



Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Togo: Civil Unrest



DREF operation	Operation n° MDRTG008
Date of Issue: 26 March 2020	Glide number: OT-2017-000163-TGO
Date of disaster: 16 October 2017	
Operation start date: November 2017	Operation end date: February 2018
Host National Society): Togolese Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 62,220
Number of people affected: 2,000,000 people	Number of people assisted: 1,000 people through provision of training to 150 volunteers in Psychosocial Support and First Aid
National Society involved in the operation: Togolese Red Cross	
Other partner organizations involved in the operation: Togolese Civil Society and Human Rights Organizations	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of Togo Red Cross Society (TRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

In August 2017, the Togolese opposition started demonstrations against the extension of the President's mandate. This situation led to a wave of unprecedented violence in the country. The riots continued until the arrest of an influential religious authority (an Imam) on 16 October 2017.

While many other demonstrations were ongoing as tensions increased, the arrest of this imam by security forces in the town of Sokodé provoked the anger of local populations, especially youths. This event marked the beginning of a resurgence of violence that quickly spread in all the important neighbourhoods of Sokodé.

Shortly thereafter, the funds were transferred to the NS accounts for implementation of activities. Unfortunately, these emergency funds arrived in the midst of a socio-political crisis, which did not permit the implementation of the activities. In fact, since 19 August 2017, the country went through a socio-political crisis which paralysed all activities. During the period, no week passed without a political demonstration planned by the opposition. These demonstrations always experienced violence especially in Agoè, Sokodé, Mango and other cities where the activities took place.

Apart from the damaged public and private buildings, security forces actions caused severe trauma among the populations. It was estimated that 2 million people had been affected by the civil unrest. More than 1,500 persons fled into the bush and the nearest villages. Seven people were reported to have died as a result of the violence. Several villages saw their population double, triple or quadruple within 24 hours. As a result, people of downtown Sokodé did not have enough food for themselves. Moreover, the door-to-door rounds by policemen prevented the inhabitants from staying in the courtyard for any activity, even cooking, with all the risks.

For more than one week, all economic activities slowed down. All activities of small businesses that provide most of the livelihoods of the population were put on hold. The city looked more like an empty city, where only very few people were visible. This was combined with the fear of being a victim of the clash between the young demonstrators and the police forces. Men, women and children were either hiding in their homes or seeking refuge in the fields or with relatives in neighbouring villages.

Location	Description
Agoe	People fled to families in Lomé.
Mango	People fled to the bush (forest); to Ghana (Chereponi, Bunkourougou); and to Benin.
Sokodé (Tchaoudjo)	People fled to Tsavadi, Kedji - Kandjo, Bowounda, Wassarabo, Aguidagbad, Bonangana, Taworeda, Anié and to the forest.
Anié	Families in Anié welcomed people fleeing from Sokodé and Bafilo.
Bafilo	People fled to villages such as: Kigbaleo, Kayale, Dacko, Gandè, Koudjodoulou, Agbandaoudé, Soudou, and Kpayaworo and to the bush.
Kpalimé	People fled to several villages in Kloto district. Some people came to their work during the day and disappeared during the night.

Based on the above, a [DREF operation](#) was launched on 14 November 2017 to support TRCS efforts to train 150 volunteers for providing psychosocial support and first aid to at least 1,000 people. The operation also aimed at enabling continuous assessments to inform the operational strategies, if the situation worsened.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Elections in Togo are often followed by protests and violence. As such, disaster and crisis response were identified as a priority for the TRCS during the risk management and was included in its strategic plan (2012- 2017), which was under review at the time this operation was launched. The NS has several experiences in the response to socio-political unrest in collaboration with other humanitarian organizations and the Ministry of Health (MoH). In 2005, TRCS took part in the response to unrest resulting from the succession of the late President by his son; the 2007 legislative elections and the presidential election of 2010. TRCS also has extensive experience in emergency response related to floods and other events in 2008, 2009, 2011 and 2012.

Following the first signs of a socio-political unrest, the National Society conducted a rapid assessment which suggested that affected people needed psychosocial support, healthcare, emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene and protection.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

As of August 2017, there was regular contact with IFRC office in Abuja on the situation in Togo. In October 2017, an alert was issued using then IFRC's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS).

