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Bangladesh: Floods Early Action Protocol Summary

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

EAP approved August 2021

50,000 people to be assisted

EAP timeframe 5 years

EAP number EAP2021BD03

Budget: 349,920 Swiss francs

Early action timeframe 2 months

The IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total allocation of CHF **349,920** from its Forecast-based Action (FbA) mechanism for the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS). The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF **21,909** for prepositioning, CHF **68,579** for readiness and CHF **259,432** automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

The FbA by the DREF is a Forecast-based Financing 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. Un-earmarked contributions to replenish the allocations are encouraged.

Summary of the early action protocol

The geographic location, land characteristics, multiplicity of rivers, and the monsoon climate make Bangladesh highly vulnerable to natural hazards. Flood is an annually recurring hazard with a larger impact- affecting lives, livelihoods and assets of poor and vulnerable populations.

Jamuna, Padma and Meghna are the major river systems in Bangladesh and this Early Action Protocol (EAP) covers flooding in Jamuna. People living along the Jamuna river are vulnerable to flooding; especially during the monsoon season (June to September). Floods have the greatest impact on people who are living in low-lying areas, live below the poverty line, live in fragile houses and have a number of dependent family members to care for. The direct impacts include personal security (deaths- by drowning, water-borne diseases, snakebites etc.), building and infrastructure damage/destruction (especially slum, mud huts, tin walled huts, public properties- schools, health facilities etc.), and loss of grains, crops and livestock. The economic cost of a flood is huge; for instance, the Government of Bangladesh in 1999 estimated a total economic loss of 1998 floods at 2 billion USD- equivalent to 6 per cent of the FY 1997/98 GDP.

As mandated by FbA by DREF, each EAP will be revised after activation or at the end of the lifespan of the EAP, i.e. five years, (in case of no activation during the lifespan of the EAP) to incorporate the learnings and make it compatible with the changing scenario. The flood EAP of BDRCS was activated during the 2020 monsoon floods in Jamuna river basin. This revised EAP is an effort to incorporate the learnings from the 2020 flood activation. Further, the revision is required to address the constraints posed by COVID-19 in implementing early actions identified under the existing EAP.

This revised EAP is not proposed to change the criteria of the **activation trigger** (Government Danger Level + 0.85 meter or equivalent to one in 10-year return period, with five-day lead time and duration more than three days using FFWC's five-day lead time deterministic forecast). Nevertheless, from the recent 2020 flood, eight-day lead time was experienced instead of 10 days for readiness after pre-activation trigger using previous GloFAS version 2. From the stakeholder's consultation, there was a recommendation **to increase the lead time for the pre-activation**. One of the key questions is what will be the success rate when pre-activation trigger also have activation trigger. Based on the recent analysis of the newer version of GloFAS (V3.1) shows a 60 per cent success rate of pre-activation with 15-day lead time also can reach the activation trigger.

As COVID-19 continue to create havoc in the country, this revised version of the EAP considers preparedness and awareness to contain the spread of COVID-19, especially during the activation of the EAP. The early action has considered a number of components to ensure the safety of the people served under the intervention.

As per the experience from activation in 2020, the number of targeted households under unconditional cash grant assistance is increased to 4,200 households (*from 3,300 in the previous version of the EAP*). The findings from the EAP evaluation show that cash transfer helped beneficiaries to reduce losses of livestock. FbF beneficiaries indicated to have lost 9 per cent of their cows and calves versus the comparison group losing 22 per cent of them. The cash also helped beneficiaries to reduce negative coping mechanisms - none of the FbF beneficiaries had to sell household assets (e.g., bed, furniture, cooking stoves, kitchen items, etc.), whereas 12 per cent of the comparison group had to adopt that strategy to cope with difficult economic conditions after the flood. Further, the support under the evacuation with boats is increased to 200 families considering the demand and effectiveness experienced from the 2020 activation. The flood EAP evaluation finding shows that 27 per cent of FbF beneficiaries evacuated adults after receiving an early warning, versus 11 per cent of respondents among the comparison group. Taking this into account, this revised version will ensure awareness amongst the community regarding the evacuation facility. This message will be disseminated during the dissemination of early warning.

