

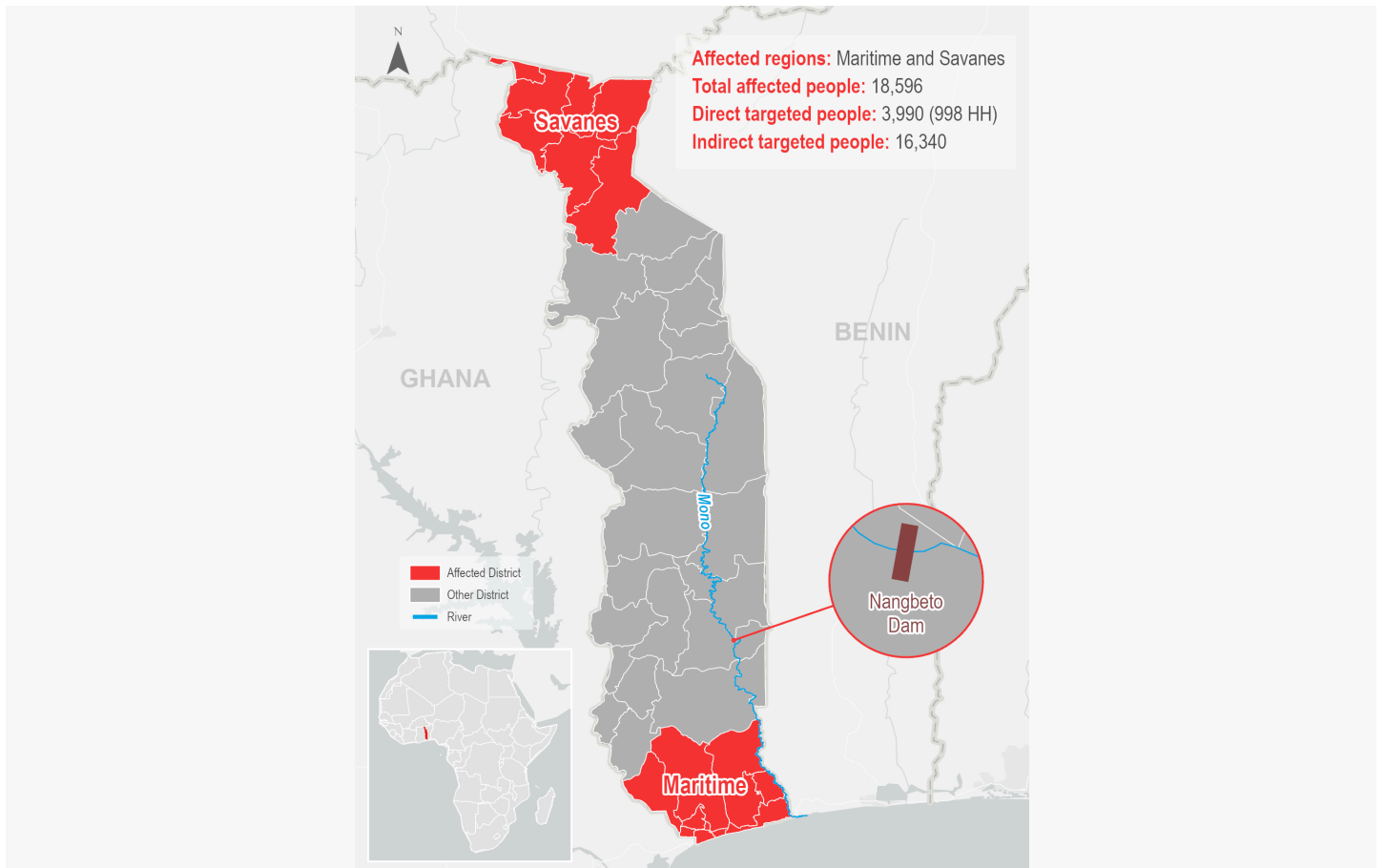


Volunteers collecting data @TRC

Appeal: <b>MDRTG009</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 369,133</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2022-000351-TGO</b>	People Affected: <b>18,596 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>16,340 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>01-11-2022</b>	Operational End Date: <b>31-05-2023</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>6 months</b>
Targeted Areas: <b>Savanes, Maritime</b>			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

# Description of the Event



Togo Map with the 2 targeted regions, showing the Nangbeto Dam and river Mono from North to South connexions. @IFRC

## Date of event

17-10-2022

## What happened, where and when?

On 17 October 2022, uninterrupted heavy rains in the Maritime Region caused an exponential rise of rivers level and a spike in the dam's water level. As from mid-October, Nangbéto dam officials reported that the water retention capacity had already been exceeded while forecasts predicted intense rainfalls in the days to follow. River Mono, into which all the water from the northern region empties themselves overflowed its banks. Dam officials were compelled to release waters to avoid dam failure and greater damages. This incident increased water levels in various streams of Maritime region, especially in the Yoto, Bas Mono and Lacs prefectures.

