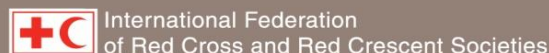


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Ethiopia: Flood

Early Action Protocol summary



EAP approved 17 March 2021

Population to be assisted 5,650 HHs

EAP timeframe 5 Years

**EAP number:
EAP2021ET01**

Budget: 350,000 CHF

Early action timeframe 7 days

The IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total allocation of CHF 350,000 from its Forecast based Action (FbA) mechanism for the Ethiopia Red Cross Society. The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF 101,777 for readiness and pre-positioning and CHF 248,223 automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

The FbA by the DREF is a Forecast-based Financing funding mechanism managed by the DREF. Allocations for the FbA by the DREF are made from a separate financial component of the DREF (MDR00004) and do not affect the reserves of the DREF appeal code MDR00001. Unearmarked contributions to the FbA by the DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL (Maximum one page)

Context

Ethiopia is the second most populous nation in Africa. It struggles with numerous man-made and natural disasters that are exacerbated by multiple factors including poor farming methods, deforestation, poor resource management, low economic development, and the changing climate.

The country has in the present past seen recurring episodes of droughts, pest infestation, COVID-19 Pandemic and floods that has significantly impacted on human lives, livelihoods, economic assets and available infrastructure. The security environment in Ethiopia is diverse and threats vary widely by location. Crime levels in the country are low by regional standards however large-scale protests and social unrest occur sporadically. Security risks are considerably heightened in border and remote areas, these include attacks by bandits and the abduction of foreign national. The Tigray Crisis is a current global security concern.

Hazard

Floods, drought, landslides and fire proved to be a priority hazard in Ethiopia based on events frequency, area coverage and number of affected people.

Flood was however selected as the priority hazard for this Early Action Protocol based on the review of the historical events and disaster databases in the country. The review showed that almost all the regional states in Ethiopia have been exposed to flood hazards and its associated impacts with magnitude and anticipated impacts varying in space and time. Exposure and vulnerability analysis indicated that associated impacts of floods were on the population – According to the DesInventer database, more than 3,000 flood related deaths have been recorded, 1.3 Million people have been displaced and more than 10 million people affected to date – Houses destroyed, crops and livestock lost and infrastructure destroyed.

EAP Development

Ethiopia Red Cross Society is the primary implementer of this EAP with support from the Netherlands Red Cross, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), 510 data team of the Netherlands Red Cross and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Other stakeholders involved in the development of the EAP included the National Disaster Risk Management Commission (NDRMC), Ethiopia National Meteorological Agency, Basin Development Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, ESSI, WFP and FAO from Ethiopia. Everyone involved in this plan has a key role during the preparation and activation

of the FbF mechanism. These stakeholders will consider the EAP as part of their flood contingency plans. The actions anticipated in this EAP were defined based on extensive research and consultation with stakeholders at the national, provincial, district and community level in zones of high risk of flooding. The Technical Working Group (TWG) identified and selected early actions that were deemed necessary to prevent and reduce the identified impacts of floods. The selection of the early actions was based on several brainstorming sessions held with the TWG, Community wide consultations with Key Informant Interviews and Literature reviews. The selection of the action was also guided by the following criteria: ERCS mandate and capacity to implement; Evidence of the ability of the early action to address the anticipated impact; Accessibility to the communities; partnerships/agreement with NDRMC to implement early actions; Time taken to implement the early action and financial resources required.

Geographical scope

The river discharge/rainfall will be used to trigger early action at a zone/Woreda level to implement early action once the EAP is activated. The following are the potential high areas that were identified where FbF mechanism could be activated. These districts were selected based on vulnerability and exposure analysis. Other districts will be considered as and when such data is available:

Amibara, Itang, Dubti, Gewane, Buremudaytu, Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferefer, East-imi, Lare, Goge, Fogera, Libokemkem, Dasenech, Assayta, Dolo-odo, Bokolomayo, Dugda, Arbaminch-zuria, Guba-lafto, Raya-Azebo, Tahitay-adiyabo Districts, Gewane, Afambo, Ellu, Becho, sebetahawas, Ejere, Bora, Boset, Fentale and Zuquala

Target Population

A number of rivers across Ethiopia burst their banks following extensive rainfall in the country. The large-scale riverine floods most commonly occurring in the lowland parts of the country and flash floods in the highland areas of the country. Therefore, the focus of this EAP will be on people settled along riverbanks, slopes of mountains and low-lying areas. The low-lying areas are found in the South, Western and South Eastern parts of the Country. Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists were identified as the most susceptible social group who have been found to be frequently affected because of the high poverty level hence cannot afford to relocate to higher lands and are unable to diversify their sources of livelihoods.

