



ONLINE WEBINAR

2023 EL NIÑO: IMPACT, PREPAREDNESS & FUNDING

As part of Risk Reduction, **IFRC Africa** has planned a joint webinar with the **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC)** about the ongoing El Niño conditions and anticipated impact.

The webinar Series will seek to support National Societies to Reduce risk and continue to build their resilience even in the phase of the impacts of the El Niño phenomena.



DATE
21 SEPTEMBER 2023



TIME
1400-1600 EAT



LINK
<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8480799016>



French and Portuguese translation will be provided

House Keeping Rule

Recording: This session is being recorded for sharing.

Translation: French, English & Portuguese Translation is available.

Remain **Muted** if you are not speaking.

Be an **active** participant

<i>Time</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Persons Responsible</i>
<i>13:45 – 14:00</i>	<i>Zoom Room Opens</i>	<i>Bettina/Phoebe</i>
<i>14:00 – 14:05</i>	<i>Welcome & Introductions</i>	<i>Bettina/Damodar</i>
<i>14:05 – 14:10</i>	<i>Aim & Objectives of Webinar</i>	<i>HDCC</i>
<i>14:10 – 14:20</i>	<i>Understanding the 2023 El Niño</i>	<i>Guigma Kiswensida</i>
<i>14:20 – 14:30</i>	<i>Risk & Vulnerability Analysis & Country Prioritization</i>	<i>Dagem/Phoebe</i>
<i>14:30 – 14:40</i>	<i>Preparing for the El Niño: Experience from RCRC</i>	<i>KRCS/NLRC</i>
<i>14:40 – 14:50</i>	<i>Preparing for the El Niño: Experience from WFP</i>	<i>Maurine Ambani</i>
<i>14:50 – 15:00</i>	<i>Preparing for the El Niño: Experience from FAO</i>	<i>Brenda Lazarus</i>
<i>15:00 – 15:10</i>	<i>Disaster Law & Preparing for the El Niño</i>	<i>Stella Ngugi</i>
<i>15:10 – 15:30</i>	<i>Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus</i>	<i>Health, Food Security, WASH, Shelter</i>
<i>15:30 – 15:55</i>	<i>RCRC Funding & El Niño Preparedness</i>	<i>Jurg & Adrienne</i>
<i>15:55 – 16:00</i>	<i>Next Steps & Closing</i>	<i>Phoebe</i>

Aim & Objective

Aim: To support African National Societies and their Partners to Anticipate and Prepare for the likely impacts of the El Niño phenomena.

Objectives:

To share more information on the El Niño 2023 phenomena & Impacts

To share information on Anticipatory Actions for various sectors to be impacted.

To share information on various funding available to support preparedness efforts.



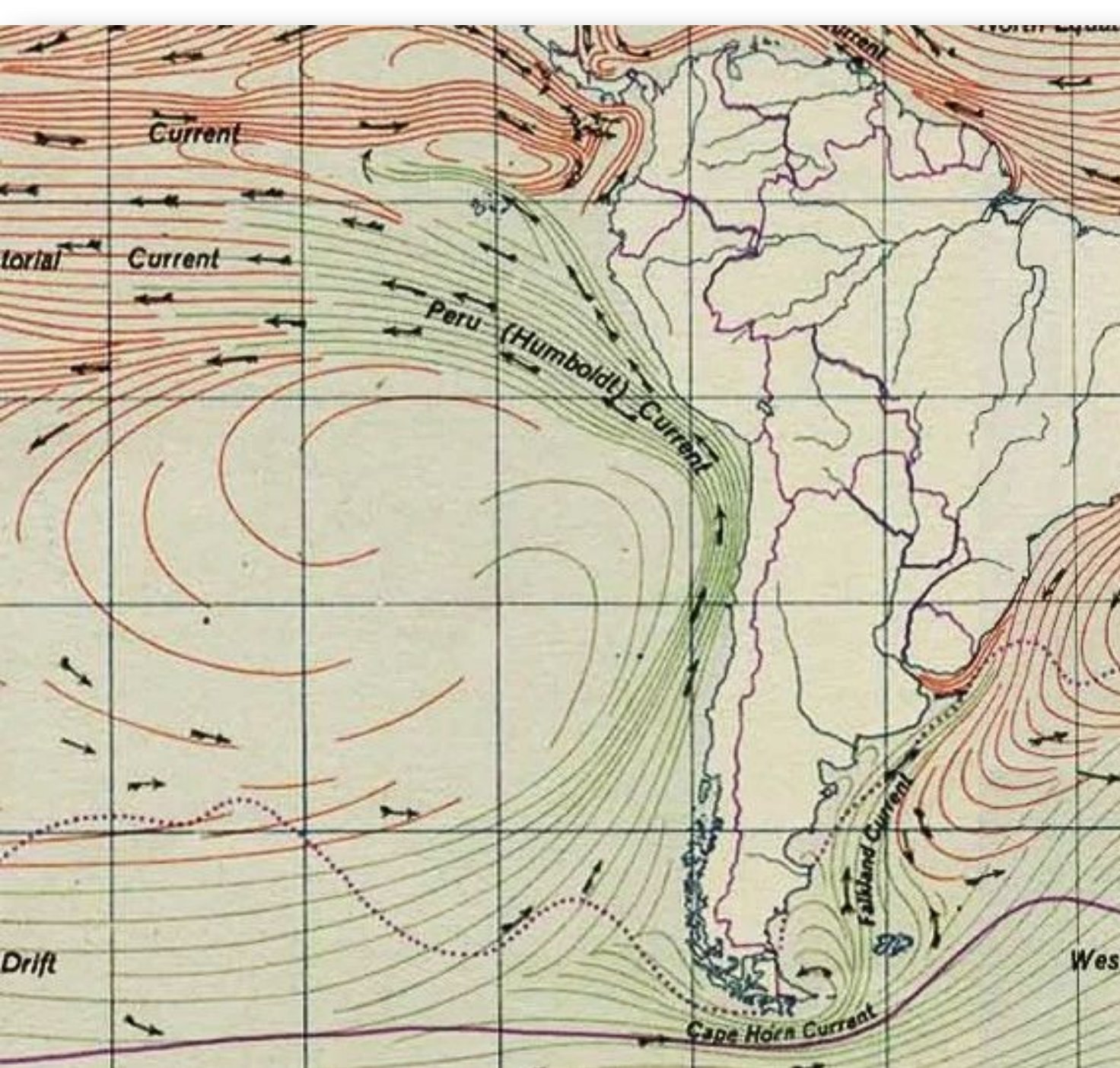
Understanding the El Niño 2023

21 September 2023

El Niño presentation- IFRC



**Climate
Centre**



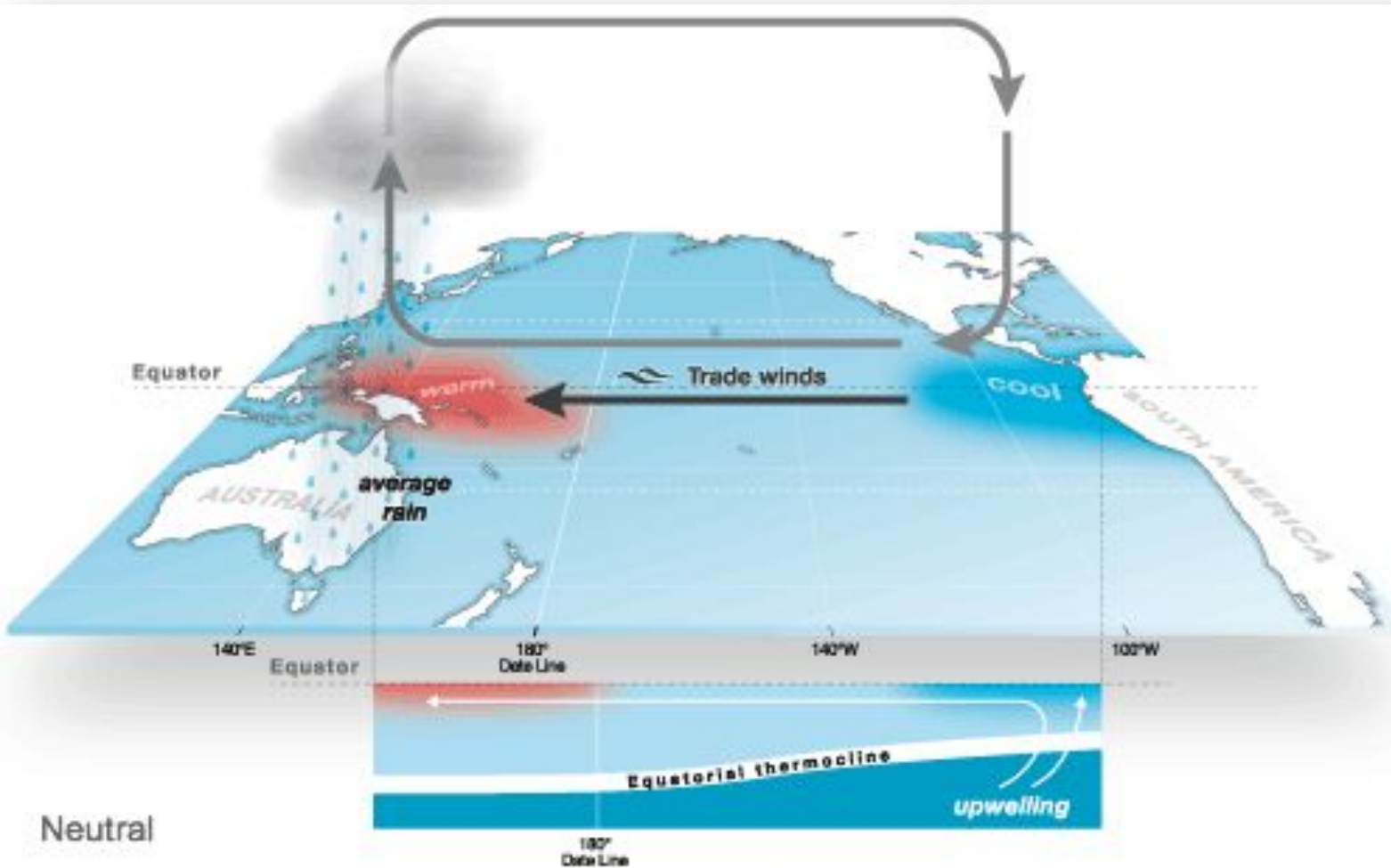
History of El Niño

For centuries fisher communities along the South American coast observed a seasonal warming and reversal of the normally cold Humboldt current running from south to north along the coast at the end of December and into January.

This occurrence concentrated fish into smaller nutrient rich cold eddies making fishing much easier, hence the warming was seen as a gift and became known in Spanish as El Niño de Navidad, or Christmas boy child (Christ Child)

Contemporary impacts have been far more negative!

El Niño and Southern Oscillation

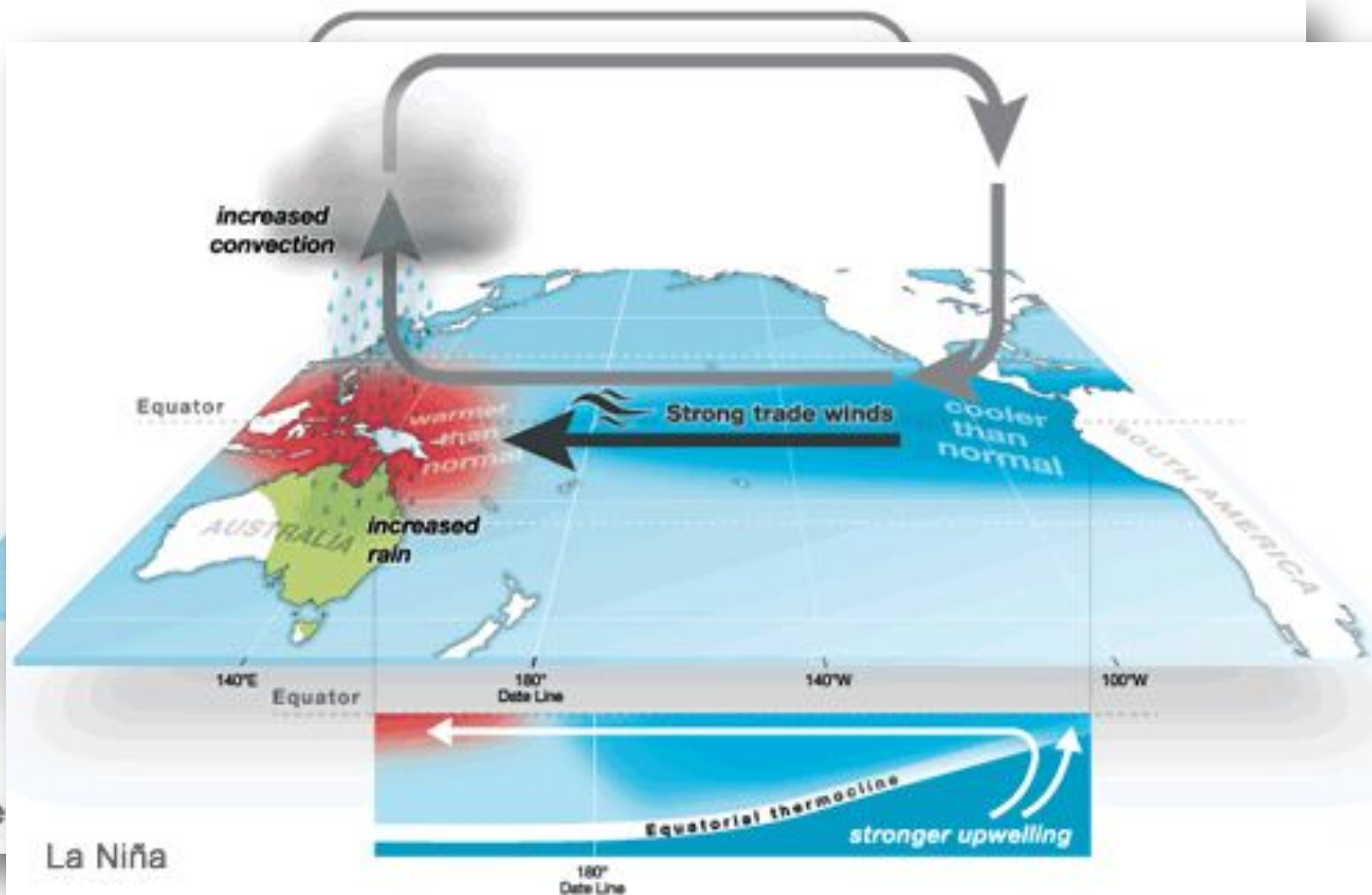


ENSO is the El Niño Southern Oscillation

Under **neutral conditions** the easterly trade winds push warm surface water across the equatorial Pacific towards the western Pacific

