

PN-AAT-006

ISN 40495

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY PROGRAM

FINAL COUNTRY REPORT: TOGO

MAY 1983

Contract AID/DSPE-C-0076

000311

000211

S



**Battelle**

Human Affairs Research Centers

2030 M Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036

FINAL COUNTRY REPORT: TOGO

Marie Claire Rens  
Suzanne E. McLees  
Moses T. Ebot  
James E. Kocher  
Natalia Crofut

Contract: AID/DSPE-C-0076  
Agency for International Development  
Washington, D.C. 20523

Population and Development Policy Program  
Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers  
2030 M Street, N.W. Suite 800  
Washington, D.C. 20036

May 1983

/

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS . . . . .	iii
SUMMARY . . . . .	iv
INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
PDP Objectives . . . . .	1
Background to the PDP Project in Togo . . . . .	2
A. BACKGROUND . . . . .	2
(1) Population Characteristics and Trends . . . . .	2
(2) Development Characteristics and Trends . . . . .	3
Agriculture . . . . .	3
Industry . . . . .	3
Development Problems . . . . .	7
(3) Population Policies . . . . .	9
(4) Population Intervention Programs . . . . .	9
(5) Activities of Donor Organizations . . . . .	9
(6) Research Capabilities . . . . .	10
(7) Opportunities and Needs for Population Assistance . . . . .	10
B. THE BATTELLE PDP STRATEGY . . . . .	11
(1) Rationale . . . . .	11
(2) Institutional and Individual Collaborators . . . . .	12
(3) Project Description . . . . .	12
(4) Project Monitoring and Technical Assistance . . . . .	13
C. RESULTS . . . . .	14
(1) Summaries of the Symposium Papers . . . . .	14
(2) Dissemination Activities . . . . .	17
D. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS . . . . .	18
(1) Contributions to Policy Development . . . . .	18
(2) Suggested Future Activities . . . . .	18
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	20
Appendix 1: Newspaper Articles on the PDP Symposium . . . . .	22
Appendix 2: Key Contacts List . . . . .	26

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge with gratitude the support and collaboration of the staff of the Policy Development Division of the Office of Population of the Agency for International Development. Dr. Sara Seims was particularly helpful during initial project development and at subsequent points in the life of the project.

Funds to support the PDP Regional Office in Lome were provided by the Regional Affairs Office of the Africa Bureau of USAID, through a supplement to the PDP contract. Financial and other support provided by that Office is gratefully acknowledged

Dr. John Lundgren, Mr. Rudy Thomas and other officials of the AID Affairs Office in the U.S. Embassy in Lome were supportive and helpful throughout the life of the project, and the assistance they provided to the establishment, maintenance and closing of the PDP Office in Lome is particularly appreciated. We also gratefully acknowledge the assistance provided on numerous occasions to Battelle PDP staff by Ms. Didi Bamazon-Toulon of the RTI IPDP Africa Regional Office in Lome. We are also appreciative of the encouragement and assistance provided to the Togo PDP project and the PDP Regional Office in Lome by numerous other AID officials and others.

Finally, we acknowledge the work and commitment of our Togolese colleagues who did their best to use the Togo PDP project as a vehicle for promoting population policy formulation in Togo.

## SUMMARY

Togo's demographic conditions are similar to those of Africa as a whole. Togo's crude birth rate is estimated as 48 per thousand population, the crude death rate is about 19 per thousand, and the population growth rate is around 3 percent per annum. About 85 percent of the population is dependent on agriculture for a livelihood.

Togo has no explicit population policy, but the Government of Togo has permitted private family planning efforts, and development plans have of course included population-affecting policies and programs in health, education, housing and other sectors.

Battelle PDP activities in Togo were designed to respond to the need for government articulation of a population policy. A core project was developed with four Togolese institutions; the National Institute of Scientific Research was the coordinating institutions, the other three institutions being the Directorate of Statistics, the Demographic Unit of the University of Benin, and the Direction du Programme National de Bien-Etre Familial (ATBEF). Project activities commenced in late 1981 and culminated with a national symposium in August 1982. A three-volume Symposium Proceedings was produced and distributed widely within Togo.

## INTRODUCTION

### PDP Objectives

Foreign assistance funds are limited, and those that are allocated to a given country must be invested in activities and organizations that show the greatest promise of meeting country needs and fulfilling donor objectives. The design of effective development assistance programs for LDCs therefore requires thorough knowledge of the problems to be addressed, the social, cultural, economic, and demographic contexts, and the status of past and present efforts to find workable solutions.

The principal objective of Battelle's Population and Development Policy (PDP) Program was to assist selected LDCs to improve their population policies in the interest of promoting socioeconomic progress. To accomplish this objective, Battelle established subcontract agreements with LDC institutions for the conduct and dissemination of research designed to increase LDC leaders' awareness and understanding of relationships between population dynamics and socioeconomic development, and to clarify needs and options for the improvement of national population policies.

This document is one of a series of PDP Final Country Reports. Each report provides an account of the rationale, procedures, and outcomes for PDP activities in a given country. These reports have evolved through several stages. Following initial discussions among Battelle staff, indigenous researchers and policymakers, USAID Mission and AID/Washington officials, a draft country strategy was prepared. That initial strategy provided a rationale for the selection of research topics and collaborating institutions, as well as a description of relevant country background conditions. Over the course of PDP work, the country strategy was revised as necessary, reflecting additions to the original project scope, progress toward completion of scheduled activities and events, and newly acquired background information. This country report constitutes the final revision of the PDP strategy. It adds to previous versions the results of the research undertaken, the organization and outcomes of dissemination efforts, and the effects of these activities on policymakers' understanding of population and development relationships and on national population policies and programs.

These country reports are intended to serve several purposes. First, they give a concise description of each country's demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. Second, they summarize the current status of population policies and programs, and provide an inventory of indigenous organizational and human resources for work in population. Third, each report presents substantive and policy-related results of one or more research projects. Finally, these reports offer practical guidelines for increasing awareness of population issues and strengthening the linkages among researchers, policymakers, and planners.

## Background to the PDP Project in Togo

Although one of the smaller countries in sub-Saharan Africa, Togo is something of a "cross-roads" country in West Africa, serving in some ways as a bridge between Anglophone and Francophone Central and West African countries. The Government of Togo (GOT) does not have an articulated population policy, but it has not interfered with non-governmental family planning efforts although few services are actually available. The AID Affairs Office in Togo has been supportive of population assistance efforts in Togo and encouraged the selection of Togo as a PDP II country.

This combination of circumstances led to the selection of Togo as a PDP II country in April 1981. The first PDP exploratory visit was made in May 1981. In a follow-up visit to Togo in September 1981 PDP staff member Dr. Moses Ebot worked closely with several Togolese professionals in developing a PDP core project with four Togolese institutions. Research review and policy analysis studies commenced in late 1981 and culminated in a symposium held during 23-24 August 1982 at the l'Hotel du 2 Fevrier in Lome. Revised versions of the symposium papers were produced in three volumes as the Symposium Proceedings, and distributed to about 200 government officials, researchers and leaders in the private sector throughout Togo. From November 1981 through November 1982 Dr. Ebot resided in Lome as the Battelle PDP Resident Representative for West Africa. During this period he provided project monitoring and technical assistance on a continuous basis to the Togolese researchers.

## BACKGROUND

### 1. Population Characteristics and Trends

Togo is one of the very few African countries where since 1960 systematic census counts have been conducted. In that year 1.5 million people were enumerated in the country. The population count in 1970 was 1.9 million, implying a 36 percent increase during the decade. Although the results of the November 1981 census are not yet available, the 1981 population is estimated as 2.6 million, implying a 37 percent increase over eleven years. These population increases imply an average annual growth rate of about 3 percent, although the government of Togo estimate is 2.6 - 2.7 percent.

The crude birth rate for Togo in 1981 is about 49 per thousand population and the total fertility rate (TRF) is 6.7. The high fertility rate is probably related to the persistence of traditional family norms in the country. For instance, the 1970 census showed that about 97 percent of women and 88 percent of all males under age 30 were married and that about 15 percent of the women married before age 15.

Information on mortality in Togo is scarce but in the current development plan the crude death rate has been estimated at 12 deaths per thousand population. However, the United Nations estimate is 19. Infant mortality is still about 160 deaths per thousand children born. Mortality in general is declining, and it is expected that the 1981 census results will show that the death rate now

is below 15 per thousand while infant mortality is around 140 per thousand. Life expectancy at birth for the country is about 46 years (44 years for males and 48 years for females).