The basis for beneficiary selection will be the intervention map which will be produced based on the impact-based forecast, depicting communities at risk of a forecasted flood. This EAP will target 28,250 beneficiaries. These will be selected from the high risk woredas as indicated in the Community Risk Assessment.

The EAP will target a total of 5650 Households (28,250 people).

Impacts addressed

The prioritization of the impacts was done by the TWG and was simply based on consideration of impacts of the most importance for the communities based on historical impacts data, their experience and expert judgement. Prioritization was done using tool such as pairwise ranking and Focused Group Discussions.

The TWG settled for the following priority impacts of floods:

- Loss of human life (due to drowning or being washed away)
- Loss of crops
- Loss of livestock (drown or washed away)
- Damage to housing/shelter leading to displacement
- Contamination of drinking water that leads to disease outbreaks

Forecast to be used

The flood EAP will use flood forecasts from the Global flood awareness system (GLOFAS) in line with the National Meteorological Agency WRF model 10-day precipitation forecast at pre-activation period. The GLOAFAS analysis done on specific locations over Ethiopia showed that there is an overestimation of the discharge level over observation, but it is good in showing the time of the extreme events so a bias correction will improve the skill of the GLOFAS forecast. Other forecasts that will be used and monitored include the seasonal forecasts from NMA & BDA and Hype Discharge model and water level flow measurement from BDA.

Lead times

Early Actions were selected based on the following factors:

- Evidence that the selected actions contribute to the reduction of prioritized impact
- Capacity & previous experience of the national society to implement the selected actions
- Alignment of the early actions with ERCS mandate, NDRMC strategy, National policies, and international SPHERE standards
- Relevance of the actions to benefit communities while keeping the possible scenario of acting in vain
- Feasibility of the duration to implement these actions within the lead time.

The ERCS will act based on the developed trigger table when the Global Floods awareness system forecast indicates a level of river discharge greater or equal to a level of 10 years return period with a probability of at least 75% forecast uncertainty within 7 days lead time -period.

Assumptions

The priority impacts are aligned to the early action in this EAP based on analysis of historical data that indicated the most damage caused by floods was on life, crops, livestock, and shelter, therefore it's an assumption that the occurrence of floods within the lifespan of the EAP will likely impact the same sectors affecting lives and livelihoods.

The security situation in most part of the country is expected to remain stable and should there be any inter-tribal conflicts, it will not greatly affect the implementation of the EAP.

The operational strategy – How the EAP will be implemented

1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

Ethiopia Red Cross Society will implement this flood EAP with support from other government and NGO stakeholders listed above. The NS has adequate capacity to undertake the prioritized activities. Further the financial support the NS has been receiving from the NLRC has provided the much-needed financial buoyance to facilitate effective implementation. In terms of human resource capacity, the Ethiopian Red Cross Society has extensive capacity in the implementation of the selected early actions especially in emergency settings and DRR programming. The National Society has a well-established DRR department that will coordinate the activation of the Emergency coordination center (EOC) and implementation of the EAP. There are 225 well trained branch disaster risk teams (BDRT) and 200,000 volunteers throughout the nation, who will be called upon to facilitate these early actions. At branch and community level, existing structures such as Red Cross Action Teams and community based DRR groups with clear roles and responsibilities are available for deployment even at short notice. Such structures are always activated in emergency response and will be deployed during the activation of the EAP. ERCS will work closely with the flood task forces at the national, regional, Woreda and Kebele levels. These structures can be activated to support early actions, in coordination with the government.

