United Nations Development Programme

Funding Windows Proposal Template

(Maximum 5 pages of narrative + Work Plan)

Country/Context: TOGO

Operational Overview

Proposal title**:** **Strengthening the resilience of communities in the Savanes region to the risks of disasters.**

FWs resources will support (please check one):

- ☐ An ongoing output or existing umbrella project
- ☐ A new output within an existing umbrella project
- ☒ A new project (PAC date: 25th January 2023)

Linked Strategic Plan:

- Outpu**3.1** Institutional systems to manage multi-dimensional risks and shocks strengthened at regional, national and sub-national levels.
- Output: **3.2** Capacities for conflict prevention and peacebuilding strengthened at regional, national, and sub-national levels and across borders

Linked CPD Output(s): (i) Vulnerable communities in areas highly exposed to natural hazards prone enabled to adapt to future disaster and climate change impacts; (ii) The technical capacities of national and local structures, CSOs, youth and women are strengthened for the prevention and management of conflicts and promotion of a more peaceful society

Expected FW funding duration: One year

Project lead/focal point: Abiziou Tchinguilou abiziou.tchinguilou@undp.org

Technical Accompaniment and Endorsement

Please list the names and expertise of all GPN staff who have contributed to this proposal:

- Technical expertise: Nadine Umutoni Rugwe
- Youth: Pauline Deneufbourg
- Gender: Cleopatra Phiri Hurungo
- M&E/RBM: Alpha Amadou Ba

Name of technical regional advisor who has endorsed this proposal: Nadine Rugwe

Name of the RB advisor/country desk who has endorsed this proposal: Evelyne Bamba, COST WACA/RBA

Name of the DRR who has endorsed this proposal: Seynabou DIAW BA, seynabou.diaw.ba@undp.org

Atlas Project Number:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Department ID:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Atlas Output ID:	Click or tap here to enter text.
Gender Marker:	GEN2

Total resources required: 250000

Total allocated resources: 250000

- Regular:
- Other:
  - Funding Windows 250000
  - Government Click or tap here to enter text.
  - Other donor(s) Click or tap here to enter text.

Unfunded budget: Click or tap here to enter text.

In-kind contributions: Click or tap here to enter text.

This initiative is complementary to other projects (including Project to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to climate change and disasters in high-risk areas funded by UNDP; Project to Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Recovery Capacity funded by EU, the cross-border PVE/BBT project, the community impact project, Multi-Country Pilot Project on Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use etc.) implemented by UNDP in the savanes region.

Specifically, this initiative intents to:

- Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities to disaster risks in the Savanes region through the development of disaster response and recovery capacities
- Create frameworks for discussion and work in community-based disaster risk response through training and education
- Promote inclusive community recovery activities around income generation initiatives involving women, young people, farmers, and other actors in the targeted municipalities. Develop income generating activities to improve the living conditions of vulnerable populations, in particular farmers, youth, and women groups in the targeted areas, by strengthening their socio-economic resilience capacities, with the aim of building their recovery capacities and making them less vulnerable to exploitation by extremist groups.

The project targets 3 municipalities and their populations in the Savanes region, bordering Benin and Burkina Faso, that are facing recurrent floods and extreme droughts that exacerbate poverty levels and increase vulnerability, especially among youth, to recruitment by armed groups. At the same time, these populations are identified according to the level of shock induced by acts of violent extremism, as well as their socio-economic vulnerability.

The project will be implemented in three municipalities of Kpendjal 1, Kpendjal 2 and Kpendjal Ouest 2.

Allocation Proposal

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

The Savannes region experiences hazards that represent disaster risks for the inhabitants. The natural hazards most often encountered are floods, storms, epidemics, and droughts, while disasters related to human activities are vegetation fires, fires, inter-community conflicts, influxes of displaced people from the Sahel and terrorist threats[2].

[1] Litrol means strengthening in Moba, local language in Savanes region

[2] Regional Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan: Savanes Region

Flooding in the region is due to the shortening of the rainy season because of the decrease in the number of rainy days, which leads to a concentration of heavy rains over a short period, often from mid-July to mid-September. But the rainfall alone is not enough to explain the phenomenon. It also draws its source from the anarchic installation of dwellings and human activities on the banks of rivers and lowlands, often in search of fertile and wet land for the development of agricultural activities, deforestation, and the inadequacy and mismanagement of stormwater drainage and sanitation facilities. Recurrent floods lead to epidemics (cholera, malaria, etc.) and cause damage and loss of life.