This is what produces a generally warm wet climate in SE Asia and the maritime continent

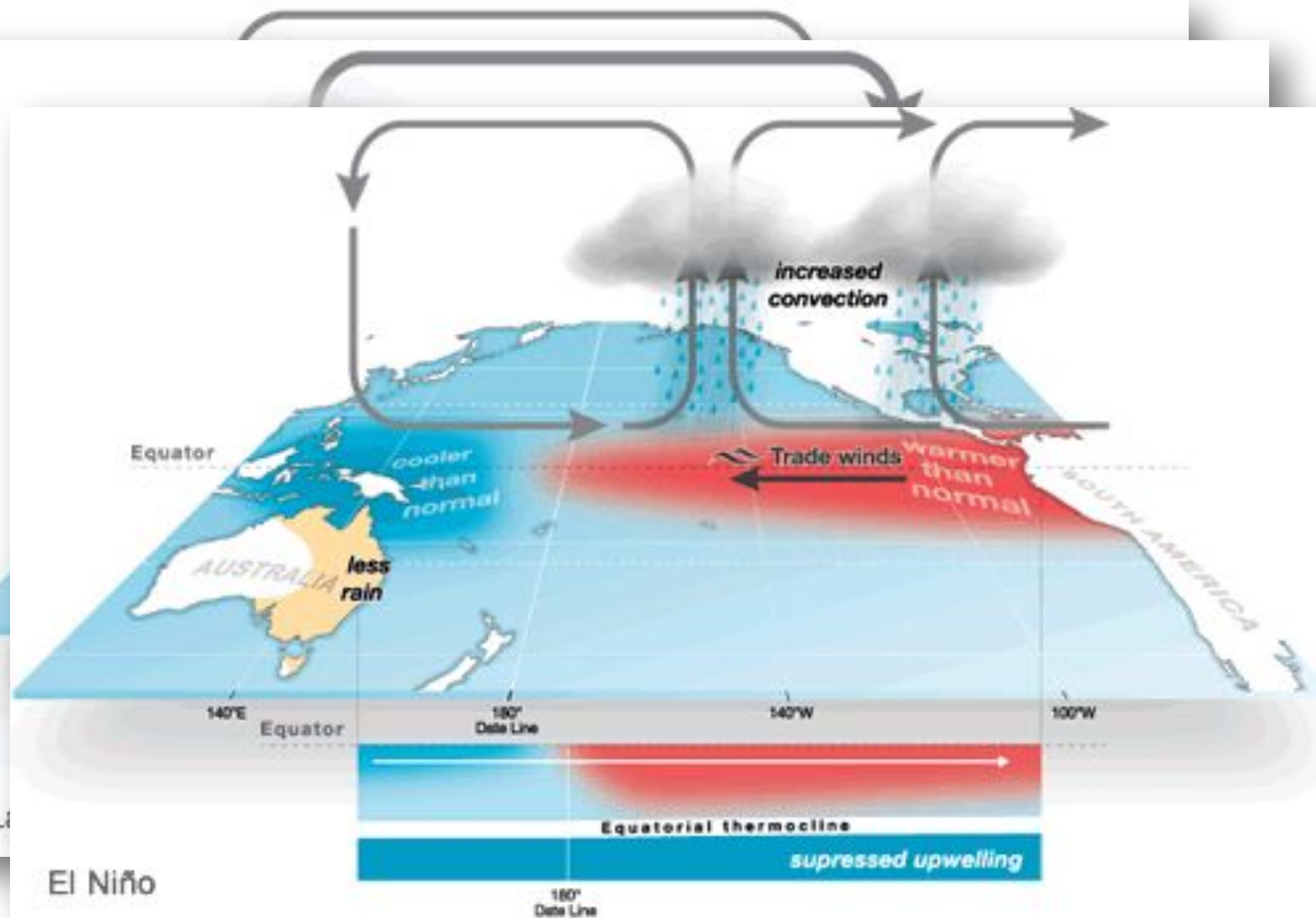
El Niño and Southern Oscillation



ENSO is the El Niño Southern Oscillation

Under **La Niña conditions** the easterly trade winds strengthen, driving more warm surface water across the equatorial Pacific towards the western Pacific, and cooling the eastern Pacific

El Niño and Southern Oscillation



ENSO is the El Niño Southern Oscillation

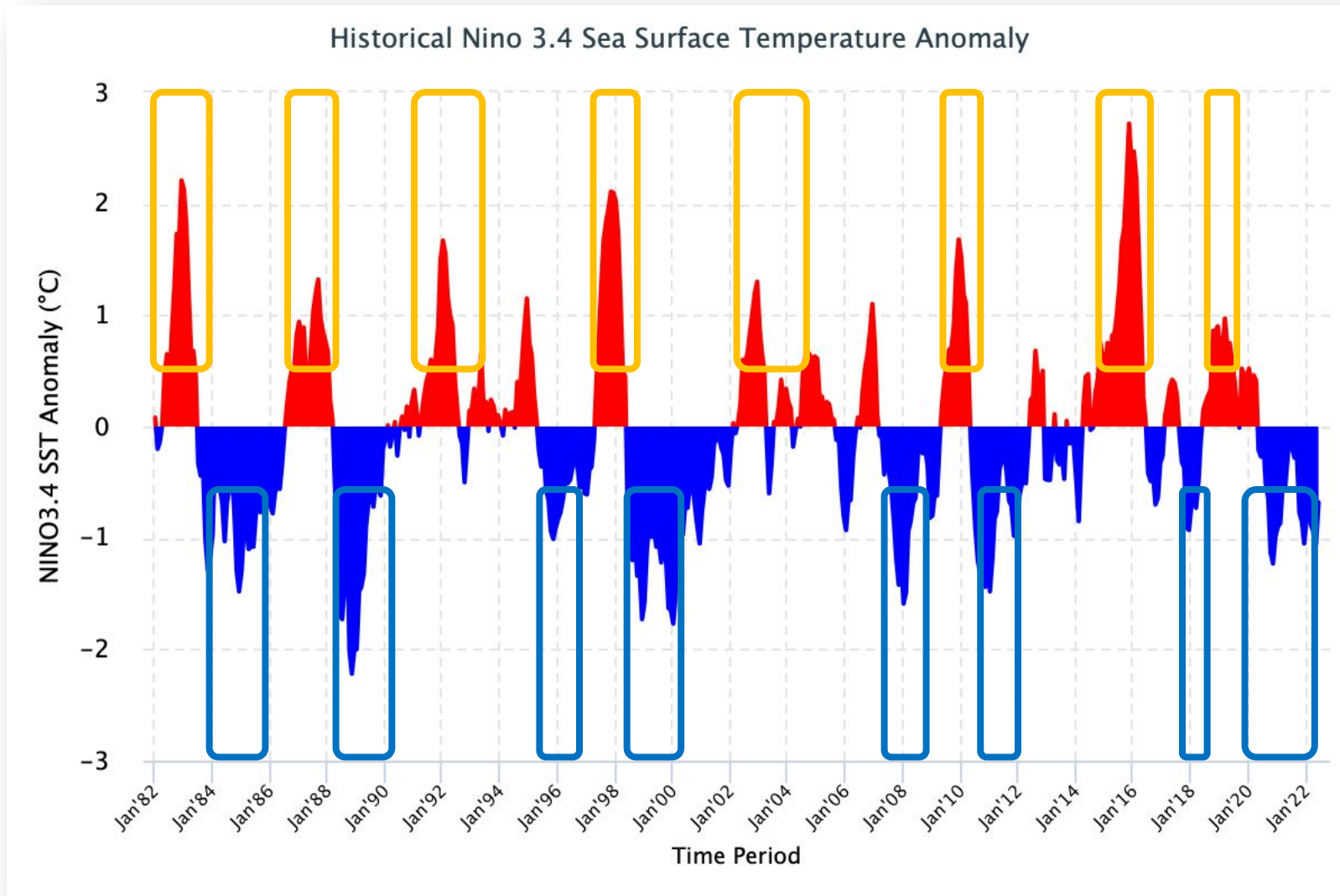
Under **El Niño conditions** the easterly trade winds weaken and the flow of warm water is reduced. The western tropical Pacific is cooler and the central and eastern Pacific is warmer than normal.

<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/enso/history/In-2010-12/three-phases-of-ENSO.shtml>



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El Niño and Southern Oscillation

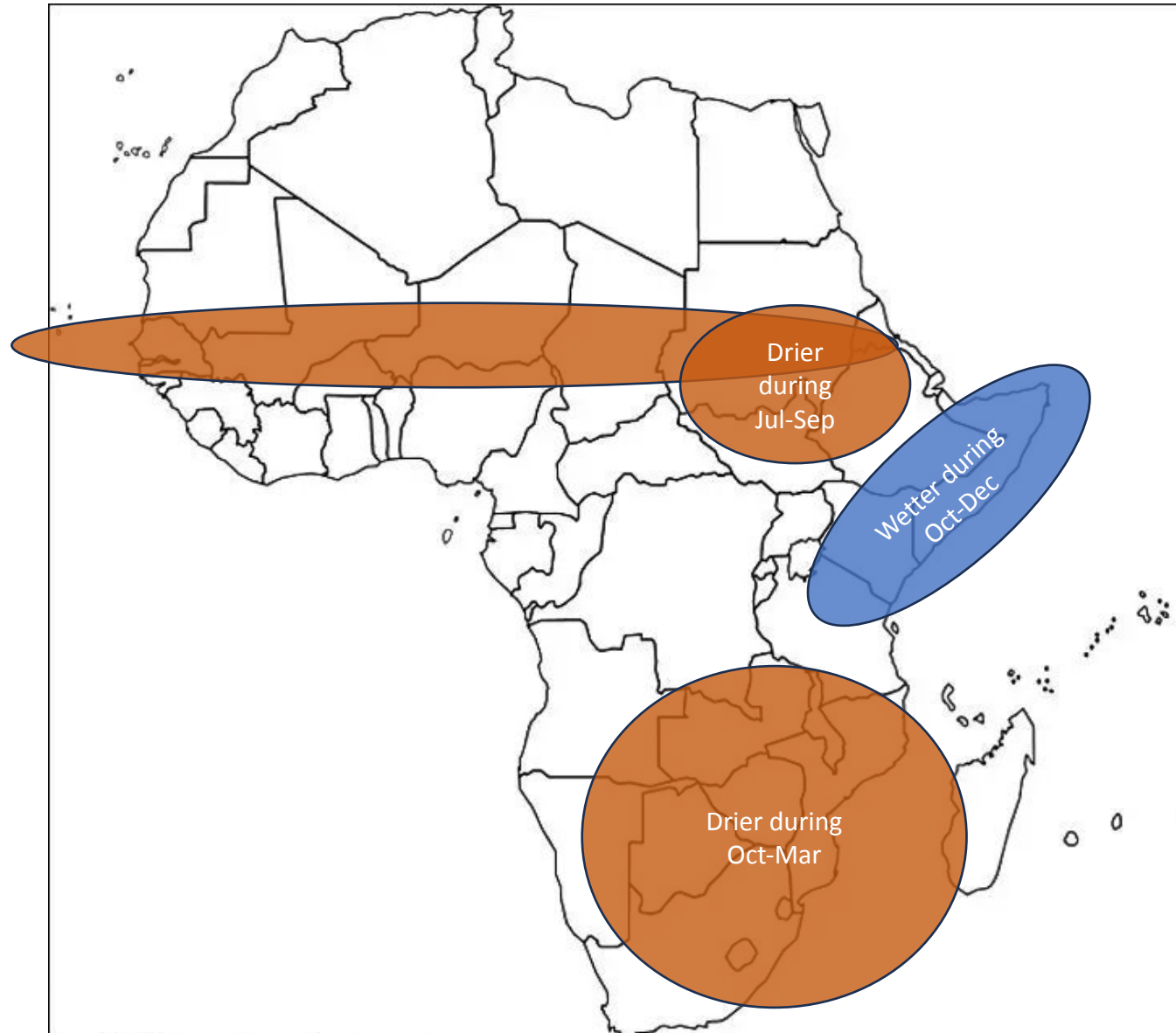


The ENSO cycle has occurred many times over the past decades

Positive temperature anomalies
 $T_{\text{anomaly}} > 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
indicates El Niño conditions