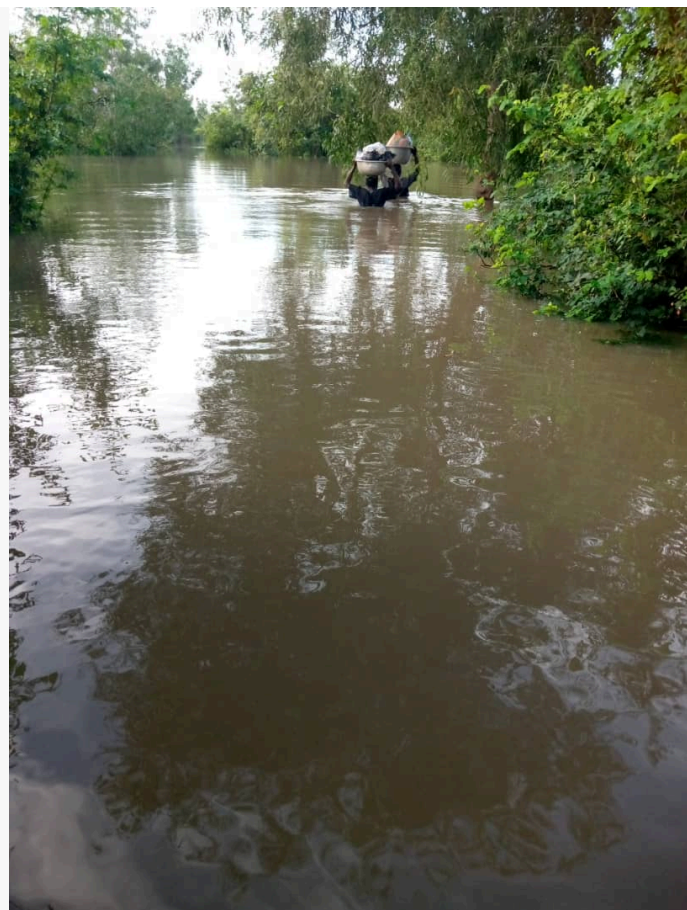
These widespread increases in the water level in communities destroyed crops in farms, affecting several hectares of rice, maize, soya, and beans. Floods also filled farm roads and caused material damage. Prominent among the material damage was the destruction of huts, flooding of schools and extensive livestock losses.

On 25 October 2022, Togo's National Disaster Prevention Agency (ANPC) released information collected in the Savanes, and Maritime Regions, showing that over 18,596 people had been affected in the 02 regions, with 06 prefectures out of 15 affected. The assessment conducted by Togolese Red Cross confirmed the number of affected populations identified by the initial rapid joint assessment with ANPC which was used to launch this operation.

From December 2022, the floods started to recede from the affected areas, both Savanes and Maritime regions. Even if floods had receded, the displacement and losses caused by the floods were still considerable but for different reasons. The floods consequences were still witnessed in Maritime while the Savanes region was facing the short- and long-term impacts of the displacement crisis as a result of attacks in border areas with Burkina Faso.

Even if floods had receded, the displacement and losses caused by the floods were still considerable. Humanitarian issues in the region are related to population movements more than floods. Floods impact has increased the vulnerability of the population by deteriorating

the health situation with malaria and other diarrheic diseases noticed in the region after floods. The after-effects of these diseases persist and require action to bring about lasting positive behavioral change.



Residents leaving their homes through a flooded road



Helping residents evacuate right in the middle of assessment

## Scope and Scale

In October 2022, six prefectures in two regions of Togo experienced flooding, with damages recorded. The non-exhaustive rapid assessment of the floods enabled the Togolese Red Cross to submit a DREF to the IFRC. See details under the plan published. The prefectures affected were:

- Lacs, Bas Mono and Yoto in the Maritime region cumulate the high impact
- Oti Sud and Kpendjal in the Savanes region have low impact linked to floods and the needs identified were mainly linked to the displacement crisis ongoing in the region. The attacks in Burkina Faso borders led to a protracted crisis that weakened the social and economic stability and increase the humanitarian vulnerability. The Savanes region rely mainly on agriculture and populations living in extreme vulnerability has been further exposed with the ongoing situation. The region is ranked among the poorest in the country.

More quantitative and qualitative data on the damage and impact of the floods on communities were collected through a detailed assessment through the DREF allocation. The report confirmed the areas affected as per above and that the main incidence of floods was in Maritime region. Additional results show that the floods affected 564 households in the Savanes region and 4,085 in the Maritime region. The damage included:

- Destruction of large areas of corn, beans, soybeans and rice fields
- Partial and/or total collapse of boxes
- 207 huts cleared in the Savanes and 378 in the Maritime
- 28 huts collapsed in the Savanes and 1,425 in the Maritime
- 17 cracked huts in the Savanes and 913 in the Maritime
- Loss of livestock
- Loss of clothing and kitchen utensils
- Destruction of granaries (food stock)
- Flooding of some school buildings and health centres.

Based on information reported by the regional branch, it came clear that:

- As a result of the prevailing situation, people left their usual residences for roadsides (higher sites in the villages). Most of them

arrived without food or livestock supplies. The immediate availability of food and assistance was required to limit the exposition and ensure the dignity of these community is prioritized.

- The waters washed away livestock and produce from the fields that could have been used as food reserves. This situation led to risks of severe malnutrition and even anemia among children and pregnant women. Especially in Maritime region for river border communities. Even after the water receded from the localities, the shelter and livelihood damages were significant.

The few remaining agricultural land constituting the livelihoods of those affected could have been sold off if nothing was done to meet their economic needs. Among those affected, a total of 1,789 children under five years of age who lived with the risks associated with the consumption of non-potable water were exposed to diarrheal diseases, and even an epidemic situation. There were also those who hosted relatives who were victims of the floods who were exposed to the risk of SGBV and social cohesion as a result of insufficient stock of food.

Apart from the direct impact of the floods, Savanes region is bordering Burkina Faso with ongoing social unrest and displacement. The region has been experiencing a growing influx of displaced persons due to incursions into the territory by non-state armed groups. Information on displaced people was not available but flooding in the area put significant pressure on the already fragile host communities.

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
Please provide a brief description of those additional activities	-

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	For the operation to be well implemented, the IFRC provided technical support, monitoring and supervision of field operations, logistical support with a procurement surge and also supported the drafting of documents and reports during implementation.
Participating National Societies	The Swiss and German Red Cross have offices in Lomé which coordinate projects in specific regions. Periodic meetings were organized to address discrepancies that were related to the DREF activities and field operations. With regards to maritime operations, the TRC benefited from the support of personnel and volunteers trained by the German Red Cross on the RIC-ACC Project.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

As the country was facing aggression from non-state armed groups in the north where the floods raged, the ICRC mission in Togo closely followed developments and advised the TRC on steps to take in accordance with its mandate to alleviate the suffering of the affected populations.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The authorities organized awareness-raising through the Ministry of Civil Protection as soon as alarming information was received from the Agency for Civil Protection in Disaster Situations (ANPC) and the meteorological service. These sensitization activities focused on early warning system and intervention cells to assist the affected



populations.

