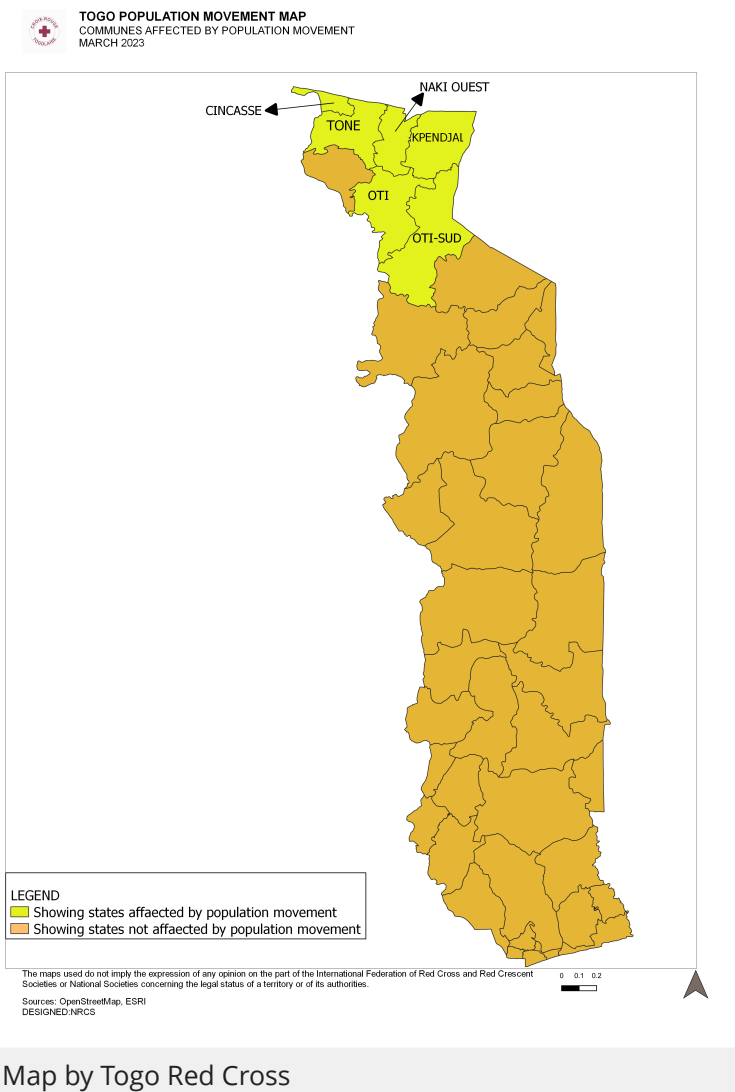




### Recensement des personnes déplacées et réfugiées

Appeal: <b>MDRTG010</b>	Total DREF Allocation <b>CHF 380,957</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Orange</b>	Hazard: <b>Population Movement</b>
Glide Number: <b>CE-2023-000033-TGO</b>	People Affected: <b>57,190 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>10,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2023-03-09</b>	New Operational end date: <b>2023-11-30</b>	Total operating timeframe: <b>8 months</b>
Additional Allocation Re- quested <b>-</b>	Targeted Areas:	<b>Savanes</b>	

# 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. Since early this year, the reported acts of violence have increased, including in border villages of Togo. The situation has led to a developing displacement crisis in the North of Togo, especially in the Savanes region. The Niger context has added to the displacement observed in recent weeks.

Recent field data from the Ministry in charge of Social Action as of July 13, 2023 shows that 45,117 refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger and 12,073 displaced people, for a total of 57,190 people in movement in northern Togo. These people confronted with this explosion of migratory flow in the Savanes region. Children, the elderly, and pregnant women remain the most vulnerable and lack the minimum.

This DREF was launched on the basis of the already growing displacement observed in February for which the TRCS received a request for assistance from the National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC) on 17 February 2023. By then, 2,037 displaced households were identified including 1,403 refugee families mainly hosted in the localities of Kpendjal, Kpendjal Ouest and Tone.

