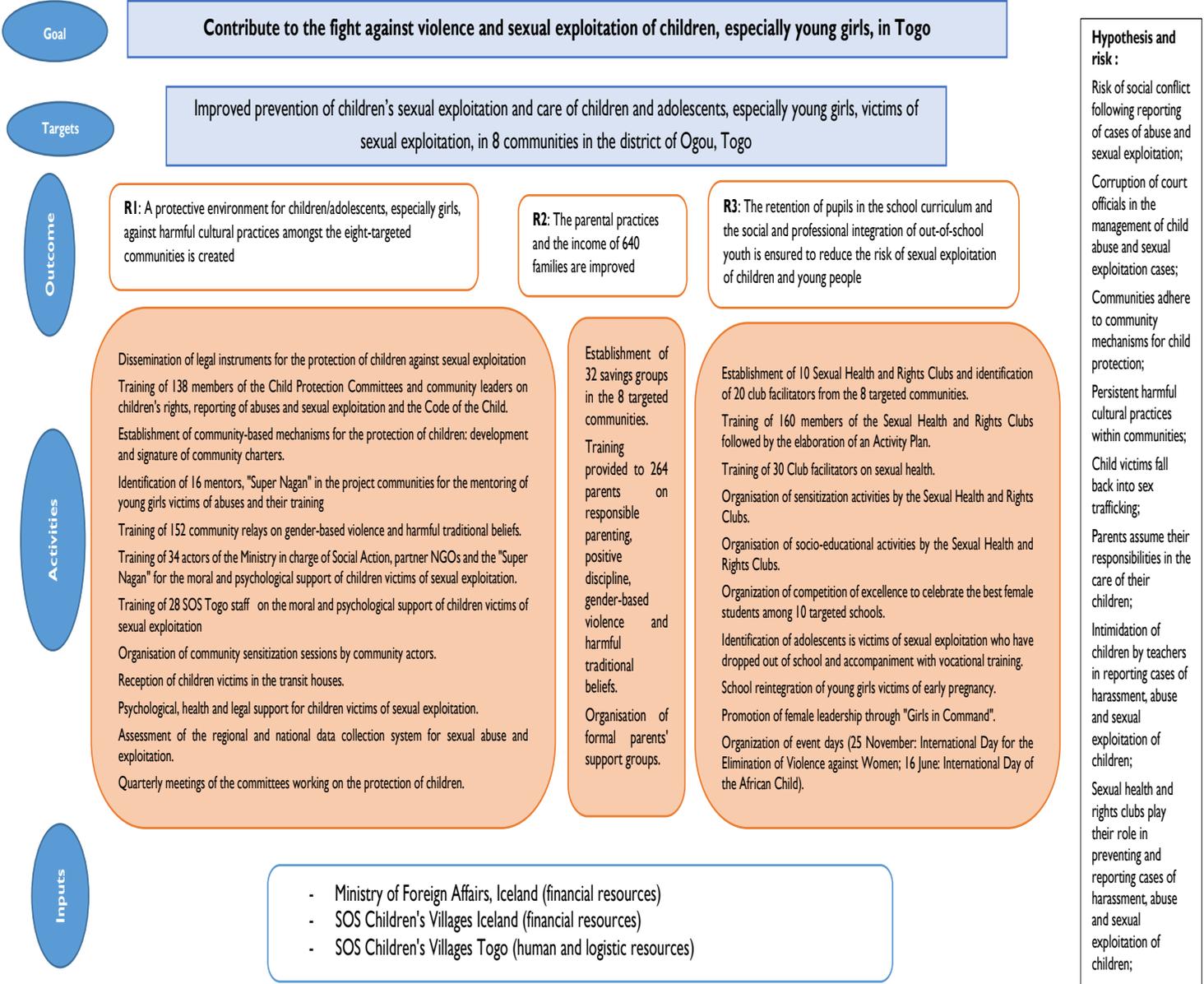
At community and children level:

Activities to promote girls' excellence and female leadership will be organized. A contest of excellence will be organized, and prizes will be awarded to the best students of the 10 schools targeted by the project.

All the above actions will be carried out by the project team composed of a coordinator and two project facilitators. The latter will be much closer to the communities and will help the communities in the identification of actors and in the setting up of clubs, committees, SGs etc. in strict compliance with the procedures defined by all parties. They will also be responsible for training and capacity building of the different stakeholders, especially those at the community level.

Project Theory of Change: "Strengthening the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the District of Ogou, Togo"

If a protective environment for children/adolescents, especially girls, against harmful traditional practices is created through the strengthening of the community mechanisms of child protection and the strengthening of the capacity of public service actors to play their full role; If the parental practices and the income of families are improved, as well as the socio-economic capacity of households, are improved; If girls stay in school and the capacity of girls to become actors in their own protection and to have easy access to justice in case of sexual exploitation or abuse is strengthened; Then the project will contribute to the fight against sexual violence and exploitation of children, especially young girls, in Togo through improved the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of sexually exploited children and adolescents in 9 communities in the Ogou district.



2. GOAL AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EVALUATION

2.1. Goal

This evaluation should serve two main purposes: accountability and organizational learning. It should provide evidence of the level of implementation of the corresponding activity packages and allow for the review and strengthening of the implementation strategies that have been put in place.

2.2. Evaluation objectives

The overall objective of the evaluation will be to take an objective look at the overall conduct of the project and to generate lessons for SOS Children Villages Togo as well as for the donors. To do so, the focus will be on the coherence, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the project.

Specifically, it will be necessary to:

- ✓ Determine the extent to which project interventions have effectively contributed to improving the prevention of child sexual exploitation and the care of sexually exploited children and teenagers, especially girls, in eight communities in the Ogo district of Togo;
- ✓ To measure the adequacy and quality of inter-stakeholder and inter-agency coordination mechanisms established at the national level to maximize the effectiveness of interventions
- ✓ Assess the commitment of SOS Children Villages Iceland, their additionality as a donor to the intervention beyond funding;
- ✓ Identify lessons learned, document good practices and generate knowledge to refine the project model and approach;
- ✓ Report on the level of achievement of targets for each indicator;
- ✓ Develop recommendations (strategic and operational) to improve the quality of implementation and the likelihood of achieving project results.

3. EVALUATION SCOPE

3.1. Thematic scope

Thematically, the evaluation focuses on the activities of the Strengthening the Fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children in Ogo District, Togo Atakpamé, synergies with other development efforts, and the role of SOS Children Villages Iceland as a donor.

3.2. Geographic scope

The project under evaluation is being implemented in the Ogo prefecture and more specifically in nine (9) communities namely: Kamina, Talo-Alafia, Djama, AféyéKpota, Adougbelan, Gleï, Matekpo, Akparè, Okougnohou and Ilama.

Primary data collection will be carried out in all 9 project implementation communities.

3.3. Chronological scope

The evaluation will cover all interventions implemented between January 1, 2020, and June 30, 2021, in accordance with the various project progress reports, financial and budget tracking reports, and the indicator tracking plan.

Google Map of the 9 targets communities of the project



GPS coordinates Range 10km

4. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND QUESTIONS

This evaluation will be guided by seven criteria: (6) from the OECD (relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, and sustainability) and one complementary for thematic emphasis (gender, equity and human rights rights). Details of each criteria are:

4.1. Relevance :

- ✓ To what extent are the objectives of the Joint Plan aligned with the SDGs, the policies, priorities and plans of the Government of Togo and the international development policy of the Government of Iceland?
- ✓ To what extent are the objectives of the joint plan aligned with the policies and strategies of SOS Children Villages?
- ✓ To what extent are the project objectives consistent with the needs identified among children and youth victims in the Ogoou prefecture (Atakpamé)?
- ✓ What are the gaps between the project's interventions and the priorities of national policies and plans for the protection and well-being of children and youth, including the promotion of sexual and reproductive health rights?
- ✓ To what extent are the objectives of the Joint Plan aligned with the SDGs, the Government of Togo's policies, priorities, and plans, and the Government of Iceland's international development policy?
- ✓ To what extent are the objectives of the joint plan aligned with the policies and strategies of SOS Children?

4.2. Coherence/complementarity:

- ✓ To what extent are the synergies of different development efforts in the respective sectors and in the region ensured? Is there any consultation between technical and financial partners?
- ✓ How successful has the partnership with SOS Children Villages Iceland been, and what are the challenges (e.g., language barriers)?
- ✓ Do program activities overlap and duplicate other similar interventions by other donors or the government of Togo?
- ✓ To what extent has the project contributed to strengthening the interventions and actions on the ground of stakeholders at the prefectural level in terms of prevention and care for sexually exploited children and youth?
- ✓ To what extent has the joint program reached groups and/or individuals that were not previously covered or were not sufficiently covered?

4.3. Effectiveness:

- ✓ To what extent were the project outcomes achieved?
- ✓ What were the main factors that influenced the achievement of these outcomes?
- ✓ What were the main factors that prevented or made it difficult to achieve these outcomes?
- ✓ What are the unmet needs, especially among the most vulnerable teenagers?
- ✓ Did COVID-19 disrupt the efficiency of the project, and how did the project address the associated challenges?

4.4. Efficiency:

- ✓ To what extent were the outputs/outcomes of the Enhancing Child Sexual Exploitation in Ogoou District project achieved:
 - On schedule?

- At a lower cost than other similar interventions?
- With sufficient (in terms of quantity) and adequate (in terms of quality) human/financial resources and inputs mobilized?
- Would it be possible to achieve these same results with fewer resources?

4.5. Effect:

- ✓ What have been the significant changes and impacts of the project to strengthen the fight against child sexual exploitation in Ogou District?
- ✓ To what extent has the project contributed to reducing the incidence of sexual exploitation among children/teenagers and improving the survival and quality of life of those infected?
- ✓ To what extent has the project influenced changes in the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou District?
- ✓ Have there been any noticeable changes in attitudes about combating the sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou District?

4.6. Sustainability:

- ✓ To what extent will the contributions (and benefits) of project implementation continue after the project ends?
- ✓ What interventions have been integrated into the prevention and care of sexually exploited children and youth in terms of standardization, programming, and budgeting at the district or national level?
- ✓ Which interventions still require external support?
- ✓ To what extent has the project taken every opportunity to transfer skills and financial support for its activities to partners and final beneficiaries?

4.7. Equity, gender and child rights approach:

- ✓ To what extent has the access of the most vulnerable groups to prevention and care services been addressed?
- ✓ What quantitative and qualitative evidence is there that gender has been considered and that teenagers and institutional capacities have been strengthened in accordance with the principles of a child rights approach throughout the planning, implementation, and monitoring of project interventions?
- ✓ To what extent has access to prevention and care services for the most vulnerable groups been addressed?
- ✓ What quantitative and qualitative evidence is there that gender has been considered and that the capacities of teenagers and institutions have been strengthened in accordance with the principles of a child rights approach throughout the process of planning, implementing, and monitoring the project interventions?

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1. Methodological Approach and Sampling Strategy

The methodology used was an inclusive participatory approach involving all stakeholders, using both quantitative and qualitative (mixed methods) data collection methods based on triangulation of primary and secondary data.

The sampling strategy was based on the selection of stakeholders and project partners as well as direct and indirect project beneficiaries.

The evaluation area consisted of all the project implementation localities, i.e., the nine communities (Kamina, Talo-Alafia, Djama, Aféyé Kpota, Adougbelan, Gleï, Matekpo, Akparè, Okougnohou and Ilima) of the Ogou district in the Plateaux region.

The techniques used to collect information were: (i) document review, (ii) quantitative survey through questionnaires and (iii) qualitative survey based on semi-directive interviews and focus groups (H-framework methods).

5.2. Documentary review

This review allowed us to analyze a set of documents related to the design of the project and its implementation, to obtain initial data on the results of the project's implementation and to develop tools for collecting additional information. To this end, the following documents were consulted: (i) the project document, (ii) the logical framework, (iii) the work plan, (iv) the activity reports, (v) the monitoring plan, (vi) the National Development Plan (NDP), (vii) the child protection policy, (viii) the children's code, (viii) the Icelandic development policy, (x) the African charter on the rights of the child, etc.

5.3. Quantitative Survey

The survey was conducted among parents and children in households, community actors and SG members through questionnaires in all 9 project communities.

The Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) technique was used to sample parents and children in households, and five (5) supervision zones were established according to the proximity of the villages in the townships and the size of the population in each village.

The survey was conducted among 202 people in the households, including 102 parents (72 women) and 100 children, 66 of whom were girls.

In addition, 48 community actors, 15 of whom were women, and 42 SGs members, 74% of whom were women, were interviewed.

In addition, in all 10 schools of the project data were collected on school statistics on the retention rate of girls in school, the number of pregnancies recorded, the number of cases of harassment reported and the number of girls who were pregnant and who have now returned to school for 2020 and 2021.

5.4. Qualitative Survey

Three types of collection methods were used to collect qualitative data: semi-structured interviews, focus group discussions (H Framework) and case studies.

✓ **Semi-Structured Interview**

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with super nagans, facilitators and members of the health clubs, head of SGs, DPAS (Prefectural Director of Social Action), ATBEF (Togolese Association for Family Welfare), FODETT/CREJe (Youth Reflection Circle), DRE, DPS (Prefectural Health Director), Atakpamé Central Police Station, project coordinator and facilitator, SOS CV Togo and the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs Iceland. The semi-structured interviews reached 50 people, 44% of whom were women.

✓ **Focus Group Discussion**

Homogeneous group discussions were organized with children and youth and the H-framework method (sensitive child participation tools) was used to explore their assessments of the strengths and weaknesses, as well as the facilitating factors and constraints related to the approaches that target them and what they feel should be improved. Five (05) focus group discussions were held with 44 children and youth, 82% of whom were girls.

✓ **Case studies**

The case study technique was also used during this evaluation to collect life stories and testimonies of sexually exploited children and youth in the nine project communities. In total, life stories were collected from 10 girls.

5.5. Data Collection process

The primary data collection was preceded by the training of eleven (11) data collectors and two team of supervisors. They were deployed to the 9 project locations and collected data during 3 days (January 12 to 14, 2022). Data collection was entirely electronic; from the tablets and the tools were implemented on tablets using the Kobotoolbox application.

All members of evaluation and data collection team signed SOS Children Villages Togo Child Protection Policy Commitment Agreement prior to their deployment. For each participant in the survey, data collection agents requested informed consent and parental permission for the children being surveyed.

The principles and standards of research ethics guided the entire evaluation.

5.6. Data analysis and reporting

Quantitative data from the questionnaire surveys, collected from tablets using the Kobocollect application, were downloaded from the server in Excel and then transferred to SPSS for processing, tabulation and analysis of trends and statistical significance tests to determine significant changes in the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes, and behaviours of the respondents on the issue of sexual exploitation of children.

Qualitative data, collected from the various interviews (individual and group) were transcribed and subjected to a content analysis in order to identify the main trends and "most recurrent" ideas, but also to highlight other ideas/concerns in relation to the same question.

Data triangulation: Some trends identified by the quantitative data were supported by opinions and testimonies that better explained the situation. At all levels of beneficiaries of project activities, the relevance analysis consisted of commenting on the beneficiaries' opinions of satisfaction expressed about the adequacy of project initiatives with their needs as well as the propensity to solve problems.

5.7. Data Quality Control

Various quality control measures were developed throughout the data collection and processing process to ensure good data quality. These included protecting the fields in the application, inserting skips, and organizing unannounced field visits. In addition, through the WhatsApp group created for the survey, the technical team sent messages every morning to data collection teams to remind them of the need to enter the right data, to check and ensure the validity of the data before submitting it to the server. The technical team's Data Manager regularly checked the data already sent to the server, analysed the completeness of the information.

5.8. Sample coverage

Data collection was conducted in all 9 localities benefiting from the project. For the quantitative survey, a total of 292 people were reached, i.e., a coverage rate of 105%, as shown in Table 01. For the qualitative survey, all 5 planned focus groups were conducted and for the semi-structured interviews, a success rate of 98% was achieved, i.e., 50 people interviewed. The lack of total coverage at the institutional level can be explained by the unavailability of certain actors at the institutional level at the time of data collection.

Table 01: Coverage rate

Target group	Number of people surveyed	Expected total	Coverage rate
Parent in household	102	95	107%
Children in households	100	95	105%
Member of Savings Groups (SG)	42	42	100%
Community actors	48	46	104%
Quantitative survey	292	278	105%
Semi-structured interview	50	51	98%
Group discussion (H Framework)	5	5	100%
Case study	10	9	111%

Source: Field data, Mid-Term Evaluation

5.9. Challenges and limitations of the evaluation

Some challenges were encountered during data collection, the main ones being the unavailability of certain stakeholders, the remoteness and difficult access to certain localities and the COVID 19 crisis context. They were overcome by phone interviews, videoconferencing, and the rescheduling of interviews, working beyond the regulatory hours and in the respect of barrier measures.

The limitations are particularly related to the lack of disaggregated data on the phenomenon of sexual exploitation at the regional and district levels, as well as the lack of baseline data on the project area. These situations have limited some analyses, especially comparative analyses, in order to accurately identify the changes brought about by the project at the mid-term point.

However, strategies have been developed using cross-referencing of some of the variables in the collection tools to allow for timely comparisons. These difficulties and limitations do not in any way affect the quality and validity of the data

6. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEYS

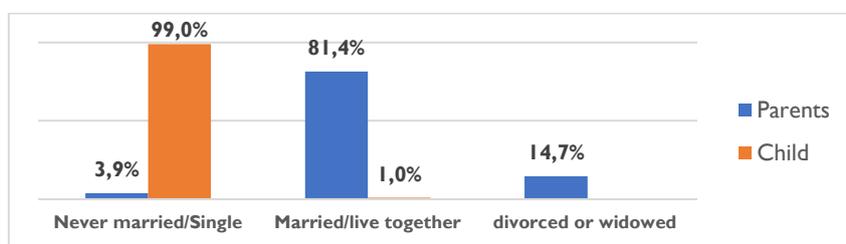
6.1. Socio-demographic characteristics of respondents

Table A01 in the appendix presents the results related to the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. Overall, 70.6% of the parents and 66% of the children interviewed were female. Among the community actors, 31.3% were women and 29.2% were members of CPCs. Among the members of the SG, 73.8% were women and the majority were farmers (45.2%), followed by shopkeepers (38.1%) (Table A02). The distribution of respondents according to other socio-demographic characteristics is as follows:

6.1.1. Marital status and age group of respondents in households

Graph 01 shows that 81.4% of parents are in a union; 14.7% are divorced or widowed and 3.9% are single. As for the children/youth, almost all of them are single (99%). The results show that the proportion of parents aged 40-49 years was more surveyed (40.2%), followed by 30-39 years (28.4%) and 50-59 years (17.6%). Old people, i.e. those aged 60 and over, represent 9.8% of the respondents. Regarding children, the 15-18 years olds surveyed represent 74% and the 10-14 year olds 26% (table A01 in the appendix).