The Ministry of Social Action has provided food assistance consisting of maize, oil and rice to the populations of the canton of Aklakou in the prefecture of Lakes (Maritime region).

A total of 775 households received assistance. The national authorities mobilized partners for funding and support and continued to monitor the situation closely.

Beneficiaries of assistance from the Ministry of Social Affairs were not included as beneficiaries in the activities under this DREF.

#### UN or other actors

The actions of the main national disaster management platform led by ANPC that is in charge of coordinating humanitarian activities organized several meetings during which the agencies of the United Nations system (UNS) played an active part in updating the multi-risk contingency plan, the Organization of the Civil Security Response (ORSEC) plan and the organization of large-scale maneuvers in the event of a disaster, the last one took place in May 2023 in the Kara region, with the support of the North Dakota National Guard (USA). This exercise saw the active participation of the CRT in the SAP, WASH and AID.

TRC received from the ANPC 700,000 chlorine tablets for distribution in the affected localities of the maritime region for the purification of water.

#### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Togolese Red Cross is an active member of all national, regional, prefectural and local platforms whose mission is disaster risk management that is coordinated by the ANPC.

Regional coordination channels were activated including sectoral and operational general coordination meetings and engagement in the Maritime and Savanes regions. The different coordination aimed to ensure the effectiveness of all its humanitarian actions in their geographical area. These regional coordination channels managed and monitored the activities of the DREF and reported to the Secretary General in HQ and Movement partners.

Regional coordination channels were supported by staff at the NS headquarters. The NS HQ was also giving the orientations and supporting when needed the attendance of key meetings and exchanges with the various partners.

It is within this coordination framework that the ANPC supported the 150 TRC volunteers deployed in the field with regard to the assessment of the flood situation and regularly shared updates on government actions and other data that made it possible to update the planning.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods dislodged the affected populations, forcing them to leave their homes and end up living along roadsides, in host families and schools, most of them in promiscuity. The precarious economic situation of the flood victims meant that they were unable to rebuild their huts or houses, which were dismantled or destroyed without the help of the state or humanitarian organizations.

As part of this operation, 998 households in the maritime region were targeted. These households, whose dwellings had been completely or partially destroyed, were supplied by the DREF operation with building materials (sheet metal, 100-point spikes, 80-point spikes and sheet metal spikes) to repair their dislodged homes in the maritime region. A precise identification of households was carried out to ensure that households with one or more destroyed huts were counted and supplied with materials for one dwelling per household. Beneficiaries were selected prior to the distribution days, and coupons were handed out followed by immediate mass distribution.

The following items were distributed to households in the three prefectures of the Maritime region: 01 bucket, 01 mat, 01 dignity kit (bar of soap, detergents, sanitary towel, calendar and menstruation guide), 01 kitchen kit and 1 blanket. Food items such as corn (50 kg bags), beans (5 kg) and rice (50 kg) were also distributed. A total of 998 households benefited from shelter kits, 998 benefited from food kits and 440 women and girls benefited from hygiene and dignity kits.



Shelter kits comprising 20 sheets of sheet metal, one pack of sheet metal tips, 02 packs of 80 tips and 02 packs of 100 tips were distributed to 500 households.

The distribution operation was carried out in the presence of local authorities, traditional chiefs, national governance, TRC, prefectural authorities in the Maritime region, and in front of the affected populations by a team made up of TRC staff, volunteers from the three affected prefectures and those from Lomé who conveyed food and non-food items. The volunteers played a handling, monitoring and awareness-raising role.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Fields were flooded before the crops reached maturity. Livestock, a major source of income, have been washed away. Host families are sharing their food supplies with their guests. People along the roads are struggling to feed themselves because of the inaccessibility of markets. The socio-economic situation of the population is so precarious that the purchasing power of the people in these localities has been considerably reduced.

This situation remained persistent until the time of the evaluations. It was noted that agricultural land was heavily affected by flooding in more than 83% of cases in each of the 6 target prefectures. In the maritime region in particular, October is the month when agricultural produce matures. This means that households did not have time to harvest their crops before the floods, which destroyed agricultural production. This explains why the majority of households said they did not have enough food (64%). About 74% in the Savanes and 60% in the Maritime said they did not have enough food, compared to 9% who said they did and 27% who said they had none at all. An average of 78% of households (94% in the Savanes and 73% in the Maritime) sold their possessions to obtain food.

As for the Savanes region, the precariousness that characterizes this region is explained more by the security situation largely explained in the risk.

In the Maritime region, the floods situation has led to the closure of schools due to dislodged roofs and flooded courtyards in some schools. However, some schools that did not suffer roof destruction or flooding were used as dormitories and as a place to relocate some of the affected populations. Exposure to the weather and the need for basic living and non-food items have been identified as priorities for households currently without shelter. Many evacuees are also being hosted by relatives who share the food stock of host households who also initially live off the economic activities of the region largely affected by the impact. The lack of food can create various tensions and affect the atmosphere of social cohesion.

Regarding market access in flooded localities, 63% of the target localities do not have a market as opposed to 36% that do have a market. Nevertheless, these populations have access to the markets of neighboring countries where they manage to get supplies of goods and materials. It appears that trade with neighboring countries is informal and does not guarantee absolute security. To access these markets, it is necessary to cross the Mono River, which constitutes a huge risk of drowning for the communities. Finally, customs taxes have to be paid on both sides of the river when goods are transported by pirogue. Also, given that the operation coincides with festive season, there is a strong likelihood that the transferred funds will be used for other household' priorities instead of what they were intended for. This would divert the emergency assistance from its initial objectives and could be detrimental to both the NS and the IFRC.

The DREF will strengthen the capacities of volunteers mobilized to assist the affected populations through the distribution of food and non-food items. Volunteers will be trained to sensitize the population.



