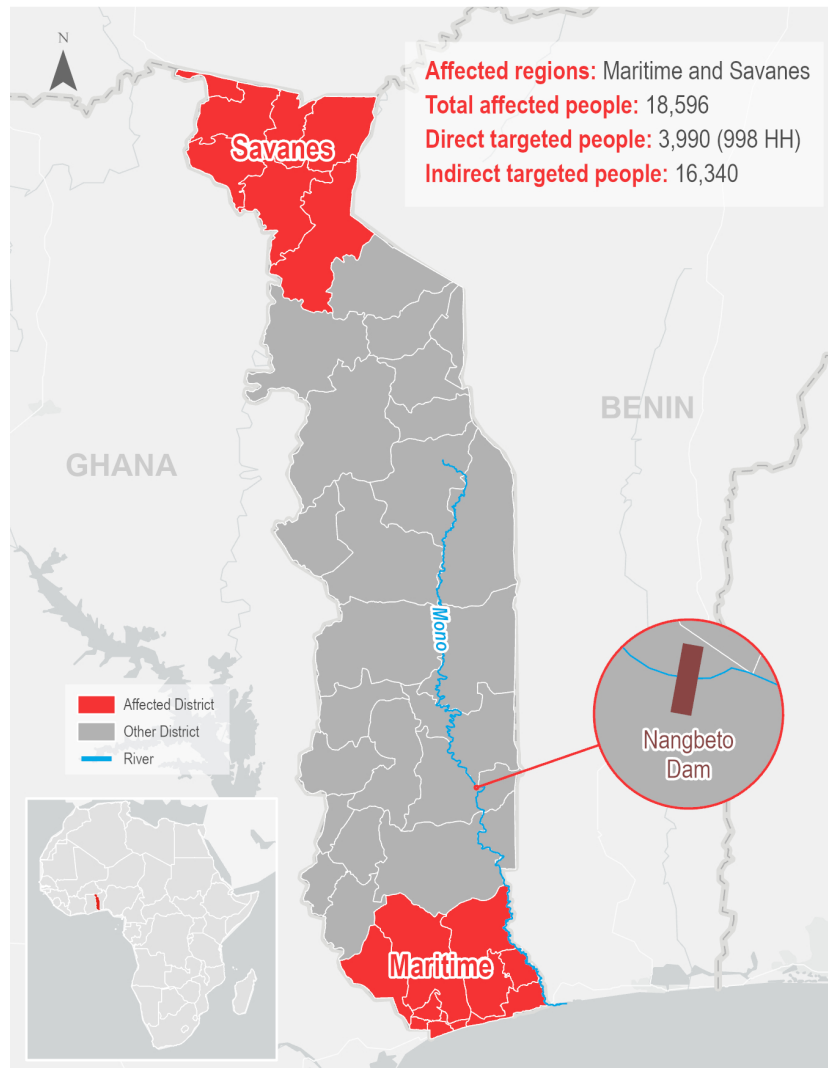




Volunteers collecting data @TRC

Appeal: MDRTG009	Total DREF Allocation CHF 369,133	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2022-000351-TGO	People Affected: 18,596 people	People Targeted: 16,340 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 2022-11-01	New Operational end date: 2023-05-31	Total operating timeframe: 6 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested 0	Targeted Areas:	Savanes, Maritime	

Description of the Event



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

What happened, where and when?

On 17 October 2022, uninterrupted heavy rains in the Maritime Region caused an exponential rise in water levels 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 coming days. River Mono, into which all the water from the northern region empty 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 especially in the Yoto, bas Mono and Lacs prefectures.

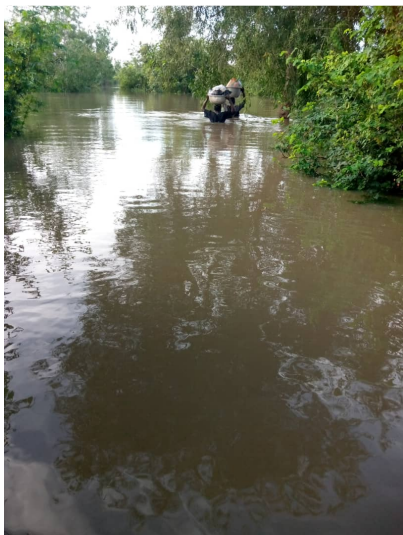
These widespread increases in the water level in communities destroyed crops in farms, affecting several hectares of rice, maize, soya, and beans. Floods also filled farm roads and caused material damage. Prominent among the material damage is the destruction of huts, flooding of schools and extensive 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 have been affected in the 2 regions, with 6 prefectures out of 15 affected. The assessment conducted by Togolese Red Cross has confirmed the number of affected population identified by the initial rapid joint assessment with ANPC which was used to launch this operation.