High winds are common in the Savanes regions with speeds of 100 to 115 Km/h. These winds, which tear up everything on their path, cause soil degradation due to wind erosion, loss of biodiversity, crop failure and famine. They also cause economic and human losses and increase the rural exodus and the number of climatically displaced people (First Biennial Report Update Togo, 2017).

In Togo, land tenure is governed by customary and modern law. Land belongs to communities, which often leads to conflicts between communities claiming ownership rights.

Transhumance, which is widely practiced in the savannah region, is supposed to take place between February and May, following defined corridors. But failure to respect the corridors and the transhumance period often results in significant social, environmental, and economic damage.

This phenomenon is exacerbated by the sedentarization of some transhumant herders and the tacit conversion of agricultural areas into livestock and grazing zones. Transhumant herders are often at the origin of late-breaking fires, which are difficult to control, causing damage (burnt habitats and crops) and posing a threat to protected areas.

In addition, the herds cause damage to crop and harvests, a source of recurrent conflict in the area.

All these conflict factors exacerbate the vulnerability of populations already exposed to the harmful effects of disasters. In most cases, these conflicts provide fertile ground for the tearing apart of the social fabric and threaten social cohesion.

The Savanes region is prone to inter-community conflicts. From 2013 to 2019 a total of 30,107 people were displaced by these conflicts. These community conflicts were particularly acute in 2019 with 17,596 displaced.

Since 2021, security threats in the Sahel have spread to coastal countries (Benin, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Togo). Non-state armed groups (NSAGs) are increasingly expanding their influence and actions to neighbouring countries particularly in southern Burkina Faso with escalating attacks in Togo. The Savanes region in northern Togo has been recently victim of multiple terror attacks from NSAGs. In fact, the region is close to Burkina Faso which, since 2015, has become the scene of deadly incidents claimed by non-state armed groups, especially in the south-eastern part bordering Togo and Benin. The security situation in northern Togo is precarious and marked by incursions by NSAGs and very violent attacks against the Defence and Security Forces (DSF) and civilians.

The Savanes region Area has 8,470 km2 with population estimated at 1,054,700 inhabitants in 2022 (gender: 51.7% women and 48.3% men). It's structured in 16 municipalities[3].

In terms of the socio-economic situation, the region is already characterized by prevalent poverty and longer distance from the capital city . Populations living in this area are often hit by harsh economic realities, and do not have easy access to basic social services that can guarantee their personal safety and access to basic needs such as food, health, etc. Admittedly, according to the report published on 29 October 2020 by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEED), the poverty rate has fallen sharply in Togo. In 2019, the poverty index stood at 45.5% at the national level against 58.7% in 2011, a decrease of 13.2%. However, the results of the Harmonized Survey on Living Conditions of Households (EHCVM) show that the incidence of poverty is estimated at 58.8% in rural areas against 26.5% in urban areas and that the Savanes region has the highest incidence (65.1%). So the Region is the poorest economically in Togo. It faces major challenges such as: (i) the hostile physical environment, (ii) the non-existence of the industrial sector, especially agribusiness, (iii) youth unemployment and delinquency, (iv) the strong exodus of young people from the region to other regions of Togo as well as to other countries in the West African sub-region (Burkina

[3] Emergency Resilience Building Program in the Savanes region "Yalim savanes

Faso, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire.), (v) the inadequacy of socio-economic infrastructures for the development of young people, (vi) the low involvement of women and young people in the socio-economic development process of the region, (vii) the difficulties of access to land for agricultural production (in this case young girls and women because of gender-based discrimination are more affected), (viii) the poor mastery of techniques for the processing/preservation of agricultural products resulting from their activities, etc. In the region, challenges related to people's access to basic social services (health, water, electricity, public services, etc.) persist despite the government's efforts to address them. Training and employment opportunities for young people and women remain a challenge.

With the current security crisis, vulnerabilities have increased in the Savanes region. The massive population movements in all the cities of the region, caused by the recurrence of attacks (and threats from armed NSAGs), have led to an increase in the number of internally displaced persons and a raise in needs in all sectors, mainly food, shelter and survival equipment, education, health and nutrition, water-hygiene-sanitation, protection, and support for livelihoods. In addition, in large cities, host families have been facing with the gradual deterioration of their living conditions because they are the first to share their resources before the emergency support by the Government and humanitarian partners[4] is provided.

