



## **Report**

### **Evaluation: “Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in Togo”**

**Togo Red Cross / German Red Cross**

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## 0. SUMMARY

### 0.1 Introduction

The mid-term evaluation of the project ACC/TRC has been carried out in the course of the months of October, November and December 2015. The team of the mission was composed of **Theo Mutter** and **Egbenovi David AGBO**. The gathering of data in the field took place from 11 to 25 November 2015 in Lomé, In the Savannah and in the Maritime Region.

The methodology of the gathering of data consisted of analyzing the reports of individual and collective maintenance carried out with the pertinent players, the direct beneficiaries and the targeted populations. 27 targeted groups have been encouraged and 24 individual maintenances have been realized; in total 378 persons have been interviewed, 216 of which women and 162 men in 9 villages of which 4 are situated in the Savannah and 5 in the Maritime Region.

### 0.2 Principal observations and verifications

#### Result n° 1 : (swift warning system along the waterways)

- All of the communities visited have trained and equipped PC-Teams. Nevertheless it has to be said that a bicycle will just not do. Every member of the PC-Teams knows in theory what he has to do in case of flooding or catastrophe.
- The beacons have recently been put in place but have not yet been calibrated.
- According to the information of the team, the SOP have been elaborated with certain communities of the Maritime – the documentation has not been presented (20).
- Each of the communities visited disposes of a well-organized system of catastrophe management with evacuation sites for victims in the case of flooding.
- Up to the present no simulation exercise has been effected in the field.
- The VCA and the risk maps are of a general character and the danger zones have not been marked therein.

#### Result n° 2 :(improved resilience)

- The beneficiaries of the target communes who have been visited are in the process of adopting corrective measures such as planting stabilizing plants and herbs on the banks of the waterways and constructing dams, etc.
- The initiatives for reforestation are under way in the majority of the communities, however, the eucalyptus which is very popular in the villages visited does not always respond to the agro-ecological situation of the territories.
- The most often mentioned activity touches upon hygiene and the improvement of sanitary (life) conditions.
- The work of instructing the school children is about to start.
- Previously one worked essentially in the communities without being able to go thoroughly into each aspect. Nowadays the activities begin to orientate themselves towards the subject axis.

**Result n° 3** :( improved capacities of the TRC and the public/State institutions)

- Concerted actions of analysis on the subject of climatic risks (dangers) have been undertaken with the assistance of the representatives of the local authorities.
- Today the TRC have at their disposal the empirical data bases on the indicators that are the forerunners of floods, precipitations and water levels in the project's region of intervention.
- Even at institution level the TRC is recognized as leader as much for its knowledge as for its reactive and proactive measures directed at the adaptation to climatic change and the prevention of catastrophes..

**Management:**

As a basis the project recognizes a mainstay and support on the part of the partner communities. For all that the institutional support from the TRC deserves certain readjustments in order to assure a friendly management and to guaranty the durability of the acquisitions capitalized. In the course of the first three years the project has had three different delegates. Concerning coordination everything happens as if there were two pilots flying the plane. There is a marked shortage of information and communication at the management level of the project. The practice of discussion and real collaboration between the two principal persons in charge of this project is missing.

**Reporting and documentation:**

Since the management system of this project is pyramidal, the mechanism of reporting is organized around four levels of players: (1) the PC-Teams who are in direct contact the base communities of the riverside villages; (2) the focal points that support the PC-Teams and carry the information to the regional project coordinators (3) of the project who, in their turn, submit their reports of regional synthesis to the national coordination (4) who from this make the final compilation. Essentially the reporting at all the levels relies upon statistical data with missing analysis and interpretation. No analysis of the situation that prevails in the field, such as effects, impact, and change in behavior, attitudes and innovative practices can be found therein. That is the reason why the qualitative information is not given in the different reports. It is, however, important to make the figures talk. The system of documentation and follow-up records only the activities and not the effects and impacts that, in principle, should translate the concrete changes induced by the project and the added value obtained.

**RCCC:**

The contribution of the *Climate Centre* is the support that helped with the elaboration of the SOP, and which constitutes an innovation in the system of the EWS. The object of the model that is in the process of elaboration at the *Climate Centre* is to develop a system of forecasting climatic hazards destined to reduce or forecast the risks and catastrophes. It is another form of innovation combining research and action pilot and it will serve to consolidate the scientific bases of early warning and to apply the FbF mechanism. Owing to the lack of national statistics in this area, the model is focused only on the data of Nangbéto. The dam of Nangbéto on the river Mono is a great power-station from which the management systematically observes and registers the water level of the tributaries.

