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TERMINOLOGICAL EQUIVALENCE AND APPROPRIATENESS IN TECHNICAL
TRANSLATION: A STUDY OF SELECTED TEXTS FROM *PLAN NATIONAL DE
DÉVELOPPEMENT (PND) 2018-2022, TOGO*

TRANSLATION PROJECT SUBMITTED

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DECLARATION

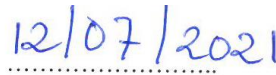
I, Akuwa Dzigbodi Soglo, hereby declare that this thesis is a record of actual work done by me under the supervision of Dr. Stephen Syme, except for references to works by various authors I have duly acknowledged. The result of this research has not been submitted anywhere for an academic award.

STUDENT



Signature

Akuwa Dzigbodi Soglo



Date

SUPERVISOR



Signature

Dr. Stephen Syme



Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to Mr. and Mrs. Dobson for their unconditional love and support.

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My utmost gratitude goes to the Almighty God for His sufficient grace and mercy upon my life. Indeed, the journey was tough but He gave me the strength to finish it.

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ABSTRACT

Translators should be able to deliver the intended meaning of message conveyed in the source language to the target language without changing the purpose of the source text at all. This study aimed at exploring issues of equivalence and appropriateness in the translation of texts. The source text, *Plan National De Développement (PND), 2018-2022, Togo* or National Development Plan (2018-2022) of the Republic of Togo, was used as the primary source material in this study. The study adopted mainly an analytical and contrastive methodology. Translation theories and strategies provided a framework not just to clarify but also to overcome the translation challenges that were encountered, particularly as the text is replete with technical terms culled from the field of economics. The study concluded that Translation Unit, Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence are useful strategies in rendering meaning in the target language by overcoming issues of equivalence and appropriateness. A good cultural knowledge was also found to be crucial in surmounting the issue of equivalence and appropriateness, especially in the translation of acronyms and abbreviations.

Keywords: *equivalence, appropriateness, translation unit, formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence*

RÉSUMÉ

Les traducteurs doivent être capables de transmettre par écrit le sens voulu dans la langue source à la langue cible sans modifier l'objectif du texte source. Cette étude vise à explorer les questions d'équivalence et de pertinence dans la traduction des textes. Le texte source, *Plan National de Développement (PND), 2018-2022, Togo* a été utilisé comme support principal de cette étude. L'étude a adopté principalement une méthodologie analytique et contrastive. Les théories et les stratégies de traduction nous ont permis d'avoir un cadre de travail visant non seulement à clarifier mais aussi à surmonter les difficultés de traduction rencontrées, du fait que le texte est rempli de termes techniques tirés du domaine de l'économie. L'étude a conclu que l'Unité de Traduction, l'Équivalence Formelle et l'Équivalence Dynamique sont des techniques utiles pour rendre le sens dans la langue cible enfin de résoudre les problèmes d'Équivalence et de Pertinence. Nous avons également constaté qu'une bonne connaissance culturelle est essentielle pour surmonter les problèmes d'équivalence et de pertinence, notamment en ce qui concerne la traduction des acronymes et des abréviations.

Mots clés : *équivalence, pertinence, unité de traduction, équivalence formelle et équivalence dynamique*

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

French	English
AGRISEF: Accès des agriculteurs aux services financiers	AGRISEF: Farmers' Access to Financial Services
ANPGF: Agence nationale de promotion et de garantie de financement des PME / PMI	ANPGF: National Agency for the Promotion and Financing of SMES
APIEX: Agence de la promotion des investissements et des exportations	APIEX: Agency for the Promotion of Investments and Exports
API-ZF: Agence de promotion des investissements de la zone franche	API-ZF: Free Zone Agency for Promotion of Investment
BCEAO: Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	BCEAO: Central Bank of West African States
BTP: Bâtiment et travaux publics	BTP: Construction and Public Works
CECA: Coopérative d'épargne et de crédit aux artisans	CECA: Savings and Credit Cooperative for Artisans
CEDEAO: Communauté économique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
CFE: Centres des formalités des entreprises	CFE: Center for Business Formalities
CGA: Centre de gestion agréé	CGA: Accredited Management Centre
CRA: Centre de ressources pour l'artisanat	CRA: Crafts Resource Centre

DSRP-C: Document complet de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	C-PRSP: Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DSRP-I: Document Intérimaire de Stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	I-PRSP: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
FAIEJ: Fonds d'appui aux initiatives économiques des jeunes	FAIEJ: Youth Economic Initiatives Support Fund
FNFI: Fonds national de la finance inclusive	FNFI: National Fund for Inclusive Finance
GUCE: Guichet unique du commerce extérieur	GUCE: Single Window External Trade System
IDE: Investissement direct étranger	FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
MCA: Millennium Challenge Account	MCA: Millennium Challenge Account
ODD: Objectifs de développement durable	SDGs: Sustainable Development Goals
PAIPJA: Projet d'appui à l'insertion professionnelle des jeunes artisans	PAIPJA: The social and Occupational Integration Project which seeks to support young artisans
PASA: Projet d'appui au secteur agricole	PASA: Agricultural Sector Support Program
PIB: Produit intérieur brut	GDP: <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
PME: Petite et moyenne entreprise	SME: Small and Medium Enterprise
PMI: Petite et moyenne industrie	PMI: Small and Medium Industry
PND: Plan national de développement	NDP: National Development Plan
PNIASA: Programme national d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire	PNIASA: National Agricultural Investment and Food Security Program

PNIASAN: Plan national d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	PNIASAN: National Investment Plan in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
PNPER: Projet national de promotion de l'entrepreneuriat rural et moyennes	PNPER: National Project for the Promotion of Rural and Medium-Sized Enterprises
PPBSE: Planification-Programmation-Budgétisation-Exécution-Suivi-Evaluation	PPBES: Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System
QUIBB: Questionnaire unifié des indicateurs de base du bien-être	QUIBB: Unified Questionnaire on Basic Indicators of Well-Being
SCAPE: Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de promotion de l'emploi	SCAPE: Strategy for Boosting Growth and Promoting Employment
SFD: Systèmes financiers décentralisés	SFD: Decentralized Financial Systems
SISNA: Système d'information et de statistique nationales de l'artisanat	SISNA: National Information and Statistics System for Handicraft
TIC: Technologie de l'information et de la communication	ICT: Information and Communication Technology
UEMOA: Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine	WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union
UTB: Union togolaise de banque	UTB: Togolese Bank Union
ZES: Zones économiques spécialisées	Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of Study

Translation is undeniably a key language skill important to be learned by translators and students who dream of pursuing a career as professional translators. Translation is simply an activity carried out by a translator to convey meaning in a text from one language to another. The term can also be conceptualised as the means of mobilizing the meaning of a particular text from one language to its closest equivalent in the target language. Therefore, one can conclude that translation is simply the process of transferring ideas from one language to another language, without changing the purpose of the source text. It can be seen that translation carries with it a lot of promise in a world where so many languages are spoken and/or written. Indeed, translation is beneficial to the author and reader alike. This is because, thanks to translation techniques, an author's work, for example, can be appreciated across linguistic boundaries, while readers can also tap into the ideas of an author regardless of the language of the original work.

Translation as a process and a product has existed for many years and its importance cannot be overemphasized. According to Panou (2013), translation eases the process of linguistic and cultural transfer of knowledge. Krein-Kuhle (2003) similarly acknowledges that both scientific and technical translation plays a significant role in knowledge and information dissemination. Traditionally, translation is conceptually defined as the process of transferring a text from one language, referred to as the source language to another language referred to as the target language (Zarqani, 1995). At the centre of the translation process is the issue of equivalence. As Leonardi (2000) observes, the rendering of texts in different languages inevitably involves a theory of

equivalence. The **concept of equivalence** remains the central issue in translation despite the fact that there are divergent views on its definition, relevance and applicability. Indeed, the translation of texts inevitably has to do with the theory of equivalence. Yet, translation theories on equivalence are not uniform. Broadly speaking, there are scholars who only advocate the linguistic approach to translation. The premise of the arguments held by these theorists have been challenged by another group of scholars who argue that when translating a text, one deals with two different cultures concurrently. For this group of scholars, equivalence, must also involve the transfer of the message from a source culture to a target culture and a pragmatic/semantic or functionally oriented approach to translation—bringing the **concept of appropriateness** into sharp focus.

More specific equivalence theories are cited in the translation literature. One of such theories which conform to the linguistic view of translation is the equivalence-oriented translation by Vinay and Darbelnet (1995). This perspective views translation as a procedure which ‘replicates the same situation as in the original, while using completely different wording.’ In a variant theory, Nida and Taber (1982) present their theory of *formal equivalence* and *dynamic equivalence*. According to the aforementioned authors, formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of comparable effect. Dynamic equivalence addresses the issue of appropriateness. In practice, formal correspondence works when a word that most closely serves as an equivalent in the target language is used to replace a word in the source language. Nida and Taber concede to the fact that it is not always feasible to get formal equivalents between language pairs and hence the use of dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence, on the other hand, describes a translation principle whereby the translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the target language audience. The

authors in particular acknowledge that sometimes the form of the source text changes but inasmuch as the change goes by the rules of “back transformation” in the source language and achieves contextual consistency in the transfer, the translation is equally good message, is preserved and the translation is faithful.

1.1 Problem Statement

The theoretical perspectives on equivalence and appropriateness suggest that the translator faces a plethora of choices when translating a text from a source language into a target language. According to Panou (2013), earlier theoretical paradigms in particular in the 1960s and 1970s on translation are meant to achieve some degree of sameness when translating from source text to a target text. Other scholars criticize this perspective on the assumption that it may practically be impossible to achieve exact equivalence when translating from source language to a target language. In the context of terminological challenges faced by translators in source texts, Cabré (1999) as cited in Matamala (2010), for example, notes that the translator may face such challenges as knowing or specifying the meaning of a term from the source text, confirming its specialized nature, knowing its denominative alternatives and the conditions in which they are used in texts. Similarly, pertaining to the target language, Cabré (1999) observes that the translator faces the likely challenges of knowing if there is an equivalent term in the target language and, if not, which resources must be utilized in order to adapt or create a reasonable denomination and how to indicate that it is a neologism; determining the most adequate equivalent unit by considering a focal topic and the approach; and deciphering whether a term has specific or restrictive grammatical usages. In the light of this, equivalence and appropriateness in translation, from a practical perspective, may require the translator to consider several domains of issues including meanings and messages that a source text carries, as no single theory accounts for these. As Alfaori

(2017) posits, the translation process should be construed as a sequence of decisions by which the translator chooses from the available alternatives, guided by definitional instructions that define the paradigm and selective instructions that narrow the number of choices. Alfaori (2017), in addition, notes that translation should not be perceived as just a substitution of texts among languages but must incorporate also the objectives and meanings conveyed in source texts. This brings to the fore the issue of appropriateness. Appropriateness describes the qualitative correspondence of a source text in a target text which, in the process, requires a comprehensive understanding of objective-logical appropriateness, stylistic appropriateness, and pragmatic appropriateness (Ili, 2014). These are critical to producing an accurate translation. Proceeding from this backdrop, this study seeks to examine the issue of equivalence and appropriateness in translating the terminologies of texts using the *Plan National De Développement (PND), 2018-2022, Togo* or the National Development Plan (2018-2022) of the Togolese Republic as the source text, which will be translated into English.

1.2 Justification of Study

The research has immense practical and theoretical relevance. From a practical standpoint, this study seeks to provide useful insights into how various theories on equivalence as perceived in the field of translation can be applied in context-specific terminologies. The findings of the study will help improve the understanding of translators in the applicability of various theories to translating source texts to target texts. As Nida (2001) avers, knowledge of contexts in translation potentially helps translators to comprehend the varieties of contexts and their importance for understanding a text and reproducing the meaning in another language. Also, the research is justified on the grounds that it builds on the existing literature on the subject of equivalence in the field of translation. In the future, researchers who may share a similar research interest may find the study useful as it

can be used as a source of reference material and guide. Furthermore, the study provides a foundation upon which other studies may be undertaken. Given the general iterative nature of research, the proposed study may bring to the fore interesting findings. These findings may motivate other researchers to study the research problem from diverse perspectives, which may further enhance the translation of technical texts.

1.3 Research Objectives

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify problems of terminology.
2. To use the theories of equivalence and appropriateness to address translation from a source text into a target text.
3. To explore how to improve upon the theories of equivalence and appropriateness in the translation of a source text into a target text.

1.4 Research Questions

In accordance with the stated objectives, the study seeks to answer the following questions:

1. What terminological problems are encountered in the translation of a source text into a target text?
2. How best can the theories of equivalence and appropriateness be used to address translation from a source text into a target text.
3. How can the theories of equivalence and appropriateness be improved to address translation of a source text into a target text.

1.5 Literature review

1.5.1 The Concept of Translation

Various scholars have provided several definitions of translation. According to McArthur (1992), translation is the “restatement of the forms of one language in another: the chief means of exchanging information between different language communities.” The Collier’s Encyclopedia (1960) conceptualizes translation as “... the art of converting written or spoken communication from one language into another.” According to the Dictionary of Language and Linguistics, translation is “the process or result of converting information from one language or language variety into another.” The aim of translating a written or recorded material of natural languages, is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language original by finding equivalents in the target language (Hartman, 1972). Catford (1996), on his part, defines translation as “an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another,” or, “... the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).”

Though these are some differences in all the definitions of translation cited above, the definitions nonetheless underscore a common aim and that is the idea that translation implies the process of transferring a message from one language to another, taking into account all the dimensions within the Source Language Text (SLT), linguistic organization, culture, style, time, intentions, feelings etc. and reproducing the whole text smoothly, naturally and as closely to the original text as possible in the Target Language Text (TLT). Translation differs in terms of form. Jakobson (1960) makes a differentiation among three types of translation, all of which are dependent on the codes involved in translation. These are (a) intralingual translation, in which the message is transferred

within the same linguistic medium, (b) interlingual translation which deals with two different languages, and (c) intersemiotic translation or transmutation, which includes nonlinguistic media. This could be an interpretation of verbal signs by means of non-verbal signs system, (Jakobson, cited in Steiner, (1975: 260) and in Bassnett, (1980). Newmark (1985), on his part, identifies three types of translation using the nature of texts involved. These are: (a) scientific-technological, which are usually handled by the translation department of public corporations, multinationals and government departments; (b) institutional-cultural texts (culture, social sciences, commerce) handled in particular by international organizations, and (c) literary texts, normally handled by freelance translation companies and freelance translators. From this sense, one may come out with three types of translation: technical, cultural and literary and, which are all of equal relevance. The current study reflects interlingual translation.

1.5.2 The General Concept of Equivalence

Viewing it from the perspective of everyday usage, equivalence refers to the state of being “equal or interchangeable in value, quantity, significance, etc” or of “having the same or a similar effect or meaning” (Collins English Dictionary, 2003). Therefore, the meaning of equivalence from a generic sense implies the existence of two or more entities that are related and comparable to each other, the relationship being one of equality, sameness or similarity (Halverson, 1997).

1.5.3 Equivalence in Translation theory

Equivalence refers to the relationship between a source text and a target text that allows the target text to be viewed as a translation of the source text (Kenny, 1998). As in the case of text theory, however, this equivalence relationship does not denote absolute identity or sameness (Chesterman, 1998), but, at best, approximate, optimal, or maximal similarity (Newmark, 1991). Most

equivalence theorists would also agree that equivalence is not a unitary concept (Yallop, 2001). Rather, equivalence carries a variety of types.

One of the best typologies is presented by Koller (1989):

- a. Denotative equivalence, which refers to equivalence of content or semantic equivalence;
- b. Connotative equivalence, which focuses on connotations and implies equivalence of style and register;
- c. Text-normative equivalence, which relates to text type usage norms;
- d. Pragmatic equivalence, which concentrates on the reader and refers to equivalence of effect; and
- e. Formal equivalence, which has to do with the formal-aesthetic features of the text and implies expressive or artistic-aesthetic equivalence.

