Gulf of Guinea Joint Response Plan

for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, and host communities

January
December
2024

Togo Response Plan

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Togo

Inter-agency support for the Emergency Resilience Programme in the Savanes Region

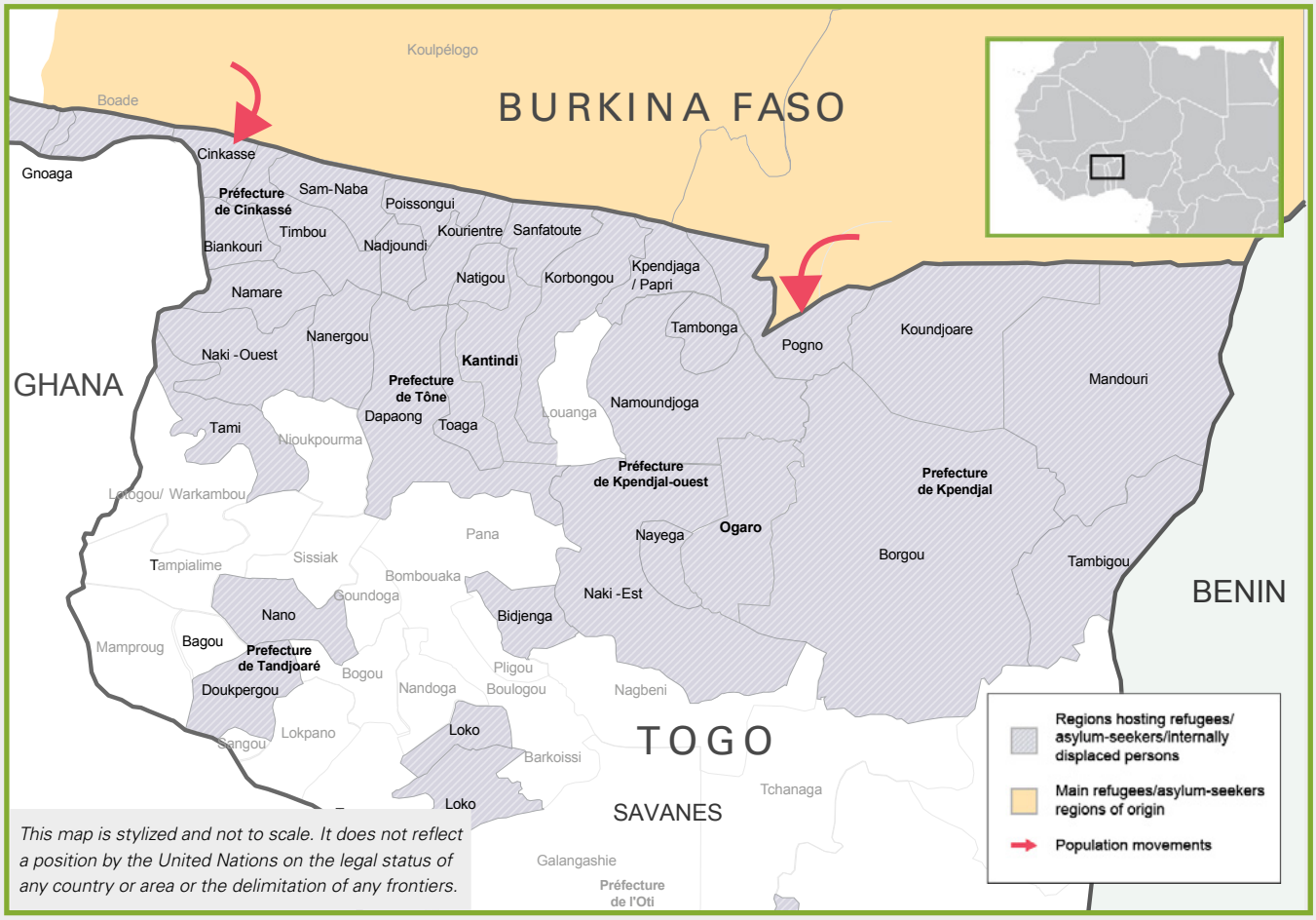
KEY FIGURES

63,000
Projected Refugee Population/asylum seekers

32,000
Internally Displaced Persons

150,000
Host-community members to be reached

40,3 USD (millions)
Financial requirements



Population Groups in Affected Region (Savanes)

Population	31 December 2023	Estimated population as of December 2024
People arriving from Burkina Faso	29,000[1]	60,000
Internally displaced persons	18,428[2]	32,000
Host communities	120,481	150,000
Total	151,323	242,000

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Health centre in Sarakawa. A mother and her newborn child.