**The approach:**

This project of a pilot character approaches several specific subjects connected to climate change. The project involves a global objective, a specific objective, three results and 23 indicators to control the realization in the chain of results. As far as the activities are concerned, there are 13 for result n° 1, 9 for result n° 2 and 12 for result n° 3, thus a total of 34 planned activities. This situation does neither allow for concentrating the energies nor to

channel the resources of the action necessary to guaranty the efficiency and effectiveness of the project.

The number of villages is too high and the distances separating them too great and this limits the efficiency and effectiveness of the project, since half of the working time is being passed in travelling. The human resources assigned to the project pay the due. 34 activities to manage, it is neither evident to obtain good qualitative results nor to assure a regular surveillance. In consequence it will be necessary to re-size the project area and to review the activities and the radius of action a more exact manner to allow for concentration on the essential and to generate tangible impacts to capitalize upon and duplicate.

The approach based on the mobilization of volunteers such as the PC-Teams and the focal points explains by an elevated degree the adaptation and the anchoring of the actions undertaken in the communities. Yet, in spite of the work carried out, they are not paid. This situation may lead to lack of motivation and then the demobilization of this mainspring of workers of the project.

### **0.3 Principal recommendations**

#### **(1) From theory to practice - consolidation :**

The mission recommends that the second stage of the project be more devoted to practical actions of resilience in connection with the early warning and to key subjects. After the stage of theoretical training, the concrete execution of the project demands the putting into practice the knowledge acquired by means of simulation exercises.

#### **(2) Village pilots :**

In order to consolidate the knowledge acquired during the first stage of the project and in view of the number of villages concerned, it is imperative to conceive a scenario of concentration. It is recommended to choose pilot villages for demonstration purposes. It is proposed to reevaluate, by prefecture and by focal point, a village that will serve as reference to other communities. The dynamism of the community and the possibility of putting to work the key subjects should be kept as key arguments at the time of the selection.

#### **(3) Concentration of subject matters :**

The mission recommends to the team to follow up on the concentration of activities in order to reinforce the resilience of the populations of the vulnerable communities with regard to the key subjects retained and thus obtain concrete results. On the level of activities connected with climate change it is necessary to develop a homogenous concept, with intrinsic logic and a real coherence. That way the actions might benefit from a closer support on the part of the project team and the focal points and thus engender better effects and impacts. In this connection we suggest the putting in place of green actions.

#### **(4) Institutional anchorage :**

Since at base the project already knows an anchorage and adaptation on the part of the communities, the mission recommends to improve the institutional provision in order to assure a better institutional anchorage with the other sectors of the CRT (TRC). The object is to work out an exit strategy for the end of the external financing period, a task that reverts particularly to the national coordination of the project.

The other institutional pillar of the CCA project (result n° 3) is the platform SAP (EWS) which functions as much at national as at regional level. The role of leader and organization of reference of the CCA/TRC project in the platform should be reinforced in order to improve the capacities of the public/governmental institutions in the area of DRR.

**(5) Management :**

Within the pilot team it is suitable to overcome the obstacles that occur in certain matters. It is necessary to develop a culture of « report » (interactive and transparent communication) and discussion on matters of the project. It is suggested to put in place a pilot committee that may support and supervise the management of the project and thus promote the institutional integration of the project. From the point of view of organizational development and in order to promote creativity, it is advisable to de-centralize the management of the project in order to give more competence to regional coordinators.

**(6) Reporting system :**

The report and documentation system has to be improved in various respects. Style and contents of the reports have to be restructured. It is recommended that an effort be made as far as analysis and interpretation of collected data is concerned. In order to enter the effects, changes and impacts obtained. It is a matter of making the figures speak. The reports of the regional coordinators and especially those of the national coordinator have the responsibility of analyzing and synthesizing the information of the foregoing level.

**(7) Visibility :**

In order to give the project a better public visibility it is preconceived to publish at regular intervals articles in the various media (press, radio, TV) on the activities of the project and the volunteers. This kind of publicity is at times a motivation for the volunteers.