The Savanes region therefore appears to be highly vulnerable to disaster risks, and this vulnerability is exacerbated by recurrent conflicts arising from land tenure, as well as those linked to the difficult cohabitation between nomadic transhumant herders and sedentary farmers. This situation is worsened by the spillover of the Sahel crisis, which has given rise to acts of violent extremism with recurrent attacks.

To restore serenity to the population and help them recover from these various shocks, we need to strengthen the links between humanitarian aid, peace and development in the Savanes region.

In addition, various studies carried out by the United Nations, research centres, NGOs and other partners have already identified several types of dormant conflicts in the region. These include conflicts between herders and farmers linked to transhumance, chieftaincy conflicts, land conflicts, political conflicts which are exacerbated during the election period. Added to this, are the public demonstrations for social demands that marked the region, which had caused deaths, especially of young people.

The national disaster risk management context is marked by Togo's adherence to the Sendai Framework for the period 2015-2030. This framework recommends four priority actions for stakeholder states, to be integrated into their sustainable development planning instruments with a view to reducing the effects of natural disasters on vulnerable communities. These are: i) understanding disaster risk; ii) strengthening disaster risk governance to better manage it; iii) investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience; iv) strengthening disaster preparedness to respond effectively and "build back better" during recovery, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.

In 2007, the country set up its national platform for the prevention of natural risks and disasters, and in 2009 drew up its national disaster risk reduction strategy, which was updated in 2021. Although the platforms have been set up, they are not operational. For some platforms, they exist in name only and the members have not yet been appointed. Where members have been appointed, they do not have the capacity to fulfil their role, and some do not know how to plan their activities. After decentralization came into effect, members of municipal councils do not have the capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction into their communal development plans. The implementation of this project which is in line with the vision of the national DRR strategy should help raise the level of resilience of targeted communes.

The elaboration of the “Schéma d'Analyse et de Couverture des Risques” (SNACR - Risk Analysis and Coverage Scheme), and the periodic updating of emergency planning and management instruments (contingency plan, ORSEC plan, flood preparedness and response plan) also contribute to efforts to cope with disaster risks.

[4] SNU, “Rapport de la mission conjointe multisectorielle d’évaluation rapide de la situation d’urgence dans la région des savanes”, 2022 October

The national context is also marked by the adoption of a political and institutional framework for disaster prevention and management with the adoption of the National Civil Protection Policy, and the creation of the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) in 2017.

II. STRATEGY

The aim of the project is to strengthen the resilience of the populations of the target communes to disaster risks through improved incomes for women and young people and the reinforcement of social cohesion.

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The theory of change is formulated as follows:

- **If** local institutions have the capacity to reduce risks and anticipate preparedness needs
- **If** disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacities are adequately strengthened
- **If** investments in disaster risk reduction are made available to enhance the socio-economic resilience of vulnerable communities, particularly women and youth.
- **Then**, the population of the target municipalities, especially women and young people, increase their income and have entrepreneurship capacities and are more resilient to various risks.

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

In line with the Theory of Change, the following three results will be achieved under the project.

Result 1: Capacities of regional and local disaster risk management institutions and actors are strengthened for better disaster planning and preparedness

The aim of this component is to strengthen the technical capacities of members of regional and local disaster risk reduction platforms in terms of planning and emergency preparedness. It will also support the development of tools for the responsible occupation of land to anticipate the occurrence of disasters in disaster-prone areas. To better meet these requirements, regional and local disaster risk management players will be equipped with appropriate materials and equipment and trained in disaster alert watch methods.

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Result 2: Vulnerable communities in three communes of the Savannah region improve their disaster resilience and recovery capacities

Through this component, the aim is to promote inclusive community members income by promoting entrepreneurial and economically empowerment capacities for rural women and youth for their post-disaster recovery. Groups of vulnerable youth and women will be identified in the target municipalities and will receive training in entrepreneurship and business development before receiving their installation kits to enable them to carry out their income-generating activities. In addition, to facilitate their access to administrative services in the framework of their economic activities and for the daily needs of life, the project will allow them to acquire identity documents. The promotion of women's entrepreneurship will improve women's incomes and empower them economically, reducing gaps in their access to land rights. As the main victims of crises, women will have better means to meet their needs and thus reduce their vulnerability to various shocks.

The activities to be carried out for the benefit of women's and youth cooperatives will form the basis for establishing community dialogue and thus help to consolidate social cohesion between women and young people.

