

Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

Togo

Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Togo was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – 28 February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere, see www.africaknows.eu.



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl

Highlights

- 1 Togo's population increased from 1.4 million in 1950, via 3.8 million in 1990 to 8.3 million in 2020.
- 2 Adult literacy was 64% in recent years (77% for men; 51% for women). Mean years of schooling increased from 3.0 years in 1990 to 5.0 years in 2018.
- 3 Net primary school enrolment was 91% in 2017, and net secondary school enrolment 41%. Expected years of schooling increased from 7.6 years in 1990 to 12.6 years in 2018.
- 4 The education index improved from .310 in 1990 to .514 in 2018. For all education variables capital city Lomé always had the best position and the Savanes Region in the North the worst. Regional inequality was high in 1990 but diminished after 2000.
- 5 The gross enrolment rate for tertiary education was 15% in 2018: a total of ca 100,000 students at Togo's higher education institutions. There were also 6,100 students abroad.
- 6 Togo has five public universities and 22 private ones; there are also four think tanks known to us.
- 7 And the country has at least ten museums.

Part 1: the Story

Togo's demographic and education development

The Republic of Togo is located in West Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean, Benin, Burkina Faso and Ghana.

Togo was a German colony from the late 19th Century until the first World War, after which it became a mandate of the League of Nations, shared by Great Britain (the western part of German Togo) and France (the major, eastern part). The country became independent in 1960.

Togo's population increased from 1.4 million in 1950 to 8.3 million in early 2020. In 1955, only 7% of the Togolese population lived in cities (only 100,000 people), while the urban population has increased to 43% or 3.6 million in 2020. Togo's largest city is its capital city Lomé on the Atlantic Ocean.

Togo's life expectancy increased from 35 years for males and 36 years for females in 1950 to 61 years for males and 63 years for females currently, which is relatively low compared to other African countries. The median age first decreased from 19 years in 1960 to 17 years in 1985. Since then, it started to increase and is presently about 20 years. In 1955 an average woman gave birth to 6.3 live-born children, which increased to 7.3 in 1980. Since then, the fertility rate is decreasing and currently an average woman gives birth to 4.4 live-born children¹.

1 <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/togo-demographics/>



Source: geology.com

Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO Togo's adult literacy rate was 64% in 2015 (77% for men, and 51% for women). Of the youth (15-24 years old) 73,000 males and 152,000 females were regarded as illiterate in 2015. For the adult population as a whole these figures are 476,000 for males and 1,046,000 for females.

Togo's population of primary school age children (6-11 years) is about 1.3 million children². Education is compulsory from age 6 to age 15 (ten years). Currently, 91% of the primary school age group attend primary school. Children with the age to attend secondary school (12-17) are also 1.3 million. 41% are attending secondary school according to the latest figures (2017): males 48% and females lagging behind at 33%. Finally, 0.7 million people are in the age category to attend tertiary education (people between 19 and 23). Gross enrolment rates for tertiary education increased from 9% in 2010 to 15% in 2018, with females (10%) lagging far behind males (19%). There are ca 100,000 students in Togo's

² <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tg?theme=education-and-literacy>

higher education institutions. According to Campusfrance there were 66,000 students in 2012, and 89,000 students in 2017. An additional 6,100 Togolese students studied abroad in 2017. The most important destination countries were France, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Italy, and Saudi Arabia, in that order³.

Regional differentiation of education results in Togo, 1990-2018

The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018 and uses six regions. Between 1990 and 2018 the population of Togo as a whole increased 2.08 times, but regional differences are not considerable. The Maritime (Southern region) had and has most people, and also its population increased most rapidly between 1990 and 2018, partly as an overflow of the growth of capital city Lomé.

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Education Index

The education index is one of the elements of the human development index. The education index in Togo increased from .310 in 1990 to .514 in 2018. Lomé always had the best position, but the slowest growth. The Northern region (Savanes) always had the worst position, but the fastest growth. As a result regional inequality (high in 1990) diminished during these 28 years.