## Health

The floods have made the health situation in both regions even more precarious despite the existence of health facilities. As water-borne and/or faecal-oral diseases such as cholera and typhoid fever can occur, 60 volunteers and staff have been trained in the concepts of community-based surveillance, epidemic prevention, support and psycho-social accompaniment of affected households. Under the same circumstances, and in view of the proliferation of mosquitoes, which are raising fears of an increase in Malaria cases, mosquito nets were distributed to 180 identified pregnant women and 474 nursing mothers. Trained volunteers also benefited from multi-thematic capacity-building sessions to raise awareness of contagious diseases (cholera, and Covid-19) that could create an epidemic, and of sexually transmitted diseases, particularly AIDS, due to the notoriously promiscuous nature of local life. Condoms were distributed to sexually active people. As planned, devices to combat COVID-19 were also installed in communities. In the course of the training, volunteers were also reminded of the importance of distribution techniques.





## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Most of the populations affected by the floods do not have access to drinking water. They are generally supplied by boreholes, rivers, wells with large diameters, and rainwater reserves. As often noted, following floods, water sources are contaminated or not stable enough for consumption without drinking water measures.

To this end, the DREF operation allowed the distribution of chlorine tablets to 998 households. IEC WASH/HEALTH materials were designed for 65 volunteers trained to sensitize affected populations on water purification practices, essential family practices (EFPs) and open defecation control.

Populations reached during awareness campaigns:

The awareness-raising activities carried out in the three prefectures enabled to reach:

Prefectures	Number of people reached				
	Men	Women	Children	Disabled	Total
Lacs	1761	2097	1919	86	5863
Bas-Mono	1241	1757	500	21	3519
Yoto	3521	4515	2657	166	10859

Finally, 60% of affected women of childbearing age were provided with hygiene kits.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Following the census of the people affected, the local authorities and the populations were involved on the basis of community commitment. To this end, several missions were conducted in the field to validate the criteria for selecting beneficiaries and the lists of beneficiaries together with the local authorities, the chiefdoms involving all social and professional strata.

These missions, which took place in March 2023, made it possible to brief the four selected volunteer focal points on complaint management and feedback and also to pass on awareness messages on wash, health, etc. to volunteers previously trained in door-to-door outreach activities. The complaints and feedback mechanism that was set up allowed communities to report abuses and also make proposals for the success of the operation in its entirety. This mechanism also took into account the standards of Gender Protection and Inclusion (PGI).

Sixty e-broadcasts in local languages on community radios were organized, 15 interactive radio sessions on several themes namely the risks related to waterborne diseases, their mode of transmission, treatment and prevention filled the information gap for the beneficiaries.

The organization of the lessons learned workshop at the end of the DREF activities on 26 May 2023 brought together all the stakeholders of the operation including the beneficiaries to comb through all the positive and negative points of the operation. Recommendations were made to improve future interventions.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The DREF grant from IFRC to TRC aimed to support 16,340 people (4,085 households) affected by floods based on the assessment of the flood situation in the Maritime and Savannah regions by providing support in water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter, health (control of waterborne and communicable diseases, referral of cases). The operation was implemented for 06 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The intervention was initially launched based on preliminary information from the rapid assessment carried out by the ANPC and the TRC. To better defined and confirmed the strategy, TRC conducted a detailed assessment and market assessment. Results detailed under the operation update.

Part of the findings forced to adjust some aspect of the initial plan. This includes:



1) The change of the approach from cash to in-kind with a procurement surge to support the NS. The survey conducted in the communities and market assessment revealed that there were not enough available suppliers for potential procurement of necessary items at local level. The functionalities for the cash were also challenging because of the access to market in these localities. Indeed, one of the prerequisites and requirements for the operationalization of the CVA is the availability of markets for the beneficiaries, guaranteeing the use of the transferred funds for the purchase of food in the said markets. Sixty-three (63%) of the target localities do not have access to market, compared to 36% that do. These populations do, however, have access to markets in neighboring countries where they are able to get supplies of goods and materials. But the conditions for crossing waterways remain volatile and insecure, with taxes that can change at any time. Given these factors, the TRC was unable to provide immediate assistance in the Maritime region for which data was available.

2) The prefectures identified from preliminary data were confirmed as the most affected and considered as priority for the intervention in Maritime region. No change to the geographical target.

3) The relief assistance was maintained only for Maritime region because of the impacts' analysis. In Savanes Region, only the emergency first aid and sensitization/health and hygiene promotion were maintained to mitigate the risk associated to the floods conditions while water is receding. Coordination was initiated with the secretariat and ICRC on the displacement crisis to understand the way to scale-up the support to the communities displaced by the unrests. The intervention deployed in Savanes region covers the following axes:

- Livelihood and basic needs, access to Essential Households' Items included assistance modality that was changed from cash to procurement of relief items and food to be distributed to beneficiaries. Assistance to be provided through a live distribution and not directly in place of the unconditional cash previously retained. This change was explained and documented in the assessment that were coupled with a market assessment. The reason being the unavailability of markets in the localities. Access to markets in neighboring countries is still conditional on crossing rivers. Each crossing would require the payment of taxes to customs on both sides.

- Shelter assistance to 500 HHs (1,999 people) in the 03 most affected prefectures of the Maritime region through emergency shelter assistance for households whose living areas have been completely destroyed, through the provision of building materials. Target and approach revised. From 3,990 people (998 households) that were planned to benefit from conditional cash for shelter through vouchers (total value of CHF 135,628) plus a total assistance of CHF 51,237 for one off cash for food and basic needs, TRC changed to 500 HHs to be reached through provision of in-kind distributions and building materials. The assessment revealed that by the time the survey was completed in end of November, almost half of the affected communities have received support from relatives outside the country or have moved out of the areas, explaining the reduction on the target.

- WaSH sector strategy was maintained and focused on prevention of water related diseases through strong awareness and mass media with radio in all affected communities. The highest efforts were to be put on Maritime region, but the sensitization also included some hygiene promotion activities in the Savannah region. The remaining budget under shelter is revised to support sensitization in the Savannah region. This region needs these sensitization activities because the populations live in precarious conditions with a lack of hygiene and sanitation facilities. The assessment revealed the absence of latrines and the use of surface water for consumption. The second main pillar of the WaSH sector was to contribute improving access to safe drinking water for the targeted families in Maritime regions. Chlorine tablets were planned to be provided for the potabilization of water. Appropriate demonstration and sensitization messages on hygiene, potable water, disease related to the WaSH conditions were prioritized. Prior to the awareness-raising, volunteers' skills were strengthened through various training.

