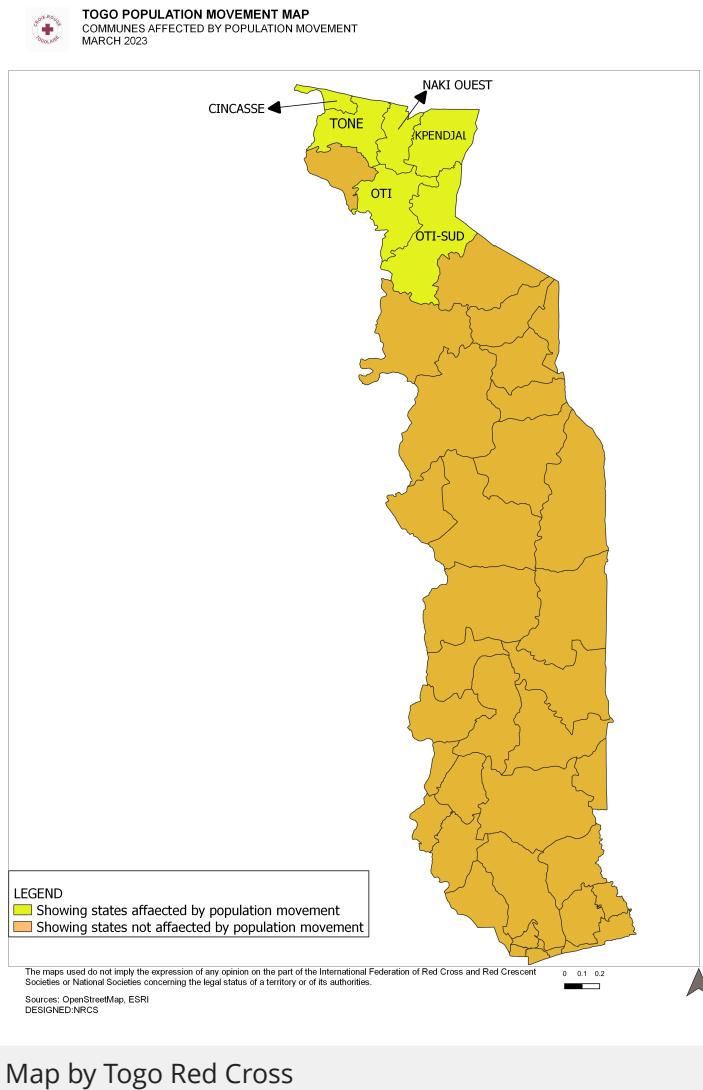




Recensement des personnes déplacées et réfugiées

Appeal: MDRTG010	Total DREF Allocation 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	New Operational end date: 2023-09-30	Total operating timeframe: 6 months
Additional Allocation Re- quested -	Targeted Areas:	Savanes	

Description of the Event



What happened, where and when?

Since July 2022, several deadly attacks perpetrated on civilian populations in the Togo-Burkina Faso border area and in certain localities in the Savanes region which caused growing displacements of Burkinabe and Togolese populations from the border to calmer areas of the Savanes region. On 17 February 2023, 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 Togolese RC 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.

Latest attacks were:

- 1 February 2023, armed elements carried out an attack on the town of Yargatenga.
- 11 February 2023 in Burkina Faso in Kompienga: the populations of Toukoudouga were attacked.
- 10 and 16 February 2023, In Kpendjal prefecture, in the villages of Tola and Gningou and Mandouri and its surroundings.
- 26 and 28 February 2023: Another attack was perpetrated In Tiwoli.
- 17 July 2023, more recently, at least twelve soldiers of the Defence and Security Forces (FDS) were killed as they moved through the village of Sankortchagou, in the Kpendjal prefecture, some ten kilometres from the border with

Burkina Faso. They were reportedly ambushed by heavily armed fighters.

Since January, fourteen attacks have been carried out in Togo, the last four never having been claimed and their perpetrators never identified. They all took place in the Savanes region and resulted to deaths of 64 people, according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (Acled), an NGO specializing in information gathering and data analysis in conflict zones.

