

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Djibouti, Africa | Floods



EAP No: EAP2022DJ01	Total Budget CHF: 200,330	Readiness: CHF: 67,999	Prepositioning: CHF: 53,064	Early Action: CHF: 79,266
People to be assisted: 2,500 people	EAP Approved: 02/12/2022	EAP timeframe: 2 Years	EAP lead time: 7 days	Operational timeframe: 3 months
Prioritized geographical areas: Djibouti town				

RISK ANALYSIS

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

The vast majority of Djibouti's rural population is highly susceptible to climatic uncertainty – they live in deserts or marginal and infertile areas, often with highly erodible soils, poor ground cover, and limited water supplies where food security is a serious concern. The major hazards in Djibouti are floods, droughts, sea level rise, and epidemics, whose frequency, occurrence, and impacts have increased in recent years, and already pose a significant risk to the country's vulnerable population

As shown in the table below floods and drought are the two main hazards affecting Djibouti. This first simplified EAP will address floods mainly as a result of flash floods and seasonal rivers and runoff from hills forming streams in the basement valleys later, based on this experience, the National Society will consider working on a drought-simplified EAP.

Floods are one of the exacerbated hazard effects of global climate change and Djibouti is at risk of both flash floods due to the topographic nature of its landscape of volcanic formations and seasonal riverbeds and tributaries draining to the ocean as well as oceanic effects of climate change including sea level rise, floods and relative Tsunamis making Djibouti one of the non-island high-risk countries. These features contribute to the vulnerability and exposure of Djibouti to increased intensity floods in the event of heavy rains.

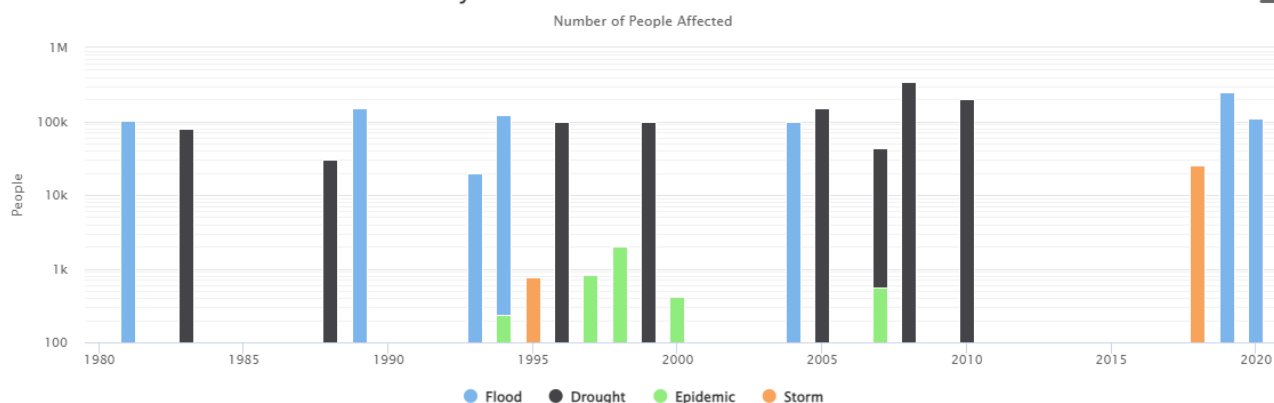
Table 1 Natural disasters in Djibouti, 1900-2020

Natural Hazard 1900–2020	Subtype	Events Count	Total Deaths	Total Affected	Total Damage ('000 USD)
Flood	Flood	4	33	102,250	2,500
	Riverine Flood	3	155	90,000	3,219
	Flash Flood	2	62	348,500	–
Drought	Drought	9	–	1,188,008	–
Epidemic	Bacterial Disease (Cholera Outbreak)	4	88	3,628	–
	Parasitic Disease	1	43	2,000	–
Storm	Tropical Cyclone	2	2	25,775	–
Insect Infestation	Locust Infestation	1	–	–	–

Source : https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-04/15722-WB_Djibouti%20Country%20Profile-WEB.pdf

In 2021 the World Bank carried out 40 years of comparative trend analysis for different hazards, illustrated in the graph below which shows floods have a high effect in terms of population affected in Djibouti followed by drought.