Since December, floods has started to recede from the affected areas. The situation in the flood-induced savannah region is less tense now, but the short- and long-term impacts are no less noticeable. Even if floods has receded, most of the population has had to evacuate the villages either because of attacks by non-state armed groups or

for military reasons. The current humanitarian issue in the region are related to population movements more than floods. Floods impact has just increase 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.

As for the maritime region, the waters have also receded from the localities but the traces are still visible. The shelter and livelihood damages are important. The populations are still vulnerable to diseases related to water, hygiene and sanitation because the infrastructure is weak in some places. The issue of food insecurity in areas that have experienced flooding has not improved. People are still using surface water in some areas.



Residents leaving their homes through a f Helping residents evacuate right in the middle of assessment

Scope and Scale

Floods affected 564 households in the Savanes Region and 4,085 in the Maritime Region.

1) Across the entire Maritime Region, impact is the most important with a total of 48 villages and 16,340 people affected by the disaster. 03 prefectures, out of 07 the region has, have been considerably affected: Yoto (504 affected households in 8 villages), Lacs (1,093 households affected in around 18 villages) and Bas-Mono (2,488 affected in 22 villages) found downstream of the dam.

2) Savanes Region has been less affected by floods and is mainly dealing with population movement resulting from insecurity and armed conflict. 459 households hit in Kpenjal, 85 households in OTI-Sud prefecture, 20 households in Oti.

The damages in the two regions included:

- □ Destruction of large surface areas of maize, beans, soya, and rice fields in the 2 regions;
- □ Partial and/or complete collapse of huts mainly in Maritime regions.
- □ 207 huts with roofs swept away in the Savanes Region and 378 in the Maritime Region;
- □ 28 huts collapsed in the Savanes Region and 1,425 in the Maritime Region;
- □ 17 huts fissured in the Savanes Region and 913 in the Maritime Regions;
- □ Loss of livestock;
- □ Loss of clothes and kitchen utensils;
- □ Destruction of granaries (food stock);
- □ Flooding of some school buildings and health centres.

Among those affected by the disaster, there are 1,789 children below 05 who live amid this promiscuity and drink unclean water. They may be exposed to the risks of diarrhoeic diseases, and even an epidemic. Furthermore, some of those affected by the disaster have been taken in by relatives who share their food reserves with them. If these reserves are insufficient, the situation can create various tensions (SGBV), and undermine social cohesion. To note, vulnerable groups identified count:

- □ Women: 5,579 in the Maritime Region and 658 in the Savanes Region;

- People living with a disability: 220
- Pregnant women: 180
- Breastfeeding women: 474
- Children (0 to 5 years): 1,789

Residents left their homes to settle by the roadside (higher ground in villages). Most of them arrived without food reserves or livestock. The floods washed away the livestock and crops that would have been used as food reserves. This situation can lead to risks of severe acute malnutrition and even anaemia in children and pregnant women.

Some disaster-affected persons could be tempted to sell off their remaining pieces of farmland, which is their livelihood, if nothing is done to meet their economic needs.

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	-

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

After the assessments in the savannah and maritime regions, the needs identified justify the changes below:

- Request of 1-month extension. Overall timeframe for this operation to be 6 months. New end date 31.05.2023.
- Target is kept with Maritime and Savanah but only awareness will be conducted in Savannah
- In the strategy, changes include the orientation based on finding of the assessment completed on 2nd December 2022.
 - Assistance modality is changed from cash to procurement of Food and Non-Food Items for distribution to beneficiaries. Assistance will be provided through a live distribution and not directly in place of the unconditional CASH previously retained. This change is due to the unavailability of markets in the localities. Access to markets in neighboring countries is still conditional on crossing rivers. In addition, each crossing would require the payment of taxes to customs on both sides.
 - The number of households to be assisted with shelter has decreased from 998 to 500, as almost half of the victims have received support from relatives outside the country.
 - Reduction of shelter assistance from 998 to 500 HH.
 - Include 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 the said sensitization 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.
 - Prior to the awareness-raising, the volunteers will receive training. Chlorine tablets will also be provided for the potabilization of water. Then, they will be provided with chlorine tablets to make the water drinkable.
- Change in Surge profile to a Surge with procurement profile instead of surge cash o align with new strategy orientations.
- Budget is slidely reduced to CHF 369,133 to CHF 363,461. Considering that allocation has already been made, there is no request for allocation and no reduction of the initial allocation made. Following DREF procedures,

the difference of CHF 5,672 between current budget and initial allocation will be returned to the DREF pot as an unused balance.