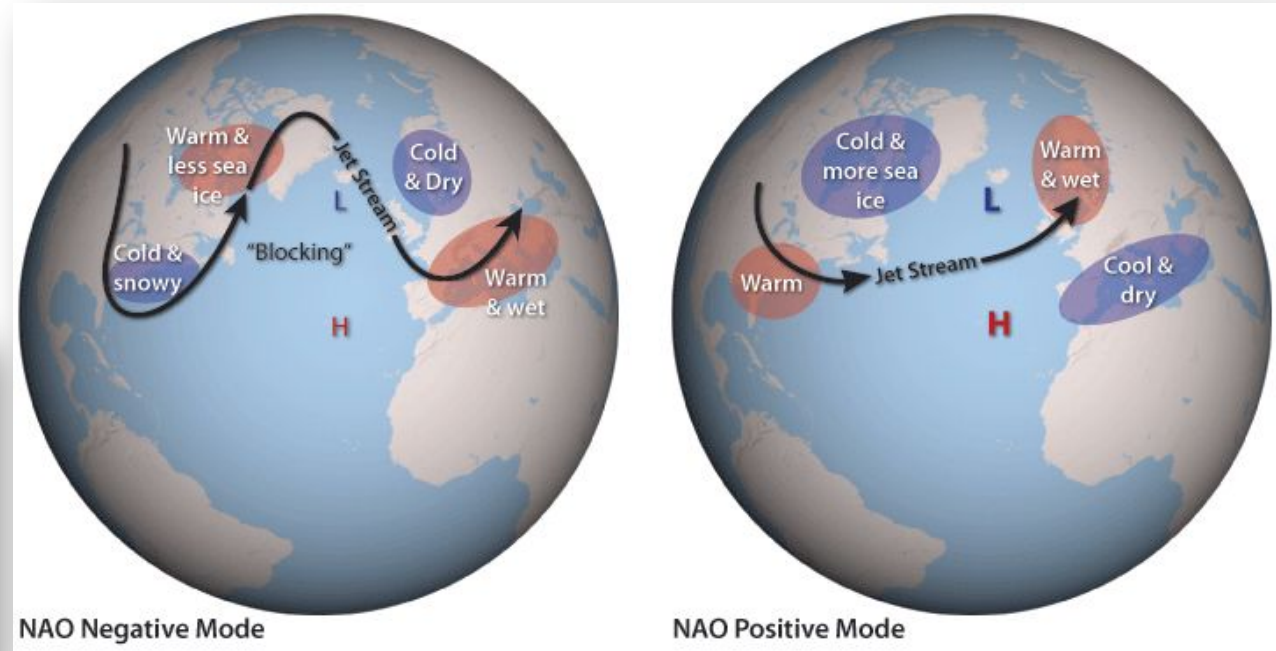
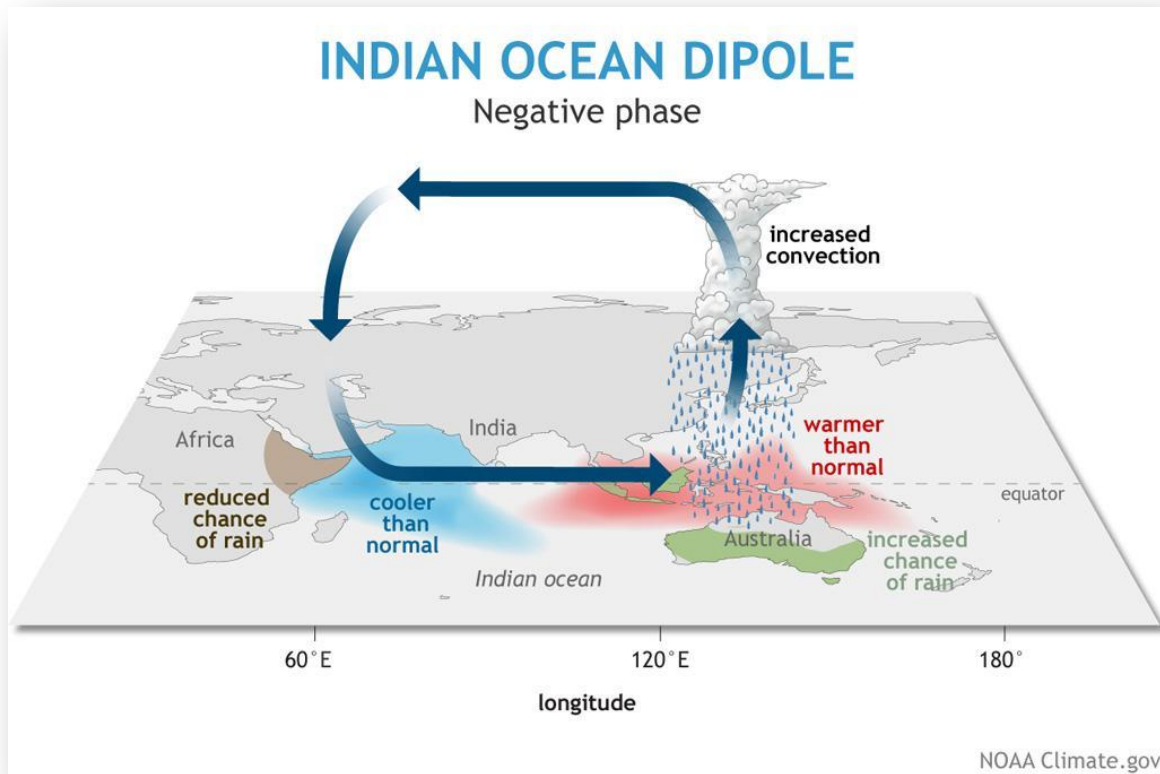
Negative temperature anomalies
 $T_{\text{anomaly}} < -0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$
indicates La Niña conditions

El Nino has different impacts around Africa



ENSO is one driver amongst others...

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is another important driver rainfall variability across east Africa and Australasia



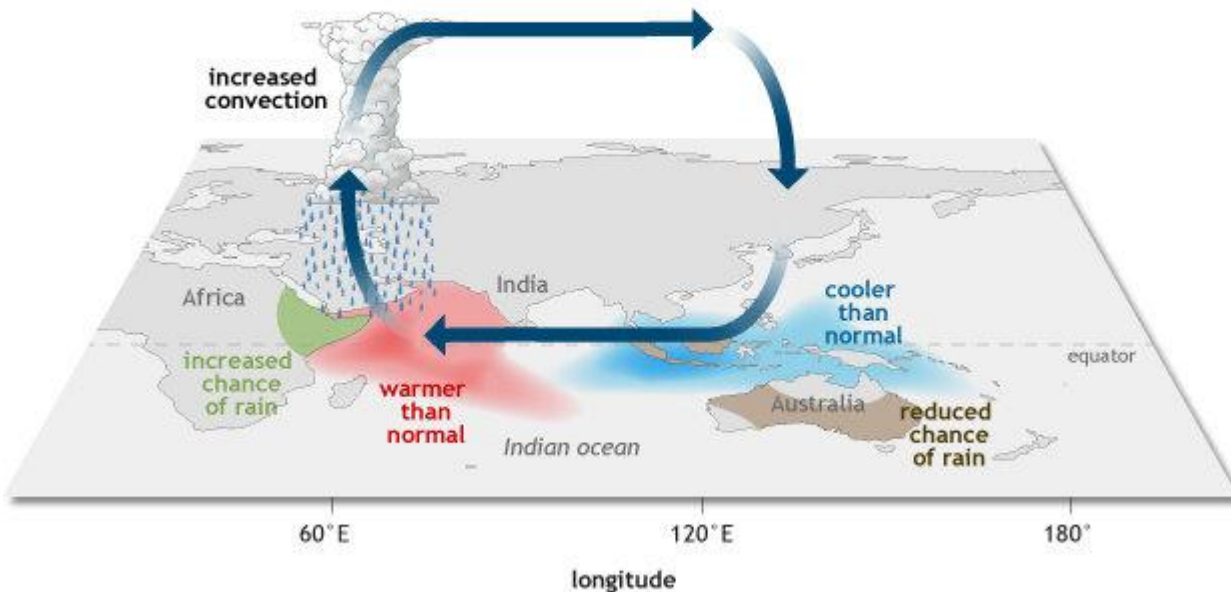
The North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) is an important driver of rainfall and temperature variability eastern north America, Europe, and the Mediterranean

Indian Ocean Dipole

Positive phase

INDIAN OCEAN DIPOLE

Positive phase



NOAA Climate.gov

Peaks typically observed in September–November

Cooler-than-normal sea surface conditions west of Indonesia

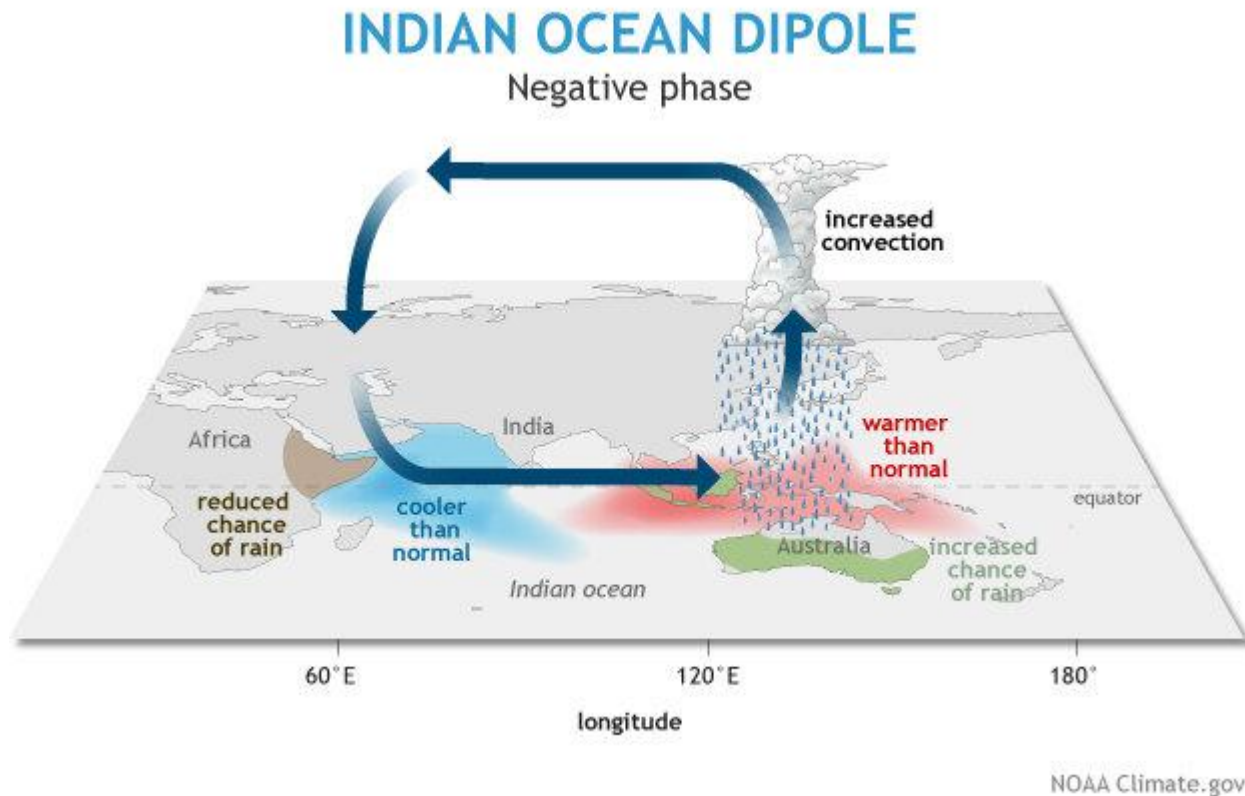
Warmer-than-normal conditions in the western Indian Ocean (off east Africa)

Indonesia and Australia tend to be drier than normal, which increases the chances of bushfires

Eastern Africa tends to be wetter than normal, increasing the likelihood of floods

Indian Ocean Dipole

Negative phase



Warmer-than-normal sea surface conditions west of Indonesia

Cooler-than-normal conditions in the western Indian Ocean (off east Africa)