The assessment made by the ANPC on 17 February showed that 1,403 internally displaced households from Burkina Faso and 634 internally displaced Togolese households. On 19 April 2023, the cumulative data update showed that there were 9,965 refugees in 2,190 households, mainly from Burkina Faso, and 5,077 displaced persons in 1,128 households. Migration flows continue to be recorded and on 6 July 2023, during a meeting with the ANPC, it emerged that the northern part of the country was increasingly facing a series of acts of violence linked to attacks perpetrated mainly on the civilian population causing a massive influx of internally and externally displaced people, with more than 18,000 refugees and 6,000 asylum seekers in the Savanes region. The actual number of displaced people in the affected areas is still difficult to establish due to the fresh arrivals. Those populations are living in total destitution, having had to leave all their possessions behind. The host populations and households have been sharing food reserves with their hosts ever since, until these reserves ran out completely and prematurely.



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 to request support from the TRC and its partners for assistance to displaced populations, on 17 February. 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); 1,403 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 Northeast of the Savanes region and on the Burkinabe border side while the populations have found refuge in the safer villages of the southern part of the Savanes 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 of the above figures. Not only displaced people are fleeing the attacks but also persons are 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. 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.

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
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?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Four (4) months after the approval of this operation (March 10, 2023) for a duration of five (5) months, the activities could not be carried out due to the impossibility of access to the implementation zone. Indeed, to ensure the protection of its population, the Togolese government took security measures, including halting all travel to insecure areas, including the DREF implementation zone. Despite the measures taken by the ICRC, and the critical situation in which the displaced and refugee populations find themselves, the Red Cross Movement has not been exempted from this ban on access to the area. After several talks, access was finally granted on August 4 in view of the evolving situation on the ground. However, the CRT has only one month left to carry out its activities, which is logistically impossible. The NS will need another month to carry out its activities and serve the above-mentioned vulnerable people with dignity, which is why it is requesting this extension.

In view of the delay and the short time remaining, the NS has revised its implementation schedule in order to accelerate activities, relying mainly on the Savanes regional coordination mechanism. All the activities to be



carried out have been scheduled, the main ones being as follows:

- All planned training sessions will take place between August 11 and 19.
- Volunteers will start raising awareness on August 20, immediately after the training sessions.
- The procurement process has been launched and is on schedule, with final deliveries scheduled for September 2.
- Beneficiary selection and needs assessment will take place between August 18 and 25.
- The actual distribution will take place on September 15, followed by post-distribution monitoring on September 22 and a lessons-learned workshop on September 26 and 27.

Current National Society Actions

Coordination	The TRCS is an active member of the country's emergency management body of which the ANPC (the government agency) provides the lead. The TRCS 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 TRCS participated in updating the inter-agency contingency plan. TRCS also participated in the census of Burkinabè refugees and displaced Togolese in the far north alongside the ANPC. The TRCS 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.
Assessment	A joint assessment mission of the humanitarian situation led by the TRCS 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.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	As part of MDRTG09 operation is going on, at the beginning of this operation, the Togolese Red Cross had already trained 30 volunteers on WASH and community health and deployed them to cover Kpenjal, prefecture of OTI-Sud, Oti.
National Society Readiness	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 TRCS. A contingency plan related to attacks by non-state armed groups has been developed and updated. Additionally, 30 volunteers from the region benefited from training in sensitization on good WASH practices and feedback in the savannah regions.

Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event



IFRC	IFRC supports Togolese Red Cross from its office in Abuja. IFRC carried out several missions to assist TRCS, with the assessment of the humanitarian situation in the Savannah region. IFRC contributed to the facilitation of the assessment. Additionally, the IFRC supported TRCS with this DREF operation, and regular coordination meetings that take place to support the NS in the implementation.
ICRC	ICRC has a country office in Togo. Since the beginning of this crisis, they led several actions: - 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. - Organized a mission in the Savannah region from 2 to 20 February 2023 to register refugees and displaced persons. - Participated along with TRCS to the various meetings with the ANPC to negotiate access to the implementation zone. - Permanently assesses the security situation in the area and share updates with movement partners. - Trained local branches in the affected area on safer access. - NS is preparing for food distribution as the last one had been postponed due to access issues.
Participating National Societies	No PNS action yet.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The actions of the government are coordinated by the ANPC and are defined to date on the following points: •As the situation is 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 also requested the support of partners, including the Togolese Red Cross. •Government actions are supported by international partners mentioned above.
UN or other actors	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. 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. Preparations are underway to start a new three-month cash assistance cycle in the Savanes region, targeting 12,618 households (Burkinabe refugees, IDPs, and host communities).

