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DREF final report Togo: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**DREF operation n° MDRTG003
GLIDE n° FL-2010-000215-TGO
26 October, 2011**

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 244,001 was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 28 October, 2010 to support the Togolese Red Cross (TRC) in delivering immediate assistance to some 1,500 families and replenish the National Society's relief stock.

The Togolese Red Cross Society, with support from its partners including the International Federation and ICRC assisted 2,750 of the families most affected by the heavy rains of September and October 2010 in Togo.

The rains had caused severe flooding in the Maritime Region of Togo, mainly in the Yoto, Bas-Mono, Golfe and Lacs Prefectures of the region, with over 5,000 households in 50 communities affected.

The beneficiary households were assisted with non-food relief items, including blankets, kitchen sets, buckets, soap, tarpaulins, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets (LLINs), sleeping mats, clothes, hygiene kits and emergency shelter. The National Society also carried out sensitization on good hygiene and sanitation practices in the affected communities, reaching 6,897 households in the targeted prefectures. The Red Cross had earlier provided first aid and psychological support to the affected persons. In collaboration with WFP, the Togolese Red Cross also distributed food items to some of the affected families as most of them lost their means of livelihoods to the floods. Though the poor condition of road affected implementation of activities, the Red Cross intervention contributed to reducing the suffering of these vulnerable families and speeding up of their return to their normal lives. The hygiene and sanitation activities carried out is assumed to have contributed to the successful prevention of outbreak of diseases in the affected communities.

The National Society also strengthened the capacity of its branches in the affected prefectures in emergency response including emergency shelter. The intervention of the Red Cross also contributed to the reduction in cases of water related diseases and increased the knowledge of beneficiaries in good hygiene and sanitation practices.

This DREF operation was partially replenished by European Commission- Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), as well as by the Canadian Red Cross. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red



The Red Cross assisted the most vulnerable flood affected families with immediate basic needs. **Togolese Red Cross**

Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Details of all contributions to the DREF for 2010 can be found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2010.pdf and for 2011 on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2011.pdf

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

The torrential rains of September and early October 2010 in Togo caused the overflow of rivers and consequently caused floods in many parts of the country especially in the south. The rainy season which commenced in June caused severe flooding in many parts of the country and led to humanitarian concerns. The floods caused by the heavy rains affected bridges and roads mainly in the Maritime region of Togo. 50 communities in the Yoto, Bas-Mono, Golfe and Lacs prefectures, all in the Maritime Region were the most affected with one death, many injured with thousands of families displaced, according to the Togolese Red Cross. The displaced persons were sheltered in temporary camps while some others crossed over to neighbouring Benin Republic for shelter. The Togolese Red Cross after a preliminary assessment, registered 5,910 families affected by the floods in this region; most of them are peasants who lost their houses and livelihoods to the disaster.

The Togolese Red Cross collaborated with government agencies including the Ministries of Health, Social Affairs and Civil Protection, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, FAO, OCDI, PLAN-TOGO and other Movement partners including the ICRC, the Federation and the Swiss Red Cross to assist the affected population.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

After the initial response of the Red Cross by providing first aid and psychological support as well as assisting with evacuation, a joint assessment was conducted with relevant government agencies and other stakeholders to determine further needs of the population affected by the floods. The Togolese Red Cross, through its National and Community Disaster Response Teams (NDRT and CDRT) in watsan and relief complemented the efforts of the Red Cross volunteers in community sensitization on good hygiene and sanitation practices especially in Lomé.

The National Society procured and distributed basic relief items to the target beneficiaries in the affected communities (see tables below for list of items). The National Society considered the real needs of the target beneficiaries after the assessment by using criteria, such as the number of persons in a family and the extent of vulnerability of the family. The National Society with support from UNICEF and ICRC had earlier distributed NFIs to some 1,000 families from 12 communities in Lomé and in the Lacs and Mono Prefectures of the country in July 2010.