Considering the impact of the wider area by the floods in Jamuna river basin and the existing capacity of BDRCS District Units, the number of districts to be covered under early action is 3 to 4 from the previous target of 2 to 3 districts.

This EAP has prioritized four following impacts:

- Human causality (deaths due to drowning and others)
- Loss of livelihood linked to livestock
- Loss of movable assets and food grains
- Household asset damage

This EAP cover flood-related early actions which are triggered by a forecast provided by the Flood Forecast and Warning Centre (FFWC) along with global forecast models. This EAP provides step-by-step instructions for the following early actions to be implemented to reduce the loss of lives, livestock and household assets. The proposed early actions are:

- Unconditional cash grant
- Evacuation transportation by boat
- Early warning dissemination for early action (evacuation support)
- Provision of basic first aid

The operational strategy

1) Who will implement the EAP – The National Society

The Bangladesh Red Crescent Society (BDRCS)

BDRCS is one of the key leading humanitarian organizations in Bangladesh and it is present in all 64 districts of the country with around 800 full-time staff and more than 85,000 life members, 720,000 Red Crescent Youth (RCY) Members. BDRCS has extensive experience in responding to cyclones, floods, and other disasters. BDRCS is closely working with the government, Red Cross Red Crescent societies, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and relevant stakeholders. In coordination with relevant departments, both the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Disaster Response (DR) departments of BDRCS will implement the activities under this EAP. BDRCS is also ensuring that forecast-based early actions are in line with the organization's Strategic Plan for 2021-2025¹ and enabling linkages with national stakeholders such as the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC).

German Red Cross (GRC)

With more than 30 years of presence in Bangladesh and its global FbF experience, the German Red Cross is a strong technical partner for BDRCS and supports the development and implementation of the EAP. GRC provides substantial HR and technical support to ensure that BDRCS is in a position to leverage the strategic advantages of FbF. In close collaboration with BDRCS' DRM department, GRC facilitates partnerships and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent movement but also with other humanitarian and governmental partners such as the World Food Programme or the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR), Department of Disaster Management. Given that GRC is

¹ Strategic plan 2021-2025 is under approval process

involved in FbF projects in other countries in the region, GRC Bangladesh ensures that regional linkages are established and maintained for horizontal learning and broader policy alignment. For this EAP, GRC is providing overall coordination support through its FbF project staff at Dhaka and field levels. Once a trigger condition is reached, GRC will provide technical support to BDRCS to activate Flood EAP and implement the early actions on affected districts. The German Red Cross signed an 'Agreement of Cooperation' with WFP and SRC to collaborate more closely on FbF and improve the timely implementation of early actions.

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)

The RCCC supports BDRCS, GRC, BMD, FFWC and other Movement and non-Movement partners to anticipate changes in climate-related risks and provides technical support to the FbF project by analyzing climate data for improved early action triggers. Technical guidance is available both at HQ level for policy and strategy matters as well as at the country level via a technical advisor. In addition, the RCCC fosters the exchange of climate scientists at the regional and global level also through its strong linkage with academic institutions. The RCCC was instrumental in developing the trigger for floods and will be consulted for its assessment when trigger conditions are being reached. The RCCC Technical Adviser based in Dhaka together with FFWC and BDRCS will monitor the forecasts and trigger conditions.

International Federation of the Red Cross Red Crescent (IFRC)

As the umbrella organization, IFRC is involved in the broader strategic discussions of the FbF implementation and facilitates close cooperation within the Red Cross Red Crescent movement as well as with other humanitarian and governmental partners. Linkages with other ongoing humanitarian programmes and initiatives are established to ensure horizontal learning and avoid duplication of efforts. Ahead of an EAP activation, IFRC will be involved in preparatory steps such as the coordination and orientation of BDRCS Unit Offices and the Framework Agreement with suppliers. In addition, IFRC will coordinate the FbA by the DREF to ensure that funds are available for potential activation. During the implementation of the EAP, IFRC will provide support and guidance for the procurement, financial and PMER processes at the field level. In the 'Agreement of Cooperation' between WFP, GRC, and SRC, IFRC signed as a witness.