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 TRCS 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 TRCS 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 was 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 TRCS for this intervention.

The TRCS, with the support of the IFRC delegation will ensure information sharing and updating with non-Red Cross partners on the various assistance planned by actors.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



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.



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.



Community Engagement And Accountability

People on the move to so-called safe places lack 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.



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 findings show 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.

Although humanitarian partners like WFP and local actors has been distributing cash and food to vulnerable people in the area, with new displaced people coming every day and the uncertainty of their situation, the need remains crucial.



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.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The various assessments carried out by the different actors (TRC-CICR, ANPC, UNHCR) in the field with a view to intervening soon showed their limits because of the volatile and unprecedented situation of forced migration of people from outside the border (coming from the Burkina-Faso side) and from inside (Kpendjal prefecture). This situation was challenging for both the ANPC and the partners willing to assist the populations. Day and night, the population moves massively by hundred or even thousand from the attack zones to the so-called safe zones over tens of kilometers on foot with mats, pots and pans and clothing on their heads.

These people are therefore left to fend for themselves without protection or social assistance. Their forced displacement is haphazard and in no way allows for the establishment of an appropriate counting system to ensure the exact number of people leaving the scene of the attack. The situation is all the more difficult in that the displaced people are only finding refuge in allied families and in households whose heads are demonstrating the ingenuity and legendary fraternity that characterizes the people of the region.

Several ongoing beneficiary registrations require a clear definition of the cross-referencing mechanism to avoid overlap and ensure that the beneficiaries to be assisted are harmonized into one list to avoid duplication of assistance. The TRCS, with the contribution of the ANPC and other partners will ensure that the lists of beneficiaries are cross checked, failing which a joint list will be drawn up in coordination with all the partners.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

With the delay already suffered by the operation and the little time remaining for the implementation, TRCS will stick with its initial objective 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 strategy stated below remains the same, only the time frame has been updated. The NS has revised its implementation schedule to accelerate activities as follows:

- The procurement surge has supported the NS in launching the process for all purchases, which will be accelerated compared with the initial timeframe. Contracts for mosquito nets and chlorine tablets have been signed, and contracts with radio stations are currently being signed. The tender documents for large purchases have been done with Nairobi, which will be published in the official gazette on Monday 07 August 2023. Service providers will have 14 days to apply, the decision will be made on the same day, and delivery will take place within 10 days. Last deliveries are scheduled for 2 September.

- All capacity-building sessions will be carried out from 11 to 19 August 2023 in the Savanes region or relocated to the Kara region so that local and trained volunteers can be used to maximum effect.
- Volunteers will start raising awareness on 20 August for 15 days, immediately after the training sessions.
- Beneficiaries selection coupled with needs assessment will take place between 18 and 25 August.
- The distribution itself will take place on 15 September, followed by post-distribution monitoring on 22 September and the lessons-learned workshop on 26 and 27 September.

The TRCS 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 the initial 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 TRCS 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 TRCS 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 TRCS 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 focuses on the most pressing needs while continuing to commit to the government, the ANPC and the other actors to broader and continuous support. The delegation supports this approach and the resource mobilization efforts.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeting of vulnerable groups will be systematic for the displaced populations identified. The TRCS 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
- The presence of 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
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.
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. Identification of the displaced population is be-



	ing done be done regularly. 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. Should the situation persist or become permanent, NS will step up its advocacy to set up a synergy mechanism for grouped intervention to contain the situation. There will also be a call-out procedure in the event of the situation becoming bogged down.
The procurement volume	A surge in charge of procurement has been deployed to ensure compliance and respect of procedures in the procurement process. He has been instrumental in the acceleration of the ongoing procurement process.
Operationalization capacity	Trainings delivered will reinforce the capacity of response team members in accordance with IFRC standards, guidelines, regulations and policies. Technical support required would be delivered by secretariat and monitoring in the field will be strengthened with a clear reporting channel. In view of the short time remaining for operationalization, it is expected that the number of support volunteers will be increased to enable operations to be carried out rapidly, transparently and in record time.
Deterioration of the security situation with attacks in the implementation area	Should the attacks resume and/or intensify, thus threatening the life of staff and volunteers involved in this operation, the NS will have to stop the operation and monitor the security situation first as to know if it's possible to go on with activities safely.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

For a few months, the government had imposed a ban to access or leave the area without official permission. This was due to the security situation, with attacks still being perpetrated around the area. However, the ban has been lifted as the situation is getting better. According to the latest information gathered from the ICRC, the security situation on the routes leading to the localities where the DREF is operating is gradually returning to normal. However, surveillance and vigilance are still required and will be taken as part of the operationalization of the DREF.

