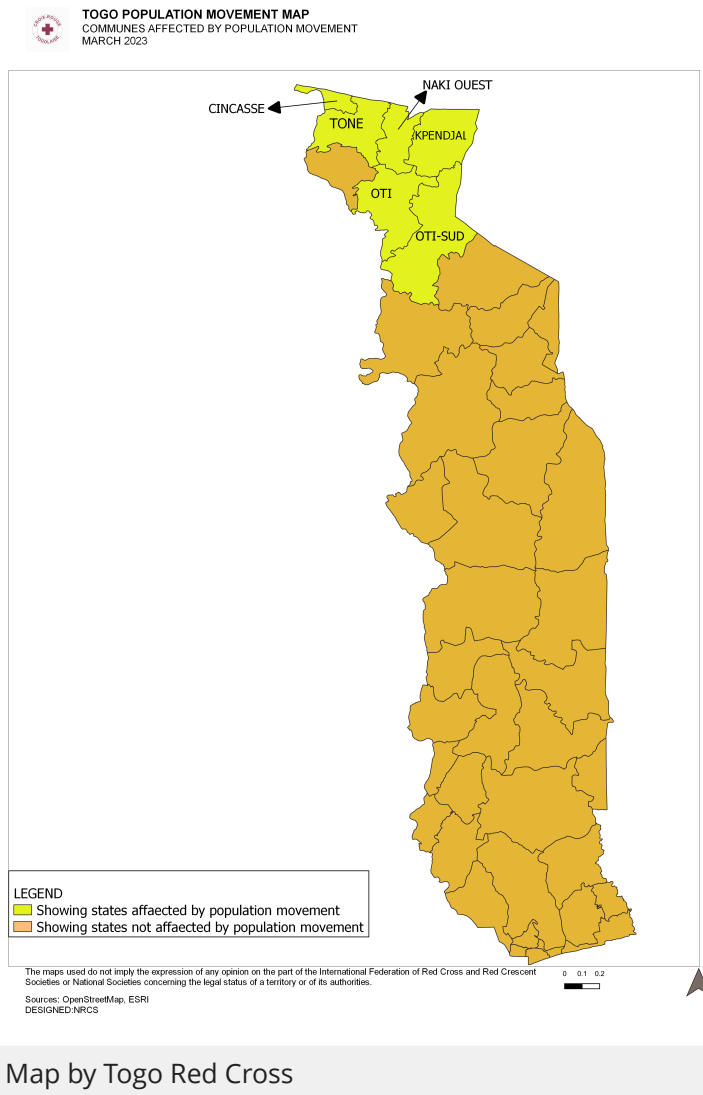




Recensement des personnes déplacées et réfugiées

Appeal: MDRTG010	DREF Allocated: CHF 380,957	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: CE-2023-000033-TGO	People Affected: 22,715 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2023-03-09	Operation End Date: 2023-08-31	Operation Timeframe: 5 months
	Targeted Areas:	Savanes	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

Several deadly attacks perpetrated on civilian populations in the Togo-Burkina Faso border area and in certain localities in the savannah region have since July 2022 caused growing displacements of Burkinabe and Togolese populations from the border to calmer areas of the Savanes region. On February 17, the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC), which coordinates humanitarian support in the country, requested support from the Togolese Red Cross (TRC) to provide assistance to more than two thousand displaced households on the Togolese side. On February 28, the TRC finalized the census (registration) of the displaced persons, confirming the level of urgency of the situation in the Savanes region and highlighting the most recent situation of the current crisis.

The most recent attacks were:

- On 1 February 2023, armed elements carried out an attack on the town of Yargatenga.
- On 11 February 2023 in Burkina Faso in Kompienga: the populations of Toukoudouga were attacked.
- In Kpendjal: 10 and 16 February, 2023, in the villages of Tola and Gningou and Mandouri and its surroundings. Another attack was perpetrated in Tiwoli on 26 and 28 February 2023.