Key Natural Hazard Statistics for 1980-2020



<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/djibouti/vulnerability>

The mean annual precipitation is 244.6 millimetres (mm), with the highest rainfall occurring from July to September, but flash floods events have been experienced outside of this season like the case of the flash floods in November 2019 when the National Society requested DREF funding to support the affected population. Djibouti has somewhat highly variable rainfall, however, the country is expected to experience an increase in the occurrence and intensity of heavy rainfall events, increasing risks of floods as well as likely resulting in increases in the intensity and frequency of dry periods and water scarcity. An estimated 33% of the population lives in high-hazard risk zones and 35% of the economy is chronically vulnerable to floods and drought.¹ In Djibouti, floods and droughts are expected to occur more frequently in coastal as well as inland areas, with urban centres around the coast at risk of flooding.

The Djibouti Red Crescent from experience estimates on average about 30,000 people are annually affected by adverse effects of floods with the peak realised in 2019 when 250,000 people were affected.

Prioritized risks to be addressed by the early actions and their link to the hazard

1. Risk of loss of human lives

As shown in table one above from the world bank trend study, the loss of lives is one of the main impacts of floods because of their rapid onset nature, it compromises the response efforts, especially where adequate preparedness and early action capacities were not put in place in advance. Most significant flood occurrences have caused human deaths in Djibouti, the worst realised more than two years ago in 2019. Putting adequate preparedness and readiness capacities will reduce vulnerabilities. Ultimately helping people to evacuate from imminent risk will be reducing the circumstances of the loss of lives and this operation will support the government which normally is responsible for evacuation but cannot always cope with the volume of the task in a short lead time before the floods where it arises in target locations.

2. Risk of displacement and lack of shelter

Floods are the second largest cause of displacement in the horn of Africa after conflict and it is the most pronounced displacement cause in Djibouti, which is a relatively calm country in terms of conflicts. Destruction of shelter is one of the major needs induced by floods, immediate damage is done by the force of the moving water that can push down infrastructure and carry people and their property away. Buildings made of earth or of masonry with water-soluble mortar are highly vulnerable, as well as those with inadequate foundations or walls that are unable to resist sideways pressure. Water may weaken houses' foundations and walls, and make the ground unstable, rendering them too risky for occupation. People are living in semi-permanent and or old houses whose roofing is weakened due to the sun and the sea salt causing leakage and eventually increasing the flooding in the houses. This also forces the house occupants to focus on the faulty roofs where they could

¹ GFDRR (2016). Country Profile – Djibouti. URL: <https://www.gfdr.org/en/publication/country-profile-djibouti-0>

be engaging in activities to divert the water from their houses. In this case, the operation will support specific vulnerable and targeted households with reinforcing roofing sheets. Additionally, to reduce the risk of houses getting flooded the operation will be working with the communities to clear blockages from main drainage lines and dig diversion canals to the mainstream around high risks areas to allow water to flow. As a last resort and for those houses where the structures are too weak evacuations will be promoted.

3. Risk of water and vector-borne diseases and increase morbidity

Floods compromise the access and quality of water for the populations affected. Access is limited especially where populations are displaced and new IDP camps are established. Moreover, as a common effect of major floods access is affected where the water infrastructures are damaged and or increased mud level at the water sources which in turn increases the treatment process in terms of time and cost hence consequentially limiting the supply. In all these scenarios emergency provisional water supply systems are to be developed and sustaining quality is paramount to avoid waterborne disease outbreaks.

Hygiene and sanitation are other effects of limited water supply and or compromised quality of water. Floods cause a high level of contamination of water bodies and destruction of sanitation facilities leading to increase water bone diseases and reduced hygiene facilities. Consequently, this causes an increase in diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, and cholera, as well as vector-borne diseases like malaria. The National Society will distribute water treatment chemicals ahead of the flood so that communities that are at risk of losing their access to clean water will be able to have safe drinking water and can continue practicing good hygiene.

All the interventions mentioned above will be completed with an awareness-raising campaign on flood risks as well as hygiene and sanitation.

EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

Overall objective of the intervention	The operation aims to mitigate the impact of floods by providing residents in flood-prone target locations with early warning messages, evacuation and emergency shelters, access to safe water, and hygiene promotion to save lives, reduce displacement and prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases pre and during inundation.
Potential geographical high-risk areas that the EAP would target	The city of Djibouti and its suburb of Balbala Based on experience from previous years the target locations are more vulnerable to floods mainly because of the low altitude level in the case of the city of Djibouti and human settlement activities which have compromised flood routes as well as the extensive reclamation of land from the sea in the expansion of the city. Djibouti has an estimated population of 1,0 M people, out of which 800,000 are estimated to live in urban areas mostly in Djibouti city ²
Who will be assisted through this operation and what criteria will be used for their selection?	The operation will target 2,500 people in high-risk flood areas. The groups to be targeted by this simplified EAP have been selected based on who is more exposed to the prioritized impacts and it also takes into consideration of levels of vulnerability, coping capacities, and social parameters, with attention to particularly vulnerable and/or most-at-risk groups: 1. People who live close to the shoreline.


² <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?locations=DJ>


	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. People who access their water from public infrastructure that may be damaged and contaminated (based on past experiences). 3. People at high risk of displacement, for example people in high-risk settlements. 4. People who are likely unable to evacuate themselves. For example, people living in extreme poverty, elderly, female or child-headed households, and disabled people. <p>The selection of the specific households from the target groups would then prioritize:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-income households • Female or child-headed household • Large households with 3 or more children. • Households with children under 5 years. • Households with elderly members <p>The targeting will be community-centered through their existing committees and will be refined by volunteers when mobilized for the early actions, it will build on the CEA work and will also be pre-informed by the targeting selection criteria mentioned above. Moreover, since there is continuous coordination with the government and other stakeholders any available data that becomes available at the time of the intervention will be reviewed and adopted where appropriate.</p>
Trigger(s) statement	<p>The trigger will be met when the 7-day forecast (Annex 1) issued by Djibouti met agency forecast rainfall above 50mm in the next 7 days for the city of Djibouti and its suburbs AND the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) East Africa hazard watch³, the forecast shows a “heavy rainfall” alert for the next 7 days for Djibouti city and its suburb.</p> <p>The trigger was set considering the DREF experience from 2019⁴ when 300mm of rain fell in only 3 days (49mm, 91mm, 155mm per day) in Djibouti city leading to 30,000 families affected. The forecast to be used are accessible to the National Society and additionally, the National Society is looking to work closely with the meteorological agency to gain access to more detailed meteorological products.</p>
Next steps – For National Societies that intend to develop a full EAP (Optional).	<p>To be decided later after the experience of the simplified early action interventions which will build the National Society's capacity for longer-term early action programming.</p> <p>This simplified EAP will build the National Society's capacity and skills and lessons learnt will be used to assess the feasibility of working on early action for other hazards.</p>


³ <https://eahazardswatch.icpac.net>


⁴ <https://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=272613>

PLANNED INTERVENTION


	Shelter, Housing, and Settlements	Budget (CHF)	33,877	
		People targeted	500 people	
Indicator:	# of household assisted with reinforcement of roofs.	Target:	100HH	
Readiness activities:				
Prepositioning activities:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procurement of roofing sheets for 100 HH (5 sheets per HH) for protection of houses from rain. 2. Procure nails and hammers for fixing roofing sheets (400kg). 		
Prioritized Early Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mobilize 50 volunteers to conduct flood awareness, engage communities and conduct early actions. 2. Distribution of roofing sheets to strengthen house roofs to prevent water leakage during the rain (3 days before) 3. Support construction and replacement of roofing sheets. 		


	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Budget	CHF 50,366	
		People targeted	2,500 people	
Indicator:	# of people reached with integrated WASH Services	Target:	1,750 people	
Readiness activities:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refresher training of volunteers on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) 		
Pre-positioning activities:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of IEC materials for hygiene promotion 2. Procurement and prepositioning of chlorine for water treatment and disinfection for 350 HH. 3. Procurement of basic hygiene kits (soap for hand washing, bleach for latrine disinfection) for 1,000 people. 4. Procurement and prepositioning of equipment for cleaning and drainages and protecting infrastructure (wheelbarrows, rakes, shovels, sandbags) 		
Prioritized Early Actions:		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment of 50 volunteers to carry out early action activities during the operation lead time. 2. Drainage of water logging, clearing drainages (3-5 days before) carried out as community activity benefiting 2,500 people. 3. Carry out hygiene promotion during the early action phase to reach at least 2500 people. 4. Distribution of water treatment chemicals and hygiene materials (3-5 days before). 		

	Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery	Budget (CHF)	32,738	
		People targeted	2,500	
Indicator:	# of people that receive face-to-face early warning information on the upcoming floods	Target:	2,500	
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update National floods Contingency plan to integrate the early action activities 2. Early action and evacuation procedures simulation with two communities likely to be affected. (High-risk communities) 3. Identification and mapping of safe grounds and evacuation points and site planning 			
Prepositioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Production of early warning dissemination materials - print materials 			
Prioritized Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordination & activation of the flood task force and link them with the stakeholders and response structures 2. Early warning through media and face-to-face 5 days before the peak of the floods. 3. Support government evacuation plans in the evacuation of the population at risk to the safe ground (2 days before) 4. Integrated rapid needs assessment to assess the likelihood of a response operation. (2 days before) 			

	Community Engagement and Accountability	Budget (CHF)	4,797	
		People targeted	2,500 people	
Indicator:	# volunteers trained in CEA	Target:	30 volunteers	
Readiness activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish community consultation and feedback mechanism. 2. Annual training for volunteers on CEA in emergencies. 			
Prepositioning activities:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. None 			
Prioritized Early Actions:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deployment of volunteers to mainstream CEA in all early action activities 			

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	17,508
		People targeted	-
Indicator:	# of technical missions by the IFRC Delegation	Target:	4
Readiness activities:	1. Support the National Society to complete readiness activities through regular missions by the IFRC Delegation.		
Prepositioning activities:	1. None		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Support coordination with stakeholders and authorities 2. Support operation management and reporting		

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	61,044
		People targeted	-
Indicator:	# of volunteers engaged in the operation	Target:	150 volunteers
Readiness activities:	1. Anticipatory action focal point to deliver on the readiness and early action activities. 2. Annual coordination meeting with stakeholders.		
Prepositioning activities:	1. Visibility items for volunteers		
Prioritized Early Actions:	1. Mobilize BDRT to support early action and prepare for early response. 2. Post-distribution monitoring and lessons learned.		

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

<p>Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.</p> <p>Assumptions or minimum conditions needed to deliver on the early actions (including issues to be resolved)</p>	<p>The National Society has a strong new governance elected to office in June 2022 and a new Secretary General with operational experience who was also the former programs coordinator. The National Society also recently hired a new Disaster Manager and will be supported by the IFRC Delegation in the implementation of the readiness activities</p> <p>The National Society has experience in responding to floods. They successfully implemented the DREF floods operation in 2019. The National Society has volunteers with adequate experience, especially in the area of WASH, whose capacities have been strengthened through the Covid19 response, the population movement multi-country appeal, and the hunger crisis operation.</p>
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	<p>The National Society is under working advance funding modality and the experience with previous operations including the Covid-19 and the multi-country appeal population Movement were good with timely and quality financial reporting. They have a head of finance and administration and a logistics coordinator at the headquarters as well as storage facilities adequate for the proposed prepositioned stock. Most of the stock planned under this operation are locally available in Djibouti town and no supply chain limitations are foreseen.</p> <p>For the transfer of the funds within the lead time, work will be done between the National Society and IFRC Delegation to ensure the funds are available for early action. The most likely option is funds being advanced form the National Society (from other operations), until the funds arrive.</p> <p>PMER responsibilities are shared between the head of finance and the Disaster Manager, additionally, the IFRC cluster in Addis Ababa supports the quality control and final submission of reports. In the assessment phase of the hunger crisis operation (DREF funded), the IFRC Delegation deployed a surge PMER expert for three months, who worked with the National Society staff and volunteers to strengthen their capacity (including assessment trainings). A surge CVA delegate is also working with the National Society for 06 months. The IFRC PMER officer will make monitoring visits and the cluster finance coordinator to ensure adequate oversight. In the Covid19 operation, the National Society provided timely and quality operational data for the federation-wide reporting.</p>
<p>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, Governmental / other agencies consulted for this simplified EAP</p>	<p>The National Society has been working closely with the IFRC Delegation to develop this simplified EAP. At the moment there are no other Red Cross Red Crescent partners in-country, but it is expected that this early action plan will create momentum for the National Society with their government and donors to scale up anticipatory action in the country.</p> <p>The National Society has cordial relations with government authorities and is adequately respected for its mandate as an auxiliary to the government. Part of the readiness activities will be meeting the local government to make sure they are actively involved in the implementation of the early actions. The National Society is an integral member of national and regional level coordination structures. The current drought hunger crisis DREF is also supporting the strengthening of coordination with all humanitarian stakeholders.</p> <p>The government participated in the development of the concept/proposed strategy in this EAP proposal. However, in a coordination meeting conducted in the office of the internal security department of disaster risk reduction chaired by the executive secretary of the department IFRC informed the stakeholders which included government representation, UN bodies, and INGOs our intent for this operation, and rational and need and it was welcomed. The National Society can do further engagement now and after the EAP is approved.</p>