1 23,526 asylum seekers have been biometrically registered to date. It is estimated that more than 16,000 refugees and asylum seekers still need to be registered.
2 Multi-sectoral site assessment (MSLA) carried out by the ANPC using the displacement monitoring matrix to identify IDPs with the support of the IOM. Revision in progress.

Part 1: Current Situation

Despite growing insecurity and an increasingly complex crisis in neighbouring Burkina Faso, the Republic of Togo continues to uphold and respect commitments to receive and host refugees and asylum-seekers in its territory since December 2021 when the first influx from the central Sahel crisis were experienced.

The Savanes region in northern Togo hosts an estimated of **37,917**[1] refugees and asylum-seekers, as of December 2023, of which **23,455** were registered[2] by the National Commission for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR). Around 60% are women and children. In addition, according to the authorities and IOM, the impact of the central Sahel crisis into the north of the Savanes region has led to the internal displacement of some **18,428** people within the country's northern prefectures.

In an increasingly fragile security context, refugees and asylum-seekers arriving from Burkina Faso are welcomed into Togolese host communities, mainly in the prefectures of Cinkassé, Tône and Kpendjal, where they either stay with host families or rent their own accommodation, which is often small and precarious or makeshift. Refugees and asylum-seekers are arriving in a region that faces several existing development challenges, with prevalent poverty rates and the lack of availability of basic social services. Recent population increases in urban and rural areas have placed additional pressure on already limited services.

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In a village at the northern part of Togo.

In this context, humanitarian and development partners are working together to support the Togolese authorities in strengthening institutional, community and individual resilience, to work for stabilized social cohesion and to link humanitarian, peace and development initiatives. To counter the effects of the challenges and accelerate the strengthening of resilience, under the general direction of the United Nations Resident Coordinator, partners are working in close alignment with the government's flagship programme for strengthening resilience in the Savanes (PURS).[3] Through a strengthened sectoral approach, partners will ensure increased engagement in inter-agency assessments, planning and implementation for harmonized and complementary activities. This one-year regional response plan, endorsed by national authorities, brings together **12 humanitarian and development partners.**[4] The plan aims to strengthen the resilience of local populations, local governance and the capacity of states to deliver services in the northern region of Togo, which is currently affected by the situation in the central Sahel, particularly in Burkina Faso.

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1 Result of the general census undertaken by PURS in Decembre 2023

2 The number of forcibly displaced people in northern Togo is likely to be revised soon, according to the results of a recent biometric census of refugees, asylum-seekers and IDPs carried out by the authorities between November and December 2023.

3 Emergency Programme for Resilience Savanes Region (PURS)

4 Partners include Catholic Relief Services, Cooperation and Assistance for Relief Everywhere, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Organization for Migration, Plan International Togo, SOS Village d'Enfants au Togo, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Programme, World Health Organization.

Needs and Vulnerabilities

Assessments carried out in the different localities of the Savanes region show that food, shelter, health, water and sanitation, prevention and protection against gender-based violence, and child protection were among the most urgent needs for displaced populations and hosts communities.

Access to basic services

Health and nutrition

Although access to healthcare is free in Togo, medical examinations and prescribed medicines are not. In November 2023, a joint assessment[5] showed a the lack of financial resources to cover health related costs. According to respondents, while members of their community have access to medical consultations in health centres, they do not have the means to pay for biomedical examinations, x-rays, medicines and other medical expenses. Additionally, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has been identified as an important need.

Most respondents reported psychological distress and lack of access to specialist support. While some initiatives exist in terms of MHPSS, their coverage is rather limited in terms of geographical presence and number of people reached.

The Savanes region is also facing serious problems of malnutrition, with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition of 9.8%, threatening nearly 500,000 people, or 19% of the local population.[6] In the region, The region has also a high mortality rate among children under five (63‰)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Boreholes are the primary source of water supply. Although the use of wells (traditional, ordinary, and improved) is consistent, the use of river water varies. In fact, 17% of the internally displaced persons surveyed reported using river water, compared to only 5% of hosts and 8% of refugees. An analysis by commune reveals that in the commune of Oti-Sud 1, approximately 37% of households surveyed use river water. The main challenge in accessing water is the waiting time at the water point. 69% of households surveyed reported waiting more than 30 minutes to fetch water. 30% of respondents also cited difficult access, 25% noted a distance of more than 500m to reach the water point, and20% noted that low flow rates also contribute to increased wait times. Additionally, 27% of respondents identified paying for water as a constraint.

On average, only 25% of households have access to toilets. The proportion of households with access to showers varies more widely, with 73% of hosts, 60% of refugees and 55% of internally displaced persons having access to basic showers.

Education

As of November 2023, children make up 63% of the total forcibly displaced population in the Savanes region, indicating a 50% increase compared to December 2022. This underscores the heightened demand on schools to admit additional students in an environment already strained by a shortage of infrastructure and resources.

