

# TOGO



## BACKGROUND

Recurrent floods in Togo often have negative socio-economic effects to the population, the environment, and the economy. Soil erosion, coastal erosion and deforestation are also of major concern; exacerbating the effects of flooding. Although the country experiences flooding almost every year, floods have been particularly devastating over the past 10 years. In 2007, Togo was one of the hardest hit among the West African countries, with over 127,000 people affected and 23 casualties. The 2010 flooding affected 83,000 people and resulted in over US\$38 million in damages and losses.

According to Togo's second and third national communications on climate change, the country's vulnerability may increase as a result of climate change. The following five areas are particularly vulnerable to such change: agriculture, energy, health, housing and water and coastal erosion.





In recent years, Togo has advanced disaster risk management (DRM) efforts. In 2012, the country updated the inventory of activities contributing to the DRM agenda. In 2013, the government ensured due consideration for DRM within its Accelerated Growth and Employment

## QUICK FACTS

### COUNTRY INDICATORS<sup>1</sup>

GDP per capita (PPP)	\$1,390
Total Population	6,816,982
Income Level	Low
Poverty <sup>2</sup>	59%
Urban Population	39%

### RISK PROFILE<sup>3</sup>

Lack of coping capacity	 7.7
Vulnerability	 4.8
Hazard and exposure	 2.1
Overall risk	 4.3

### KEY PRIORITIES

1. Stakeholder coordination
2. Risk identification tools
3. Flood management
4. Disaster risk financing

<sup>1</sup> World Bank: free and open access to development data in countries around the globe. <http://data.worldbank.org/>

<sup>2</sup> Poverty rates at national poverty lines, World Bank Open Data.

<sup>3</sup> INFORM: a global, open-source risk assessment for humanitarian crises and disasters. INFORM uses a scale from 0-10 (10 is the highest level of risk) <http://www.inform-index.org/>

Promotion Strategy, using a climate change and DRM-sensitive strategic environment assessment. Moreover, the National Investment Program for Environment and Natural Resources of the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is seeking a coherent approach for both the National Strategy for DRM—supported by the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction—and the National Action Adaptation Program.

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To further advance the DRM agenda, priorities include: (i) coordinating stakeholders; (ii) developing analytical tools for risk identification; (iii) creating emergency plans and building capacity to respond; and (iv) integrating DRM considerations into the agricultural production system.

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## **GFDRR PROGRESS TO DATE**

GFDRR involvement in Togo started in 2010 with a post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA) training, followed soon after by the implementation of a PDNA led by the government. A large consultation process led to the creation of the GFDRR Country Plan, implemented through the Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project and led by the World Bank Africa Disaster Risk Management team, effective since 2012.

GFDRR also supported a community initiative as part of the project which was proposed by the village of Boko,

in the southeast of the country. The initiative was to manually clean and dredge a local canal so that fish from two surrounding lakes could return to the area. The World Bank—with financial backing from GFDRR and the Global Environment Facility (GEF)—supported the community with US\$90,000 to dredge the canal. The project is part of the Sahel and West Africa Program in support of the Great Green Wall, developed under TerrAfrica. The initiative was successful and also helped reduce major flooding in the village in addition to helping rejuvenate the local fishing industry.

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## **LOOKING AHEAD**

GFDRR will implement activities to address most of the country DRM priorities, including stakeholder coordination, analytical tools for risk identification, development of flood early warning systems, as well as emergency planning and response capacities.

Additional activities may be considered, regarding the trans-boundary flood management in the Volta and Mono basin and disaster risk financing.


**PROJECTS AWARDED BY GFDRR 2007-2015**


Project	Description
<b>Togo DRM Country Program</b>   <b>475,0000   Start date: 2015 (Ongoing)</b>	Assists the improvement of flood risk management and preparedness in Togo. Activities Include: (i) establishing a strong and well-functioning National Risk Reduction Platform and Secretariat; (ii) developing cartography and topography of the greater Lomé area; (iii) establishing a comprehensive Early Warning System; and (iv) strengthening flood response mechanisms.
<b>Integrated Disaster and Land Management (IDLM)</b>   <b>US\$7,290,000   Start date: 2012 (Ongoing)</b>	Strengthens institutional capacity of key agencies in order to manage the risk of flooding and land degradation in rural and urban areas. Activities include: (i) enhancing knowledge of flood risk (ii) identifying priority disaster risk management and development interventions; (iii) strengthening the capacity for early warning, emergency preparedness, and land use planning.
<b>2010 Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)</b>  <b>US\$57,640   2010 (Completed)</b>	Conducted an assessment in the aftermath of the October 2010 flood led by the government, bringing together experts from multiple agencies. Activities included: (i) identifying recovery needs, in the amount of US\$43 million; and (ii) providing a clear plan of action for reducing flood risks in the country. As a result, the government decided to provide US\$1.2 million for flood management measures and supported the inclusion of DRM activities in the national Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project.

 Pillar 1  
Risk Identification

 Pillar 2  
Risk Reduction

 Pillar 3  
Preparedness

 Pillar 4  
Financial Protection

 Pillar 5  
Resilient Reconstruction

**GFDRR KEY PARTNERS**

<b>EU</b>	The European Union (EU) is engaged in a decentralized national action program for environmental management and a drainage project in the lagoon of Lomé to reduce flood risk. The drainage project is being financially supported by the EU, the West African Development Bank (BOAD) and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The EU also contributes to Togo IDLM (see above) project for amount of US\$3 million.
<b>Togolese Red Cross</b>	The Togolese Red Cross currently manages a functional early warning system based on flood warning poles in key river bed locations, optimizing in parallel contributions from grass-root networks of volunteers and high-tech dissemination and feedback based on mobile phone networks. The geographical coverage of this mechanism will be expanded by the GFDRR-funded project. The training of more than 500 red cross volunteers is under execution.
<b>UN OCHA</b>	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) works with the Ministries of Environment and Civil Protection to strengthen preparedness and response mechanisms in case of an emergency.
<b>UNDP</b>	The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is assisting the government in developing a national strategy for DRM, a national risk and hazard map, a contingency plan and an early warning system.
<b>UNISDR</b>	The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) supports the National Platform with preparation of the national Disaster Risk Reduction strategy. The Strategy was updated in 2014 to accurately integrate the climate change issues.
<b>UN-SPIDER</b>	The United Nations Platform for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) provides recommendations on the use of geospatial data for disaster risk reduction.
<b>WAEMU, EU</b>	West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU), with the EU, run the ACP-EU facility project for disaster management in West Africa (regional project).
<b>World Bank</b>	<p>The following projects are part of the World Bank's efforts to mainstream DRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>Integrated Disaster and Land Management Project:</b> strengthens institutional capacity of key agencies to manage the risk of flooding and land degradation in rural and urban areas.</li> <li>■ <b>Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation Project:</b> increases access to improved urban infrastructure services in Lomé.</li> <li>■ <b>Community Development and Safety Net Project:</b> provides poor communities with greater access to basic socio-economic infrastructures and social safety nets.</li> </ul>

**GFDRR STAKEHOLDERS**

<b>National Services</b>	Civil Protection, Meteorological and Hydrological Services, Volta Water Resource Commission, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Action and National Solidarity
<b>International Organizations</b>	World Bank, UNISDR, International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), UNDP, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)
<b>Regional Organizations</b>	African Union (AU), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), WEAMU
<b>Non-governmental Organizations and Civil Society Organizations</b>	Croix-Rouge, Amis de la terre