Graph 01: Proportion of respondents by marital status

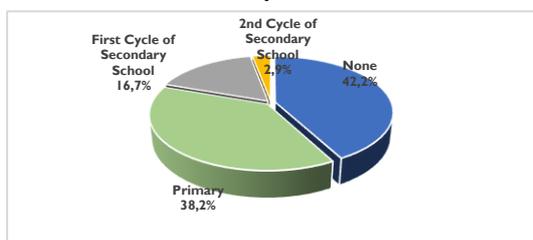


Source: Field data, Mid-term evaluation

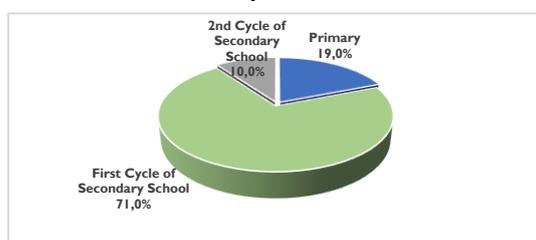
6.1.2. Level of education

Generally speaking, the highest proportion of parents who do not have any education (42.2%), is followed by those with primary education (38.2%) and those with lower secondary education (16.7%) (Graph 02). Among the children, the results in graph 03 indicate that 71% have lower secondary education, 19% primary education and 10% upper secondary education. It should be noted that 3% of the children surveyed are disabled.

Graph 02 : proportion of parents according to their level of education



Graph 03 : proportion of children according to their level of education



Source: Field data, Mid-term evaluation

6.1.3. Main Activities

According to the results, among the parents surveyed, farmers (50%) are more represented, followed by shopkeepers (36.3%) and craftsmen (11.8%). As for the children, the majority are students (71%), 14% are apprentices and 14% do nothing. A proportion of 1% of children work (table A01 in the appendix).

7. PRELIMINARY FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE EVALUATION

7.1. Relevance

The relevance of the project "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou district of Togo" was analysed from the point of view of its alignment with the international and national context on one hand and its appropriateness with the needs of the beneficiaries on another hand.

Thus, at the national level, the project is firmly anchored in sectoral policies. It is in alignment with the children's code and responds to some of the government's concerns, highlighted in the National Development Plan (NDP 2018-2022) and the government's roadmap (2020 – 2025).

Regarding the Children Code, the project, implemented in nine (09) communities of the district of Ogou in Togo by SOS Children Villages Togo with the financial support of SOS Children Villages Iceland and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, aims to prevent situations of risk, to support children in difficult circumstances or victims of sexual exploitation. Through its objectives, the project is anchored in articles 276, 353, 387, 389 to 398 of the Child Code.

Regarding the NDP 2018-2022, the project through its objectives which aim to improve the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of children and adolescents, in particular girls, victims of sexual exploitation, is part of its strategic axis 3: "to consolidate social development and to strengthen the mechanisms of inclusion" and more specifically in its Expected Effects 2, 4 and 5 and Box 8.

Expected effect 2: Togolese populations have access to universal health care/nutrition

Expected effects 4: "The population benefits from a system of social and civil protection".

Expected Effects 5: "Equity and gender equality are strengthened."

Box 8: "Gender equality and women's empowerment at the heart of the NDP"

Furthermore, the project builds on the government roadmap (2020-2025) in its strategic axis I «Strengthening social inclusion and harmony and guaranteeing peace».

At the international level, the project is also anchored in the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified on 3 July 1990 by Togo and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, child prostitution and child pornography, ratified on June 22, 2004.

The objective of the project, "to contribute to the fight against violence and sexual exploitation of children, especially girls in Togo", is part of SDGs 1, 3 and 5, respectively "No poverty", "Good health and well-being" and "Gender equality". Regarding the alignment of the project with partners policies and strategies, the project responds to the international development policy of the Icelandic government through, on one hand, its general objective which is to reduce poverty and hunger and promote general wellbeing based on human rights, gender equality and sustainable development, and on other hand, its title I "Strengthening social infrastructure and peace efforts", which provides for "... that special attention will be given to children and young people, so that their rights are respected and protected, in particular against violence and harmful behaviour, to give them the opportunity to grow and develop their skills.....". In addition, the project focuses on Iceland's cross-cutting priority issue of gender equality and is part of Iceland's participation in the Equal Generations Forum where Iceland, along with other States, leads a coalition to eliminate gender-based violence.

As for the project's appropriateness for the needs of the communities, the objectives are in line with the real needs of the adolescents and young people of the communities in which the interventions take place. The strategies of the project which consist of setting up in the communities, Child protection mechanisms, improving knowledge through capacity building and awareness raising, are adapted to the problem of the increase in cases of sexual abuse and early pregnancies recorded in the Plateaux region but also to the lack of community protection mechanisms that can respond to cases of abuse. The care component of the project responds to the need of victims and poor and vulnerable families who do not have means to cope with legal proceedings, nor to provide health and psychological care, to keep the victim in school or apprenticeship.

7.2. Coherence / complementarity

The project's objectives of prevention and care for sexually exploited children are consistent with the objectives of the child protection policy of SOS CV International¹ on one hand, and the principles of care defined by SOS CV International².

In their formulations, the objectives of the project are not only aimed at children, parents, families and implementing communities, but also inspired by the objectives of the protection policy of SOS Children's Villages (CV) International. Thus, the first objective of the project corresponds to objective 8 of the protection policy which is to: "create an active protection network so that all children and adults of the organization are safe and protected. In all member associations, employees work together to protect children." However, the protection of children and adults working in the organization cannot be done outside the communities and countries in which they live, reason why, the objective emphasizes the strengthening of community mechanisms for child protection and the capacity building of public sector stakeholders, something that the partners interviewed appreciated, whether they are from civil society, community, or public sector.

The second objective, concerning the improvement of parental skills and practices, is aimed at parents and meets the second principle of taking charge of the child, defined by SOS CV International. By doing so, through the activities implemented at this level, SOS CV Togo allows the parents of children victims of sexual exploitation to improve their income and develop skills to offer their children stability, the affection, safety, and conditions necessary to enable them to develop and develop their full potential in a protective environment.

As for Objective 3, concerning girls retention in school and the development of their capacities to become actors of their own protection, it meets the primary principle of empowerment by putting girls at the centre of the action, and it also meets the second objective of SOS CV International's protection policy, which is to "help children become aware of their rights and of the active role they have to play in the area of child protection."

In addition, activities planned and implemented on the ground as part of the project "Intensifying the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the district of Ogou in Togo" are in complementarity with other child protection interventions of SOS Children Villages Togo, in particular those of the project «Strengthening the Family» carried out since 2017 in 2 communities (Kamina and Afeye Kpota) in the district of Ogou.

If the strategies remain consistent with the planned activities, a problem of inconsistency is noted in the identification of certain indicators in the project outcome framework document. Some targets to be met are based on regional data instead of project area data.

The external coherence of the project is marked by the involvement and collaboration with several administrative bodies in the Ogou district and in the Plateaux region. By involving the regional direction of education, health, social action, the police and the Atakpamé court of second instance in the activities developed, the project contributes to strengthening and complementing the interventions developed in these different sectors in terms of child protection and promotion of their rights. The project also collaborates with other civil society organizations in the area in a platform to ensure adequate protection for children, easy access to justice and to organize advocacy activities. In this platform, interventions, and data from each other are regularly shared, thus reducing overlap and duplication.

Neither the information collected in the project implementation area nor the documents used mention other similar interventions that combine victim care and prevention of child sexual exploitation and are directed at the same target groups. It is true that other NGOs such as ATEBF, CREJe, SOS VITA, PATHWAY and UCJG are also present in the Ogou district and carry out activities in the area of sexual health promotion for children and young people, but their interventions are complementary to those of the SOS Children's Village project. Our interventions do not overlap with the activities of

¹ Child Protection Policy SOS CV International, page 4

² SOS Children's Villages / the care promise of SOS, page 6

SOS Children's Village because we do not provide care, so all the victims we meet are referred to SOS Children's Village. ... There is no risk of overlap between the SOS Children's Village project and our interventions in the field ... said the head of ATBEF Atakpamé

7.3. Efficiency

It was analyzed through the level of achievement of results for the year 2020 and the first semester of 2021 and the overall level of execution of planned activities.

7.3.1. Level of progress towards the achievement of results and objectives

At mid-term, the project is making good progress towards achieving its objectives. A positive environment has been created by the project in the intervention area, which has begun to improve the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of children, particularly young girls who are victims of sexual exploitation. The three expected results of the project have been satisfactorily achieved at different levels after one and a half years of implementation

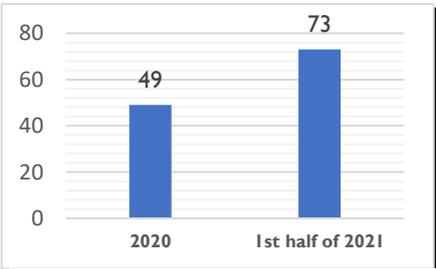
7.3.1.1. Level of achievement of expected result 1

The first expected result of the project is: "Creation of a protective environment for children/teenagers, especially girls, against harmful cultural practices within the eight targeted communities".

Five indicators measure the level of achievement of this outcome. The data from the activity reports and the field data collection show that the indicators of the planned targets have been met and exceeded at some level, as shown in Table A03 in the appendix.

a. Number of reported cases of sexual exploitation

49 reported cases of sexual exploitation of children were reported in 2020 and 73 cases in 2021. While the report mentioned that the majority of these cases were girls, it did not specify the number. The data shows that more cases were reported in 2021 (first half of the year); it can be explained by the fact that awareness-raising activities have increased the population's knowledge and awareness of the phenomenon.



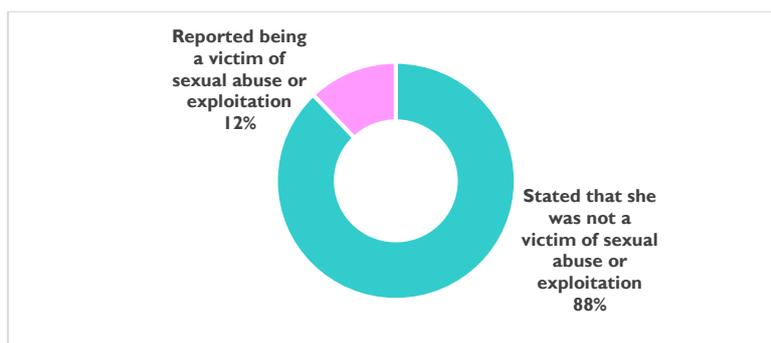
Source: Exploitation of activity reports

It was planned to reduce the number of cases of exploitation from 530 cases recorded in 2018 before the start of activities to 451 and 374 respectively in the first and second years (2020 and 2021). A 91% reduction is observed in 2020 and 86% in the first half of 2021, far exceeding the 15-20% reduction expected by the project.

The evaluation notes that the reference data used, which are at the regional level, are not appropriate for determining the level of the indicators, which is linked to the project intervention area. This is because of the lack of an appropriate baseline study conducted in the project area and data associated to it. This could be corrected if a review of the indicators had been done following the survey conducted in the schools at the start of the project and this opportunity had been taken to do an overall situational analysis in the project area and a readjustment of the project had been made.

The mission assessed the extent of child sexual exploitation cases in the project area that had occurred during implementation. The analysis was done in relation to the number of cases reported in the households. Children in the households were asked if they had ever been sexually exploited in the two years prior to the survey. The results of the analysis in Figure 04 reveal that 12% of the girls surveyed said they had been sexually exploited. Among the boys surveyed, none reported having been sexually exploited. Older girls are more likely to be victims than younger girls, as their proportions represent 13.7%, for 15-18 year olds and 6.7% for 10-14 year olds. Girls living in rural areas reported more victims (16.2%) than those living in urban areas (6.9%) according to table A20 in the appendix.

Graph 04: proportion of girls reporting having been sexually exploited in the last two years

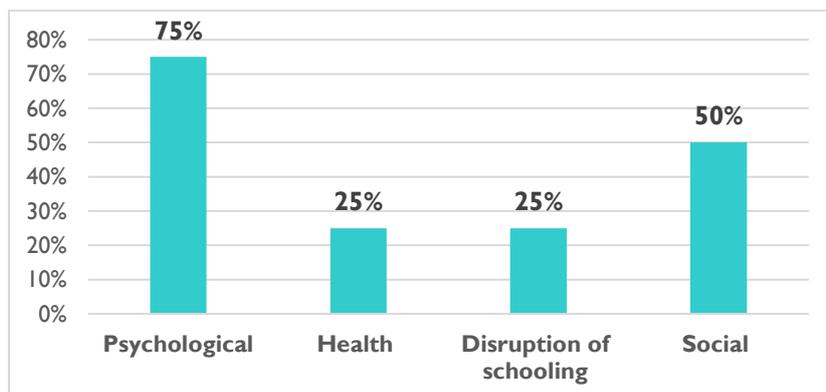


Source: Field data, Mid-term evaluation

The most common types of sexual exploitation mentioned by the victims are rape (50%), followed by forced sexual intercourse (25%), transactional sexual intercourse (12.5%) and forced marriage (12.5%) according to table A21 in appendix.

The consequences that occurred among the victims are of various forms, as shown in figure 05. These are mainly psychological consequences, mentioned by 75% of the girls, social consequences (50%), disruption of schooling (25%) and health consequences (25%).

Graph 05: Proportion of girls by type of sexual exploitation



Source: Field data, Mid-term evaluation

Families and communities have suffered the consequences of these cases of sexual exploitation of children and, generally speaking, these have been conflictual situations between families, disputes in couples, sometimes leading to separation, and also the loss of the family's value to its community.

a. Child protection mechanism in place

In all nine beneficiary communities of the project, a child protection mechanism is in place. Within these communities, 07 CPCs have been newly established (Adougbélan, Talo, Akparè, Okougnohou, Gléi, Matékpo and Ilama) and 2 CPCs have been revitalized (Kamina and Aféyé-Kpota). This indicator has been reached and even exceeded, as the forecast was for 8 communities.

As for the functionality of existing mechanisms, the data shows that all the CPCs in the nine communities are functioning, but the functionality vary according to the year they were set up and the context in each locality. Thus, the longer the CPC has been in place, the higher its functionality. CPCs in urban areas have difficulty functioning because of the activities of their members, who are generally civil servants, compared to CPCs in rural areas.

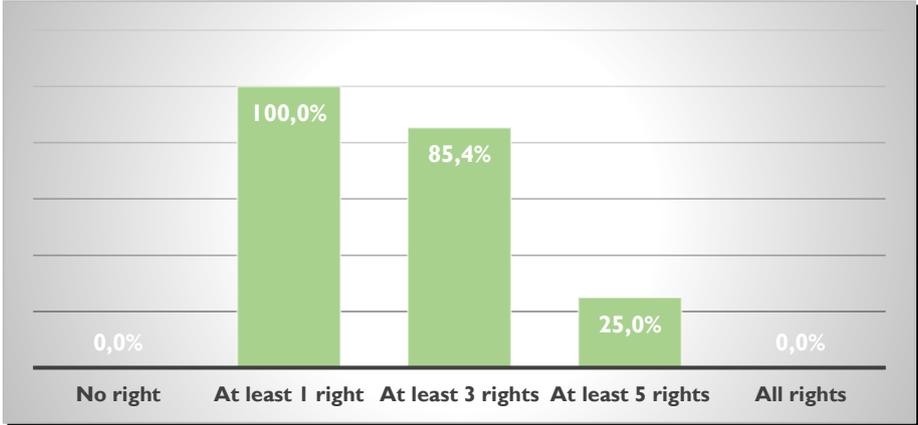
b. Level of knowledge of children's rights and child protection among FPC members and community leaders

The reports show that in 2020, 135 members were trained as planned, of which 37% were women in 8 project communities, namely Afeye kpota, Adougbelan, Kamina-Agbonou, Talo-Alafia, Gléï, Matékpo, Akparé and Okougnohou.

According to the report, these members were trained on children's rights, the denunciation of abuse and sexual exploitation and the Child Code and participate in the implementation of child protection activities. This training also allowed them to become familiar with SOS Children's Villages child protection policy and committed to respect it.