As of October 2023, the Ministry of Education real-time monitoring system (Edutrac) reported a total of 3,522 internally displaced students in the Savanes region, 31% of whom are girls and 5,886 refugee students, 42% of whom are girls enrolled in 426 schools in the Savanes region. The number of schools hosting displaced children increased from 213 in March 2023 to 426 in October 2023. Anticipating a significant surge in student enrolment for the 2023-2024 school year, many schools serving forcibly displaced children have seen more than double the number of new students.

A joint assessment carried out in November by the authorities, UN agencies and national and international NGOs highlights additional barriers to children's access to education, including financial constraints for uniforms and school supplies, as well as challenges related to the lack of required documentation (such as IDs, birth certificates, or school certificates), lack of vocational training opportunities, and insecurity.

Consequently, the out-of-school rate for children in the Savanes region stands at 15%, nearly double the national rate at 8%. This situation poses significant protection risks, as out-of-school children and adolescents are more vulnerable to issues such as child labor, exploitation, and early marriage among others.

5 UNHCR Participatory Assessment Nov 2023

6 Directorate General of Statistics and National Accounts (Togo), Ministry of Health. Togo Nutritional Survey 2022 Using SMART Methodology July-August 2014.

Food security

Food security remains a growing concern in northern Togo, linked to structural and chronic factors including low agricultural productivity, the effects of climate change and environmental degradation, high population growth and gender inequality in access to resources. The Savanes region is undeniably the most food insecure part of the country, with 32% (120,000) of the total number of people nationwide living in emergency and crisis levels of acute food insecurity (380,000), according to the *Cadre Harmonisé* (CH) exercise conducted in November 2023. The CH results project that in June-August 2024, the population in the Savanes considered to be in emergency and crisis levels of food insecurity will double to more than 244,000 people. In addition, the Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA), conducted by WFP and its government counterparts in September 2023, shows that around 313,000 people in Savanes faced severe acute food insecurity. The EFSA further found that among the vulnerable groups, 89% of IDPs, 85% of refugees and 77% of host communities faced acute food insecurity (moderate or severe).

Protection

Registration and documentation

The registration of refugees including the support to obtain legal documentation is priority, as the absence of documentation may prevent forcibly displacement persons from accessing social basis services. Currently, based on the recent census conducted by PURS, approximately 37,000 refugees and asylum seekers are estimated to be in Togo. So far about 23,000 refugees have been registered by CNAR with the support of UNHCR, pending issuance of legal documentation. A registration gap of approximately 14,000 exists, without taking into consideration the continuous registration of new arrivals.

The lack of civilian documentation raises several protection issues, including the possibility of arrest and restrictions on the movement of people and goods, and the ability of many displaced people to seek livelihoods and self-sufficiency outside of their host site, where they are known to local leaders.

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Gender-based violence (GBV)

As some 60% of the new arrivals are women and girls, considerations must be taken related to GBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). Overcrowding, malnutrition, lack of financial means to access basic health care and pay rent are factors that particularly affect refugees and asylum-seekers, increasing their vulnerability and placing women, girls, boys and persons with disabilities at risk of GBV, both in the home and within the community. Protection assessments indicate that many women and girls have been exposed to sexual violence either in Burkina Faso or during displacement. The mental health and psychological consequences are significant and often unaddressed due to the limited presence of listening centres and mobile clinic initiatives in refugee and internally displaced persons hosting areas.

Child protection

The three main child protection challenges that emerged from the joint assessment carried out in November 2023 include the absence of birth certificates for all children (especially Burkinabe refugee children born in Togo), child labour, and family separation.

Many children also reported having experienced physical and verbal abuse, along with witnessing beatings, abductions, and killings of family members and loved ones in their home villages in Burkina Faso. The assessments have also identified a notable number of unaccompanied or separated children and adolescents. The causes of these family separations vary, with children often citing the death of a parent or losing track of their family during displacement.

Improvised Explosive Devices

Respondents indicated that security and physical protection are daily concerns and that the two are interrelated. Firstly, there are risks to life, assaults or other forms of physical harm, arson or other forms of destruction of houses and fields during attacks by armed groups. Refugees and host community members said that the physical environment is affected by the planting of explosive devices on roads and the lack of street lighting.

Social cohesion

Enhancing relations with the host community emerges as another key challenge identified by forcibly displaced populations across various localities who reported community tensions linked to the pressure on dwindling natural resources. Barriers to peaceful coexistence between new arrivals and the host community remains a challenge. While local communities have been incredibly generous and welcoming, refugees continue to arrive in areas where vital resources were already scarce and are often left to settle on land that is degraded or difficult to use.