American Red Cross (AmCross)

As a strategic partner of BDRCS, the American Red Cross has actively supported the FbF approach, especially in terms of research for quick beneficiary selection and cash distribution modalities. Through its ongoing projects, AmCross has continuously strengthened BDRCS' implementation capacity and can quickly mobilize BDRCS volunteers and resources if necessary. In the Agreement of Cooperation between WFP, GRC, and SRC, the American Red Cross signed as a witness, highlighting its technical support to the FbF work in Bangladesh.

Swiss Red Cross (SRC)

The Swiss Red Cross has actively contributed to BDRCS' efforts to implement FbF for floods. SRC is implementing FbF activities as part of its DRM programming in Gaibandha and will support BDRCS during an EAP activation in Gaibandha. SRC continues to strengthen relationships with local-level government counterparts and community-based disaster management systems to implement FbF quicker and more efficiently. SRC-BDRCS signed agreements with Union Parishads and Upazila Parishad of Fulchari in Gaibandha to strengthen the capacity of UDMCs and UzDMC on disaster risk management. The Swiss Red Cross is a party in the Agreement of Cooperation between WFP, GRC, and SRC that highlights the will to collaborate more closely on FbF and the flood EAP.

Government of Bangladesh's Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief and Department of Disaster Management (DDM)

Through its extensive humanitarian programming, BDRCS has already an excellent collaboration mechanism set up with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) and the Department of Disaster Management which is strengthened through the advocacy for the FbF approach. In turn, MoDMR and DDM supports BDRCS' EAP by granting access to government data on vulnerability and by discussing best approaches to implement early actions in a logistically feasible way. The FbF approach provides an opportunity for the MoDMR and DDM to adopt a more forward-looking humanitarian way of working and include a higher number of early action activities as part of its response plan. During an activation, MoDMR and DDM will be informed of the early action implementation.

Bangladesh Post Office (BPO)

Under the government's Ministry of Post and Telecommunication, the Bangladesh Post Office provides Electronic Money Transfer Services (EMTS) via its wide network of post offices. It provides nationwide coverage and extensive experience in money transfers which make the BPO a reliable partner for the EAP's early action of cash distribution.

Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC)

Under the Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre is situated to monitor and forecast the water level of 54 stations in Bangladesh. Along the Jamuna river basin, there are six FFWC stations. For this EAP, the 5-day deterministic forecast and the flood depth map provided by FFWC will be used. BDRCS and BWDB have signed an MoU to interchange knowledge and data on flood forecasts.

Google

Google Flood Forecasting Initiative (FFI) has partnered with the BWDB, FFWC and the Access to Information (A2I) Programme to bring the initiative to Bangladesh on a pilot scale since 2020. In this process, Google uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) connected to its Google Earth product which is updated daily at a global scale and uses information received from BWDB/FFWC water gauges to then make flood forecasts and make predictions on the flood water levels into the broader areas and then share that through their ANDROID platform used in phones using 'location services'. Anyone with location services ON would receive the flood alerts free of charge and in Bangla if they are in a flood-prone area.

Google is engaged as an American Red Cross and IFRC Global partner for using technology for risk management and reduction and as such reached out to IFRC in Bangladesh about localizing this initiative to understand how best to move ahead and also requested partnership of BDRCS for engaging in 'last meter' communication and community engagement for early action.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The World Food Programme is implementing the FbF approach for floods and has been part of a technical working group together with BDRCS and GRC to jointly advance the research on beneficiary selection and impact analysis as well as to align the FbF strategy with government counterparts. Evolving from the technical working group, an 'Agreement of Cooperation' was signed between WFP, GRC, and SRC, with BDRCS, AmCross, and IFRC as witnesses. The agreement outlines the parties' will to collaborate more closely on FbF and the early action implementation of the EAP. WFP also remains a strategic partner especially for advocacy purposes at the national and regional level and will support the EAP implementation during an activation in its pre-identified area in the Kurigram district. WFP is using the same trigger methodology as BDRCS/GRC which allows for a coordinated implementation of early actions.

2) How will the EAP be activated - The Trigger

To make the best use of available forecasts and increase time to prepare for activation, this EAP has a two-step trigger using both the global and the local models and using the house structures (plinth at DL + 0.85-meter inundation) as the level of impact warranting intervention.