The evaluation mission sought to collect the current level of knowledge of CPCs members and community leaders in the 9 communities on the different rights of the child and the principles of child protection. To this end, the evaluation focused on 10 fundamental rights of the child according to Unicef³ namely Rights to non-discrimination, name and nationality, health, education, rest-play and leisure, participation, privacy, protection from abuse, live with their family or best carers, and the right to specific care in case of disability. Graph 06 shows that all the trained community actors surveyed were able to spontaneously quote a right of the child and 85.4% cited at least three rights. Twenty-five percent cited at least five rights. It should be noted that no respondent was able to cite all ten rights considered in the framework of the evaluation. In the order of 86.7% of female respondents cited at least three rights, compared to 84.8% of male respondents. Knowledge of at least 5 rights was 20% and 27.3% for women and men respectively. More CPCs members (92.9%) than community leaders (82.4%) were aware of at least three rights (Table A23 in the appendix)

Graph 06: Proportion of community actors according to the number of children's rights known

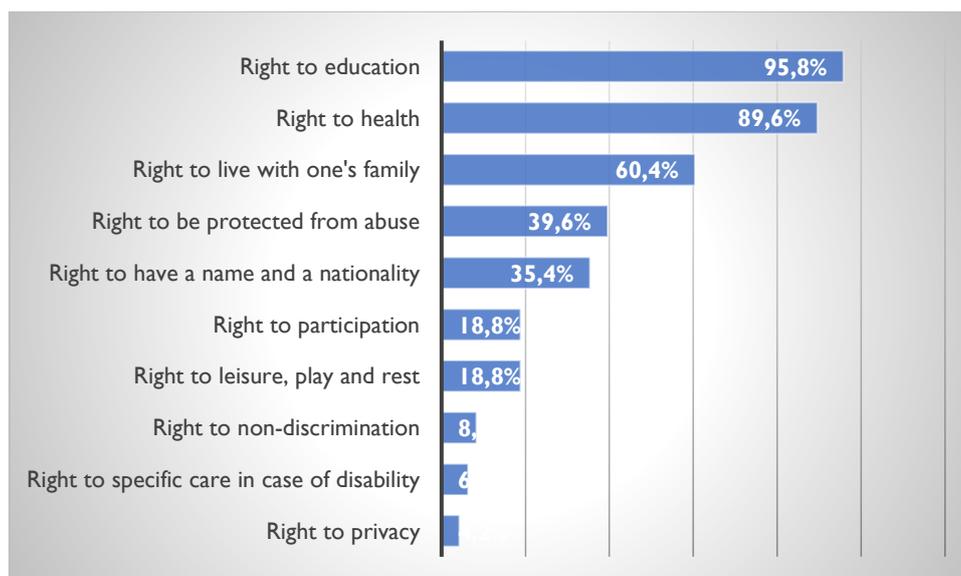


Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

Among the children's rights, three are most known by the CPCs members and community leaders interviewed in the field. These are the right to education (95.8%), the right to health (89.6%) and the right to live with one's family (60.4%). The least cited rights are: the right to privacy (4.2%), the right to specific care in case of disability (6.3%) and the right to non-discrimination (8.3%). In the future, the project will have to put more emphasis on these little-known rights in its awareness-raising activities.

³ <https://www.childsrightrights.org/documents/sensibilisation/fiches-pedagogique/convention-illustree.pdf>

Graph 07: Proportion of community actors according to their knowledge of children's rights



Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

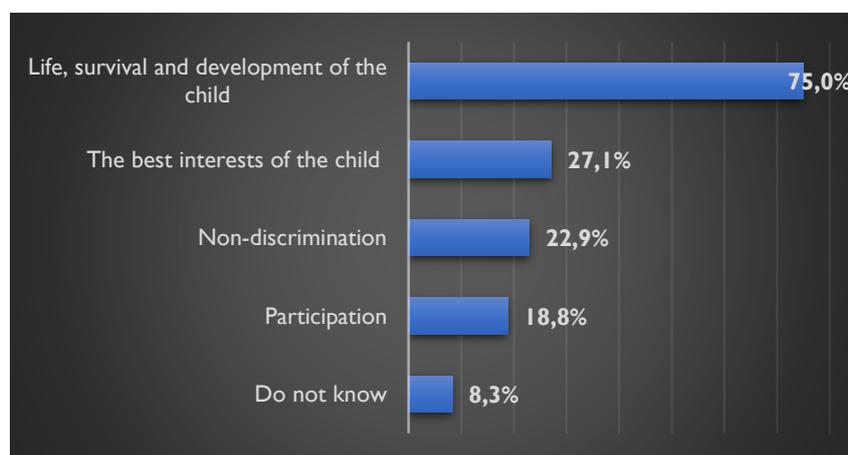
Regarding the principles of child protection, the field data displayed in the table below show that none of the trained community actors surveyed were able to cite all four of the principles of child protection on which the evaluation focused. Nevertheless, 9 out of 10 actors were able to cite at least one principle and 43.8% cited at least two known principles. For those who did not know any principle, 8.3% did.

No principle	At least 1 principle	At least 2 principles	All principles
8,3%	91,7%	43,8%	0,0%

Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

The principle concerning "Life, survival and development of the child" is the best known because 75% cited it. The other principles are less well known: the best interests of the child (27.1%), non-discrimination (22.9%) and participation (18.8%), according to graph 08.

Graph 08: Proportion of community actors according to their knowledge of children's principles



Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

Whether on the rights of the child and the principles of child protection, the mission finds that the level of knowledge of trained community actors is relatively average. Regular refresher is required.

b. Level of knowledge of children's rights and child protection among the Super Nagan

The knowledge of 16 super nagans has been reinforced by the project through their training in 2020. As planned, 2 super nagan per locality were identified and trained in each of the 8 initial communities. They will receive refresher training on the same theme in 2021.

Ilama, the 9th community was an extension of Okougnohou, and therefore the super nagan were not identified and trained at the time of the training session that took place from October 20 to 22, 2020.

From the interview organized with 9 super nagan, it appears that each one recognizes having been trained by SOS CV Togo on prevention, mentoring and support of children/youth victims of sexual abuse and that this training allows them in their community, to protect children by giving them advice, listening, raising awareness, referral as well as follow-up.

Specifically, with regard to their knowledge of child protection rights and principles, most of the super nagan interviewed were able to mention rights such as the right to life, health, education, speech and name. However, no super nagan was able to mention all 10 rights of the child. In relation to child protection, the principles are not well known by the super nagans compared to the rights of the child.

This super nagan approach is what makes this project special. Its reach into the communities is marked by a closeness that is easily created between the children and the community. Many children who had difficulty going to their parents in case of problems now have respondents to listen to them, give them advice and accompany them.

Through this approach, the project has identified women in the community who have been strengthened. These women now have notions on the concept of gender and gender equality and the fundamental rights of children. They have capacities on female leadership and adopt protective behaviours towards children in their respective communities to prevent sexual abuse and exploitation of girls. Interviews in the project area reveal that these super nagans have become popular and are regularly called upon by parents and especially children to address any issues related to sexual exploitation. The following excerpts are taken from the statements of super nagan met during the evaluation:

I raise awareness of children through advice, whether in small groups or on their own. I encourage those who have dropped out of school to embark on apprenticeship. In my home, I try to practice what we are taught about conflict management in household. Sometimes, with the help of the CVD, I resolve conflicts in couples and some mothers come to me with their children's problems

I am like a safeguard for the prevention of sexual exploitation. I am on the lookout for cases and I play the role of policeman or police behind the children. I follow up by phone call, by home visit. I advocate for peace, harmony between couple and between parents and children, and I use SOS for support in case a victim is detected.

After my training I organize groups of young people at home to give them advice and when some children need help I direct them to SOS village Togo

Apart from the project's target of 14 to 18 years, there are specific cases that I supervise for follow-up. I received a victim case at home for the follow-up and reintegration of those over the age of 18 who are in difficulty

c. Level of knowledge of child rights and child protection among social action actors and partner NGOs

As regards the indicator on the number of social action actors and NGO partners who have increased their knowledge on children's rights and child protection, the project activity reports supported by the exploited lists show that in 2020, a total of 35 actors (69% women) ministries of social action, health, security (police and gendarmerie), justice (Atakpamé Second Instance Court) as well as NGOs have received training on the moral and psychological support of child victims of sexual exploitation. The actors, project partners met at the time of data collection showed their knowledge of children's rights.

d. Case management

Case management was developed to mitigate the various consequences experienced by children victims of sexual exploitation. This management consisted of providing psychological/psychosocial, medical, legal support and support for school and apprenticeship integration for victims, which has helped to minimise the negative consequences on the lives of children who have been sexually exploited. Indeed, when victims were asked if they know SOS Children Villages Togo, what they did to help them (management, follow-up/reintegration, etc.)”, the answers covered the four different forms of management foreseen by the project and have made it possible to reduce the consequences

✚ Psychological/psychosocial support

Reports of activity reports indicate that in 2020, thirteen (13) female victims received psychosocial support, based on counselling, listening and psychological consultations in health training. 77 children as well, received counselling and psychological and social support during the first half of 2021. From the data collected on the ground from the beneficiaries as well as the community actors implementing the project, it appears that psychological and social support has been given to the children victims of sexual exploitation. These support for victims is certainly done in hospitals but also by super nagan in different communities as mentioned by most victims during interviews.

✚ Medical support

The medical support was based on medical care (tests and medicines) offered to young girls who had been sexually abused during the implementation of the project. The activity reports mention that at mid-term, 41 girls (13 in 2020 and 28 in the first half of 2021) received medical support in 2020 and the first half of 2021, respectively. This support enabled 11 of the 13 girl victims who benefited in 2020 to return to school in the 2020-2021 school year. The child victims of sexual exploitation we met in the field said they had received medical support thanks to the project. They have received medical analyses such as STI-HIV/AIDS tests, pregnancy tests, medication, etc., allowing them to recover their health.

✚ Support for school and vocational training

It has been implemented in the beneficiary communities by supporting victims of sexual exploitation to return to school or by signing apprenticeship contracts for out-of-school children. The activity reports show that in 2020, 14 sexually exploited girls who had dropped out of school, identified by the super nagan, the members of the CPC and the CVD in 6 communities in the intervention zone, were supported in their orientation and professional reintegration.

In addition, the activity report for the first half of 2021 mentions that 16 girls who had dropped out of school were referred to vocational training while 29 were supported to return to school. Similarly, it is noted in the report that the 30 girls in vocational training are those who have been sexually exploited and become pregnant or whose families cannot afford the costs of their schooling.

Field data show that out of a total of 11 child victims of sexual exploitation interviewed, 9 stated that they had received financial support from SOS Children's Villages Togo as part of the project. According to the statements of the child victims, the financial support received from SOS Children's Villages Togo varies between 20,000 and 40,000 FCFA.

✚ Legal support

The first half of 2021 activity report reveals that legal support has been provided to the families of the victims. Thanks to the project, families with children who are victims of sexual exploitation have been accompanied by the project team in facilitating legal proceedings. This involvement of SOS Children Villages Togo in the administrative procedures at the level of the second instance court of Atakpamé allowed the project to support 3 young victims for the filing of complaints against their aggressors. Legal assistance for victims faces two types of difficulties: community and institutional. At Community level, these are socio-cultural factors who are more in favour of amicable settlements and the preservation of family ties than of legal proceedings against the abusers. At institutional level, the

influence of some authorities discourages or lead some families to abandon legal proceedings and suddenly stop collaborating with the project. A stakeholder, for example, in his statement was saying:

...Yes a lot of blockages on the ground in relation to legal support because the authorities that should encourage parents to prosecute cases of sexual exploitation on their children but it is rather them that push parents to negotiations to amicable.

Benefits are derived from the implementation of this project and focus in particular on supports that have minimized the negative impact on the lives of children who experienced sexual exploitation. A few testimonies collected from some victims which illustrate the different forms of support received in the context of this project are the following:

.... They are the ones who came to take charge of my health when I had this concern. They gave me advice and financial support and support my education. At the beginning of the school year, they called us and gave us donations of school supplies, the cloth for the school clothes and a sum of 20,000 for my school." (Girl of 16, student, beneficiary of the project in the locality of Akparé)

" After a man took advantage of me sexually by force, SOS took care of me through the medicines and supplies they gave us a sum of money that amounted to 40,000 francs for support". (12-year-old girl, student, beneficiary of the project in the canton of Akparé)

" When I was brought back, the mom (super nagan) talked with my mom and then with me and took me to SOS. They took me to the hospital for pregnancy and disease tests. The first HIV test was positive and we did it again and the result was negative. I was placed in apprenticeship (braid). My mother brought me to the apprenticeship and the SOS people were there to take charge. My mother, SOS, signed the commitment but there is still the money of the contract that is not yet paid". (Daughter of 16 years, apprentice, beneficiary of the project in the locality of Kamina Agbonou)

e. Unmet needs of children

The data collection addressed the needs of children who were met by the project, but also the needs that were not met among children especially the most vulnerable. The data converge towards the poverty of the parents so the needs for health care, schooling or learning and food needs. Analysis of the knowledge levels of adolescents about child protection and the various rights of the child shows that there is a need to further increase their awareness and education, particularly, it is necessary to address specific issues such as sexual and reproductive health, empowerment and decision-making capacity.

7.3.1.2. Level of achievement of expected result 2

Five indicators are defined to measure the project's result 2: "Parenting practices and income of 640 families are improved".

In view of the results, resulting from the exploitation of the project activity reports, it appears that at mid-term, two (02) indicators have been achieved at 100% and more. One indicator, "Number of households whose parental capacity has been improved", has been achieved at 65%, while for the last indicator, "Percentage of households with cases of child sexual exploitation that have a source of income", no information is available in the reports.

With regard to the results of the project's activity reports, it appears that at mid-term, two (02) indicators have been achieved at 100% or more. Two others were achieved at 63.4% and 32.5%. Finally, the latest indicator "Percentage of households with cases of sexual exploitation of children with a source of income" has not been produced.

a. Number of households with a more stable income to care for their children

Although the target planned for 2020 was not achieved at all because the planned training activity was not organized because of COVID-19. In the first half of 2021, the activity was carried out and the indicator reached 100% and more achievement considering the 2020 target and the 2021 target (545 planned), as 842 households were reinforced.

Among the reinforced households, a sample was drawn to assess their opinion on the stability of their income and whether it allows them to take care of their children. Thus, when asked: "Do you currently have a more stable income to take care of your children?", the results of the analysis of graph 09 reveal that 67% of the respondents declared having a stable income to take care of their children, as many say they have increased or diversified their Income Generating Activities (IGA), making more stocks. A few of the statements made are presented in the following box:

There's the market and I make more revenue than I did when I was selling dry okra, so I save. for example, before I couldn't give my children school fees. but I was able to do it this year. I was also able to stock corn to feed my family

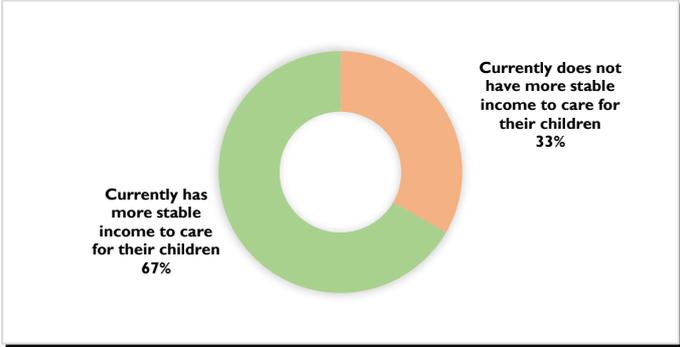
With the diversity of activities, I earn more profits to support my children than before.

"With the loans I buy fish from Nangbeto to sell at the market, there is also soja and corn from my field that I sell

Thanks to the stock, I have the product to sell at any time and I manage to support the children

The benefit I make is significant enough to cover all the needs of my household

Graph 09: Proportion of SGs members with or without a stable income to care for their children



Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

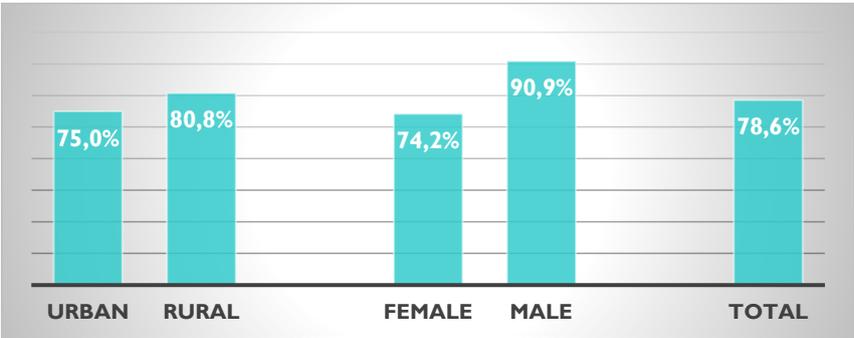
a. Number of households with improved parental capacity

In 2020, the planned reinforcement activity for the 225 households was not carried out and according to the 2020 activity report due to the COVID-19 health situation and it was postponed to the year 2021 but until the end of the first half of 2021, the planned target for 2021 was 65% achieved in the first half of 2021.

The planned strengthening of the 225 households was not carried out and according to the 2020 activity report due to the COVID-19 health situation and was carried over to 2021 but until the end of the 1st half of 2021. The target planned for 2021 was achieved at 65% in the first half of 2021.

As a result of the data collected in the field, 78.6% of SGs members surveyed reported having received training on responsible parenting (Chart 10). The results also show that SG members in rural areas reported more training than those in urban areas (80.8% versus 75%). Men also accounted for 90.9% of those interviewed (74.2%).

Graph 10: Proportion of SG members who say they have been trained in responsible parenting



Source: Field data, mid-term evaluation

b. Number of savings groups (SGs) in place

More SGs than planned have been implemented by the mid-term project as a total of 40 SGs (27 created and 13 revitalized) compared to 32 planned.

Field survey data confirmed the existence of SG in communities and the number varies from community to community. Thus, it was recorded 07SG in the locality of Akparè, 06 in Gléi and 01 in Talo Alafia as shown in the following table 02.

Table 02: Number of SGs created and revitalized by locality

Community	Total number of SGs	Number of SGs created	Number of SGs revitalized
Adougbélan	02	02	00
Akparè	07	07	00
Okougnohou	03	03	00
Ilama	05	05	00
Gléi	06	06	00
Matékpo	03	03	00
Talo Alafia	01	01	00
Kamina	03	00	03
Aféyé-Kpota	10	00	10

Source: Project coordination data

Based on the information collected from the SGs, each group has a maximum of 25 members, which may explain the variation in the number of SGs from one location to another.

SG functionality

If the implementation of SG in communities is an effective thing, their functionality is another. This is why, during the field survey, the level of SGs functionality was sought through regular meetings, functional bodies, decision-making and member participation. The data show that in the majority of EGs, meetings are held on a regular basis, but there is some evidence of irregularities in the membership. In these groups, penalties are instituted to sanction absences (for example, payment of 100 FCFA per absence in certain SGs).

In SGs, different bodies are set up to ensure proper operation. They are: President, Treasury, Secretariat and holder of the key of the box. When analysing the data, these various bodies really play their role in almost all the SGs visited, as certain heads of bodies met.

*Yes, everyone plays his or her role and everyone takes responsibility
"Yes, the president looks after the group, ... the secretary fills in the books without any problems, records everyone and gives an account, ... the treasurer also counts the money in full view of everyone and keeps the money well ... and the key holders also play their role fully".*

While the heads of the bodies are available for the functioning of the SG, it is noted that because of the occupations of both, they sometimes delegate their responsibility to others, as one could understand in these statements of officials:

*Yes, they are always present even in case of absence they warn so that they can be replaced in their task
Yes because each leader manages to give himself and to play effectively to their task dedicated in case one is not there he asks permission for his position and delegates another person*

In all the SGs visited, the testimonies describe the decision-making based on the members' consultation and the respect of these decisions by the whole.