Shelter and Core Relief Items

An assessment carried out by the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) in August 2023 revealed that in the Savanes region, 85% of households surveyed (including asylum-seekers, refugees, internally displaced persons and host households) did not have access to adequate shelter[7]. Some 31% of refugees and asylum-seekers rent small shelters – often just one small room – which leaves little space for sleeping and, in some cases, forces children to sleep outside the home. Affected households need non-food items for sleeping (85%), clothing (86%), cooking and lighting.

Livelihoods and economic inclusion

Despite accessible markets, families face challenges in meeting basic food and nutrition needs due to limited financial resources, as recent assessments reveal difficulties in initiating income-generating activities without adequate start-up capital. These difficulties are exacerbated by the fact that the availability of arable land is limited in the Savanes region, depending on the locality. The imperative need for a reliable income source to cover household needs and facilitate livelihood rebuilding has therefore become critical. The precarious financial situation of newcomers exacerbates vulnerabilities, resulting in the impossible choice between paying for rent, health care, food or sanitary products.

7 Adequate shelter is a structure that provides protection from the elements and ensures the safety, dignity and well-being of people affected by a crisis.

Part 2 – Response Strategy

The Gulf of Guinea Joint Response Plan is an interagency response tool for an immediate and resilience-based response to the influx from Burkina Faso and its impact on hosting communities. It focuses on refugees/asylum-seekers, and host communities receiving these new arrivals. The geographical scope prioritized is the northern region of Togo.

While strengthening the protection environment, the response is designed to bridge the gap between the initial humanitarian needs and development needs in the North, to enable asylum-seekers and refugees to integrate into national services as they live among their hosts, and to improve access to basic services for host communities. Increasing access to social and basic services for vulnerable populations both from asylum-seekers and host communities will decrease their vulnerability and will reinforce their capacity to absorb new arrivals and be able to cope with external shocks and crises. This contributes to building more resilient and shock-responsive systems and reinforce social cohesion among communities.

Partners will operate in direct support of the government's **Emergency Programme for Strengthening Resilience in the Savanes Region (PURS).** Building on the existing structure of coordination of sectoral working groups, the partners will support the Togolese government in its strategic programmes by strengthening the protection and resilience of refugees and asylum-seekers from Burkina Faso, internally displaced persons and their host communities, by consolidating efforts for working at community level and strengthening local actors. They will work towards increasing community-based interventions and engagement with civil society and local community organizations. Emphasis will be placed on building resilience at the institutional, community and individual levels to create an environment conducive to societal cohesion and the creation of development opportunities.

The response strategy will be structured around four strategic pillars:

Analysis: Evaluation and monitoring Partners will build capacity for data collection, processing, analysis and visualization, enabling more harmonized and rapid inter-agency planning and decision-making in support to the authorities.

Assistance: A common response to emergency situations for faster and more efficient assistance The partners will pool their human and material resources to ensure that in the event of a sudden shock, the humanitarian community can quickly assist the authorities with specific assistance needs.

Prevention: Community Integration and Resilience Communities and local authorities in the Savanes region are among the first to respond to the arrival of refugees and asylum-seekers from the central Sahel. Partners will build their capacity to identify early risks, take steps to mitigate them, and reduce the strain that an increased influx of displaced persons puts on access to existing basic social services.

Protection: Ensure that all community members are included in an enhanced protection environment The protection of individuals and communities will remain at the heart of partners' response the arrival of refugees and asylum-seekers from the central Sahel, ensuring that initiatives are implemented in support to the authorities, civil society and community-based interventions. The response that will be implemented aims to guarantee the full enjoyment of the rights of displaced persons and their host communities, to ensure assistance for immediate essential needs and improved access to basic social services, and to strengthen social cohesion, resilience and self-sufficiency.

1. Analysis: Data collection and analysis

Evaluation and monitoring will be at the heart of the response, encompassing all aspects of the response cycle, from needs assessment to priority setting, to evidence-based decision-making. Under the general authority of the Ministry of Social Action, the Promotion of Women and Literacy, this pillar will strengthen the capacity to process and interpret data relating to refugees and asylum-seekers from Burkina Faso, internally displaced persons and their host communities.

Through the Information Management Working Group led by UNHCR and Plan International, a monitoring and evaluation framework will be put in place to measure the effectiveness of activities and strengthen communication and accountability channels towards PURS and its coordination capacity. Information and data management activities will include data collection, reporting and feedback mechanisms to ensure that actions are adapted and improved as needed. The IMWG will also produce cartographic visualizations to improve the visibility of sectoral interventions in the Savanes region and visualize who is implementing or planning activities, where, and for whom (5W). These tools aim to ensure that the state actors concerned have coherent and complementary information on the situation in the Savanes to increase transparency and accountability towards financial and technical partners.