Given the context, the TRCS will take the following measures:

- 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.
- TRCS has trained safety and security focal points who will relay security information and who will work to guarantee easy access to localities 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 checks in the localities where displaced persons and refugees have gathered. The government has taken several measures to protect populations in these



localities.

Aware of the security situation, the IFRC through the Abuja Cluster provides 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 on safer access by the ICRC.



Planned Intervention

	Secretariat Services	Budget	CHF 33,433
		Targeted Persons	4
Indicators	Target	Actual	
# of secretariat staff to facilitate the lesson learnt exercise	1	0	
Technical mission support and finance	4	0	
Supervision reports by Programme Manager	3	0	
Progress Towards Outcome			
The logistics surge has already been deployed and the procurement process is going on according to the new calendar.			

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget		CHF 6,593
		Targeted Persons		10000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of volunteers deployed for the SPS		30	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				
Trainings will start on 11 August as per the new planning. After that, volunteers will be deployed to carry out the planned activities.				

	Livelihoods And Basic Needs	Budget	CHF 189,572
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of beneficiaries for food	10000	0	
	8854	0	

Number of beneficiaries for non-food items		
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Progress Towards Outcome

From 18 to 25 August, NS will carry out beneficiary selection coupled with a needs assessment as the last one was done several months ago is no more up to date.

Procurement has started and items to be distributed will be available from 2 September.

Distribution will take place on 15 September and post-distribution evaluation will be on 22 September.

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 41,406
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Monthly operational update from branches reported to HQ	5	0	
Number of volunteers trained in emergency relief and security	30	0	
Number of preparatory meetings	1	0	
Number of technical headquarters staff deployed	6	0	
Number of joint missions	1	0	

Progress Towards Outcome

Training will start on 11 August.

Procurement of visibility material is underway.

TRCS are preparing to be deployed in the field to cover the activities.

	Health	Budget	CHF 27,339
		Targeted Persons	2000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of mosquito nets distributed	2000	0	
Number of volunteers trained on diseases under epidemiological surveillance	60	0	

Progress Towards Outcome

Training will start on 11 August, then the volunteers will immediately start raising awareness in the communities concerned from 20 August.

The contracts for the procurement of mosquito nets has been signed and they will be delivered by 2 september. Distribution will take place on 15 September following the new planning.

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 14,506
		Targeted Persons	10000
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of radio programs organized	48	0	
Number of feedback systems in place	3	0	
Number of volunteers trained on the feedback system	30	0	
Progress Towards Outcome			
Trainings will start on 11 August as per the new planning. After that, volunteers will start collecting feedback. The discussions with radios will be contracted and is going on.			

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget		CHF 68,108
		Targeted Persons		10000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Quantity of chlorine purchased and distributed		562612	0	
Number of volunteers trained		60	0	
Number of dignity kits distributed		4000	0	
Number of water quality control kits		9	0	
Progress Towards Outcome				
Trainings will start on 11 August. Awareness-raising will start from 20 August after the training are done.				

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 staff members from the antenna (regional coordination) and headquarters: 03 focal points to coordinate the 03 intervention districts, 01 coordinator and 01 accountant at regional level to implement activities. Head office staff will provide technical support for ad hoc activities in the fields of health, hygiene, waste management, risk assessment, human resources management and finance.

Project management will be coordinated by the operations coordinator, with support from the deputy project manager.

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

A logistics surge has been deployed to support the operation.

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 TRCS, through the regional coordination, will ensure monitoring at branch level via the focal points deployed on a daily basis and at technical courtesy of the support from headquarters on a monthly basis for the various activities. Two vehicles will be used for supervision missions over the 2 months and the branches will be supported with their logistical needs. Monitoring missions will be planned at head office level in coordination with the sub-offices.

The cluster delegation in Abuja, via the Cotonou office, will monitor and supervise activities through regular support, facilitation and guidance missions, if necessary, to ensure the DREF is properly operationalized.

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.

Contact Information

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