*We work together and each one makes proposals and that the end we decide together
Board decisions are always respected by members.*

c. Number of parents trained in responsible parenting

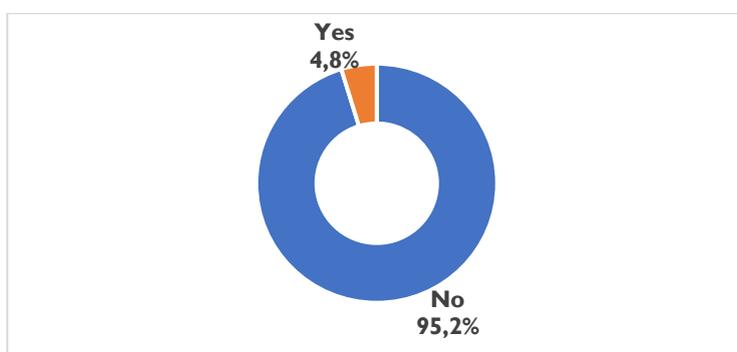
In 2020, 17% of SG parent members were trained on responsible parenting, as while 206 were expected, only 35 were trained. On the other hand, more parents were trained in 2021 and 290 were trained compared to 264 planned, an achievement of 100% and more.

Of these SG members surveyed, 78.6% said they had received training on responsible parenting. A SG member met in the town of Ilima in the canton of Akparé specifies: The training focused on how to be a good parent, such as listening to our children in the home....

d. Percentage of households with child sexual exploitation and a source of income

Information on the level of achievement of this indicator is missing from the activity reports. Nevertheless, it was collected in the field, with data for households reporting a case of child sexual exploitation and having a source of income. Analysis of the data in Chart 11 reveals that of the 48 households visited, 2 households (4.8%) reported that one of their children had been sexually exploited once in the past two years. Of these, one household reported having a source of income.

Graph 11: Proportion of SGs members reporting that one of their children was or was not sexually exploited in the last 2 years prior to the survey



Source: Field Data, Mid-Term evaluation

7.3.1.3. Level of achievement of expected result 3

Project result 3 (The retention of students in school and the social and professional integration of out-of-school youth are ensured in order to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation of children and youth) is achieved through 3 indicators. The activity reports do not mention data on these indicators except for indicator 3 (Number of reported pregnancies) where 28 cases of pregnancies were reported in 2021 compared to 11 cases reported in 2020, meaning an increase in the number of pregnancies recorded in schools.

Data collection in the field provided statistics for the 10 schools targeted by the project. The analysis of these data from the school statistics provided by the schools visited shows that in all 10 schools benefiting from the project, there has been an increase in cases of pregnancy. Table A08 in the appendix shows that in 2019, the year before the project began, a total of 44 cases of pregnancy were counted in all 10 schools; this number rose to 57 in 2020 and 67 in 2021. In view of the evolution of the number of pregnancy cases, the project does not seem to have reduced the phenomenon. This increase in the number of cases recorded in the schools seems to be justified by various factors, particularly those related to the effect of technological change, insufficient parental control over children and the influence of peers. A civil society actor met stated:

"..... Today, in high schools and middle schools and even in primary schools, students want to experience sex at all costs. I had a hard time listening to some maintained young girls say, Wearing a pregnancy today is normal and if the other did that, why not me, having a baby at a young age frees you.....".

A college principal gives testimonials on the behaviour of young people in these terms:

"All girls want to have androids today. They can give themselves to men to satisfy their needs. Parents, due to their poverty, can no longer control their daughters who have more ambitions than them".

In view of the evolution of the number of cases of early pregnancy in schools, the project will have to continue to strengthen awareness-raising mechanisms and health clubs in schools.

It is true that, overall, the statistics show an increase in the number of cases of pregnancy, but there has been a decrease in the number of cases in certain schools, such as the Lycée de Gleï, where the number of cases of pregnancy has fallen from 10 to 7 in 2019 and 2020 respectively, and then to 5 in 2021.

Even if the school statistics do not show a reduction in the number of pregnancies, the testimonies of the various actors met in the beneficiary communities as well as the project's partners show that, at the halfway point, positive changes can be observed in the knowledge of adolescents, both girls and boys, about early pregnancies and their consequences and how to avoid them. Others testify to the decrease in cases of pregnancy in some schools. A selection of recorded statements justifying the views of the actors met is presented in the following box.

"Girls used to get pregnant a lot. But thanks to the project, the number of pregnancies has decreased and the director of the CEG even testifies" (A super nagan in the canton of Djama)
 "A big change was noticed especially in the surrounding villages. In the last two years, cases of early pregnancy have decreased" (A club facilitator in a school)
 "There are no more cases of pregnancy since the club is created because it no longer has fights or arguments between girls because of a boy or a teacher following sensitizations made by the club." (A student in a school in the area)

7.3.2. Overall rate of execution of activities

In summary, the rate of implementation of program activities at mid-term is 85% (graph 12). In fact, the efficiency in the implementation of the different activities planned at mid-term is marked by the completion of 13 out of 14 activities planned under result 1, 2 out of 3 activities planned under result 2 and 8 activities completed out of 10 planned under result 3. The details of the implementation of the activities planned at mid-term are presented in table A09 in the annex.

Graph 12: Implementation rate of activities by expected result at mid-term

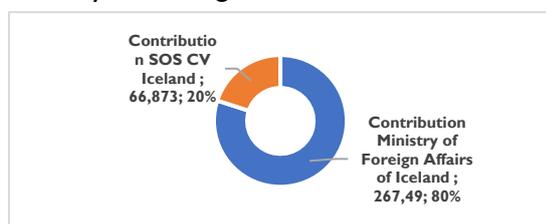


Source: Data resulting from activity reports

7.4. Efficiency

7.4.1. Budget execution performance

This is marked by the provision of funding by the two financial partners of the project, namely the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland and SOS Children Villages Iceland. The various sources used

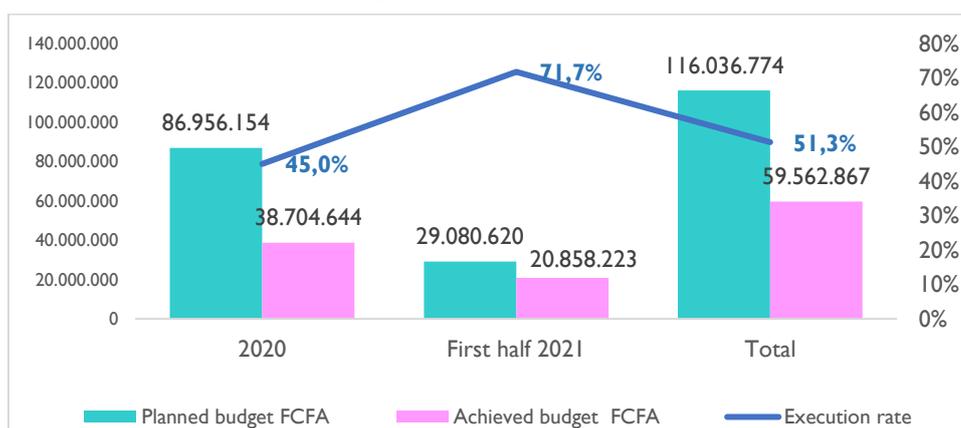


Source: Field data, Mid-term Evaluation

indicate that out of the total project budget of 334,363 Euros (219,327,750 FCFA), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland contributes 80%, i.e. 267,490 Euros (175,462,200 FCFA) and SOS Children Villages Iceland 20%, which is equivalent to 66,873 Euros (43,865,550 FCFA)

The Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs has already disbursed its entire contribution, i.e. 267,490 euros, in three instalments. Of the 116,036,774 CFA francs (17,689,7 euros) planned and disbursed for the implementation of activities in the first year (2020) and the first semester of the second year, the use of financial resources has reached a low rate of 51.3% at mid-term, including 45% in the first year and 71.7% in the first semester of the second year, as shown in the following graph 13:

Graph 13: Amount planned and disbursed, implementation rate



Source: Project coordination data

This average level of budget implementation would be explained first by the administrative burden associated with the procurement procedures at the level of SOS CV Togo, then the late start of the project. On the other hand, the COVID-19 crisis has led to a reduction in spending on certain activities that have been carried out online because of the reorientation of strategies rather than organizing them in person as planned. In the same way, some activities were carried forward and not completed during the period assessed. This is the case for the organization of a day of experience sharing for 16 super nagans on their activities, the organization of support groups to parents, the organization of a competition of excellence and the promotion of female leadership through "Girls in Command".

7.4.2. Analysis of budget lines

In terms of expenditure on certain lines, the 2020 report, the weight of salaries in the executed budget, slightly exceeded what was planned. This situation is explained by the application of the salary scale of SOS Children's Villages Togo, obliging to pay a Project Assistant at 10,471 Euros instead of 9,869 Euros planned. It was the same for two social workers budgeted at 7,341 euros, while they were paid at 8,352 euros. Despite these overruns, the budget execution did not result in any line overruns of more than 10%.

The implementation of activities as planned was disrupted by the COVID-19 situation. Even if we note in general that several planned activities have been carried out, delays have been recorded at several levels, leading to the postponement of several activities. So, in 2020, two activities under Outcome 2 and four activities under Outcome 3 were postponed, particularly because of the health context related to COVID-19. For the first half of 2021, a total of 3 activities have been postponed, including 2 under outcome 1 and the only activity planned under outcome 2.

The total amount expected to cover the realization of all the activities during the first year and the first semester of the second year is 116 036 774 FCFA. The analysis at the level of programmatic activities shows that the level of realization of planned activities is 85% because out of the 27 activities planned at mid-term, 23 have been realized. If the execution rate of programmatic activities is 85% and the budget execution is 51.3%, this implies that fewer resources were used to carry out more activities. This shows an element of good spending, and therefore efficiency in implementation. Efficiency would be achieved in the following activities:

- The organization of sensitizations by community actors where the budget planned to carry out 19 sensitizations in 8 communities was used to carry out more sensitizations (70) and more communities (9);
- The hosting of victimized girls in transit houses. In this area, the benefits achieved are linked to the situation of COVID-19 because the length of stay in the transit houses is shortened.
- Medical, psychological, and legal support for girls who were sexually exploited.
- Training of 264 parents on positive discipline and responsible parenting (the resources mobilized made it possible to train 290 of the 264 parents planned in the communities).

7.4.3. Rational management of human and material resources

The available data show that few resources are used during the implementation of activities to produce more results.

In fact, as far as human resources are concerned, the project has mobilized 3 full-time staff, including 1 coordinator and 2 field agents. While the project coordinator oversees administrative and financial management, monitoring and coordination of the project's activities, the two field agents or facilitators carry out technical support activities for the actors in the communities and monitoring. They are divided among the zones and on average of 4 to 5 communities are under the responsibility of one facilitator. The workloads seem inadequate with the number of facilitators since, in order to effectively cover the zone and the package of activities, additional hours are required. This was confirmed by the facilitators during the evaluation mission. The project management system at SOS Children Villages Togo, which consists of involving other administrative, financial, logistical and support staff on an ad hoc basis in all projects, has benefited the project in its implementation during this phase and has contributed to maximizing results with few human resources directly involved.

It should be noted a good use of local human resources with the use, at lower cost, of personnel from public services partners (DRS, DRE, DRPAS and DPAS, police and the Atakpamé court of second instance); the mobilization of members of the CPC, health club, Super Naga, facilitators and teachers, etc., to support the work in the field.

As for the material resources, a total of two (2) motorcycles were purchased and used for the facilitators' movements and a laptop computer. These materials were used for the coordination and the realization of the planned activities to achieve the results above mentioned.

Even if the resources mobilized within the framework of the project appear to be limited in terms of quantity, they have nevertheless enabled the project to achieve the planned results.

7.5. Effects of the intervention

The Super Nagan, Child Protection Committees (CPC), Health Clubs and Sexual Rights and Savings Groups (SGs) approaches, as well as awareness raising, are developed within the framework of the project "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children, especially girls in the Ogoou District, Togo" and should make it possible to improve the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of children and teenagers, especially young girls, who are victims of sexual exploitation.

At mid-term, the findings in terms of significant changes in the prevention and control of sexual exploitation of children in the localities benefiting from the project in the Ogoou district are related to knowledge and perceptions of children's rights and child protection principles, types of sexual exploitation as well as their consequences, attitudes and behaviours of parents and the population in terms of reporting cases of sexual exploitation of children. Change is also noted in the economic capacities of SGs families.

➤ Changes in knowledge and perceptions of the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation

The changes at this level concern the mastery of the various rights and of child protection principles as well as the types and consequences of sexual exploitation acquired in the communities following the various awareness-raising activities developed by the project.

At the household level, the evaluation mission notes that parents have knowledge of the rights and of child protection principles. The data in table A10 in the appendix show that 96.1% of parents know at least one right of the child and more than half (51%) know at least three rights. According to gender, the level of knowledge of at least three rights is 53.3% for men and 50% for women. 16.7% of men were able to quote at least five rights, compared to 12.5% of women. The difference between the two groups is not significant at the 5% threshold, showing that gender does not influence the level of knowledge of children's rights (Chi-square=0.310, ddl = 1, p = 0.577). For 35.4% of the parents, this knowledge was acquired two years ago, which corresponds to the first two years of the project's implementation, and more men (46.7%) than women (30.4%) stated this (Graph 14). Regarding the child protection principles, 34.3% of parents know none of them and 21.6% know at least 2; no parent knows all 4 principles. Men seem to be more familiar with the principles than women, as 33.3% of men were able to quote at least two rights, compared to 16.7% of women (Appendix Table A12). 44.8% of them declared that they had acquired this knowledge during the last two years corresponding to the project implementation period (Appendix Table A13).

Graph 14: Proportion of parents who acquired knowledge of rights during the implementation of the project



Source: Field Data, Mid-Term Evaluation

An improvement in knowledge is also noted among the children interviewed in the households. Some 93% (92.4% of girls versus 94.1% of boys) know at least one right of the child and 56% (56.1% of girls versus 55.9% of boys) know at least three rights, according to Figure 15. The children interviewed in urban areas seem to have more knowledge than those in rural areas (100% versus 88.7%). The area of residence influence the knowledge of children's rights at the 5% threshold (Chi-square = 4.613, ddl =

I, $p = 0.032$). It should be noted that no child was able to name all 10 children's rights (Appendix Table 14). Among the children who know their rights, 24.7% claim to have had this knowledge during the two years preceding the survey, which corresponds to the period of project implementation. Of these, 26.2% are girls and 21.9% are boys (Appendix Table A15).

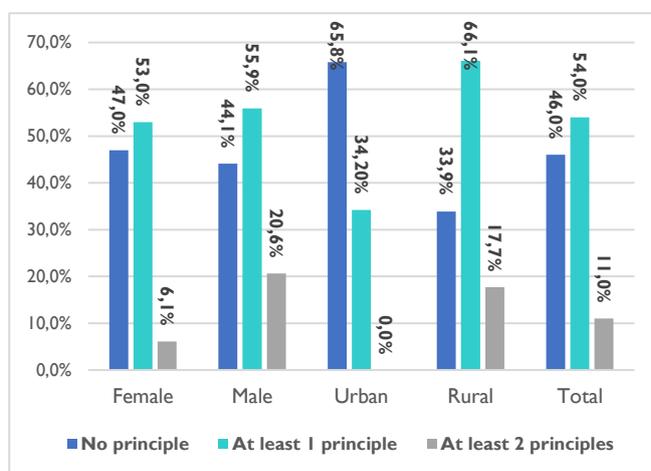
Regarding child protection principles, 46% of the children interviewed did not know any principles and 11%, of whom 6.1% were girls and 20.6% were boys, were able to name at least two principles (Figure 16). Knowledge of the principles was acquired by 43.4% of the children during the two years preceding the survey, which corresponds to the period of project implementation, and the level is 45.7% among girls and 38.9% among boys (table A17 in the appendix).

Both parents and children seem to be more aware of children's rights than of child protection principles. In relation to the acquisition of knowledge during the two years preceding the survey, which corresponds to the period of the project implementation, knowledge of child protection principles is generally higher than knowledge of child rights.

Graph 15 : Proportion of children according to their knowledge of rights



Graph 16 : Proportion of children according to their knowledge of the principles



Source: Field Data, Mid-Term evaluation

The knowledge of the types of sexual exploitation and their consequences has improved in the beneficiary communities. Indeed, most parents and children interviewed know at least one type of sexual exploitation, with 97.1% (95.8% of women and 100.0% of men) and 95% (100.0% of girls and 85.3% of boys) having mentioned it respectively. In terms of knowledge about the consequences of sexual exploitation of children, 95.1% of parents (94.4% of women and 96.7% of men) and 95% of children (100.0% of girls and 85.3% of boys) surveyed increased their knowledge by mentioning one or more consequences (Appendix Tables A18 and A19).

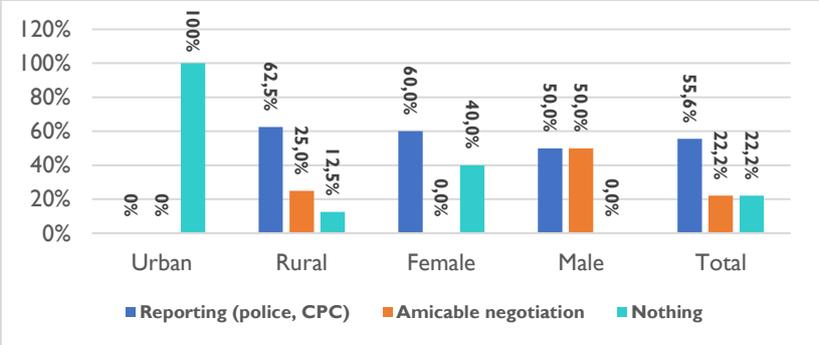
➤ Changes in attitudes and behaviours/practices

Increasingly in the communities, changes in attitudes and behaviours are being noticed as evidenced by the content of the activity reports but also by the results of the field survey. Exploitation cases are increasingly reported among the population, increasing from 49 cases in 2020 to 73 in the first half of 2021. The increase in reported cases does not necessarily reflect more cases of child sexual exploitation in the communities but rather would be the result of more and more cases being reported. The sensitization activities have certainly increased the level of knowledge of families and raised awareness among the population regarding the consequences of the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and the need to report cases and denounce the perpetrators.