Other scholars have also provided other classifications of equivalence. Catford (1965) is one of such scholars who came out with textual equivalence and formal correspondence types of equivalence. Textual translation equivalence is “that portion of a TL text which is changed when and only when a given portion of SL text is changed. Sometimes, it happens that there is no TL equivalent of a given SL item. A formal correspondence is “any TL category which may be said to occupy, as nearly as possible, the “same” place in the “economy” of the TL as the given SL category occupies in the TL”. According to Nida (1975), it is not possible to come out with absolute communication and in that situation, Nida suggests that there should be very close approximation to the standard of natural equivalence may be obtained but it is important to make sure that such translations reflect a high degree of sensitivity to different syntactic structures and result from clear insight into cultural diversities”. Nida further distinguishes between between two

types of equivalence, formal and dynamic. The formal focuses on the message in both form and content, while the dynamic equivalence is based on the relationship between the receiver and the message in both SL and TL text. According to Bassnett (1980), equivalence is a very popular concept. Newmark (1982) also points out that the equivalence response principle is mentalistic and needs further definition”. Moreover, it is not easy to achieve similar effect when the readership is different. Besides, similar response where the function is expressive is difficult to analyse. Zlateva (in Bassnett and Lefevere, 1990), raises another point in this respect. According to her, the criteria for judging adequacy of language use in translation are much more complex than those by which we evaluate the use of language in an original work. To her, the translation is a maximally close analogue of the original if the translator has managed adequately to render the original’s overall content, both aesthetic and conceptual. She opines that translators should not be blamed when failing to elicit an effect on their readers. The reason is that this effect is the result of something very much not part of the actual text the translators had to deal with (p. 30) (see also, Reiss and Vermeer (1984), Straight, in Rose, (1981), and Schogt, (1988). Following Holmes (1987), Bassnett (1980: 29), says that TE (translation equivalence) “should not be approached as a search for sameness, since sameness cannot even exist between two TL versions of the same text, let alone between SL and TL versions.”

Wilss (1982: 45-7), like Nida, holds that anything that can be said in one language can be said in another with reasonable accuracy. He says: “... in principle, any SLT can be replaced by a TLT having a comparable communication function (with the exception of certain lyrical production”. He maintains that TE cannot be integrated in a general translation theory, but must be looked upon as part of specific translation theories which are single-text-oriented. To him, that is why a translation practitioner “prefers to rely on his translational intuition, his individual translational

range of experience and his TE norms, if he has to make a statement as to whether in his opinion a translation is equivalent, less equivalent or non- equivalent". In accordance with this point of view, Shveitser (1993), remarks that translators themselves try to devise all kinds of ways round the equivalence, whereas translation scholars who do not actually translate themselves, like Catford, cling to some notion of equivalence as the only yardstick by which the activity of translation can be measured.

1.5.4 Problems of Equivalence in Translation

One of the often-cited problems on equivalence in translation pertains to variations in culture (Arffman, 2002; Artelt & Baumert, 2004). It has been documented by Hamilton and Barton (2000) that texts used have mostly been drawn from Western and Anglo-Saxon cultures. The problem faced is that contents of such works are less relevant and familiar in non-Western and non-Anglo-Saxon cultures (Sireci & Allalouf, 2003). It has moreover been found out that an attempt to address these biases in the form of doing away with texts may prove unsuccessful, as such an exercise leads to the texts being culturally neutral (Hamilton & Barton, 2000). The quality of the text has also been a source of problem. This is particularly so when the source text is being flawed, or ambiguous (Van de Vijver & Poortinga, 2005). Behaviour of translators also presents problems. This happens when translators translate too literally, or when they translate too freely and explicitly, or when they make mistakes (Manesse, 2000). Lack of time and the use of unqualified translators have been cited as precursors to this development.

1.5.5 The Concept of Appropriateness

According to Ptashkin (2013a) as cited in Kobenko and Ptashkin (2014), one can describe equivalence and appropriateness as the linguistic expression of dialectical categories of quantity and quality. Appropriateness refers to the qualitative correspondence of a source text which the translator utilizes in a target text. The reality is that the translator in search of quantitative correspondence may have to resort to adequate translation to make a proper representation. Viewed in this context, appropriateness broadly refers to the relatively free reconstruction of contents in accord with the norms of target language (TL). This is true as the translator may not be able to reproduce same quantity of text units as is the case of equivalence (Kobenko & Ptashkin, 2014). In more specific terms, this brings into discussion the concept of functional appropriateness. Functionalist approach to translation generally highlights that it is important in translation to ensure that the quality of the purpose of the source text is maintained in the target text. This approach sees quality in translation as not an objective measurement but quality rather depends on the text users and their criteria for assessing how appropriately and efficiently a text fulfils its 'function' in a specific situation. The use of function in such contexts reflects sense of the function that the TT fulfils in the specific communicative setting of the target culture. In this sense, 'function' is synonymous with 'purpose'. In accordance with this view, when establishing functional equivalence between the ST and the TT, one has to analyse and compare the ST to the TT in terms of more specific situational dimensions. In support of this view, House (1977) proposes these criteria for functional equivalence: The situational dimensions and their linguistic correlates are considered to be the means by which the text's function is realized. The basic criterion of functional match for translation equivalence can now be refined: a translation text should not only match its source text in function, but employ equivalent situational dimensional

means to achieve that function. That is, for a translation of optimal quality it is desirable to have a match between source and translation texts along the dimensions which are found--in the course of the analysis--to contribute in a particular way to the two components of the text's function. (House 1977:) The underlying logic is that translation is not about words or grammatical structures but they are texts as communicative occurrences, i.e. one in the context of translation deals with texts in varied situations and culture and are supposed to accomplish certain functions. Currently, functional appropriateness has been increasingly used as a measure of the quality of a translation. Therefore, the text producer should not be seen as just a producer but must demonstrate high confidence and should be keenly aware of what happens in the process of translation. What is required most importantly in such context is that the translator must know to whom he/she translates and what users may generally do with the text. It is only with awareness and possession of this knowledge the translator can produce a TT that is appropriately structured and formulated in order to effectively fulfil its intended purpose for its addressees.

1.5.6 Terminological Challenges in Translation

Terminology is described as the inventory of terms usually identified with a field or a certain domain. Generally, terminology is not in itself a type of speech act, but serves as an instrument utilized in specialized communication. Translation from a general sense fundamentally focuses on the communication process, whereas terminology is given a secondary focus. The translator should be interested in terminology simply because it is part of the message conveyed by a specialized text. It has been said that the association between terminology and translation is asymmetrical since terminology has no intrinsic need to recur in translation (Velasquez, 2002).

It can be inferred from the preceding analysis that the quality of a translation could be dependent on the adequacy of the terminology in a text as well as its suitability for the level of specialization. This also implies that the translator must always address terminological problems during the analysis of the source text and the production of the target text. Challenges which the translator faces with terminology arise from such factors as unfamiliarity with the terminological units, their meaning in discourse, and their possible correspondences in the target language (Rodríguez Camacho 2002; Cabré et al. 2002: 168, 9). Pavel (2011) similarly contends that when specialized knowledge is transferred between language communities, the delimitation of concepts is not always identical in a given pair of languages. In the field of comparative terminology, the process of term identification reveals any discrepancies, as proper designations may not be found in one of the languages. In such instances, the role expected of the terminologist is to describe the gaps and propose designations to fill them. The validity of such terms may also be conditioned by these factors: based on sound knowledge of the target language's rules of lexical formation, must be harmoniously integrated into the existing terminology, and must be clearly presented as the terminologist's proposal (Pavel, 2011).

In the context of terminological challenges faced by translators in source texts, Cabré (1999) as cited in Matamala (2010), for example, notes that the translator may face such challenges as knowing or specifying the meaning of a terminology from the source text, confirming its specialised nature, knowing its denominative alternatives and the conditions in which they are used in texts. Similarly, pertaining to the target language, Cabré (1999) observes that the translator faces the likely challenges of knowing if there is an equivalent terminology in the target language and, if so, which resources must be utilized in order to adapt or create a reasonable denomination and how to indicate that it is a neologism; determining the most adequate equivalent unit by

considering a focal topic, and deciphering whether a term has specific or restrictive grammatical usages.

1.5.7 Polysemy

According to Ullman (1962), language is ambiguous in itself and words often have more than one meaning and so it is up to the language user to decide which meaning to choose based on the context of utterances. And the way people understand words whether spoken or written by others is simply a reflection of their understanding of the meaning expressed by these words. Ullman's view is that foreign influence can give rise to polysemy. Polysemy is affirmed by Falkhum (2018) who stated that polysemy has been traditionally regarded as a matter of different meanings listed under a single lexical entry and the extraction of the meaning of a polysemous word involves selecting the contextually appropriate meaning from among the meanings listed. It goes without saying that polysemy poses a translation problem since translation is concerned about rendering the equivalents of words, phrases and other expressions used in the source text.

1.6 Research Methodology

The translation process in the study first involves identification of specific terminologies as captured in the focal document, specifically, the NDP of Togo. Subsequent to this, all identified terms are translated utilizing various translation theories. The rationale for doing this is to find out if one or perhaps a mix of theories can best provide the best possible explanation of technical terms. This methodology conforms to the methodology adopted by Krein-Kuhle (2013) in a previous study. One of the salient pillars of this equivalence-relevant methodology is a theoretically well-founded translation comparison. Such a methodological framework also allows for equivalence-relevant features which are at the syntactic, lexical-semantic, terminological-

phraseological and overall textual levels in general but, in the context of this study, at the terminological-phraseological level.

1.7 Organization of Study

The presentation consists of three chapters. Chapter One introduces the research context by providing the background of the study, research problem identification, research objectives, research questions, hypotheses, literature review, and research methodology. Chapter Two focuses on the translation of the content of the source text into the target text. Chapter Three presents the analysis and conclusion emerging from the study in accordance with the objectives of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Introduction of the Source Text

Our source text is an extract from the official document *PLAN NATIONAL DE DÉVELOPPEMENT (PND) 2018-2022, TOGO* released in 2018. The document presents the main challenges that Togo must address in order to position itself for the structural transformation of its economy. It also sets out important pillars for a strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth that would create decent jobs and lead to improved social welfare. In addition, the document seeks to further contribute to private sector development in the coming years and make Lomé a first-class business centre in the Sub-region. The National Development Plan 2018-2020 is derived from the SCAPE review, the Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the Vision 2020 of the ECOWAS.

2.2 Corpora Alignment: French-English

INTRODUCTION	INTRODUCTION
<p>Après les années de crise sociopolitique qui ont mis à mal l'économie nationale, le Togo a mis en œuvre des réformes de grande envergure à travers des stratégies de réduction de la pauvreté successives (DSRP-I, DSRP-C, SCAPE) permettant d'inverser la tendance à la détérioration des indicateurs macroéconomiques et sociaux et de retrouver le chemin d'une croissance positive et de plus</p>	<p>After years of socio-political crisis which have marred the national economy, Togo has implemented major reforms through successive poverty reduction strategies such as the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (C-PRSP) and the Strategy for Boosting Growth and Promoting employment (SCAPE) in order to turn</p>

<p>en plus forte. Entre 2006-2015, le taux moyen de croissance du PIB réel dépasse 5%, l'incidence de la pauvreté a diminué de 6,6 points de pourcentage, l'emploi a connu des progrès notables et l'indice de développement humain s'est amélioré.</p>	<p>around the deterioration of the macroeconomic and social indicators leading to a positive and stronger economy. Between 2006-2015, the average real GDP growth rate exceeded 5%, the incidence of poverty fell by 6.6 percentage points, employment experienced significant progress and the Human Development Index improved.</p>
<p>En dépit des progrès notables, des défis importants persistent en termes d'inégalités sociales et spatiales, de faiblesse du système productif national, de ressources humaines et de gouvernance. La mise en œuvre de la SCAPE arrivant à son terme, les autorités togolaises ont décidé de doter le pays d'un Plan national de développement (PND) pour la période 2018-2022. Nouveau cadre de référence en matière de développement, le PND entend concilier et traduire les ambitions d'émergence et de développement durable à travers la transformation structurelle de l'économie et la professionnalisation des différents secteurs des chaînes de valeurs,</p>	<p>Despite this significant progress, challenges such as social and spatial inequalities, poor national, human and governance systems continue to persist. As SCAPE came to an end, the Togolese authorities decided to implement a National Development Plan (NDP) for the 2018-2022 period. As a new framework of reference for development, the NDP aims to consolidate the idea of emergence and sustainable development through a structural economic transformation, training of different sectors of the value chain, growth acceleration, reduction of poverty and inequalities while preserving the environment. This exercise is</p>

<p>l'accélération de la croissance, la réduction de la pauvreté et des inégalités et la préservation de l'environnement. Cet exercice se déroule dans un contexte marqué, certes, par des défis majeurs, mais également par des opportunités dont l'exploitation judicieuse peut permettre l'émergence économique à long terme.</p>	<p>carried out within a specific context, and has certainly been faced by major challenges. However, there have been some opportunities which, when wisely exploited, can bring about a long-term economic emergence.</p>
<p>Sur le plan international, les perspectives sont favorables à un regain de croissance économique pour les trois prochaines années.</p> <p>Sur le plan sous-régional, l'engagement de plus en plus affirmé par les dirigeants de la CEDEAO pour une plus forte convergence des économies est plutôt favorable à une meilleure intégration économique, un marché estimé à 380 millions de personnes qui représente la plus grande opportunité pour la croissance de l'économie togolaise. Cependant, on note que plusieurs pays de la sous-région investissent massivement dans les domaines dans lesquels le Togo a des avantages comparatifs, ce qui</p>	<p>Internationally, there are favourable prospects for renewed economic growth for the next three years.</p> <p>At the sub-regional level, the strong commitment demonstrated by the ECOWAS leaders for a stronger consolidation of economies encourages better economic integration, a market growth estimated at 380 million people who represent the greatest opportunity for the growth of the Togolese economy. We however note that several countries in the sub-region are investing massively in the areas in which Togo has comparative advantage. This therefore</p>

<p>nécessite des efforts supplémentaires pour accroître la compétitivité de l'économie nationale et surtout du corridor de transit. En outre, la sous-région est toujours en proie à des menaces sur le plan sécuritaire qui nécessitent des actions concertées pour maintenir la paix et la stabilité, conditions indispensables pour le succès de toute stratégie de développement.</p>	<p>requires additional efforts to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, particularly in the transit corridor. Moreover, the sub-region still falls prey to security threats which require concerted efforts to maintain peace and stability, which are two indispensable conditions for the success of any development strategy.</p>
<p>Sur le plan national, la période de croissance relativement forte est ternie depuis août 2017 par des tensions socio-politiques qui ont entraîné un certain attentisme dans les milieux des affaires. Fort heureusement, le climat de dialogue politique instauré présage des perspectives plus sereines.</p>	<p>At the national level, the relatively strong growth period has been marred since August 2017 by socio-political tensions that have resulted in certain wait-and-see policies in business circles. Fortunately, the political climate has created a more promising prospect.</p>
<p>Au regard de ce qui précède, il devient donc impératif de repenser le développement par un changement de paradigme dans la chaîne planification, programmation, budgétisation et suivi-évaluation pour espérer réaliser les ambitions du Togo.</p>	<p>In the light of the foregoing, it is therefore imperative to rethink development through a paradigm shift in the planning, programming, budgeting and monitoring-evaluation chain in the hope to realise Togo's dreams.</p>

<p>La nouvelle approche imprimée au PND est conduite par une vision ancrée dans la réalité togolaise et centrée autour de quatre (4) lignes directrices clés :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - un positionnement stratégique autour d'un nombre très restreint de moteurs intersectoriels intégrés pour chaque focus (international et national); - une implication des secteurs public et privé pour réaliser les projets ciblés pour le positionnement stratégique et la constitution de binôme public/privé pour mener les projets phares; - un nombre limité de projets phares intégrés porteurs de croissance et de bien-être; - une articulation du PND autour d'un nombre restreint de messages forts et clairs qui définissent le Togo. 	<p>The new NDP approach is driven by a vision rooted in the Togolese ambition and centred around four (4) key guidelines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A strategic positioning centred around a small number of integrated inter-sectoral forces for each objective (international and national); - The involvement of public and private sectors in achieving the targeted projects to foster the strategic positioning and constitution of a public/private partnership to carry out flagship projects; - A limited number of integrated flagship projects are agents of growth and well-being; - An articulation of the NDP centred on a limited number of strong and precise messages that define Togo.
<p>Le PND est donc fondé sur cette nouvelle approche tout en étant encadré par le Projet de société du Chef de l'Etat décliné dans la</p>	<p>The NDP is founded on this new approach and managed by the project division of the Head of State offered in the general policy</p>

<p>déclaration de politique générale du gouvernement. Il s'inspire aussi de l'agenda 2030 de développement durable, de l'agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine et de la Vision 2020 de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO).</p> <p>Le processus d'élaboration du PND a impliqué activement toutes les catégories d'acteurs de développement (administration publique, institutions de la République, secteur privé, société civile dans toutes ses composantes et partenaires techniques et financiers).</p>	<p>statement of the government. It is also inspired by AGENDA 2030's Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and Vision 2020 of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).</p> <p>The development process of the NDP has actively involved all the categories of stakeholders of development (public administration and government institutions, the private sector, civil societies as well as technical and financial partners).</p>
<p>Dès le lancement du processus le gouvernement a défini une note conceptuelle ainsi qu'une feuille de route précisant les grandes étapes et le chronogramme du processus. Celles-ci font de la participation des parties prenantes le gage du succès du Plan national de développement, tant dans sa conception que dans sa mise en œuvre.</p>	<p>From the onset of the processes, the Government has defined a conceptual message as well as a roadmap outlining the major steps and schedule. The participation of stakeholders serves as a guarantee for the success of the National Development Plan, as regards its design and implementation.</p>