Mean Years of Schooling for Adults

According to UNESCO, 'Mean Years of Schooling' is an indicator about the "average number of completed years of education of a country's population aged 25 years and older, excluding years spent repeating individual grades"⁴. In Togo this increased from 3.0 years in 1990 to 5.0 years in 2018, with Lomé with the best results, and Savanes the worst results. The fastest growth happened in Maritime, the slowest growth in Lomé, which even experienced some deterioration between 2000 and 2010. Regional inequality was and is high, and in 1990 even extreme, but diminished between 2000 and 2018.

Expected Years of Schooling for Children

³ https://ressources.campusfrance.org/publications/mobilite_pays/en/togo_en.pdf

⁴ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/glossary-term/mean-years-schooling>

UNDP defines the ‘expected years of schooling’ as the: “Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child’s life”⁵. In Togo this increased from 7.6 years in 1990 to 12.6 years in 2018. Lomé had the best position between 1990 and 2010, but that position was taken over by Centrale in 2018. Savanes (again) had the worst position, but that region showed the fastest growth (Maritime’s growth was the slowest). Regional inequality diminished considerably between 2000 and 2018. See tables 1-4 in part 2.

Togo’s tertiary knowledge development

Togo currently has 27 universities or other tertiary institutions. There are 5 public ones and 22 private ones. Currently three of Togo’s universities have a religious background, two Catholic and one Islamic. University education only started in 1970, first together with then Dahomey (currently called Benin): the university of Lomé (first called University of Benin) is by far the biggest tertiary institution in Togo, with most students, and most research activities. However, the number of private tertiary institutions started to grow in 1986 and in 2000 there were more private institutions than public ones. Currently they far outnumber the public universities (but not in terms of numbers of students). Almost all tertiary institutions in Togo are located in the capital city Lomé. The only exception is the Université de Kara (UK) in the north. There are also some think tanks (all in Lomé as well) and museums in Togo (more spread out in the country) .

Historically the development of the number of universities is as given in the following table.

Togo’s universities and other tertiary institutions 1960 – 2020

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Public	0	1	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
Private	0	0	0	4	5	8	8	13	19	22
<i>of which Religious</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Total	0	1	4	8	10	13	13	18	24	27

Sources: see tables 5 and 6 in part 2

Public and private universities in Togo

Details about Togo’s universities can be found in part 2: tables 5 and 6.



⁵ <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/expected-years-schooling-children-years>

Université de Lomé⁶

Université de Kara⁷



Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest⁸

Think tanks in Togo

According to the 2018 Global Go To Think Tank Index Report, there are five think tanks in Togo, but only for three of them further details have been given. Togo also has an Academy of Science (Académie Nationale Des Sciences, Arts Et Lettres Du Togo; ANSALT⁹). See table 7 in part 2. According to UNESCO¹⁰ Togo the number of employed researchers increased from ca 600 in 2010 to ca 1000 in 2018 (11% female), of whom 88% worked in the higher education sector and 12% in (other) government functions.

Museums in Togo

Most museums in Togo are historical cultural museums. We counted ten of those. Recently a museum of contemporary art started.

⁶ https://www.togofirst.com/media/k2/items/cache/e2c119515275e4841465144c49eeab4d_L.jpg

⁷ https://scontent-ams4-1.xx.fbcdn.net/v/t31.0-8/15235469_2164301847127646_6785902065262326396_o.jpg?nc_cat=100&ccb=2&nc_sid=6e5ad9&nc_ohc=JqA_xZPX4WgAX8P61Zh&nc_ht=scontent-ams4-1.xx&oh=134f3ee8dda3144a45ded0cdf034311b&oe=600D8F04


⁸ <http://ucao-uub.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/3.jpg>

⁹ <https://africanscientists.africa/academies-of-science/>

¹⁰ <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/tg?theme=science-technology-and-innovation>