One of the added values of the project, would be that, this project, revealed that cases of child sexual abuse in families were abundant and hidden, and very under-reported and underestimated.

The change in people's attitudes and behaviour toward child sexual abuse is evident in the data collected in the field during the evaluation. When parents of children who had been exploited were asked, "What did you do? Of 55.6% of the parents who responded, 60% of women and 50% of men, said that they had reported the case to an existing institution (justice, police, gendarmerie, CPC), as shown in Figure 17.

Graph 17: proportion of parents by attitude and behaviour when their children were sexually exploited



Source: Field Data, Mid-Term evaluation

Among the children who had been exploited, 50% (all girls) had adopted denunciation behaviours when abused by informing their parents (Table 03). The following statement from a victim illustrates the reporting behaviour adopted by this victim:

"I am a helpless child who knows nothing. I came back to inform my mom that this is what the gentleman did to me. Mom informed the CPC, super nagan and gendarmerie..."

However, behavioural change is slow in some cases, notably 22.2% of parents, all women, and 50% of children, all girls, said they had done nothing, and 22.2% of parents, all men, said they had negotiated amicably; hence the need for continued awareness-raising activities in the project area to bring lasting behavioural change in these categories of people.

These data reflect the socio-cultural realities in the communities, because generally in the local culture, women tend to keep secret when a situation of sexual exploitation of their daughter occurs under the pretext of preserving the image of the family and especially that of the daughter for her future life as a couple. Men generally seek to protect family ties and relationships by avoiding conflict.

Table 03: Distribution of child victims according to the behaviour adopted when they were sexually exploited

	I informed my parents	Nothing
Place of residence		
Urban	50,0%	50,0%
Rural	50,0%	50,0%
Sex of respondent		
Female	50,0%	50,0%
Male	0,0%	0,0%
Age group		
10 – 14 years	100,0%	0,0%
15 - 18 years	42,9%	57,1%
Total	50,0%	50,0%

Source: Field data, Mid-Term Evaluation

Specifically, regarding children, the evaluation noted that all child victims who reported the abuse had turned to their parents. This attitude shows that these children are not prepared to report these cases to the competent structures in place. This could be due to a lack of knowledge of these structures, but also to the parents' fear or to socio-cultural values. Some of the socio-cultural constraints noted

during the mission include pressure from parents or religious leaders, as explained by a child victim we met in one of the localities in Djama Township in the following statement:

"I felt pain and I told my father about it when he came back and showed him the stained sheet. My dad got angry and insulted me and said that I am not his child. I am currently with a friend of my mom's. My dad talked to our pastor who said that in church. The church people advised Dad to call the gentleman, but the pastor told him to settle it out of court. The others in the house pretended not to know anything and said nothing".

Shame is another obstacle to denunciation for some children, like this one we met in one of the localities in the canton of Djama:

" I got up to go home, but I couldn't talk to my mom out of shame. If I go out and meet the gentleman, I change my way out of shame. I am ashamed in front of everyone and I feel sad because my life is ruined. My mom when she found out about the problem got mad at me first because I hid it and she insults the gentleman every time she sees him on the way. She summoned him to her brother's house who asked for forgiveness and it's over like this"

In the future, the project will have to ensure that the children are able to report any sexual exploitation to the structures, independently of their parents.

In addition, the project is said to have brought about a change in teenagers' behaviour, which is reflected in the practice of sexual abstinence, the refusal of men's advances, as well as the refusal to adopt provocative behaviour (clothing, skin depigmentation, etc.). The mission noted that the clubs established serve as a forum for discussion among children and teenagers. Testimonies from some of the children who are members of the clubs show that changes have occurred in their knowledge of sexual and reproductive health, particularly about the menstrual cycle and how to manage it to avoid risks, public speaking, etc.

" It used to be difficult for some people like me to speak in front of people, but now I feel better. The project especially helped the girls here who are chasing money to avoid this by the advice of Wednesday morning in the clubs". (Interview with a health club member)"

Although the project has brought about significant changes in the communities in terms of preventing the sexual exploitation of children, more needs to be done in terms of attitudes. Mistaken beliefs and perceptions continue to be developed in the project area. In fact, the results show that certain factors dominate attitudes and behaviour in the project area. These include negotiating amicably to maintain social ties; social gossip; maintaining family ties; fear of the perpetrator and his or her entourage; beliefs about being attacked spiritually; protecting the image of the victim and his or her family, etc. The need to study the different socio-cultural values and their links with the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children is real in the project area.

Some of the opinions developed by children during the focus group discussions through H Framework reinforce this trend. Indeed, when asked about the positive consequences of child sexual exploitation, one adolescent said, "..... if a girl starts having sexual intercourse early, she will have many children who will be able to help her in the field when they grow up. Hence the need to intensify activities to curb these perceptions about the phenomenon. The eradication of socio-cultural constraints also remains a challenge that the project should seek to address. In the opinions of community actors, it has been noted that there is a lack of support from the population, particularly Muslims, who, despite awareness-raising activities, still practice early marriages by negotiating with their children. The statements of a trainer we met in the field better illustrate this situation: "The agreement of Muslim families in cases of forced and early marriages not to denounce or to agree with the children to say that it is by consent".

Just as the activity reports note an increase in the reporting of child sexual exploitation cases, the same trend is noted in the opinions of community actors in the intervention zone. In fact, interviews with

actors show that the reporting of child abuse cases has increased over the past two years thanks to the project. For most of the Super Nagan interviewed, the project has enabled families to report more and more cases of sexual exploitation, as well as the perpetrators. This view was also expressed by most of the club facilitators interviewed in the schools. Statements illustrating this evolution are mentioned in the following box:

"Whistle-blowing is good. Before, these cases are hidden, but now they are reported and everyone is talking about them. Some perpetrators are even imprisoned". (A super nagan in the canton of Gnagna)

'We were recording enough cases from the beginning of the project. Before the project we weren't recording cases. But through project, through education, through whistle-blowing, we've had enough cases. For example since 2020 we have until today 13 cases denounced that have been taken in charge". (A club facilitator in a school beneficiary of the project in the canton of Akparè)"

The effect sought by the project through the Savings Group (SG) approach is to enable vulnerable families to increase their economic power, which allows them to provide more parental attention to their children to reduce their exposure to sexual exploitation.

The approach seems to have created a buzz among the population because, according to the data, it has facilitated the activities of several households, whether in the field, on the market or in processing, and has led to an increase in activities for some, but above all, it has developed knowledge and skills in relation to the management of activities and their profitability. The data show that it was easy to mobilize a lot of savings in a short period of time and to redistribute the savings in the form of credit, which allowed households to develop their activities and their income, which in turn helped them meet the needs of their children. The testimony of a female farmer and mother of four children who is a member of SG illustrates the scope of the approach.

Before this project set up the SG, I had a hard time, as did most, if not all, of my colleagues in the same business. Indeed, each ploughing season, I bought a bag of fertiliser from my clients at 12,500 FCFA, and then paid back at harvest time with 60 bowls of maize if I produced maize, or with 40 bowls of beans if beans were produced. If we consider this year that maize is sold at 600 CFA francs per bowl, this would mean that I would repay 36,000 for a loan of 12,500, i.e. an interest of With these conditions, providing for my children was almost impossible. But thanks to the SG, I started the fish trade with a loan of 10,000 repayable in 3 months at 5% interest, i.e. 10,500 to repay. With this loan, not only do I have another IGA, but also and above all I have finished with these debts of each year where we only worked for our clients. In addition to this, we have received training on parental responsibility in our savings groups and this has enabled me as a mother to change my behaviour towards my children. I don't hit them or shout at them like I used to. There is now a good atmosphere in the household and the children can freely talk to us about their needs, which was not the case 3 or 5 years ago. Thank you so much to SOS Children's Villages for this initiative. May God bless them.

The positive impact of the mid-term approach is real and the need for new members to join is always expressed in the communities. These needs are not yet met by the project and according to the data collected from the project managers, this situation is due to the lack of kits (cashier, notebook, etc.), the project having provided only 32 kits.

➤ **Unexpected effects of the project**

Beyond all these changes brought about by the project, it was noted some unexpected effects, some of which are positive and others negative, produced by the project in the implementation of its approach to victim care.

Indeed, the approach as developed by the project seems to create an undesirable effect. The mission noted that in some communities and even in the opinion of other civil society organizations, the financial support provided to victims certainly allows them to continue their schooling and vocational training or their activities, but it also pushes other children to voluntarily become victims or, in the

worst cases, some parents, in complicity with alleged perpetrators, to encourage abuse of their children to benefit from this financial support.

"While in the neighboring house, a child was taken care of, I wanted my child to be taken care of as well and I gave the name to the SOS Children's Villages animator but until now, they have done nothing and I am still waiting because my child also needs the money from SOS like the other children". (A parent in the locality of Talo-Alafia).

A field worker confided: "Our actions in the field are increasingly criticized by the communities who say that we only come to raise awareness without giving money to the children. People start to lose interest in our activities... and this is very dangerous. Our organizations have to be careful with certain approaches so as not to spoil the ground. With the obvious poverty in our areas, people are not looking for cash and if we do that how far will we go?"

7.6. Sustainability

Three levels are taken into account in the analysis of the sustainability of the project at mid-term, namely (i) Level of likelihood that positive actions resulting from the support of SOS Children Villages Togo and its partners will continue; (ii) Level of ownership by the final beneficiaries of the project (including government technical services, municipalities and community actors) and capacity building in the fight against child sexual exploitation in the Ogou district and (iii) the degree of skills transfer.

➤ **Level of likelihood that the positive actions resulting from the support of SOS Children Villages Togo and its partners will continue**

The sustainability framework is reflected in the relevance of the project's strategies through its alignment with national and international policies. For the implementation of its project: "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou district in Togo", SOS Children Villages Togo and its partners have set up an intervention framework to ensure the continuity of the project's actions. Thus, the complementarity of the project with the programs of the Ministry of Social Action, Promotion of Women and Literacy is a pledge to use the resources, especially human and material, of the State for the continuation of the interventions.

In addition, the project has put in place sustainability mechanisms, the most important of which were identified by the evaluation mission at mid-term: the Super Nagan approach, the CPC approach, the SG approach and the Health Club and Sexual Rights approach. The actors of these different mechanisms have been equipped through training to form a solid base in the project communities. Indeed, within the communities, there are actors whose skills have been strengthened to continue community-based activities for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of child victims of sexual exploitation. After a year and a half of project activities, human resources are available to continue the activities in the communities. Moreover, at the district level, the availability of competent actors guarantees the continuity of activities in the communities concerned.

The continuity of the interventions also depends on the availability of financial resources when the financial support of the partner will stop. On this point, it's noticed that no effective mechanism is in place for recovery. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the Development Committees (CVD/CDQ) have been equipped for internal resource mobilization. Also, one of the high-impact strategies whose results can constitute an element of sustainability is the strengthening of the economic power of households through the establishment of SG. Through this strategy, households can have sustainable economic power to take care of their children and family needs. In response to the question, "What benefits has this SGs strategy brought to the prevention and management of sexual exploitation in your community?", most of the SGs leaders interviewed stated that the SG strategy has enabled parents to be autonomous in taking care of their children's needs and to be equipped to educate their children so that they are not exposed to sexual exploitation. Through this approach, they can organize awareness sessions. In this regard, two SGs leaders interviewed stated:

"It has enabled some members to finance the education of their children so that these children are not sexually exploited" (SG leader in the canton of Akparè)
"The parents manage to provide for the children. The children go to school.
We also organise sessions to sensitise members and the population on how to take care of children, especially girls" (A SG leader in the canton of Gnagna)"

Also, when asked, "How do you plan to continue the activities in the community even if the project ends?" a respondent in Township xx said, "...Even if the project ends, we will maintain the groups and clubs we created and continue the discussions with the youth, especially the girls..."

➤ **Level of ownership by the final beneficiaries of the project and capacity building in the fight against child sexual exploitation in the Ogou district**

The sustainability of the project after one and a half years of implementation is measured through the high level of commitment, involvement and participation of actors and beneficiaries at all levels of the project from the central to the community level facilitating the achievement of results and the

attainment of project objectives. Thus, it should be noted that these actors have acquired skills in the promotion of children's rights and protection thanks to the training and capacity building sessions put in place by the project. Indeed, the actors are trained and supported to acquire more experience to pursue community-based activities for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children and the care of child victims of sexual exploitation.

Regarding the level of involvement and participation, these trained actors carry out several activities, namely: awareness raising, organization of meetings, detection, and reporting of cases of sexual abuse and care for child victims of sexual exploitation within their community to achieve the project's objectives. This level of involvement and participation is expressed by a super nagan in these terms:

"Prior to the project, the Chief and the Chair of the CVD are trained and have participated in the planning of the project and it is they who have identified the local actors for planning the implementation of activities. In terms of participation, the majority actively participate in the information meeting. So there is a strong involvement and participation of the community in the project activities".

Another important element noted at mid-term is the existence of local implementation partners (NGOs) in certain intervention zones that could ensure the continuity of the project by monitoring and accompanying the child protection committees in these intervention communities.

➤ **Degree of skills transfer**

At mid-term, through the implementation of the project activities, mechanisms have been put in place for the transfer of knowledge, skills, and experiences between actors at all levels (national, regional, district and community) to ensure the sustainability of the achievements within the beneficiary communities. This involves the monitoring, supervision and coordination of community-based activities that could serve as elements of sustainability of the achievements as mentioned in the statements of a Super Nagan met in the locality of Kamina Agbonou: "During sensitizations, the team does follow-ups. Often, they call us for reports, and we find solutions to problems together.

7.7. Equity, gender and human rights analysis

The thematic criterion of equity, gender and children's rights was analysed to assess the extent to which these principles were integrated into the design, implementation, and monitoring of the project "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children, especially girls, in the Ogoou district, Togo".

7.7.1. Consideration of the rights of the child

The project "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children, especially girls in the Ogoou district, Togo" in its design has integrated the rights of the child and vulnerable groups. Indeed, the project's objective is based on the promotion of children's rights and specifically the rights to health, education, justice, and protection are targeted in the different strategies of the project.

Girls and boys were involved and participated in the implementation of project activities. Indeed, sexual health and rights clubs, made up of children, have been set up in schools and have enabled children to participate by raising awareness among their peers about the various rights. In addition, the adults, who are the implementing actors, promote the rights of the child in various activities in the field. It should be remembered that the focus has been on building the capacities of actors on the rights of the child through awareness raising, training of community actors and the establishment of mechanisms for the protection and care of children (CPC, super nagan, etc.) to ensure the application of these rights.

In terms of results, children were taken into account insofar as 117 awareness-raising sessions were carried out in all 10 schools, in which 1,180 students, including 433 girls, participated.

The project has thus contributed to the enjoyment of rights such as health, education and above all protection and access to justice, even if efforts still need to be made in terms of psychological support for victims of abuse, especially in remote areas. However, work is still needed to remove barriers to the care of victims of sexual abuse because, according to the comments made by children during the group discussions, out-of-court settlements, the fear of denouncing the abuse out of shame and the fear of creating conflicts between the victim's parents and the parents of the abuser and other people are factors that do not favour the proper care of victims and the enjoyment of their rights.

7.7.2. Gender mainstreaming

Data from the project documents show that from the outset, the project planned to keep young girls in school and to strengthen the capacity of girls to become actors in their own protection and to have easy access to justice in case of sexual exploitation or abuse. Through activities 8 and 9 of this output 3, the project has planned to reintegrate young girls who are victims of early pregnancy into school and to promote female leadership through "Girls in Command". Also, by setting objectives targeting both girls and boys, the project has given an important place to gender in its design.

In terms of gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the project, it appears that in the clubs set up in schools, the number of female members is higher. Girls participate in the activities and raise awareness among their peers on issues such as early and school-age pregnancy, puberty, menstruation, etc.

During the implementation of the activities, support was offered to girls to promote their access and retention in school and in learning.

In addition, the celebration of commemorative days through radio programmes (celebration of the African child and girl child day with the theme: "my voice, equality for our future") in the project communities reached 1,395 people (232 men, 450 women and 713 children/youth) by encouraging them to provide equitable education to children of both sexes.

Through interviews conducted in the field, many women who benefited from the project's activities testified to the changes that had taken place in their lives, especially the setting up of savings groups

and the strengthening of their members' capacities, which had enabled them, especially women, to increase their income and their capacity to meet expenses related to themselves and their children.

7.7.3. Consideration of equity

In terms of equity, both urban and rural areas were considered because in the four cantons of the project two are rural and two are urban. Also targeted were remote, hard-to-reach areas marked by the poverty of the population. The project considered children, girls and boys in rural areas who are generally unaffected by other interventions. In urban areas, vulnerable neighbourhoods (exposure of children to sexual exploitation) and children in low-income households were targeted by the project for support and households for economic capacity building.

During the project implementation, medical care activities (analysis and medication) and, counselling and psychological support were carried out for sexually abused girls who constitute vulnerable groups, as well as financial support for victims who are therefore vulnerable to dropping out of school and apprenticeship.

Through group discussions with the girls and boys in the clubs, many of them testified that the sensitization of parents on children's rights and their training on responsible parenting have now contributed to the reduction of vulnerability factors for children and therefore of the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children in their communities. The support activity for savings groups developed by the project for poor families has improved the financial situation of these groups of vulnerable households. These groups, composed mainly of women, allow them to engage in income-generating activities, the benefits of which they use to improve their living conditions and better care for their children, both girls and boys.

7.8. Partnership and monitoring- evaluation

7.8.1. Partnership

The partnership framework set up for this project "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogoou prefecture in Togo" is made up of the decentralized services of various ministries, in particular the Regional and Prefectural Direction of Social Action, the Regional Hospital Direction and the Prefectural Direction of Health (DPS Ogoou), The Atakpamé court and the police and gendarmerie services, as well as child protection organisations such as CREJe, FODDET, and ATBEF at the regional/prefectural level and community actors at the local level (community leaders such as the CVD/CDQ, members of the Child Protection Committees, the "super nagan", religious leaders, community members organized in savings groups, and trainers and members of the health and sexual rights clubs). At the international level, the project collaborates with the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs and SOS Children Villages Iceland as technical and financial partners.