At the national level, partners will help the authorities to strengthen the various systems that collect information, in a regular and systematized manner, on natural risks and those linked to human activity. They will ensure that this data contributes to improving the effectiveness of preparedness and response to shocks and crises through the development of Preparedness Action Plans, support for national and regional emergency planning, and the provision of emergency stocks capable of meeting immediate needs in the event of sudden shocks. This data can also be shared with and used by development actors to ensure consistency and complementarity of actions, according to a triple nexus approach (humanitarian, development and peace).

Partners will contribute to the GRANIT coastal countries monitoring tool coordinated by OCHA, IOM and REACH by ensuring the quality of the information collected and the analyses that can be carried out through the sectoral working groups[8].

Furthermore, the food and nutritional security situation for local populations (IDPs and host communities) is assessed through the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis results. It is therefore important to provide support for the periodic analysis (March and November exercises) to regularly update the overall food and nutrition security situation in Savanes region.

Also, to identify the immediate effects of the food and nutritional assistance provided on the lives of households, as well as the lessons learned to inform for future interventions, post-distribution monitoring surveys will be carried out after the operations.

Partners involved: UNHCR, IOM, Plan International, WFP, UNDP

2. Assistance: Coordinated immediate humanitarian response

In collaboration with the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management (PNRRC) led by the Prefect and the secretariat by the National Civil Protection Agency, the response partners are committed to coordinating an effective and coordinated response, and to support in addressing all immediate needs in a timely manner. Based on the existing sectoral approach in Togo, the inter-agency emergency response mechanism will quickly respond to sectoral needs in key intervention areas taking advantage of their presence in Dapaong.

If needed, the deployment of inter-sectoral response teams will be initiated by the Resident Coordinator in coordination with the General Coordinator of PURS. Coordination of the teams will be the responsibility of the sector leader, who will oversee assessment and planning activities, response implementation, information collection and sharing and, where appropriate, strengthening capacities to ensure the transfer of knowledge and resources at the community and institutional level.

This coordinated emergency response will be supported by the Logistics Sector (led by WFP) to ensure that emergency response capacity for non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter can be maintained locally in the warehouses and Rubb Halls to reduce reliance on purchasing and import processes to enable rapid deployment of resources.

8 Outil de veille multirisques pour les pays côtiers d'Afrique de l'Ouest: Bénin - Côte d'Ivoire - Ghana - Togo (GRANIT) (Au 31 juillet 2023) | OCHA (unocha.org)

Shelter and Core Relief Items

Housing conditions for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and host communities have deteriorated significantly in recent months with increasing displacement linked to the situation in Burkina Faso. Refugees and asylum-seekers, most of whom are tenants in the host villages, have seen their purchasing power reduced, which prevents them from keeping up with rent payments and often exposes them to eviction.

Partners plan to implement a comprehensive set of initiatives aimed at meeting the essential needs of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people and host families, enabling increased integration and resilience. This will include provision of emergency shelters when necessary, the rehabilitation of existing shelters, rental support as a response to protection cases, and the purchase and distribution of core relief items.

In close collaboration with the WASH partners, shelter partners will also undertake the construction and maintenance of essential water points, as well as the construction and rehabilitation of latrines and showers to improve sanitary conditions. The sector will further sensitize communities on the importance of hygiene and establish Shelter and WASH committees to oversee hygiene activities and maintenance of WASH facilities.

Partners involved: UNHCR, IOM, Plan International, WFP, UNICEF and Togolese Red Cross

Food security

The food security sector will provide emergency food assistance that will be tailored to satisfy the dire needs of targeted vulnerable people affected by the crisis, namely refugees, internally displaced and host populations. The response strategy will consist of prioritizing life-saving emergency interventions targeting the most vulnerable households to improve their food security status. The standard food basket provides households with 2,100kcal a day, which includes 10%-12% of caloriesfrom protein sources and 17% of calories from fat, as well as micronutrients such as vitamin A, iron, iodine and zinc. This assistance will be coupled with specialized nutritious foods for preventive supplementary feeding to address nutritional needs of vulnerable groups. Active malnutrition screening and referral activities during distributions will prioritize children under 2 years old and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PFWG) within the target groups, in conjunction with the nutrition services of the Ministry of Health.

Partners involved: WFP

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3. Prevention: Community Integration and Resilience

In line with the national strategy for strengthening institutional, community and individual resilience in the Savanes region, support will focus on initiatives that enable to reinforce the capacity to withstand sudden and long-term shocks. Interventions will focus on community empowerment and resilience through the reinforcement basic services and livelihood opportunities.