<p>Une réunion d'identification des parties prenantes rassemblant les acteurs de l'administration publique, de la société civile, du secteur privé, et des partenaires techniques et financiers a été organisée. Elle a permis de produire une cartographie des parties prenantes donnant ainsi une indication sur les spécialisations, les centres d'intérêts et les intentions des différents partenaires intervenant au Togo. L'objectif de cet exercice est de permettre un meilleur accompagnement des politiques publiques mises en œuvre afin d'assurer l'atteinte des objectifs de développement durable à l'horizon 2030.</p>	<p>A meeting which assembled several stakeholders in public administration, civil society, private, technical and financial sectors was organized. It helped to produce a mapping of stakeholders, thus throwing light on the centres of interest, areas of concern, and intentions of the various partners in Togo. The objective of this exercise is to enable the best support of public policies implemented in order to ensure that the Vision 2030 sustainable development objectives are achieved.</p>
<p>Afin d'impliquer suffisamment l'ensemble des parties prenantes à la base, il s'est tenu une série de consultations sur les priorités locales de développement dans les chefs-lieux des cinq régions du pays. Celles-ci ont regroupé des acteurs locaux issus des administrations déconcentrées et décentralisées ainsi que de la société civile, y compris les représentations paysannes et traditionnelles.</p>	<p>In order to ensure adequate participation of all stakeholders, it has held a series of meetings on the local priorities of development in the major towns of the country's five regions. These meetings assembled local decentralised administrative stakeholders as well as stakeholders from the civil society, including peasant and traditional representatives.</p>

<p>Pour soutenir ce processus participatif, il s'est tenu une série de rencontres regroupant les principales parties prenantes techniques du processus PND, en vue du renforcement de leurs capacités dans les domaines ci-après: la priorisation des cibles et des objectifs de développement durable; la théorie du changement et l'analyse du cadre logique au regard des cibles des ODD.</p> <p>Les hautes autorités du pays ont également donné leurs orientations stratégiques visant à renforcer la dimension économique du PND et à accroître la synergie et le focus dans sa conception et sa formulation. Ces nouvelles orientations ont été partagées avec les acteurs de développement du secteur public, du secteur privé, de la société civile et les partenaires techniques et financiers.</p>	<p>To support this participatory process, a series of meetings, which assembled the main technical stakeholders involved in the NDP, were held to strengthen their capabilities in the following areas: prioritization of the targets and objectives of sustainable development; the theory of change and the analysis of the logical framework as regards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>The high-ranking authorities of the country have also given their strategic guidelines which aim at strengthening the economic dimension of the NDP, building synergies and focusing on its design and formulation. These new guidelines have been shared with the development stakeholders of the public and private sectors, civil society as well as the technical and financial partners.</p>
<p>Le présent document comporte quatre chapitres. Le chapitre 1 analyse les performances économiques, sociales et environnementales. Il en dégage les forces et</p>	<p>This document contains four chapters. Chapter 1 analyses the economic, social and environmental performance. It also identifies the strengths and weaknesses, and provides a</p>

<p>les faiblesses, et fait la synthèse des défis majeurs à relever pour mieux orienter les options stratégiques. Le chapitre 2 présente la vision de développement, les orientations et les axes stratégiques. Le chapitre 3 traite du cadrage macroéconomique et budgétaire. Celui-ci a pour but de projeter et d'organiser dans un cadre cohérent les principales évolutions macroéconomiques et budgétaires à partir des objectifs et choix de politiques économiques et sociales décidés par le gouvernement. Le chapitre 4 présente le mécanisme de mise en œuvre et de suivi-évaluation du PND.</p>	<p>synthesis of the major challenges to serve as a guide to the strategic options. Chapter 2 presents the vision of development, the guidelines and the strategic axis. Chapter 3 identifies the macroeconomic framework and budget. The latter aims at projecting and organizing the main macroeconomic and budgetary developments derived from the objectives and choice of economic and social policies set by the Government in a coherent manner. Chapter 4 presents the implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanism of NDP.</p>
<p>CHAPITRE 1: DIAGNOSTIC DE LA SITUATION ECONOMIQUE, SOCIALE ET ENVIRONNEMENTALE</p> <p>1.1 PERFORMANCES MACROECONOMIQUES</p> <p>Cette section passe en revue les performances macroéconomiques du Togo à la lumière des grands choix qui ont marqué les politiques de</p>	<p>CHAPTER 1: DIAGNOSIS OF THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SITUATION</p> <p>1.1 MACROECONOMIC PERFORMANCE</p> <p>This section reviews the macroeconomic performance of Togo in the light of the significant decisions that have marked its</p>

<p>développement sur la période 2008 à 2017. Il ressort de cette analyse trois constats majeurs. Premièrement, le Togo a atteint une certaine stabilité macroéconomique, au prix d'un dynamisme modéré en termes de création d'emplois, de croissance et de productivité. Deuxièmement, son déficit extérieur à peine à se résorber malgré le succès en termes de croissance économique. Troisièmement, la structure de l'économie n'a évolué que lentement. Par ailleurs, des limites subsistent au regard des objectifs de transformation structurelle. L'accumulation de capital, principal moteur de la croissance, se heurte à des limites de financement. Plusieurs des outils de soutien à la demande intérieure et extérieure génèrent des distorsions qui limitent la croissance de la productivité à long terme.</p> <p>La mise en œuvre des différentes politiques de développement a permis au Togo d'obtenir des avancées dans la relance de l'économie par une</p>	<p>development policies from 2008 to 2017. Three major findings result from this analysis. Firstly, Togo has reached a certain level of macroeconomic stability, at the expense of a moderate dynamism in terms of job creation, growth and productivity. Secondly, its external deficit is still significant despite its success in terms of economic growth. Thirdly, the economy has evolved slowly. Despite the structural transformation objectives, these limits still persist. Capital accumulation, which happens to be the main growth engine, is faced with inadequate funding. Several resources which support both domestic and foreign demand create shortcomings which limit long-term productivity growth.</p> <p>By implementing diverse developmental policies, Togo has been able to rebuild its economy by a 5.0% annual average steady growth rate in real GDP from 2013-2017.</p>
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<p>croissance régulière du PIB réel de 5,0% en moyenne annuelle sur la période 2013-2017.</p> <p>La stabilité macroéconomique s'est améliorée, après une phase d'endettement dus au rattrapage et à la mise à niveau des infrastructures structurantes. Le taux d'endettement qui était de 79,4% du PIB en 2016 connaît une baisse tendancielle pour être en 2017 au niveau de la norme communautaire de 70%.</p>	<p>Macroeconomic stability has also improved, after a period of accruing debt and an infrastructure upgrade. The debt rate which was 79.4% of GDP in 2016 reduced to 70% in 2017 in line with the ECOWAS requirement.</p>
<p>L'incidence de la pauvreté a baissé de 3,6 points de pourcentage entre 2011 et 2015, passant respectivement de 58,7% à 55,1%. La baisse est imputable à deux facteurs: la croissance économique (pour 2,2 points) et les politiques redistributives (pour 1,4 point). Toutefois, il y a encore des efforts à poursuivre pour rendre la croissance encore plus robuste et durable ainsi que pour accroître l'impact des politiques pro-pauvres afin d'accélérer l'inclusion sociale.</p>	<p>Poverty has fallen by 3.6 percent between 2011 and 2015, from 58.7% to 55.1% respectively. This decline can be attributed to two factors: economic growth (2.2 points) and redistributive policies (1.4 points). However, a lot remains to be done in order to achieve a more robust and sustainable growth as well as increase the impact of pro-poor policies in order to accelerate the social inclusion.</p>

<p>L'emploi a progressé comme l'atteste la réduction du chômage de 3,1 points de pourcentage, passant de 6,5% en 2011 à 3,4% en 2015. Mais le taux de sous-emploi demeure élevé et en hausse, passant de 22,8% en 2011 à 25,8% en 2015. Le secteur informel domine l'offre d'emploi et il est largement caractérisé par une faible productivité, posant ainsi un problème de qualité de l'emploi.</p>	<p>Employment has increased as shown by the reduction of unemployment to 3.1 percent, from 6.5% in 2011 to 3.4% in 2015. However, the rate of under-employment is still high and continues to increase, thus, from 22.8% in 2011 to 25.8% in 2015. Many people are employed in the informal sector which is largely characterized by low productivity, therefore posing a problem of employment quality.</p>
<p><i>1.1.1 Evolution du Produit Intérieur Brut (PIB)</i></p> <p>La croissance du PIB réel a été positive et soutenue depuis 2008, passant de 3,9% en moyenne sur la période 2008-2012 à 5,2% sur la période 2013-2016, avec un pic de 6,1% en 2014. Ces performances s'expliquent par l'amélioration de la productivité agricole, la relance de la production des industries extractives (phosphate et clinker), et l'accroissement des investissements publics,</p>	<p><i>1.1.1 Increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i></p> <p>Real GDP growth has remained positive and sustained since 2008, from an average of 3.9% over the 2008-2012 period to 5.2% over the 2013-2016 period, with a 6.1% peak in 2014. This performance is due to the improvement of agricultural productivity, the revival of mining activities (phosphate and clinker), and an increase in public investment, particularly transport. They are</p>

<p>notamment dans les infrastructures de transports. Toutefois, elles restent inférieures aux scénarios de référence ainsi qu'aux scénarios de croissance accélérée. Le PIB par habitant (en termes de parité de pouvoir d'achat) reste relativement faible en 2013 (1390\$) comparé à certains pays de l'UEMOA comme le Mali (1493), le Burkina Faso (1638), le Bénin (1793), le Sénégal (2243) ou la Côte d'Ivoire (2710) - Source FMI (2017).</p>	<p>however still lower than the scenarios of reference and accelerated growth. The GDP per capita (in terms of purchasing power parity) remained relatively low in 2013 (\$1390) as compared to some West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) countries such as Mali (1493), Burkina Faso (1638), Benin (1793), Senegal (2243) or the Ivory Coast (2710) - Source IMF (2017).</p>
<p><i>1.1.2 Contribution des différents secteurs à la formation du PIB</i></p> <p>Les croissances sectorielles sont positives, mais restent également en-deçà des prévisions. Sur la période 2013-2016, la croissance du PIB est tirée par une bonne progression du secteur primaire à un taux moyen de 5,5%, en dépit de sa vulnérabilité aux chocs exogènes (aléas climatiques, cours mondiaux des produits agricoles). Le taux de croissance du secteur secondaire a été en dessous du taux moyen du PIB de 5,1%. En effet, le taux de croissance du</p>	<p><i>1.1.2 Contribution of different sectors to GDP growth</i></p> <p>Sectoral growth is positive, but below the forecasts. From 2013-2016, GDP growth was driven by a progressive growth of the primary sector at a 5.5% average rate, despite its vulnerability to exogenous shocks (climate change and world prices of agricultural products). The growth rate of the secondary sector has been below the average GDP rate of 5.1%. In effect, the growth of the secondary sector has increased to 4.1%, due</p>

<p>secteur secondaire est ressorti à 4,1%, consécutif à une bonne progression des BTP de 12,2% et des industries extractives de 5,9% et manufacturière (0,4%). Le secteur tertiaire marchand enregistre une progression de 4,3%, suite à un regain d'activités dans la chaîne de transport (5,7%), et dans le domaine des Banques et des Assurances (6,0%).</p>	<p>to a significant growth of 12.2%, 5.9% and 0.4% in the construction, mining and manufacturing industries respectively. The market sector recorded a 4.3% increase, following a 5.7% increase in transport activities, and a 6.0% increase in the field of banking and insurance.</p>
<p>La part relative des secteurs économiques au PIB n'a pas beaucoup changé sur la période 2007-2016. Le système productif reste marqué par une prépondérance du secteur primaire dont la part est de 40,8%, dénotant, notamment, d'une faible transformation des matières premières agricoles. Le poids du secteur secondaire est de 17,5% et celui du secteur tertiaire marchand de 22,4%. Cette évolution des parts sectorielles à la formation du PIB traduit le fait qu'il n'y a pas eu de transformation majeure de la structure de la production.</p>	<p>From 2007-2016, the relative share of economic sectors to GDP has not changed much. Production is still massively dominated by primary sector prominence of 40.8%, which indicates, particularly, inadequate processing of agricultural raw materials. The secondary and tertiary market sectors are characterized by 17.5% and 22.4% shares respectively. This change in sectoral shares as regards GDP growth shows that there has not been a major transformation in production.</p>

<p>La faible productivité du secteur agro-sylvo-pastoral, le faible développement des compétences, les coûts élevés des facteurs de production, la faiblesse de la croissance dans les secteurs manufacturier et touristique/hôtellerie tous les deux en déclin (1% par an entre 2007 et 2015) expliquent, en grande partie, la faible productivité globale de l'économie, le plafonnement de la croissance et la persistance de l'extrême pauvreté.</p>	<p>The low productivity level of the economy, stifled growth and extreme poverty are largely as a result of the low-level productivity of the agro-sylvo-pastoral sector, inadequate expertise, the high costs of the factors of production, low level of growth in the manufacturing and tourism/hospitality sectors (1% per year between 2007 and 2015)</p>
<p>Relever le défi de la transformation structurelle nécessite donc un changement de paradigme de développement, pour répondre aux attentes des Togolais, notamment (i) le positionnement stratégique autour de moteurs intersectoriels intégrés (chaînes de valeur) présentant de grands avantages comparatifs pour améliorer la productivité et la compétitivité, faire face aux risques et saisir les opportunités dans un nouveau contexte international et régional ; (ii) la nécessité de se concentrer sur des projets phares intégrés porteurs de croissance et y consacrer les ressources nécessaires pour leur</p>	<p>In order to meet the expectations of the Togolese people, this structural transformation challenge will require a paradigm shift in the area of development, particularly: (i) the strategic positioning of intersectoral engines (integrated value chains) which promise great comparative advantages to improve productivity and competitiveness, mitigate risks and seize opportunities in a new international and regional context; (ii) the need to concentrate on integrated flagship projects which foster growth and to allocate the necessary</p>

<p>mise en œuvre; (iii) le développement d'un marketing sur les ambitions et les efforts de développement du Togo ; et (iv) l'approfondissement des interactions entre le secteur public et le secteur privé pour réaliser les projets ciblés.</p>	<p>resources for their implementation; (iii) the development of a marketing strategy to realise the ambitions and developmental efforts of Togo; and (iv) strengthening the relationship between the public and the private sectors to complete the targeted projects.</p>
<p><i>1.1.3 Croissance inclusive</i></p> <p>Dans la mesure où la pauvreté est plus visible dans le monde rural où 68,7% de la population est pauvre (QUIBB 2015), la croissance ne sera inclusive que si une attention particulière est accordée au développement agro-sylvo-pastoral en général et à l'agriculture en particulier. L'analyse des données sur la pauvreté montre que la réduction des inégalités (mesurée par l'indice de Gini) demeure faible entre 2011 et 2015 dans le monde rural.</p> <p>Pour prendre en charge cette question, le gouvernement va identifier les principaux goulots d'étranglement et y apporter des mesures correctives en vue de faire du</p>	<p><i>1.1.3 Inclusive growth</i></p> <p>Since poverty is more common in the rural world, where 68.7% of the population is poor (QUIBB 2015), growth will only be inclusive if special attention is given more generally to agro-sylvo-pastoral development and particularly, agriculture. The data analysis on poverty shows that the reduction of inequalities (as measured by the Gini index) was low between 2011 and 2015 in the rural world.</p> <p>To address this issue, the Government will identify the main bottlenecks and take corrective measures with the aim of making the National Investment Plan in Agriculture,</p>

<p>PNIASAN un levier pour une croissance favorable à la réduction de la pauvreté rurale.</p>	<p>Food Security and Nutrition (PNIASAN) a pivot for a favourable growth to the reduction of rural poverty.</p>
<p><i>1.1.4 Evolution des autres indicateurs macroéconomiques</i></p> <p>Les autres indicateurs macroéconomiques contenus dans le pacte de convergence des pays membres de l’UEMOA indiquent, en majorité, une bonne performance sur la période 2013-2016. En effet, l’inflation a été maîtrisée (1,2% en moyenne), en raison notamment du repli des prix des denrées alimentaires qui ont bénéficié globalement de bonnes conditions météorologiques sur la période et de l’effet de la baisse des prix des produits pétroliers.</p>	<p><i>1.1.4 Changes in other macroeconomic indicators</i></p> <p>The other macroeconomic indicators contained in the convergence agreement of the WAEMU member states mainly indicate, a good performance over the 2013-2016 period. In fact, inflation has been brought under control (an average of 1.2%). This is mainly as a result of a decrease in the prices of foodstuff which can be attributed to overall good weather conditions over the period and the effect of the decline in the prices of petroleum products.</p>
<p>Le déficit budgétaire (dons compris) est ressorti à 5,7% du PIB au cours de la période considérée, avec une mobilisation accrue des recettes fiscales, dont la moyenne sur la période s’est située à 21,1% du PIB contre 16,6% en 2012.</p>	<p>The budget deficit (including grants) increased to 5.7% of GDP during the specified period, with an increased mobilization of tax revenues, of which there was an average of 21.1% of GDP against 16.6% in 2012.</p>