Regarding the various sectoral services, the data show that they regularly participate through the focal points in the various activities of the project, especially the capacity building activities. However, a normative/formal partnership framework with signed texts is missing between the project and these different services. In addition, it was noted that there is no documentation and especially no monitoring tools available at the level of the partner services to document the results of the project in the sector. In addition, the lack of institutional memory in several structures, especially the failure to replace focal points quickly when they are transferred was noted. The difficulty of retrieving information and archives of previous data was encountered during the mission.

Regarding the NGOs involved in the project, the data show that during this mid-term phase of the project's implementation, no formal partnership has been developed with them, even though they are involved in awareness-raising and training activities, especially at the level of health clubs in schools. It should be noted that the lack of a formal framework for collaboration between the project and civil society organizations has not allowed for their real involvement and participation.

At the community level, a partnership agreement defining the commitments of both parties was signed between the project and the communities represented by their community leader, notably the village chief. This formal framework serves as a roadmap allowing each stakeholder to keep its responsibilities in mind. Thus, the communities have been sufficiently involved through the community actors and are participating in the implementation of the activities.

In terms of difficulties noted in the collaboration, most of the actors met, particularly those from the deconcentrated services of the ministries and partner organizations, mentioned the procedural burdens for processing and taking charge of activities as a factor that does not facilitate good collaboration. Also, the late information or invitation to activities was noted as a weakness in the coordination of the project.

At the international level, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is involved in the project as the main funding partner through SOS Children Villages Iceland. Through its participation, the MFA wants to contribute to the emergence of an independent, strong, and diversified civil society in low-income countries, which fights against poverty in its various forms. The support also aims at supporting civil society in safeguarding democracy and human rights of low-income countries that fight against poverty in its various forms. The MFA is also involved in monitoring and evaluating the project. A satisfactory partnership marked by good communication between the financial partners (MFA, and SOS CV Iceland) on the one hand and between the financial partners and the implementing partner (SOS CV Togo) on the other.

The official language of the country where the project is implemented is French and the official working language of the TFPs is English. Information provided by partner's shows that the use of these two working languages has been a barrier for communication in the implementation of the project so far. Efforts are made on both sides to ensure that exchanges are based on translated documents (in English

or French); facilitation of discussion during meetings, by staff members who have a better command of both languages.

The involvement and the extended collaboration on this project aims at a synergy of coordinated actions for the optimal realization of results and the advocacy for the reinforcement of the legal framework in place in terms of child protection in Togo.

7.8.2. Monitoring and coordination system

7.8.2.1. Monitoring system

The project monitoring system includes the development of a monitoring and evaluation plan and data collection tools, analysis, and interpretation of key indicators.

The document review revealed that the project document is supported by a monitoring and evaluation plan, a logical framework, a results framework, an annual action plans and a chronological chart of activities. These documents specify all the activities to be carried out under the project and their time frame, the indicators, and the targets to be reached. The project facilitators develop quarterly and annual action plans for the various community actors under their supervision, particularly the CPCs and sexual health and rights clubs, to carry out the activities in the field. The level of implementation of these action plans has contributed in one way or another to better management of time and activities. The analysis of the execution of the plans shows a delay in the start of the project activities, which was only effective in March 2020 instead of January 2020, i.e., three months late, mainly because of the slowness and procedures for recruiting staff. In addition, it was noted that the occurrence of the COVID-19 pandemic led to the postponement of certain activities and therefore to delays in their execution. These delays in the execution of schedules have had an impact on the level of achievement of results at the programmatic level and especially at the financial level, marked by a lower level of budget execution.

The project monitoring framework was also marked by the development of monitoring and evaluation tools, in particular the results framework, the indicator monitoring plan and the operational plan; the training of the project team on these monitoring/evaluation tools and on results-based management, organized by the national coordination in order to better monitor the implementation of the project. However, the mission noted a lack of training for project staff at the beginning of the project to enable them to better understand the objectives, tools and approaches. In particular, there was a lack of training on the judicial component developed by the project.

Project monitoring was organized around a project coordination team consisting of a coordinator and two facilitators. This coordination team manages the data collection, reporting and management tools. These data management tools are made available to the actors who are informed, some contexts have required the updating of the tools or even the development of other means, in this case the monitoring notebooks for the super nagan. In some cases, the level of education of certain actors has been a difficulty in using these tools.

Monitoring of the implementation of activities at the community level was regular, but at the higher level (program and national), it was not carried out on a regular basis (quarterly as planned). However, remote monitoring is generally done. Interviews organized by the evaluation team in relation to monitoring and supervision indicate that the facilitators regularly make monitoring and supervision visits. The community actors testified to the positive effects of the close monitoring carried out by the project facilitators because it allowed them to regularly share with the project team the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the activities and, above all, to benefit from support in resolving them. Some actors, particularly facilitators and members of the children's clubs, noted the inadequacy of follow-up visits by the facilitators, which did not allow them to resolve some difficulties in a timely manner and to adapt their approaches. These shortcomings noted by the beneficiaries are linked to the difficulties experienced by the facilitators in covering their zones and all the target groups.

The mission noted some weaknesses in reporting and database management. In the reporting process, it was noted that there was a structural problem in the organization of the reports, especially the report for the first half of 2021, and a lack of information on whether some planned activities had been carried out. Similarly, efforts still need to be made to ensure consistency in the data, which differs from one report to another. The project has not had a monitoring and evaluation position that would allow for the implementation of the various monitoring and evaluation tools and plans, as well as the regular management of databases and their accessibility, aspects that have been insufficient during this first phase of project implementation.

7.8.2.2. Coordination

Coordination was carried out at several levels and through workshops to set up the monitoring system and planning, review, and assessment meetings. It was carried out at three levels essentially. There was coordination at the local level (coordination of community actors) by the facilitators who report to the project coordinator; coordination by the Atakpamé program to monitor the progress of the implementation of activities by the project team; and coordination by the national management by a group supervision team made up of the coordinators of the CNPRF (National Coordinator Family Strengthening Program), CNIPD (National Coordinator for Institutional Partnership Development), CNMPD (National Coordinator Manager Development of Program), CN (National Coordination), MFC and DN (National Direction). These quarterly supervisions are done to ensure that the tools developed are considered in the implementation of activities in the field and to have the same information on the results. In addition to these primary objectives, the supervision missions have made it possible to awaken the coordinator and his team to the importance of carrying out key activities and to minimize risks. The various national coordination took advantage of this supervision to monitor the evolution of indicators related to their component. The communication coordination did not really benefit from these supervisions, because the communication aspect was not really considered in the project. While the project is essentially linked to awareness raising, the involvement of the communication coordination should have more impact on the messages to be developed, which could improve knowledge and induce attitudes and behaviours favourable to the fight against sexual exploitation.

In addition, SOS CV Togo ensures the implementation of the action plan; it organizes a biannual coordination meeting where the level of implementation of activities and the level of budget execution are presented. Mid-year reports are produced as well as annual reports that are transmitted to the partner SOS CV Iceland.

At international level, coordination is marked by the submission of reports to the technical and financial partner SOS Children Villages Iceland, which monitors the level and quality of implementation of activities. The latter communicates with the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the main financial partner, on the progress of project implementation.

The evaluation mission noted a low level of involvement and participation of sectoral partners in coordination. Their coordination seems to be limited to participation in the training sessions of community actors organised by the project, radio broadcasts and awareness raising and strategic orientation meetings, without a real follow-up of activities and results on the ground within their sector. It is noted that the representatives of these partners have changed in the activities organized by the project, which does not allow for continuity in actions and partnership. There is also a lack of tools of the project, at the level of these services in particular the tools to identify the number of cases of pregnancy registered in the schools of the project area, the number of cases of harassment reported, etc. to be made available to school and DRE officials; tools to identify the number of cases of children victims of sexual exploitation managed in the FSs (medical analysis, medication, etc. for FSs and DRS) tools to identify the number of cases of sexual exploitation of children in the area for DPAS/DRAS, tools to identify the number of cases received and processed at the justice level, etc. As a result, it was impossible to get data on the number of field visits carried out, the reports and monitoring data and the mechanism in place to capitalise on the results and good practices resulting from the project. In

addition, the monitoring mechanism on the project was also marked during this first phase by weak coordination at the steering committee level.

The collaboration between the different stakeholders and the communication between the actors took part in the achievement of the results even if for some actors the communication at the level of SOS Children Villages Togo was insufficient at certain moments of the implementation because marked by partner solicitations (sectoral services and NGOs) at the last minute to participate in the activities. In addition, actors involved at Community and institutional level mentioned the low level of their support and motivation when carrying out activities.

8. Successes, Failures, Enabling and Disabling Factors and Lessons Learned

Some successes are recorded during this implementation phase that have facilitated the achievement of results to date while other factors have limited the normal progress towards the achievement of objectives. The table below summarizes the various elements

8.1. Successes	8.2. Failures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Despite the state of health emergency and restrictions due to COVID-19, the coordination team managed to implement project activities through various strategies, including the reorganisation of awareness-raising sessions in small groups and the rescheduling of certain activities. ✓ Faced with the socio-cultural constraints still present in the area, appropriate strategies were developed to reach the communities and increase their knowledge, and to raise awareness among the population. ✓ Through its community-based approaches, the project has succeeded in creating a certain solidarity among the population, and in revitalizing parental authority in the households. ✓ Identification of appropriate actors in the communities and establishment of community mechanisms for child protection (prevention of sexual exploitation and care of victims); ✓ The project has helped to further strengthen project staff on the SOS Children's Villages child protection policy. ✓ The solidarity of the coordination team and the teamwork marked by the sharing of successes but above all of difficulties encountered in the implementation of the various activities in the field as well as ways and means of overcoming them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Insufficient capacity in budget execution during the first phase of project implementation, as 45% and 71% of the planned budgets were spent in the first year and the first half of the second year respectively ✓ Many testimonies are made about the escape of perpetrators of child sexual exploitation because the project has not succeeded in developing a system for apprehending perpetrators or means to prevent their escape. ✓ Insufficient proportion of girls expected to be reached by the project, although girls seem to be more exposed to sexual exploitation than boys. ✓ Lack of update of the project document considering the changing context of COVID-19. ✓ The project has not been able to avoid the slow reporting of cases, and sometimes the slow judicial processing of some cases. ✓ Protection of some perpetrators of sexual abuse in the community. ✓ Persistence of harmful cultural practices within communities that prevented the reporting and prosecution of perpetrators could not be reversed. ✓ Insufficient financial motivation of CPC members, community animators and super nagan, supervisors and members of health and rights clubs. ✓ The concealment or non-reporting of some cases of sexual abuse.

8.3. Enabling and disabling factors

Some elements have facilitated implementation and others have limited progress towards the achievement of results and objectives.

Indeed, the project has made it possible to revitalize the framework of consultation between actors of child protection in the prefecture of Ogou extended to the Plateaux region, but this contribution seems to be limited to the sharing of information on cases of child victims of exploitation for prompt intervention and management without really being an advocacy force to influence the normative framework.

Furthermore, the analysis of the information and data collected from project partners and beneficiaries, revealed a social justice problem. Indeed, when complaints are filed for sexual abuse, stakeholders are faced with difficulties related to interventions from all sides tending to have these files removed from the system. Families are also under pressure to settle amicably with perpetrators of violence against their children. In addition, it happens that under pressure, some authors are released after their arrests.

On the one hand, victims and survivors find themselves confronted with the same perpetrators who are sources of insecurity, sometimes discouraging other victims and their families; on the other hand, the actors and partners involved in the fight against sexual exploitation of children are giving up.

The insufficient participation in the monitoring and coordination of the partners of sectoral services of the project did not make it possible to create a prefectural and regional lobby group for the advocacy to solve the problem of the impact of the socio-economical burdens on judicial proceedings.

The low level of justice in the region (Atakpamé has only a second instance court), does not allow to treat all cases of sexual exploitation including rape which according to the criminal code is a major offence. This situation brings some low income family of victim's to give up on legal proceedings which can only be dealt with in Lomé.

9. LESSONS LEARNED

The main lessons learned from the project: "Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogooué district of Togo" regarding the expected and achieved results are:

Lesson learned 1 : The capacity building of the actors allowed the project to build a solid foundation for the sustainability of the community intervention approach (CPC, super nagan and health club) based on the prevention of child sexual exploitation and the care of child victims of sexual exploitation, but these foundations are still less solid because they have weaknesses .

Lesson learned 2: The establishment of a monitoring, supervision, and coordination framework through the involvement at all levels, of the project's stakeholders and beneficiaries, as well as the commitment and strong participation of all actors, facilitates the achievement of results and the attainment of project objectives.

Lesson learned 3: The implementation of the SG approach has allowed some households to have a more stable income to take care of their children and family needs, which has created a craze in the project area with the manifestation of the need for the creation of new SG.

Lesson learned 4: The lack of an appointed monitoring and evaluation person in the coordination team did not facilitate the management, use and capitalization of data.

Lesson learned 5: Good communication between the project executing entity and community actors, especially financial partners, on the implementation of the project and the difficulties encountered made it possible to achieve the results obtained by the project at mid-term.

Lesson learned 6: Setting up and managing a dynamic dashboard facilitates the monitoring of the changes brought about by the interventions, to follow up on the victims to ensure the effect.

Lesson learned 7: Even if the population seems to adhere to the project, the attitudes in the denunciation of cases as well as the perpetrators of sexual exploitation victims seem to be still influenced by socio-cultural constraints that must be specifically studied through a purely qualitative study.

Lesson learned 8: The financial assistance approach to victims seems to create negative unintended effects within the communities that can lead to the development of the phenomenon because of the search for interest.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the data seems to have improved during this mid-term implementation phase of the project and shows a good evolution of the indicators and an encouraging perspective for the achievement of the expected results of the project as well as the assigned objectives.

In terms of positive progress, the effects of awareness-raising and capacity-building, which are reflected in the increase in knowledge of children's rights and protection principles, should be mentioned, even if the child protection principles are not well-known as children's rights. This knowledge has led to a progressive awareness in the communities, resulting in more and more denunciations of cases of child sexual exploitation in the project area.

Furthermore, the savings group approach developed by the project has been very well received by the population and seems to be the strategy that best meets the needs of parents in an area of growing poverty. Several households have improved and stabilized their income so far, allowing them to assume their responsibilities towards their children.

Many achievements have been made and mechanisms are in place to sustain the results. However, the mechanisms remain less solid because they are still in their early stages and will therefore need to be strengthened during the second phase of project implementation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of these results and conclusions, the following strategic and operational recommendations are formulated with a view to the successful continuation of the implementation of the project to achieve all the results and objectives assigned:

Strategic recommendations

- SOS Children's Villages Togo must define a mechanism with inter-sectoral partners for the rapid replacement of focal points at the level of the structures when transfers of former focal points occur and also ensure the transfer of project files in order to guarantee continuity in results;
- SOS Children's Villages Togo and the various sectoral partners (DRE, DRS, DPAS, Atakpamé Court of Second Instance, Atakpamé Police and NGOs) must clearly reiterate their commitments to the project, particularly with regard to monitoring of project indicators;
- The project coordination must strengthen its monitoring strategy at partners' level by providing them with monitoring tools developed within the framework of the project and their reporting period;
- SOS Children's Villages Togo must re-examine the possibility of transforming into material or technical resources its approach of financial support (the delivery of cash) to child victims;
- The project could take advantage of the consultation framework and partner with other existing pressure networks, mainly GF2D, WILDAF, Unicef, and Plan International Togo, to define an advocacy action plan in order to influence the child protection policy framework and better consider the gaps in the judicial procedures for handling cases of exploitation encountered during the implementation of the project;
- The project will need to strengthen the capacity of community actors to develop advocacy strategies towards the communal administration for their commitment in the mobilization of local resources to fight the phenomenon of sexual exploitation of children.