- Health intervention also prioritize the sensitization against cholera, and malaria risks in priority. The distribution of mosquito nets was planned for the most vulnerable groups including children and breastfeeding or pregnant women. Social mobilization and awareness-raising activities will be conducted in the two regions (03 prefectures in the maritime region and 03 prefectures in the savannah region) will be carried out through promotional activities and the dissemination of local and mass messages that will target all the people most exposed to bad weather and the risk of disease in the communities, with an emphasis on groups with high vulnerabilities. A total of 16,340 people will be sensitized to prevent the risk of the occurrence and spread of disease. Messages will be updated as needed and/or reinforced through feedback from engaged communities through interactive feedback and community information management mechanisms. Awareness raising to prevent communicable, and water related diseases was to be enhanced following the risk assessed in both Maritime and Savannah prefectures.

4) The initial plan of 04 months was extended to 06. Overall timeframe for this operation to be 06 months. with new end date on 31 May 2023.



# Targeting Strategy

## Who was targeted by this operation?

This intervention targeted 16,340 people in Savannah and Maritime regions, of which 3,990 (998 households). Beneficiaries were selected following the assessment and based on criteria harmonized with the communities and disaster management agency. Among the people reached, the below figures were consolidated:

- Women: 5,579 in the Maritime and 658 in the Savanes
- People living with disabilities: 220
- Pregnant women: 180
- Breastfeeding women: 474
- Children (0 to 5 years): 1,789

By sectors, the people reached are as follow.

- Five hundred (500) households benefited from food and non-food assistance will also be provided with construction materials for shelters in the Maritime region.

Details in the various sections of the planned intervention sections below.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The beneficiaries of this intervention plan are the populations of three (03) prefectures of the Maritime region who are the most affected and whose needs have been clearly identified. The intervention reached 16,340 people as an overall target for the provision of health, water, hygiene and sanitation services in affected and host communities by prioritizing:

- Households who were left homeless following the overflow of the dam on 17 October 2022 in the Maritime Region.
- Households having lost their sources of agricultural and livestock income due to destruction by water.

For the selection of beneficiaries supported according to the impact criteria listed above, the TRC prioritized households with the following vulnerability criteria:

- Female head of household,
- Elderly people living alone,
- Presence of pregnant women and/or nannies
- Household with a person living with disability,
- Household with child under 5 years.

These criteria were supplemented by other specificities that were revealed by the ad hoc committees for the selection and validation of the lists of beneficiaries to be selected.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	7,365	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	2,618	Urban	-
Men	6,307	People with disabilities (estimated)	1.9%
Boys (under 18)	2,311		
Total targeted population	16,340		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
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<p>The current socio-economic situation in Togo following the COVID-19 pandemic and the incursions of armed groups in the north of the country have constituted obstacles to the implementation of DREF activities on the ground and mainly in the Savannah region.</p>	<p>With the contribution of deployed volunteers and the support of the different platforms, the implementation of the DREF has shown resilience and has taken into account innovative proposals in response to the occurrence of the risks identified.</p>
<p>The torrential rains during the period of distribution of food and non-food items.</p>	<p>This made the operations delicate because the roads to some villages even in normal times are often inaccessible and it is by foot, bicycle or canoe that the populations conduct their activities, ditto for the activities of Red Cross volunteers. The Togolese Red Cross, thanks to its good collaboration with the National Agency for Civil Protection, requested its appropriate logistical support for the mitigation of these risks.</p> <p>This DREF has benefited from realistic and objective planning based on a reassessment in the targeted areas with a view to planning the necessary appropriate actions.</p> <p>Monitoring missions with the support of IFRC, the surge made it possible to anticipate the possible risks of delay that could occur in the implementation.</p>
<p>The current socio-economic situation triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine could be synonymous with even more inflation on the market, which could impede smooth implementation on the field.</p>	<p>With the contribution of the volunteers who will be deployed and support from various platforms, implementation of the DREF will demonstrate resilience and consider new proposals in response to occurrence of the risks stated.</p>

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation**

In recent months, the Savannah Region has experienced attacks by non-State armed groups, which have claimed many victims. This was the major risk faced by volunteers and beneficiaries.

To mitigate this risk, the TRC, through its good collaboration with the authorities, informed them of all activities and sought advice and support during any intervention. A joint ICRC and TRC mission, conducted in September 2022 to assess the situation of displaced people in northern Togo, strengthened collaboration with the authorities of the affected localities. This strengthening of collaboration is used in the implementation of the DREF planned activities in peace and serenity. The network of volunteers (Security and Safety Focal Points) was used to share security information.

The situation in the maritime region is without security concerns. The operations went smoothly without major problems in the implementation of the operation.

# Implementation



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 166,797  
**Targeted Persons:** 3,990  
**Assisted Persons:** 500

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Mission from technical IFRC shelter conduct to support the sectoral activities	1	0
Number of households assisted for completely destroyed houses	500	500



Number of volunteers trained on support on shelter construction monitoring	30	30
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## Narrative description of achievements

With regard to shelter, kits listed below have been distributed:

- 20 sheets of sheet,
- A tip pack of sheet metal of 100,
- 02 sachets of 80 spikes, 02 peak packs of 100 were distributed to 500 households as a complement to the rehabilitation or existing shelter situation.

Shelter support was provided by volunteers assisting with the construction of shelters.

## Lessons Learnt

Transport of kits to beneficiaries during rainy season must be assessed before the planning and the inaccessibility of roads factor for the assistance delivery. Local logistic measures at sub-regional level must be prioritized and adapted to realities as it has proved to be more efficient compared to long way transport which came with significant transport challenges.