<p>La masse salariale sur recettes fiscales a été maîtrisée en-deçà de 35%, tandis que l'investissement sur ressources internes (rapporté aux recettes fiscales) est resté au-delà de 23%.</p> <p>Au niveau des comptes extérieurs, la balance des paiements est caractérisée par un déficit structurel du compte des transactions courantes (-13,9% du PIB en 2013 et - 9,9% en 2016). Par contre, après trois années consécutives d'excédent du solde global de la balance des paiements, (de 2009 à 2011), le solde global affiche une alternance de déficits et d'excédents depuis 2011. Ce solde global s'est chiffré à 115 milliards FCFA en 2015, 82,5 milliards en 2016 contre -76,5 milliards en 2014.</p>	<p>Income tax was maintained below 35%, while investment in internal resources (in relation to tax revenue) was above 23%.</p> <p>As regards external accounts, the balance of payments was characterized by a structural deficit of the current account (-13.9% of GDP in 2013 and - 9.9% in 2016). However, after three consecutive years of surplus in the total balance of payments, (2009 to 2011), there has been an alternation of deficits and surpluses since 2011. This total balance amounted to 115 billion CFA francs in 2015, 82.5 billion in 2016 against -76.5 billion in 2014.</p>
<p>Le Gouvernement togolais est conscient que l'endettement public en forte hausse (79,4% du PIB en 2016 contre 59,5% en 2013) et les déficits publics, pourraient compromettre sa capacité à remplir correctement et durablement</p>	<p>The Togolese Government was aware that public debt was increasing (79.4% of GDP in 2016 against 59.5% in 2013), and these public deficits could compromise its ability to properly and sustainably achieve its core</p>

<p>sa mission régaliennne de fourniture de services publics essentiels aux Togolaises et Togolais. C'est pourquoi des réflexions sont entamées pour établir une bonne corrélation entre l'endettement, l'investissement et la croissance. D'autres défis à relever portent sur (i) la poursuite des efforts accomplis dans le cadre de la rationalisation des dépenses publiques; (ii) le renforcement des critères de sélection, la hiérarchisation, la préparation, l'exécution, et le suivi des projets d'investissements publics afin de réduire les déperditions et gaspillages et améliorer leur efficacité et efficience; (iii) l'analyse des effets d'entraînement des investissements publics sur le reste de l'économie; (iv) la bonne préparation de tous les projets d'investissement.</p>	<p>mission of providing essential public services to Togo. Hence the reason for the creation of think-tanks to establish a positive correlation between the debt, investment and growth. Other challenges include (i) the continuity of efforts made as part of rationalizing public expenditure; (ii) the reinforcement of the selection criteria, the prioritization, preparation, implementation and monitoring of public investment projects in order to reduce leakages and waste while improving their effectiveness and efficiency; (iii) the analysis of the effects of public investment on the rest of the economy; (iv) adequate preparation for all investment projects.</p>
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<p><i>1.1.5 Contribution des investissements publics à la croissance sur la période 2013-2016</i></p> <p>Le Togo a vu sa croissance augmenter fortement au cours de la mise en œuvre de la SCAPE sous l'impulsion de l'investissement public dans les domaines des infrastructures, de l'agriculture et des transports. Au cours de la période 2013 -2016, la contribution à la croissance de l'accumulation du capital physique (l'investissement) a été très importante. En particulier, c'est l'investissement public qui a fortement progressé, passant de moins de 3,5% du PIB en 2008 à 12,9% en 2016, en ligne avec l'objectif de rattrapage du déficit en infrastructures. Cette politique d'investissement public s'est accompagnée d'un endettement public élevé comme annoncé ci-dessus.</p>	<p><i>1.1.5 Contribution of public investment to growth over the 2013-2016 period 2013-2016</i></p> <p>With the implementation of SCAPE, Togo has experienced an increase in growth in the areas of infrastructure, agriculture and transport under the public investment reform. From 2013-2016, there has been a significant contribution to the growth in the accumulation of physical capital. In particular, public investment has increased significantly from less than 3.5% of GDP in 2008 to 12.9% in 2016, in line with the objective of closing up the infrastructure deficit. This public investment policy is accompanied by high public debt ratios as indicated above.</p>
<p>Les flux des investissements directs étrangers (IDE) entrant au Togo ont été caractérisés par les épisodes d'accélération et de</p>	<p>The inflow of foreign direct investment (FDI) to Togo has been characterized by a series of acceleration and slowdown.</p>

<p>ralentissement. Partant d'un niveau modeste en 2009, ces flux ont atteint 711,1 millions de \$US en 2011, avant de baisser à 52,7 millions de \$US en 2015 (cf. tableau 2). Le stock des IDE s'est établi à 1,4 milliard de \$US en 2015 contre 0,5 milliard de \$US en 2009.</p>	<p>Starting from a modest level in 2009, these inflows reached 711.1 million USD in 2011, before declining to 52.7 million USD in 2015 (see Table 2). The FDI stock was 1.4 billion USD in 2015 as against 0.5 billion USD in 2009.</p>
<p>Les principaux secteurs bénéficiaires des IDE sont les industries manufacturières et extractives, les infrastructures, le commerce, les télécommunications et le secteur financier. Les projets d'investissements ont porté notamment sur la construction d'un troisième quai, d'un terminal à conteneurs et d'une nouvelle darse au Port Autonome de Lomé; la construction d'une centrale électrique d'une capacité de 100 MW; l'extension de l'Aéroport International Gnassingbé Eyadéma de Lomé; divers travaux d'aménagement et d'amélioration du réseau routier national; la construction d'une usine de clinker à Tabligbo de 1.5 million de tonnes par an, la construction</p>	<p>The manufacturing, mining, infrastructure, trade telecommunication and financial sectors are the main beneficiaries of FDI. The investment project includes the construction of a third wharf, a container terminal and a new harbour at Port Autonome de Lomé; the construction of a 100 MW power plant ; the extension of the Gnassingbé Eyadéma International Airport in Lomé; various works for the development and improvement of the national road network; the construction of a clinker factory at Tabligbo to produce 1.5 million tonnes per year, the construction of the cement factory at Kara to produce 250</p>

<p>de la cimenterie de Kara de 250 mille tonnes par an et la rénovation d'hôtels.</p>	<p>thousand tonnes per year and the renovation of hotels.</p>
<p><i>1.1.6 Investissements publics et chaîne PPBSE</i></p> <p>De 1990 à 2006, du fait des crises socio-politiques et de leur impact sur les finances publiques, le Togo a enregistré une importante dégradation de ses infrastructures de base, le plaçant à la traîne des pays de la sous-région. Durant la même période, le ratio dépenses d'investissement public/PIB était de l'ordre de 2,5 %, contre une moyenne de 6 % en Afrique subsaharienne.</p> <p>A la faveur de la reprise formelle de la coopération au développement en 2008, l'investissement public a fortement progressé, s'établissant en moyenne à 8,2 % du PIB entre 2010 et 2015, soit un niveau comparable à celui des pays de l'Afrique au sud du Sahara. Toutefois, malgré ces efforts considérables, l'infrastructure au Togo est demeurée</p>	<p><i>1.1.6 Public Investment and the Planning, Programming, Budgeting and Execution System (PPBES) chain</i></p> <p>From 1990-2006, Togo has recorded a significant degradation of its basic infrastructure, making it lag behind countries within the sub-region due to the social-political crises and their impact on public finances. During this same period, the ratio of public investment to GDP was about 2.5%, against an average of 6% in sub-Saharan Africa.</p> <p>Public investment has increased sharply, as a result of the formal resumption of cooperative development in 2008, averaging 8.2% of GDP between 2010 and 2015, a level comparable to that of the countries in South Sub-Saharan Africa. However, despite these considerable efforts, Togo is still faced with the problem of inadequate infrastructure.</p>

<p>insuffisante. L'accès aux services des infrastructures routières, d'éducation, de santé et d'eau potable est inférieur à la moyenne des pays d'Afrique subsaharienne.</p>	<p>Access to good road networks, education, health and safe drinking water is averagely lower than that of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa.</p>
<p>Des évaluations et études conduites en 2016 et 2017 ont révélé que les problèmes d'efficience des investissements publics ont sensiblement affecté les efforts consentis en termes d'allocations budgétaires en faveur des infrastructures. La perte d'efficience est évaluée à 70 % en moyenne au Togo contre 57% en Afrique subsaharienne. Elle est notamment liée au déficit des capacités en planification-budgétisation, en conception, mise en œuvre et suivi des projets, ainsi qu'à certaines défaillances du processus des acquisitions.</p> <p>Les résultats des efforts consentis par le Togo depuis 2009, avec l'appui des partenaires, pour améliorer la chaine de la dépense publique se sont avérés insuffisants pour l'amener au-delà de la moyenne africaine en termes d'efficience.</p>	<p>Assessments and studies conducted in 2016 and 2017 revealed that the challenges of public investment performance significantly affected the efforts made to improve infrastructure in terms of budgetary allocations. The efficiency loss is estimated at an average of 70% in Togo against 57% in sub-Saharan Africa. This is as a result of the deficit in planning and budgeting, design, implementation and monitoring of projects, as well as some failures in the acquisition process.</p> <p>The efforts made by Togo since 2009, with the support of partners, to improve public expenditure and rise beyond the average African performance have proven to be inadequate. In the light of the new guideline</p>

<p>A l'aune de la nouvelle orientation impulsée par le Chef de l'Etat, et dans la perspective de la généralisation des budgets programmes conformément aux directives communautaires, un accent particulier sera mis sur le renforcement des capacités de l'administration publique.</p>	<p>recommended by the Head of State, and in line with the generalization of budgetary programmes in accordance with ECOWAS directives, key emphasis will be placed on strengthening public administration capacity.</p>
<p>1.2 DEVELOPPEMENT DU SYSTEME PRODUCTIF</p> <p>Cette section analyse les contraintes dans les domaines liés à l'agriculture, les industries extractives, le tourisme et l'artisanat et qui ralentissent la productivité de l'économie togolaise.</p> <p><i>1.2.1 Situation du système agro-sylvo-pastoral</i></p> <p>Le secteur de l'agriculture est composé de plusieurs types d'organisations paysannes. Il s'agit notamment de petits producteurs, des groupements et des pré-coopératives. Cela constitue un grand défi en termes d'organisation du secteur.</p>	<p>1.2 PRODUCTIVITY DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>This section analyses the constraints in agriculture, mining, tourism and crafts as well as factors that slow down the productivity of Togolese economy.</p> <p><i>1.2.1 Status of the agro-sylvo-pastoral system</i></p> <p>The agricultural sector is made up of several peasant organisations. Particularly, small-scale producers, groups and pre-co-operatives. This therefore constitutes a major challenge in terms of the organization of the sector.</p>

<p>Le système agro-sylvo-pastoral au Togo est confronté à plusieurs contraintes qui expliquent la faible productivité économique.</p> <p>Il s'agit notamment de:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - la faible professionnalisation des acteurs du secteur ; - la faible structuration des chaînes de valeur et celle de la valorisation des productions; - la faible qualité des produits agricoles relativement aux exigences de l'exportation et de la transformation; - la forte dépendance du secteur des conditions climatiques ; - l'absence de mécanismes de facilitation et de financement de la chaîne de valeur; - la faible qualité de l'investissement dans le secteur en termes de débouchés et d'emplois; - la faible implication des acteurs privés dans le secteur; 	<p>The Togolese agro-sylvo-pastoral system is confronted with several constraints which can be associated with its low economic productivity. These challenges include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor professionalism of the sector stakeholders; - Poor structuring of value chains and production development; - Poor quality of agricultural products as regards export and processing requirements; - The sector's strong dependence on weather conditions; - Lack of value chain facilitation and financing mechanisms; - Low level of quality investment in the sector in terms of a ready market and job creation; - Low level of participation of private stakeholders in the sector;
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - l'absence d'une stratégie claire de développement du potentiel économique à moyen/long terme pour constituer des pôles de croissance forts, intégrés et compétitifs autour desquels pourrait être structurée pour les années à venir une croissance accélérée, diversifiée et inclusive; - la faible disponibilité des compétences techniques nationales nécessaires à la transformation du potentiel économique, ce qui amène à questionner la capacité actuelle du système d'éducation et de formation professionnelle à fournir les compétences pour promouvoir la compétitivité; - des problèmes d'identification des bénéficiaires et de comptabilisation des emplois (analyse des impacts); - un manque d'organisation des agriculteurs: seuls 8% d'entre eux sont regroupés dans 2500 coopératives; 	<p>Lack of a clear development strategy of the economy in the medium/long term to enhance strong, integrated and competitive growth, which would be the building blocks for accelerated growth, divestiture and economic inclusion in the years to come;</p> <p>Low availability of domestic technical expertise necessary for economic transformation, is as a result of the poor ability of the educational and vocational training system to provide the skills necessary to promote competitiveness;</p> <p>The problem of identifying beneficiaries vis-a-vis the number of jobs (impact analysis);</p> <p>The problem of farmers' cooperatives: only 8% of them form part of the 2500 co-operatives;</p>
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<p>- un faible accès des femmes aux facteurs de production (terre, financement, technologie) au sein de la population Agricole.</p>	<p>Low access of women to the factors of production (land, funding, technology) within the agricultural population</p>
<p>D'autres éléments expliquent la faible productivité du secteur agricole notamment la non maîtrise de l'eau, l'insuffisance de technologies, difficultés d'accès au foncier, le faible encadrement et l'insuffisance des infrastructures et équipements, l'enclavement des zones de productions (pistes, routes), le faible financement du secteur ainsi que les effets du changement climatique.</p>	<p>Other factors include lack of water for irrigation, inadequate technology, difficult access to land, inadequate infrastructure and equipment, landlocked areas of productions with no accessible roads, low funding of the sector as well as the effects of climate change.</p>
<p>Au regard de ce qui précède, le développement d'un pôle de transformation agricole (agropoles) ciblé sur la productivité pour atteindre l'autosuffisance alimentaire, l'équilibre de la balance commerciale agricole et la création massive d'emplois agricoles restent un grand défi à relever au Togo. De même, sur le plan de la gouvernance, le défi est de réussir la réforme institutionnelle du secteur.</p>	<p>In the light of the foregoing, an agricultural transformation centre (agropoles) was created for subsistence, a balance of trade in agriculture since an influx of agricultural jobs remain a major challenge in Togo. Similarly, as regards governance, the challenge is to make the institutional reform of the sector successful.</p>

<p>En termes de résultats, dans le sous-secteur de la production végétale, le gouvernement pour améliorer sa gestion institutionnelle, a mis en place un dispositif rénové, avec des outils modernes, un agenda Agri-SWAP; l'intégration des TIC via le projet Agri PME; l'établissement de la carte de fertilité des sols, d'occupation des terres et de potentialités agricoles, des cadres de concertations pour renforcer la coordination et le système d'imputabilité.</p>	<p>As regards the performance of the Plant Production sub-sector, government has set up a renovated office with modern tools, an AGRI-swap agenda; the integration of ICT via the SME Agri project to improve institutional management which includes; mapping out areas of fertile soil, occupied lands and lands for farming as part of strengthening coordination and accountability system.</p>
<p>Les résultats obtenus en matière de production céréalière sont positifs, avec un taux de couverture des besoins nationaux de l'ordre de 113 % et 111 %, respectivement en 2011 et 2015. Il a ainsi pu couvrir ses besoins alimentaires et commencer à développer des filières d'exportation de céréales vers la sous-région, contribuant ainsi à réduire le déséquilibre de la balance commerciale. Ces excédents alimentaires se sont maintenus et ont été évalués en 2015 à 836433 tonnes de produits vivriers et à 902 130 tonnes en 2016.</p>	<p>The results obtained in cereal production are positive. This met about 113% and 111% of domestic demand, in 2011 and 2015 respectively. Hence, it has been able to meet its food needs and develop clusters for cereal export to the sub-region, thus contributing to the reduction of trade imbalances. These food surpluses were estimated at 836,433 tonnes of food products in 2015 and 902,130 tonnes in 2016.</p>