Part 2: the data

Table 1: Regions and Population of Togo, 1990-2018

Map	Region / Région	Population x 1000		'18/ '90
		1990	2018	
	Centrale	410	790	1.93
	Kara	510	950	1.86
	Lomé	560	1020	1.82
	Maritime	910	2320	2.58
	Plateaux	970	1860	1.92
	Savanes	410	940	2.29
	Total	3800	7890	2.08

Source: <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>, version 4.1; map: Wikipedia

Table 2: Togo: Education index 1990-2018¹¹

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centrale	288	366	451	512	1.78
Kara	276	346	415	475	1.72
Lomé	448	560	591	640	1.43
Maritime	316	406	497	555	1.76
Plateaux	304	388	445	477	1.57
Savanes	169	208	281	358	2.12
Total	310	395	464	514	1.66
Inequality	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	

Table 3: Togo: Regional data for 'mean years of schooling' for adults

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centrale	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.8	1.81
Kara	2.0	2.7	3.2	3.9	1.95
Lomé	6.4	8.0	7.3	8.0	1.25
Maritime	2.5	3.5	4.6	5.7	2.28
Plateaux	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	1.47
Savanes	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.11
Total	3.0	4.0	4.3	5.0	1.67
Inequality	7.1	7.3	4.9	4.2	

Table 4: Togo: Regional data for 'expected years of schooling' for children

¹¹ The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
Centrale	7.8	9.7	12.3	13.8	1.77
Kara	7.6	9.3	11.1	12.5	1.64
Lomé	8.5	10.5	12.5	13.4	1.58
Maritime	8.4	10.5	12.4	13.2	1.57
Plateaux	7.3	9.2	11.2	11.9	1.63
Savanes	5.1	6.1	8.3	10.6	2.08
Total	7.6	9.4	11.5	12.6	1.66
Inequality	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	

Table 5: Public universities in Togo

University	Year of establishment	Location
Université de Lomé (UL) / http://www.univ-lome.tg ICU rank: Togo 1/Africa 181	1970 (1962)	Lomé
Ecole africaine des Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme –(EAMAU) http://www.eamau.org	1975	Lomé
Centre de Formation Bancaire du Togo (CFBT)	1979	Lomé
Ecole nationale d'Administration (ENA) http://www.ena.tg	1979 (1958)	Lomé
Université de Kara (UK) www.univ-kara.tg ICU Rank: Togo 3	2004 (1999)	Kara

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); also: <https://www.campus-togo.com/ecoles-publiques-specialisees>, and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 6: Private Universities in Togo

University	Year of establishment	Location	Religious affiliation
Institut africain d'Administration et d'Etudes Commerciales (IAEC) http://www.iaec-universite.org/	1986	Lomé	no
African University of science, administration and commercial studies. IAEC UNIVERSITY TOGO	1986	Lomé	no
Institut supérieur de Philosophie et des Sciences Humaines Don Bosco (ISPSH - DON BOSCO) http://www.ispsdblome.com	1987	Lomé	Yes (Catholic)
Ecole supérieure d'Informatique de Business et d'Administration (ESIBA-IS) http://www.esiba-iaa.tg	1990	Lomé	no
Ecole supérieure de Gestion d'Informatique et Sciences (ESGIS) http://www.esgis.org	1994	Lomé	no
Ecole des Cadres http://www.ecoledescadrestogo.com	1997	Lomé	no
Institut supérieur Agata Carelli (ISAC) / Agata Carelli Institute http://agata-carelli.org	1998	Lomé	no