Indonesia and Australia tend to be wetter than normal

Eastern Africa tends to be wetter than normal

Observed and predicted ENSO

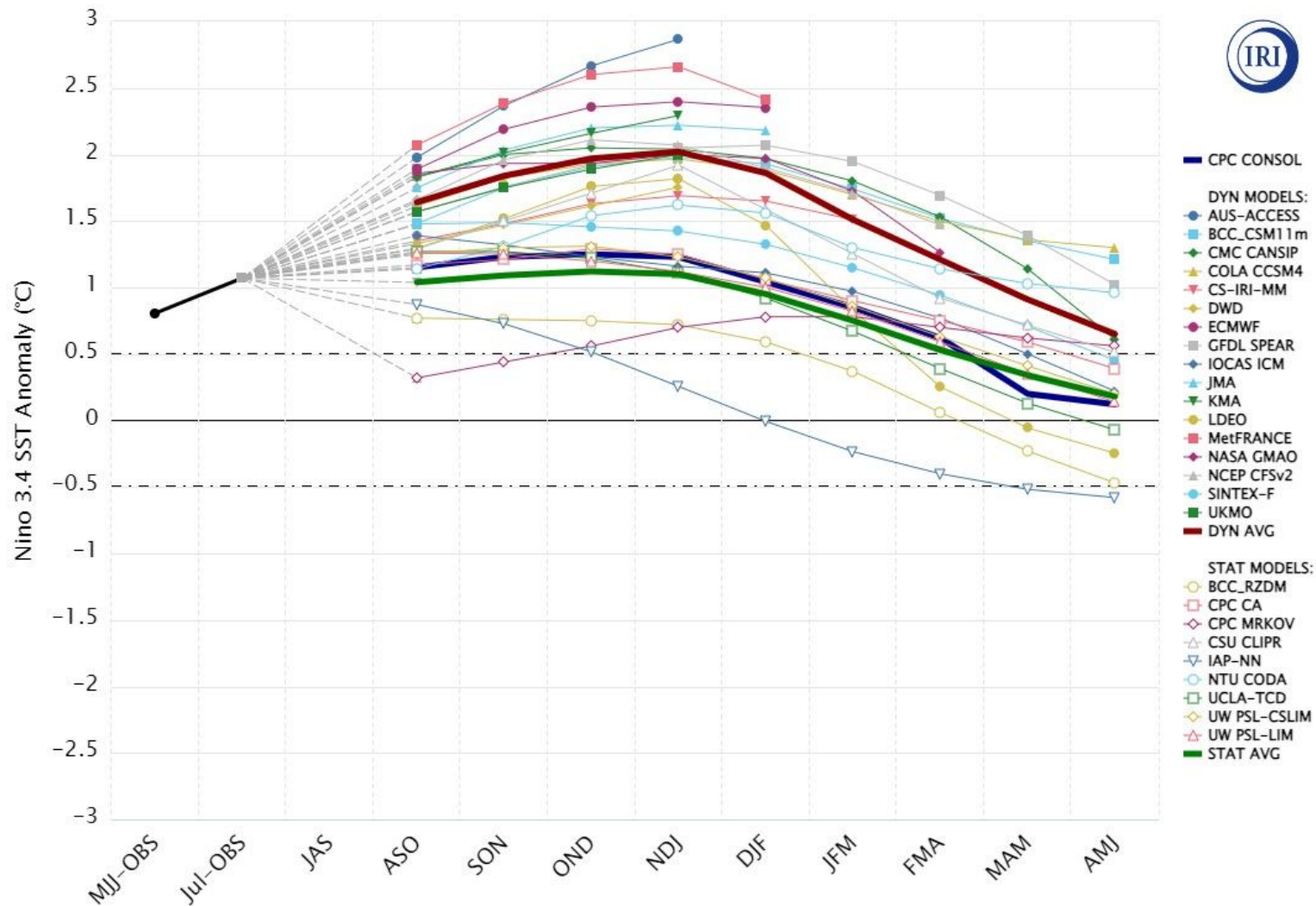
-Observations now confirm an El-Nino state in the Pacific

-All models continue to predict ongoing El-Nino conditions through the remainder of the year and into early 2024

-Dynamical models predict a strong El Nino with peak in December potentially reaching +2°C.

The peak in 2018/20 was **+0.9°C**.

Model Predictions of ENSO from Aug 2023



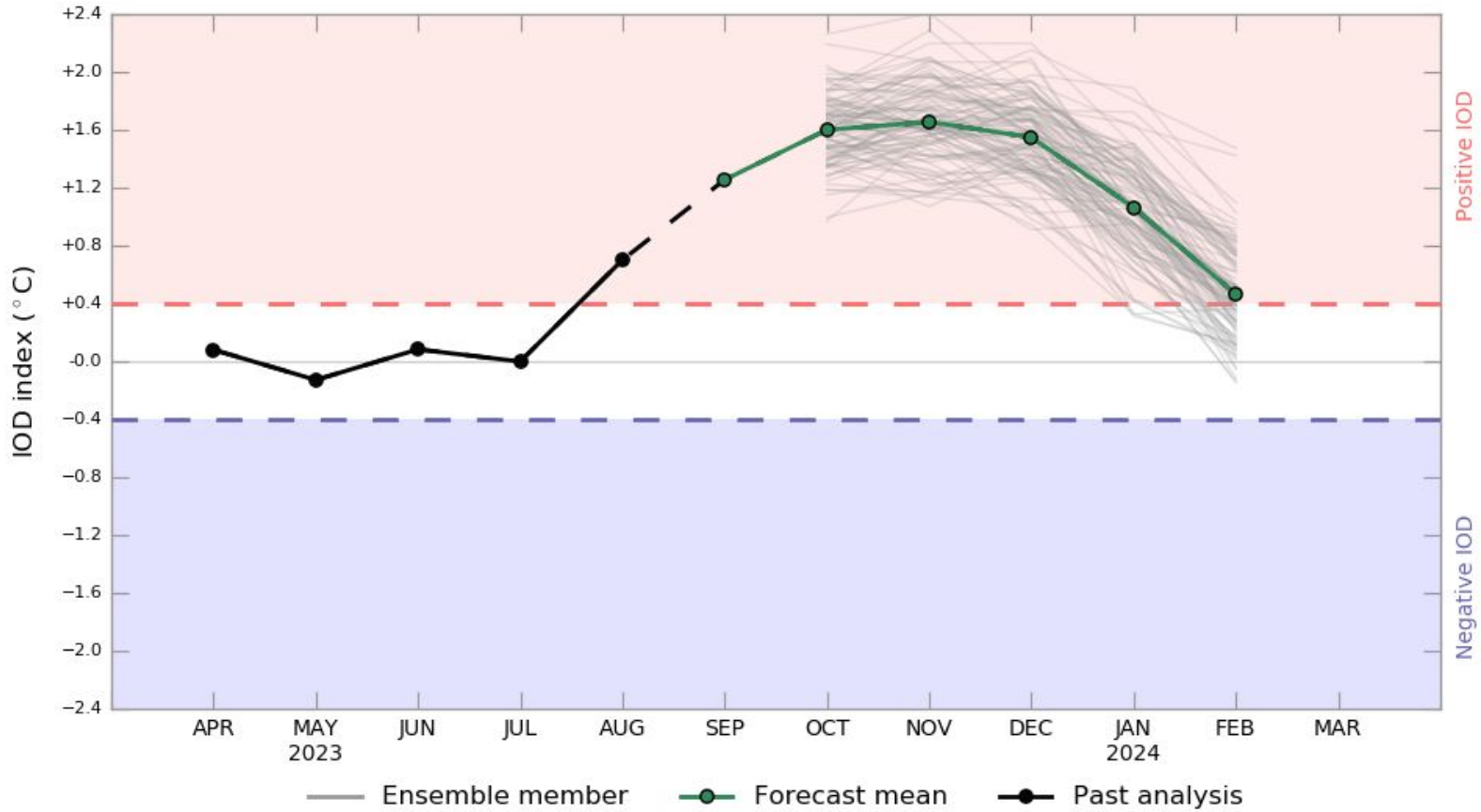
- CPC CONSOL
- DYN MODELS:
 - AUS-ACCESS
 - BCC_CSM11m
 - CMC CANSIP
 - COLA CCSM4
 - CS-IRI-MM
 - DWD
 - ECMWF
 - GFDL SPEAR
 - IOCAS ICM
 - JMA
 - KMA
 - LDEO
 - MetFRANCE
 - NASA GMAO
 - NCEP CFSv2
 - SINTEX-F
 - UKMO
 - DYN AVG
- STAT MODELS:
 - BCC_RZDM
 - CPC CA
 - CPC MRKOV
 - CSU CLIPR
 - IAP-NN
 - NTU CODA
 - UCLA-TCD
 - UW PSL-CSLIM
 - UW PSL-LIM
 - STAT AVG

Highcharts.com



Observed and predicted IOD

Monthly sea surface temperature anomalies for IOD region



www.bom.gov.au/climate
Commonwealth of Australia 2023, Australian Bureau of Meteorology

Model: ACCESS-S2
Base period 1981-2018
Model run: 9 Sep 2023

- The IOD is now in a positive phase
- It likely will persist until at least January next year
- The peak will probably be observed around November.

Using seasonal forecasts?

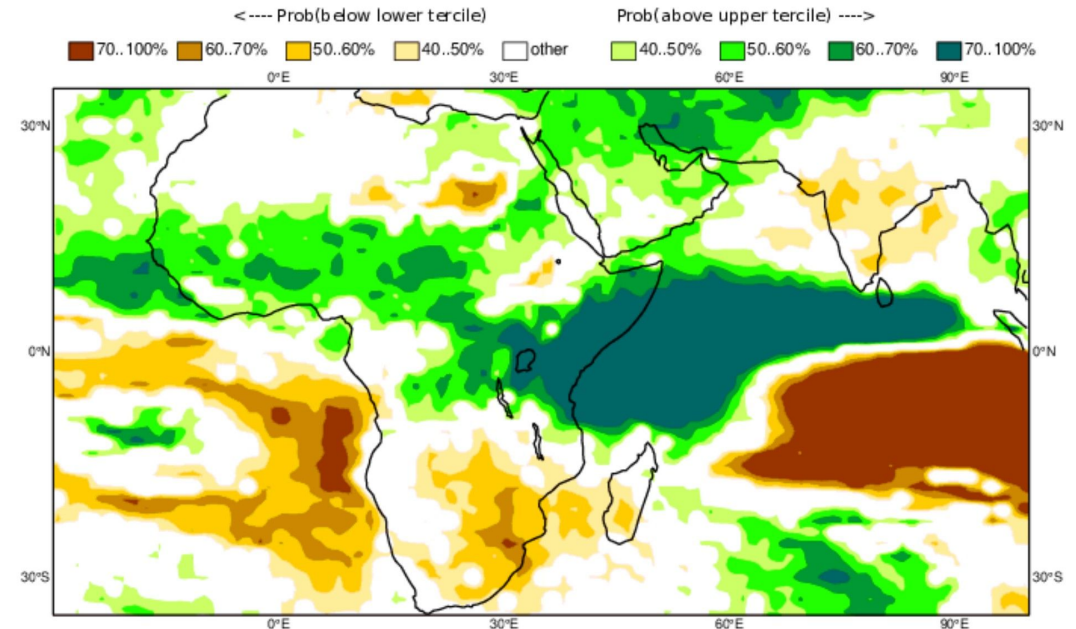
Seasonal forecast models integrate multiple drivers including ENSO in order to determine probabilities of different climate outcomes in different regions. It is essential to consult national and regional seasonal forecasts and climate outlooks rather than assuming this El Nino will result in the same climate outcome as previous events

However, seasonal forecasts have limited skill in many regions so ongoing monitoring and low regrets early actions are valuable activities

Precipitation – SEAS5

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Forecast start is 01/09/23, climate period is 1993-2016
Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 600

System 5
OND 2023



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Created at 2023-09-18T19:10:38.789Z



<https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/forecasts/verification/>



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Case study of the Kenya RCS intervention in 2015

-A semi-arid land in southeastern Kenya

-Most people rely on agriculture: (i) subsistence farming for family consumption, or (ii) cash crop farming for a modest income.

-Maize as a staple crop, used for *Ugali*.

As with the rest of the country and region (East Africa), the El Nino southern Oscillation (ENSO) has a strong impact on inter-seasonal rainfall variability: La Nina generally leads to excess rains and floods; El Nino causes rainfall deficits and drought.

-May 2015: El Nino announced with increased rainfall and floods expected across Kenya

-September 2015: updated forecast. No much floods expected in Kitui County, a good rainy season is rather predicted



Case study of the Kenya RCS intervention in 2015

- IFRC, through Kenya RC, provided 42,000 tonnes of hybrid maize seeds for farmers in Kitui County. Each farmer received a 2kg pack of seeds ahead of the rainy season.
- Hybrid seed is healthier and suitable to the specific micro-climate of Kitui, especially for the wetter than average seasons.
- KRCS volunteers distributed the seeds to 21,000 households in October, just before the rains.
- The households were trained on maize storing techniques and selling strategies .
- May 2015: El Nino announced with increased rainfall and floods expected across Kenya
- September 2015: updated forecast. No much floods expected in Kitui County, a good rainy season is rather predicted

Case study of the Kenya RCS intervention in 2015

- Good harvesting in March with the vast majority of households seeing an increase in their crop production
- The harvested maize served households to pay for school fees, medical expenses, household items as well as investments in livestock.
- So, the good use of the scientific information about El Niño led to a surplus of food after the harvest, instead of the usual shortages



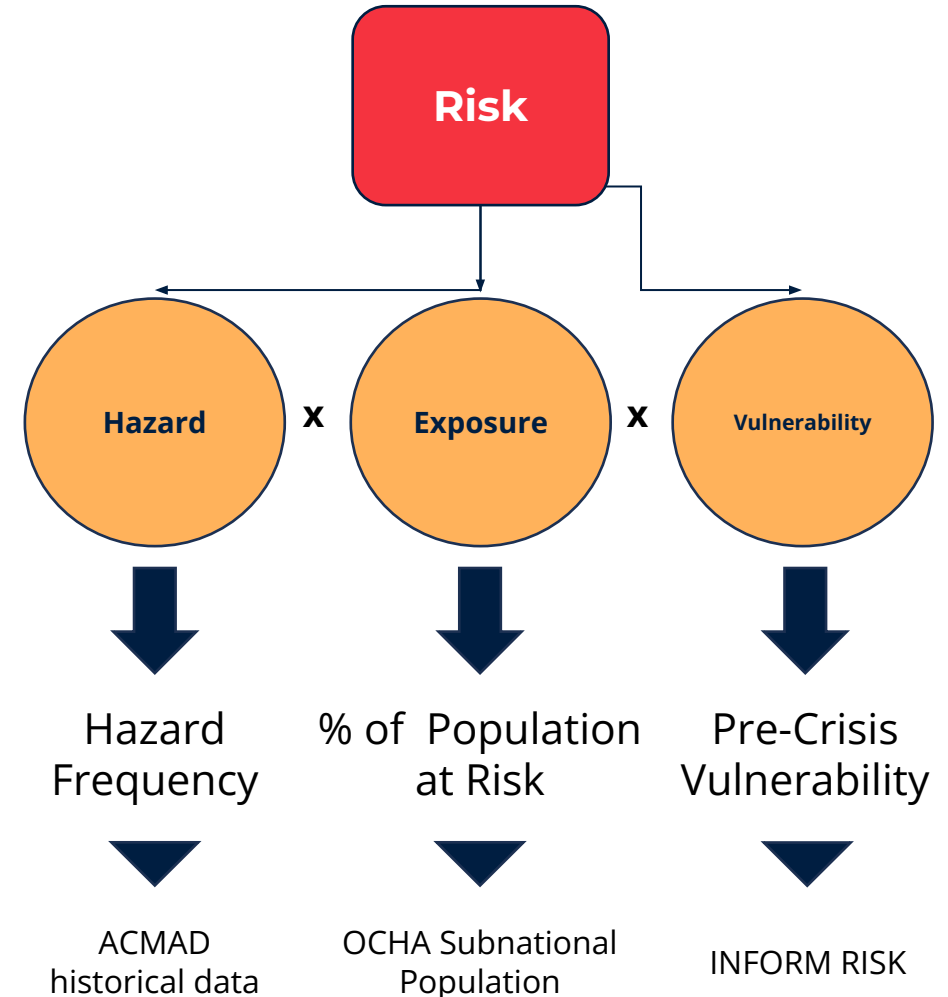
Risk & Vulnerability Analysis

21 September 2023

Risk and Vulnerability Analysis for El-Nino

- **What:** Understanding what kind of potential climate related hazards impacts and humanitarian consequences El-Nino brings in Africa.
- **Why:** Anticipating which countries and regions are at risk will provide an opportunity to mitigate casualties and cost thanks to disaster risk reduction, preparedness, Anticipatory Action and appropriate response interventions.