Operational recommendations

- SOS Children's Villages Togo and its financial partners SOS Children's Village Iceland and the Icelandic Ministry of Foreign Affairs should continue to strengthen the capacities of the community mechanisms set up by the project (which are still fragile), through the "faire-faire" approach, in order to give them more sustainable intervention capacities;
- SOS Children Villages Togo must emphasize on child protection principles during the next awareness raising and capacity building activities in order to maintain the level of knowledge that can bring about real and sustainable behavioural changes within the communities;
- The project should involve the communication department more in the monitoring and coordination of interventions in the field, given the average level of knowledge about child protection principles and the change in attitudes and behaviours that remains slow, as noted in the evaluation data;
- SOS CV Togo must seek additional resources or other strategies (reallocation of under-spent budget lines) to meet the need to create new SGs in communities that do not have them and increase the number of groups in each community to benefit more households, given that this is a positive effect of the project;
- Given the late start that affected the level of achievement of the activities, SOS CV Togo must reschedule the activities and intensify its efforts to catch up; in case it is not possible, it must request an extension of at least one quarter;
- The project should strengthen its data management mechanism by having a dynamic dashboard for monitoring project results and beneficiaries;

- The project should consider creating a monitoring and evaluation position to strengthen data management;
- The project must increase the number of facilitators to 4, to increase monitoring and quality in data and supervision;
- The project must improve sensitizations by explaining and adapting the content of the messages on the right of the child given the persistence of socio-cultural constraints;
- SOS CV Togo should mobilize resources to conduct a qualitative study on the socio-cultural values that hinder the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the project area;
- SOS CV Togo must maintain a good communication with financial partners on all the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the project, especially on delays and risks as well as the solutions recommended to adjust them.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. INSEED, 2010, 4th General Census of Population and Housing;
2. INSEED, 2017, INSEED, 2017, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey ;
3. INSEED, 2015, Unified Basic Indicators of Welfare Questionnaire;
4. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, 2018-2019, Parliamentary Resolution on Iceland's International Development Cooperation Policy for 2019-2023 ;
5. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iceland, 2020, International Development Cooperation Iceland, Evaluation Policy 2020-2023;
6. United Nations, 2015, Sustainable Development Goals ;
7. OAU, 1990, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child ;
8. SOS Children's Villages International Protection Policy;
9. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2021, Activity Plan;
10. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2020, Community agreements with beneficiary communities of the project " Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou district, Togo”;
11. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2021, Community agreements with beneficiary communities of the project " Strengthening of the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou district, Togo”;
12. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2019, Logical Framework of the Project "Strengthening of the Fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Ogou District, Togo”;
13. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Programme d'Atakpamé, 2019, Cadre de résultats du projet "Strengthening of the Fight against Sexual Exploitation of Children in the Ogou District, Togo”;
14. SOS Children's Villages International, 2018, The Care Promise of SOS ;
15. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2019, Project document for Strengthening the fight against sexual exploitation of children in the Ogou district, Togo;
16. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2020, Activity Report;
17. SOS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 1st half of 2021, Activity Report;
18. OS Children's Villages Togo, Atakpamé Program, 2017, Pregnancy and disability in schools in Togo: Case of schools in the Plateaux region (2016/2017) ;
19. Togo, 2020-2025, government’s roadmap;
20. Togo, 2018-2022, National Development Plan;
21. Togo, 2007, Child Code;
22. Togo, 2006, National Child Protection Policy.
23. <https://www.childsrightrights.org/documents/sensibilisation/fiches-pedagogique/convention-illustree.pdf>

ANNEXES

List of detailed tables

Table A01: Socio-demographic characteristics of the parents and children surveyed

	Parents			Children	
	%	Number		%	Number
Place of residence					
Urbain	38,2%	39	Urbain	38,0%	38
Rural	61,8%	63	Rural	62,0%	62
Canton					
Djama	18,6%	19	Djama	19,0%	19
Gnagna	19,6%	20	Gnagna	19,0%	19
Gléï	29,4%	30	Gléï	29,0%	29
Akparè	32,4%	33	Akparè	33,0%	33
Sex of respondent					
Female	70,6%	72	Female	66,0%	66
Male	29,4%	30	Male	34,0%	34
Age group					
20 - 29 years	3,9%	4	10 - 14 years	26,0%	26
30 - 39 years	28,4%	29	15 - 18 years	74,0%	74
40 - 49 years	40,2%	41			
50 - 59 years	17,6%	18			
60 years and over	9,8%	10			
Current marital status					
Never married/Single	3,9%	4	Never married/Single	99,0%	99
Married/living together	81,4%	83	Married/living together	1,0%	1
Widowed/Divorced/Separated	14,7%	15			
Level of education					
None	42,2%	43			
Primary	38,2%	39	Primary (CPI au CM2)	19,0%	19
Junior high school	16,7%	17	Junior High School	71,0%	71
Senior High School	2,9%	3	Senior high school	10,0%	10
Main activity					
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	50,0%	51	Apprentice	14,0%	14
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	11,8%	12	Student	71,0%	71
Retailer	36,3%	37	Workers	1,0%	1
Student	1,0%	1	Nothing	14,0%	14
others	1,0%	1			
Disability					
			No	97,0%	97
			Yes	3,0%	3
Total	100,0%	102	Total	100,0%	100

Table A02 : Socio-demographic characteristics of community actors and SG members

Community actors			SG Members		
	%	Eff.		%	Eff.
Place of residence					
Urbain	45,8%	22	Urban	38,1%	16
Rural	54,2%	26	Rural	61,9%	26
Canton					
Djama	20,8%	10	Djama	26,2%	11
Gnagna	25,0%	12	Gnagna	26,2%	11
Gléï	22,9%	11	Gléï	23,8%	10
Akparè	31,3%	15	Akparè	23,8%	10
Sex of respondent					
Female	31,3%	15	Female	73,8%	31
Male	68,8%	33	Male	26,2%	11
Age group					
20 - 29 years	4,2%	2	20 - 29 years	2,4%	1
30 - 39 years	35,4%	17	30 - 39 years	33,3%	14
40 - 49 years	37,5%	18	40 - 49 years	42,9%	18
50 - 59 years	18,8%	9	50 - 59 years	14,3%	6
60 years and over	4,2%	2	60 years and over	7,1%	3
Matrimonial status					
Never married/Single	2,1%	1	Married/Living together	92,9%	39
Married/living together	95,8%	46	Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	7,1%	3
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	2,1%	1			
Level of education					
None	4,2%	2	None	31,0%	13
Primary	29,2%	14	Primary	33,3%	14
Junior high school	41,7%	20	Senior High School	7,1%	3
Senior High School	22,9%	11	Junior high school	26,2%	11
University/Graduate Studies	2,1%	1	University/Graduate Studies	2,4%	1
Type of Community actors					
Community leaders	70,8%	34			
Members of CPC	29,2%	14			
Principal occupation					
			Farmer/Fisherman	45,2%	19
			Artisan (mason, carpenter, Blacksmith, tailor)	14,3%	6
			retailer	38,1%	16
			Others	2,4%	1
Total	100,0%	48	Total	100,0%	42

Table A03: Level of achievement of expected result 1

Indicator	2020							2021 (jav-jun)						
	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total/Average	Female	Male	Total/Average	
RI : A protective environment for children/adolescents, especially girls, against harmful cultural practices amongst the eight-targeted communities is created														
• Number of reported cases of sexual exploitation: (Expected result; Number reduced with at least 15-20% compared to data reported in 2018. Analysis of numbers)	451	NA	451			49 (project)	100% and more	374	NA	374			73 (project)	100% and more
• Number of communities with sustainable community child protection mechanisms (Expected result: At least 8)	n/a	n/a	7			6	86%	n/a	n/a	8			9	100% and more
• Number of CPCs (Child Protection Committee) members and community leaders with increased knowledge of child rights and child protection. (Expected result: At least 8 CPCs with a number of 7x8=56 members set up. At least 32 CPCs members which is aprox 60% of people are trained.)	70	65	135			135	100%	70	65	135			135	100%
Number of « Super Nagan » with increased knowledge of child rights and child protection (Expected result: At least 16 Super Nagan trained. 2 per community)	16	n/a	16	16		16	100%	16	n/a	16				100%

Number of actors from the Social Action and other partner NGOs with increased knowledge of child rights and child protection (Expected result: At least 34 persons trained)	20	14	34	24	11	35	100% and more	0	0	0				100%
---	----	----	----	----	----	----	---------------	---	---	---	--	--	--	------

Table A04 : Level of achievement of expected result 2

Indicator	2020							2021 (jan-jun)						
	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total/Average	Female	Male	Total/Average	
Number of households with a more stable income to take care of their children (Expected result: at least 320 households – equal to 50% of targeted households have a more stable income)	200	25	225	0	0	0	0%	256	64	320		545	842	100% and more
Number of households with improved parental capacity (Expected result: at least 448 – equal to 70% of targeted families)	200	25	225			0	0%	358	90	448	182	108	290	65%

Indicator	2020							2021 (jan-jun)						
	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate	Planned			Achievement			Implementation rate
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total/Average	Female	Male	Total/Average	
Number of Savings Groups (SG) in place (Expected result: at least 32 SG set up)	n/a	n/a	24			32	100% and more	n/a	n/a	32			36	100% and more
Number of parent trained in responsible parenting. (Expected result: at least 264 parents – 40% of targeted families)	164	42	206			35	17%	211	53	264			290	100% and more
% of households with cases of children's sexual exploitation with a source of income (Expected result: at least 70% of households)	N/A	N/A	50%					N/A	N/A	60%				
			5 out of 10 families				0%			30 out of 50 families				0%

Table A05: Level of achievement of expected result 3

Indicator	2020							2021 (janv-jun)						
	Prévu			Achievement			Achievement rate	Planned			Achievement			Achievement rate
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total		Female	Male	Total/Average	Female	Male	Total/Average	
Retention rate of girls at school (Expected result: at least 10 % increase compared to baseline)	N/A	N/A	Data to be collected at partner school level					N/A	N/A	3%				
• Number of harassment cases reported (Expected result: At least 80 reported cases. Baseline data need to be collected at the beginning of the project.	N/A	N/A	15			0		N/A	N/A	75			0	
Number of pregnancy cases reported (Expected result: Reduce at least 10% of cases reported compared to the baseline data).		N/A	To be collected at the level of community relays, schools, chambers of trades and USP			11			N/A	target 2020 less than 3%			28	

Table A06 : Breakdown of parents by type of exploitation experienced by their child victims

	Forced sexual intercourse	Transactional sex	Rape	N
Place of residence				
Urbain	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Rural	25,0%	50,0%	25,0%	8
Canton				
Djama	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
Gnagna	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Gléï	25,0%	75,0%	0,0%	4
Akparè	25,0%	25,0%	50,0%	4
Sex of respondent				
Female	40,0%	40,0%	20,0%	5
Male	25,0%	50,0%	25,0%	4
Overall	33,3%	44,4%	22,2%	9

Table A07 : Breakdown of parents according to the consequences suffered by their child victims

	Psychological	Health	Education	Social	N
Place of residence					
Urban	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Rural	75,0%	25,0%	62,5%	12,5%	8
Canton					
Djama	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
Gnagna	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Gléï	75,0%	0,0%	50,0%	25,0%	4
Akparè	75,0%	50,0%	75,0%	0,0%	4
Sexe of respondent					
Female	80,0%	20,0%	20,0%	40,0%	5
Male	50,0%	25,0%	100,0%	0,0%	4
Overall	66,7%	22,2%	55,6%	22,2%	9

Table A08 : Status of school statistics in the 10 schools of the project

	Junior School				High School				Overall			
	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Sum
Number of pregnancy recorded												
2019	1	0	3	6	13	6	22	38	6	0	22	44
2020	3	0	7	17	8	6	15	40	6	0	15	57
2021	3	0	6	14	11	5	18	53	7	0	18	67
Number of cases of harassment reported												
2019	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020		0	2	2	0	0	0	0		0	2	2
2021	2	0	8	8	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	8
Number of girls who were pregnant and have now returned to school												
2019	0	0	0	0	4	0	8	8	1	0	8	8
2020	1	0	2	4	6	0	15	29	3	0	15	33
2021	1	0	3	7	7	2	18	34	4	0	18	41
Number of sensitizations on the sexual health and rights of girls carried out under the project												
2019		0	1	1	1	0	4	4	1	0	4	5
2020	1	0	3	6	2	0	3	5	1	0	3	11
2021	16	4	62	82	5	3	9	24	11	3	62	106

Table A09: Completion of planned activities at mid-term

Result	Activities	Activity description	Achieved or not
Result 1 : A protective environment for children/teenagers, especially girls, against harmful cultural practices within the eight targeted communities is created.	Activity 1.1	Dissemination of legal instruments for the protection of children against sexual exploitation (Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography); awareness-raising activities, design of posters, picture boxes and radio programs.	Yes
	Activity 1.2	Training of 138 child protection committee members and community leaders on children's rights, reporting of sexual abuse and exploitation, and the child code.	Yes
	Activity 1.3	Establishment of community mechanisms for child protection: development and signing of community charters	Yes
	Activity 1.4	Identification of 16 "Super Nagan" in the project communities to mentor abused girls (2 in each community).	Yes
	Activity 1.5	3 days training of 16 "Super Nagan" on prevention, mentoring and support of abused girls	Yes
	Activity 1.6	A day of experiences sharing of 16 Super Nagan	No
	Activity 1.7	2-day training for 138 community actors (CPC, "Super Nagan" and community leaders) on responsible parenting and positive discipline.	Yes
	Activity 1.8	Two days of training for 152 community actors (CPC, "Supers Nagan" and community leaders) on sexist violence and traditional harmful beliefs	Yes
	Activity 1.10	training of 34 actors of social action, partner NGOs and the "Super Nagan" for the moral and psychological support of victims of sexual exploitation	Yes
	Activity 1.11	Training of 28 employees of SOS Togo on moral, psychological, and legal support for child victims of sexual exploitation.	Yes
	Activity 1.12	Organization of community awareness sessions by community relays	Yes
	Activity 1.13	Reception and accommodation of child victims in the transit house	Yes
	Activity 1.14	Psychosocial, health and legal support for child of sexual exploitation	Yes
	Activity 1.16	Quarterly meeting of the committee working on child protection	Yes
Result 2 : The parenting practices and incomes of 640 families are improved	Activity 2.1	Creation of 32 savings groups in 8 communities	Yes
	Activity 2.2	Two-day training for 264 parents on responsible parenting, positive discipline, gender-based violence and harmful traditional beliefs in 8 communities.	Yes
	Activity 2.3	Parents support groups establishment	No
Result 3 : Students' retention in school, and social and vocational integration of out-of-school youth are ensured to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation.	Activity 3.1	Establishment of 10 sexual health and rights clubs and identified 20 club coaches (3 EPP, 7 CEG, and 5 high schools) from the 8 target communities	Yes
	Activity 3.2	Two days of training for 160 members of sexual health and rights clubs, followed by the development of a business plan	Yes
	Activity 3.3	Two-day training for 20 club facilitators on sexual health and rights	Yes
	Activity 3.4	Organization of awareness activities by sexual health and rights clubs	Yes
	Activity 3.5	Socio-educative activity organization by the health clubs and sexual rights	Yes
	Activity 3.6	Organization of a competition of excellence	No
	Activity 3.7	Identification of adolescent victims of sexual exploitation who have dropped out of school and support for vocational training.	Yes
	Activity 6.8	School Reintegration of Girls Affected by Early Pregnancy	Yes
	Activity 3.9	Promotion of girls' leadership through 'Girls in Command'	Non
	Activity 3.10	Organization of day of celebration (25 November: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women; 16 June: Children's Day)	Yes

Table A10 : Breakdown of parents by characteristic according to the number of rights known

	No right	At least one right	At least three rights	At least five rights	All the rights	N
Place of residence						
Urban	0,0%	100,0%	53,8%	20,5%	0,0%	39
Rural	6,3%	93,7%	49,2%	9,5%	0,0%	63
Canton						
Djama	0,0%	100,0%	63,2%	10,5%	0,0%	19
Gnagna	0,0%	100,0%	45,0%	30,0%	0,0%	20
Gléï	10,0%	90,0%	43,3%	6,7%	0,0%	30
Akparè	3,0%	97,0%	54,5%	12,1%	0,0%	33
Sex of respondent						
Female	4,2%	95,8%	50,0%	12,5%	0,0%	72
Male	3,3%	96,7%	53,3%	16,7%	0,0%	30
Age range						
20 - 29 years	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4
30 - 39 years	6,9%	93,1%	48,3%	10,3%	0,0%	29
40 - 49 years	2,4%	97,6%	61,0%	19,5%	0,0%	41
50 - 59 years	0,0%	100,0%	27,8%	5,6%	0,0%	18
60 years and over	10,0%	90,0%	40,0%	20,0%	0,0%	10
Matrimonial status						
Never married/Single	25,0%	75,0%	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	4
Married/living together	3,6%	96,4%	54,2%	15,7%	0,0%	83
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	0,0%	100,0%	33,3%	6,7%	0,0%	15
Level of education						
None (Never went to school)	2,3%	97,7%	39,5%	16,3%	0,0%	43
Primary (CPI - CM2)	5,1%	94,9%	59,0%	12,8%	0,0%	39
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	5,9%	94,1%	58,8%	11,8%	0,0%	17
High school (2nde - Terminale)	0,0%	100,0%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	3
Principal occupation						
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	5,9%	94,1%	41,2%	11,8%	0,0%	51
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	8,3%	91,7%	58,3%	0,0%	0,0%	12
Retailer	0,0%	100,0%	59,5%	18,9%	0,0%	37
Student	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Others	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	1
Overall	3,9%	96,1%	51,0%	13,7%	0,0%	102

Table A11 : Breakdown of parents by characteristic with and without knowledge of rights during project implementation

	<i>Throughout the project (since March 2020 to this day)</i>	<i>Before the project (before March 2020)</i>	N
Place of residence			
Urban	41,0%	59,0%	39
Rural	31,7%	68,3%	60
Canton			
Djama	68,4%	31,6%	19
Gnagna	15,0%	85,0%	20
Gléi	21,4%	78,6%	28
Akparè	40,6%	59,4%	32
Sexe of respondent			
Female	30,4%	69,6%	69
Male	46,7%	53,3%	30
Age group			
20 - 29 years	25,0%	75,0%	4
30 - 39 years	37,0%	63,0%	27
40 - 49 years	34,1%	65,9%	41
50 - 59 years	33,3%	66,7%	18
60 and over	44,4%	55,6%	9
Matrimonial status			
Never married/Single	0,0%	100,0%	3
Married/living together	38,3%	61,7%	81
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	26,7%	73,3%	15
Level of education			
None (Never went to school)	33,3%	66,7%	42
Primary (CPI - CM2)	40,5%	59,5%	37
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	35,3%	64,7%	17
High school (2nde - Terminale)	0,0%	100,0%	3
Principal occupation			
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	49,0%	51,0%	49
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	18,2%	81,8%	11
Retailer	24,3%	75,7%	37
Student	0,0%	100,0%	1
Others	0,0%	100,0%	1
Overall	35,4%	64,6%	99

Table A12: Breakdown of parents according to the number of principles known

	No principle	At least 1 principle	At least 2 principles	All principles	N
Place of residence					
Urban	43,6%	56,4%	12,8%	0,0%	39
Rural	28,6%	71,4%	27,0%	0,0%	63
Canton					
Djama	36,8%	63,2%	21,1%	0,0%	19
Gnagna	50,0%	50,0%	5,0%	0,0%	20
Gléi	23,3%	76,7%	26,7%	0,0%	30
Akparè	33,3%	66,7%	27,3%	0,0%	33
Sex of respondent					
Female	34,7%	65,3%	16,7%	0,0%	72
Male	33,3%	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	30
Matrimonial status					
Never married/Single	25,0%	75,0%	25,0%	0,0%	4
Married/living together	32,5%	67,5%	22,9%	0,0%	83
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	46,7%	53,3%	13,3%	0,0%	15
Level of education					
None (Never went to school)	39,5%	60,5%	11,6%	0,0%	43
Primary (CPI - CM2)	25,6%	74,4%	25,6%	0,0%	39
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	41,2%	58,8%	35,3%	0,0%	17
High school (2nde - Terminale)	33,3%	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	3
Principal occupation					
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	39,2%	60,8%	19,6%	0,0%	51
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	33,3%	66,7%	33,3%	0,0%	12
Retailer	29,7%	70,3%	18,9%	0,0%	37
Student	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	1
Others	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Overall	34,3%	65,7%	21,6%	0,0%	102