Current National Society Actions

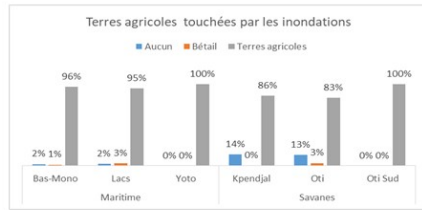
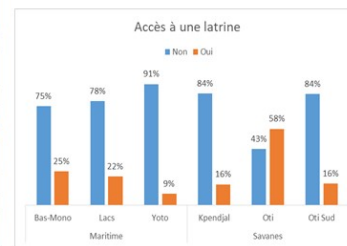


Tableau 3 : Relatif aux maladies engendrées par les inondations.

Étiquettes de lignes	Nombre de ménage	Paludisme	Maladies Diarrhéiques	Cholera	IRA	Problèmes de peaux	Autres
Maritime	968	98%	67%	2%	19%	47%	9%
Bas-Mono	507	99%	68%	3%	29%	40%	6%
Lacs	310	96%	50%	0%	12%	40%	19%
Yoto	150	99%	97%	0%	1%	87%	0%
Savanes	331	98%	53%	11%	20%	9%	18%
Kpendjal	241	98%	58%	13%	21%	10%	19%
Oti	40	100%	35%	18%	8%	13%	3%
Oti Sud	49	100%	43%	0%	24%	4%	29%
Total général	1297	98%	63%	4%	19%	38%	12%



Some Summary tables of assessment findings by Togo Red Cross

Activation Of Contingency Plans

The SN, a member of the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, based on the meteorological data of the short rainy season and information on releases from the Nangbeto dam, has mobilized its branches to start anticipatory risk reduction actions in accordance with the contingency plans. Since the beginning of October, measures have been taken upstream, namely

- Retraining of local emergency management committees and disaster response teams.
- Updating of community contingency plans
- Updating of alert chains and the SAP network
- Organisation of simulations
- Organisation of radio broadcasts on community radio stations.

The NS was in the process of doing this when the heavy rains in the Northern and Savannah regions started flooding villages. The SN was able to accompany the regional coordinations in their relocation to the identified and developed intermediate sites.

For awareness-raising and assistance sessions for vulnerable people, young orphans and those without support for their safe rehousing.

Coordination

The 150 CRT volunteers mobilised in the field for the assessment of the situation were technically supported by the National Civil Protection Agency for data collection through the kobocollect tool. The information from the field was fed back into the national disaster risk reduction platform for decision making as appropriate.

The regional coordinations located in Tsévié for the maritime region and in Dapaong for the savannah region cover the intervention zones. Each coordination has a staff, volunteers and logistics of varying degrees. In the decentralisation of the CRT, each regional coordination constitutes a structure of the general secretariat in the different regions of the country. Thus, the regional maritime and savannah coordinations will manage activities at the