Access to basic services

Health and nutrition

Partners will work to strengthen social cohesion by ensuring equitable access to health care for all, in line with the government's promotion of access to health services for refugees. The sector will coordinate the capacity building of at least 70% local elected officials and community leaders in risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), social cohesion and resilience, while ensuring that at least 200 Savanes community health workers be trained in first aid and other basic health skills. Emphasis will be placed on providing emergency psychosocial support to refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and host communities, ensuring that local health workers are equipped to provide mental health support.

The nutrition response will include the prevention and management of severe acute malnutrition among displaced children and their host communities, including capacity building of service providers and community relays and support in terms of inputs and equipment, in addition to the promotion of good practices for infant and young child feeding, deworming and vitamin A supplementation.

Partners involved: WHO, Plan International, UNHCR, UNFPA, and UNICEF

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

The construction of water points to ensure access to drinking water is a priority for partners. At the community level, emphasis will be placed on infrastructure for access to drinking water in public services such as schools and health facilities to reduce the risk of transmission of water-borne diseases and improve infection prevention and control (PCI). The objective is to construct 366 boreholes.

Sanitation at the household level and waste management in health facilities remain essential to improve access to latrines and reduce health risks. Given the context of the Savanes region and the ongoing efforts to achieve the government's goal of ending open defecation, it is also important to provide support to host households by providing pit slabs and other emergency materials to build the latrine structure. Partners will strengthen access to sanitation in 70 schools and 20 health facilities and support the construction, and use, of family latrines in communities that hosted forcibly displaced people.

Support will also be provided to 40,000 displaced households, including host communities, for the treatment of water at home as well as the adoption of good hygiene practices including health and menstrual hygiene through training and the provision of WASH kits that include buckets with lids, cups with lids, soaps, chlorine tablets and menstrual hygiene kits.

The WASH interventions in 2024 aim to cover 20% of the needs for drilling boreholes, 30% for latrines in schools and health facilities, 50% for improving access to family latrines, and 25% for the distribution of WASH kits.

Partners involved: UNICEF, IOM, CRS, Plan International, UNHCR

Education

With 20,000 refugees and asylum-seekers children from Burkina Faso and internally displaced children of school age, the education sector will focus on integrating these children into existing school structures across the Savanes region.

The projection of school enrolment at the start of the 2023-2024 school year showed an increase in enrolment in host schools, which affects quality indicators. According to the scenario of 60% displaced students enrolled, the "student/teacher" ratio (REM) could reach 85 in host community schools compared to 66 currently. The "student per classroom" ratio could also evolve according to the same trends.

The sector will seek to strengthen existing structures and equip schools with furniture and equipment necessary to create an improved learning environment for displaced children and children in the host country. More specifically, it will be a question of (i) improving the reception capacities of schools welcoming displaced students through the construction of emergency scalable classrooms and the rehabilitation of rooms (ii) strengthening equipment and furniture in the schools (iii) distributing school kits and teaching materials and (iv) building capacity of education personnel to meet the learning, security, mental health and psychosocial support needs of children and adolescents in schools.

Partners involved: UNICEF, CRS, UNHCR

UNHCR
An overcrowded classroom in the Savanes region.

@UNHCR/2023

Livelihoods and community resilience

In addition to the provision of food and nutritional assistance, the promotion of women's right of access to land will be strengthened by establishing and consolidating various community mechanisms and by providing agricultural inputs to produce cereals and vegetables, thus promoting their food autonomy. Displaced populations and members of host communities will benefit from support in developing market gardening skills and financial assistance to households to help them meet their livelihood needs.

To sustainably support the resilience of these target populations and work towards social cohesion in host communities, activities to establish sustainable productive assets will be carried out through a relevant community participation approach, which supports resilience and community development. These activities will be carried out through the Cash For Work interventions.

The success of this strategy will be based on the identification of adequate responses corresponding to the needs of the host communities. The participatory community planning approach will be implemented. It is important to note that the partners will work in close collaboration with PURS and the participation of key national structures such as the National Agency for Grassroots Development (ANADEB) and its Gulf of Guinea Northern Regions Social Cohesion project (COSO project).

Partners involved: WFP, UNICEF, FAO, CRS, Plan International Togo

4. Protection

Registration and documentation

Support will be provided to CNAR and PURS to design and implement an ongoing registration system for Savanah region which will rely on mobile teams equipped with biometric equipment.

Additionally, to strengthen the asylum system, at the national level, protection actors will continue to support the government and the National Commission for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR) to guarantee access to territory, asylum procedures, rights and basic services for refugees and asylum-seekers in Togo. Additional efforts will be made to build the capacity of social workers at the ministerial level, through training programmes aimed at equipping them with the necessary skills, particularly in psychosocial support and mental health assistance, to meet the needs specific to refugees and communities at risk. Likewise, capacity building opportunities in international protection and refugee law will be extended to civil protection and security officers to broaden the reach of existing protection systems and actors.