Table A13 : Breakdown of parents according to knowledge of the principles during project implementation

	Throughout the project (since March 2020 to this day)	Before the project (before March 2020)	N
Place of residence			
Urban	68,2%	31,8%	22
Rural	33,3%	66,7%	45
Canton			
Djama	91,7%	8,3%	12
Gnagna	40,0%	60,0%	10
Gléï	26,1%	73,9%	23
Akparè	40,9%	59,1%	22
Sex of respondent			
Female	40,4%	59,6%	47
Male	55,0%	45,0%	20
Matrimonial status			
Never married/Single	33,3%	66,7%	3
Married/living together	44,6%	55,4%	56
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	50,0%	50,0%	8
Level of education			
None (Never went to school)	34,6%	65,4%	26
Primary (CPI - CM2)	41,4%	58,6%	29
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	80,0%	20,0%	10
High school (2nde - Terminale)	50,0%	50,0%	2
Principal occupation			
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	51,6%	48,4%	31
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	37,5%	62,5%	8
Retailer	38,5%	61,5%	26
Student	100,0%	0,0%	1
Others	0,0%	100,0%	1
Overall	44,8%	55,2%	67

Table A14 : Breakdown of children according to knowledge of rights acquired during the implementation of the project

	No right	At least 1 right	At least 3 rights	At least 5 rights	All rights	N
Place of residence						
Urban	0,0%	100,0%	63,2%	7,9%	0,0%	38
Rural	11,3%	88,7%	51,6%	8,1%	0,0%	62
Canton						
Djama	0,0%	100,0%	52,6%	0,0%	0,0%	19
Gnagna	0,0%	100,0%	73,7%	15,8%	0,0%	19
Gléi	6,9%	93,1%	55,2%	10,3%	0,0%	29
Akparè	15,2%	84,8%	48,5%	6,1%	0,0%	33
Sex of respondent						
Female	7,6%	92,4%	56,1%	4,5%	0,0%	66
Male	5,9%	94,1%	55,9%	14,7%	0,0%	34
Age group						
10 - 14 years	11,5%	88,5%	61,5%	7,7%	0,0%	26
15 - 18 years	5,4%	94,6%	54,1%	8,1%	0,0%	74
Matrimonial status						
Never married/Single	7,1%	92,9%	56,6%	8,1%	0,0%	99
Married/living together	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Level of education						
High school (2nde - Terminale)	0,0%	100,0%	70,0%	10,0%	0,0%	10
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	4,2%	95,8%	62,0%	9,9%	0,0%	71
Primary (CPI - CM2)	21,1%	78,9%	26,3%	0,0%	0,0%	19
Principal occupation						
Apprentice	7,1%	92,9%	57,1%	0,0%	0,0%	14
Student	2,8%	97,2%	57,7%	11,3%	0,0%	71
Workers	0,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Nothing	28,6%	71,4%	42,9%	0,0%	0,0%	9
Disability status						
No	6,2%	93,8%	57,7%	8,2%	0,0%	97
Yes	33,3%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3
Overall	7,0%	93,0%	56,0%	8,0%	0,0%	100

Table A15 : Breakdown of children according rights knowledge acquired during project implementation

	Throughout the project since March 2020 to this day)	Before the project (before March mars 2020)	N
Place of residence			
Urban	15,8%	84,2%	38
Rural	30,9%	69,1%	55
Canton			
Djama	31,6%	68,4%	19
Gnagna	0,0%	100,0%	19
Gléi	37,0%	63,0%	27
Akparè	25,0%	75,0%	28
Sex of respondent			
Female	26,2%	73,8%	61
Male	21,9%	78,1%	32
Age group			
10 - 14 years	13,0%	87,0%	23
15 - 18 years	28,6%	71,4%	70
Matrimonial status			
Never married/Single	25,0%	75,0%	92
Married/living together	0,0%	100,0%	1
Level of education			
High school (2nde - Terminale)	10,0%	90,0%	10
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	25,0%	75,0%	68
Primary (CPI - CM2)	33,3%	66,7%	15
Principal occupation			
Apprentice	15,4%	84,6%	13
Student	27,5%	72,5%	69
Workers	0,0%	100,0%	1
Nothing	20,0%	80,0%	10
Disability status			
No	25,3%	74,7%	91
Yes	0,0%	100,0%	2
Overall	24,7%	75,3%	93

Table A16 : Breakdown of children according to the number of principles known

	No principles	At least one principle	At least two principles	All principles	
Place of residence					
Urban	65,8%	34,2%	0,0%	0,0%	38
Rural	33,9%	66,1%	17,7%	0,0%	62
Canton					
Djama	63,2%	36,8%	0,0%	0,0%	19
Gnagna	68,4%	31,6%	0,0%	0,0%	19
Gléï	20,7%	79,3%	27,6%	0,0%	29
Akparè	45,5%	54,5%	9,1%	0,0%	33
Sex of respondent					
Female	47,0%	53,0%	6,1%	0,0%	66
Male	44,1%	55,9%	20,6%	0,0%	34
Age group					
10 - 14 years	65,4%	34,6%	3,8%	0,0%	26
15 - 18 years	39,2%	60,8%	13,5%	0,0%	74
Matrimonial status					
Never married/Single	45,5%	54,5%	11,1%	0,0%	99
Married/living together	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Level of education					
High school (2nde - Terminale)	10,0%	90,0%	30,0%	0,0%	10
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	46,5%	53,5%	9,9%	0,0%	71
Primary (CPI - CM2)	63,2%	36,8%	5,3%	0,0%	19
Principal occupation					
Apprentice	42,9%	57,1%	28,6%	0,0%	14
Student	43,7%	56,3%	8,5%	0,0%	71
Workers	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Nothing	64,3%	35,7%	7,1%	0,0%	14
Disability status					
No	46,4%	53,6%	11,3%	0,0%	97
Yes	33,3%	66,7%	0,0%	0,0%	3
Overall	46,0%	54,0%	11,0%	0,0%	100

Table A17 : Breakdown of children by characteristic who did or did not acquire knowledge of the principles during the implementation of the project

	<i>Throughout the project (since March 2020 to this date)</i>	<i>Before the project (before march 2020)</i>	N
Place of residence			
Urban	25,0%	75,0%	12
Rural	48,8%	51,2%	41
Canton			
Djama	50,0%	50,0%	6
Gnagna	0,0%	100,0%	6
Gléï	39,1%	60,9%	23
Akparè	61,1%	38,9%	18
Sex of respondent			
Female	45,7%	54,3%	35
Male	38,9%	61,1%	18
Age group			
10 - 14 years	44,4%	55,6%	9
15 - 18 years	43,2%	56,8%	44
Matrimonial status			
Never married/Single	43,4%	56,6%	53
Married/living together	0,0%	0,0%	0
Level of education			
High school (2nde - Terminale)	25,0%	75,0%	8
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	50,0%	50,0%	38
Primary (CPI - CM2)	28,6%	71,4%	7
Principal occupation			
Apprentice	37,5%	62,5%	8
Student	45,0%	55,0%	40
Workers	0,0%	0,0%	0
Nothing	40,0%	60,0%	5
Disability status			
No	45,1%	54,9%	51
Yes	0,0%	100,0%	2
Overall	43,4%	56,6%	53

Table A18 : breakdown of parents by according to the known type and consequences of sexual exploitation

	Types of sexual exploitation		Consequences of sexual exploitation		N
	Don't know any	Know at least one	Don't know any	Know at least one consequence	
Place of residence					
Urban	2,6%	97,4%	0,0%	100,0%	39
Rural	3,2%	96,8%	7,9%	92,1%	63
Canton					
Djama	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	19
Gnagna	5,0%	95,0%	0,0%	100,0%	20
Gléi	6,7%	93,3%	13,3%	86,7%	30
Akparè	0,0%	100,0%	3,0%	97,0%	33
Sex of respondent					
Female	4,2%	95,8%	5,6%	94,4%	72
Male	0,0%	100,0%	3,3%	96,7%	30
Matrimonial status					
Never married/Single	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	4
Married/living together	2,4%	97,6%	1,2%	98,8%	83
Widowed/ Divorced/Separated	6,7%	93,3%	13,3%	86,7%	15
Level of education					
None (Never went to school)	4,7%	95,3%	7,0%	93,0%	43
Primary (CPI - CM2)	2,6%	97,4%	5,1%	94,9%	39
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	17
High school (2nde - Terminale)	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	3
Principal occupation					
Farmer/Breeder/Fisherman	2,0%	98,0%	9,8%	90,2%	51
Craftsman (mason, carpenter, blacksmith, tailor)	8,3%	91,7%	0,0%	100,0%	12
Retailer	2,7%	97,3%	0,0%	100,0%	37
Student	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Others	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Overall	2,9%	97,1%	4,9%	95,1%	102

Table A19 : breakdown of children according to the type and consequences of sexual exploitation known

	<i>Types of sexual exploitation</i>		<i>Consequences of sexual exploitation</i>		
	<i>Don't know any</i>	<i>Know at least one</i>	<i>Don't know any</i>	<i>Know at least one consequence</i>	<i>N</i>
Place of residence					
Urban	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	38
Rural	8,1%	91,9%	8,1%	91,9%	62
Canton					
Djama	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	19
Gnagna	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	19
Gléï	10,3%	89,7%	6,9%	93,1%	29
Akparè	6,1%	93,9%	9,1%	90,9%	33
Sex of respondent					
Female	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	66
Male	14,7%	85,3%	14,7%	85,3%	34
Age group					
10 - 14 years	7,7%	92,3%	11,5%	88,5%	26
15 - 18 years	4,1%	95,9%	2,7%	97,3%	74
Current matrimonial status					
Never married/Single	5,1%	94,9%	5,1%	94,9%	99
Married/living together	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Level of education					
High school (2nde - Terminale)	10,0%	90,0%	0,0%	100,0%	10
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	4,2%	95,8%	4,2%	95,8%	71
Primary (CPI - CM2)	5,3%	94,7%	10,5%	89,5%	19
Principal occupation					
Apprentice	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	14
Student	4,2%	95,8%	4,2%	95,8%	71
Workers	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Nothing	14,3%	85,7%	14,3%	85,7%	14
Disability status					
No	5,2%	94,8%	5,2%	94,8%	97
Yes	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	100,0%	3
Overall	5,0%	95,0%	5,0%	95,0%	100

Table A20 : Distribution of girls reporting sexual exploitation in the past 2 years

	Reported not being a victim of sexual abuse or exploitation	Reported being a victim of sexual abuse or exploitation.	N
Place of residence			
Urban	93,1%	6,9%	29
Rural	83,8%	16,2%	37
Canton			
Djama	93,3%	6,7%	15
Gnagna	92,9%	7,1%	14
Gléi	70,6%	29,4%	17
Akparè	95,0%	5,0%	20
Age group			
10 - 14 years	93,3%	6,7%	15
15 - 18 years	86,3%	13,7%	51
Matrimonial status			
Never married/Single	87,7%	12,3%	65
Married/living together	100,0%	0,0%	1
Level of education			
High school (2nde - Terminale)	100,0%	0,0%	5
Junior school (6ème - 3ème)	87,2%	12,8%	47
Primary (CPI - CM2)	85,7%	14,3%	14
Principal occupation			
Apprentice	90,9%	9,1%	11
Student	86,4%	13,6%	44
Workers	0,0%	0,0%	0
Nothing	90,9%	9,1%	11
Disability status			
No	89,1%	10,9%	64
Yes	50,0%	50,0%	2
Overall	87,9%	12,1%	66

Table A21 : distribution of girls by types of sexual exploitation

	Rape	Forced marriage	Forced sexual intercourse	Transactional sex	N
Place of residence					
Urbain	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2
Rural	33,3%	16,7%	33,3%	16,7%	6
Canton					
Djama	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Gnagna	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Gléi	20,0%	20,0%	40,0%	20,0%	5
Akparè	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Age group					
10 - 14 years	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
15 - 18 years	57,1%	14,3%	28,6%	0,0%	7
What is your current matrimonial status?					
Never married/Single	50,0%	12,5%	25,0%	12,5%	8
Married/living together	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
What is your level of education?					
Senior high school (2nde - Terminale)	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
Junior high school (6ème - 3ème)	50,0%	16,7%	33,3%	0,0%	6
Primary (CPI - CM2)	50,0%	0,0%	0,0%	50,0%	2
What is your main occupation?					
Apprentice	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Student	50,0%	0,0%	33,3%	16,7%	6
Workers	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
Nothing	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Is the child/youth disabled?					
No	57,1%	14,3%	14,3%	14,3%	7
Yes	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	1
Overall	50,0%	12,5%	25,0%	12,5%	8

Table A22: distribution of girls according to the consequences of sexual exploitation

	Psychological	Health	Education	Social	
Place of residence					
Urban	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2
Rural	66,7%	33,3%	33,3%	66,7%	6
Canton					
Djama	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Gnagna	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Gléi	60,0%	40,0%	40,0%	60,0%	5
Akparè	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	1
Tranche d'âge					
10 - 14 years	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
15 - 18 years	85,7%	28,6%	28,6%	57,1%	7
What is your current marital status?					
Never married/Single	75,0%	25,0%	25,0%	50,0%	8
Married/living together	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
What is your main occupation?					
Apprentice	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Student	66,7%	33,3%	33,3%	66,7%	6
Workers	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0
Nothing	100,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	1
Is the child/youth disabled?					
No	71,4%	14,3%	14,3%	42,9%	7
Yes	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	1
Overall	75,0%	25,0%	25,0%	50,0%	8

Table A23 : distribution of community actors by characteristic according to the number of known children's rights

	At least one right	At least three rights	At least four right	All rights	N
Place of residence					
Urban	100,0%	81,8%	9,1%	0,0%	22
Rural	100,0%	88,5%	38,5%	0,0%	26
Canton					
Djama	100,0%	90,0%	0,0%	0,0%	10
Gnagna	100,0%	75,0%	16,7%	0,0%	12
Gléi	100,0%	81,8%	36,4%	0,0%	11
Akparè	100,0%	93,3%	40,0%	0,0%	15
Type d'acteurs communautaires					
Leaders communautaires	100,0%	82,4%	26,5%	0,0%	34
Membres de CPC	100,0%	92,9%	21,4%	0,0%	14
Sexe de l'enquêté					
Féminin	100,0%	86,7%	20,0%	0,0%	15
Masculin	100,0%	84,8%	27,3%	0,0%	33
Quel est le niveau d'instruction					
Aucun (Jamais aller à l'école)	100,0%	50,0%	50,0%	0,0%	2
Primaire (CPI au CM2)	100,0%	100,0%	28,6%	0,0%	14
Premier Cycle du Secondaire (6ème à 3ème)	100,0%	75,0%	10,0%	0,0%	20
2ème Cycle du Secondaire (2nde à Terminale)	100,0%	90,9%	36,4%	0,0%	11
Université/étude supérieure	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	0,0%	1
Ensemble	100,0%	85,4%	25,0%	0,0%	48

List of institutions met

N°	Structures	Nom et Prénoms personnes rencontrées	Sexe	Titre	Contacts
1	DRS	AGBOGAO Amevi	F	Sage-Femme d'Etat. Point focal SR/SNIS	90 19 80 83
2	DRE	DAHON Koffi	M	DRE PLE / Chef division vie scolaire	90 90 35 92
3	DPAS	NANOOU Idrissa	M	Directeur	90 91 52 06
4	DRAS	EKPENTE Komlan	M	Chef division protection de l'enfant	91 95 74 64
5	Tribunal de deuxième instance d'Atakpamé	Pas de retour			
6	Commissariat Centrale	BARNABO Yendoutin	M	Commissaire Centrale de la ville d'Atakpame	90 10 98 26
7	CREJe/FODDET	LAWANI Ilallou	M	DE-CREJe Coordonnateur FODDET/Plateau	90 23 68 59
8	ATBEF	BROUKOUM Jules Kpanté	M	Coordinateur régional Antenne Plateaux ATBEF	90 12 61 23
9	SOS VE Togo (Programme Atakpamé)	TOEPPEN Komlan	M	Manager du Programme Atakpamé	arcadius.TOEPEN@sos-togo.org
		AFEVI Kodzogan	M	Coordonnateur de projet	91 99 07 75
		DAGBEDJI Kokou Tinny	M	Animateur de projet	92 41 60 39
10	SOS VE Togo (Direction National)	KOLOU TCHASSE Assékissa	M	Directeur National pi	22 26 01 06
		SAMA Y. Baboïma	M	Monitoring and Evaluation Cordinator	90 03 63 86
		SHOGOLOU Cossiwa	F	Coordonnatrice Nationale Renforcement de la Famille	70 49 66 03
		DJOMEDA Akuvi Afefa	F	Coordinatrice Nationale Marque et Communication	70 49 66 11
11	SOS VE Islande	RAGNAR SCHRAM	M	Man. Director SOS Children's Villages Iceland	Ragnar@sos.is
12	Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de l'Islande	Sóley Ásgeirsdóttir	M	Desk Officer responsible for CSO liaison	soley.asgeirsdottir@utn.is
13	CEG Ilama	Lindouga Toléga	M	Enseignant	99 95 24 54
14	CEG Koeroma-Djidjole	NONDOHOU Hodalo	F	Directrice	90 99 43 06
15	Lycée de Gleï	PASSAH Yao D.	M	Enseignant	93 23 57 00
16	CEG Gleï	SAMIE Bossowa Adolphe	M	Directeur	90 19 18 56
17	Lycée Afeye kpota	SONOKPON Komi	M	Proviseur	90 24 34 41
18	Lycée Akpare	PORO	M	Proviseur	90 31 03 24
19	Lycée Agbonou	GNENI Takpara	M	Censeur	90 33 61 76
20	GEG SADA	AMESSINOUDodji	M	Adjoint au Directeur	93 70 35 67
21	CEG MADJAMAKOU	ALADJI Alliance	M	Enseignant	92 35 75 78
22	Lycée Atakpame	DEDZAN Oklou	M	Proviseur	90 16 72 66