	<p>regional level and report to the secretary general. The regional coordinations will be supported by the staff of the SN headquarters.</p> <p>Moreover, during the evaluation conducted by the CRT after the approval of this DREF, four ANPC agents were involved, two per region.</p>
<p>Assessment</p>	<p>Since 18 October 2022, 150 volunteers from the Togolese Red Cross Disaster Preparedness Team (PC Teams CRT) have been mobilised to carry out initial assessments in the most flooded localities in the Maritime and Savanes regions.</p> <p>These volunteers communicate regularly with the CRT Relief Department on the evolution of the situation. All expenses incurred by these rapid assessments are not chargeable to this DREF. However, a detailed assessment is useful at the beginning of the operation. Preliminary disaster census data shared by the ANPC was obtained on 25 October 2022.</p> <p>A more detailed assessment was conducted concurrently in the Savannah and Maritime regions from 28 November to 2 December 2022. It covered the three prefectures affected by flooding in the maritime region (Lacs, Bas-Mono and Yoto) and three other prefectures in the savannah region (Oti, Oti-Sud and Kpendjal) submerged by flooding. This assessment reached a total of 1,297 households, including 967 in the maritime region and 330 in the savannah region. Using the KoboCollect tool, the data was processed and recorded in a report that is available.</p>
<p>National Society Readiness</p>	<p>As part of its annual activities, the SN has developed community contingency plans thanks to a disaster risk reduction project funded by the German RC. These contingency plans have been implemented in the different localities according to the scenarios with the activation of the early warning system at community level by the volunteers, which allowed not to record any loss of human life. The mobilized volunteers organized awareness sessions for the communities to avoid taking risks of crossing overflowing waters. In addition, as soon as the rains began, the SN stepped up its awareness-raising sessions for the communities, while ensuring that the beacons and water level gauges were read to enable the population to take appropriate measures and, if necessary, trigger the community contingency plan. Simulation exercises were organised jointly with the various actors in 10 villages from each of the two regions, namely the savannah and maritime regions, with respectively 3035 and 2895 people affected, including 1157 children, 1163 women and 815 men for the savannah region and 1504 children, 799 women and 592 men for the maritime region. It should be remembered that the alert chain in the other localities is monitored on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>In addition, the actions carried out in the different sectors below were also motivated by the priority actions of these contingency plans.</p> <p>After approval by the DREF and in order to avoid duplication of actions in the field, the information was brought to the attention of the National Civil Protection Agency.</p> <p>In addition, the CRT mobilized and put in place a team of 4 supervisors and 28 evaluators to carry out the assessment.</p>
<p>Community Engagement And Accountability</p>	<p>The volunteers also contributed to the dialogue with local authorities in each flooded village in the targeted areas in order to relocate the population to safe areas with the support of local authorities. Solidarity support groups were formed with the facilitation of volunteers. The CRT's radio partners have broadcast programmes on flood preparedness actions before, during and after the floods with the help of volunteers (PC-Team and Focal Points), the ANPC and the Ministry of Social Action.</p>

The commitment of the communities is reflected in the local emergency committees which have accompanied the communities in organising the response (solidarity action for rehousing, construction, development and evacuation sites, assistance for people, especially those with disabilities).
During the evaluation, the most listened-to community radio stations and other information channels were also identified.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>IFRC</p>	<p>The CRT is part of the West Coast countries and is therefore supported by the West Coast Office with its staff. In the management of these floods, there are permanent exchanges between Abuja-Cotonou and Lomé for the follow-up of recommendations and for guidance and support. In the framework of this DREF, the IFRC supported the SN in its elaboration and submission. The IFRC's support made it possible to quickly highlight the data from the evaluation in order to follow up on the new orientation imposed by the results of the evaluation report. It should also be noted that this mission allowed for capacity building of staff and volunteers from the CRT's logistics and finance departments.</p>
<p>ICRC</p>	<p>The ICRC mission in Togo is closely monitoring the situation and advises the NS on what needs to be done in accordance with its mandate in a bid to alleviate the suffering of the affected people. However, it is way more concerned with the fragile security situation with attacks from non-State armed groups.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The Swiss and German Red Cross have offices in Lomé, which coordinate projects implemented in specific regions. The TRC periodically organizes discussion meetings with all Movement partners in Togo to iron out differences and maintain a positive momentum. This meeting is usually held in the TRC.</p>

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The ANPC and the weather office verbally updated the Minister of Safety and Civil Protection, General Yark Damehame, on last week's flood situation.- Ascertaining the scale of the situation notably in the Savanes and Maritime Regions, the Minister stated, "This critical situation already shows that aquifers are overwhelmed, with the onset of overflowing rivers and water bodies that could worsen floods over the coming days in the Kpendjal, Oti, Oti-sud, Kéran and Dankpen prefectures." Officials also contributed to sensitise residents in these localities by asking them to be more vigilant before calling on all actors to come together to support residents already affected by the disaster. The Ministry of Social Action distributed food assistance made up of maize, oil, rice to residents in the Aklakou canton under the Lacs prefecture (Maritime Region). Overall, 775 households received assistance. Country officials</p>

	continue monitoring the situation closely and mobilising partners for funding and possible assistance.
UN or other actors	<p>National platforms for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) bring together international institutions including those of the United Nations as well as national institutions and associations. As such, periodic meetings are organised to discuss issues relating to disaster risk reduction.</p> <p>The main national platform, which the ANPC is tasked with coordinating, has not [source phrasing has an issue, so it is hard to understand intended message here.] held its periodic meetings during which the TRC and the NS played an active role in updating multi-hazard contingency plans and the ORSEC plan after which flood management simulations were organised in the Maritime and Savanes Regions to put all actors, residents included, on alert.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The Togolese Red Cross is an active member of all national, regional, prefectural and local platforms whose mission is disaster risk management in Togo.

The National Civil Protection Agency, which is the lead agency of the DRR platform, works in synergy with the CRT in both prevention and response. It is within this framework that the ANPC has supported the 150 CRT volunteers deployed in the field to assess the flood situation and regularly shares updates on government actions and other data to update planning.

