



Vaccine Preventable Disease Surveillance systems in Togo

Assessment of the implementation and use of VPD surveillance systems in Africa.

July 2025

KEY FINDINGS

- VPD systems in use: DHIS2
- Dual entry on paper-based and digital tools
- Case-based surveillance, Aggregated data

Analysis Overview

Togo has established a robust foundation for vaccine-preventable disease (VPD) surveillance, with a dedicated national focal person, a dual-entry system combining paper-based and digital tools, and one operational digital surveillance platform. Data is reported weekly and consistently submitted on time to national and regional systems, including WHO AFRO. The surveillance program is governed by a formal body and aligned with the national digital health strategy. Togo has developed a costed work plan and secured funding, both from its departmental budget and external donors, for system maintenance, infrastructure, and capacity-building efforts. Reports and dashboards are produced for both national and sub-national levels, and data sharing with other ministries and partners is active.

The technical capacity within the Ministry of Health is functional but limited. While the team has personnel and processes in place for monitoring and backup, staffing levels remain insufficient, and there are notable infrastructure and connectivity disparities between urban and rural areas. Although mobile devices and data are provided to some users, the penetration is still limited (5% use computers, 30% use mobile devices). Training needs and performance assessments are conducted regularly, and the team has a moderate level of skill to maintain system integrations, though national interoperability guidelines remain in draft form and key standards like HL7 FHIR are not yet implemented. Population denominator data is sourced from national CRVS systems, but discrepancies remain unresolved across programs.

Togo's digital VPD surveillance system uses partially standardized WHO AFRO indicators and is supported by strong governance, documentation, and security protocols. Disparities in staffing and infrastructure between rural and urban areas remain a challenge, and while equitable access policies exist, they are not yet fully implemented. The long-term vision for the system is ambitious: achieving full interoperability, adopting international data exchange standards, and leveraging artificial intelligence for outbreak prediction by 2030. Togo's strong commitment to digital health transformation highlights its proactive stance in strengthening disease surveillance and protecting population health.

Assessment of the implementation and use of VPD surveillance systems in Africa.

Foundational	Developing	Established	Not Applicable or No Data
--------------	------------	-------------	---------------------------

Domain/Theme	Sub-domain	Maturity Level
Governance and Strategic Alignment	Existence of a formal governing body	2
	Existence of a Digital Health Strategy	2
	Sustainable funding	2
	Equity infrastructure	0
	Equity policies (rural/urban)	2
	Submission to WHO AFRO regional system	2
Workforce/Technical Capacity	Dedicated VPD surveillance officer	2
	Admin/monitoring team in place	1
	Availability of monitoring tools/SOPs	2
	Software maintenance team in place	0
	Integration/interoperability tech capacity	0
End-user Readiness	End-user satisfaction	0
	End-user training	2
Infrastructure Readiness	Availability of computers	0
	Mobile devices and mobile data access	2
	Stable power/internet infrastructure	1
	Capacity to maintain infrastructure	1
	Infrastructure disparities	0
System Lifecycle and Localization	Length of time system has been in use	2
	Multilingual software maturity	2
	VPD surveillance system transition	0
	User support during system transition	0

Assessment of the implementation and use of VPD surveillance systems in Africa.

Foundational	Developing	Established	Not Applicable or No Data
--------------	------------	-------------	---------------------------

Domain/Theme	Sub-domain	Maturity Level
Interoperability	Integration with WHO AFRO system	2
	Integration with national HIS	0
	Interoperability standards use (FHIR, ADX)	0
	Existence of national interoperability framework	1
Data Standards and Data Quality	Metadata dictionary	2
	Org units structure	2
	Compliance with WHO AFRO standardized indicators	1
	Data quality governance	2
	Data entry/management training	2
Data Use and Reporting	Data reporting needs	2
	Data sharing practices	2
	Timeliness and quality of CBS data	
	Timeliness and quality of aggregate data	
	Case-based data security compliance	2

Use and limitations of the maturity model

The maturity model provides a framework for identifying strengths and gaps in Togo's VPD surveillance system. It covers key domains like governance, data quality, and infrastructure. However, it simplifies complex realities and may overlook regional variation or the interplay between paper based and digital tools. Results should be interpreted with field insights and stakeholder input.