The Togolese population is divided into 40 ethnic groups comprising three major categories. The southern group is formed by three communities (Ewes, Ouatchis, and Minas) speaking Ewe and constitutes one third of the total population. The second group is from central Togo and numbers 70,000 people. The third group consists of two northern tribes, the Paragourmas and the Kabres. The former are located around Rie Plateau and the central plain region in the north adjacent to the Ghanaian border; they are primarily farmers. The latter reside in the Lama Kara region and are considered to be among the best farmers in the African continent.

Table 1 provides further demographic data for Togo. Figure 1 is a map of Togo.

## 2. Development Characteristics and Trends

### Agriculture

Togo is an agricultural country and about 85 percent of the nation's population is engaged in farming. Traditional farming techniques are still being practiced everywhere and the average farm size is less than four hectares. Less than one-half of the total land area is suited for agriculture. Well drained and fertile land in the south and extreme north is over-populated. Acquisition of new farm land has thus become a serious problem. Due to lack of arable land an estimated 50,000 youths migrate each year from the northern region in search of employment in the urban centers in the south. Prior to the current economic problems in Ghana, most migrant youths sought employment in Ghana as seasonal migrant farm workers. These days, the bulk of migrants head for the urban centers.

The southern region of Togo is considered the nation's bread basket. Food staples produced in this region are cassava, maize and rice. The country's main export crops -- coconut, cocoa, coffee and palm produce, accounting for over 50 percent of total export earnings -- are also produced in the south. Fishing is also practiced in the region. Animal husbandry and most recently cotton production are the main agricultural activities of the northern region.

### Industry

Most major industries in Togo are extractive, the most developed being the phosphate industry in Akoumpe. Phosphate resources are estimated to be around 100 million tons. Production has increased consistently, from 1.7 million tons a year in 1971 to 2.5 million in 1980. The sale of phosphates accounts for about 45 percent of total export earnings.

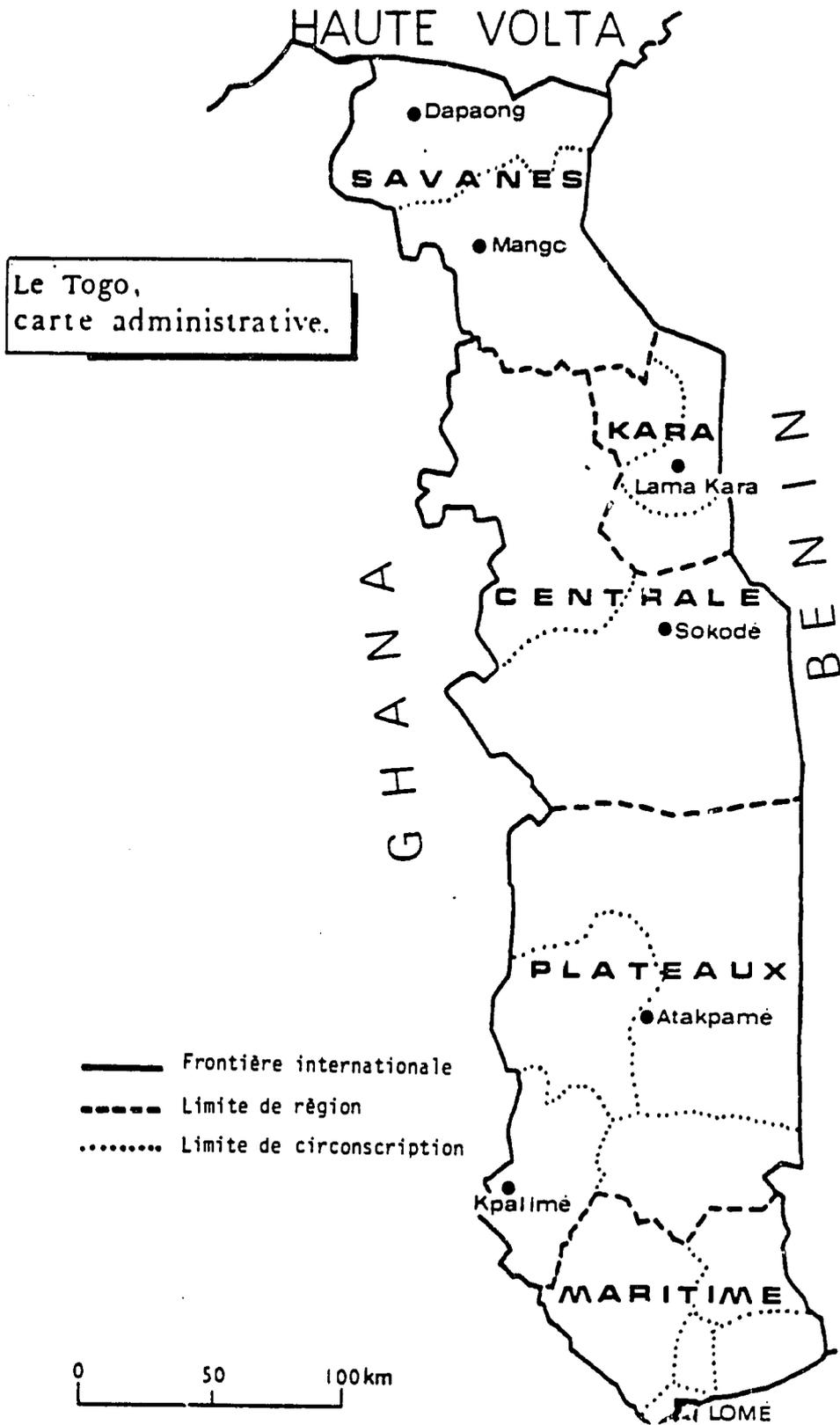
Table 1.  
SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL INDICATORS  
FOR TOGO, CIRCA 1980

1.	<u>Population Size</u>	
	Population Estimate, mid-1982 (millions) (a)	2.8
	Population Projected for 2000 (millions) (a)	4.8
	Population Projected for 2080 (millions) (b)	12.8
	Average Annual Rate of Natural Increase, 1975-80 (percent) (a)	2.9
	Number of Years to Double Population (at current rate) (a)	24
2.	<u>Fertility</u>	
	Crude Birth Rate, 1979 (per 1,000) (a)	48
	Total Fertility Rate, 1980 (a)	6.5
3.	<u>Mortality</u>	
	Crude Death Rate, 1979 (per 1,000) (a)	19
	Infant Mortality Rate, 1980 (a)	109
	Average Life Expectancy at Birth, 1975-80 (in years) (c)	
	Females	48
	Males	44
4.	<u>Nuptiality</u>	
	Mean Age of Women at First Marriage, 1981 (in years) (c)	19
	Percentage of Women in Union, Aged 15-19 Years, 1981 (c)	35
	Percentage of Women in Union, Aged 15-44 Years, 1981 (c)	83
5.	<u>Age Structure</u>	
	Percentage of Women in Reproductive Age Group, 1978 (aged 15-49 years) (d)	44
	Population Under 15 Years of Age, 1979 (percent) (e)	50
	Population 65+ Years of Age, 1979 (percent) (a)	4
	Total Dependency Ratio, 1980 (per 100) (f)	96.1
6.	<u>Spatial Distribution</u>	
	Urban Population, 1980 (percent) (g)	20
	Population Density Per Square Kilometer of Arable Land, 1978 (h)	340
7.	<u>Labor Force</u>	
	Percentage of Population Aged 15-64 Years Who Are Economically Active, 1980 (c)	
	Female	54
	Male	88
	Percentage of Labor Force in Agriculture, 1979 (e)	68
	Women as Percentage of Total Labor Force, 1980 (d)	41
	Average Annual Growth Rate of Labor Force, 1970-80 (percent) (g)	1.7
8.	<u>Education</u>	
	Adults Literate, 1979 (percent) (e)	
	Female	18
	Male	47
	Percentage Enrolled in Primary School, 6-11 Years of Age, 1979 (e)	
	Female	58
	Male	89
9.	<u>Health and Nutrition</u>	
	Population per Nurse or Midwife, 1980 (c)	1,377
	Per Capita Calorie Supply as Percentage of Requirements, 1977 (e)	90
	Percentage of Population without Access to Safe Water Supply, 1980 (e)	84

Notes and Sources:

- (a) Population Reference Bureau. 1982. World Population Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau. (Based on recent census or most recent official estimate or UN estimate. Current estimates prepared by PRB.)
- (b) K.C. Zachariah, My Thi Vu and Ann Elwan. 1981. Population Projections, 1980-2000 and Long-Term (Stationary Population). Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. P. 51.
- (c) Ann Larson. 1981. Fertility and the Status of Women. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.
- (d) Population Reference Bureau. 1980. World Women's Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau. (Data from UN 1978 Assessment.)
- (e) \_\_\_\_\_ . 1982. World's Children Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.
- (f) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. 1982. World Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press. Selected Annex tables and calculations by hand.
- (g) \_\_\_\_\_ . 1981. Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa--An Agenda for Action. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank. Selected Annex tables.
- (h) Population Reference Bureau. 1981. World's Population Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: Population Reference Bureau.