In addition, the CRT is structured with a focus on inclusive coordination across the different regions of the country. For the implementation of this DREF, the regional coordinations located in Tsévié for the maritime region and in Dapaong for the savannah region cover the intervention zones. Each coordination has a staff, volunteers and more or less considerable logistics. In the decentralisation of the CRT, each regional coordination is a miniaturised structure of the general secretariat in the different regions of the country. Thus, the regional maritime and savannah coordinations will manage activities at the regional level and report to the secretary general. The regional coordinations will be supported by the staff of the SN headquarters.

In order to maintain permanent monitoring during the implementation of this DREF, a steering team consisting of CRT staff and volunteers has been set up. This "team" is under the supervision of the Secretary General of the CRT.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Community Engagement And Accountability

Since the census of the affected people, the local authorities and the population have been involved. During the implementation of the DREF, periodic meetings will be organised involving all social and professional groups. Gender Protection and Inclusion (GPI) standards will be taken into account and integrated into the beneficiary selection process. The affected populations or their representatives will participate in the validation of the beneficiary selection criteria at all decision-making levels. A complaints management and feedback mechanism will be put in place. This mechanism will allow communities to denounce abuses and also to make proposals for the success of the entire operation. To this end, awareness-raising activities will be carried out by volunteers to share information with disaster victims on the whole process of selecting beneficiaries.

Broadcasts in local languages on community radios and also through the door-to-door strategy will be made on several themes. During the evaluation, the most popular community radio stations and other information channels were identified. One radio in the Bas-Mono prefecture, another in Yoto and two in the Lakes were recorded. As for the Savannah region, community sensitisation will be carried out through the airwaves of the most listened to community radio station in Dapaong and their relays in the three other prefectures. The prefectural, communal and local platforms will be involved in the management of information as well as in the support and settlement of complaints.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The affected population was forced to leave their homes and live along roadsides, in host families and in crowded schools. The assessment revealed that 79% of households were living in houses built with banco, 7% of households were living in houses built with modern materials and 4% in houses built with wood 8% supported by bricks. Poorly protected houses built of banco collapsed easily at the onset of the rainy seasons, especially when accompanied by wind and flooding.

In the field, with the floods of October 2022, 39% of the households interviewed kept their houses (dwellings), 9% had theirs completely destroyed, 13% had theirs heavily destroyed and 38% had their houses partially destroyed. It was also found that 90% of those interviewed were living in their homes regardless of the damage, compared to 3% in a makeshift shelter, 1% in a school and 6% in a host family.

With the precarious economic situation of the population, the reconstruction of their homes will not be possible without external support. According to the data already available, the Maritime region has the largest number of destroyed huts, i.e. 1425, of which 70%, i.e. 998, correspond to destroyed huts. With the evaluation, almost 40% of these huts have been rebuilt thanks to the support of relatives outside the region. Only 28 houses in the Savanes region were listed as destroyed. Through this DREF, support will be provided to 500 households whose homes have been completely destroyed through the provision of construction materials and financial support to the most vulnerable, notably the elderly, the disabled, widows and young orphans without support.

In order to achieve the above objectives, the capacities of community volunteers will be strengthened in the construction of various shelters.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Most of the flooded localities do not have a drinking water supply. People get their water from boreholes, rivers, large-diameter wells and household rainwater reserves. The problem of drinking water arises in the target communities. In the maritime region, 59% of the population surveyed said that they use surface water as their main source of drinking water. In the savannah region, 24% of the people surveyed said they used surface water as their main source of drinking water. In the current situation, water sources are contaminated or not stable

enough for consumption without potabilisation measures. Water purification practices are little known and used by the population. Hygiene kits will be distributed to women. Through DREF, the capacities of volunteers will be strengthened in the potabilisation of water for the use of chlorine tablets that DREF will make available to the population.

Field assessments have also shown that 78% and 79% of households do not have latrines in the maritime and savannah regions respectively. The volunteers will therefore sensitize the population on the fight against open defecation. Radio programmes will be organised to raise awareness among the general public on essential family practices and other hygiene and sanitation issues. Awareness raising on the use of water purification methods is also important for awareness raising and action on water purification.