## Challenges

The distribution activities were conducted during the rainy season, then it was not easy to transport the shelter kits to the communities. Transport costs were increased because trucks were bogged down, and other means had to be found to transport the kits to the beneficiaries. This took quite a long time and skyrocketed the transport costs of the operation.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 65,818

**Targeted Persons:** 3,990

**Assisted Persons:** 998

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households that have received food items.	998	998

## Narrative description of achievements

The targeting followed the steps below:

- Assessing needs and market. A detailed assessment was carried out simultaneously in both regions (Maritime, Savanes) from 28 November to 2nd December 2022. The main objective was to assess the level of impact of the flooding in the affected communities. To achieve this, a questionnaire was developed, tested and put into digital format using the Kobo Collect tool before being administered to the communities. A total of 1,297 households were surveyed during the assessment mission in the two regions.
- A market survey was also carried out during the evaluation and revealed the impossibility of carrying out cash, which was identified as a priority response modality.
- Establish and validate the list of beneficiaries by stakeholders.
- Train volunteers on the various themes related to the operation.
- Engage volunteers in raising awareness among affected populations.
- Communicate and inform the affected communities.
- Receive and analyze feedback from the affected families and beneficiaries.
- Proceed with a possible reorientation of the actions of the operation.
- Engage in steps logistic with regard to purchasing and delivery procedures.
- Pre-position food and non-food items.
- Proceed with distribution. Distribution was done as follows:

- During the distribution, 47,909 tons of maize and 7,187 kg of beans were served, at a rate of 48 kg of maize and 7.2 kg of beans per household. Reaching 500HH.

- The non-food items consisted mainly of blankets, mats, 20-litre buckets, kitchen kits, mosquito nets for at-risk families and dignity kits for women and girls of childbearing age.

## Lessons Learnt

- Distribution is more efficient and inclusive, with women considered as heads of household. This has helped to reduce conflict within households and communities, as revealed by the MDP.
- The selection of sites had taken into account the distances of the localities from the communities. Even though in some places this was not entirely the case, or it turned out that some communities were a little far from the sites and would have required specific assistance, especially for transport.

## Challenges

Once the food and non-food items had been distributed to the heads of household, it was necessary to accompany the elderly to their homes, because the access routes are difficult to use with luggage, especially for elderly people such as women. As this option was not envisaged at the outset, distribution was delayed in some places.



**Budget:** CHF 31,198

**Targeted Persons:** 16,340

**Assisted Persons:** 20,241

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of people trained	70	70
Number of people sensitized	16,340	1,634

## Narrative description of achievements

- Capacity building on several themes, with 30 volunteers trained. Volunteers were trained on time led activities in the field according to schedules and forecasts. This made it possible to achieve the indicators.
- Support communities in the application of good community practices in the face of diseases. Some 35 volunteers were involved on awareness-raising themes focused on:
  - o Water and sanitation
  - o Water point and home storage
  - o Personal hygiene
  - o Seeking care outside the home
  - o Using ORS
  - o Malaria prevention and transmission, use of mosquito nets
  - o Handwashing
  - o Cleanliness of houses and yards
  - o Floods: impact and approaches to solutions
  - o How to recover after flood disaster
  - o Knowledge of water-related diseases
  - o Drinking water, what water to drink
  - o Hygiene and sanitation
  - o Announcement of distribution activities and information on the distribution organization: sites, criteria, feedback, etc.
  - o Distribution of mosquito nets. The NS distributed a total of 433 nets out of the 654 planned and procured. These 433 nets were distributed to pregnant and breastfeeding women. The remaining 221 nets were planned to be distributed in the Bas Mono prefecture, where pregnant and breastfeeding women had already received nets from the prefecture's health centres during the same period. This reserve was intended to fill the gap left by the additional evaluation. It should be noted that the distribution of these 221 kits should take



place at the same time as the other kits (kitchen, shelter and food), which could not also be purchased in time due to delays and the procedure to be followed.

## Lessons Learnt

Delay in the planned assistance can jeopardized the initial objectives so it was learnt to have proactive adjustment to the intervention as the context evolve and continuously coordinate with active partners to avoid duplication.

## Challenges

Volunteers would have to travel more than 5 km from their villages to another to conduct awareness-raising campaigns.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 34,543

**Targeted Persons:** 16,340

**Assisted Persons:** 20,000

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households to receive chlorine tablets	16,340	16,340
Number of IEC Kits designed-image box included	120	120
Number of dignity kits offered	1,354	1,354
Number of bibs made for visibility of volunteers and branch supervisors	70	70
Number of breastfeeding and pregnant women	654	654

## Narrative description of achievements

- Volunteers provided appropriate solutions from the 02 regions,
- 35 in Maritime region and 30 in the Savannah region received notions on Water, Hygiene and Sanitation.

Awareness campaigns conducted by volunteers covered messages on:

- o Water and sanitation
- o Water point and home storage
- o Personal hygiene
- o Seeking care outside the home
- o Using ORS in case of diarrhea
- o Malaria prevention and transmission
- o Handwashing

## Lessons Learnt

The identification of volunteers in the intervention areas has facilitated outreach work.

The chlorine was no longer purchased because the ANPC offered it to the TRC. Similarly, the funds budgeted for media coverage proved to be totally in excess of the budget used. It is therefore important to draw lessons from these aspects for the future when budgeting for operational activities.





# Community Engagement And Accountability

**Budget:** CHF 57,845

**Targeted Persons:** 16,340

**Assisted Persons:** 16,340

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Focus group discussion conducted for data collection and feedback in Maritime and Savannes	30	29
Percentage of feedback collected and treated	100	100
Number of feedback collected	500	500
Number of people reached	16,340	1,634
Number of shows aired	15	15
Number of information systems	2	2

## Narrative description of achievements

A total of 23 feedback committees set up were briefed and functional. NS set up CEA/CREC committees of beneficiaries and agree on communication channels. Based on the assessment and focus group discussions information, the trusted and preferred channels for communications were identified as radios, community meetings and VAD.