Figure 1. Map of the Republic of Togo



A cement factory in Taligho manufactures 1.2 million tons of cement each year, which is about one-half the combined demand (2.2 million tons) of Ghana, Ivory Coast and Togo. Other extractive industries in the country include iron ore, chromium and bauxite.

In the current National Development Plan 1981-85, the GOT has emphasized the need for agricultural self-sufficiency as the basis for economic development. The aims of the plan include increasing the amount of produce grown per hectare, establishing more processing facilities, expanding mining production, improving the communications infrastructure, and encouraging businesses through tax exemptions, grants, and subsidies. Expanded palm and sugar cultivation and higher quality plants and cultivation methods have also been introduced to step up production levels. One factor supporting industrial development is Togo's liberal investment policy which offers exemption from customs duties, guaranteed repatriation of profits, and 100 percent foreign ownership.

Even though exports have doubled every five years since 1960, the balance of payments remains negative. This can be explained by the oil price hikes in 1973-74 and in 1978-80. Further, purchasing power has declined every year since 1970. Worsening terms of trade have been also been crippled by decreasing mineral prices. Table 2 provides data on selected economic indicators for Togo.

#### Development Problems

Since his ascension to power, President Eyadema's government has implemented three development plans. The President has repeatedly emphasized that the shift to a "planned-economy" policy was designed to improve the management of Togolese economy by infusing dynamic and scientific production techniques into the system.

The priority objective of the Fourth National Development Plan (1981-85) is to ensure that "every Togolese, regardless of place of residence, must be self-sufficient with regard to food requirements and self-reliant in terms of agriculture". The plan guidelines state that self-sufficiency and self-reliance would be achieved through rural development, industrial development (transformation and import substitution industries), mineral and energy development, the provision of education and health services, improvement in infrastructure and communication, and cultural development.

Plan goals for 1985 (assuming a population of about 3 million) include the following: the national revenue will triple; about 90 percent of all children under 15 years will be in school; most imports shall also be manufactured locally; and the population of Lome shall not exceed 300,000. The economy is expected to grow at a rate of 6.5 percent. Per capita GNP would rise to 125,435 francs CFA (US \$500). Expected net investment in 1985 is 62.7 billion francs. Total savings will rise to 38.8 billion francs, i.e., about 10.9 percent of the GNP. Capital investment in 1985 is estimated at 250 billion francs.

Table 2  
SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS  
FOR TOGO, CIRCA 1980

1.	<u>Gross National Product</u>	
	Per Capita Gross National Product, 1980 (\$US)	410
	Average Annual Growth of GNP per Capita, 1960-80 (percent)	3.0
2.	<u>Gross Domestic Product</u>	
	Gross Domestic Product, 1980 (millions of \$US)	1,060
	Average Annual Growth of GDP, 1970-80	3.4
	Percentage of GDP in Industry, 1980	6.6
	Percentage of GDP in Agriculture, 1980	0.8
	Percentage of GDP in Services, 1980	3.9
3.	<u>Structure of Imports and Exports</u>	
	Share of Merchandise Exports, 1979 (percent)	
	Fuels, minerals and metals	1
	Other primary commodities	99
	Share of Merchandise Imports, 1979 (percent)	
	Food	19
	Fuels	8
	Other primary commodities	8
	Machinery and transport equipment	26
	Other manufactured goods	39
4.	<u>Debt</u>	
	External Public Debt,	
	Outstanding and Disbursed, 1980 (millions of \$US)	907.0
	As Percent of GNP	86.7
5.	<u>Inflation</u>	
	Average Annual Rate of Inflation, 1970-80 (percent)	9.8
6.	<u>Energy</u>	
	Average Annual Growth Rate of Energy Production, 1974-79 (percent)	22.3
	Average Annual Growth Rate of Energy Consumption, 1974-79 (percent)	11.9
	Energy Consumption per Capita, 1979 (kilograms of coal equivalent)	112

Source: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank. 1982. World Development Report. New York: Oxford University Press. Selected Annex tables.

The guidelines for the plan recognize the inadequacy of socio-economic needs relative to the demands of a rapidly growing population. Already in 1980 government outlays on public services had risen by 16.8 percent from the previous year. The trade balance was in deficit by about 4 billion francs CFA. Although the plan guidelines are cognizant that the problems of inadequate manpower, rural exodus, diminishing marginal productivity per worker and per acre of farmland, and a rapidly growing population may thwart the ambitious objectives of the fourth plan, they do not suggest how these problems will affect the plan and what remedial measures might be adopted. There is no attention given in the plan to population dynamics, the extent to which demographic factors interact with socio-economic indicators, and their implications for national development planning objectives.

Moreover, the improvement of health conditions outlined in the plan would further reduce general mortality and, in particular, infant mortality. At current fertility levels, such a reduction in mortality would result in still higher rates of population growth.

### 3. Population Policies

There is no explicit population policy in Togo, but in the development plans already executed the GOT has implemented policies relating to health, education, housing and rural development. All these policies have direct and/or indirect effects on demographic variables. The government neither enforces nor has overturned the colonial era regulation banning the sale of contraceptives.

### 4. Population Intervention Problems

In May 1976, the GOT issued a decree giving full legal status to L'Association Togolaise pour le Bien-Etre Familial (ATBEF), a voluntary family planning association affiliated since 1977 with IPPF. ATBEF is now working closely with the government to establish a nationwide network of family health and family planning services. The program which has been planned includes clinical services, an evaluation program, equipping government health centers and hospitals for family planning services delivery, and responsibility for running the family welfare program.

### 5. Activities of Donor Organizations

External multilateral assistance to the GOT in the area of population activities has come primarily from the UNFPA. UNFPA has funded a comprehensive needs assessment, a national family health program jointly sponsored by WHO, a law and population program to review and compile selected laws bearing on population and family planning, an infant mortality survey, and the 1981 population census.

USAID has contributed to the development of ATBEF and currently is supporting several ATBEF health and family planning projects, but there is no direct population assistance from USAID to the GOT.

Other sources of assistance have included the Research Triangle Institute (RTI), Ford Foundation, IPPF, World Neighbors, Pathfinder, Population Council, and World Friends Service Committee.

## 6. Research Capabilities

There are three major institutions which conduct population-related research and with which Battelle PDP was able to collaborate in carrying out a Core Project. One was the Demographic Unit at the University of Benin which was established by a French demographer, Dr. Theresa Locoh, who has been living in Togo for eight years. Dr. Locoh has established a demography curriculum and has applied to the UNFPA for training, library and institutional support. In 1981, she had one demographer, trained at the Institut de la Formation et de la Recherche Démographique (IFORD), and one economist who has worked with her on several research projects, including a fertility survey, a multi-round survey, and a life cycle model. Five Togolese students were being trained abroad at IFORD, and at the Universities of Paris and Montreal, and will return to assist her at the university.

The Institute National de Recherche Scientifique (INRS) is a national research institute directed by a sociologist, Dr. Kounoutcho Sossah. INRS has about 15 research scientists, half of whom are social scientists. They have undertaken several population-related research projects including a study of traditional methods of abortion, natality and fertility, the role of women in economic development, student fertility, and a study of sexuality and non-formal employment.

The third institution is the Census Bureau. The most recent census was undertaken in November 1981. Unfortunately few results are available from the 1970 census because the data were inadequately processed and analyzed. The Census Bureau has also conducted a demographic survey which includes data on mortality, fertility, and nuptiality. Most of these data also remain unanalyzed.

There are also other relevant data in Togo which have not been fully analyzed. These include the 1960 Census, an infant mortality survey, an agricultural survey, a malaria survey (which is a household enumeration of the Northern region), and a number of smaller surveys carried out by a variety of research organizations.