On Cash Voucher Assistance, ERCS has the Standard Operating Procedures, tools, trained staff, and volunteers, signed agreement with the financial service providers and experience to do cash interventions. The preparedness activity was initiated at the inception of the project and so far, accomplished the first level preparedness and still ongoing targeting to upgrade to the next level. The service framework agreement signed is with the government owned bank which has branches all over the country at the lowest administrative level in which people will not be requested to travel not more than 30 minutes to access the service. Volunteers are already trained in the Kobo toolbox primarily for data collection and beneficiary registration purposes and will minimize the time for compiling beneficiary data as compared to doing it manually on papers.

The continued branch development efforts through the existing projects interventions in selected districts contributes to local level capacity.

The NLRC country office is present to offer the required technical support to the NS in its operational dimensions alongside the IFRC and ICRC routine technical support and presence.

2) How will the EAP be activated - The Trigger

The ERCS will act based on the developed trigger table when the Global Floods awareness system (GLOFAS) forecast indicates a level of river discharge greater or equal to a level of 10 years return period with a probability of at least 75% forecast uncertainty within 7 days lead time- period.

An automatic activation process, which will monitor trigger levels based on real time Glofas forecasts and send alert messages if trigger level is reached, will be used for the activation of the EAP. The automated process will send messages to the emails and mobile phone numbers of the members of the TWG once the trigger(s) is reached. Then, the members of the TGW will notify all relevant people in their respective organizations within 24 hours. During this same time, the lead agency (NDRMC) should call for an urgent TWG meeting (including weekends/holidays) to facilitate the implementation of the identified early actions (a small early action command team could be organized). Following this, the official implementation of the early actions will start.

In a situation where the agreed trigger is not reached based on the forecast, the activation of the EAP will be stopped to avoid further spending of resources. At the 4th day of the lead time, if there is no increase of the discharge level, and the probability of forecast is below 85% confidence with a false alarm ratio of greater than 0.3 is expected, then the EAP activation will be stopped. NDRMC is the one who takes the lead and the responsible authority to signal the stop mechanism with close consultation with TWG.

3) How will the EAP reduce the impact on the population – The early actions

The early actions selected was based on the resources potentially available for this pilot of the project. Once the approach is proven successful, there will be a high chance of mobilizing more resources to reach out to many people in the future. Based on the prioritized impacts, various meetings within the TWG were held to identify and select early actions that were deemed necessary to prevent/reduce the identified impacts of floods. The selection of early actions was based on:

- Several brainstorming sessions were held with the TWG to identify the most feasible early actions for floods based on previous activities implemented by participating organizations. The results of these expert opinions were subjected to pairwise ranking to prioritize early actions given time and budget constraints.
- Community wide consultations with key informant interviews including decision-makers and local communities were conducted.
- Literature review was done to assess actions that have been implemented.

The following factors were taken into consideration during the selection of Early Actions

- Evidence that the selected actions contribute to the reduction of prioritized impact
- Capacity & previous experience of the national society to implement the selected actions
- Alignment of the early actions with ERCS mandate, NDRMC strategy, National policies, and international SPHERE standards
- Relevance of the actions to benefit communities while keeping the possible scenario of acting in vain
- Feasibility of the duration to implement these actions within the lead time.

The early actions are organized according to the chosen sectors for which the NS has requisite capacity to implement. These are:

Loss of human life (due to drowning/washed away)

- Dissemination of riverine flood early warning information, its potential impacts on human lives, livelihoods and shelter and mitigation measures.
- Evacuation of most vulnerable people from the flood zones to safer grounds through community mobilization and CVA support.

Loss of crops

- Clearing and maintenance of drainage channels from the crop lands through community mobilization and CVA support

Loss of livestock

- Evacuation of domestic animals to a temporary shelter through community mobilization or CVA support for transportation cost and livestock feed).

Damage to Houses/shelter

- Clearing and maintenance of drainage lines around homesteads through community mobilization, and CVA support
- Sandbagging to block water from the homesteads

Contamination of drinking water

- Protection of drinking water points through minor maintenance, clearing drainage lines and sandbagging
- Treating drinking water (chemicals, tablets) against contamination caused by riverine flood

Intervention Sectors

Overall objective: To support the implementation of early actions aimed at reducing the prioritized risks in anticipation of floods in Ethiopia.