<p>Pour les productions de rente, on observe une croissance soutenue à partir de 2012, année de démarrage des appuis des filières de rente. Le coton a connu une croissance de 305% entre 2010 et 2016 (27 906 tonnes en 2010 et 113 000 tonnes en 2016). Le café et le cacao ont connu un accroissement de 18 % et 14 % respectivement, sur la même période.</p> <p>Sur la période 2010-2015, les appuis pour la promotion des filières porteuses et la valorisation des produits agricoles, ont permis de créer 15 000 emplois (source: rapports de performances du PNIASA).</p> <p>Sur le plan des échanges, le secteur agricole fournit plus de 20% des recettes d'exportation. A part le café, le cacao et le coton qui sont souvent exportés à l'état brut, les autres produits agro-alimentaires exportés sont principalement les produits laitiers, la noix de cajou, l'huile de palme, les graines de sésame, les tourteaux de résidus solides de l'extraction des huiles.</p>	<p>There was sustained growth from 2012 in cash crop production. In this same year support channels were created for cash crops. Cotton recorded a growth of 305% between 2010 and 2016 (27,906 tonnes in 2010 and 113,000 tonnes in 2016). Coffee and cocoa recorded an increase of 18% and 14%, respectively, over the same period.</p> <p>15,000 jobs were created from 2010-2015 as a result of support for the promotion of the transport sector and the agricultural products (source: PNIASA performance reports).</p> <p>The agricultural sector contributes more than 20% of export revenues as regards foreign exchange. Examples of other agri-food products mainly exported apart from coffee, cocoa and cotton, which are often exported in the raw state, are dairy products, cashew nuts, palm oil, sesame seeds, and solid residues from oil extraction.</p>
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<p>Les agriculteurs bénéficient d'importantes subventions de l'État pour les engrais. Le Togo compte 22 entreprises agro-industrielles structurées et de nombreuses petites unités artisanales et semi-industrielles. Ensemble, elles représentent moins de 5% du marché local, le reste étant couvert par des importations.</p> <p>Le secteur ne bénéficie pas suffisamment de financement privé. Cependant, de nombreuses initiatives phares sont entreprises par l'Etat pour soutenir le secteur à savoir l'octroi de fonds compétitifs aux porteurs de projets rentables, la mise en place des fonds de garantie (démarrage du fonds Koweitien adoubé par le Fonds de garantie de PASA/UTB en 2015), et le lancement du projet PNPER. Il convient également de mentionner plusieurs formes d'appui telles que les financements inclusifs (AGRISEF dans le cadre du FNFI), les appuis du FAIEJ, et les appuis aux sous-projets innovants ou de valorisation des produits en cours au Togo.</p>	<p>Farmers receive major fertilizer grants from the State. Togo can boast of 22 structured agro-industrial enterprises, many of which are small crafts and semi-industrial units. These represent less than 5% of the local market, while the rest are imports.</p> <p>The sector does not receive enough private funding. However, many flagship initiatives aimed at supporting the sector have been undertaken by the government. These initiatives include granting competitive funding to project leaders, establishing guarantee funds (Launch of the Kuwaiti Fund knighted by the PASA/UTB Guarantee Fund in 2015), and launching the National Project for the Promotion of Rural and Medium-Sized Enterprises project (PNPER). Mention should also be made of the several forms of support such as inclusive funding (AGRISEF within the framework of the FNFI), support from FAIEJ and support to sub-innovative</p>
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	<p>projects as well as the promotion of Togolese products.</p>
<p>Dans le sous-secteur de l'élevage, des appuis accompagnements du gouvernement dans le domaine de la protection zoo sanitaire et vétérinaire ont permis: (i) l'élimination de certaines zoonoses comme la maladie de Newcastle au niveau des volailles, la peste des petits ruminants, la peste porcine africaine, le charbon bactérien, la trypanosomose animale pour la filière bovine; (ii) l'amélioration du patrimoine génétique, de l'élevage des bovins et des petits ruminants en introduisant des géniteurs améliorateurs dans le système traditionnel; (iii) la vulgarisation des abris améliorés ainsi que (iv) la mise en œuvre d'un plan de gestion de la transhumance.</p> <p>Malgré ces efforts qui ont permis d'accroître l'effectif des volailles, des petits ruminants (ovins/caprins), du gros bétail (bovins) et des porcins, le pays reste structurellement déficitaire en produits carnés. La production</p>	<p>Regarding the livestock sub-sector, government has shown its support in the area of animal health protection and this has enabled: (i) the elimination of certain zoonosis such as Newcastle Disease in poultry, plague in small ruminants, African swine fever, anthrax, animal trypanosomiasis in cattle; (ii) the improvement of the genetic make-up of cattle and small ruminants through the introduction of gene enhancers in the traditional rearing system; (iii) the popularization of improved shelters as well as (iv) the implementation of a transhumance management plan</p> <p>However, the meat products of large livestock such as cattle and pigs are in structural deficit despite the above-mentioned measures which have helped to increase the number of poultry and small</p>

<p>nationale couvre moins de 50% des besoins nationaux.</p>	<p>ruminants (sheep/goats) in the country. Domestic production meets less than 50% of the country's needs.</p>
<p>Les problèmes majeurs à résoudre portent sur:</p> <p>(i) l'amélioration de la productivité et de la compétitivité des productions animales à travers la promotion de pôles agro-pastoraux et</p> <p>(ii) le renforcement de la résilience du sous-secteur aux risques d'élevage, notamment les chocs zoo-sanitaires, climatiques et les conflits liés à la transhumance.</p> <p>Dans le sous-secteur des pêches et de l'aquaculture, la production totale incluant tous les segments du sous-secteur (pêche maritime, pêche continentale et pisciculture) est d'environ 25.000 tonnes par an alors que la consommation est d'environ 80.000 tonnes par an, avec une consommation annuelle moyenne en poisson estimée à 13kg par personne. Ainsi, ce déficit en approvisionnement de poissons fait qu'une part importante des produits de la</p>	<p>Below are the major areas of concern: (i) improving productivity and competitiveness in animal production through the promotion of agro-pastoral centres and (ii) strengthening the sub-sector's resilience to the risk of livestock rearing such as zoonosis, climate conditions, and migration conflicts.</p> <p>Regarding the fisheries and aquaculture sub-sector; total production including all segments of the sub-sector (sea and continental fishing and fish farming) is approximately 25,000 tonnes per year while consumption is approximately 80,000 tonnes per year, with an average annual fish consumption estimated at 13kg per consumer. This fish supply deficit exists because, a significant portion of more than</p>

<p>pêche consommée au Togo est importée (plus de 40.000 tonnes) pour satisfaire la consommation nationale.</p>	<p>40,000 tonnes of fish products consumed in Togo is imported in order to meet domestic consumption.</p>
<p>En dépit de sa faible performance, ce sous-secteur demeure important pour le développement d'une économie bleue, par l'importance de son rôle socioéconomique (filet de sécurité pour les groupes vulnérables), son rôle dans la sécurité alimentaire (protéines animales bon marché) y compris pour les populations éloignées du littoral et des cours d'eau, et pour ses opportunités de développement économiques (rentes et création d'emplois diversifiés) tant pour les petites exploitations extensives que pour les projets à plus grande échelle et intensifs.</p> <p>Au regard de ce qui précède, le gouvernement entend relever le défi de la diversification des activités économiques dans le secteur de la pêche, notamment développer des activités le long des filières de pêche pour valoriser les</p>	<p>Despite its low performance, this sub-sector is key to the development of a blue economy, due to its socio-economic importance (economic security for the vulnerable), its role in food safety (affordable meat products) and its economic development opportunities (income and job creation) for both small and large scale projects.</p> <p>In the light of the foregoing, the government intends to address the issue of diversification of economic activities in the fishing sector, by developing fishing activities so as to create value added products and jobs, which will go</p>

<p>produits et créer de la valeur ajoutée et des emplois, promouvoir la capacité des artisans de pêche pour exploiter les ressources qui sont moins menacées et exploiter les ressources dans de nouvelles zones de pêche où la pression est moins forte.</p>	<p>a long way to promote the activities of local fishermen and enable them to exploit resources in new fishing areas where there is less pressure.</p>
<p><i>1.2.2 Situation du secteur des industries agroalimentaire, manufacturière, artisanale et extractive</i></p> <p>Caractérisé par une faible articulation entre ses différents sous-secteurs (agroalimentaire, manufacturière, artisanale et extractive), l'industrie est confrontée à de multiples défis: (i) problèmes de la gouvernance, d'investissement et d'intégration au reste de l'économie; (ii) absence d'une stratégie claire de développement du potentiel économique à moyen/long termes pour constituer des pôles de croissance forts, intégrés et compétitifs autour desquels pourrait être structurée pour les années à venir une croissance accélérée, diversifiée et inclusive; (iii) faible disponibilité</p>	<p><i>1.2.2 Condition of the food processing, manufacturing, crafts and mining industries</i></p> <p>The various sub-sectors, that is, food processing, manufacturing, crafts and mining are poorly structured; as a result, the industry is faced with multiple challenges. Examples of these challenges are as follows: (i) issues of governance, investment and integration with the rest of the economy; (ii) lack of a clear medium/long-term strategy for economic development, growth, integrated and competitive centres around which could be further developed into accelerated growth, divestiture and inclusiveness in the years to come; (iii) low availability of domestic</p>

<p>des compétences techniques nationales nécessaires à la transformation du potentiel économique; et (iv) faible prise en compte des préoccupations environnementales et sociales.</p>	<p>technical expertise necessary for economic transformation; and (iv) relegating social and environmental concerns to the background.</p>
<p>Cette situation ne favorise pas le développement de chaînes de valeur et de filières de transformation. Le déficit énergétique et l'insuffisance des plateformes infrastructurelles et financières plombent la compétitivité des industries en occasionnant des surcoûts non négligeables.</p> <p>Le pays reste confronté au défi de l'émergence de pôles industriels (création de parcs industriels) et miniers (développement de la transformation du phosphate et du calcaire en particulier) et au développement de la filière artisanale en tant que source de création d'emplois.</p> <p>L'industrie agro-alimentaire est faiblement développée. Elle est caractérisée par la petite transformation des produits agricoles qui est</p>	<p>This situation does not favour value development and transformation. The energy deficit and inadequate infrastructure and funding compromise the competitiveness of industries by bringing about non negligible additional costs.</p> <p>The country is still experiencing challenges with regard to the emergence of industrial (creation of industrial parks) and mining centres (transformation of phosphate and limestone) and the development of the crafts sector as an avenue for job creation.</p> <p>The food processing industry is poorly developed. It is characterized by a small scale processing of agricultural products by small</p>

<p>assurée par de petites unités avec des capacités limitées. On note également le non-respect des normes de qualité rendant les produits non compétitifs. Le Togo a une forme d'insertion primaire au sein du commerce international en ce sens que des produits agricoles sont exportés à l'état brut. Cette insertion limite la capacité de création de richesses et d'emplois dans le secteur agricole.</p>	<p>units with limited resources. Mention should also be made of the issue of non-compliance with quality standards, which makes the products non-competitive. Togo can boast of a basic participation in international trade in the sense that it exports its agricultural products in their raw state. As a result of this low participation, it is unable to maximise wealth and job creation in the agricultural sector.</p>
<p>En ce qui concerne les grandes unités de transformations, elles sont très peu nombreuses et sont confrontées à la non disponibilité des matières premières de bonne qualité et en quantité suffisante.</p> <p>Le défi majeur à relever est de pouvoir intégrer ces grandes industries au secteur de la production agricole.</p> <p>L'analyse de la situation de l'industrie manufacturière montre que ce sous-secteur est caractérisé par des coûts élevés de</p>	<p>Large scale industries that transform these raw materials, are very few in number and are also faced with the non-availability of good quality raw materials in sufficient quantities.</p> <p>For the sector, the integration of these large-scale industries in the agricultural sector is a major challenge.</p> <p>Again, an analysis of the manufacturing industry's situation reveals that it is characterized by high costs of production that</p>

<p>production qui ne permettent pas le développement d'une industrie de transformation d'envergure afin de valoriser les produits et réaliser des économies d'échelle (eau, électricité, matières premières importés). Elle subit également les restrictions du secteur bancaire qui entravent l'accès au capital, ainsi que la concurrence assidue des produits étrangers, qui affectent la compétitivité du secteur au niveau local et international. Le cadre légal, réglementaire, institutionnel et organisationnel est inadéquat, du fait de la faible présence des structures d'intermédiation, de marketing et d'accompagnement.</p>	<p>do not promote the development of the processing industry to enhance the value of the products and achieve economies of scale, hence the importation of water, electricity and raw materials. It also lacks funding from the banking sector, and is faced with constant competition from foreign products, which affects its competitiveness locally and internationally. The legal, regulatory, institutional and organizational framework is inadequate because of the low presence of intermediation, marketing and support structures.</p>
<p>Par ailleurs, le faible niveau d'investissement ne permet pas de placer le pays sur la voie de l'industrialisation. Ce déficit s'explique par les difficultés d'accès au crédit et la faiblesse de sites industriels aménagés et la faible intégration du secteur industriel aux autres secteurs de l'économie.</p>	<p>In addition, the country cannot be classified as an industrialised country because of the low level of investments. Difficulties in accessing credit facilities, poorly developed industrial sites and the low level of integration of the industrial sector with other sectors of the economy are the causes of his deficit.</p>

<p>Pour lever les contraintes qui freinent le développement du secteur industriel, un cadre de référence participatif pour le développement industriel du Togo à l'horizon 2020 a été élaboré. Des réformes ont aussi été initiées en vue de restructurer les entreprises en difficulté et d'améliorer l'environnement des affaires. Il s'agit notamment de: (i) la mise en place du guichet unique du commerce extérieur, (ii) l'opérationnalisation du centre de gestion agréé pilote, (iii) la poursuite des réformes au Centre des formalités d'entreprises, (iv) l'élaboration et l'adoption du nouveau code des investissements et de la nouvelle loi sur la zone franche, (v) la sécurisation des sites d'Adétikopé et de Kpomé et la réalisation de leur schéma directeur, et (vi) la mise en place de l'Agence nationale de promotion et de garantie de financement des PME / PMI (ANPGF). Par ailleurs une étude sur la refonte de l'Agence de Promotion des Investissements et de la Zone franche (API-ZF) en une Agence</p>	<p>A participatory reference framework for Togo's industrial development has been created to address the challenges which hamper its industrial sector development. Certain reforms have also been initiated to restructure firms that are faced with difficulties and to improve the business environment. These include: (I) the implementation of a single window external trade system, (ii) the operationalization of the registered management centre, (iii) the continuation of the reforms at the Centre des Formalités d'entreprises, (iv) the development and the adoption of the new investment code and the new free zones law, (v) ensuring security and safety at Adétikopé and Kpomé as well as completing their blueprints, and (vi) the establishment of a National Agency for the promotion and financing of SMEs (ANPGF). Furthermore, a study has been carried out on the redesign of the Free Zone Agency for Promotion of Investment (API-ZF) by an Agency for the</p>
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<p>de la promotion des investissements et des exportations (APIEX) a été réalisée.</p>	<p>Promotion of Investments and Exports (APIEX)</p>
<p>Toutefois, en vue de renforcer les pôles ou parcs industriels, des défis restent à relever, notamment: (i) l'amélioration du cadre d'accès au foncier et la mise à disposition de terrains pour le développement des parcs; (ii) l'augmentation de l'offre d'électricité à un coût plus compétitif; (iii) l'amélioration de la qualité, du coût et de la fiabilité des services de TIC; (iv) l'approfondissement du système financier; (v) l'amélioration de la qualité des ressources humaines en adéquation avec les besoins du secteur privé; (vi) la mise en place de Zones Economiques Spéciales (ZES); (vii) la promotion de la qualité et des droits de propriété industrielle; (viii) l'accompagnement dans la démarche d'intégration des préoccupations environnementales et sociales; ainsi que (ix) la lutte contre la corruption, la fraude, le faux et la contrefaçon.</p>	<p>However, in order to strengthen the industrial centres, it is imperative to address the following: (i) improvement in the access to land and the allocation of land for the development of parks; (ii) increase in electricity supply and affordability; (iii) improvement of the quality, cost and reliability of ICT services; (iv) strengthening of the financial system; (v) improvement of the quality of human resources to meet the needs of the private sector; (vi) creation of Special Economic Zones (SEZS); (vii) industrial property rights promotion; (viii) providing a solution to environmental and social concerns; as well as (ix) the fight against corruption, fraud, forgery and counterfeiting.</p>