## 7. Opportunities and Needs for Population Assistance

Information required for development planning is inadequate in Togo. In the current development plan (1981-85) the GOT purports to guide and control processes of change based on the assessment of the current situation, of the events likely to affect the plan, and of what is desirable and possible. However, the types of population data which are essential inputs for assessments such as these are incomplete. Population statistics for substantial areas are needed for the planning of community services (agriculture, medical or educational), of manpower, employment and skills, and economic development and social welfare.

Policymakers need to be made aware of the current population situation in order to reach informed decisions on community services planning. The dynamics of population, the interaction of demographic and socioeconomic variables, and their implications for meeting community services needs are important factors to be recognized. Priority research areas for Togo include the following:

- o Population growth, agricultural production, rural incomes and living conditions.
- o Social, economic and demographic determinants of rapid population growth, including studies which analyze regional disparities in these determinants.
- o Evaluation of population policy programs such as population redistribution, family subsidies, migration, and other welfare programs.
- o Population growth and education, health, housing and employment needs.
- o Population growth, rural population density, urbanization and environmental deterioration.

These research areas are merely indicative of the types of pertinent research needs evident for Togo. In order for policymakers to utilize research findings, the research process should involve planners and policymakers. Some ways by which greater interaction and cooperation for research could be created are as follows: (1) policymakers should communicate their research needs to researchers, (2) researchers should report their findings in a manner meaningful to policy needs, (3) popular media should be used for policy briefs, research needs and findings, and (4) where, and when appropriate, debates and symposia on priority issues should be organized.

However, one major deterrent to greater interaction between the researching and policymaking communities is the military government. It is potentially dangerous to imply that programs of the President are deficient in any way. Moreover since the government has not recognized rapid population growth as a problem, government officials and researchers are reluctant to be assertive on these issues.

## II. THE BATTELLE PDP STRATEGY

### 1. Rationale

Battelle PDP activities in Togo were designed to respond to population policy analysis and dissemination needs in Togo, as identified by leading Togolese, USAID and Battelle PDP staff. Significant demographic conditions, such as high fertility levels, a youthful population structure and internal migration have generally been ignored by Togolese government officials in the national economic planning and policymaking process. In order to generate concern and

response to this situation, Battelle PDP activities centered around research review papers which were discussed at a national symposium and disseminated to political leaders. Linking the research and policymaking communities was an important objective of the project since the ultimate intention of core project activities was fostering the development of population policy formulation in Togo.

## 2. Institutional and Individual Collaborators

The Battelle PDP core project in Togo was under the supervision of Dr. Moses Ebot, who was the Battelle West Africa Representative in Lome during the period November 1981 through November 1982. After several visits and meetings to determine potential research collaborators, four institutions were selected to implement the PDP core project. The National Institute of Scientific Research (NISR) was chosen to coordinate the project. The four institutions, NISR, National Office of Statistics, Demographic Unit at the University of Benin, and ATBEF, were chosen to provide a broad-based support whose diversification was necessary for greater technical expertise.

## 3. Project Description

The feasibility of implementing a Core Project in Togo was explored in May 1981. USAID officials, the U.S. Ambassador and Battelle staff members Dr. Moses Ebot and Ms. Anne Kubish discussed the objectives of the PDP program and agreed on its appropriateness for Togo. The Battelle team then assessed the government's sensitivity toward family planning and other population issues. In September 1981, following Dr. Ebot's PDP project development trip to Togo, six research review proposals were submitted to Battelle for review. Subsequently, subcontracts were developed with each of these four institutions to support this work.

The two NISR projects were concerned with whether the policies implemented by the GOT were producing the desired effects, the implications of their effects on national development goals, and whether any action was needed to harmonize policies so as to produce conditions more favorable to overall development. The rationale behind this theme was that the GOT's overall planning objective has been to obtain better living conditions for all Togolese through economic growth and social change. But in the process of planning for improved living conditions, the GOT has implemented certain policies whose demographic effects may obstruct the achievement of its long run development objectives.

The first of two projects undertaken by the National Office of Statistics examined changing patterns of fertility and mortality in Lome between 1960 and 1980. It then attempted to relate them to the changing socioeconomic characteristics of Lome. The second project examined the effects of ecological settings, land use and tenure patterns, migration, and birth parities on fertility. The purpose of these projects was to contribute to reshaping otherwise unsuccessful population relocation policies and to suggest appropriate policy instruments to enhance conditions favorable to fertility decline.

Dr. Locoh, of the Demographic Unit at the University of Benin, undertook a research project and wrote a paper on "Nuptiality in Togo". Little is known about nuptiality patterns and characteristics in Africa. Therefore, the purpose of the findings was to contribute to the design of policies for addressing issues such as landownership relationships, child-custody, family code, and the rights of women in Togolese society.

The project undertaken by the director of the Programme Nationale Pour Le Bien-Etre Familial (PNBEF), Dr. Placca, analyzed the prevailing knowledge, attitudes and practice of child-spacing in Togo. The goal of this project was to produce pertinent policy recommendations which would serve as catalysts to family planning initiatives in Togo. This project attempted to achieve this by providing useful information about impediments to the activities of ATBEF, and by identifying target populations for specific ATBEF activities.

#### 4. Project Monitoring and Technical Assistance

The core projects were developed in collaboration with the Battelle team and the individual researchers/authors. The proposals were approved by Battelle and subcontracts were signed in December 1981. The first Battelle PDP project development trip occurred in May 1981. The Battelle team of Anne Kubisch and Moses Ebot visited Lome for the purpose of clarifying the objectives of the Battelle Population and Development Policy program to USAID and the U.S. Ambassador and to determine the feasibility of implementing a core project consistent with USAID population and development goals in Togo. The second Battelle trip in September 1981 had the objective of developing core project activities. As a result of different approaches to scientific modes of inquiry between the French educational system and the American system, it was necessary to assist the researcher/authors to formulate the proposals in a manner consistent with research methodologies utilized in the U.S. At this point in the development of the project, NISR was made responsible for coordinating overall project activities, such as producing periodic reports, organizing discussion sessions and organizing the symposium. The core project activities were scheduled to start in January 1982 and to be completed by the end of 1982.

During the period November 1981 through November 1982, Dr. Ebot was resident in Lome, and he met frequently with each researcher/author. He also held group working sessions about every 2-3 weeks. Other Battelle staff made a total of eight visits to Togo during the life of the project. Dr. Kocher made a brief visit to Togo in September 1981 to discuss initial project plans with the Togolese participants. A visit by Dr. Rens was made in December 1981 to discuss project development and implementation with the Principal Investigators and to get better acquainted with the research activities related to PDP. Visits by Kocher in March and May 1982 were made to follow up the progress of the research activities and review initial drafts. The August 1982 symposium was attended by Ebot, Rens and Kocher. During that visit Battelle staff members also discussed dissemination and follow-up activities with Togolese colleagues and USAID officials in Lome. Rens made a final visit in March 1983 to provide technical assistance in finalizing the manuscript for the third volume of the symposium proceedings.

### III. RESULTS

#### 1. Summaries of the Symposium Papers

Eight PDP-supported papers were presented and discussed at the symposium held during 23-24 August 1982 in Lome. These papers are summarized below. The work on nuptiality, undertaken by researchers at the University of Benin, was produced as three papers rather as a single paper. These are the six, seventh and eighth papers in the summaries which follow.

- (1) "National Policies Related to Population in Togo,"  
by Mr. K. Sossah

This paper discusses the gamut of medical and health benefits provided to employed workers in Togo, including provisions for maternity and sick leave, retirement pensions, and compensation for work-related accidents. Generally, the Togolese social security system is perceived to be a crucial instrument in economic development. It is stressed that social services, health facilities, and wealth in the country should be more evenly distributed. There is particular concern with reducing rural-urban socioeconomic imbalances. Measures aiming to directly allieviate demographic pressure are opposed in favor of less focused efforts to strengthen the economy.