The health situation is not good despite the existence of health facilities in the affected areas. With the floods, the threat of water-borne and/or faecal-oral diseases, such as cholera, is imminent. In addition, the proliferation of mosquitoes confirms an increase in cases of malaria, which is an endemic disease. There is also a precarious nutritional situation, particularly among children aged 0 to 5 years and among women who are breastfeeding, which may lead to cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

The notorious promiscuity in the localities gives rise to fears of an increase in contagious diseases (cholera, Covid-19) which could create an epidemic, and sexually transmitted diseases, in particular AIDS. To this end, multi-themed capacity-building sessions for volunteers are planned to raise awareness in this area. In addition, mosquito nets will be distributed to households and condoms to sexually active people. Anti-VAIDS devices will also be installed in the communities. It is important to encourage people to adopt good practices in order to prevent these diseases. The table below shows the trends following the evaluation.



Fields were flooded before the crops reached maturity. The people's 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%). 74% in the Savannah 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 Savannah and 73% in the Maritime) sold their possessions in order to obtain food.

As for the Savannah 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. It should be noted, however, that some schools that did not suffer roof destruction or flooding were used as dormitories and as a place to rehouse some of the victims. 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 reduce 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 obtain supplies of goods and materials >>. It appears that trade with neighboring countries is informal and does not guarantee absolute security. In addition, 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 the current 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 real initial objectives and could be detrimental to both the NS and the IFRC, which is committed to funding the DREF;

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

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aimed to support 16,340 flood-affected people (4,085 households), providing water, sanitation, shelter, livelihoods and health support (waterborne and communicable disease control, case referral) in the Maritime Region. The operation will be for an overall 6 months with the 1 month extension.

Operation strategy rationale

To this end, an organization is being set up to mobilize staff whose capacity will be upgraded through a multi-thematic capacity building plan. Selected volunteers will be put in place to ensure the implementation of the relevant DREF of the proposed intervention and an implementation of the CRT's operating standards in emergency situations.

The CRT intervention will be to provide immediate assistance to the most vulnerable communities according to the vulnerability criteria agreed with the community committees and local authorities.

Following the assessment data, this update allows the operational strategy to be redefined taking into account logistical and administrative arrangements. Detailed assessments were conducted in the three savannah prefectures and also in the maritime area and helped to identify community needs and capacities.

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. The data reveals the difficulties in organizing a cash transfer of assistance to the populations in the said 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. 63% of the target localities do not have a market, compared to 36% that do. These populations do, however, have access to markets in neighboring countries where they are able to obtain supplies of goods and materials. However, the conditions for crossing waterways remain volatile and insecure, with taxes that can change at any time. Given these factors, the CRT was unable to provide immediate assistance in the Maritime region for which data was available.

- CRT will provide direct assistance to 500 households (1999 people) in the 3 most affected prefectures of the Maritime region through emergency shelter assistance for households whose living quarters have been completely destroyed, through the provision of building materials.
- 998 households will receive food and non-food assistance to cover food and basic needs. This involves the deployment of a procurement and logistics surge to ensure operations and facilitate the application of the relevant procedures.

- Social mobilization and awareness-raising activities will be conducted in the two regions (3 prefectures in the maritime region and 3 prefectures in the savannah region) will be carried out through promotional activities and the dissemination of local and mass messages that will target all of the people most exposed to bad weather and the risk of disease in the communities, with an emphasis on groups with high vulnerabilities. 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.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This intervention will target 16,340 people in Savannah and Maritime region, of which 3,990 (998 households) will benefit from food and non-food assistance and 500 households will benefit from assistance with construction materials for shelters in the Maritime region.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The beneficiaries of this intervention plan are residents of the 3 prefectures in the Maritime Region, who are the most affected and whose needs have been clearly identified.

The intervention will reach 16,340 people targeted overall for delivery of health, water, hygiene, and sanitation services in affected and host communities by prioritizing:

- ☐ Households rendered homeless after the dam overflow on 17 October 2022 in the Maritime Region;
- ☐ Households that lost their sources of farming and livestock revenue due to destruction by flood waters.

To select the beneficiaries supported for livelihood assistance, based on the impact criteria listed herein above, the TRC will prioritise households that fulfil the following vulnerability criteria:

- ☐ Female-headed households;
- ☐ Elderly persons living alone;
- ☐ Presence of pregnant women and/or nursing mothers;
- ☐ Household host to a person living with a disability;
- ☐ Household with a child below the age of 5.

These criteria will be tabled to the ad hoc committee tasked with selection and approval of beneficiary lists, which will be created.