<p>En ce qui concerne l'artisanat, le Togo dispose d'un important patrimoine qui intègre les composantes suivantes: artisanat d'art, utilitaire ou de production et de services. On y rencontre huit branches d'activités notamment:</p> <p>(i) agroalimentaire, alimentation, restauration;</p> <p>(ii) mines et carrières, construction et bâtiment;</p> <p>(iii) métaux, constructions métalliques, mécanique, électromécanique, électricité, électronique et petites activités de transport;</p> <p>(iv) bois et assimilés, mobilier et ameublement;</p> <p>(v) textile, habillement, cuirs et peaux; (vi) audiovisuel et communication (vii) hygiène et soins corporels et (viii) artisanat d'art et de décoration.</p>	<p>As regards crafts, Togo has a significant heritage made up of the following; arts and crafts, vehicle production and services. Mention is made of eight branches of activities namely: (i) Food-processing, food supply, food service industry; (ii) mines and quarries, building and construction; (iii) metals, metal construction, mechanical, electro-mechanical, electrical, and small scale transport activities; (iv) wood and analogous material, office furniture and fittings; (v) textiles, clothing, hides and skins; (vi) Audiovisual and Communication; (vii) Personal care and hygiene and (viii) Arts and crafts industry.</p>
<p>L'analyse des effets produits par les nouvelles possibilités offertes par le secteur en matière de production et d'exportation montre que l'artisanat, d'une manière générale, est entré dans sa phase de croissance. Les résultats enregistrés sont très significatifs. En effet, près de 8 milliards ont été investis par le</p>	<p>From the analysis of the results produced by the new options offered by the sector in the area of production and export, we observe that the Crafts industry has entered into a new growth phase. And the results are very significant. As a matter of fact, government has invested nearly 8 billion into the sector of</p>

<p>gouvernement dans le secteur dont 2,916 milliards de crédits octroyés, 965 millions investis dans la réalisation des projets et 3,900 milliards de kits d'outillage offerts aux jeunes artisans. Le Projet d'appui à l'insertion socioprofessionnelle des jeunes artisans (PAIPJA) a permis de renforcer les capacités entrepreneuriales et matérielles de 5000 jeunes artisans en vue de faciliter leur insertion professionnelle pour lutter contre le chômage et le sous-emploi. En vue de faciliter l'accès des bénéficiaires du PAIPJA au micro crédit, un partenariat avec la Coopérative d'épargne et de crédit aux artisans (CECA) a été noué à travers la mise en place d'un fonds de garantie d'un montant de 100 millions de FCFA.</p> <p>Dans le domaine de la promotion commerciale du secteur, des facilités sont négociées pour permettre la participation massive des artisans aux foires et expositions nationales et</p>	<p>which 2,916 billion loans have been granted, 965 million has been invested in the completion of projects and 3,900 billion tool kits have been given to young artisans. The social and occupational integration project which seeks to support young artisans (PAIPJA) has helped to strengthen the entrepreneurial capabilities of 5000 young artisans as well as provide them with the needed equipment to support them in their various professions and to fight against unemployment and under-employment. A partnership with the Savings and Credit cooperative for artisans (ECSC) has been created through the establishment of a 100 million CFA francs guarantee fund in order to facilitate PAIPJA beneficiaries' access to micro credit.</p> <p>Regarding the commercial promotion of the sector, some negotiations have been done to enable the massive participation of artisans in fairs as well as national and international</p>
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<p>internationales et donner une visibilité à leurs produits.</p>	<p>exhibitions and to give visibility to their products.</p>
<p>Afin de disposer de données fiables sur le secteur, le gouvernement togolais a mis en place un projet de banque de données: le Système d'information et de statistique nationales de l'artisanat (SISNA). L'objectif du SISNA est d'avoir un dispositif de collecte, d'analyse, de stockage et de diffusion de l'information qualitative et quantitative du secteur et de son environnement. A terme, il permettra de disposer des informations actualisées portant, entre autres, sur les métiers du secteur de l'artisanat, ses acteurs (artisans, structures de promotion, partenaires), les textes qui le régissent, les formations et les technologies sur les métiers artisanaux.</p>	<p>The Togolese Government has put in place a database project to enable access to reliable information on the sector: Systeme d'information et de Statisque nationales de l'artisanat (SISNA). The objective of the SISNA is to have a plan for the collection, analysis, storage and dissemination of qualitative and quantitative information on the sector and its environment. Finally, it will enable access to updated information on the crafts sector, its stakeholders (artisans, promotion, partners), laws that govern it as well as training and technology.</p>
<p>Par ailleurs, le gouvernement a mis en place le Centre de ressources pour l'artisanat (CRA) qui est un espace dédié aux artisans où ces derniers peuvent disposer des équipements et des ressources mutualisées que la petite</p>	<p>Furthermore, government has set up the Crafts Resource Centre (CRA), where artisans can have access to equipment and a pool of resources that they could otherwise not acquire individually as small businesses.</p>

<p>entreprise ne peut acquérir individuellement. Déjà opérationnels dans une vingtaine de préfectures, les CRA seront implantés dans tous les chefs-lieux de préfecture sur l'ensemble du territoire togolais. Le CRA fournit des prestations de services aux artisans, œuvre pour la formation initiale ou formation par apprentissage et complète la formation des artisans par le perfectionnement sur les équipements mis en place. Le montant investi pour la promotion des CRA s'élève à 850 millions de FCFA.</p>	<p>The CRA which is already operational in about twenty administrative centres will be established in every major administrative town across the country. The CRA trains and provides services and equipment to artisans. In addition to the initial training or vocational training, it completes the training of the artisans by upgrading the equipment used. About 850 million FCFA has been invested in the promotion of the CRAs.</p>
<p>En termes de défis, il s'agira de: (i) poursuivre le renforcement du cadre juridique et institutionnel du secteur; (ii) poursuivre la mise en place des CRA pour couvrir toutes les préfectures; (iii) proposer d'autres mécanismes de financement adaptés au secteur; (iv) mettre en place un mécanisme de protection sociale des artisans; (v) promouvoir l'artisanat à travers l'organisation et la participation des acteurs à des évènements forains ainsi qu'encourager la consommation des produits</p>	<p>In order to overcome the challenges, we must: (i) continue to strengthen the legal and institutional framework of the sector; (ii) continue to plant CRAs in all the administrative centres; (iii) propose other appropriate funding mechanisms for the sector; (iv) put in place a social protection scheme for artisans; (v) promote crafts through the organization of fairs and stakeholder participation as well as encourage the consumption of craft products;</p>

<p>artisans; (vi) renforcer le système d'apprentissage et de formation professionnelle des artisans; et (vii) favoriser la création des entreprises artisanales.</p> <p>Concernant les mines, la poursuite des efforts de recherche minière et géologique a permis d'envisager diverses potentialités pour l'exploration et l'exploitation.</p>	<p>(vi)strengthen the vocational training system of artisans; and (vii) promote the creation of craft enterprises.</p> <p>As regards the mines, continuous mining and geological research has helped unearth the various exploration and exploitation possibilities.</p>
<p>Pour l'exploration, sur une superficie de 56 600 km², environ 40 000 km² ont été couverts par la prospection géochimique stratégique, donnant la situation suivante : 150 sites pour l'or,70 sites pour les polymétalliques (zinc, plomb, cuivre, étain, tungstène, molybdène), 5 sites pour le phosphate, 2 sites pour le rutile, 2 sites pour la chromite, 2 sites pour le platine, 1 site pour le diamant, 1 site pour les terres rares (Ce, La, Y). En dehors de ces indices signalés par la géochimie, il y a lieu d'en mentionner d'autres, dont les études devront être reprises, comme le fer de Lalamila au sud-ouest du village de Pagala, l'ilménite et le rutile à</p>	<p>As regards exploration of a 56,600 km² area, about 40,000 km² has been covered through strategic geochemical prospecting which gave rise to the following: 150 sites for gold mining, 70 sites for mining polymetals (zinc, lead, copper, tin, tungsten, molybdenum), 5 sites for phosphate mining, 2 sites for rutile, 2 sites for chromite, 2 sites for platinum, 1 site for diamond, 1 site for mining rare earth (EC, the, Y). Apart from these indices reported by the geochemical sector, it is necessary to mention the other elements whose research may have to be re-conducted such as iron from Lalamila located at the</p>

<p>Bagbé, à Konda (Kloto) et à Akoura près de Pagala-Village, l'uranium, la chromite du Mont Ahito, le corindon du massif de Sotouboua, les matériaux de construction dans le bassin côtier (sable, gravier).</p> <p>En ce qui concerne les potentialités pour l'exploitation, l'analyse diagnostique révèle l'existence des ressources métallifères et non métallifères.</p>	<p>south-west of Pagala village, ilmenite and rutile from Bagbé, Konda (Kloto) and Akoura near Pagala-Village, uranium, chromite from Mount Ahito, corundum from Sotouboua, construction materials from the coastal basin such as sand and gravels.</p> <p>Concerning exploitation, the diagnostic analysis reveals the existence of metal and non-metallic resources.</p>
<p>Pour les ressources métallifères, on distingue le fer de Bandjéli estimé à 1 milliard de tonnes, le manganèse à 13 millions de tonnes, la chromite à 40 000 tonnes et la bauxite à 1 million de tonnes.</p> <p>Pour les ressources non métallifères, on a le phosphate (50 millions de tonnes), les dolomies (plus de 100 millions de tonnes) et calcaire (200 millions de tonnes), les argiles industrielles (environ 500 millions de tonnes), la tourbe (5 millions de tonnes) et les pierres</p>	<p>Under metal resources, we can make mention of the iron from Bandjéli estimated at 1 billion tonnes, manganese at 13 million tonnes, chromite at 40,000 tonnes and bauxite at 1 million tonnes.</p> <p>Under non-metal resources, we can make mention of phosphate which is estimated at 50 million tonnes, dolomites at over a 100 million tonnes, limestone at 200 million tonnes, industrial clays at approximately 500 million tonnes, peat and ornamental stones at</p>

<p>ornementales. Le minerai radioactif est constitué de l'uranium (environ 900 tonnes).</p> <p>Cependant, depuis 2008 à ce jour, dans le domaine de l'exploration, 113 permis de recherche ont été délivrés à plusieurs sociétés.</p> <p>Aussi des équipements de prospection ont été acquis depuis 2013, afin d'étendre progressivement la couverture sur l'ensemble du territoire national.</p>	<p>5 million tonnes. Uranium which can be estimated at about 900 tonnes falls under radioactive rocks.</p> <p>However, 113 research permits have been issued to several exploration companies, from 2008 till today.</p> <p>Also, exploration equipment to facilitate a gradual and progressive nationwide coverage of mining activities has been acquired since 2013.</p>
<p>S'agissant de l'exploitation minière, plusieurs permis d'exploitation à grande échelle ont été attribués à des sociétés et d'autres sont en cours d'étude. Il s'agit notamment des substances minérales et pierres marbrières, du phosphate meuble, du calcaire, des matériaux de construction pour le BTP, de l'ilménite, du manganèse et de l'or.</p> <p>Pour ce qui concerne le laboratoire minier, malgré ses faibles capacités, il permet de</p>	<p>As regards mining, several operation permits have been issued out on a large scale to companies and others are under consideration. This includes the mining of mineral substances, marble stones, phosphate carbonate, limestone, construction materials for the construction industry, ilmenite, manganese and gold.</p> <p>The Mining Laboratory, irrespective of its low capacity, enables expert examination of</p>

<p>réaliser des expertises sur les produits exploités et de délivrer des certificats d'expédition pour l'exportation.</p>	<p>the products and issues shipping certificates for export.</p>
<p>Toutefois, le secteur est confronté à de grands défis qui sont: (i) la définition et la mise en place d'une approche globale incluant les éléments clés et les bonnes pratiques nécessaires à l'attraction des acteurs et investisseurs requis; (ii) la définition et la mise en place d'une approche intégrée d'exploitation des phosphates; (iii) une attractivité juridique et fiscale à optimiser dans l'intérêt du pays et des investisseurs; (iv) l'intégration effective des évaluations environnementales et sociales dans le processus de délivrance des permis d'exploration et d'exploitation minière; (v) la levée des freins procéduraux supposant la mise en place des procédures de permis simples et rapides, équitables et transparentes; et (vi) le respect par les entreprises de leurs responsabilités sociétales dans l'exploitation des minerais.</p>	<p>However, the sector is faced with major challenges which include: (i) The definition and implementation of a comprehensive approach including the key elements and best practices required to attract the necessary stakeholders and investors; (ii) the definition and implementation of an integrated approach for mining phosphates; (iii) a robust legal and tax system to attract investors; (iv) a thorough environmental and social assessment in the licensing process for exploration and mining; (v) the removal of procedural difficulties to enable a simple, quick, fair and transparent system in the issuance of permits; and (vi) the compliance of companies to mining regulations.</p>

<p>1.2.4 Situation du secteur du commerce</p> <p>Sur la période 2009-2015, on note une modification de la structure des exportations avec le recul (en termes de part) des produits traditionnels que sont les ciments et les phosphates, et un regain d'importance du coton et de l'or. On note également une hausse de la part des produits agricoles. Cette tendance n'est cependant pas homogène au sein de ces groupes de produits. Ainsi, la part des ciments hydrauliques dans les exportations totales est passée de 23,7% en 2009 à 7,3% en 2015 tandis que celle des biens de consommation a augmenté de 12,8% à 20,5%.</p>	<p>1.2.4 Condition of the trade sector</p> <p>From 2009-2015, there was a change in the structure of exports with a decrease (in relation to quantity) in traditional cement and phosphate products, against an increase in cotton and gold. There has also been an increase in the quantity of agricultural products. However, there is an un-uniform trend as regards these groups of products. Also, there has been an increase in the quantity of hydraulic cement from 23.7% in 2009 to 7.3% in 2015 while that of consumer goods has increased from 12.8% to 20.5%.</p>
<p>Les pays de l'UEMOA et de la CEDEAO restent le principal débouché pour les exportations togolaises, même si une diversification vers les autres marchés est observée, notamment ceux de l'Asie. Entre 2009 et 2015, la part des exportations vers les pays de l'UEMOA a progressé (passant de 42,7% à 51,3%) tandis que la part des</p>	<p>Although Togolese exports have been diversified to other international markets such as Asia, Togo mainly trades with the neighbouring WAEMU and ECOWAS states. Between 2009 and 2015, the quantity of exports to WAEMU countries increased from 42.7% to 51.3% while the quantity of exports to other African countries mainly</p>

<p>exportations à destination des autres pays africains (essentiellement le Nigeria et le Ghana, membres de la CEDEAO) a baissé.</p> <p>Les importations togolaises ont fluctué entre 621 et 1113 milliards de FCFA entre 2009 et 2015. La structure des importations est restée relativement stable: elles sont composées approximativement aux deux-tiers de produits manufacturés et au tiers de produits primaires. En 2015, les importations sont composées de 18,7% de produits chimiques, 16,4% de produits agricoles, et 16,1% de matériels électriques et non-électriques.</p>	<p>Nigeria and Ghana, which form part of the ECOWAS member states has declined.</p> <p>Between 2009 and 2015, Togolese imports fluctuated between 621 and 1,113 billion CFA francs. The imports structure remained relatively stable: they constitute about two-thirds of manufactured products and one-third of primary products. In 2015, imports comprised of 18.7% of chemical products, 16.4% of agricultural products, and 16.1% of electrical and non-electrical equipment.</p>
<p>Partant d'un niveau déficitaire en 2009, la balance des services s'est améliorée progressivement pour atteindre un excédent de 42,5 milliards de FCFA en 2015. Cette évolution est imputable essentiellement à une amélioration des exportations de services de transport aérien dans un premier temps, et à un infléchissement des importations de services</p>	<p>From a deficit level in 2009, there was a surplus of 42.5 billion CFA francs in 2015 and this surplus is as a result of a progressive improvement in the balance of payment on services. This change can be first of all attributed to an improvement in the export of air transport services, and secondly, a change in the import of transport services in recent</p>

<p>de transport au cours des récentes années. En effet, en 2011, les exportations de services ont augmenté de 51% pour s'établir à 240,1 milliards de FCFA, reflétant une hausse des services de transport aérien liée aux activités de la compagnie régionale ASKY Airlines. Les exportations de services sont restées relativement stables par la suite, quoiqu'ayant marqué un léger repli à 228 milliards de FCFA en 2015. Les importations de services, dominées par les services de transport, ont progressé graduellement pour atteindre 232,9 milliards de FCFA en 2013, mais se sont repliées à 185,5 milliards FCFA en 2015 du fait d'une baisse de la demande en services de fret maritime.</p>	<p>years. In 2011, an increase in the activities of ASKY Airlines brought about a 51% increase of an amount of 240.1 billion CFA francs, reflecting an increase in air transport services. Exports of services remained relatively stable thereafter, but declined slightly to 228 billion CFA francs in 2015. Due to a decline in the demand for marine cargo services, import of services, largely dominated by transport services, which recorded an increase of 232.9 billion CFA francs in 2013, had a decline of 185.5 billion CFA francs in 2015.</p>
<p>Au total, le ratio des exportations et importations de biens et services au PIB a culminé à 76,3% en 2013 avant de revenir à 53,9% en 2015. Cette situation reflète la tendance des importations liées aux investissements en infrastructures. La balance</p>	<p>The total ratio of exports and imports of goods and services to GDP increased to 76.3% in 2013 before dropping to 53.9% in 2015. This situation reflects the trend of imports associated with infrastructural investments. The trade balance, which</p>