Annex 1



République de Djibouti
Unité – Egalité – Paix

الوكالة
الوطنية للأرصاد
الجوية الجيبوتية

Réf: N°08-S4/SVC-PRV/2022

Djibouti, le 23-08-2022

AGENCE NATIONALE DE LA METEOROLOGIE
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PRÉVISION PLUVIOMÉTRIQUE HEBDOMADAIRE (23–30 AOUT 2022)

La région de Tadjourah, les reliefs d'Obock et l'ouest de Dikhil accueilleront des quantités des pluies supérieures à 20mm et le reste du pays enregistrera des faibles quantités (inférieures à 20mm) durant les jours à venir. (Voir la carte ci-dessous).

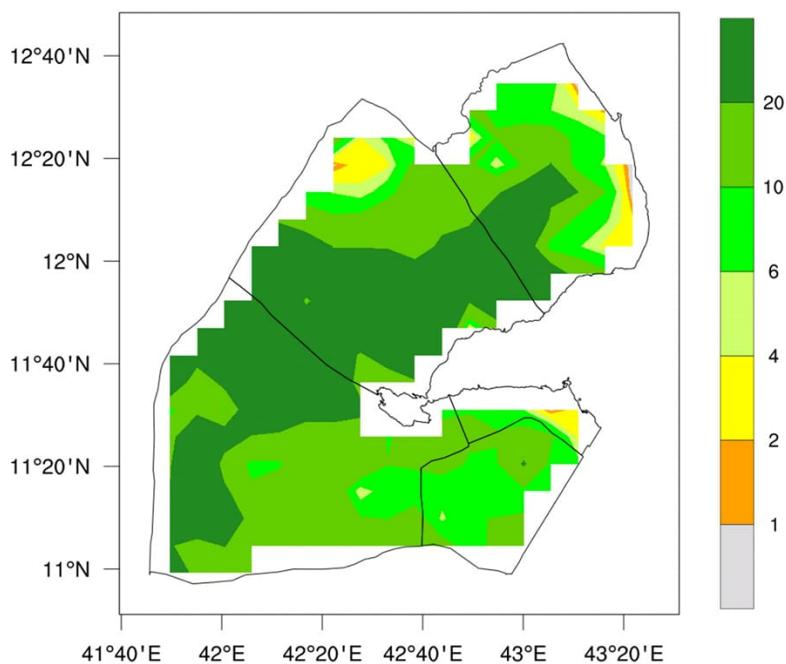


Figure 1 : Prévision de la pluviométrie de 23 – 30 Aout 2022.

BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAP2022DJ01 - Djibouti Red Crescent Floods

Operating Budget

	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	16'549	52'465	52'764	121'778
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	23'084	10'793	33'877
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0	0
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2'998	28'181	19'187	50'366
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	9'354	1'199	22'185	32'738
Community Engagement and Accountability	4'197	0	600	4'797
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	51'450	600	26'502	78'552
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
Secretariat Services	11'992	0	5'516	17'508
National Society Strengthening	39'458	600	20'986	61'044
TOTAL BUDGET	67'999	53'064	79'266	200'330

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this simplified EAP please contact:

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