- **How:**



Objective

Component

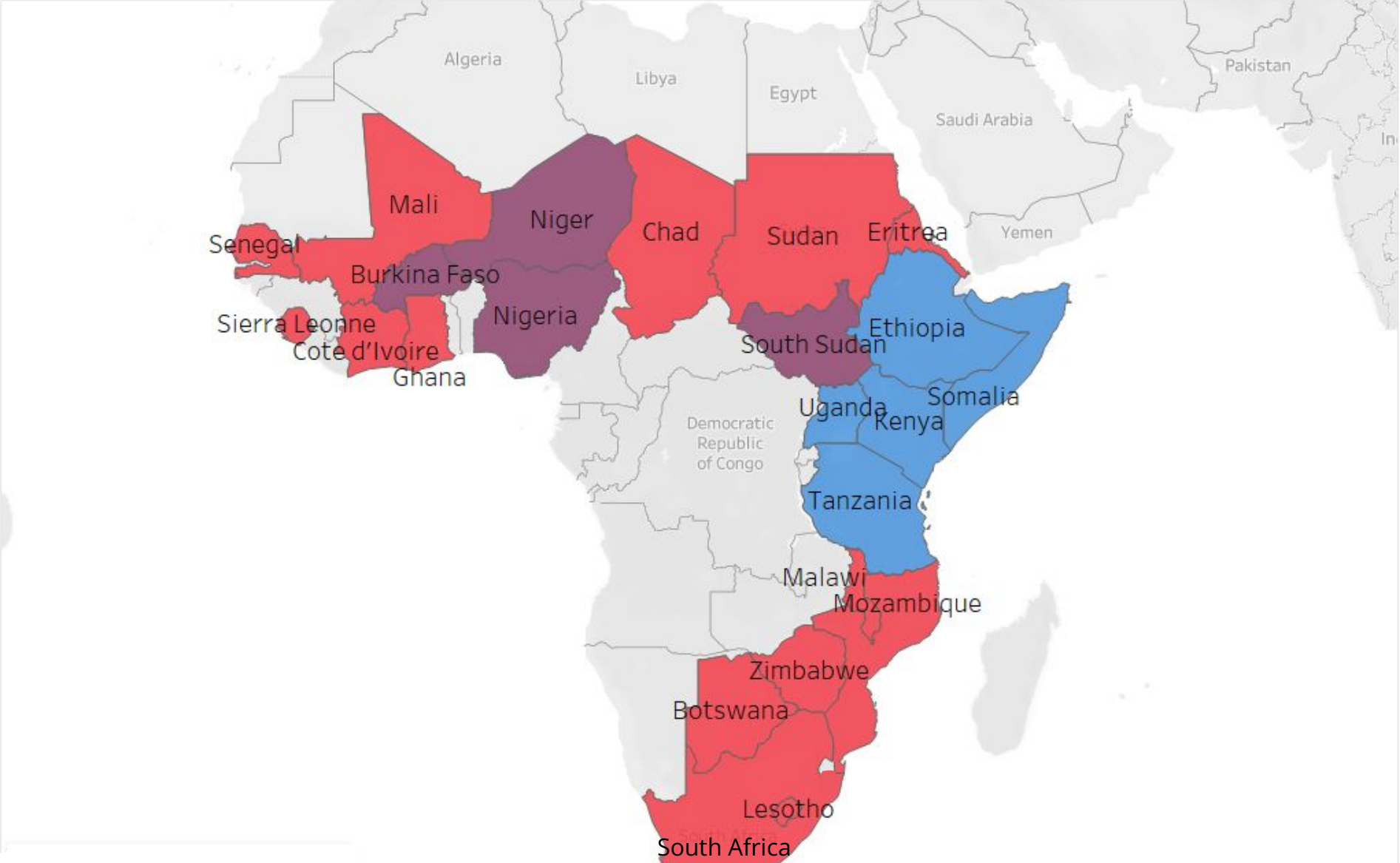
Indicator

Source

Countries Affected for 2023-2024



- Hazard
- Drought
 - Flood
 - Mixed(Flood and Drought)



Risk and Vulnerability – West and Central Africa



Country	Area or Region at risk	Possible Hazard	Expected El-Nino Impact	Pre-Crisis Vulnerability	% of Population Exposed / At Risk	Hazard Frequency	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
Burkina Faso	All	Flood & Drought	July-Sept	Medium	High	High	High-
Mali	South	Drought	July-Sept	Medium	Medium	High	Medium+
Nigeria	All	Flood & Drought	July-Sept	Medium	High	High	High-
Senegal	All	Drought	July-Sept	Medium	High	Medium	Medium+

Risk and Vulnerability – East Africa

Country	Area or Region at risk	Possible Hazard	Expected El-Nino Impact	Pre-Crisis Vulnerability	% of Population Exposed / At Risk	Hazard Frequency	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
Eritrea	All	Drought	July-Sept	Medium	High	High	High-
Ethiopia	Center and South	Flood	October – January	Medium	High	High	High-
Somalia	All	Flood	October – January	High	High	High	High
Sudan	Center and South	Drought	July-Sept	Medium	Medium	High	Medium+
South Sudan	All	Flood	July-Sept	High	High	High	High
	All	Drought	July-Sept	Medium	High	High	High-

Risk and Vulnerability – Southern Africa



Country	Area or Region at risk	Possible Hazard	Expected El-Nino Impact	Pre-Crisis Vulnerability	% of Population Exposed / At Risk	Hazard Frequency	Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
Botswana	All	Drought	November-March	Low	High	High	Medium+
Mozambique	All	Drought	November-March	Medium	High	High	High-
South Africa	All	Drought	November-March	Medium	High	High	High-
Zimbabwe	All	Drought	November-March	Medium	High	High	High-



Preparing for El Niño: WFP Experience

21 September 2023



Preparing for El Niño: KRCS Experience

21 September 2023



KRCS' EL Nino Preparedness

18th September 2023

At risk areas



- **South-eastern lowlands region:** Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Kajiado, and Taita-Taveta Counties.
- **North-eastern Region:** Marsabit, Mandera, Wajir, Garissa, and Isiolo Counties
- **Coastal counties:** Kwale, Mombasa, Kilifi Lamu and Tana River County
- **West Kenya and Rift valley:** Busia County with risk emanating from possible overtopping of River Nzoia affecting Bunyala and Teso sub-counties.
- **Backflow of L.Victoria:** Kisumu, Homa Bay and Migori Counties with risk emanating from Siaya County from overflow of River Yala
- West Pokot and Turkana counties.
- Baringo, and Narok, traditional areas for flash floods

Elements at risk and Scenarios



Health

- Injuries, access to facility, epidemics (water & vector borne), chronic illness

Nutrition

- Increased cases of defaulters to programme, increased cases of malnutrition



Water and Sanitation

- Water infrastructures, destruction of sanitation, Contamination of water systems



Food security and livelihoods

- livelihood assets, crops and production of food



Animal health

- Animal health weak animals, Vector borne diseases and outbreak



Infrastructure

- Destruction of shelter and displacements
- health facilities and learning destruction of roads leading to transportation challenges, and even possible cutting off some areas making them in accessible
- Water catchment infrastructure

Population at risk:

- 95,000 households
- 25 counties
- KRCS will respond to the most vulnerable **30,000 households** at the onset of the disaster.
- El'Nino will affect drought areas which had 5 failed seasons.

Scenario 1 (Not Likely)	None to Localized flooding Less Than 3,000HH affected County teams to respond effectively
Scenario 2 (Moderate)	Flooding in specific counties across the country Less than 10,000 HH Regional Teams to respond effectively
Scenario 3 Worst Case scenario (Planning)	Flooding Across the country resulting to 95,000 HH with 15,000HH Displaced National Contingency Plan activated

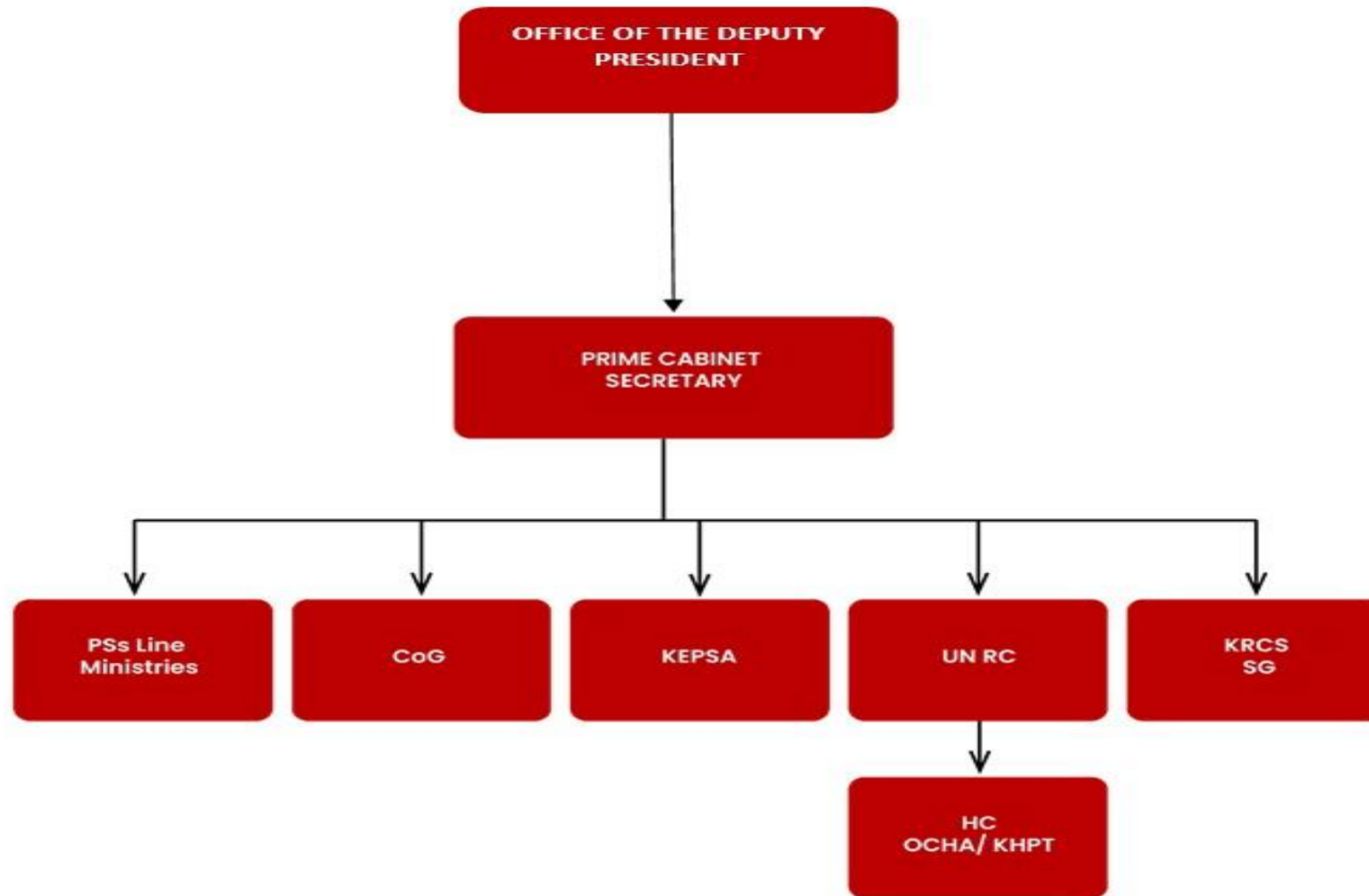
KRCS' Readiness



- A contingency plan done with possible Scenarios
- Early warning early action including readiness activities in mapped out hot spots
- Red Cross surge and response teams trained, refreshed and prepositioned across all counties
- Activation of Community Disaster Response Teams and Community Health Promoters
- Enhanced coordination between government and other stakeholders
- Ongoing Mapping of High Risk areas
- Enhanced Prepositioning of Resources and Emergency response items