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Ecole supérieure d'Administration et de Gestion Notre Dame de l'Eglise (ESAG-NDE) http://www.esag-itnde.org	2000	Lomé	no
Université Catholique de l'Afrique de l'Ouest - Unité Universitaire du Togo http://www.ucao-uut.tg ICU Rank: Togo nr 2	2007	Lomé	Yes (Catholic)
École supérieure d'informatique et de gestion Global Success / ESIG Global Success http://www.esig.tg	2008	Lomé	no
ESTABAT : Ecole Supérieure d'Architecture et de Topographie	2009	Lomé	no
Ecole supérieure des Affaires (ESA Togo) / ESA Business School http://esatogo.net	2010	Lomé	no
JUMAU-ITA Institut des Technologies avancées http://www.jumau-ita.com	2010	Lomé	no
Université Bilingue Libre du Togo www.ubl.tg/	2010	Lomé	no
Institut des hautes Etudes des Relations internationales et stratégiques (IHERIS) http://www.iheris.net	2011	Lomé	no
Institut universitaire FORMATEC http://prosport.guru/formatec/index.php	2012	Lomé	no
Ecole supérieure d'Audit et de Management (ESAM) http://www.esamecole.fr	2012	Lomé	no
Institut de Formation et de Recherche pour le Développement Durable (IFORDD) http://ifordd.org	2012	Lomé	no
Université des Sciences et Technologies du Togo (USTTG) http://rusta-usttg.org/ ICU rank: Togo nr 4	2012	Lomé	no
Université des Sciences et Technologies du Togo (USTTG) http://rusta-usttg.org	2012	Lomé	no
LUCAS – Leaders Universities and Colleges of Applied Sciences www.lucas-universities-colleges.net	2018	Lomé (and Ghana and Niger)	no
Maryam Abacha American University Niger, Togo Campus http://maaun.net/about-the-university/ Groupe Scolaire La Maitrise	? ?	? Lomé	Yes (Islamic) no

Sources: Wikipedia: Universities, 4ICU (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>), World Higher Education Database (https://www.whed.net/results_institutions.php); also: <https://www.campus-togo.com/ecoles-publiques-specialisees>, and the websites of the institutions, if available.

Table 7: Think tanks in Togo

Think tanks	Year of establishment	Location
L'Institut Togolais de Recherche Agronomique (ITRA) / Togolese Institute of Agricultural Research http://www.coraf.org	1987	Lomé
Centre Autonome d'Etudes et de Renforcement des Capacites pour le Developpement au Togo	? (government initiative)	Lomé

(CADERDT) (Togo) http://www.caderdt.com/		
Research Laboratory on Resolving Poverty and Durable Security / Laboratoire de recherche sur la résolution de la pauvreté et la sécurité durable	?	?
Togo – Académie Nationale Des Sciences, Arts Et Lettres Du Togo (ANSALT)	?	Lomé

(Sources; https://repository.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1017&context=think_tanks
<http://africathinktanks.org/think-tanks/centre-autonome-d-etudes-et-de-renforcement-des-capacites-pour-le>)

Table 8: Museums in Togo

Museums	websites	Location
Musée National du Togo	https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/musees/le-musee-national	Lomé
Musée international du Golfe de Guinée	https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/musees/musee-international-du-golfe-de-guinee (since 2006)	Lomé
Musée Régional des Savanes	https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/musees/le-musee-regional-des-savanes	Dapaong
Musée Régional du Centre, Sokode	https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/musees/musee-regional-du-centre-sokode	Sokodé
Le paysage Koutammakou (Tamberma) Patrimoine mondial UNESCO	https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/patrimoine-mondial	Kara (Kandé)
Palais de Lomé (Museum of Art)	https://news.artnet.com/art-world/togo-art-museum-contemporary-1528150 (since 2019)	Lomé
Musée géologique et minéralogique - Direction des Mines et de la Géologie		Lomé
Musée Agbedigo Gaston		Adéta
Musée régional d'Histoire et d'ethnographie, à Aného		Aného

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Musée Régional de Kara		Kara
La Ville Mon Musée		?

Source: Wikipedia: Museums, <https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/musees>, and other sources, like <https://www.arts-store.com/mus%C3%A9es-museums-world-2/>). Not included: cultural centres (see: <https://www.togo-tourisme.com/culture/centres-culturels>).

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