Stage I: Pre-activation trigger – Get ready with the resource and identify the beneficiaries likely to be impacted based on the forecasted exposed area. GloFAS has released an updated version (Version 3.1) with more lead time (15 days) and improved skill, which will be considered for the pre-activation trigger. The precision of the GloFAS forecast considers the discharge threshold one in five-year² return period with 15-day lead time is 60 per cent success rate (means two out of every five pre-activations would be false). Hence, GloFAS (version 3.1) 50 per cent probability of 51 ensembles discharges forecast with 15-day lead time and flow threshold one in five-year return period can be used for the pre-activation trigger for flood EAP in Jamuna floodplain. Pre-activation Trigger will be reached when flow at Bahadurabad (forecasted by GloFAS with a lead time of 15 days) is likely (50 per cent or above) to cross the one in five-year return period and flowing over at least for three days.

Stage II: Activation trigger – Activate EAP in the vulnerable households within the forecasted exposed area. The trigger will be reached when the forecast water level by FFWC at Bahadurabad (five-day lead time) shows to cross the DL+0.85m and remain above for 3 days. This corresponds to an impact forecast of a loss of household assets over 25 per cent and affected population over 40 per cent.

Selection of target groups

The beneficiary data collection starts with the pre-activation trigger which is 15 days before the flood event. At this stage the unions with the potentially highest impact are identified yet cover a larger area of potentially affected people than this EAP can address. This means that a higher number of beneficiary data is being collected which will be narrowed down when the second trigger is reached, which is five days before the flood event. To narrow down beneficiary data, a set of

² To increase the higher chances to reach activation we want to lower down the return period for the pre-activation trigger. Recent analysis shows higher chance to reach activation if we lower down pre-activation trigger threshold from 1-10 year to 1 in 5 years. But the activation trigger remains same as earlier which is 1 in 10-year return period (DL+0.85m)

criteria will be used to identify the most vulnerable population. The volunteers will be using ODK (Open Data Kit) software on smartphones to collect beneficiary information. The collected data can be analyzed centrally and digitally.

The first criteria for the selection of beneficiaries are exposure to flood. The following score-based criteria will be used to identify the most vulnerable households of the community for providing unconditional cash assistance:

- Type of house that highly vulnerable to flood
- Flood experience in last five years.
- Vulnerability in the family
- Structure of family (female-headed / widow/ divorced / male-headed)
- Key livelihood means that susceptible to flood

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

This EAP based on the weather forecast and risk data analysis will trigger funding for early actions before a disaster event or before acute impacts are experienced by the population at risk. It is an innovative approach in the humanitarian sector in terms of reducing disaster impacts through early actions.

The targeted population is disproportionately exposed to flood risks and flood impact; further exacerbated by poverty, The major flood impacts experienced by the vulnerable communities are human casualty (deaths due to drowning, diseases e.g. diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera and snakebites ref), damage to house structures and household assets, loss of food grains and livestock. Lack of resources for evacuation was the key issue raised by communities, which not only posed a threat to life but also led to damage of household assets and loss to livestock. To reduce the above-mentioned impacts, the following early actions have been adopted in this Flood EAP

- Dissemination of awareness messages (including awareness on early action) and evacuation to reduce the human casualty (deaths due to drowning and others)
- Distribution of unconditional cash grants to reduce the loss of household assets and food grains and livelihoods.
- Evacuation support by boat to transport them to a safe location to protect life and moveable assets (including house structure)
- During the evacuation and stressful situation, a few people get injured. First aid support will be provided to reduce further deterioration of injuries

Intervention Sectors

Overall objective: Reduce the loss of lives, livestock and household assets through pre-positioning, readiness, and activation of early actions.

Priority Sectors



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 21,000

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

Requirements (CHF) 218,396

Risk analysis: Flood is a recurring hazard in Bangladesh, especially during the monsoon (June to September) that threatens human life, health and well-being. Jamuna, Padma and Meghna are the major river systems in Bangladesh and this EAP covers flooding in Jamuna. People living along the Jamuna river are vulnerable to flooding; especially during the monsoon (June to September). Floods have the greatest impact on people who are living in low-lying areas, live below the poverty line, live in fragile houses and have a number of dependent family members to care for. People living in the char islands in the middle of the river, outside the embankment protection, and high erosion risk areas are most exposed to flood risks. People- especially children, the elderly, and person with disability, who cannot swim, houses- fragile houses- mud houses, tin walled houses, and livestock living in these areas are the exposed elements.