Management of feedback. Under this intervention, the NS managed and addressed feedback. The following actions contributed to that:

- Understand and address the behaviors through prevention messages, especially on water-related diseases,
- Flood risk reduction and climate change adaptation have been set up;
- Using community feedback and suggestions to identify key messages or educational needs of communities;
- Listening to concerns related to the distribution of dignity, food and non-food kits, highlighting community fears, beliefs, questions and rumours;
- Update the messages to be disseminated within the community
- 35 volunteers were equipped with communication techniques and key messages;
- 07 programs radio were made in local languages (Ewe, Adja and French) on 04 radios involved in the 03 prefectures for at least 02 months in Maritime region and 1 in Savannah region. The broadcasts covered five (05) major themes with sub-themes as follows:
  - 1/ Floods: impacts and solutions and risk reduction.
  - 2/ How to recover after a flood
  - 3/ Knowledge of water-related diseases
  - 4/ Drinking water
  - 5/ Hygiene and sanitation

The feedback received through the feedback system where mainly questions that were addressed by volunteers during the door to door and other sensitization activities. The NS at the end of the intervention evaluate the relevance and efficiency of the assistance provided through a PDM survey directly administrated to the beneficiaries. The PDM main findings can be summarized as follow:

- Level of satisfaction of beneficiary households: Beneficiary households are globally satisfied with the distribution operation insofar as almost all of them have not complained and 76% say they have not had issues or conflict in the community or in their household because of the distributions.
- Communication channel and inclusion: only half of the beneficiaries confirmed they were aware of the complaints mechanism set up in the communities.
- Efficiency of the distribution itself:
  - Female heads of household are to be taken into account when assessing needs. The feedback from the communities and review of the intervention revealed that they were often the most vulnerable because they have to play the role of both father and mother to their



children. In the case of this DREF, most of these heads of households are widows, the vast majority of whom are elderly and needed to be given the necessary assistance in priority.

- Beneficiaries in Lacs and Bas-Mono also deplored the remoteness of the distribution sites from their localities, which created difficulties in transporting the items.

- On the relevance of NS intervention: the PDM revealed that most of the Togolese Red Cross interventions under this DREF are well known to beneficiaries, especially in Bas-Mono, and have been deemed useful overall, even if 1% to 7% of beneficiaries did not consider certain interventions to be very useful.

- Use of items received were evaluated and it was shown that the non food items distributed were well used by beneficiaries which is not yet the case with shelter kits which beneficiaries say they want to complete before proceeding to cover their homes. As for the stocks of food distributed, they have practically been used up by all beneficiaries.

- 81% of beneficiaries preferred to receive items rather than money.

- It should also be noted that 81% of beneficiaries preferred to receive items rather than money.

## Lessons Learnt

The implementation of the information feedback system made it possible to monitor the information relayed gradually to correct any difficulties that arise.

## Challenges

- Sometimes different level of literacy or school of some field volunteers in the communities has reduced the understanding of collection and reporting tools.

- Several members of the feedback committee do not have a high level of education, so it was sometimes difficult for the team to transcribe information.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 32,798

**Targeted Persons:** 16,340

**Assisted Persons:** 998

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of surge logistics deployed to support the NS	1	1
Number of monitoring and technical mission support	8	11

## Narrative description of achievements

The NS benefited from technical assistance for the WASH assessment, WASH activities and procurement process mainly.

IFRC also organize joint sessions and mission to design the monitoring strategy and ensure the applicable procedures and standards are followed. Through a close monitoring, the delegation Program manager and others roles have been monitoring the operational and financial execution of the intervention and their alignment to established and agreed quality. The support was mainly organized by IFRC from the operation and finance team based in Benin but some additional support was involved from time to time from Abuja. Such as a logistics.

With the significant procurement to be conducted, the surge profile most appropriate was identified as a procurement officer instead of the WASH officer initially planned. WASH technical support organized from the delegation.

- From Abuja, a logistics officer was recruited to support the NS in the procurement process. In addition, there are sporadic technical contributions from the DREF team in the region.



## Lessons Learnt

The technical support to the NS made it possible to improve the implementation of the DREF operation, both at operational and financial levels.

## Challenges

Compliance with procedures initiated late caused delays in the delivery of food by the sole supplier who holds the appropriate products and has the necessary documents needed before validation of the procurement files. This led to an increase in technical missions.

- Overall gaps on financial and operational monitoring did not allow proactive adjustments of the intervention to cover additional needs and a better resources re-allocation.



**Budget:** CHF 59,368

**Targeted Persons:** 70

**Assisted Persons:** 70

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring report produced by HQ monitoring mission	6	6
Number of monitoring report produced at branch level	10	10
Number of assessment report per region	1	1
Number of volunteers mobilised	70	70

## Narrative description of achievements

1) The various trainings were held for initially ToT sessions to equip seventy (70) participants with the necessary capacities to cascade these trainings training sessions for municipal disaster management teams.

NS extended the capacity strengthening to the key skills and competencies for the floods disaster management. This was due to the gaps identified in the field and for some staffs. cash and the trainings were cascade to 396 volunteers.

The following topics were covered through the trainings:

- Familiarize participants with the concept of disaster risk management in the broader context of humanitarian and climate change actions
- Train participants on the Community Early Warning System and the role of communication in disaster management
- Train participants on initial needs and damage assessment in emergencies
- Health - Epidemic prevention

The results

- The concepts of disaster management, climate change are now better understood and put into practice by volunteers in their daily activities.
- The TRC's emergency contingency plan is known and understood
- The individual or team participant is able to effectively provide early warning in any emergency situation.
- Local branches are able to conduct a rapid assessment of needs in emergency situations.
- •

## Lessons Learnt

Mobilizing volunteers and building their capacity in time was an action that enabled the NS to carry out its activities despite the difficult access conditions in the localities. Volunteers have been instrumental in implementing this DREF.