Since July, there were still reports of arrivals and the actual number of displaced people in the affected areas is not compiled yet. 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. The situation on the ground remains critical. Refugees and displaced people are registered day after day, with a desperate need for food, non-food items, clean water, health care (especially for children, pregnant women and the elderly), shelter and psychosocial support.



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
KPENDJIAL	4138	690	5846	974	100%	10%
KPENDJIAL OUEST	1602	267	1773	296	100%	10%
TONÉ	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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,854</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>227</b>

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

## Scope and Scale

The complex situation and violence reported in the Northern borders of Togo have led over the recent months to a crisis of displacement which slowly becoming a growing with a continuous increased of its scale and scope.

- ANPC on 17 February showed that 1,403 internally displaced households from Burkina Faso and 634 internally displaced Togolese households were hosted in Savanah region. TRCS registration completed on 28 February revealed 12,222 people displaced, 2,037 displaced households IDPs and Burkinabe populations. 1403 Burkinabe refugee households in Togo and 634 internally displaced Togolese households. Togolese Red Cross (TRC) was requested to provide assistance to more than two thousand displaced households on the Togolese side.
- 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. Following the request for assistance from National Agency for Civil Protection (ANPC) on 17 February, TRCS also conducted a mission for the identification of displaced population.
- On 6 July 2023, there were more than 18,000 refugees and 6,000 asylum seekers in the Savanes region.
- On 13 July 2023, Ministry in charge of Social Action reported that 45,117 refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger and 12073 internally displaced people, for a total of 57,190 people in movement in northern Togo.

These people are fleeing from violence and attacks perpetrated mainly on the civilian population, acts of intimidations causing a massive influx of internally and externally displaced people, fear to stay or to return back. People received from the with From January to March were already a significant number and attacks were in the worrying curve. Recent development of these violence adding to the context in Niger has added to the displacement observed in recent weeks. The population displaced include both the internally displaced population, the refugees from Burkina Faso and Niger. IDPs fleeing from close villages to the others countries where attacks were perpetrated as well.

People received in the host community are dominance women and children. 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. 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.

Same needs explained in the documents and covers emergency needs and more medium to long term assistance to the existing livelihoods for current displaced population: Seeds for small agricultural activities; Support to education for displaced children (school kits and school fees) etc. Emergency food and non-food needs are expressed, Hygiene and health conditions needs to be improved, the floods season in the horizon adding to the complexity of humanitarian services required. The long standing situation put an accent on early recovery of displaced population there for months which expressed needs for school support, Livelihood and support to access income to cover their basic needs and ensure some resilience in these context.

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.

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.

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



## Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Access restriction and security measures in place have interrupted the movement in the localities and the humanitarian assistance include the DREF planned intervention. A solution was found with the collaboration of the Government and access was granted 4th August to the NS with tailored system to guarantee the protection the population and response team.

Meanwhile, the socio-economic situation of refugees and IDPs has deteriorated, the crisis has become more complex with significant changes on the humanitarian needs and a different scope of this displacement crisis in the Northern Togo, well explained under the below section. Since the last extension made in July, Ministry in charge of social action revealed the people in need have significantly increased, displaced population as well as refugees. The scale of the crisis as per described above, the needs in the arise and complexity of the context require a revision of the plan to aligned the Togo Red Cross strategy to the humanitarian imperative. This revision include the extension of this DREF for 2 additional months while further planning are being developed to address the needs identified, priorities in the ongoing assessment of TRC and ICRC.

The trainings, procurement and planning phase are completed. Awareness started and distribution are planned for mid October under the scope of this DREF. A scale-up of TRCS intervention is being planned to address the needs on the rise and will further be defined in coming weeks in coordination with TRCS partners in country, ICRC, IFRC and others partners.