<p>commerciale, structurellement déficitaire, a affiché un déficit de 333,4 milliards FCFA en 2015 contre 422,8 milliards CFA en 2013.</p> <p>Plusieurs contraintes freinent le développement du secteur du commerce au Togo. Il s'agit notamment des perturbations dans l'approvisionnement du marché intérieur, de la faible diversification et compétitivité des exportations. Ces contraintes se matérialisent à travers: un déficit des supports de mise en marché; l'insuffisance des moyens d'intervention et de surveillance des circuits de distribution; l'insuffisance des infrastructures commerciales; l'insuffisance quantitative et qualitative de l'offre de biens et services tant pour le marché intérieur que pour le marché extérieur; et un engorgement des circuits de commercialisation.</p>	<p>happens to be in a structural deficit, recorded a deficit of 333.4 billion CFA francs in 2015 against 422.8 billion CFA francs in 2013.</p> <p>The development of the Togolese trade sector is hampered by several constraints. This includes disruptions in the domestic market supply and a low level of exports diversification and competitiveness. These challenges constitute: inadequate marketing; inadequate supervision of distribution centres; inadequate trade infrastructure; inadequate quantitative and qualitative supply of goods and services for both internal and external markets; and congested market centres.</p>
<p><i>1.2.5 Evolution du système financier</i></p> <p>Lomé est la troisième place financière de l'UEMOA (13 banques implantées dont le siège de deux banques panafricaines: EcoBank</p>	<p><i>1.2.5 Trends in the financial system</i></p> <p>Lomé which is the third financial hub of the WAEMU can boast of 13 banks among which two are the headquarters of Pan-</p>

<p>et Orabank) et accueille un petit nombre d'entreprises multinationales.</p> <p>Cependant, le financement de l'économie togolaise, bien qu'à un niveau favorable comparé aux autres pays de l'UEMOA, reste loin de la contribution apportée par ce système dans les économies émergentes. Le problème ne se trouve pas uniquement au niveau de l'accès au financement mais aussi à celui du coût exorbitant du crédit. Les statistiques disponibles indiquent que les taux de sortie sont entre 9% et 13 % pour les crédits bancaires et avoisinent parfois 18% voire 20% pour la microfinance. Dans un environnement caractérisé par un faible taux d'inflation, les taux réels semblent très élevés et constituent un véritable frein à l'entrepreneuriat en général et en particulier au développement des secteurs agricole, industriel et artisanal. Les statistiques sur la distribution du crédit indiquent aussi que les secteurs comme l'agriculture reçoivent peu de financement. Moins d'1% de crédits</p>	<p>African banks (EcoBank and Orabank); and hosts a small number of multinational companies.</p> <p>Although the finance structure of the Togolese economy is at a favourable level as compared to other WAEMU countries, it is still far from the contributions made by emerging economies. This problem is not only characterized by the difficult access to funding but also the exorbitant cost of credit. The available statistics reveal that the output rates are between 9 and 13% for bank credits and sometimes about 18% or even 20% for micro finance. In an environment characterized by a low inflation rate, the real rates seem to be very high and are an impediment to entrepreneurship, particularly to the development of the agricultural, industrial and crafts sectors. The credit distribution statistics revealed that the agricultural sector among other sectors receive little funding. Less than 1% of bank credits are allocated to the agricultural sector</p>
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<p>bancaires vont au secteur agricole qui occupe 60% de la population active et dont la part relative dans le PIB oscille autour de 40%.</p>	<p>which is made up of 60% of the active population and a relative GDP share of about 40%.</p>
<p>En dépit des efforts louables du gouvernement au cours de ces dernières années en matière de la finance inclusive (les différents produits ont permis de toucher plus de 700.000 personnes sans revenus ou à faibles revenus), beaucoup reste à faire pour assurer le financement du secteur privé. Dans ce sens, l'enjeu est de faire en sorte que le FNFI soit solidement intégré comme l'institution par excellence de la promotion de la finance accessible à tous, surtout pour les plus pauvres, les jeunes et les femmes à travers de solides partenaires et prestataires de services financiers diversifiés et pérennes et surtout à travers de produits financiers innovants et adaptés.</p>	<p>In recent years, despite the government's laudable efforts in the area of the inclusive finance (the different products have allowed us to reach over 700,000 people with low or no income), a lot still has to be done with respect to private sector funding. The challenge, however, is to ensure that the FNFI is strongly integrated to make funds accessible to all, especially for the poor, the youth and women through strong partnerships and diversified financial service providers as well as innovative and appropriate financial products.</p>
<p>L'analyse des indicateurs de performance du système bancaire montre que certaines banques semblent toujours faire face à de sérieux problèmes de solvabilité car la situation financière de ces dernières a été affaiblie</p>	<p>An analysis of the performance indicators of the banking system in 2012-2013 reveals that some banks are faced with serious solvency problems because of a weak financial structure, with a degradation of the solvency,</p>

<p>depuis 2012-2013, avec une dégradation des indicateurs de solvabilité, de la qualité des actifs, de la rentabilité et de la liquidité. En conséquence, les ratios de suffisance du capital moyens sont plus bas et le ratio des prêts non productifs plus élevé que la moyenne de l'UEMOA. Ce qui indique que les risques de remboursement sont élevés et par conséquent les exigences moyennes en matière de garantie s'élèvent à environ 235%. Pour remédier à cette situation, le gouvernement poursuivra la restructuration du système bancaire et prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour maintenir son avantage comparatif comme place financière de la sous-région avec la présence de sièges de banques africaines.</p>	<p>asset quality, profitability and liquidity indicators. Consequently, the average capital adequacy ratios are low while the ratio of non-performing loans is higher than the WAEMU average. Hence, there are high risks of non-repayment and therefore the average guarantee requirement is approximately 235%. As a remedy to this situation, government will continue to restructure the banking system and take the necessary measures in order to maintain its financial comparative advantage in the sub-region.</p>
<p>A côté du système bancaire, la microfinance joue un rôle de plus en plus important dans la mobilisation de l'épargne des ménages et dans la promotion de l'inclusion financière. Sur la période 1995-2013, l'encours des dépôts est passé de 5,5 milliards FCFA à plus de 128 milliards FCFA, et l'encours des crédits de 3,8</p>	<p>Microfinance plays a very important role in the mobilization of individual savings as well as the promotion of financial inclusion. From 1995-2013, deposits increased from \$5.5 billion FCFA to over 128 billion FCFA, and credits increased from 3.8 billion to 109.3 billion CFA francs. In 2012, the rate of</p>

<p>milliards à 109,3 milliards FCFA. Il s'agit de ressources qui restent en-dehors du secteur bancaire, le taux de bancarisation hors les comptes financiers décentralisés et les services postaux en 2012 était seulement de 9,60% (BCEAO, 2013). Mais de nombreuses institutions ne respectent pas les ratios prudentiels. En effet, sur les 190 institutions de microfinance en activité en 2016, seules 20 respectent l'ensemble des ratios prudentiels tandis que sur les 16 supervisées par la Commission bancaire, seules 4 sont en totale conformité. Le taux des créances douteuses excède 8% et continue à être supérieur à la norme prudentielle qui est de 3% pour le portefeuille à risque à 90 jours. Enfin, le secteur compte environ 140 institutions qui fonctionnent sans autorisation.</p>	<p>banking outside decentralized financial accounts and postal services was only 9.60% (BCEAO, 2013). Many institutions, however, are not compliant with the prudential ratios. As a matter of fact, in 2016, among the 190 active microfinance institutions, only 20 are in compliance with the prudential ratios while among the 16 supervised by the Banking Commission, only 4 are in full compliance. The bad debts rate exceeds 8% and remains above the 3% Prudential Standard set for the 90-day portfolio risk. Finally, there are about 140 unlicensed institutions in operation.</p>
<p>Un certain nombre de faiblesses institutionnelles existent au niveau des banques et des Systèmes financiers décentralisés (SFD), notamment: (i) des niveaux élevés de créances douteuses, l'insuffisance de capitaux en fonds</p>	<p>The Banks and decentralized financial systems (SFD) are faced with some challenges, which include: (i) high levels of non-performing debts, inadequate equity capital and the associated risks (for</p>

<p>propres et les risques (pour les clients); ainsi que (ii) la fragmentation des secteurs bancaires et des SFD et l'intégration insuffisante entre les institutions.</p>	<p>customers); (ii) fragmentation of the banking sectors and SFDs and poor integration between the institutions.</p>
<p>Des défis importants demeurent dans le secteur financier et portent sur: (i) l'insuffisance de la commodité et l'utilisation limitée des moyens de paiements en particulier le mobile money; (ii) la faiblesse de l'épargne dans les établissements formels; (iii) l'insuffisance de financement pour le secteur agricole; (iv) la gestion des risques pour les clients fiables; (v) la difficulté d'accès au crédit en particulier pour les PME, les femmes et les jeunes entrepreneurs; et (vi) le coût élevé du crédit.</p>	<p>Some significant challenges in the financial sector are: (i) limited use of mobile money as a means of payment; (ii) poor savings culture in the formal institutions; (iii) inadequate funding for the agricultural sector; (iv) poor risk management for reliable clients; (v) difficult access to credit, especially for SMEs, women and young entrepreneurs; and (vi) high cost of credit.</p>
<p>1.2.6 Amélioration du climat des affaires</p> <p>Les chantiers relatifs à l'amélioration du climat des affaires se sont intensifiés ces cinq dernières années. Au premier rang des réformes, l'opérationnalisation complète du Centre de formalités des entreprises (CFE) qui</p>	<p>1.2.6 Improvement of the business climate</p> <p>The business climate has improved over the past five years. As part of the first reforms, we can make mention of a full operationalization of Centre de Formalités des Entreprises (CFE), which has helped to</p>

<p>a permis de réduire considérablement le coût de création des entreprises de plus de 900% (252 250 à 29.250 FCFA), le capital minimum des SARL de 1.000.000 FCFA à 100.000 FCFA et le délai de création à 24 heures contre 85 jours en 2012. Il faut également noter l'exonération de la taxe professionnelle unique à la première année de création ainsi que des exonérations en faveur des entreprises inscrites au Centre de gestion agréé (CGA).</p>	<p>significantly reduce the cost of creating companies by more than 900% (From 252,250 to 29,250 FCFA), reduced the minimum capital of public limited companies from 1,000,000 FCFA to 100,000 FCFA and finally, reduced the period for the registration of companies to 24 hours against 85 days in 2012. Also, the single business tax for the first year of operation has been exempted and exemptions are also given to companies registered under the Accredited Management Centre (CGA).</p>
<p>Les procédures et délais relatifs au règlement des litiges commerciaux ont été améliorés avec (i) la création et l'automatisation des chambres commerciales et (ii) l'adoption d'un protocole de procédure entre l'ordre des avocats et le tribunal de Lomé fixant d'un commun accord le nombre des renvois et le délai moyen de règlement des contentieux. Cette disposition a permis de réduire le délai moyen de cent (100)</p>	<p>Procedural structures and schedules for commercial dispute settlement have been reduced through (i) the creation and the automation of commercial chambers and (ii) the adoption of a protocol for lawyers and the Court of Lomé; this protocol specifies the number of references and the average time for settling a litigation. According to the World Bank's 2016 Doing Business report, this provision has helped to reduce the</p>

<p>jours pour se situer à 388 jours selon le rapport Doing Business 2016 de la Banque Mondiale.</p>	<p>average settlement time from 388 days to one hundred (100) days.</p>
<p>Le commerce transfrontalier pour sa part a connu une refonte totale avec la mise en place d'un Guichet unique du commerce extérieur (GUCE) en vue d'assurer la facilitation des échanges, lutter contre la corruption et supprimer les faux frais. Cette nouvelle vision qui a conduit à l'augmentation de plus de 19% des recettes de l'Etat, explique à suffisance l'amélioration des classements du pays (2ème pays de l'UEMOA) dans le rapport Doing Business, avec un bon de quarante-sept places (47 places) dans le rapport de l'indice de la performance logistique pour se hisser à la 92ème place.</p>	<p>The cross-border trade, however, has undergone a complete overhaul with the establishment of a single window external trade system (GUCE) to ensure trade facilitation, fight against corruption and incidental expense removal. According to the Doing Business reports, this new vision which has led to an increase of over 19% of government revenue, is the reason for the improvement in the country's ranking (2nd place within the WAEMU) with forty-seven seats (47 seats) and the 92nd position according to the Logistics Performance Index.</p>
<p>L'accès au crédit, le permis de construire, l'automatisation de chambres commerciale, la lutte contre la fraude et la corruption dans la collecte des impôts et taxes; la protection des investisseurs ont connu une amélioration. Ces</p>	<p>There has been an improvement in access to credit, building permit, automation of commercial chambers, fight against fraud and corruption as regards payment of duties and taxes and protection of investors. These</p>

<p>réformes structurelles ont permis au Togo de gagner quelques places dans le classement «Doing Business» (154^{ième} rang en 2016 contre 165^{ième} en 2010 sur 189 pays) et de respecter certains critères devant contribuer à l'éligibilité au Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).</p>	<p>structural reforms have enabled Togo to place in the "Doing Business" ranking (154th position in 2016 against 165th in 2010 among 189 countries) and comply with certain eligibility criteria in the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).</p>
<p>Cependant, le climat des affaires reste moins favorable que dans les pays pairs pour ce qui concerne les indicateurs de facilité à faire des affaires et constitue, de ce fait, une barrière à l'éclosion de la créativité et de l'entrepreneuriat des Togolais, limitant leur capacité à saisir des opportunités. L'environnement des affaires s'étant érigé en compétition au regard des exigences des investisseurs mondiaux, l'accélération dans la mise en œuvre des réformes reste pour le Togo un défi non moins important.</p>	<p>However, as regards the ease of doing business, its business environment remains less favourable as compared to peer countries. This therefore hinders creativity and entrepreneurship in Togo, hence making it difficult to seize opportunities. The requirements of global investors make the business environment very competitive. Nevertheless, accelerating the implementation of the reforms is not a major challenge for Togo.</p>

CHAPTER THREE

STRUCTURED ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF TRANSLATION PROBLEMS

The objective of this chapter is to discuss the challenges or difficulties encountered in the translation of the source text and how these difficulties were overcome by the use of a number of translation theories and strategies. *The Plan National De Développement* is a document taken from the domain of economics full of terminologies, acronyms and abbreviations. The translation of this text into English presented many challenges while we were trying to render the meaning in the target language by finding the exact equivalence and also remaining faithful to the source text. Therefore, translating this text required some level of knowledge in the field of economics which we were able to do through a thoughtful research. In view of this we have used many translation theories such as Translation Unit, Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence, in translating the technical terms as well as finding the appropriate equivalent of the polysemous words by placing them within the context. In the paragraphs that follow, we will present the said theories and strategies and demonstrate how their adoption in our translation process enabled us to overcome the challenges that we encountered, while we focussed on addressing the issue of appropriateness and equivalence, the subject matter of this work.

3.1 Translation Unit

3.1.1 Contrastive analysis of the translation units in the source and target texts.

Peter Newmark (1989) defined translation unit as “the smallest segment of [source language] text which can be translated, as a whole, in isolation from other segments.” This analysis will be done by breaking down selected sentences from the source and target texts. We will do this analysis

using the classification proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958): functional units whose elements participate in the same grammatical function. Then we will show how syntactic structures and punctuations especially **comma** can change from one language to the other but may not affect the meaning of the sentence.

(i) French: **La mise en œuvre /des différentes politiques de développement/** a permis /au Togo /d'obtenir /des avancées /dans /la relance de /l'économie /par /une croissance /régulière du PIB réel de 5,0% /en moyenne annuelle /sur la période 2013-2017. (Page 25)

English: **By implementing /diverse developmental policies,** /Togo /has been able to rebuild /its economy / by /a 5.0% annual average steady growth rate /in real GDP /from 2013-2017. (Page 25)

Here we decided not to follow the French structure which begins with a noun but rather we decided to choose a more appropriate structure in English, while introducing a **comma (,)** which wasn't part of the original text. This new structure has made the English sentence shorter than the French. The breakdown of the French sentence gave us 14 units while the English is 9 units. Also this syntactic structure makes the English sentence sound more natural than it would have been if we had followed the structure in French.

(ii) French: Le Togo a des avantages comparatifs, /ce qui nécessite des efforts supplémentaires pour accroître la compétitivité de l'économie nationale/ **et** /surtout du corridor de transit. (Page 18)

English: Togo has comparative advantage. / This therefore requires additional efforts to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, particularly the transit corridor. (Page 18)

In this translation, a **full stop** (.) was introduced in English while the French used a **comma** (,) after the first set of units. We also chose to introduce a **comma** (,) in place of “**et**” in French because translating “**et**” as “**and**” in this context would not give us the same meaning as “**et**” here is not giving additional information, and as such if it is dropped it will not affect the meaning of the sentence.