- (2) "Birth Rates in Seven Villages in Southern Togo,"  
by Mr. Bouraima Nouridine

In this analysis of census and survey data for seven villages, fertility levels are found to be linked to the availability of cultivable land. Villages fall into two categories, those with little land available where employment is scarce and outmigration widespread, and those where there is a shortage of manpower to work the land. In the latter type of village, fertility is high in response to the demand for a larger agricultural workforce, whereas in the former, fertility is comparatively lower. Most Togolese realize that the population growth rate rose sharply during the past thirty years and is now very high, owing to declines in mortality; however, it is a widely accepted dictate of tradition that more children provide greater economic security. The relative decline in infant mortality has not prompted lower birth rates, because there is still the risk that children may die at older ages, and it is therefore best to have as large a family as possible. Two solutions are proposed to reduce fertility:

- (a) to establish various industries in rural Togo, in order to discourage outmigration, to create jobs, and to emphasize that under these conditions, more children imply greater consumption and not necessarily greater production, and
- (b) to improve methods of agricultural production, to maximuze efficient use of the land, to employ phosphate fertilizers, and to plant a greater variety of crops.

In addition, it is important to design school curricula to respond to real needs for skills and training and not to perpetuate the same system begun during colonialization where subjects with little practical application are taught.

- (3) "Population Growth and Educational Policies during 1950-80,"  
by Mr. K. Ayassou

Particularly since 1960, education has constituted an important element of Togolese socioeconomic development. In 1950, only 14.5 percent of the total population had a primary school education, compared to a corresponding percentage of 71 in 1980. In addition, over these three decades, regional disparities in levels of educational attainment have diminished. Since an inverse relationship has been noted between educational attainment and population growth, the author supports policies designed to increase educational opportunities as a means of lowering fertility. Major problems cited include the lack of adequate data to measure levels of educational attainment beyond primary school and the inability of vast numbers of educated youth to secure employment.

- (4) "Fertility and Mortality in Lomé during 1960 and 1970,"  
by Mr. Koffi Kpoti Adognon

Despite the gains in urban growth since independence, no study has yet been undertaken to examine the interaction of fertility, mortality, and migration in Lomé and the consequential effects on such sectors as housing and employment. This paper endeavors to measure the progress of governmental efforts to raise the standard of living among inhabitants of Lomé. Over the past twenty years, there has been a rise in life expectancy for both sexes and a substantial increase in the proportion of the population under 15 years of age. The author attributes much of the urban growth to declines in mortality and persistent high fertility. He anticipates certain measures as necessary to accommodate the city's youthful population, e.g., augmenting facilities to educate children, fortifying the social infrastructure with more hospitals, better roads, improved public transportation, and increased utilization of running water, electricity, and sewers, and designing training programs to integrate youth into the labor force. Migration should be discouraged by developing rural areas and expanding agriculture. The matter of fertility reduction is a much more delicate one, and no specific recommendations are proposed.

- (5) "Birth Spacing in Togo" (part 1) and "Nutrition in Togo" (part 2),  
by Dr. Dovi Placca with the assistance of Mr. K. Sossah

The results of a survey of 300 households carried out by the Programme National pour le Bien-Etre Familial (PNBEF) at the national level in 1981 form the basis of this two-part study. Its objective is to assess the general reaction of the population to the practice of birth spacing and better nutrition as promoted by the PNBEF, in order to plan future

activities and revise strategies. The findings reveal that most Togolese know of at least one method to space births, and 56 percent of the women and 36 percent of the men interviewed think that the regulation of births is a good thing. The most surprising outcome of the study concerns the approval of modern methods of contraception, even in rural areas where 20 percent of those interviewed expressed a favorable opinion. Concerning nutrition, the poor utilization of available agricultural resources is considered to be a greater problem than the lack of resources. In both the areas of nutrition and birth spacing, the author of the study points to a need for more information and educational campaigns.

(6) "A Regional Analysis of Marriage Patterns in Togo,"  
by Messrs. L. Assogba and K. Gbenyon

The objective of this paper is to describe regional variations in monogamy, polygamy, and patterns of conjugal mobility of women, based on the results of the 1970 census. Despite the deficiencies of these data, particularly with regard to age misreporting, they are the best available. With modernization and increased educational opportunities, there is concern that traditional marriage patterns will be altered, e.g., young women who choose to pursue advanced studies while they are in the prime ages for marriage are seen as doomed to spinsterhood. The findings of this study indicate characteristic rural and urban patterns of nuptiality. In the urban pattern, a substantial proportion of the female population remains single up to age 25. In the traditional or rural pattern, the vast majority of women are married by 22 years of age. In cases where polygamy is widespread, women appear to be in more stable unions than when polygamy is practiced very little. In Lomé, both polygamy and conjugal mobility are declining. The need is cited to include separate categories for types of marital union in the census, and for more research investigating the implications of polygamous unions and their effects on fertility.

(7) "Marital Status and Fertility in Southeastern Togo,"  
by Dr. Thérèse Loch

Marriage and fertility are inseparable in the society of southern Togo; fertility is the explicit objective of marriage, and infecundity is a sufficient reason for divorce. Conversely, the birth of a child before marriage frequently suffices to establish a marital union. This careful analysis examines the results of a survey conducted in 1976 (based on a random stratified sample). The evolutionary trends observed in marriage rites in the "mina" and "ouatchi" regions of Togo are seen as useful for the formulation of population policies. While divorce occurs more frequently than in the past, the period between unions is short, so that at best only a very weak, negative effect is produced on fertility. The most important findings of this research pertain to provisions for educating children. More frequently than in the past, children are not raised by their two parents but rather by one parent alone, or by a third party. Family structures favor a division of parental responsibilities

among all members of the extended family or a larger village for the education of all children. More importantly, however, this arrangement discourages any incentive to limit family size.

(8) "Land Tenure and Marriage Patterns in Togo,"  
by Messrs. K. Gbenyon and A. Mignot

This study examines the influence of modes of production on the nuptiality of farmers in the traditional sector of sub-Saharan Africa. Most data for the analysis are drawn from surveys conducted at different dates in southeastern and northern Togo, as well as Upper Volta. When traditional modes of agricultural production are altered, the only demographic changes noted are a minimal reduction in the age at marriage for both sexes and a slight increase in the frequency of first marriages and polygamous marriages. No changes are observed in fertility behavior.

## 2. Dissemination Activities

The Togo PDP project had four major dissemination components: (1) the symposium, (2) distribution of the symposium proceedings volumes, (3) periodic project newsletters distributed to about 200 government officials and other leaders within Togo, and (4) periodic media coverage of project activities, including newspaper, radio and TV. Brief descriptions of these activities are provided below.

The Togo PDP symposium was held 23-24 August 1982, in the conference hall of l'Hotel du 2 Fevrier in Lome. Between 200 and 300 people attended the symposium. The welcoming address was delivered by the Directeur du Cabinet, Ministere de l'Enseignement des 3e et 4e Degres et de la Recherche Scientifique of the Government of Togo. During the two-day conference each of the papers was presented by an author followed by a policy-oriented commentary, usually by a government official. On the final afternoon, conference participants offered and discussed possible policy-related recommendations which might be suggested to the government.

Revised versions of the symposium papers were reproduced and distributed as a three-volume Symposium Proceedings. The Proceedings were distributed to about 200 government officials, researchers and private sector leaders throughout Togo.

PDP project newsletters were prepared by the National Institute of Scientific Research and widely distributed in Togo. One newsletter was distributed in April 1982 and described the PDP project in some detail. A second newsletter described the symposium and was distributed following the August symposium.

Media coverage was another means of dissemination of information about the Togo PDP project. In May 1982 Drs. Ebot, Kocher and Sossah were interviewed by the correspondent of La Nouvelle Marche (who is also the Togo correspondent for Reuters) about the PDP project. A lengthy article appeared in La Nouvelle Marche a few days later. Media coverage of the symposium was also extensive and included all-Togo radio and TV as well as news articles and photographs which appeared in La Nouvelle Marche (see Appendix 1).

## IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 1. Contributions to Policy Development

Despite the lack of hostility by the Government of Togo toward private sector family planning-related activities as well as the receptivity toward population activities by USAID officials in Lome, the environment in Togo does not appear favorable to significant incremental progress on population policy and program activities in the absence of public endorsement of population-related activities by the President of Togo. This is in part attributable to the tight control exercised by the military government. Government officials and private sector leaders are reluctant to "get out front" on potentially sensitive issues such as population and family planning when they are uncertain what the President's response might be.

However, there are people both within and outside government who are personally pro-family planning and who wish to see the government articulate an effective population policy. The PDP project assisted some of these people, and many others, to review and assess important population-related issues in Togo, in a forum which included government officials as commenters and participants. By working with established prominent Togolese organizations, including governmental institutions, the PDP project helped make population and family planning concerns more credible and acceptable to many leading Togolese, and in doing so made the local environment more receptive to an eventual commitment by the President of Togo to population policy formulation. Partly as a result of the PDP project, these leaders are now more aware of some of the adverse consequences of rapid population growth, and they are now more willing to contribute to population policy efforts and follow-up should the President indicate that he supports population policy activities.