The Federation DREF support was used in reaching additional 1,750 families in 21 other communities in the same prefectures. The strategy employed by the Togolese Red Cross was made possible with the implementation of its already updated floods contingency plan and the effectiveness of its teams of volunteers at the community level. With the DREF allocation, the National Society also replenished its national emergency stock from where it had procured and distributed NFIs to 250 households at the start of the disaster. The Togolese Red Cross and the ICRC had to readjust the implementation plan based on the available resources including DREF for proper prioritization.

Achievements against outcomes

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective: 1,500 most affected households identified and registered based on the assessment and

criteria of the TRC have received basic non-food items over a period of three months.	
Expected result	Activities planned
The TRC has procured and distributed basic relief items to 1,500 most affected households selected through established Red Cross selection criteria.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make contact and establish a relationship with local authorities in the affected communities; • Organize briefing for 60 Red Cross volunteers on assessment and distribution strategies of the Red Cross; • Ensure the availability of reliable beneficiary data base for each targeted community; • Procure and distribute 3,000 blankets, 3,000 sleeping mats and 500 kitchen sets; • Monitor the emergency activities and produce reports on the distribution of relief items.
Objective: To replenish the TRC contingency stock for 250 families.	
Expected result	Activities planned
The contingency stock used from the TRC's prepositioned stock for 250 families is replenished.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and stock NFIs of 500 blankets, 500 sleeping mats, 250 kitchen sets, 250 buckets, 250 jerry cans, 1,000 bars of soap and 500 mosquito nets.

Impact: The Togolese Red Cross procured and distributed insecticide-treated bed nets, blankets, sleeping mats, soap, tarpaulins, buckets and kitchen set to 1,750 households. The DREF assisted support contributed to the beneficiaries' efforts to quickly meet their immediate needs and also encourage many to return to their homes. The hanging of the bed nets also contributed to improved maternal and child health as cases of malaria among the affected population was curtailed as the blankets also protected beneficiaries from cold. The demonstration exercise carried out by Red Cross on the use of bed nets increased the knowledge of beneficiaries on how to properly hang their bed nets as well as the importance. There has been improved personal hygiene among the beneficiary communities with the hygiene kits including soap distributed to them by the Red Cross. However, there is need for a regular monitoring and awareness activities on good hygiene and sanitation practices in the communities.

French Red Cross NFIs distribution table

PREFECTURE/ CANTON	N° of villages reached	N° of households reached	N° of beneficiaries	Clothes (pieces)	Kitchen Set (pieces)	Buckets (pieces)	Soap	Tarpaulin	Mosquito bed net (pieces)	Sleeping Mat (pieces)	Toilet Kit
LACS/ Agouegan	4	200	1,113	400	200	400	2,000	200	400	400	600
BAS- MONO/ Agbetiko	8	800	3,715	1,600	800	1,600	8,000	800	1,600	1,600	2,400
TOTAL	12	1,000	4,828	2,000	1,000	2,000	10,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000

ICRC donated NFIs distribution table from 15 to 20 November 2010

PREFECTURE / CANTON	N° of villages reached	Number of Households reached	N° Beneficiaries	Blankets (Pieces)	Kitchen Set (Pieces)	Buckets (pieces)	Soap	Tarpaulins	Mosquito Net (Pieces)	Sleeping Mat (Pieces)
LACS/Aklakou	3	440	2,570	880	440	880	2,200	440	880	880
BAS-MONO/Agome-Glozou	14	1,040	5,442	2,080	1,040	2,080	5,200	1,040	2,080	2,080
BAS-MONO/Agbetiko	4	270	825	540	270	540	1,350	270	540	540
TOTAL	21	1,750	8,837	3,500	1,750	3,500	8,750	1,750	3,500	3,500

WFP-donated food items distribution table

N° of villages	Prefecture	N° of households reached	N° beneficiaries	Quantity of maize (tone)	Quantity of beans (tone)	Quantity vegetable oil	Quantity salt
30	Bas-Mono	2,808	13,306	9,465	11	4,878	
15	Lacs	1,771	6,903	120,125	855	4,733	
13	Yoto	1,308	7,014	86,15	935		
12	Golfe	2,637	13,841	101,1	162	3,213	
3	Camps	655	3,264	31	415	1,729	0,35
1	Distribution I			70			
70	TOTAL	9,179	44,328	503,025	49,25	14,553	0,35
TOTAL GENERAL		567,178					

The replenishment of the national emergency stock of the National Society has enhanced its preparedness for any future disaster as the emergency relief items are prepositioned for immediate response if the need arises.