Continuous in-depth assessment will be performed by volunteers and may also inform as necessary the updating of this targeting.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	6,536	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	1,961	100.00 %	
Men:	5,556	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	2,287	1.90 %	
Total targeted population:	16,340		

Risk and security considerations

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


Risk	Mitigation action
<p>The almost daily torrential rains prevent volunteers from carrying out activities. Some villages can be accessed only on foot, bicycle, or canoe.</p>	<p>Thanks to perfect collaboration with the National Civil Protection Agency, the Togo Red Cross will seek its appropriate logistical support to mitigate these risks.</p>
<p>Based on the lessons learnt from the past financial situation in 2019, the NS has taken steps for smooth and scheduled management plus frugal as well as rigorous management of the financial resources allocated for implementation of the various projects globally. Capacity building sessions have been organised for technical personnel tasked with programme management and for financial personnel. Consequently, the NS has designed an internal organisation that entails monitoring project implementation and their timely reporting based on regular and transparent disbursement of resources for activity implementation. Consequently, the 2019 situation enabled the TRC review its entire financial and technical mechanism for management of various projects.</p>	<p>This DREF will get a realistic plan and objective based on re-assessment in targeted zones to set out the proper necessary actions. Furthermore, monitoring missions with IFRC support would make it possible to anticipate possible delay risks that could occur during implementation.</p>
<p>The current socio-economic situation triggered by the Covid 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

The Savanes Region has for some months now come under deadly attacks from non-state armed groups. This situation is the leading risk volunteers and beneficiaries face. To curb this risk, the TRC, thanks to its close collaboration with officials, will inform them about all activities and seek their counsel as well as support during every intervention. The assessment reveal that the security situation remains volatile. As an example, Kpendjal has been facing attacks by non-state armed groups for more than a year, forcing the population to opt for a life of endless migration to protect themselves from the horrors of these attacks. Population or either forced to leave their places or leave due to fear.

A joint ICRC/TRC mission, carried out in September 2022 to assess the situation of those displaced in the northern part of Togo, made it possible to strengthen collaboration ties with officials in these localities. This strengthened collaboration will be leveraged to implement the DREF smoothly and serenely. Furthermore, the network of volunteers (Safety Security Focal Points) will be used to share security updates.

Planned Intervention

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget		CHF 82,868
		Targeted Persons		3990
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Nombre de ménages ayant reçu des vivres		998	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				
<p>- Assessment is completed with the support of 30 volunteers initially briefed on data collection and Kobo Collect.</p> <p>- Market assessment has also been included to the assessment conducted by the NS to ensure the feasibility of cash.</p>				

	National Society Strengthening	Budget		CHF 54,251
		Targeted Persons		70
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of volunteers mobilised		70	30	
Number of assessment report per region		1	1	
Number of monitoring report produced at branch level		10	1	
Number of monitoring report produced by HQ monitoring mission		6	1	
Progress Towards Outcome				
<p>Mobilization of response team: volunteers and staff.</p> <p>NS has kept coordinating with partners, internal and external.</p> <p>Volunteers have been trained on the use of Kobo Collect to ensure appropriate data collection. Branches supervisors have been in charge of compilation of data and HQ and IFRC program manager has been deployed too. The technical team and HQ staff have supported the analysis process of the data collected.</p> <p>ANPC, the government agency has been engaged and is inform on the NS actions to ensure smooth implementation. The agency took part in the assessment and coordination will be maintained.</p> <p>Security situation has been updated to all the team mobilized already and this will continue.</p>				

	Secretariat Services	Budget		CHF 32,798
		Targeted Persons		16340



Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of monitoring and technical mission support	8	1
Number of surge logistic deployed to support the NS	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

IFRC project manager is keeping a close support to the NS. Kick-off mission was conducted to ensure NS briefing and launch of logistic documentations as well as trainings to volunteers. IFRC operation coordination provide necessary guidance and technical support remotely and through the project manager presence, has taken part of the assessment conducted and provide necessary guidance.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Indicators	Budget	Actual
	CHF 26,345	
	Targeted Persons	16340
Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of breastfeeding and pregnant women	654	0
Number of bibs made for visibility of volunteers and branch supervisors	70	0
Number of dignity kits offered	1354	0
Number of IEC Kits designed- image box include	120	0
Number of households to receive chlorine tablets	998	0

Progress Towards Outcome

NS has started the procurement process with requisitions, letters of request for quotation. With the support of the Surge procurement on site, the process will move very quickly to an expected rapid operationalization, in line with IFRC standards and procedures.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Indicators	Budget	Actual
	CHF 57,845	
	Targeted Persons	16340
Indicators	Target	Actual

Number of information systems	2	0
Number of shows aired	15	0
Number of people reached	16340	0
Number of feedbacks collected	500	0
Percentage of feedback collected and treated	100	0
Focus group discussion conducted for data collection and feedback in Maritime and Savanes	30	0

Progress Towards Outcome

NS has started the identification of community leader on which the operation will rely on for the beneficiary selection, the discussions and the promotion and acceptance of the intervention among the communities. During the assessment, the voice of beneficiaries have also been hear through the survey administrated to 1,297 households, including 967 in the maritime region and 330 in the savannah region.