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WFP
Cash distribution organized in the savanes region

Child protection

Regarding child protection, emphasis will be placed on strengthening the protection system. This involves ensuring the psychosocial care of 10,000 children, including vulnerable children, refugees and asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, and host communities, with particular attention to the engagement of community stakeholders. Efforts will also focus on strengthening the integration of child protection across other sectors to ensure the safe identification, referral, monitoring and timely assistance of children at risk. In addition, identification, tracing, and family reunification will be organized for 500 unaccompanied children separated due to population movements. Holistic care (psychosocial, medical, legal, etc.) will be organized for at least 1,000 child victims of violence, abuse, and exploitation, including sexual and gender-based violence.

Prevention of gender-based violence

To ensure a coordinated and effective response to gender-based violence (GBV), partners will strengthen their efforts in prevention, risk reduction and response activities. The aim is to ensure that survivors of GBV, child sexual exploitation and human trafficking for sexual exploitation have timely access to high-quality, community-based support services. This includes establishing and disseminating secure and confidential multi-sector referral pathways for GBV, including emergency shelter, psychosocial support, legal aid, clinical management of rape cases and rapid responses to emergency situations.

Mine risk education

Particular attention will be paid to mine risk education, an essential aspect of the safety of refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons and host communities exposed to these dangers. Educational initiatives will be implemented to raise awareness among local populations and refugees of the risks associated with landmines and improvised explosive devices, with a focus on accident prevention and the promotion of safe behaviour in affected areas.

Partners involved: UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, UNDP, Plan International Togo, CRS, FAO

5. Country Cross-cutting Response Priorities

Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

Particular attention will be paid to Accountability to Affected Populations (APP), which integrates the responsibility of humanitarian actors, transparency in the implementation of interventions and listening to the people served. In the context of Togo, several hotlines have been set up to facilitate the transmission of information and complaints concerning humanitarian activities, gender-based violence and the protection of children. The partners will work together to improve the operation of these lines, the nature of the information collected, the management of complaints, the actors in charge, the referral channels, and the feedback channels to affected populations.

Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)

Responsibility for implementing actions to prevent sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment (PSEAH) and monitoring lies with all United Nations agencies and NGOs, under the coordination of the Office of the Resident Coordinator. A PSEA network will be established and based in Dapaong for emergency responses, to better coordinate PSEA activities between UN agencies as well as implementing partners, for the sake of coherence and non-duplication of efforts. Continued capacity building of humanitarian and state agency staff through training and active participation in the use of PSEAH case reporting documents will be planned. Awareness and communication targeting those affected by the Sahel crisis will be supported through the establishment of secure, accessible, and confidential complaints management mechanisms.

Localization

Emphasis will be placed on elevating the voices of local civil society organizations, community-led initiatives and refugee committees with the aim of better shaping efforts towards more inclusive and cohesive solutions. In accordance with the commitments made during the 2016 World Humanitarian Forum, partners will "strengthen national and local humanitarian action" through the investments necessary to consolidate the material capacities and knowledge of local organizations in the Savanes.

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Climate Action

Partners will work to redouble their efforts to ensure that climate and environmental considerations are prioritized in their programming. Using environmental assessment tools, activities will be subject to a climate risk analysis during their design to identify environmental issues and, where appropriate, partners will take mitigation measures to ensure minimal impact on the environment.

6. Partnership and Coordination Arrangements

Activities in Togo will continue to be coordinated within the framework of the Inter-Sectoral Emergency Coordination Group, led by WFP and co-led by IOM, under the overall authority of the Resident Coordinator. The structure promotes the delivery of sectoral operations, combining the knowledge and resources of UN agencies and international NGOs in key intervention areas such as protection, education, food security and health. Additional efforts will be made to ensure that all activities are coordinated with PURS, drawing on the objectives of promoting solutions and inclusion from the onset of a sudden shock. Humanitarian, peace and development actors will work hand in hand under the aegis of PURS to ensure effective coordination to alleviate pressure on host communities and ensure the integration of refugees. in community and social structures.

Stakeholders involved in the response

Authorities: Emergency Programme for Resilience Savanes Region (PURS), National Commission for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), Ministry of Social Affair, the Advancement of Women and Literacy, Agence Nationale de Protection Civile (ANPC), Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water and Village Hydraulics, Ministry of Primary, Secondary and Technical Education, Ministry of Security, Agence Nationale d'Appui au développement à la Base (ANADEB).