## Current National Society Actions

<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<p>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.</p>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Identification was done from the initial launch of the DREF on 28 February to infirm the initial plan targeting.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The results are being consolidated.</p>
<b>Coordination</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>



<b>National Society Readiness</b>	<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 TRCS.</p> <p>A contingency plan related to attacks by non-state armed groups has been developed and updated.</p> <p>Additionally, 30 volunteers from the region benefited from training in sensitization on good WASH practices and feedback in the savannah regions.</p>
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## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>Additionally, the IFRC supported TRCS with this DREF operation, and regular coordination meetings that take place to support the NS in the implementation.</p>
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	No PNS action yet.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>ICRC has a country office in Togo. Since the beginning of this crisis, they led several actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 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.</li> <li>- Organized a mission in the Savannah region from 2 to 20 February 2023 to register refugees and displaced persons.</li> <li>- Participated along with TRCS to the various meetings with the ANPC to negotiate access to the implementation zone.</li> <li>- Permanently assesses the security situation in the area and share updates with movement partners.</li> <li>- Trained local branches in the affected area on safer access.</li> <li>- NS is preparing for food distribution as the last one had been postponed due to access issues.</li> </ul>
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## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	<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"> <li>•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.</li> <li>•The government also requested the support of partners, including the Togolese Red Cross.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Government actions are supported by international partners mentioned above.</li> </ul>
<p><b>UN or other actors</b></p>	<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> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>

**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



## 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.



## 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.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The constantly worsening and volatility of the situation observed in the Savannah region, 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.

This growing situation is also impacting the host communities is also a parameter on the protection consideration. Especially with the unlikely return of the displaced community as per the feedback from the communities. Indeed, the fear of past events and try is increasing the willing to stay. 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 Namoufali. 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.



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.



## **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.

The next rainy season is about to start and have already led to floods in past years. Savannah region being one of the rainiest region in the country. Making essential to have adequate measure in place to protect the communities against the weathers for the new arrivals not hosted in families and side consequences for the most vulnerable families.



## **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.

## **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.

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.

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

TRCS objective through this DREF will stick to support 10,000 displaced people identified following the 28th february assessment 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.

The current update through the 2 months extension aim to give to the National society the time to re-evaluate the situation on the ground for future planning that will address additional needs and the possible scenario in the coming months as this crisis is in continuous development and slowing growing beyond the framework of a DREF. The humanitarian needs now include the emergency needs as well as early recovery and long term needs due to the long standing situation. As such, a consistent, long-term response that can have a definite impact on the quality of life of refugees and displaced persons. Updated data will inform the planning and reconsider the existing priority and best way forward.

## Operation strategy rationale

The strategy stated in the plan in March remains the same. Planning phase, procurements and capacity strengthening of volunteers from that strategy are completed. The procurement surge has supported the NS in completing the process for all purchases. Following trainings/refresher completion, TRCS mobilized and deployed the team in the different branches to start of awareness activities. Distribution are pending.

For now, the current intervention follows the initial needs assessments and the identification of beneficiaries made at that time, as a prioritization of the people displaced for months now. The planning is also taking advantage of information from the market assessment conducted in December 2022 on DREF operation (MDRTG009), the TRCS current intervention 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. The DREF intervention also plan to provide 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. Humanitarian services, risk prevention, acceptance, protection and engagement under this intervention include both displaced population and host communities. As such, the selection of beneficiaries under this DREF has set the same priorities likely to be maintained, especially for the protection, livelihood and engagement concerned.

The TRCS following the evolution of the situation and the deterioration of the situation (since end of June up to now) is engaged on re-evaluating the situation and analyzing the best planning forward while addressing the needs of people already identified and targeted through this DREF. In this course, a dynamic collect of information started with a joint assessment conducted with ICRC; an update on ongoing and planned actions from partners and the number of actual displaced persons, needs and priorities in the targeted prefectures and others concerned localities. The analysis of the results aim to also 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.

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.



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



# Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Operationalization capacity	<p>Trainings delivered will reinforce 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 strengthened with a clear reporting channel.</p> <p>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.</p>
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.
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	<p>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 being 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The complexity of this forced migration in the region is likely to continue in the future and go beyond the scope of a DREF operation. From now and during the coming weeks, Togolese Red Cross, with technical support from</p>



the IFRC and in coordination with movement and country partners are working on a more longer term support to the communities. The next step to be expanding the intervention for a 18-month APPEAL.