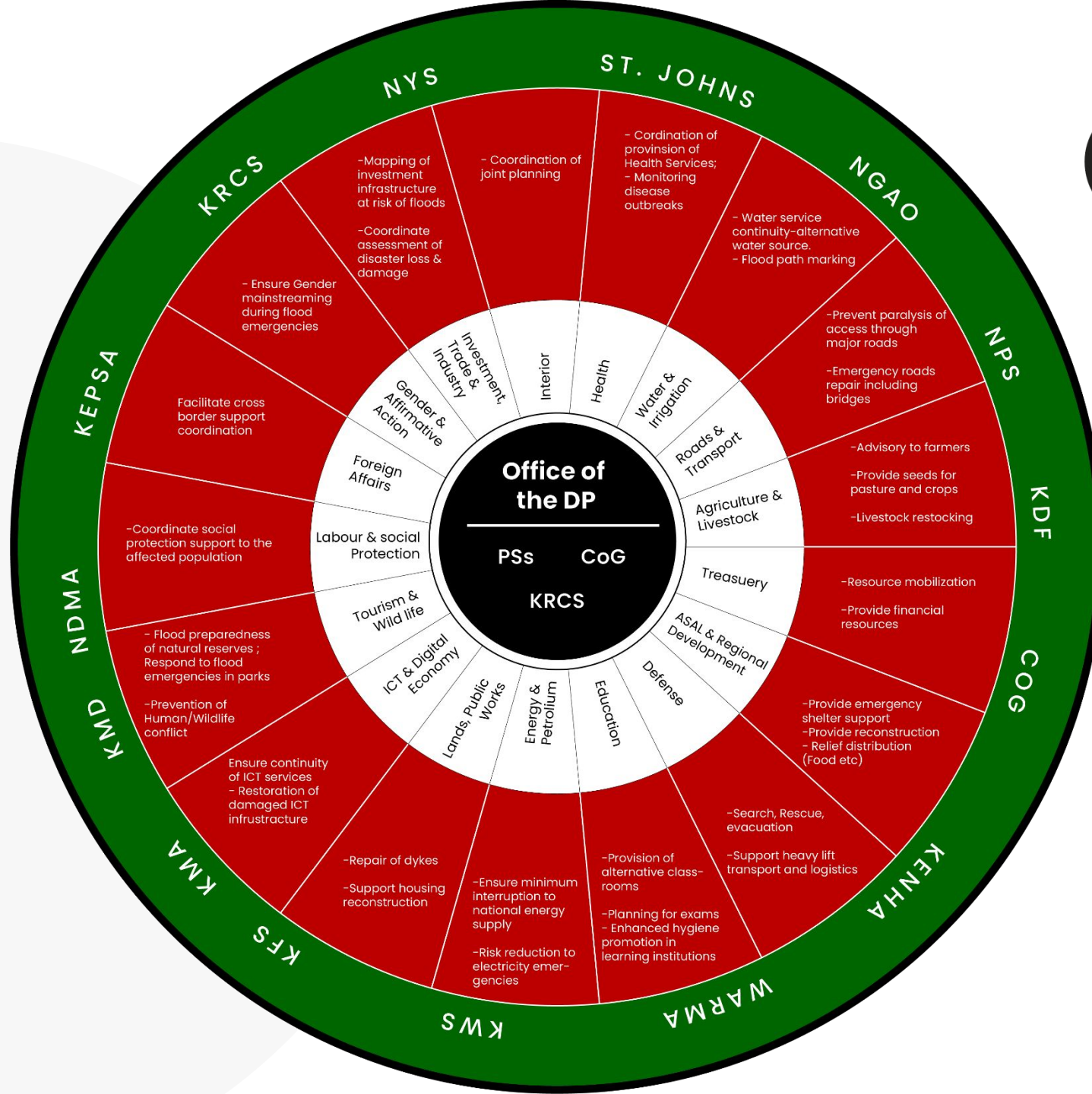


Coordination





Kenya
Red Cross





Thank You!



Preparing for El Niño: URCS Experience

21 September 2023



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GETTING READY FOR EL NIÑO 2023 UGANDA



Ntale Emmanuël, Manager, Climate and Environment Unit

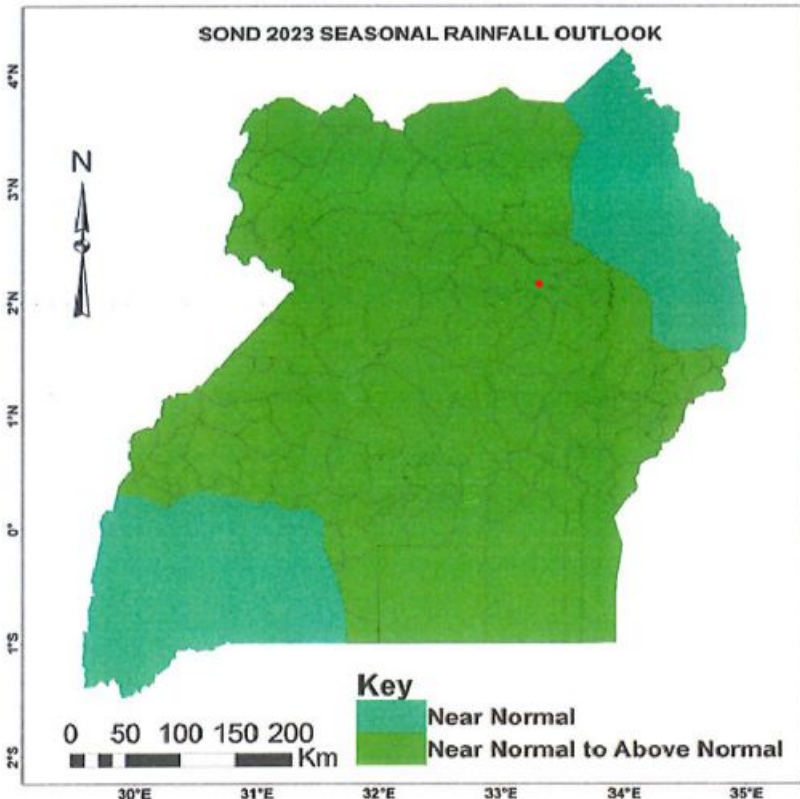


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EL NINO EARLY WARNING ALERT FOR UGANDA



SOND2023 Outlook

- The government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment released a forecast for above-average rainfall for most parts of Uganda in the **September, October, November and December (SOND) 2023.**

- During the **3rd National Climate Outlook Forum**, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) highlighted a 90% possibility of experiencing El Nino weather phenomenon.

Impacts of SOND AND EL NINO in Uganda

- El Nino is typically associated with increased rainfall in many parts of Uganda and associated impacts;
- Last El Nino experienced 2015/2016, with moderate impacts
- Floods, landslides especially in Mt. Areas and low lying areas, outbreaks of water borne diseases diarrhoeal diseases, (including Cholera).
- This situation are worsened already existing levels of vulnerability



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GETTING READY FOR EL NIÑO



- ❑ URCS co-hosted the 3rd National Climate Outlook Forum with UNMA and worked with OPM and partners for develop joint advisories for DRR & AA
- ❑ URCS developed Internal El Nino Preparedness & Response Plan 2023
- ❑ Joint Planning with OPM on developing a **National EL NINO Preparedness and Contingency Plan 2023**

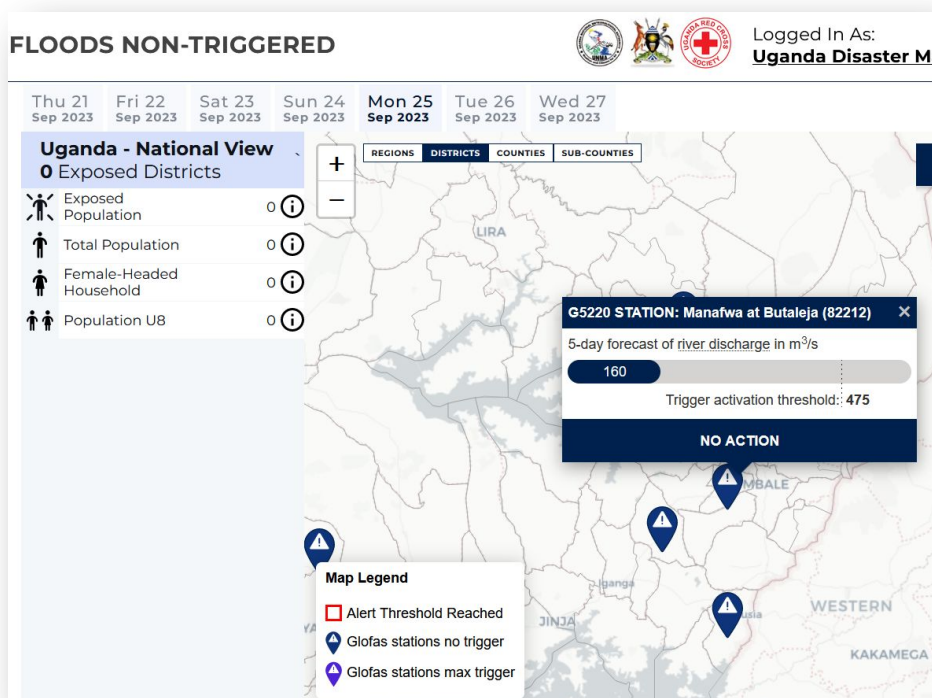


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GETTING READY FOR EL NIÑO



- ❑ Intensified monitoring of the IBF portal for any potential EAP activation
- ❑ Implemented readiness activities as part of the Early Action Protocol readiness
- ❑ At risk branches out on alert and RCATS activated_ and we have scheduled refresher trainings for all the hotspot locations
- ❑ Pre-positioning of joint regional stock of NFIs and Cash_ crisis modifier in DP projects including ECHO funded consortium projects, NLRC, BRC-FI
- ❑ Activated regional EPR focal points



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JOINT EL NIÑO SIMULATION EXERCISE 2023



PURPOSE OF SIMEX

To improve preparedness of districts for the predicted, procedures, plans and systems Specifically;

- To review and access planning assumptions, operational plans, guidelines, and SOP for response
- Test the alert functionality for early warning and anticipatory action
- Identify the planning weaknesses and resource gaps
- Improve coordination and collaboration and clarify roles and responsibilities

OUTCOMES

12 districts developed their respective action plans to facilitate EL NINO Anticipatory Actions and Response

PARTNERS





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JOINT EL NIÑO SIMULATION EXERCISE 2023_ INJECTS



Anticipatory Action



Early Warning



Assessments



Beneficiary registration



Response



IDP camp management



UGANDA RED CROSS SOCIETY

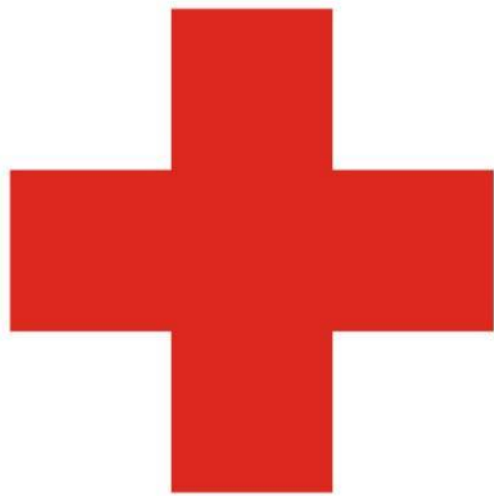
National Headquarters: Plot 551/555 P.O. Box 494, Kampala. UGANDA



Moving Forward

- Continue joint planning and coordination at national DRR platform and DDMCs
- Explore DREF for imminent crisis
- Refresher training on IBF
- Roll out RCATS trainings
- Discussion for potential collaboration with FAO on Anticipatory Action on specific geographical areas

THANK YOU



The Netherlands Red Cross

Sheila Chemjor; Disaster
Preparedness Advisor, NLRC

El-nino Preparedness response and Preparedness Plan 2023.

Objectives:

The NLRC El Niño Preparedness and Response Plan **aims to enhance the preparedness and response capabilities of NLRC Partner National Societies in Africa.**

This will be achieved **through proactive preparedness measures and anticipatory actions, facilitating swift and effective responses** in the face of predicted El Niño impacts at the Country level.



Back ground in NLRC

- The MOFA Partnership 2022-2026 proposal reflects the shared ambition of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and NLRC) to address the challenges and impacts of humanitarian crises.
- The foundational **elements of the MOFA partnership promote** the use of a multi-hazard approach, as well as an increased emphasis on preparedness and anticipatory action.