INGOs: Catholic Relief Services, Cooperation and Assistance for Relief Everywhere, Plan International Togo, SOS Village d'Enfants au Togo

National NGOs: Club des Femmes, Communication pour un Developpement Durable (CDD)

UN agencies: FAO, IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNHCR, WFP, WHO

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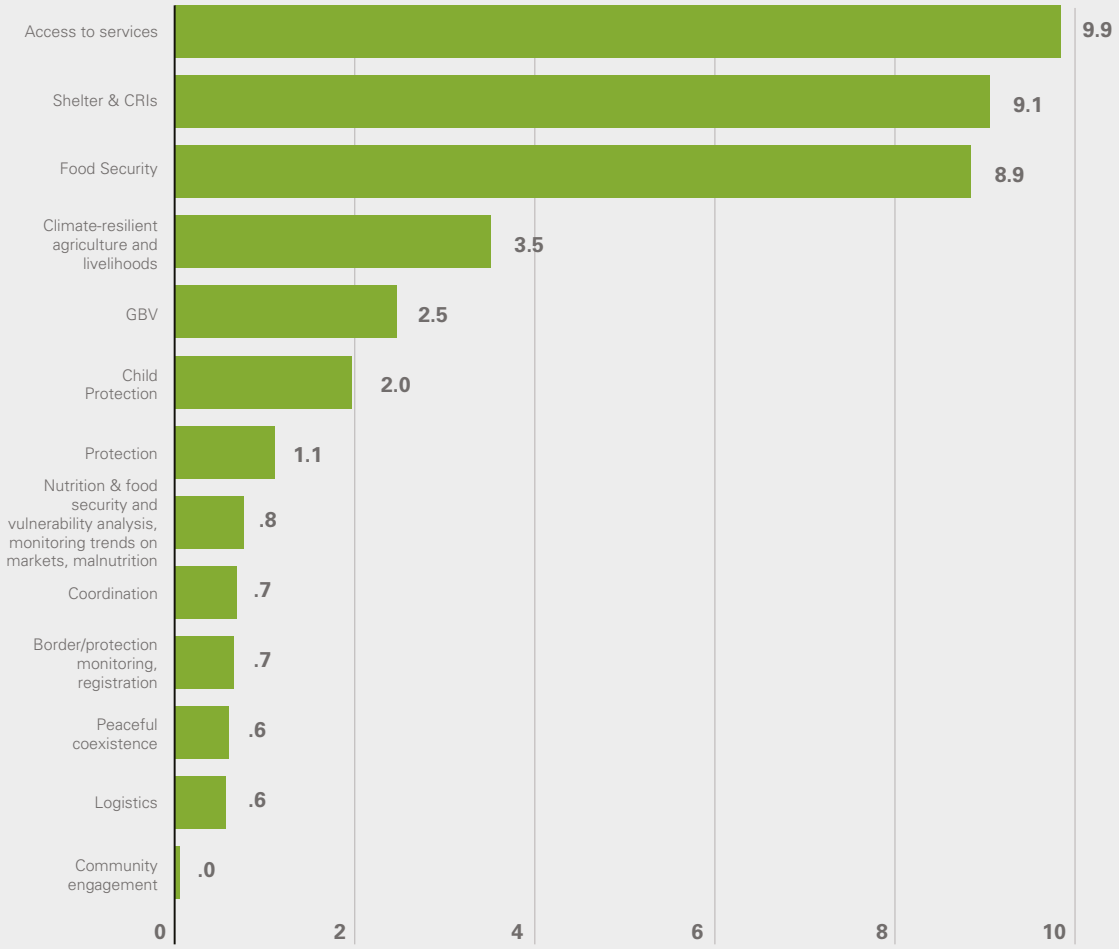
7. Financial Requirements (USD $) 40,3 USD (millions)

Analyze	Assist	Prevent	Protect	Other
$1,421,698	$18,504,522	$13,550,881	$5,564,479	$1,258,841

Budget Summary by Sector



Budget Summary by Partner

Partner (UN Agencies)	Acronym/ Short Title	Requirements in US$
World Food Programme	WFP	12,510,109
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	UNHCR	8,547,693
United Nations Children's Fund	UNICEF	6,837,250
International Organization for Migration	IOM	3,600,000
Others		8,805,369
Total		**40,300,421**

United Nations Development Programme	UNDP	2,700,000
United Nations Population Fund	UNFPA	1,494,430
World Health Organization	WHO	516,275
Food and Agriculture Organization	FAO	484,476
CARE International	CARE	1,200,000
Plan International	PI	1,094,385
Catholic Relief Services	CRS	665,803
SOS Children's Villages	SOS	650,000

For more Information

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UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency | WFP World Food Programme | IOM UN MIGRATION | unicef for every child