Population to be assisted: 21,000 People

Programme standards/benchmarks: Livestock in Emergencies guidelines, BDRCS Cash transfer SOP.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities in very high-risk areas have better resources to reduce livestock mortality.	# of households have better resources to reduce the risk of losing their livelihoods (target: 4,200)
	Output 1.1: The National Society strengthens the security of the livelihoods of the vulnerable population through activities to protect their sources of income and agricultural capital.	# of households provided unconditional cash assistance (target: 4,200)
Early action phase		Timeframe
AP081	Conduct household assessment	15 days before the flood
AP081	Provide unconditional cash grants	5 days before the flood
AP081	Visibility Materials for the Cash distribution	5 days before the flood

AP081	Preparation of cash distribution centre	5 days before the flood
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Health

People targeted: 21,000

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

Requirements (CHF) 4,227

Risk analysis: First aid providing volunteers might find difficulties during referring to the nearest health service provider due to short lead time. The rural people are not aware of the COVID-19 situation and not aware of the spread of COVID-19. The people may be injured during the evacuation of household assets like roofs and walls of corrugated iron sheets.

Population to be assisted: 21,000 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: BDRCS standard first aid training manual and first aid box will be considered.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate first aid services.	<i># of people reached with contextually appropriate health services (target: 21,000)</i>
	Output 1.1: Communities are supported by BDRCS to effectively respond to first aid needs during an emergency	<i># of people reached by First Aid services (target: 21,000)</i>
	Pre-stock phase	Timeframe
AP022	Prepositioning of first aid box	<i>Done once, at the start of the EAP</i>
AP022	Prepositioning of disposal bag with closed lid waste bins	<i>Done once, at the start of the EAP</i>
AP022	Prepositioning of Infrared thermometer, face mask,	<i>Done once, at the start of the EAP</i>
	Early Action	Timeframe
AP022	Provide first aid support during evacuation and cash grant distribution	<i>5 days before the flood</i>
AP022	Provide face mask among the targeted people	<i>5 days before the flood</i>
AP022	Hand sanitizer for Volunteers, NDRT, NDWRT, Staffs and UEC members for beneficiary data collection, boat evacuation and cash distribution	<i>15 days before the flood</i>
AP022	Mask for Volunteers, Staffs, NDRT, NDWRT and UEC members during orientation, beneficiary data collection, evacuation, and cash distribution	<i>15 days before the flood</i>



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 50,000

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

Requirements (CHF): 7,727

Risk analysis: BDRCS may find difficulties in hiring local transport for evacuation. However, during the readiness phase, BDRCS will explore the feasible transportation options for evacuation. Most vulnerable char land people do not have mobile phones and due to lack of literacy, they can not read short mail services (SMS). The char land people are not well informed of the evacuation support.

Population to be assisted: 50,000 People

Programme standards/benchmarks: In accordance to Standing Order on Disaster (SOD) of Bangladesh Government.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high-risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	<i># of people are prepared and responded to disaster (target: 50,000)</i>
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	<i># of people evacuated along with livestock and household assets (target: 50,000)</i>
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP001	Boat hiring for evacuation of the people with their livestock and assets	<i>5 days before the flood</i>
AP001	Boat hiring for last mile flood Early Warning dissemination along with COVID-19 safety messages, awareness messages on early action (boat evacuation)	<i>5 days before the flood</i>



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 21,000

Male: 50%

Female: 50%

Requirements (CHF): 1,136

Risk analysis: The rural people are not aware of the protection gender and inclusion (PGI).

Population to be assisted: The EAP will ensure the promotion and participation of men and women of different age groups during household assessment and post distribution assessment, Sex, Age, Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) will be collected, and analysed and will be informing the early actions. 21,000 people will be assisted.

Programme standards/benchmarks: IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies, SGBV guidelines, BDRCS child protection policy, code of conduct for staff and volunteers, standing order, IFRC Code of Conduct, etc.