The assessment made by the ANPC on 17 February shows 1,403 internally displaced households from Burkina Faso and 634 internally displaced Togolese households. However, the number of people actually displaced in the affected

areas remains difficult to establish due to the fresh arrivals and the sharing of information and coordination which needs strengthening. Hence, the census initiated by the TRC mainly among the populations in the prefecture of Kpendjal, but also Tône, Oti and Cinkassé in the Savannah region. Migration flows continue to be recorded and the TRC relies at the moment on the latest updated report and will continue with the support to its branches, the ANPC and coordination with partners to continue to triangulate information, thanks to the field reports received by the NS with the support of the current floods DREF MDRTG009.



Communes	Displaced populations		Host populations		Target	
	PERSONS	Displaced Households (average of 6/HH)	PERSONS	Households (average of 6/HH)	Displaced Households (average of 6/HH)	Host families who received >=4 IDPs or refugees
KPENDJAL	4138	690	5846	974	100%	10%
KPENDJAL OUEST	1602	267	1773	296	100%	10%
TONE	2898	483	5776	963	100%	10%
CINCASSE	161	27	347	58	0%	0%
OTI	20	3	44	7	0%	0%
OTI-SUD	35	6	75	13	0%	0%
Total	8,854	1,440	13,395	2,233	1,440	227

Evaluation conjointe ANPC /Croix -Rouge Togolaise Summary of affected and target by TRCS

Scope and Scale

The Savannah region bordering Burkina Fasso is plagued by incursions by non-state armed groups present on the Burkinabe side of the border with several attacks since 2021. These attacks have multiplied since February 2023, leading the Government on 17 February to request support from the TRC and its partners for assistance to displaced populations. As at that date, the assessment of the crisis had reported 102 deaths; 15 injured; 2,037 displaced households (approximately 12,222 people including internally displaced persons and Burkinabe populations); 1403 Burkinabe refugee households in Togo and 634 internally displaced Togolese households.

New attacks continue to be recorded according to the report of the branches on the ground. But access to information and sharing of data remains a major challenge for defining actions in real time. Moreover, a certain discretion at the local level did not facilitate the clear identification of the number of displaced persons by the NS. In view of this, the TRC conducted a mission to update the situation, reporting 22,000 people affected by the crisis including 8,857 displaced people / refugees and 13,861 people who were among the host populations.

It also emerges from the situation reports of the branches that the villages attacked were mainly in the North East of the Savannah region and on the Burkinabe border side while the populations have found refuge in the safer villages of the southern part of the Savannah region. The main places of refuge include: the Prefecture of Kpendjal (Kpenjal-Ouest in majority), the Prefecture of Tône, the Prefecture of Manjouaré (in the town of Majouaré), the Prefecture of Oti (mainly in Oti-Sud), and Cinkassé in the Savannah region.

Tens or even hundreds of displaced persons are received daily in the localities mentioned above. The number of currently displaced persons would increase by tens of thousands the above figures. Not only displaced people fleeing the attacks but also persons fleeing following alerts within the communities about possible planned attacks, whether real or not. The populations have found refuge with host families in villages located more than 20 km from their original residences.

Most of the populations moved on foot or on carts with the few pieces of luggage leaving behind their granaries, poultry and small ruminants. Remember that most of these displaced people arrived in host families without the minimum convenience for their integration. This has forced host families to share their food reserves with their guests. Today, it is difficult for host families and their guests to take three meals a day. The consumption of pets

began to increase.

There is a high percentage of children under the age of 11 (about 30%) among the displaced who are psychologically affected by the atrocities of the attackers and the change in life.

Access to the villages of origin to consider a return is no longer possible or at least remains a challenge because the security situation remains volatile with explosive devices buried on the roads. This is the case, where on 2 February, ten people aboard a tricycle were the victims of an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) at a place called Inamoufali. No survivors were noted as this convoy was headed for the cemeteries to bury the four peasants murdered the day before. There are infiltrations of the people in the host villages.