Priority Sectors



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 700 households (3500 people)

Male: 1750

Female: 1750

Requirements (CHF): 112,187

Needs analysis: River-line flooding, especially during the rainy season threatens human life, health and well-being. People living in low-lying areas, most often live below the poverty line, live in fragile houses, and have a number of dependent family members to care for. In addition, these people live in fragile houses – made of weak structures which can easily be washed away. The most at-risk are young children, elderly and people with disabilities, who cannot swim. Their livelihoods which include livestock and crops is at risk of being washed away.

ERCS will provide a conditional cash grant for measures to protect crop lands, evacuate livestock and meet basic needs of people evacuated from the flood zone.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Indicate the programme standards or benchmarks: Cash and Voucher Assistance implemented guided by the Ethiopia Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and the IFRC CVA toolkit.

P&B	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: communities in riverine flooding areas restore and strengthen their livelihoods.					
Output						
Code		<p><i>-% reduction of loss of crops</i> <i>-% reduction of livestock death</i></p>				
	Livelihood and basic needs output 1.1: Community awareness activities on livelihood strengthening and protection are carried out within the riverine flooding areas are carried out by target communities and public actors.	<p><i>-at least 6500 of livestock evacuated before flood event</i> <i>-50 ha of croplands around which drainage lines are cleared and maintained.</i></p>				
	Activities planned	Timeframe (years)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5

AP010	Produce IEC material for farmers and translate into local languages.	x						
AP081	Finalize the preparation for implementing CVA including market assessment and identify local FSPs	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP010	Closely work with MoA and its structures from national to Kebele level (special focus to the DAs, animal health workers and woreda agricultural offices).	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP010	Ensure sectoral contingency plan (agriculture -crop and livestock) include the early actions identified in this EAP	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP010	Signing framework agreement with animal fodder suppliers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Activities	Timeframe (years)						
	Pre-positioning activities	1	2	3	4	5		
AP010	Preposition IEC materials at vulnerable woreda sites	x						
AP008	Procure and prepositioning of 200 Sandbags for 50 hectares farmlands	x						
	Activities	Timeframe (days)						
	Early action activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP010	Targeted information dissemination with focus on crop and livestock	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP010	Mapping of flood zones and crop farms, and livestock potentially affected by flood and evacuation routes, beneficiary list	x						
AP010	Clearing and maintenance of drainage channels for 50 ha crop lands through community mobilization and CVA support		x	x	x	x	x	
AP081	Evacuation of 6500 domestic animals to a temporary shelter (schools', churches', mosques' compound) through community mobilization or CVA support					x	x	x
AP008	Provision of fodder and water for 6500 domestic animals at temporary shelters					x	x	x

Shelter**People targeted: 250 households (1250 people)**

Male: 625

Female: 625

Requirements (CHF): 3,674

Population to be Assisted: ERCS will support 250 households located in Amibara, Itang, Dubti, Gewane, Buremudaytu, Kelafo, Mustahil, Ferefer, East-imi, Lare, Goge, Fogera, Libokemkem, Dasenech, Assayta, Dolo-odo, Bokolomayo, Dugda, Arbaminch-zuria, Guba-lafto, Raya-Azebo, Tahitay-adiyabo Districts, Gewane, Afambo, Ellu, Becho, sebetahawas, Ejere, Bora, Boset, Fentale, Zuquala with information, community mobilization and CVA to clear and maintain drainages and doing sandbagging around homesteads.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The planned activities under this sector aim to meet the following intervention standards.

- Core Humanitarian Standards - Principle 1 - that ensures that affected persons receive the assistance that is appropriate and relevant to their needs.
- Sphere standards - that aim to ensure that people's right to safe shelter is achieved
- Cash and Voucher Assistance will be implemented guided by the Uganda Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and the IFRC CVA toolkit.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	<i># of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate as a result of riverine flood.</i>				
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	<i>- Number of houses where maintenance and clearing of drainage channels are done around it.</i> <i>-Approx. 250 homes targeted with sandbagging were done around</i>				
	Activities planned	Timeframe (years)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP005	Agree with relevant stakeholders to use the temporary shelters for evacuation	x	x	x	x	x