Opportunities to connect with:

1. Country level support to NS to support El -nino preparedness and Response plans
2. Review of the PER seasonal checklist/ plan
3. Monitoring of the EAP floods and continuous implementation of the readiness activities and prepositioning
4. Refresher of flood/drought models and how to use EW mechanism e.g. IBF platform if in place. Active monitoring and creation of communication **(e.g. Whatsapp) group or re-activation (510)**.
5. RP, Chronic Crisis, ECHO PPP and Country Crisis Modifier : refresh on how to activate Crisis Modifier
6. Contribute to IFRC multilateral support e.g. via support to Hunger Crisis Appeal/ DREF
7. Ensure good connection of NS in partner countries country respective cluster to coordinate preparedness interventions



Preparing for El Niño: FAO Experience

21 September 2023



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Preparing for El Niño: Experience from FAO

Cyril Ferrand, Resilience Team Leader for eastern Africa



Global plan



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

El Niño

Anticipatory Action and Response Plan

August–December 2023

Mitigating the expected impacts of El Niño-induced climate extremes on agriculture and food security



Current geographic coverage of the Plan

East Africa

Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Uganda

Southern Africa

Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe

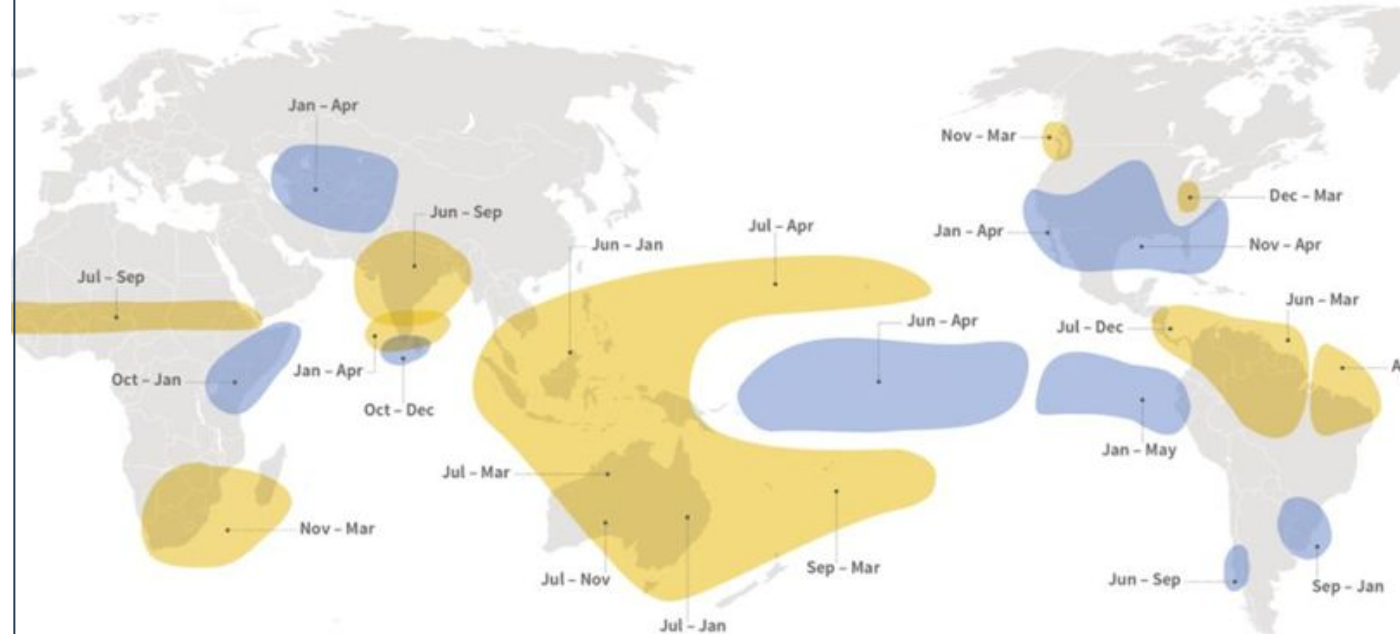
Latin America

The Plurinational State of Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Asia and the Pacific

Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines

Figure 1. Historical El Niño trends.



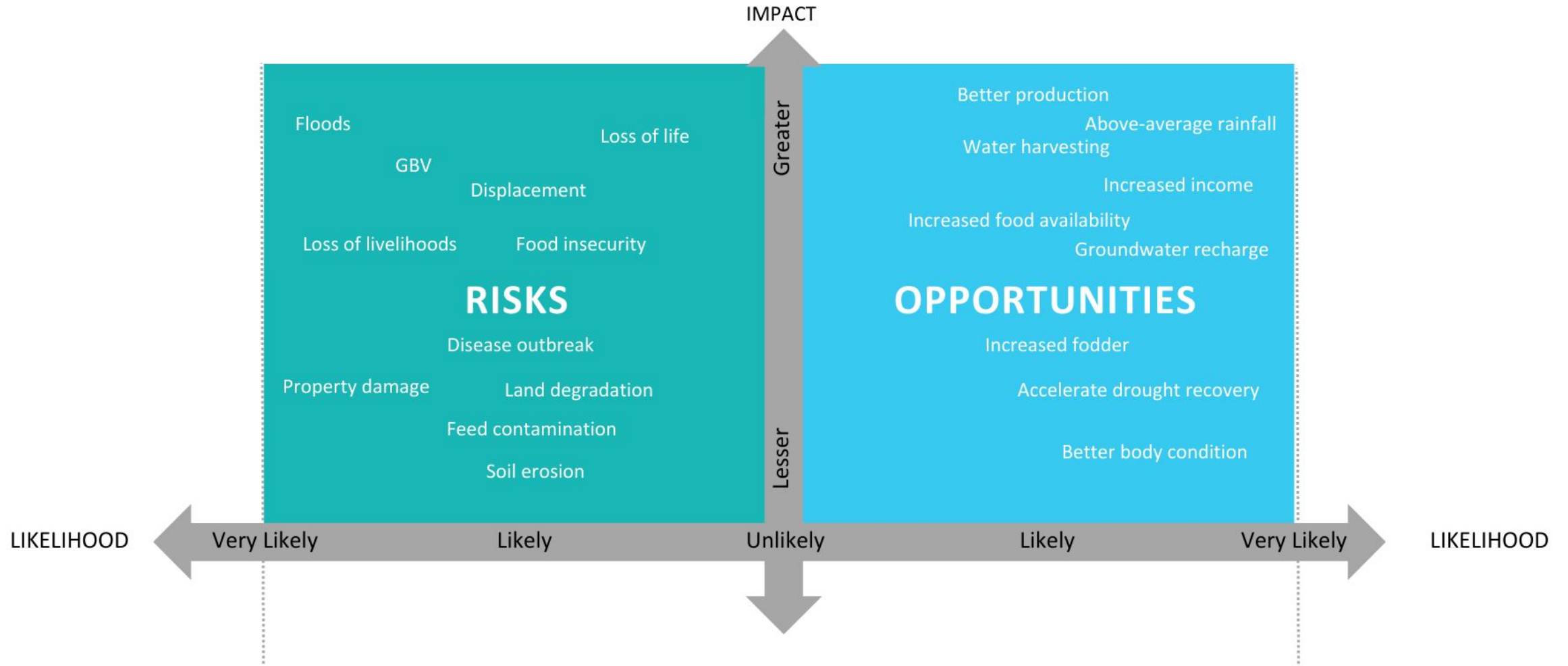
Historical impact

- Dry conditions
- Wet conditions

Source: Columbia Climate School International Research Institute for Climate and Society. 2023. El Niño and rainfall. In: *ENSO Resources*. [Cited 3 August 2023]. <https://iri.columbia.edu/our-expertise/climate/enso/>

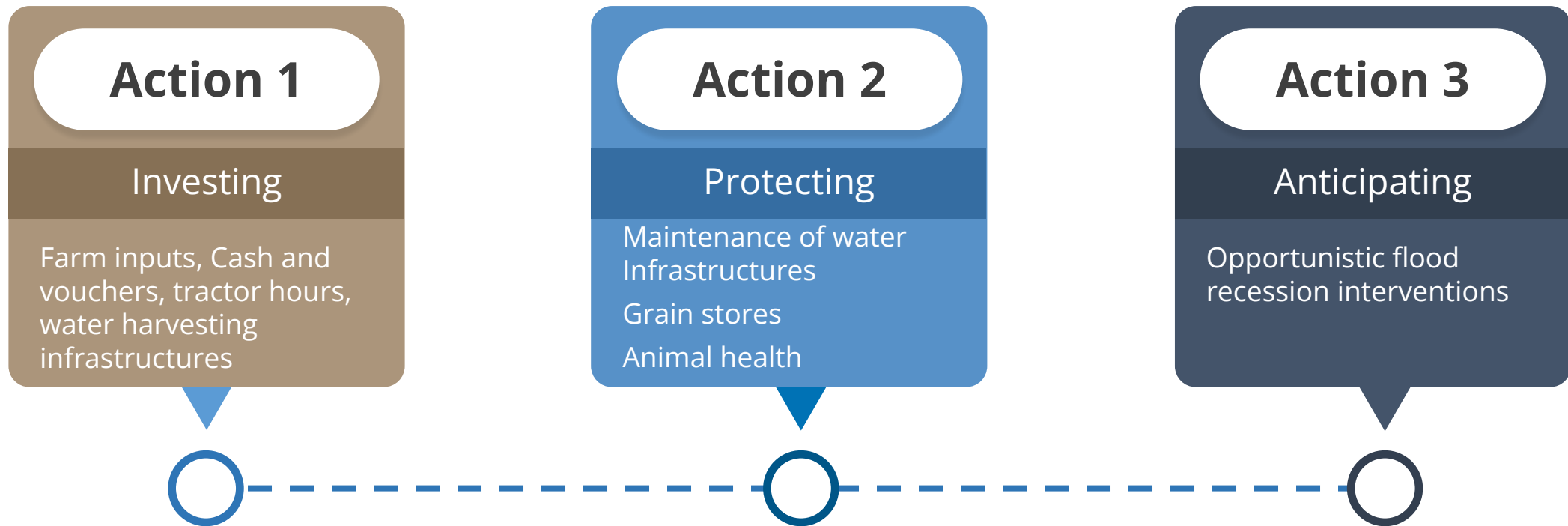


EL NINO: RISK OR OPPORTUNITY?



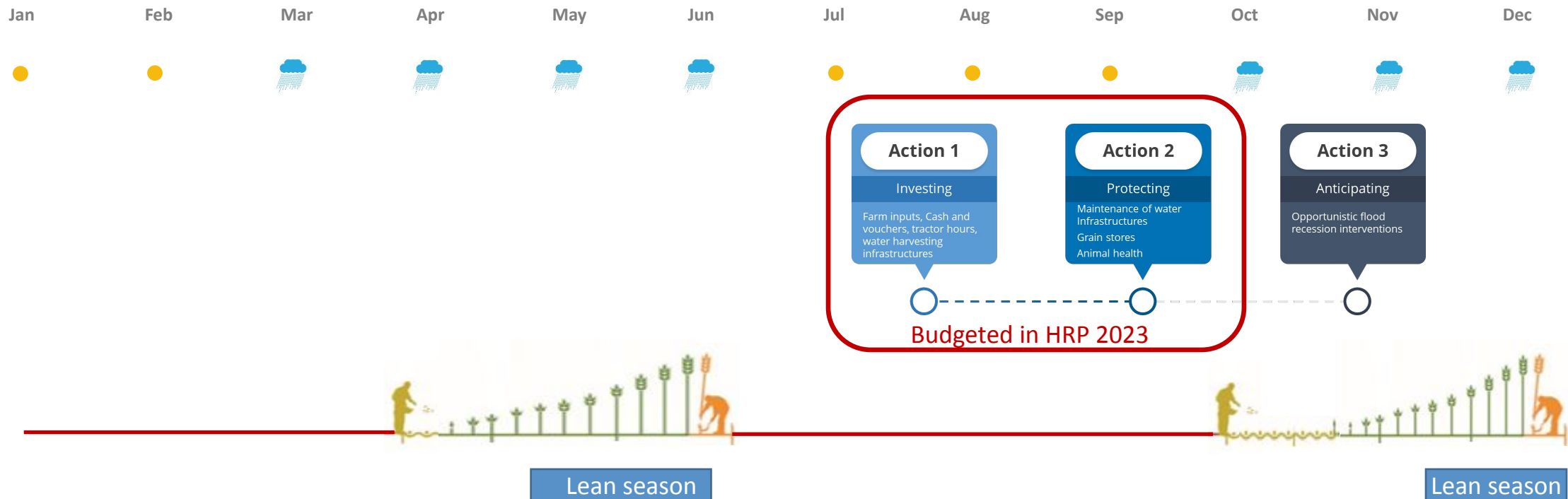


East Africa plan





2023





Key messages

- El Niño in eastern Africa brings excess rain
- Floods is a risk but largely an opportunity
- Climate information: the last mile to farmers/herders
- Flexible and advance financing



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

THANK YOU



Preparedness with Public Authorities

21 September 2023

Common Problems faced in Operations



Initiating international assistance

If the law does not provide clarity about the process for requesting or accepting international assistance, this can delay international assistance.



Quarantine

People and animals may be subject to quarantine requirements. This applies especially to search and rescue dogs.



Visas

The law may establish complex and time-consuming visa approval processes. This prevents foreign relief personnel from entering the country quickly.



Vehicles

The law may require foreign or imported vehicles to be registered before they can be used (including issuing of new license plates). This can be costly and time consuming.



Professional qualifications

The law may prohibit foreign professionals (e.g. doctors, nurses, engineers) from practicing in the country unless they re-qualify or apply for accreditation.



Telecommunications and IT equipment

Licenses may be required to import and/or use telecommunications and IT equipment. Obtaining licenses can be costly and time consuming.

Common Problems faced in Operations



Relief consignments

The law may not provide for relief consignments to be prioritised for customs clearance or for planes and ships carrying relief consignments to have priority landing or docking rights. This leads to delays.



Medication and medical equipment

The law may impose strict standards and time-consuming administrative processes for imports of medication and medical equipment.



Customs duties

The law may impose significant customs duties, tariffs or taxes on imports. This can be a big financial burden for international actors.



Restrictions on cash transfers

The law can impede international cash transfers and the use of cash in programmes, creating overly-burdensome procedures and hampering its effectiveness.

Preparedness tools: Model Pre-Disaster Agreement



Purpose

To facilitate RCRC Humanitarian Preparedness and Response activities; ensure the “enabling environment” is in place with authorities to fulfill and build on auxiliary role and ensure a sustained RCRC humanitarian pathway for humanitarian preparedness and response.

Who

Host Government, Host NS, IFRC. Tailored to specific agency or with multiple govt agencies.

Scope

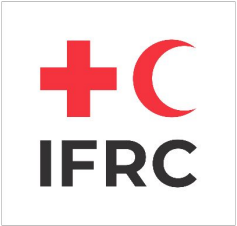
Preparedness and Response for non conflict related crisis (inc. public health emergencies). Can be adapted for context.

What

Combination: Principles and Rules, IDRL Guidelines, LSA, Aux Role

Recognize and build on NS auxiliary role, demonstrate how IFRC Network will support NS in preparedness and response activities, sets out principles and required facilities with govt to ensure RCRC can deliver its humanitarian mandate.