French: Cet exercice se déroule dans un contexte marqué, /certes, /par des défis majeurs, mais également par des opportunités dont l’exploitation judicieuse peut permettre l’émergence économique à long terme. (Page 18)

English: This exercise is carried out within a specific context, /and has certainly been faced by major challenges. /However, /there have been some opportunities which, when wisely exploited/, can bring about a long-term economic emergence. (Page 18)

The French sentence is just a one long sentence constructed with **conjunctions** and **commas** but we decided to break down the English sentence into two during our translation process without distorting the meaning. Also, while the French version can be organized into three translation units, the English rendering utilizes five units as trying to keep the long structure in English as in French may make the sentence too complex for the target reader to understand.

3.2 Technical Terms

Many technical terms in French occur with prepositions and articles which are not required in the English language and hence can be done away with.

Examples:

French	English
CGA: Centre de gestion agréé	CGA: Accredited Management Centre
DSRP-C: Document complet de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	C-PRSP: Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DSRP-I: Document Intérimaire de Stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	I-PRSP: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
FAIEJ: Fonds d'appui aux initiatives économiques des jeunes	FAIEJ: Youth Economic Initiatives Support Fund
Le Projet d'appui au secteur agricole	Agricultural Sector Support Program
L'endettement public	Public debt

In the above examples, the following prepositions were dropped:

De, d', de la, des, au, aux

Aside from prepositions, the following articles were also dropped in these cases:

Le, L'

3.2.1 Reliance on cultural and general knowledge in translation of abbreviations and acronyms

While translating these technical terms, one of the challenges we encountered was the translation of abbreviations and acronyms. Many of these acronyms are substantially recognized and already have their equivalents in the English language, so we relied on our background knowledge in the field to translate them. Here are a few examples:

French	English
CEDEAO: Communauté économique des Etats de l’Afrique de l’Ouest	ECOWAS: Economic Community of West African States
IDE: Investissement direct étranger	FDI: Foreign Direct Investment
PIB: Produit intérieur brut	GDP: <i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
TIC: Technologie de l’information et de la communication	ICT: Information and Communication Technology
UEMOA: Union économique et monétaire ouest africaine	WAEMU: West African Economic and Monetary Union
PME: Petite et moyenne entreprise	SME: Small and Medium Enterprise

PND: Plan national de développement	NDP: National Development Plan
PMI: Petite et moyenne industrie	PMI: Small and Medium Industry
DSRP-C: Document complet de stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	C-PRSP: Comprehensive Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DSRP-I: Document Intérimaire de Stratégie de réduction de la pauvreté	I-PRSP: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

Moreover, some of the acronyms do not have their direct equivalents in the target language so during our translation, we made a thoughtful choice to offer a translation that is as faithful as possible by conveying the intended meaning in the target language. Therefore, it was necessary for us to do a careful research to find a corresponding translation which allows the target reader to get the meaning. In some cases, we maintained the acronyms in their original forms in the source language to retain their authenticity. We have illustrated a few examples of such cases in the table below:

French	English
UTB: Union togolaise de banque	UTB: Togolese Bank Union
SCAPE: Stratégie de croissance accélérée et de promotion de l'emploi	SCAPE: Strategy for Boosting Growth and Promoting Employment
QUIBB: Questionnaire unifié des indicateurs de base du bien-être	QUIBB: Unified Questionnaire on Basic Indicators of Well-Being
PNIASAN: Plan national d'investissement agricole et de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	PNIASAN: National Investment Plan in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
BCEAO: Banque centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest	BCEAO: Central Bank of West African States
AGRISEF: Accès des agriculteurs aux services financiers	AGRISEF: Farmers' Access to Financial Services

3.3 Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence also known as word-for-word translation, is translating the meaning of words and phrases in a more literal way. This form of equivalence was presented by Eugene Nida. According to Nida (1964), formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content without distorting the message. It required that the message in the target language should be constantly close to the message in the source language to determine the standard of accuracy and correctness. In support of this view, Vinay, J.P. and J. Darbelnet (1995) contend that the literal translation method (word-for-word) transfers the source language grammar, word order and the meanings of all source language words to the target language. The authors also argue that literal translation can only apply to languages which are extremely close in cultural terms. It is acceptable only if the translated text retains the same syntax, the same meaning and the same style as the original text. Our source text being a multidisciplinary development plan, we translated most of the technical words and many sentences using the principle of formal equivalence. Few examples are illustrated in the table below.

Source Text	Target Text
<p>En dépit des progrès notables, des défis importants persistent en termes d'inégalités sociales et spatiales, de faiblesse du système productif national, de ressources humaines et de gouvernance. (Page 17)</p>	<p>Despite this significant progress, challenges such as social and spatial inequalities, poor national, human and governance systems continue to persist. (Page 17)</p>

Il s'inspire aussi de l'agenda 2030 de développement durable, de l'agenda 2063 de l'Union Africaine et de la Vision 2020 de la Communauté Economique des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO). (Page 21)	It is also inspired by AGENDA 2030's Sustainable Development, Agenda 2063 of the African Union and Vision 2020 of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). (Page 21)
Partenaires techniques et financiers (Page 21)	Technical and financial partners (Page 21)
Diagnostic de la situation économique, sociale et environnementale (Page 24)	Diagnosis of the economic, social and environmental situation (Page 24)
Performances macroéconomiques (Page 24)	Macroeconomic performance (Page 24)
La croissance économique (Page 26)	Economic growth (Page 26)
Croissance inclusive (Page 31)	Inclusive growth (Page 31)
Centres des formalités des entreprises (Page ix)	Center for Business Formalities (Page ix)
Fonds national de la finance inclusive (Page x)	National Fund for Inclusive Finance (Page x)

3.4 Dynamic Equivalence

Unlike formal equivalence, dynamic equivalence focuses on the meaning and receptor response rather than the words. According to Nida (1964), dynamic equivalence describes a translation principle whereby the translator seeks to translate the meaning of the original text in such a way that the target language wording will trigger the same impact on the target language audience. The Formal equivalence focuses on the message in both form and content, while the dynamic equivalence is based on the relationship between the receiver and the message in both SL and TL texts. The author acknowledges that sometimes the form of the source text changes but inasmuch as the change goes by the rules of *back transformation* in the source language and achieves contextual consistency in the transfer, the translation is equally good, the message is preserved and the translation is faithful.

During our translation process, we noticed that if we used formal equivalence to translate some of the technical terms, we might end up having a bad translation and therefore not conveying the exact meaning in the target language. For example, phrases such as (Page 27) «**Evolution du Produit Intérieur Brut**», which we translated as “**Increase in Gross Domestic Product**” could have been translated literally as “**Evolution of Gross Domestic Product**”, which is the accurate equivalent. Other examples of the translation of the source text using dynamic equivalence are presented below:

Source Text	Target Text
La faiblesse de la croissance (Page 30)	Low level of growth (Page 30)
Relever le défi de la transformation structurelle nécessite donc un changement de paradigme de développement, pour répondre aux attentes des Togolais (Page 30)	In order to meet the expectations of the Togolese people, this structural transformation challenge will require a paradigm shift in the area of development (Page 30)
L’approfondissement des interactions entre le secteur public et le secteur privé pour réaliser les projets ciblés (Page 31)	Strengthening the relationship between the public and the private sectors to complete the targeted projects (Page 31)
La masse salariale sur recettes fiscales a été maîtrisée en-deçà de 35%, tandis que l’investissement sur ressources internes (rapporté aux recettes fiscales) est resté au-delà de 23%. (Page 33)	Income tax was maintained below 35%, while investment on internal resources (in relation to tax revenue) was above 23%. (Page 33)
Ce solde global s’est chiffré à (Page 33)	This total balance amounted to (Page 33)

l'approvisionnement du marché intérieur (Page 66)	domestic market supply (Page 66)
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For example, if we had used the principle of formal equivalence to translate the following sentence (Page 33), «**Ce solde global s'est chiffré à**»; the translation would have been, “**This global balance calculated to,**” which does not give the exact meaning in the target language.

From the above examples we can conclude that in order to have a natural translation, the translator may make use of both the formal and dynamic equivalence principles by searching for the appropriate equivalences.

3.5 Polysemy

Polysemy refers to the situation in which a word has more than one meaning. It is undoubtedly one of the key problems in translation since translation is about the meaning of words within a context. Ullman (1967: 159) defines polysemy as a “situation” in which the same word has two or more different meanings. Polysemous words pose challenges to the translator because of their ambiguity and their specific meaning. In such a situation, it behoves the translator to take into consideration the context of the situation so as to eliminate the ambiguity and ultimately find the actual meaning of the words. Finding the appropriate meaning of a number of polysemous words was one of the many challenges we faced during the translation process.

However, we were able to overcome the challenge by focusing more attention on the context in which these words appear. For example, the word «**Evolution**» in French has many meanings in English such as evolution, changes, development, progress, etc... In the following sentence (Page 27): *Evolution du Produit Intérieur Brut*; we translated the sentence as *Increase in Gross*

Domestic Product since it gives a natural meaning in English than saying ***Evolution*** in *Gross Domestic Product*. But the same “evolution” which appears in the sentence (Page 32): ***Evolution*** *des autres indicateurs macroéconomiques* was translated as ***Changes*** in *other macroeconomic indicators* since **changes** is the actual meaning of the word ***Evolution*** as used in the source text.

Also, the French word «***Niveau***» appears so many times in the ST but has different meanings according to the context in which it appears, as illustrated in the following sentences:

Source Text	Target Text
<p>Au niveau des comptes extérieurs, la balance des paiements est caractérisée par un déficit structurel du compte des transactions courantes (-13,9% du PIB en 2013 et - 9,9% en 2016). (Page 33)</p>	<p>As regards external accounts, the balance of payments was characterized by a structural deficit of the current account (-13.9% of GDP in 2013 and - 9.9% in 2016). (Page 33)</p>
<p>A la faveur de la reprise formelle de la coopération au développement en 2008, l’investissement public a fortement progressé, s’établissant en moyenne à 8,2 % du PIB entre 2010 et 2015, soit un niveau comparable à celui des pays de l’Afrique au sud du Sahara.... (Page 37)</p>	<p>Public investment has increased sharply, as a result of the formal resumption of cooperative development in 2008, averaging 8.2% of GDP between 2010 and 2015, a level comparable to that of the countries in South Sub-Saharan Africa... (Page 37)</p>

<p>La stabilité macroéconomique s'est améliorée, après une phase d'endettement dus au rattrapage et à la mise à niveau des infrastructures structurantes. (Page 26)</p>	<p>Macroeconomic stability has also improved, after an accruing debt period and an infrastructure upgrade. (Page 26)</p>
<p>au niveau de la norme communautaire de 70%. (Page 26)</p>	<p>in line with the ECOWAS requirement. (Page 26)</p>
<p>l'élimination de certaines zoonoses comme la maladie de Newcastle au niveau des volailles, (Page 46)</p>	<p>the elimination of certain zoonosis such as Newcastle Disease in poultry, (Page 46)</p>

Another example is the term «**croissance**» which can mean all of the following: **increase, development, growth, expansion**...., as shown in the sentences below.

Source Text	Target Text
<p>...permettant d'inverser la tendance à la détérioration des indicateurs macroéconomiques et sociaux et de retrouver le chemin d'une croissance positive et de plus en plus forte. (Page 16)</p>	<p>...in order to turn around the deterioration of the macroeconomic and social indicators, leading to a positive and stronger growth. (Page 16)</p>

un marché estimé à 380 millions de personnes qui représente la plus grande opportunité pour la croissance de l'économie togolaise. (Page 18)	a market growth estimated at 380 million people who represent the greatest opportunity for the growth of the Togolese economy. (Page 18)
la période de croissance (Page 19)	growth period (Page 19)
Croissance économique (Page 18)	Economic growth (Page 18)

In the above sentences, we translated the word «**croissance**» as “**growth**” for it is the appropriate meaning in the contexts above. In the same way the French term «**visible**» in the following sentence (Page 31) «Dans la mesure où la pauvreté est plus **visible** dans le monde rural où 68,7% de la population est pauvre (QUIBB 2015)», which we translated as “**common**” in the English sentence: “Since poverty is more **common** in the rural world, where 68.7% of the population is poor (QUIBB 2015)”, the word “**visible**” in English is ambiguous if used in this particular context because saying that “poverty is more **visible** in the rural world... is very ambiguous. Therefore, we decided to use a more appropriate term like “**common**” which gives a better meaning in the above context.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of translation is to convey a message to the target reader as naturally as the original message. However, achieving such an objective is always a challenge for most translators, as most translators struggle to appropriately transfer meaning by finding equivalent expressions. Given the challenge relating to appropriateness and equivalence, our work sought to further assess the situation and propose theories and strategies for overcoming such a challenge. In order to appropriately address the issue of equivalence and appropriateness, we translated a technical text that was carefully chosen to help us achieve our objective. By focusing on the issue of equivalence and appropriateness, during the translation process, we resorted to online dictionaries, various websites and other important materials in order to appropriately keep the meaning of the Source Text in the Target Text. We also resorted to various theories and strategies such as Translation Unit, Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence proposed by Eugene Nida and other theorists, in translating the technical terms as well as finding the appropriate equivalence of the polysemous words, in order to avoid the ambiguous problems they cause. The theories and strategies above were useful in helping us produce a good translation, despite the number of challenges that we encountered, especially with the issue of Equivalence and Appropriateness.

Our work demonstrates that good cultural knowledge also plays a key role in surmounting the issue of equivalence and appropriateness, more specifically, in the translation of acronyms and abbreviations. Our work also confirms the idea that the principles of formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence are good principles that can help translators produce good translations devoid of ambiguity, if such principles are applied accurately. Therefore, we strongly recommend the adoption of these theories and strategies as they will help translators address the issue of Equivalence and Appropriateness in their projects. Our work also demonstrates that, mere

knowledge of the aforementioned theories and strategies does not automatically make one a good translator, however, it is equally important to be fluent in the Source Language and Target Language. Our work also emphasizes the need for translators to develop good writing skills, in order to produce good translations that will generate the desired response.

Considering that this project is only a Master's dissertation, we are convinced that future researchers still have a lot of work to do regarding the issue of appropriateness and equivalence. We believe that access to good funding for such research projects will produce much more interesting results as researchers will have the financial capacity to travel and ask all the questions that need answers and to discover certain things that can only be discovered in the cultural settings of the Source Text and Target Text. It is also our opinion that the organization of more seminars by institutions offering Translation programmes and the creation of networks between students and professional translators and theorists will help students discover more pertinent issues in Translation.

Whereas the issue of appropriateness and equivalence may constitute a nightmare for translators and translation researchers, after careful consideration of the issue through our work and after proposing solutions thereto, we have realized the need to ask whether the translator's personality is also relevant in producing good translations. Future research will determine the answer to the question.

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GLOSSARY

French	English
Accumulation de capital	Capital accumulation
Allocations budgétaires	Budgetary allocations
Approvisionnement du marché intérieur	Domestic market supply
Balance commerciale	Trade balance
Balance des paiements	Balance of payments
Biens de consommation	Consumer goods
Chaînes de valeur	Value chains
Climat des affaires	Business environment
Commerce transfrontalier	Cross-border trade
Comptes extérieurs	External accounts
Coopérative d'épargne et de crédit aux artisans	Savings and credit cooperative for artisans
Crise sociopolitique	Socio-political crisis
<i>Croissance inclusive</i>	<i>Inclusive growth</i>
Croissances sectorielles	Sectoral growth
Déficit budgétaire	Budget deficit

Déficit structurel du compte des transactions courantes	Structural deficit of the current account
Denrées alimentaires	Foodstuff
Dépense Publique	Public Expenditure
Endettement public	Public debt
Épargne	Savings
Expédition	Shipping
Faible productivité	Low productivity
Guichet unique du commerce extérieur	Single window external trade system
Inclusion financière	Financial inclusion
<i>Indicateurs macroéconomiques</i>	<i>Macroeconomic indicators</i>
Inflation	Inflation
Insuffisance de capitaux en fonds propres et les risques	Inadequate equity capital and the associated risks
Investissement direct étranger	Foreign direct investment
Partenaires techniques et financiers (Page 21)	Technical and financial partners (Page 21)

Pauvreté	poverty
Petite et moyenne entreprise	Small and Medium Enterprise
Petite et moyenne industrie	Small and medium industry
Produit intérieur brut	<i>Gross Domestic Product</i>
Produits pétroliers	Petroleum products
Recettes fiscales	Tax revenue
Rentabilité	Profitability
Secteur informel	Informal sector
Secteur public	Secteur privé
Solde global	Total balance
Solde global de la balance des paiements	Total balance of payments
Stabilité macroéconomique	Macroeconomic stability
Taux d'inflation	inflation rate