This component will be also used to produce and disseminate communication tools for sharing knowledge and lessons learned from the project. Sensitizations will be conducted to inform population on good practices regarding risk reduction and recovery from the disasters.

Partnerships

The project will be implemented through a quality partnership with other agencies of the United Nations system as well as state institutions such as Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile, ministries, municipalities and civil society organizations.

For other UN agencies in Togo, synergy will be created with their projects in the targeted areas. UNDP will work jointly with the Food and Agriculture organization (FAO), International Organization for Migration (IOM) on social cohesion activities.

Risks and Assumptions

RISKS	PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE	SEVERITY OF THE IMPACT OF THE RISK	CONTERMEASURES
Climatic disturbances that do not facilitate the development of income-generating activities in the agricultural sector	Medium	Medium	The development of income-generating activities will be based on water management through the construction of boreholes equipped with solar pumps for irrigation. This will allow production even in extreme climatic conditions and to produce off-season crops
Lack of community support for the project	Low	Low	Involvement of beneficiary communities throughout the project life cycle
Security issues due to the spillover of the Sahel security crisis (actually, this situation is localized in the far north of the country, in the Savanes region)	High	High	The choice of sites will be made considering security criteria, with particular emphasis on updating accessible areas according to the state of security emergency adopted by the government. To this end, sites will be chosen in agreement with the government. Project manager will be informed regularly on the security situation and support effort to respect the measures established by UNDSS

Stakeholder and Beneficiary Engagement

The project will target 3 municipalities and their populations in the Savanes region, bordering Benin and Burkina Faso, identified according to the level of shock induced by acts of violent extremism, as well as their socio-economic vulnerability. These are the municipalities of Kpendjal 1, Kpendjal 2 and Kpendjal Ouest 2.

At central level, the lead partner is the National Civil Protection Agency (ANPC) within the Ministry of the security and civil protection which will create collaboration with other ministries as Ministries of Territorial administration, agriculture, grassroot development and gender.

Local stakeholders will be strongly involved and leveraged, such as local authorities in municipalities, local branches of the Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the regional platform. Women association as REFED and the national youth council's local membership will be key actors of the project. Prior to the start of the project, these local stakeholders will be consulted on the project deliverables and methodology.

Stakeholders will be involved in all stages of the project, including design, implementation and monitoring, and evaluation at the end of the project.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

Describe how the interventions intend to use SSC/TrC to achieve and sustain results, if applicable.

The project will promote South-South cooperation missions in countries having similar issues. These missions will be organized for the mayors of the project's beneficiary communes in neighbouring countries such as Ghana, Benin or Burkina Faso which have long experience in communalizing and integrating disaster risk management into their local development plans. The Agence Nationale de la Protection Civile will play an important role in identifying successful countries in this field. These trips will enable these mayors to learn about best practices and lessons learned in integrating disaster risk management into local planning.
In addition, synergies will be built with Project to Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance and Recovery Capacity funded by EU as well as the Multi-Country Pilot Project on Scaling Solar Applications for Agricultural Use, which is a funded initiative by India, Brazil and South Africa (IBSA).

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The proposed project will build capacity for stakeholders using different approaches. Investment in awareness raising and capacity development will help stakeholders, and other beneficiary mechanism understand their role better.

The project will enable the targeted municipalities to integrate the DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) in their local development plans for inclusive decision-making. The appropriation of this approach by the municipalities is a guarantee of the sustainability of the project's results. In addition, regarding rural women's entrepreneurship, the project will put them in contact with micro-finance and technical services of the State for a good consolidation of knowledge and practices which are transmitted during the project period. So that they can be able to continue their activities even after the closure of the project.

IV. MANAGEMENT AND GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The strategic management of the project will be ensured by a steering committee that will be set up at subnational level and co-chaired by the Ministry of Security and the UNDP. Members will be representatives from the Ministries of Agriculture, Gender, Territorial Administration, local authorities, Grassroots Development, and civil society.

The project will be implemented in direct execution modality. However, UNDP may allow implementing partners or consultants to carry out certain project activities. UNDP may also, insofar as its procedures are authorized to do so, enter into specific agreements with entities for the execution of certain activities of the project. The beneficiary partners of the project as well as the subcontractors are required to comply with UNDP management procedures.

The day-to-day implementation of project activities will be entrusted to a project focal team made up of a Project Manager and an administrative and financial assistant, under the supervision of ANPC and UNDP.