P&B Output Code	Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	<i>Does the operation demonstrate evidence of addressing the specific needs to ensure equitable access to disaster response services? (target: yes)</i>
	Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	<i># of people reached with PGI activities (target: 21,000).</i>
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP031	Ensure IFRC minimum standards for PGI in emergencies	<i>15 days before the flood</i>
AP031	Collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data	<i>15 days before the flood</i>

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 118,433

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 indicators: <i># of BDRCS volunteers and staffs trained (target: tbc)</i> <i># of volunteers and staffs involved in the operation (target: tbc)</i>
	Output S1.1.1: The National Society has effective and motivated Branch Disaster Response Team members and volunteers at local level.	

	Readiness phase	Timeframe
AP041	Orientation of the volunteers on Early Action Protocol	Annually during the life span of this EAP
AP041	Volunteers' insurance/ accidental incident coverage	Annually during the life span of this EAP
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP041	Orientation of the volunteers on beneficiary data collection, evacuation support and cash distribution	15 days before the flood
AP055	Orientation of the volunteers on monitoring data collection	5 days before the flood
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	Output indicator: BDRCS is well equipped with the technologies and capacity to implement the EAP (target: Yes)
	Pre-stock phase	Timeframe
AP042	Smart phone for quick household assessment and data collection for the FbA by DREF	Done once, at the start of the EAP
AP042	Portable Wi-Fi router for sending data from the smartphone	Done once, at the start of the EAP
	Readiness phase	Timeframe
AP042	Training of Staffs and NDRT/NDWRT on EAP, FbF/A, impact-based forecasting, and cash distribution process	Annually during the life span of this EAP
AP042	Staff insurance/ accidental incident coverage	Annually during the life span of this EAP
AP042	Visibility items (Life jacket, vest, raincoat, and umbrella) printing and distribution for 11 districts	Annually during the life span of this EAP
AP042	Office running cost (maintenance of computers/ printers/ photocopier machine, stationary, printing, cartridge, photocopy, banner, IEC etc.) at NHQ level and units	Annually during the life span of this EAP
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP042	Orientation of the staffs on beneficiary's data collection	15 days before the flood
AP042	Operation running cost (Stationaries, printing, photocopy, banner, cartridge, carrier, etc. at NHQ and Unit level)	15 days before the flood
P&B Output Code	S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Output indicators:
	Output S2.1: The National Society has strong collaboration with the stakeholders and ensure readiness of stakeholders for possible operation.	Annual workshop (during EAP lifespan) is organized involving stakeholders (target: Yes)
	Readiness phase	Timeframe
AP056	Coordination with relevant stakeholders and organize/attend meeting of FbF Working Group and Taskforce	Annually during the life span of this EAP

AP084	IEC Materials development and printing	<i>Annually during the life span of this EAP</i>
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP084	Beneficiary communication through establishment of CEA	<i>15 days before the flood</i>
P&B Output Code	S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national, and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	Output indicators: <i>Lessons learnt Workshop is organized</i>
	Output S3.1.1: The National Society produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	
	Early action phase	Timeframe
AP056	Organize Lessons learnt workshop	<i>After the implementation</i>
AP055	Conduct post distribution monitoring	<i>After the implementation</i>

Budget

The validation of the EAP allows for a maximum amount of CHF **349,920** for the planned activities. The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of CHF **21,909** for prepositioning, CHF **68,579** for readiness and CHF **259,432** to be automatically allocated to implement early actions once the defined triggers are met.

Budget by Area of Intervention

Area of Intervention		READINESS	PRE- POSITION STOCK	EARLY ACTION	EAP Budget CHF
AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction			7,727	7,727
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs		568	217,828	218,396
AOF4	Health		4,045	182	4,227
AOF6	Inclusion, Gender and Protection			1,136	1,136
SF11	Strengthen NS Capacities	61,818	14,454	21,354	97,627
SF12	Ensure effective int'l disaster mgmt		2,841	1,705	4,545
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,761		9,500	16,261
TOTAL		68,579	21,909	259,432	349,920

The activities for readiness will be captured in the IFRC Country Operational Plan following standard annual reporting. Trigger-based activities will be reported within three months after the implementation timeframe for the trigger-based action, after which the project will be closed until validation and re-activation.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Full EAP](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.**