## Challenges

The DREF was implemented at the height of the rainy season, with access roads to localities completely degraded. This meant that the cost of transporting food and non-food kits to the communities was higher than planned.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

#### MDRTG009 - Togo - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 01 Nov 2022 to 31 May 2023

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/11-2024/3	Operation	MDRTG009
Budget Timeframe	2022-2024	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 29/Apr/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>369,133</b>
DREF Response Pillar	369,133
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-361,298</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>7,835</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		20,113	-20,113
AOF2 - Shelter	166,797	139,662	27,135
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	65,818	63,154	2,664
AOF4 - Health		637	-637
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	34,543	31,096	3,447
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>267,159</b>	<b>254,662</b>	<b>12,497</b>
SF11 - Strengthen National Societies	59,368	69,092	-9,724
SF12 - Effective international disaster management			0
SF13 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	25,560	26,608	-1,048
SF14 - Ensure a strong IFRC	17,046	10,937	6,110
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>101,975</b>	<b>106,636</b>	<b>-4,661</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>369,133</b>	<b>361,298</b>	<b>7,835</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

On the total amount of CHF 369,133 allocated, CHF 7,835 will be returned to the DREF pot as an unused balance as per DREF procedures. Main variances are explained below:

1 - Operational changes that impacted the financial planning

TRC following the assessment conducted changed the cash intervention planned for 998 HH to 500HH to receive in-kind direct distribution of shelter materials, food and non-food essential households' items. This change (further detailed above in the strategy rationale) explains why there are no expenditures under the cash disbursement category which was budgeted while there are unbudgeted

expenses under shelter relief, construction materials, food, and other supplies cost categories. The procurement done for the in-kind distributions indicated under shelter and livelihood achievements sections went to those cost categories.

2- Savings on the humanitarian relief budget of 51% (CHF 113,186) on the initially budgeted amount of CHF 220,291.

- The non-food items and shelter relief assistance budget indicate a huge saving explained by the fact that the procurements prices ends-up being significantly lower than planned because the procurement was done from wholesalers who applied discounted prices.
- A significant reduction was also observed on the procurement of foodstuff from the state structure (ANSAT). ANSAT is the only seller for the food items that have to be distributed by humanitarian organizations in the country. The costs of food items were reduced for the NS by ANSAT because it was intended for humanitarian purposes.

3- Use of the savings to support services for 69% of overall intervention. The savings were re-allocated to un-budgeted expenditures and cost for general preparedness of the NS following an operational decision of the NS and IFRC CCD.

- The NS to allocate substantial sums from the initial budgets savings to address the operational challenges. This includes the increase of the monitoring to ensure a closer operational and technical support from HQ and IFRC CCD to the field. The gaps of branches capacity required to initiate regular missions to support and ensure quality intervention. Furthermore, the prices of trainings were higher, same as the costs for logistic arrangements for distribution and volunteers' costs that were higher than planned have been covered by the savings. It is only after the operational changes documented in the operational update that these changes were acknowledge by the operational team.

- Cover unbudgeted transport of volunteers. Volunteers had to do long distance for combined prefecture trainings and even in the same areas, the distance were up to 5 KM and NS had to factor those costs to the visits and deployments, same as the distribution and trainings which involved also the volunteers.

- Given the significant skills gaps from NS capacity gaps assessed by the NS management and IFRC CCD, there has been an investment on the NS capacities building countrywide, for branches targeted under this DREF and other branches in country. The capacity, especially staff and branches on cash and other sessions for the general capacity strengthening of the NS in order to be ready for floods prevention the next season which was anticipated. This explains the overspent on trainings and cost for branches NS volunteers.

- Other over-consumption for transport of items, communications, information and public relations were linked to operational constraints to ensure timely delivery of the assistance.

- Financial charges over-consumption is lined to financial fees and currency exchange of the transactions accounted for this DREF.

It was at the end of the DREF timeframe when these savings were identified. An assessment was carried out for an increase in the target, and the results were available (showing that the needs were still there, with people affected), but no action could be taken due to the imminent closure of the DREF and taking into account the whole battery of procedures to be followed to cover these needs. Despite all the above not being recorded, filed and aligned as per the DREF processes, NS and the IFRC CCD managed to address the needs of 500HH initially targeted (exception to the health distributions) and used the available resources for support services that will contribute to NS readiness in general and the delivery of the assistance that were already procured.

The above explains the budget imbalance noted in the financial report between relief support and support services.



# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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**IFRC Project Manager:** DODZI ADAHA, Senior operation officer, dodzi.adaha@ifrc.org, +254 780 77 11 59

**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Francis Salako, Operations Coordinator, francis.salako@ifrc.org

**Media Contact:** LAWSON Yawo Assium, Coordonnateur Communication, kekelawson@hotmail.fr, +22891030035

[Click here for reference](#)



# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/11-2024/3	Operation	MDRTG009
Budget Timeframe	2022-2024	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTG009 - Togo - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 01 Nov 2022 to 31 May 2023

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Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/11-2024/3	Operation	MDRTG009
Budget Timeframe	2022-2024	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 29/Apr/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRTG009 - Togo - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 01 Nov 2022 to 31 May 2023

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>220,291</b>	<b>107,105</b>	<b>113,186</b>
Shelter - Relief		7,008	-7,008
Construction Materials		49,311	-49,311
Clothing & Textiles	4,938	73	4,865
Food		21,492	-21,492
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,699	6,747	5,952
Medical & First Aid		15	-15
Teaching Materials	12,775		12,775
Other Supplies & Services		22,460	-22,460
Cash Disbursement	189,879		189,879
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>7,928</b>	<b>14,368</b>	<b>-6,441</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,928	14,368	-6,441
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>43,150</b>	<b>66,703</b>	<b>-23,553</b>
International Staff	24,000	5,205	18,795
National Staff		4,462	-4,462
National Society Staff	4,394	5,449	-1,055
Volunteers	14,756	51,587	-36,831
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>721</b>
Professional Fees	1,510	789	721
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>19,177</b>	<b>60,055</b>	<b>-40,878</b>
Workshops & Training	19,177	60,055	-40,878
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>54,549</b>	<b>90,226</b>	<b>-35,678</b>
Travel	27,671	50,098	-22,427
Information & Public Relations		11,348	-11,348
Office Costs	453	576	-123
Communications	3,020	6,278	-3,258
Financial Charges	1,208	5,963	-4,755
Other General Expenses	22,197	15,963	6,234
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>22,529</b>	<b>22,051</b>	<b>478</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	22,529	22,051	478
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>369,133</b>	<b>361,298</b>	<b>7,835</b>