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.

### 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.

From different sources, the latest reported attacks included:

- 1 February 2023, armed elements carried out an attack on the town of Yargatenga.
- 11 February 2023 in Burkina Faso in Komienga: 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.

Challenge on accessing the information on all the borders and the increased of displacement could means more violence may be unreported or not on reliable sources.

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

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 27,339
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of volunteers trained on diseases under epidemiological surveillance	60	60	
Number of mosquito nets distributed	2000	0	
<b>Progress Towards Outcome</b>			
The training have been carried. Waiting for the planning of the distribution operation.			
Health risk prevention messages are provided to the communities, both host and displaced.			

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 41,406
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of joint missions	1	0	
Number of technical headquarters staff deployed	6	0	
Number of preparatory meetings	1	0	
Number of volunteers trained in emergency relief and security	30	0	
Monthly operational update from branches reported to HQ	5	0	
<b>Progress Towards Outcome</b>			
The activities have been carried. Waiting for the planning of the distribution operation			

	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 189,572
	<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000

<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>		
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of beneficiaries for non-food items	8854	0
Number of beneficiaries for food	10000	0

#### **Progress Towards Outcome**

NS will carry needs assessment conducted with ICRC will be use for the update of vulnerable population to identify as the last one was done several time ago now.

Procurement has started and items to be distributed will be available this week

Distribution will take place on next wee and post-distribution evaluation will be by mid october.

	<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 6,593
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of volunteers deployed for the SPS	30	0	

#### **Progress Towards Outcome**


the activities have carried. Waiting for the planning of the distribution operation and ensure psycho-social support

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 33,433
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	4
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Supervision reports by Programme Manager	3	2	
Technical mission support and finance	4	1	
# of secretariat staff to facilitate the lesson learnt exercise	1	0	
#Surge deployed	1	1	

#### **Progress Towards Outcome**




The logistics surge has already been deployed and the procurement process completed as per the calendar detailed in the update 1.  
 IFRC Abuja delegation is supporting the current intervention and the scale-up of this plan that could consider the development of the situation.  
 A coordination is in place between movement partners and regular meeting and updates are made.  
 The scale-up of this DREF will be facilitated by the secretariat as a movement joint effort to address the needs in the arise.

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 68,108
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of water quality control kits	9	9	
Number of dignity kits distributed	4000	4000	
Number of volunteers trained	60	60	
Quantity of chlorine purchased and distributed	562612	562610	

#### Progress Towards Outcome

The procurement, trainings and transport are completed. the distribution and post distribution activities will be soon carried out. the assessment results from Joint assessment with ICRC on September will support future planning.

- 60 volunteers trained on WASH and awareness messages.
- Since 3 weeks, the volunteers are deployed for the sensitization on good hygiene practices include messages on water related diseases, hygiene, environmental sanitation and safe drinking practice.
- The procurement are completed and the distribution plan yet to be finalized. The distribution will include: chlorine tablets for the purification of drinking water to 6,000 households for 03 months; 4000 dignity kits to women and young girls;
- The drinking water quality control kits will be dispatch as well to the committee for continuous monitoring, especially with rainy season.

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 14,506
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	10000
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>	
Number of volunteers trained on the feedback system	30	30	
Number of feedback systems in place	3	0	



Number of radio programs organized	48	30
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**Progress Towards Outcome**

Volunteers trained and deployed for communities interactive discussion to pass messaged on different risk prevention and peace promotion.

The radio are now engaged and the will ensure the expansion of the message, especially in the context of new arrivals and areas.

The feedback collected is mainly planned from deployed volunteers and this component will be prioritize for the next months.



# About Support Services

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

- 90 volunteers 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 carried out the procurement in accordance with the procurement procedures of the IFRC and with support of the logistic department and surge.

## 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

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

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