Partner National Societies (PNS) like German, Danish and Swiss Red Cross Societies are present in Togo. Most of the staff recruited on the projects funded by PNSs were involved in supporting the affected populations and vehicles of the various projects were also used for this operation. Both PNSs and ICRC office in Lomé were regularly updated on the situation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Both public and private health facilities provided care for the injured. Some of the affected people died in health facilities. Most affected people preferred to be treated outside the state structures for fear of reprisals or ill-treatment.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The violence affected eight towns in the regions of Kara, Centrale, Maritime, Savanes and Plateaux. The violence caused the destruction of private homes, public buildings and commercial installations. It caused eight deaths and several injuries in Mango, Bafilo, Sokodé, Anié, Kpalimé, Agoe and Lomé. A detailed table of affected locations can be found in the [EPoA](#).

Many people fled their homes to seek refuge in neighbouring towns, villages or even in forests. Some crossed to neighbouring countries. The immediate needs of affected people are as follows:

- Psychosocial support of traumatized affected people
- Food and non-food items
- Medical treatment
- Drinking water
- Emergency shelter
- The prevention of outbreak of diseases following overcrowding and poor WASH situation.

Targeting

The proposed operation targeted 1,000 affected people with psychosocial support and first aid. A total of 150 volunteers was planned to be trained on psychosocial support, first aid and continuous assessment of the needs.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

The overall objective of this operation was to train 150 volunteers of TRCS to deliver psychological support to at least 1,000 affected people, as well as provide support to NS to conduct continuous assessment to inform operational strategies.

Proposed strategy

1. Identification and training of 150 volunteers on psychosocial and first aid support

The insecurity in the target communities did not allow a deployment of the headquarters teams in Lomé to assist regional officials in identifying the volunteers to train and on the other hand to undertake the training. In order to overcome this situation, the regional officials were assigned the responsibility of identifying the volunteers.

One hundred and fifty volunteers were identified in districts which had experienced unrest for training on psychosocial care and first aid, to be able to reach the targeted 1,000 affected people.

Training was planned to be provided for four days by the TRCS team supported by university psychologists. It should be recalled that IFRC trained trainers on psychosocial support in 2015. Unfortunately, at the end of this process, there was no time for training.

2. Psychosocial and first aid support to affected populations

To prepare for these activities, identification, selection of volunteers, as well as the making of bibs and first aid kits were carried out. A total of 57 well-equipped first aid kits were acquired.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Health People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0				
Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services	Target	Actual		
Output 1: Communities are supported by the NS to effectively respond to health and psychosocial needs during an emergency	Target	Actual		
Indicators:	Target	Actual		
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	N/A	N/A		
# of people reached by psychosocial support	1,000	0		
# of volunteers trained in psychosocial and first aid	150	0		
Narrative description of achievements				
Identification of 150 volunteers for training in psychosocial care				
150 volunteers were identified in the five regions. The distribution of the identified and selected volunteers is as follows:				
	S/N	Region	Prefecture/District	Number of volunteers to train
	1.	Maritime	Golfe	25
	2.		Agoe	25
	3.	Plateaux	Kloto	05
	4.		Anié	10
	5.	Centrale	Tchaoudjo	35
	6.		Tchamba	5
	7.	Kara	Assoli	20

8.		Kara	00
9.	Savanes	Oti	25
TOTAL			150

Training of 150 volunteers in psychosocial care

The volunteers were identified, but unfortunately, at the end of this process, training could not be conducted due to security reasons and the declaration of state of emergency on the implementation area.

Training of 150 Volunteers on First Aid

This training could not take place due to the same reasons given above.

Purchase of first aid kits

A total of 57 well-equipped first-aid kits were acquired.

These first-aid kits were deployed in the following localities.

S/N	Region	Prefecture/District	Number of volunteers to train	Number of first-aid Kits deployed
1.	Maritime	Golfe	25	5
2.		Agoe	25	5
3.	Plateaux	Kloto	5	5
4.		Anié	10	5
5.	Centrale	Tchaoudjo	35	10
6.		Tchamba	5	2
7.	Kara	Assoli	20	10
8.		Kara	0	0
9.	Savanes	Oti	25	10
TOTAL			150	52

Teaching materials

Not done

Provide first aid service to affected people

The insecurity in the target communities did not allow for the deployment of field teams to assist the targeted people.

AP023 Provide PSS service to affected people

Psychosocial support and first aid were planned for all affected persons, especially children, their parents/relatives, injured or frightened. This could not take place due to the same reason given above.