Replenishment of contingency stock for 250 families

Items	Quantity
Blankets	500 pieces
Sleeping mats	500 pieces
Mosquito nets	500 pieces
Kitchen sets	250 pieces
Buckets	250 pieces
Jerry cans	250 pieces
Soap bars	1,000 bars

Challenges: One of the main challenges faced by the National Society during the operation concerned logistics. Access to the communities was very difficult because of the bad road conditions which were worsened by the floods. Some villages were completely inaccessible. Roads to some of the villages like Kpondave, Togbodji, were muddy, making it impossible for transportation of items. The volunteers had difficulty accessing these communities even by bicycle or motorbike.

Emergency shelter	
Objective: At least 500 most affected households are sheltered with dignity.	
Expected result	Activities planned
Shelter kits have been distributed to 500 most affected households and support provided in the construction of temporary shelters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize and brief 20 Red Cross volunteers on assessment and emergency shelter strategy of the Red Cross; • Procure and distribute 500 shelter kits to the most affected households; • Construct emergency shelters.

Impact: The training of volunteers has enhanced the capacity of the local branches on intervention and response strategies, especially in emergency shelter during disasters. 20 volunteers were mobilized and trained for this phase. The shelter kits distributed by the Red Cross to 500 most affected families have assisted these families in returning to their normal lives. The affected populations were also trained on construction of emergency shelters.

Challenge: The construction of emergency shelter was delayed because of the training of volunteers which was shifted to December.

Emergency health	
Objective: To contribute to the prevention of communicable diseases among 1,500 most vulnerable families.	
Expected result	Activities planned
The risk of disease outbreak among the targeted population is reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization and briefing of 50 volunteers on health preventive measures on diarrheal cholera and other communicable diseases; • Provision of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for health, water, sanitation and risk reduction sensitization activities; • Organization of health sensitization activities to the most affected communities.
Objective: To reduce the morbidity and mortality due to malaria among 1,500 flood affected families.	
Expected result	Activities planned
1,500 most floods affected are reached out by volunteers disseminating messages on malaria prevention and control and distribution of LLIN, usage, and assist in the correct hanging.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 3,000 mosquito nets for 1,500 most affected families; • Procure nails and strings for mosquito nets hang-up campaign for 1,500 affected families. • Disseminate key messages concerning LLIN use and malaria (prioritizing pregnant women and households with children under 5).

Impact: The operation trained 20 Red Cross volunteers and supervised the distribution of 3,000 LLINs to the affected communities both in Lacs and Bas-Mono Prefectures. Through demonstration, beneficiaries were taught how to use the nets and assisted them on hanging the nets with ropes and nails.

The National Society carried out post-distribution messages on the importance of bed nets to the beneficiaries, especially the importance of allowing their children to sleep under the bed nets. The Red Cross intervention has likely contributed to the reported reduction in cases of malaria in the beneficiary communities and thereby improved maternal and child health during this period.

Challenges: Mobilizing enough volunteers to ensure that all distributed nets have been used appropriately with house-to-house follow-up was a challenge at the initial stage. However, with participation of community volunteers, there was improvement.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective: To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases through provision of drinking water, health education and sensitization on good hygiene practices to the flood affected communities.	
Expected result	Activities planned
1,500 most affected households in the flood affected communities have access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the capacity of 50 volunteers in water treatment and use of water treatment tablets and hygiene promotion; • Procure and distribute 75,000 water treatment tablets and sensitize on their use and 3,000 pieces of water jerry cans for 1,500 most affected households; • Procure and distribute 7,500 bars of soap to 1,500 most affected households; • Sensitize the population on good hygiene and sanitation practices and conduct a clean up campaign and disinfecting of water wells in the target communities.