### 2. Suggested Future Activities

As indicated above, in Togo it would be extremely helpful--perhaps essential--for the President and his close advisors to become persuaded that rapid population growth makes it more difficult for them to achieve the goals they have set for the nation. Togo appears to be an appropriate country for RAPID-II, provided the President can be persuaded to attend a RAPID-II presentation. This should probably be the top follow-up priority for Togo.

If Togo is selected as a RAPID-II country, and if the President reacts favorably to the RAPID presentation, then it would be desirable for USAID officials and/or USAID-supported contractors to work with appropriate government officials and private sector leaders to identify specific steps which can be taken to formulate and implement an appropriate population policy, and to provide assistance to them in doing so.

In the formulation and implementation of population policy, two necessary requirements are that government leadership be committed to these actions and that there be committed and skilled leadership--both public and private--to take appropriate action. In Togo the first condition is unmet and the second

is inadequately met. Togo is probably a country where little progress can be made in carrying population policies and programs forward without the presence of public commitment by the President to population policy and programs. Therefore, future USAID-supported population efforts in Togo should at least include RAPID-II. If RAPID-I is successful, it might greatly expand the opportunities, and need, for a wide array of population assistance.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Attignon, H., 1969. "Rapport au Ministre." République Togolaise, Ministère de L'Economie Rurale, Service Nationale de Développement Rural, Lomé
- Burley, T.M. 1982. Encouraging Private Enterprise. African Business. October, No. 50.
- Caldwell, J.C., 1968. Population Policy: A survey of commonwealth Africa. In Caldwell, J.C., and Okonjo, Chukuka (eds.). The Population of Tropical Africa. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Cornevin, R., 1969. Histoire du Togo. Troisième édition revue et augmentée, série: Histoire. Paris: Editions Berger-Levrault, Mondes d'outre-mer.
- Ebot, Moses T. 1981. PDP Draft Strategy, Togo. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C. October 15.
- Ebot, Moses and James E. Kocher. 1981. Battelle PDP Trip Report No 232, Togo. 19-28 September. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.
- Ebot, Moses and Anne Kubisch. 1981. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 227, Togo. 11-14 May. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.
- Kocher, James E. 1982. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 260, Togo. 20-23 May. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 1981. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 251, Togo, 16-19 March. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.
- \_\_\_\_\_, and Marie-Clarie Rens. 1982. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 272, Togo, 22-25 August 1982. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.
- Knoll, A. J. 1967. Togo Under German Administration, 1884-1910. Ph.D. dissertation 1964, Yale University. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms.
- Kumekpor, Tom K., and Sylvère Issifou Looky, 1974. External Migration in Togo. In Samir Amin (ed.). Modern Migrations in Western Africa. London: Oxford University Press.
- Locoh, T. and Adaba, G., 1976. Child-spacing in Togo: The southeast Togo Survey (EFSE). Lomé.
- n.a. 1983. Programme of improvement. West Africa. February 7.
- n.a. 1982. Togo: moving towards self-sufficiency. 1982. West Africa. No. 3374. April 5.
- n.a. 1981. Togo: Ambitious New Development Plan Launched. African Business. August.

n.a. 1982. Togo: Togolese Work Hard to Restore Economic Balance. Business America. December 27.

n.a. 1983. Togo lends a hand. West Africa. February 7.

Population Reference Bureau. 1982. World Population Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: PRB.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1980. World's Women Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: PRB.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1980. World's Children Data Sheet. Washington, D.C.: PRB.

Rens, Marie-Claire. 1983. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 288, Togo. 16-19 March. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1981. Battelle PDP Trip Report No. 240, Togo. 10-15 December. Battelle Human Affairs Research Centers. Washington, D.C.

République Togolaise. 1967. Ministère de l'Economie Rurale, Direction de l'Agriculture, Rapport Annual. Lomé.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1967. Rapport Sur l'Activité des services de la Santé Publique du Togo pendant l'Année 1967. Lomé: Ministère de la Santé Publique, Direction de la Santé Publique.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1970. Journal Officiel. Lomé.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1965. Plan de Développement Economique et Sociale, 1966-70. Lomé.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1971. Plan de Développement Economique et Sociale 1971-75. Lomé.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1976. Plan de Développement Economique et Sociale 1976-80. Lomé.

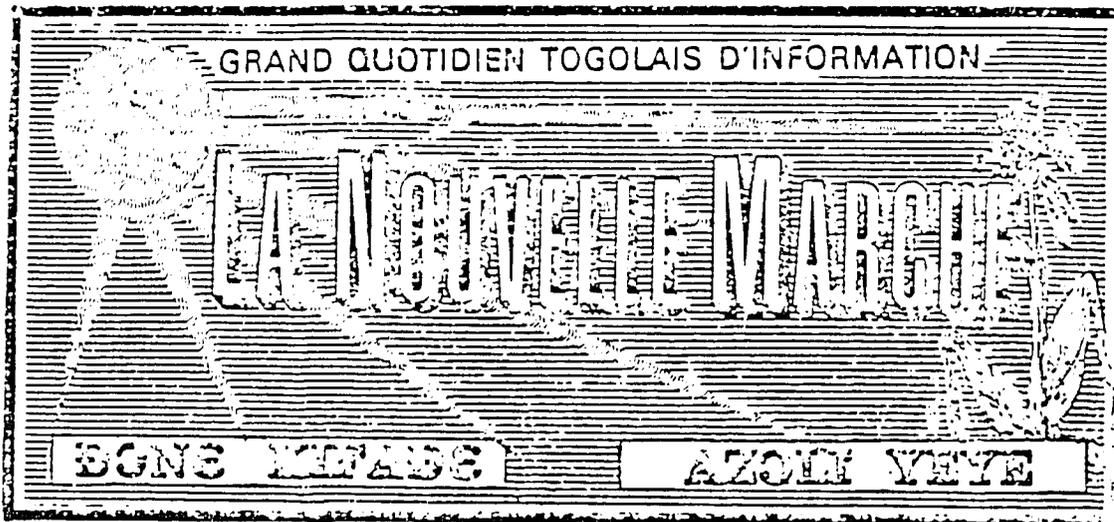
\_\_\_\_\_. 1981. Plan de Développement Economique et Social 1981-85. Lomé.

\_\_\_\_\_. Direction de la Statistique. 1974. Recensement Général de la Population, 1970. Vol. 1. Lomé: Ministère du Plan.

\_\_\_\_\_. 1975. Recensement Général de la Population, 1970. Vol. 2 - Résultats Détaillés par Circonscription. Lomé: Ministère du Plan.

\_\_\_\_\_. Service de la Statistique General. 1962. Enquête Démographique, 1961. Résultats Definitifs, Tome II. Lomé: Ministère des Finances de L'Economie et du Plan.

World Bank. 1981. Accelerated Development in Sub-Saharan Africa - An Agenda for Action. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.



PAROLE DU PRESIDENT-FONDATEUR DU R.P.T.

« Le désir du gouvernement, c'est que, par l'abondance de la production agricole, tous les Togolais mangent à leur faim quels que soient leurs revenus ».

Mardi 24 août 1982

NUMERO 831

PRIX : 30 FRANCS

Directeur général : Kékou AMEDEGNATO  
Rédacteur en Chef : Agbani BUAGBE

Edité et imprimé par  
L'ETABLISSEMENT NATIONAL  
DES EDITIONS DU TOGO (EDITOGO)  
B.P. 01 - Tél. 21-37-18 LOMÉ (TOGO)

### Séminaire sur les "Recherches en Sciences sociales"

La salle de conférence Concorde de l'Hôtel du 2 Février à Lomé abrite depuis hier matin les travaux du séminaire sur les « Recherches en Sciences sociales » organisé par l'Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS) en collaboration avec « Battelle », un organisme américain de recherches en Sciences humaines. Le séminaire qui prend fin cet après-midi, permettra aux participants de débattre de plusieurs thèmes en rapport avec la démographie : politique nationale de population au Togo, croissance démographique et croissance économique, mortalité dans sept villages du Sud-Togo, croissance de la population et politique de scolarisation dans les années

1950-1980, fécondité et mortalité à Lomé dans les années 1960-1970, espacement de naissance et problème de nutrition, l'influence de l'espacement de naissance sur la santé de la mère et de l'enfant, analyse régionale de la mortalité, status matrimoniaux et fécondité dans le sud-est du Togo, médecine traditionnelle et enfin terre et mortalité.