Several partners present on the ground have supported the Government in assisting displaced people since the start of the attacks in 2021, but the needs of the displaced remain significant and population flows continue to be recorded, making the situation increasingly worrying with limited support.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population groups?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	No
If yes, please specify which operations	-

Lessons learned

Although there have been no similar projects in the past, the benefits of previous operations, particularly in terms of assessing the operational and technical capacity of the branches in the Savannah region, will be an asset in planning. As such, many of the actions defined in the current plan are the result of lessons learned and actions already experienced. Notably in the response to the floods MDRTG009. Among other things, aware of the implementation progress and results of the National Society (NS) evaluation, market assessment and cash risk assessment in the Savanes region, my NS will implement the following actions:

- A regular follow-up of the Secretariat via the delegation and a presence to accompany the NS on the necessary technical aspects.
- Due to the results of the evaluation conducted from 28 November to 2 December 2022 on operation MDRTG009 including the Savannah region, this intervention will exclude cash assistance and takes into account the WASH and health needs already identified during this evaluation. In addition to the multi-sectoral needs that served as secondary data for this operation, the difficulties and high risk of implementing cash assistance to date in the Savannah and Maritime region by assessing the availability of markets and the level of preparedness of the NS to implement a cash process quickly.
- The September 2022 Northern Togo situation assessment report noted a need for capacity building of the branches and support from a surge capacity will be required for the effective implementation of the DREF.

Current National Society Actions

Assessment	A joint assessment mission of the humanitarian situation led by the TRC and its Movement partners (ICRC and IFRC) was carried out from 12 to 19 September 2022 in the savannah region. This field mission in the Region made it possible to collect information on the situation of displaced persons following repeated attacks by non-state armed groups.
Coordination	<p>The TRC is an active member of the country's emergency management body of which the ANPC (the government agency) provides the lead. To this end, a joint assessment mission of the humanitarian situation organized by the Togolese Red Cross and its Movement partners, in particular the ICRC, was carried out from 12 to 19 September 2022, in the savannah region.</p> <p>The TRC participated in several coordination meetings around the situation in the savanna region both at regional and national levels with the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC), the United Nations system, local and regional authorities. Recently TRC also participated in updating the inter-agency contingency plan.</p> <p>TRC also participated alongside the ANPC in the census of Burkinabè refugees and displaced Togolese in the far north.</p> <p>The TRC convened a Movement coordination meeting attended by PNSs, the ICRC and the IFRC. During this meeting, it was decided to support the actions in terms of livelihoods and non-livelihoods assistance. The lead for this coordination is the ICRC.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>With the support of ICRC, Lomé mission, 32 security and safety focal points were trained to relay security information in the savannah region and 82 emergency first aiders to manage emergency situations requiring the intervention of the TRC.</p> <p>A contingency plan related to attacks by non-state armed groups has been developed and updated.</p> <p>Finally, 30 volunteers from the region benefited from training in sensitization on good WASH practices and feedback in the savannah regions.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>Through the DREF operation MDRTG009, the NS is currently carrying out activities in the Savanne.</p> <p>The Togolese Red Cross has already trained 30 volunteers on WASH and community health who are deployed to cover Kpenjal, prefecture of OTI-Sud, Oti.</p> <p>The NS will ensure the deployment of resources to be mobilized under this response are also coordinated with volunteers already engaged to the sensitizations under MDRTG009. Hence the need for additional 90 volunteers who will be distributed in the current response to ensure distributions, WASH and health activities in Pendjal, West Pendjal and Tone.</p>

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

	IFRC does not have presence in Togo at the moment. However, the periodic missions of the team from the Abuja cluster regularly support the NS.
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IFRC	<p>Within the framework of the assessment of the humanitarian situation in the Savannah region, the IFRC contributed to the facilitation of the assessment. The report of this assessment is available.</p> <p>The IFRC supported through the ongoing DREF Floods operation, the training of volunteers in response to floods and in prevention of the situation of the overflow of the crisis in Sahel.</p>
ICRC	<p>ICRC conducted several assessment missions to develop its response plan and updated its data as the situation evolved. ICRC team took part in the joint needs assessment of the humanitarian situation in collaboration with the NS with an action plan from 12 to 19 September 2022. Following this action plan, an in-depth census was carried out by ICRC to estimate the number of beneficiaries.</p> <p>Another mission took place from 21 to 30 October 2022 to have more knowledge of the humanitarian situation prevailing in the savannah region. The team organized a new mission still in the Savannah region (2 - 20 February 2023). The mission aimed to register refugees and displaced persons.</p> <p>This registration activity was only partially executed, and the report is expected in the next few days.</p> <p>Training on safer access was conducted by ICRC for local branches.</p>
Participating National Societies	No PNS action yet.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>The actions of the Government are coordinated by the ANPC and are defined to date on the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the ANPC, the Government conducted a census of beneficiaries and provided rapid humanitarian assistance in food and non-food items (maize, rice, beans, blankets, mats and soap) in the Savannah region. The distributions were made on 21, 22 and 23 July 2022. • As the situation is becoming increasingly critical, characterized by a massive uncontrolled displacement of refugees and internally displaced persons, the ANPC is preparing to provide new food assistance to relieve the target populations seriously affected by food security. • The Government has also requested the support of partners, including the Togolese Red Cross. • Government actions are supported by international partners mentioned above.
	<p>UNHCR, through the National Commission for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), has registered refugees and displaced persons in the host areas. As the situation is very volatile, it is important to regularly update the data. Some are still in the field collecting recent information and registering potential beneficiaries.</p>