V. MONITORING AND LEARNING

Monitoring

The project will pay particular attention to the efficient use of resources and the proper execution of activities through monitoring and evaluation. A budgeted monitoring and evaluation plan will be adopted and annexed to the annual work and budget plan.

This monitoring and evaluation plan will gradually monitor the project's achievements, in accordance with predefined indicators. More technically, the monitoring and evaluation plan will include collection and analysis tools to measure the project's performance at key stages: mid-term review, annual review, final evaluation of the project.

Learning

Systematic monitoring can aid in gathering evidence and building a foundation for learning and adaptation, as challenges and obstacles to implementation can be identified and course-corrected to ensure the interventions remain on track to achieving change. What methodologies, resources and/or tools will be utilized or developed to support learning and adaptation (as necessary) during the implementation period?

Thanks to the monitoring and evaluation plan, the project will be able to detect any malfunctions and discrepancies, in line with core indicators, to develop strategies to correct them in a timely manner. In addition, lessons learned from the project will be documented to inform decision.

The beneficiaries' municipalities will share their experience from the project with another communes.

VI. WORK PLAN[5] [6]

If resources will be used beyond one calendar year, please use the resource framework in the project document template.

According to the UNDP Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 global, regional and country office programmes and projects will identify, at their design stage, at least one stand-alone gender-specific component (outputs of project document) with at least of 15 percent of the total resources of the initiative allocated to this component. For more information, please refer to the updated Funding Windows Gender Marker Guidance Note.

***All costs borne by the office to implement this project (DES – formerly DPC – or additional capacities) should be integrated in each programmatic activity line, not as a separate line at the bottom of the table. ***

Period: 2023

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And indicators, baselines, and annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Budget description	PLANNED BUDGET	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			FW	Total Activity
Output 1: **Capacities of regional and local disaster risk management institutions and actors are strengthened for better disaster planning and preparedness** Indicator 1.1.: Percentage of regional and local platforms members in the Savanes region who have acquire knowledge to integrate risk and disaster management into local development plans Baseline: TBD Target: 100%	1.1. Organize two practical training workshops for members of the regional platform and local platforms in the Savanes region on integrating risk and disaster management into local development plans.					UNDP	National consultant	3,000	10,000
							Workshop	7,000	
	1.2 Conduct a participatory mapping exercise of disaster-prone areas and other associated risks in					UNDP	National consultant	5,000	25,000
							Workshop	18,000	

[5] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[6] Changes to a budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

Indicator 1.2.: Number of risk vulnerability maps produced for municipalities Baseline: 0 Target: 3 Indicator 1.3.: Number of local multi-hazard surveillance committees operational Baseline: 0 Target: 10	the 3 communes targeted by the project						Travel	2,000	
	1.3 Set up, equip, and train local multi-hazard alert watch committees					UNDP	Contractual services	10,000	22,500
							National consultant	3000	
							Workshop	8,000	
							Travel	1,500	
Subtotal output 1								57,500	57,500
Output 2: Vulnerable communities in three communes of the Savannah region improve their disaster resilience and recovery capacities Indicator 1.1.: Percentage of women and youth trained and supported with Income Generating Activities who have increased their income Baseline: Women (0%); Youth (0%) Target: Women (80%) Youth (95%) Indicator 1.2.: Number of people aware of the risk reduction and vulnerability Baseline: 0 Target: 500,000	2.1 Train, equip and finance six rural women and youth cooperatives to conduct income-generating activities for their economic empowerment and post-disaster recovery					UNDP	National consultant	10,000	122,000
							Workshop	4,000	
							Travel	3,000	
							Contractual service	105,000	
	2.2 Produce and disseminate communication tools for sharing knowledge and lessons learned from the project					UNDP	National consultant	7,000	10,000
							Workshop	3,000	
						UNDP	Travel	1,000	3,000

	2.3 Monitoring/Learning/ Exchange of experiences						Workshop	2,000	
Subtotal output 2								**135,000**	**135,000**
TOTAL output 1+2								**192,500**	**192,500**
STAFF COSTS						**UND**	Staff cost	40 000	40 000
SUB TOTAL ACTIVITIES & OPERATIONAL & STAFF COSTS							GMS	232,500	232,500
General Management Support (7% for FWs) (use GMS calculator)								17 500	
TOTAL GENERAL								250 000	