Ces divers thèmes seront commentés par des personnalités tant du monde technique que politique puis suivis de discussions.

La séance d'ouverture du séminaire a été présidée par M. Yacoubou Blakimé, directeur de cabinet au ministère de l'Enseignement des 3e et 4e degrés et de

Lire la suite page 6

### Séminaire sur les recherches en sciences sociales.

Suite de la page 4  
La Recherche scientifique, représentant son ministre de tutelle.

Dans son discours d'ouverture M. Blakimé a déclaré que si la recherche théorique est nécessaire, elle ne

objectif d'améliorer et d'augmenter la capacité productrice et consommatrice de l'être humain. Le développement doit donc amener l'être humain à son mieux-être et dans le Togo de la Nouvelle Marche, le mieux-être des citoyens est

M. Blakimé a saisi l'occasion pour féliciter le groupe de chercheurs du Bien-être familial de l'Unité de Recherche démographique de l'Université du Bénin, la Direction de la Statistique et l'Institut national de la Recherche scientifique



Une vue de l'assistance lors de l'ouverture du séminaire

doit pas être la seule motivation des Instituts de recherche, car la recherche concrète appliquée aux problèmes de développement et de la population est la seule voie efficace et féconde.

Point n'est besoin, a-t-il dit, de rappeler que l'homme est à la fois producteur et consommateur et qu'il est aussi le début et l'aboutissement de tout développement, qui a pour

la préoccupation de l'Homme du 13 janvier, le général Gnassingbe Eyadema, car depuis la suppression de la taxe civique pour la 3e fois consécutive en faveur des paysans, jusqu'à la promulgation du code de la famille en passant par une campagne agricole active pour l'autosuffisance alimentaire on voit clairement l'intérêt et la sollicitude permanente du chef de l'Etat pour la population.

qui ont su travailler dans un esprit multidisciplinaire.

Le développement économique et social est conditionné par la santé morale, culturelle et physique de la population, a encore dit M. Blakimé. Il a enfin remercié une fois encore le Centre de Recherche en Sciences humaines «Battelle» et l'USAID dont l'aide matérielle a permis la tenue du présent séminaire.

# LA NOUVELLE MARCHÉ

**DONÉ KIFADÉ** **AZOLI YEYE**

FONDATEUR DU R.P.T.

« Le désir du gouvernement, c'est que, par l'abondance de la production agricole, tous les Togolais mangent à leur faim quels que soient leurs revenus »

Mercredi 25 août 1982  
 NUMERO 932  
 PRIX : 30 FRANCS

Directeur général : Kakeu AMEDEONATO  
 Rédacteur en Chef : Agbessé SUAGBÉ

Édité et imprimé par  
 L'ÉTABLISSEMENT NATIONAL  
 DES ÉDITIONS DU TOGO (EDITOGO)  
 S.P. 991 - Tél. 21-37-18 LOMÉ (TOGO)

## Fin des travaux du séminaire sur " les Recherches en Sciences sociales "

Les travaux du séminaire sur les « Recherches en Sciences sociales » ouverts lundi matin dans la salle de conférence Concorde de l'Hôtel du 2 Février à Lomé ont pris fin hier après-midi.

Après les conférences sur les thèmes en rapport avec la démographie : politique nationale de population au Togo, croissance

démographique et croissance économique, mortalité dans sept villages du Sud-Togo, croissance de la population et politique de scolarisation dans les années 1950-1980, fécondité et mortalité à Lomé dans les années 1960 — 1970, espacement de naissance et problème de nutrition, l'influence de l'espacement de naissance sur la santé

de la mère et de l'enfant, analyse régionale de la mortalité, statuts matrimoniaux et fécondité dans le Sud-Est du Togo, médecine traditionnelle, terre et mortalité, conférences suivies de débats, les participants ont écouté les rapports des différentes commissions.

*Lire la suite page 4*



Une vue des séminaristes lors des travaux

## Fin du séminaire sur les Recherches en Sciences sociales

*Suite de la première page*

A la fin des travaux, une motion de soutien et d'encouragement a été adressée au président-fondateur du RPT, le général Gnassingbé Eyadéma.

Dans cette motion, les séminaristes, après avoir considéré le climat de paix, d'union et de stabilité politique qui a favorisé les recherches, passé en revue la révalorisation du patrimoine culturel par le recours à l'authenticité permettant ainsi un dialogue franc et sincère entre chercheurs et guérisseurs d'une part et chercheurs et population d'autre part, considéré enfin la politique de bon voisinage, œuvre très délicate à laquelle

s'attèle le général Eyadéma et qui nous vaut le prestige sur le plan international, remercient vivement le chef de l'État pour les initiatives heureuses qu'il ne cesse de prendre en vue du bonheur du peuple togolais.

Ils l'encouragent à aller toujours de l'avant et l'assurent qu'ils le soutiennent fermement dans sa politique réaliste de développement harmonieux et intégral de notre pays.

Ce séminaire était organisé par l'Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique (INRS) en collaboration avec « Battelle » un organisme américain de Recherches en Sciences humaines.

Best Available Document

GRANDS JOURNAUX TOGOLAIS D'INFORMATION  
MARCHÉ  
EXPANSION  
D'UNE KIFADÉ

# ƉeƉe wayi piya wiye paku lon sozuu kediizay ñuu agomaa ɔiya sosoo taa Lome

Lon sozuu kediizay nga papazi-ke ƉeƉe wayi hodo wiye tanan tee agomaa ɔiya sosoo taa Lome yo, paku ka-ñuu piya wiye ɔanay yoo. Kediizay laɔaa ma samto takayay ne poyeki nɔo kɔɔɔmay RPT egbeye liziyo, Nordo Gnassingbe Eyadema.

Takayay nga ka-taa pasam Nordo Eyadema ɔeu sinɔ. Se ekoni lanheziye ne niɔay ɔe-ɔjade taa. Mbo hana waɔe ɔi-nyaa ne ko laɔaa se pañini ko nomao ne powolo esindaa.

Payiyi-i camiyɔ se eyooɔo ɔe-ɔjade taa seɔaa huwa ne pilaki evaa ko ne parkomɔn ɔeki poyoo. Pese nɔo kɔɔɔmay RPT egbeyɔ liziyo Nordo Eyadema camiyɔ sinɔ. Se eba we waɔe faa se pala eyaa ko paa le. Mbo pahide sɔo aɔyɔ kpeekpe taa.

Ñinu tomiye kediizay laɔaa sɔy Nordo Eyadema kiten se ɔloki Togo samay kpe-ekpe yoo se kehiiy kati camiyɔ. Ne piɔena ke piɔina pi-taa. Petendu-i se eɔki mbo kpam etaalɔ. Eso eɔki Nordo Eyadema ɔeu ne eia etomiye ne puwolo ne esindaa.

Ka-ɔilade taa palabi limayze lon ñinu samay bekrtaa.

Kediizay nga le. ñinu tomiye egbeyɔ (INRS) ne egbeyɔ ndi payay ɔi se «Battelle» yo, ɔike Amedika ɔjade taa ñinu tomiye. Mba tamni nɔo ne paɔo lon sozuu kediizay kanz. ƉeƉe piya ɔanay yoo paku pe-kediizay ñoo.

Ka-ɔilade taa peye pañini limayze ndi ndi. Palabi limayze Togo samay wezuu ɔayo yoo. Samay buu yoo ɔoɔo. Ɖe-ɔjade hade kin ñima sɔo yoo. Pamayzi Togo samay buu yoo. Ne sukulinaa buu tom 1960-1970 piɔzi taa.

Palabi limayze ɔoɔo loirku yoo ne toonay kibanja tooo yoo. Piya kiiɔlee yoo halo ne epiya pe-te alaɔiya tom, pamayzi tiiine payi toyo. Pamayzi ɔoɔo eyaa kokpedaa ko labu mbo pitezen ɔoo ne tɔo tee kin yo. Eyaa ndi ndi kedina kediizay laɔaa tom ɔoyonaa mba ne pala kokode toyo.