UN or other actors

The World Food Program (WFP) with the financial support of the Chinese Embassy supported the ANPC in the acquisition of 960 tons of food to be distributed in the Savannah and Kara regions. This food is planned for 52,000 food insecure people in the Savannah and Kara regions for an average of 33 days. This distribution also benefited the displaced but has already been completed in the Savannah region from 13 to 24 February 2023. Other assistance is planned to be carried out in support of the migratory flow currently observed.

FAO has inquired about the evolving number of refugees and displaced persons to organize a food distribution operation as soon as the operational measures are implemented

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

Government coordination is ensured by the ANPC, the state structure. A workshop was organized to update the national contingency plan and periodic meetings organized to share information and intervention strategies. On this occasion, an appeal was launched to all the partners to ensure the synergy of actions for a better coordination of the response through the sharing of information such as the different types of assistance (quality and quantity), target areas and target people (host family, displaced households and refugee households) and other reports. At the regional level, the TRC participates with the ANPC, the prefect, the mayor and the other local players in periodic crisis management meetings. By its statutes (auxiliary to the public authorities), the TRC is the main partner of the ANPC in the context of the humanitarian response in the country.

To strengthen the system of coordination of the actions undertaken or planned by the various partners, the TRC through its governance, organizes regular meetings with Movement partners in-country (ICRC, IFRC, Swiss and German Red Cross Societies). The planning of this DREF response have been discussed with all the Movement partners and the ANPC. ICRC is the lead within the Movement with regards to the specificity of the crisis and the area of intervention in connection with the SEVILLE 2.0 agreements. Ongoing collaboration is assured, and ICRC recording lists will be cross-checked with the TRC for this intervention.

The TRC, with the support of the delegation, will ensure information sharing and updating with non-Red Cross partners on the various assistance planned by actors. Following the WFP distributions, no other distribution plan has been shared until 07 February 2023.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The displaced and refugee populations of the Savannah region live in total dejection due to the fact that they have left all their belongings behind. Populations and host households share food reserves with their guests to the point where there is a total and premature depletion of said reserves. This reality is aggravating the situation of food insecurity in the region.

Given that displaced guests are sometimes family members, it happens that no costs are claimed from them for their accommodation, but a contribution is still expected for food. In some cases, some contribute to housing costs. The finding is that most of the households visited during the assessment live in a space that is too small for the size of the family. Local committees and even the regional committee do not have adequate capacity to manage this influx.



Community Engagement And Accountability

People on the move to so-called safe places are without support and without any appropriate protection. Left at the mercy and benevolence of the host populations, they find themselves without representatives to whom they can express their needs, their despair and their anguish. It would therefore be useful to listen to them, to provide them with the necessary assistance through a community organization accompanied by empowerment and accountability.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Faced with this phenomenon of forced migration towards the so-called safe localities where the problems of drinking water, hygiene and sanitation are acutely imminent, it is essential to take initiatives aimed at helping the populations to find local solutions to the enormous difficulties linked to access to drinking water, hygiene and sanitation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The constantly worsening volatile situation that is observed in the Savannah region, with the human tide on the move, requires special attention in terms of protection, respect for the female gender and the involvement of all socio-professional categories. Children, pregnant women, the elderly and people with reduced mobility must be supported both for their protection and for their social coverage.