Challenges

- Difficult access to beneficiaries who are refugees in the bush and other villages.
- The military besieged the operating area, making it hard to implement activities.
- Affected people were afraid to be arrested.

Lessons Learned

No major lessons learned since no activities were carried out.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Target	Actual
Output 2: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	Target	Actual
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Ratio of people reached by the operation to the people affected by the emergency	NA	NA

# assessments undertaken	NA	1
Narrative description of achievements		
A rapid assessment conducted in the early stages of the unrest allowed the NS to collect information needed to develop this EPoA. Aside from this, no further assessments were conducted, and the lessons learned workshop could not be held.		
Challenges		
NA		
Lessons Learned		
NA		

D. THE BUDGET

Budget received for this DREF was CHF 62,220, of which CHF 12,063 (19%) was spent. A balance of CHF 50,157 will be returned to the DREF.

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies			
Clothing & Textiles	1,858	0	These budget lines were not spent due to the socio-political crisis which did not permit the implementation of the DREF health activities.
Teaching Materials	4,000	0	
Other Supplies & Services	4,493	0	
Logistics, Transport & Storage			
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,310	1,313	This budget line item was not spent by 3,997 CHF because of the social-political crisis which didn't allow the any of the health activities to take place hence not transportation and vehicle costs were needed.
Personnel			
International Staff	0	3,619	This budget line item was over expensed by 3,619 CHF and should have been costed for in 'clothing and textiles' to reflect the 57 first aid kits procured.
National Society Staff	0	23	This budget line item was over expensed by 23 CHF dollars due to small allocation costed for national society staff.
Volunteers	5,841	0	This budget line item was not spent by 5,841 CHF because of the social-political crisis which didn't allow any of the identified volunteers to be trained on PSS.
Workshops & Training			
Workshops & Training	22,124	0	This budget line item was not spent by 22,241 CHF because of the social-political crisis which didn't allow the any trainings to take place.
General Expenditure			
Travel	11,964	472	This budget line item was not spent by 11,492 CHF because there was no movement allowed for TRCS team and university psychologist to lead the training due to the social-political crisis.
Information & Public Relations	0	6,121	This budget line was not budgeted for but overspent by 6,121 because of unforeseen costs associated to radio and television costs.
Office Costs	354	0	This budget line item was not spent as there were no office costs expensed for the operation.
Communications	885	112	This budget line item was not spent by 773 CHF as communication costs were no longer required since all the health activities were halted due to the insecurity.
Other General Expenses	708	45	This budget line item was not spent by 662 CHF as there were no additional sundry costs incurred since all the health activities were halted due to the insecurity.
Indirect Costs			
Programme & Services Support Recover	3,797	736	This budget line was underspent by 3,061 because most of the expenditures (outlined above in this table) were underspent.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

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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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/11-2020/2	Operation	MDRTG008
Budget Timeframe	2017-2018	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTG008 - Togo - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 10 Nov 2017 to 10 Feb 2018

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	62,220
DREF Allocations	62,220
Expenditure	-12,063
Closing Balance	50,157

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	34,587		34,587
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene		335	-335
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration		239	-239
Area of focus Total	34,587	575	34,012
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,643	11,892	5,751
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	5,655		5,655
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	565		565
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	3,770	-404	4,174
Strategy for implementation Total	27,633	11,488	16,145
Grand Total	62,220	12,063	50,157

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2017/11-2020/2	Operation	MDRTG008
Budget Timeframe	2017-2018	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 18/Mar/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTG008 - Togo - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 10 Nov 2017 to 10 Feb 2018

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	10,352		10,352
Clothing & Textiles	1,858		1,858
Teaching Materials	4,000		4,000
Other Supplies & Services	4,493		4,493
Logistics, Transport & Storage	5,310	1,313	3,996
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,310	1,313	3,996
Personnel	5,841	3,643	2,198
International Staff		3,619	-3,619
National Society Staff		23	-23
Volunteers	5,841		5,841
Workshops & Training	22,124		22,124
Workshops & Training	22,124		22,124
General Expenditure	14,796	6,370	8,426
Travel	11,964	472	11,492
Information & Public Relations		6,121	-6,121
Office Costs	354		354
Communications	885	112	773
Financial Charges	885	-380	1,265
Other General Expenses	708	45	663
Indirect Costs	3,797	736	3,061
Programme & Services Support Recover	3,797	736	3,061
Grand Total	62,220	12,063	50,157