Dajaa Yaccoubou Blakime weyi eke sukulinaa soosaa ne ñinu tomiye te Minisi tee-to yo etolina kediizay nɔo puwiye. Ete Minisi lone taa sɔay ne etoli-ke. Ne eyooɔi tom ne eɔo limayze ndi ndi kediizay laɔaa esindaa.

Dajaa Yaccoubou Blakime vɔɔti se

Limayze ane yo awe wazay ne piba Togo ɔone kifade ɔjade. Se eyaa ewee wee wee ne pehiy mbo posoola yo. Mbo sooo Blakime kpay Kolay evemiye 13 wiye

huu ɔeu. Samay wezuu kibanja ɔayo kena Nordo Eyadema limayze kooɔoo ñina.

Dajaa Blakime sama ne eyiyi ɔeu kediizay ɔoyaa ne mba peke wezuu ka-



LOŊ SOZUU KEDIIZAY LAɔAA TAA LELAA YO

eyo ne ewili kediizay laɔaa one. Nordo Gnassingbe Eyadema sooli se eyaa ehiiy heziye.

Mbo eɔzi lambu ɔoo ɔe-ɔjade taa piɔzi lutozo tem se haɔaa ehezi ne pehiy pati camiyɔ. Ne paɔo booo taa wezuu ɔayo kpalito. Se eyaa ehayɔ camiyɔ ne toonasi

banjo ɔayo limayze ñiniyaa one payi. Ne sozo-we lon se pañay paa ne pañini nu-manj tɔe ne piɔena samay kpeekpe. Ese ñinu tomiye egbeyɔ taa ñima ne «Battelle» egbeyɔ taa ñima ne (USAID) egbeyɔ ɔeu sinɔ. Se paɔo nesi kediizay se kooɔ camiyɔ.

# Ɖeɖe wayi hodo wiye papazi loŋ sozuu kediizay nakeye labu Lome

Ɖeɖe wayi hodo wiye tanan tes patoli loŋ sozuu kediizay nakeye noo agomaa ɖiya sozo taa Lome. Ka-ɖilade taa palaki limayze loŋ ŋinu samay hekuta.

Kediizay nga le, ŋinu tumiye egbeye (INRS) ne egbeye ndi payay ɖi se «Battelle» yo, ɖike Amedika ejade taa ŋinu tumiye. Mba tamni noo ne paɖu loŋ sozuu kediizay kana. Ɖeɖe piya ɖanay yoo pa-ku pe-kediizay ŋuu.

Ka-ɖilade taa peeye paŋini limayze ndi ndi. Palabi limayze Togo samay wezuu cayu yoo. Samay huu yoo ɖeɖe. Ɖe-ejade hade kin ŋima sim yoo Pamayzi Togo samay huu yoo. Ne sukulinaa huu tom 1960-1970 pinzi taa.

Palabi limayze ɖeɖe loloku yoo ne toonay kibana toobu yoo. Piya kuuulobu yoo halu ne epiya pe-te alafiya tom, pamayzi tume payi tuyoo. Pamayzi ɖeɖe eyaa kikipedaa ko labu mbu pitezou ɖuu ne teu tee kin yoo. Eyaa ndi ndi kedina kediizay laɖaa tom ɖoyonaa mba ne pala kokode tuyoo.

Ɖajaa Yaccoubou Blakime weyi eke sukulinaa soosaa ne ŋinu tume te Minisi tee-tu yo etulina kediizay noo puwiye. Ete Minisi lone taa scay ne etuli-ke. Ne eyoodi tom ne eɖu limayze ndi ndi kediizay laɖaa esindaa.

Ɖajaa Yaccoubou Blakime yoodi se, mi-kediizay tom ɖoyonaa kena se eŋinu eyaa wezuu cayu limayze. Mbu mbu eyo eia ne piɖeni-i yo. Mbu eyo eia ne mbu etoki ne ehiy alafiya yo. Ne mbu mbu

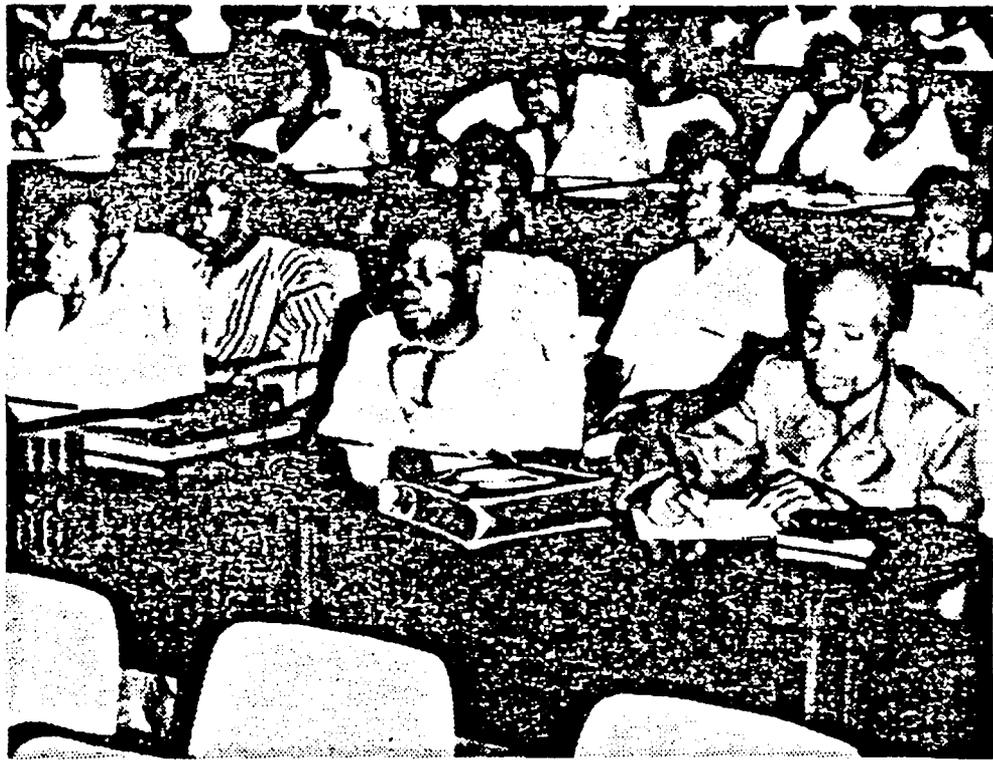
pomuna se eyaa eia ne poɖoo yo, eŋinu pi-limayze tme payi.

Limayze ane yo awe wazay ne piha Togo ɖone kifada ejade. Se eyaa swee wee wee ne pehiy mbu posoola yo. Mbu sozo Blakime kpay Kalay evemiye 13 wiye eyo ne ewili kediizay laɖaa tme. Ŋuudu Gnassingbe Eyadema sooli se eyaa ehiy beziye.

Mbu edizi lambu duu ɖe-ejade taa nzi lutozo tem so haɖaa ehezi ne pehiy.<sup>1</sup>

pati camiye. Ne paɖu hou taa wezuu cayu kpalitu. Se eyaa ehaiy camiye ne toonasi huu ɖeu. Samay wezuu kibangu cayu kena Ŋuudu Eyadema limayze koonoo ŋina.

Ɖajaa Blakime sama ne syiyyi ɖeu kediizay ɖuyaa ne mba peke wezuu kibangu cayu limayze ŋiniyaa tme payi. Ne esozi-we loŋ se paŋay pana ne paŋini nu-man tme ne piɖena samay kpeekpe. Ete ŋinu tumiye egbeye taa ŋima ne «Battelle» egbeye taa ŋima ne (USAID) egbeye ɖeu siŋŋ, Se paɖu nesi kediizay se kooɖo camiye.



KEDIIZAY LAɖAA TAA LELAA YO CINE

## APPENDIX 2: Key Country Contacts

### Government Officials

Mr. Kounoutcho Sossah	Directeur General, Institut National de la Recherche Scientifique
Mr. Koffi Adognon	Directeur, Direction de la Statistique
Mr. Aoudu Bruama	Directeur, Division Demographique, Bureau de la Statistique
Mr. Kodzo Zoland	Directeur, Affaires Sociales, Ministere du Plan
Dr. Dovi Placca	Directeur, Programme Nationale pour le Bien-Etre Familial
Dr. Agbodji B.A. Laison	Directeur, Protection Maternelle et Infantile (PMI)
Mr. Fogan Sossah	Directeur General, Societe Togolaise de Promotion Pour le Developpement (TOGOPROM)
Mr. Houyenga	Ministere de Developpement Rural