AP005	Ensure the contingency and early action planning captured also shelter	x	x	x	x	x		
AP005	Conducting rapid assessment with Local administration and sectorial office	x	x	x	x	x		
	Pre-positioning activities	Timeframe (years)						
		1	2	3	4	5		
AP005	Procurement and preposition of 1000 sandbags for drainage	x						
	Activation activities (early actions)	Timeframe (days)						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP005	Mapping of flood zones and shelters potentially affected by flood, identification of safe temporary shelters (schools, churches/mosques, beneficiary list	x	x	x				
AP005	Clearing and maintenance of drainage lines around 250 homesteads through community mobilization, and CVA support for 1000 people				x	x	x	x
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households								
AP005	Targeted information dissemination continues (here with more focus on shelter)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

AP005	Distribute Sandbags to block water from 250 homesteads				x	x	x	x
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People targeted: 2600 Households (13000 people)

Male:6500

Female:6500

Requirements (CHF): 26,210

Risk analysis: To mitigate the outbreak of cholera, ERCS plans to support protection and maintenance of 3 drinking water points that could benefit 600 households and procure and distribute water treatment tabs targeting 2000 households during the period of this EAP.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities will be guided by the WASH SPHERE standards that describe the quality and quantity that an individual needs for domestic use. These standards will be applied when planning for the purchase and distribution of the WASH support.

P&B	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	<i>-households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene</i>				
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities.	<i>-3 water points (600HH) maintained, and its surroundings are cleared -2000households provided by water treatment chemicals/tablets</i>				
	Activities planned	Timeframe (years)				
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP026	Ensure sectoral contingency plan (Health/WASH) include the early actions identified in this EAP for drinking water protection and treatment.	x				

AP026	Closely work with the Ministry of Health and WASH clusters and their structures from national to Kebele level (special focus to the health extension workers and woreda health offices including conduct training and monitoring to ensure chemicals are used properly	x	x	x	x	x		
AP026	Signing framework agreement with suppliers of water treatment chemicals	x	x	x	x	x		
	Pre-positioning activities	Timeframe(years)						
AP026	Procurement and prepositioning of items: Masks (2000 HHs*6*5Birr), Sanitizers (2000 HHs*1*100birr) and Soaps (2000 HHs*1*65birr)	x						
AP026	Procurement of 500 Jerry cans (water container) to distribute with water treatment chemicals	X						
	Early action activities	Timeframe (days)						
WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP026	Protection of 3 drinking water points through minor maintenance,					x	x	x
AP026	Providing water treatment (chemicals, tablets) to 2000 households.					x	x	x
AP026	People from health office and WASH involved in the rapid assessment	x	x	x	x			
AP026	Mapping of drinking water sources in the flood zones and those which requires maintenance and blockage of flood water	x	x	x	x			

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population								
AP029	Clearing drainage lines contributing to sanitation					x	x	x
AP028	Promoting use of temporary latrines for safer disposal of human excreta	x	x	x	x	x	x	
AP030	Implement hygiene promotion intervention focusing on potential health risks from WASH related diseases.	x	x	x	x	x	x	
WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.								
AP030	Assessment of risk factors, motivators and barriers to safe hygiene practices	x	x	x	x			
AP030	Sensitization, setting-up hand washing facility, distribution of soaps, sanitizers and facemasks, ensure social distancing in evacuation areas					x	x	x



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 2,100 Households (10500 people)

Male: 5250

Female: 5250

Requirements (CHF): 133,865

Risk analysis: Ethiopia Red Cross will reach out to at least 1500HH highly at-risk people to riverine flooding with targeted early warning and early action messages to riverine flooding. Based on this message, ERCS will support community mobilization efforts to enable households to take some early action measures to reduce their risk. ERCS will also provide CVA to 3000 most at-risk ones to evacuate and meet their basic needs in their temporary shelter