Health

Populations live in a certain unprecedented promiscuity that can lead to various diseases. In fact, in a living room, occupied by a household of a total of five people for example, there are also around ten displaced persons or refugees. A situation that causes a lot of sanitary and hygienic problems. The sudden condition of leaving

their locality, leaving everything behind for sometimes unknown and often uncertain destinations, constitute psychological and emotional shocks that characterize most displaced persons and refugees.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF operation aims to support 10,000 displaced people who have found refuge in the localities of Kpendjal, Kpendjal Ouest and Tone, by providing assistance in livelihoods, health, water, hygiene and sanitation, protection, gender and inclusion in prefectures receiving the largest number of displaced persons i.e., Kpendjal, Kpendjal West and Tone for a five months.

Operation strategy rationale

The TRC will ensure the collection of data on the number of actual displaced persons in the targeted prefectures and the identification of beneficiaries, taking into account the cross-referencing of beneficiary lists available from other partners and the ANPC so as to avoid any duplication but rather to strengthen coordination. The lists already available from the ANPC and partners will be considered as a basis and cross-referenced with the primary information to be collected by the branches.

Following needs assessments and the identification of beneficiaries and taking advantage of information from the market assessment conducted in December 2022 on DREF operation (MDRTG009), the TRC will provide direct material living and non-living assistance (mats, roofing, soap, bucket, and mosquito nets). Livelihood assistance will concern displaced populations, refugee populations and host populations. As for non-living assistance, it will only take into account displaced populations and refugee populations. As such, the selection of beneficiaries will take into account the host families who shelter the displaced populations and those refugees.

The branches of the Savannah do not benefit from experience in emergency response and for this type of crisis, they will have to see their capacities fully reinforced on the key elements of this response. To this end, for an effective intervention, the technical staff of the TRC headquarters with the support of NDRT present in other branches will ensure the revitalization of the decentralized structures of the Red Cross branch of Savannah via training of volunteers in particular. The training will aim to provide the minimum skills for awareness-raising activities, psychosocial support for displaced persons, refugees and pairs, risk communication, personal security, distribution and protection.

The TRC will ensure the establishment of a feedback system relating to the various interventions carried out in favor of the targets but also for the processing of complaints and sensitive information relating to the protection and security of households.

The DREF will provide emergency first aiders for interventions, the distribution of NFI and food and the supply of chlorine tablets for the purification of drinking water. As for hygiene and sanitation, the populations will benefit from sensitization and hygiene kits, especially for women.

According to the evolution of this crisis to date, there is a probability that the crisis will generate population flows which could extend beyond this operation response possibilities and timeframe, but the NS will initially focus on the most pressing needs while continuing to commit the Government, the ANPC and the other actors to broader and continuous support. The delegation supports this approach and the resource mobilisation efforts.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeting of vulnerable groups will be systematic for the displaced populations identified because apart from WFP assistance, no other support has been recorded for the moment. The gaps remain. The TRC will focus its intervention on the prefectures hosting the largest number of internally displaced persons and refugees on the six host localities in Kpendjal, Kpendjal West and Tone.

Support for host families whose capacities are severely reduced by the high number of displaced people received will also be considered in the targeting. The targeting of host households will be characterized by a number of criteria:

- Household size
- The number of children from 0 to 5 years old
- Presence of pregnant and/or breastfeeding women
- Old people
- People with reduced mobility
- Women heads of households
- Widows and widowers without support
- Unaccompanied children

In total 1,667 households (about 10,000 people) will benefit from the assistance to be provided. Refugees and displaced persons will have priority in this choice and will all be taken care of. The complement will be made up of the host population.

Refugees, displaced persons (1,440 families) and host families (about 10%) will all benefit from the food. Only refugees and displaced persons will benefit from non-food items.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Given the precarious situation caused by population movements, refugees, displaced persons and host households are groups targeted by this DREF. They are made up of children, pregnant women, nursing women, the elderly, people with reduced mobility. All these groups of people are the direct target of our intervention because they are all in need and live in unprecedented precariousness.

The host populations have shared their entire reserve with the refugee and displaced populations and find themselves today in the same precarious conditions as their hosts.