Impact: With the distribution of 3,000 plastic buckets and 8,750 bars of soap to 1,750 identified and registered households in the targeted communities during the operation, personal hygiene has reportedly improved in these communities. Red Cross volunteers, through demonstration and use of local languages, sensitized the beneficiaries on how to use the buckets and the soap. In addition to the 100 volunteers earlier trained through the ICRC support, the National Society trained 60 volunteers who joined in sensitizing the affected population on good hygiene and sanitation practices in Lacs, Bas-Mono and Yoto. A total of 6,897 households of 25,654 persons (8,816 men, 10,934 women, 5,904 children under 5 years) were reached during the exercise.

Challenges: Difficulty in accessing some of the communities during the house-to-house sensitization because of the bad road conditions.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The Red Cross intervention was given prominence by both the electronic and print media in Togo. The collaboration with local media in the dissemination of Red Cross good hygiene and sanitation messages in local languages are the fruit of good partnerships between the National Society and the media in Togo.

Lessons learned

- Collaboration with other agencies through the crisis committee set up by the government prevented the duplication of tasks among stakeholders, especially in the area of distribution of NFI.
- The CDRT and NDRT experience, as well as training during the Spanish Red Cross DISAO¹+ project contributed greatly in the management of the Red Cross intervention; hence, the opportunity to replicate successful approaches in other branches.
- The Early Warning System put in place by Togolese Red Cross contributed to avoiding heavy destruction during the floods.
- The operation contributed to enhancing the capacity of branches that were directly involved in the flood operation, especially in emergency tools and human resources.
- The Red Cross activities during the operation has enhanced the image of Red Cross and opened an avenue for further collaboration with the government.

¹ Regional Disaster Management Programme

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[Click here](#)

1. DREF final report [below](#) (the balance of CHF 28,835.44 has been returned to DREF)
 2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page
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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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MDRTG003 - Togo - Floods

Appeal Launch Date: 27 oct 10

Appeal Timeframe: 27 oct 10 to 27 jan 11

Final Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/10-2011/9
Budget Timeframe	2010/10-2011/1
Appeal	MDRTG003
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Funding

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	244,001					244,001
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	<i>244,001</i>					<i>244,001</i>
C4. Other Income	244,001					244,001
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	244,001					244,001
D. Total Funding = B + C	244,001					244,001
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	244,001					244,001
E. Expenditure	-215,166					-215,166
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	28,835					28,835

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III. Consolidated Expenditure vs. Budget

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		244,001					244,001	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	39,115	30,219				30,219	8,896	
Construction Materials	5,000						5,000	
Clothing & Textiles	46,000	56,514				56,514	-10,514	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	12,250	10,136				10,136	2,114	
Utensils & Tools	56,565	27,033				27,033	29,532	
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	158,930	123,902				123,902	35,028	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	2,436						2,436	
Computers & Telecom		1,001				1,001	-1,001	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,436	1,001				1,001	1,435	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	612	120				120	492	
Distribution & Monitoring	624	2,162				2,162	-1,538	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	19,250	21,520				21,520	-2,270	
Logistics Services		1,328				1,328	-1,328	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	20,486	25,130				25,130	-4,644	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	35,035	25,242				25,242	9,793	
Volunteers		15,664				15,664	-15,664	
Total Personnel	35,035	40,907				40,907	-5,872	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,450	-14,890				-14,890	16,340	
Total Workshops & Training	1,450	-14,890				-14,890	16,340	
General Expenditure								
Information & Public Relations		671				671	-671	
Office Costs	1,650	9,212				9,212	-7,562	
Communications	2,422	3,318				3,318	-896	
Financial Charges		12,784				12,784	-12,784	
Other General Expenses	6,700						6,700	
Total General Expenditure	10,772	25,985				25,985	-15,213	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	14,892	13,132				13,132	1,760	
Total Indirect Costs	14,892	13,132				13,132	1,760	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	244,001	215,166				215,166	28,836	
VARIANCE (C - D)		28,836				28,836		