Programme standards/benchmarks: The proposed actions align to the core humanitarian standards; Disaster and humanitarian Assistance and the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction 2015-2030.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster							
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to riverine flooding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10500 people reached with timely, understandable, and actionable flood early action messages - Number of people evacuated from the riverine flood zone (target 3000 people) - Number of flood task forces activated at the community level 						
	Activities planned	Timeframe (years)						
	Readiness activities	1	2	3	4	5		
AP001	Monitor seasonal flood alert/planning advisory (and if required activate BDRTs and prepare for rapid assessment, including identification of potential evacuation sites in consultation with local authorities and branches)	x	x	x	x	x		
AP001	Revise the national contingency plan	x	x	x	x	x		
AP001	Mobilizing and mapping of resources (in the hands of government and non-government stakeholders) to be used for early action	x	x	x	x	x		
AP001	Early warning Dissemination materials production and translated and agreement with relevant media channels	x	x	x	x	x		
	Train/refresher for branches on CVA	x	x	x	x	x		
	Activities	Timeframe (years)						
	Pre-positioning activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP001	Prepositioning early warning dissemination material	x						
AP001	Preposition materials for feedback and accountability system	x						
	Activities	Timeframe (days)						
	Early action activities	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

AP001	Activation of the flood taskforce at woreda and kebele level and link them with the BDRTs/volunteers, WFP, FAO projects	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Dissemination of riverine flood early warning information, its impact on human lives, livelihoods and shelter and mitigation measures to at least 10,500 people through local radio, TV, mobile, fliers, DA/volunteers, national/regional/woreda/kebele Flood Taskforce	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP001	Conduct rapid assessment (including market) in the potential affected areas, beneficiary registrations, mapping of flood zones, evacuation routes		x					
AP081	Evacuation of 3000 most vulnerable people from the flood zones to safer grounds - schools, churches/mosques, makeshift areas, using road transport by walking through community mobilization or CVA support to cover transportation cost and meet basic needs –		x	x	x	x	x	x
AP081	Distribute cash or vouchers food for 3000 most vulnerable people at evacuation centers					x	x	x



	Strategies for Implementation 1: Strengthen National Society Capacities Requirements (CHF): 60,629							
P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform							
	Output S1.1.1: The National Society has the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place							
	Activities planned			Timeframe (Years)				
	Readiness activities			Years	1	2	3	4

AP042	Contribution towards FbF focal point for implementation of the EAP.		x	x		x		x	x
AP042	Refreshing and Training of staff and volunteers in EAP activation		x	x		x		x	x
	Early Action Activities	Days	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AP001	Mobilize the Volunteers (20 per year) for 3 Days and BDRT staff (50)						x	x	x
AP001	Activate Community and National platforms		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
AP045	Conduct post Activation Lessons learned workshop								x

	Strategies for Implementation SFI2: Ensure Effective International Disaster Management Requirements (CHF): 8,520								
P&B Output Code	S2.1: Coordination of International Disaster Response								
	Activities								
	Early Action Activities			Timeframe (Days)					
				1	2	3	4	5	

AP047	Surge Capacity Costs	x	x	x	x	x
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P&B Output Code	Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility, and accountability					
	Activities planned	Timeframe (Years)				
	Early Action Activities	1	2	3	4	5
AP065	IFRC monitoring costs		x		x	x
<p>Strategies for Implementation SFI4</p> <p>Requirements (CHF): 4,915</p>						

Budget

To implement the Early Action Protocol (EAP) **350,000** CHF have been allocated split between readiness*, pre-positioning of stock and early action costs as per below summary by area of intervention.

Budget by Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention	READINESS	PRE- POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF
AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	33,803	3,919	96,143	133,865
AOF2 Shelter		1,225	2,450	3,674
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs		245	111,942	112,187
AOF4 Health				0
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene		13,595	12,615	26,210
AOF6 Inclusion, Gender and Protection				0
AOF7 Migration				0
SFI1 Strengthen NS Capacities	45,928	3,062	11,639	60,629
SFI2 Ensure effective int'l disaster mgmt.			8,520	8,520
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC			4,915	4,915
TOTAL	79,731	22,046	248,223	350,000

**The activities for readiness and pre-positioning of stock will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan (COP), reporting on annual basis. In case of an Early Action trigger, the annual readiness funding allocation is terminated with a 12-month notice, allowing the National Society to conclude its 3rd party financial and legal commitments and liabilities under the Early Action Protocol.*

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Full EAP

For further information, specifically related to this Early Action Protocol please contact:

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster:** Rachael Ndune, Senior PMER EA Cluster, Rachael.ndune@ifrc.org, +254 721 761 765

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