The assistance recorded to date corresponds to that of the WFP for a nutritional supply for 33 days. Basic food and non-food needs remain substantial.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	2,504	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	2,520	80.00 %	20.00 %
Men:	2,406	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	2,570	1.60 %	
Total targeted population:	10,000		

Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Continuity of flux in country or returns	As part of recurrent risk in population movement crisis, the NS is ensuring constant monitoring by the branches and regular reports that are informing the decision making. Latest identification of the displaced population being less than a month for this response. similar exercise will be done in a minimum monthly basis from field to HQ. Information from partners will also be compiled. IFRC will be called for support to assess any important information at Burkina Faso side that could change the dynamic of the situation as currently described.
Compliance with standards procedures is a potential risk to adjust the minimum standards following branches capacity, local availability.	Compliance with IFRC procedures will guide the operation. Evaluation and monitoring will also help to assess the effectiveness of implementation versus minimum requirements for key response pillars. The distributions are planned to fit minimum applicable in the areas and to Government requirement especially for food distribution. As such, food contain will follow the Government validation, as per established law in Country.
Operationalization capacity	<p>Trainings delivered will reinforced the capacity of response team members in accordance with IFRC standards, guidelines, regulations and policies.</p> <p>Technical support required would be delivered by secretariat and monitoring in the field will be strengthen with a clear reporting channel.</p>
The procurement volume	The deployment of a procurement surge will be agreed to ensure compliance and respect of procedures in the procurement process related to the operationalization of the DREF.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

As stated above, the events that led to the social overflow observed in the Savannah region date back to February 2023 and are presented as follows:

- In Kpendjal: on February 10, 2023, around 02:00, armed elements made an incursion into the villages of Tola and Gningou where they attacked the population. The provisional toll would be 36 civilians killed. GANE members reportedly threatened to intensify attacks from Thursday 9 February to Thursday 16 February 2023, targeting Mandouri and its surroundings. The attack on 10 February 2023 would have been the first of this announced series of attacks.

- In Burkina Faso: Kompienga: on 11 February 2023, the populations of Toukoudouga/Toukoudga were summoned by presumed members of armed groups to leave their village on 72 hours' notice. They would be preparing a major attack against Togo. This village is located 01 km from the neighbouring Togolese village (Sanebagou/Simbagou in the vicinity of Papri) whose population has been plunged into psychosis.

- On 1 February 2023, armed elements carried out an attack on the town of Yargatenga. Provisional assessment: the head of local police fell on the field of honor. The whole area up to Cinkassé (near the Togolese part) was on

high alert. That same day, on the side of Togo, potential members of GANE allegedly slaughtered 4 people at 15 km from the town of Mandouri. The next day, around 08:20, 01 tricycle with 10 people on board which was heading towards the cemeteries to bury the 04 peasants murdered the day before was also victims of an attack with an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) instead- said Inamoufali. No survivors have been identified.

Aware of the security situation, the IFRC through the Abuja Cluster will provide assistance and operational support to the NS both through IFRC security measures and adequate provisions to guarantee optimal safety in the implementation activities. Volunteers will be trained in safer access by the ICRC.

Operations will be carried out in so-called safe localities where displaced populations and refugees take refuge with households. As such, the risk of insecurity is under control during operational physical contacts with the target populations.


TRC has trained safety and security focal points who will relay security information and who will work to guarantee easy access to localities in complete peace of mind with the support of community whistle blowers.

Before any movement in the refugee localities, a security check will be carried out by the security and safety focal points trained for this purpose. Permanent contact with the defense and security forces will be maintained and their presence in the localities during operations will be required.

The security arrangements put in place by the government allow for security control in the localities where displaced persons and refugees take refuge.

Measures to protect populations in these localities of refugees have been put in place and applied by the government.


Planned Intervention

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 189,572
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Number of beneficiaries for food		10000	
Number of beneficiaries for non-food items		8854	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mission to select beneficiaries of assistance• Purchase of food for refugees, displaced persons and host families• Purchase of non-food items for refugees and displaced persons• Distribution activities• Post-distribution evaluation	