The main communications channels have been identified as being 97% with preference of volunteers communication in Maritime Region while 70% of communities prefer to receive messages through media in Savannah region. This has been linked to the mobility of the communities.

	Health	Budget	CHF 31,198
		Targeted Persons	16340
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of people sensitised	16340	0	
Number of people trained	70	0	

Progress Towards Outcome

In Maritime region, Volunteers are mobilized to conduct educational/awareness-raising talks. These same volunteers participated in the evacuation of victims whenever possible. Evacuation activities were also carried out in both regions to obtain missing data.

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 74,297
		Targeted Persons	3990
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of volunteers trained on support on shelter construction monitoring	30		

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

Progress Towards Outcome

Need assessment and market assessment has been conducted. Revision of the target from 998 to 500 was made following the recommendation from the assessment explained in the reviewed needs analysis and rationale of the intervention.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The operation will involve a total of 60 volunteers, 3 prefecture supervisors, a regional coordinator, and an accountant from the region. This DREF will be led by a project manager and his/her assistant. The staff will be supervised by the TRC Secretary General.

As regards human resources, the NS has at least 5 RDRT staff trained in cash and RDRT trainers who will also supervise cash implementation and give daily technical support to volunteers and prefecture branches. As for mobile phone networks, the NS has good partners so feasibility will not be difficult. Also, there are markets in the localities.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

A logistics/supply desk will be deployed to support the NS in procurement procedures as there will no longer be a CASH transfer.

Surge is already deployed and briefing conducted.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The TRC has a procurement procedure that is managed by a committee established in finance and account management documents approved by national governance. This procurement committee will be assisted by the IFRC team both to speed up contract award procedures as well as acquire items and deliver them in time to beneficiaries.

How will this operation be monitored?

The TRC has a monitoring and evaluation department at the head office, with respondents in the country's five regions. Regarding implementation of this DREF, the monitoring and evaluation department will be in charge of ensuring the overall monitoring and evaluation of the operation. Consequently, it will participate actively in planning and programming the various DREF activities to ensure that field activities are carried out coherently and speedily. Together with the project manager, the monitoring-evaluation department must present, on a weekly basis, a progress report on field activities, highlighting therein challenges, if any, so that adequate solutions can be sought for activities to continue smoothly. The IFRC will periodically provide support for activity monitoring with a comprehensive update on the progress of activities in relation to the initial DREF implementation schedule. The goal is to ensure that actions planned and financed under the DREF are performed as they should be and in time. The delegation is committed to ensuring more a rigorous financial monitoring of this project with staff specially assigned to disaster management and finances based in Benin who will ensure regular monitoring and monthly reporting of activities. In addition, the delegation will deploy other staff from its team and the regional operations team to be present in the country to offer technical support, especially cash and construction assistance. Monitoring implementation of cash activities from planning, contracting, execution to post distribution will require technical assistance from a surge requested by the NS and who will help ensure that the operational part is fully implemented as per IFRC standard operational norms and regulations.

For specific reporting of cash actions, all payments must be made by the NS but [omission in source] approval of the process and pre-contract/purchase and payment documents.

- NS management will ensure that the debt balance returned to the DREF pot.
- In addition to direct support from a separate accountant who works at national and branch levels to manage finances, adequate human resources with experience in cash transfer and voucher assistance are mobilized for the intervention.
- IFRC Finance officer based in Benin will be deployed for close support

As concerns PDM, it will be conducted through a household survey. To do this, the NS will brief 30 volunteers who will conduct the satisfaction survey. Furthermore, community representatives will be invited to the lessons learned workshop to share their thoughts regarding the assistance.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

The TRC has a communications department that has a communications strategy for the implementation of various projects and programmes. The communications department will be called upon to prepare or develop a communications, information, and awareness plan for communities in distress so that they have all the necessary information

not only relating to the DREF implementation process but also and above all to sensitise them on the criteria and inclusive approaches that led to the selection of beneficiaries. The same will apply to information transmission on community radios in the localities covered by the DREF operation to keep the people informed about everything that is done regarding assistance to the target populations. The department will also communicate on the food and non-food kit donations that beneficiaries will receive under this DREF. Finally, the TRC's communications department will participate in lessons learned sessions and document the results thereof for dissemination in media.

Contact Information

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

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