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 41,406
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Monthly operational update from branches reported to HQ		5	
Number of volunteers trained in emergency relief and security		30	
Number of preparatory meetings		1	
Number of technical headquarters staff deployed		6	
Number of joint missions		1	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training of volunteers in emergency relief• Organize a preparatory meeting and planning of operations with the heads of branches and the National Staff• Purchase and distribution of t-shirts, vests (bibs) for volunteers• Deployment of part-time TRC staff to support field activities with volunteers• Mission of staff from headquarters staff to monitor activities• Organize two joint TRC/IFRC missions to monitor activities• Monitoring Supervision Governance• Logistics support for item transportation and handling/ware-	

	housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of fuel for operational monitoring • Vehicle costs (vehicle rental, maintenance, lost driver, toll...) • Part-time deployment (Motivation) Project manager • Full-time deployment (Motivation) Assistant Project Manager
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	Health	Budget	CHF 27,339
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators		Target	
Number of mosquito nets distributed		2000	
Number of volunteers trained on diseases under epidemiological surveillance		60	
Priority Actions:		• Training of volunteers on diseases under epidemiological surveillance • Distribution of insecticide-treated mosquito nets to women of childbearing age	

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 14,506
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
Number of radio programs organized		48	
Number of feedback systems in place		3	
Number of volunteers trained on the feedback system		30	
Priority Actions:		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Training of 30 volunteers on feedback mechanism• Update and produce communication tools• Contracting community radio stations• Workshops on lessons learned and documentation of good practices• FGD for social mobilization - sensitization and feedback• Organization of radio broadcasts	

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget	CHF 68,108
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	

Quantity of chlorine purchased and distributed	562612
Number of volunteers trained	60
Number of dignity kits distributed	4000
Number of water quality control kits	9
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 60 volunteers for raising awareness on good practices in WASH (control of the quality of drinking water) • Deployment of 60 volunteers to sensitize communities on good hygiene practices • Acquisition and distribution of chlorine tablets for the purification of drinking water to 6,000 households for 03 months • Acquisition and distribution of dignity kits to women and young girls • Acquisition of drinking water quality control kits

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 33,433
		Targeted Persons	4
Indicators	Target		
# of secretariat staff to facilitate the lesson learnt exercise	1		
Technical mission support and finance	4		
Supervision reports by Programme Manager	3		
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Supervision by the surge on logistical issues and technical support• Supervision mission including a kick-off meeting for the launch of the project• Follow-up mission and finalization of interim reports requesting support from PMER, Finance, and Operation teams• Facilitation of the lessons learned workshop with capacity building component of the NS on the gaps identified on day 1 of the workshop.		

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget	CHF 6,593
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators		Target	
		30	

Number of volunteers deployed for the SPS	
Priority Actions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefing of 06 staff and 40 volunteers on PSEA, SPS and SGBV • Establishment of committees and briefing on the management of cases of violence including SGBV • Deployment of 40 volunteers for psycho-social support

About Support Services

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

- 90 volunteers will be identified, trained and deployed.
 - A support team made up of 13 branch and head office staff: 03 Focal Points will coordinate the 03 intervention districts, 01 coordinator and 01 accountant at the regional level for the implementation of activities. Technical support will be provided on ad hoc activities by headquarters staff on Health, Wash, DM, CEA, PMER, and Finance activities.
- Project management will be coordinated by the Operations Coordinator supported by the Deputy Project Manager

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

A logistics surge will be deployed to support the operation for 4 months.

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

The NS will carry out the procurement in accordance with the procurement procedures of the IFRC. The NS will be supported by the surge and the Abuja cluster team.

How will this operation be monitored?

The TRC will follow up at the branch level through the focal points deployed daily and at the technical level through the support of the headquarters on a monthly basis for the various activities. Two vehicles will be used for supervision missions over the 5 months and the branches will be supported for logistical needs. Follow-up missions will be planned at headquarters level in coordination with the branches.

The Abuja Cluster Delegation through the Cotonou office will ensure the monitoring and supervision of activities through periodic support, facilitation and orientation missions where necessary for the proper operationalization of the DREF.

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

IFRC will provide its support in terms of communication within the framework of the operationalization of the DREF so as to share the level of evolution with all the actors involved, including Movement components. The objective is to draw everyone's attention to the sensitivity of the operation because of the prevailing insecurity situation in the Savannah region. IFRC will play a monitoring communication role, taking into account the sensitivity of the targets.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRTG010 - Togolese Red Cross Population Movement Savannah region

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	306,117
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	189,572
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	27,339
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	68,108
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	6,593
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	14,506
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	74,839
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	33,433
National Society Strengthening	41,406
TOTAL BUDGET	380,957

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

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