Additional Tools: IDRL Dashboard on GO Platform



IFRC

English Resources Login Register Create a Report

Home Africa Emergencies Surge Preparedness 3W

Home > Africa

Africa

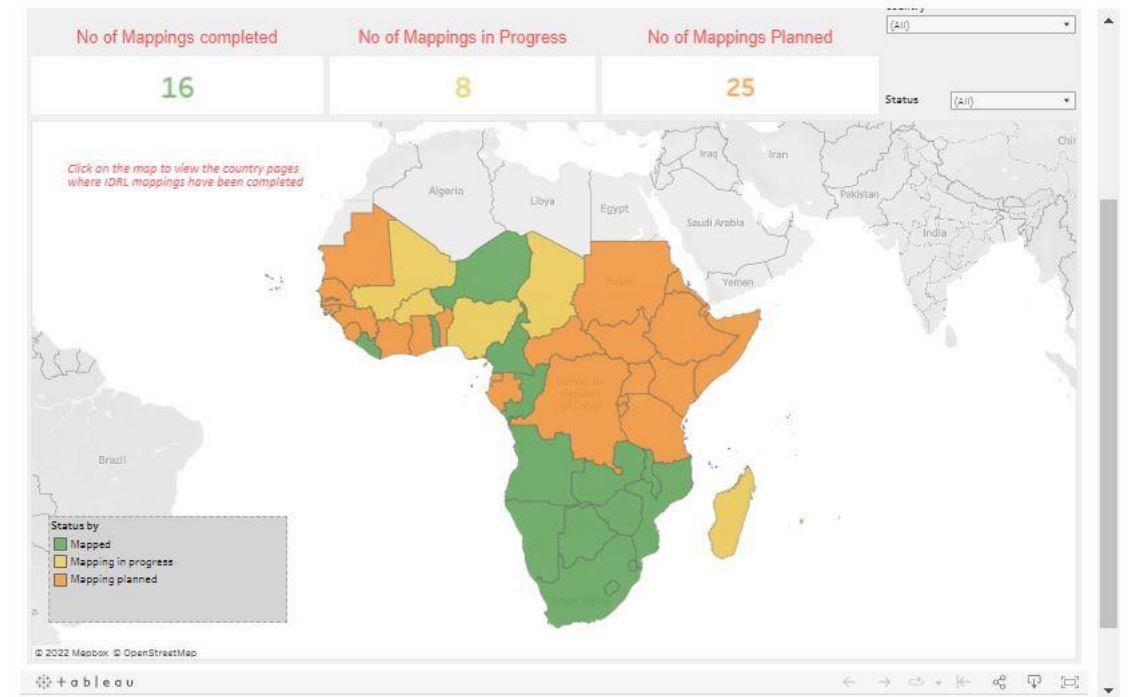
24 Active DREF Operations	11 Active Emergency Appeals	203.6M Funding requirements (CHF)	13.6% Funding coverage	22.4M Targeted population
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OPERATIONS 3W RISK WATCH REGIONAL PROFILE **PREPAREDNESS** ADDITIONAL DATA

PREPAREDNESS

- Epidemic, Preparedness & Response
- Wash Overview
- International Disaster Response Laws Dashboard

PREPAREDNESS



<https://ifrcgo.org/africa/idrl.html>



KEY INFORMATION

National DRM Office/Agency : Directorate of Disaster Management

DRM Law : Disaster Risk Management Act 10 of 2012

DRM Regulations : Disaster Risk Management Regulations of 2013

Key soft law instruments : National Disaster Risk Management Plan (2011) , National Disaster Risk Management Policy (2009)

IDRL mapping : Legal Preparedness for International Disaster Assistance in Namibia: Mapping of Domestic Laws and Policies

For any questions relating to Disaster Law in Africa, please contact the IFRC Disaster Law Africa Team: stella.ngugi@ifrc.org.



National Society Legal Facilities



IFRC Legal Facilities



IFRC Customs Procedures



Legal Facilities for Int Assisting Actors



IDRL Instruments



About Disaster Law

Click on an icon to scroll down



Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus

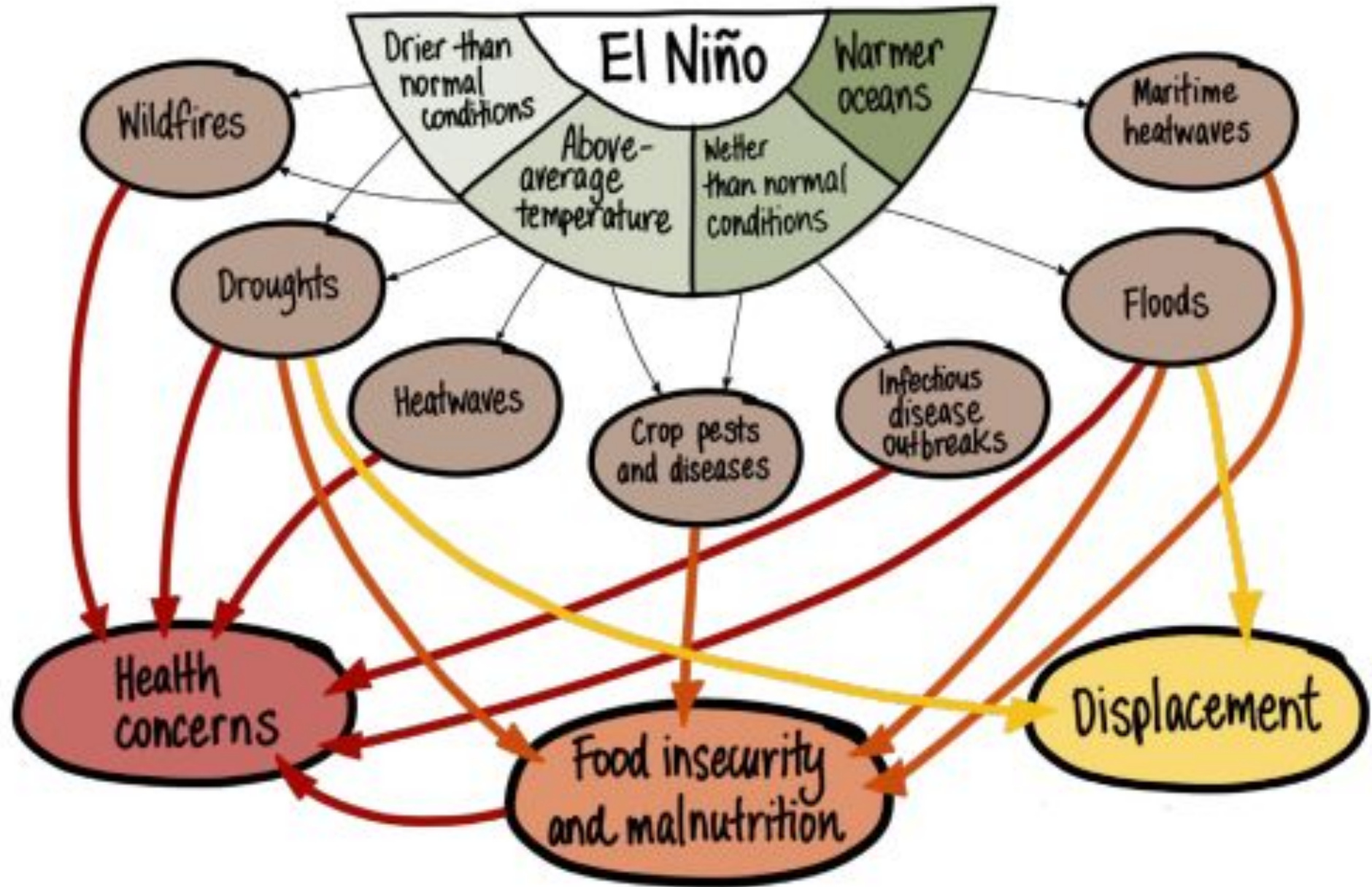
21 September 2023



Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus: FSLH

21 September 2023

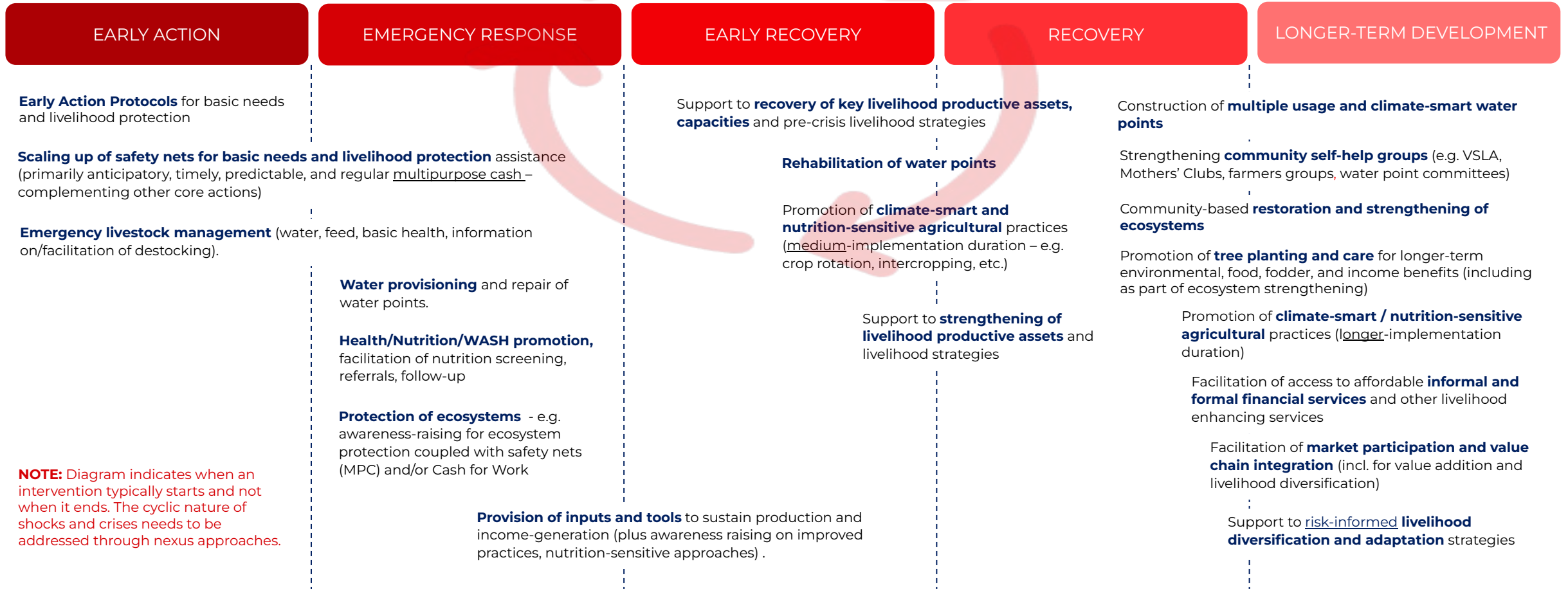
Impacts



TIMING APPROACHES/ACTIONS – EARLY ACTION TO LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENT

PREPAREDNESS:

1. Strengthening of anticipatory and shock-responsive social protection approaches, mechanisms (e.g. registries, targeting, preparedness), modalities (e.g. cash/in-kind) for food and nutrition security
2. Strengthening of community-based surveillance and early-warning / early action for food security and nutrition
3. Strengthening and institutionalization of forecast-based and early action approaches and mechanisms
4. Creation of localized climate and other risks/ECVA profiles for geographic zones and communities vulnerable to food insecurity



CROSSCUTTING: NATIONAL SOCIETY AUXILIARY ROLE / NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND PREPAREDNESS / PROTECTION, GENDER & INCLUSION / COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY / NUTRITION SENSITIVE APPROACHES / ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY / STRUCTURAL INNOVATION / CONFLICT SENSITIVITY



Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus: Shelter

21 September 2023

Shelter & Settlement Activities examples

- Readiness Activities for targeted branches and HQ and readiness of NS for early actions on identified sector
- NS trainings to flood early actions
- Distribution of the pre-positioned stocks
- Distribution of the cash for Shelter
- Support housing/shelter settlements strengthening
- Monitoring on the use of items and/or cash
- Demonstration on the use of items (Shelter Kits)
- Support evacuation
- Early Warning messages and activation of community early warning procedures,
- Awareness raising on floods, health, safe construction
- ENA, coordination etc

Stock to support early actions / mitigation stocks

- IEC material production
- Shelter material for reinforcing construction; bags for traditional dikes, plastic for assets and doc protections; material for waste cleaning in or flash floods and urban areas
- In the case of evacuation sites: mosquitoes, material for sites arrangements to meet PGI and humanitarian safety including solar lamp



Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus: WASH

21 September 2023



Anticipatory Actions: Sectoral Focus: Health

21 September 2023

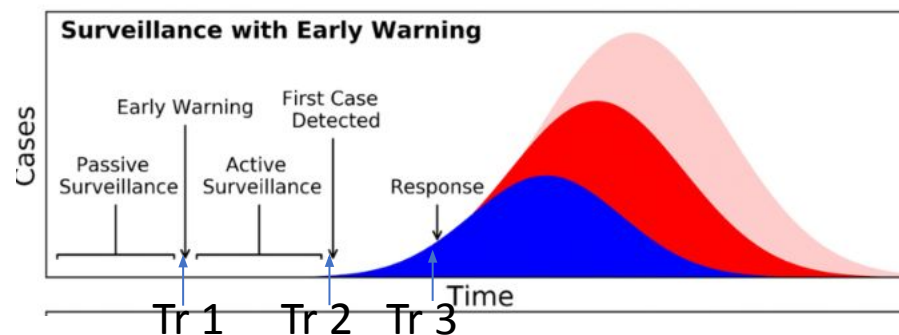
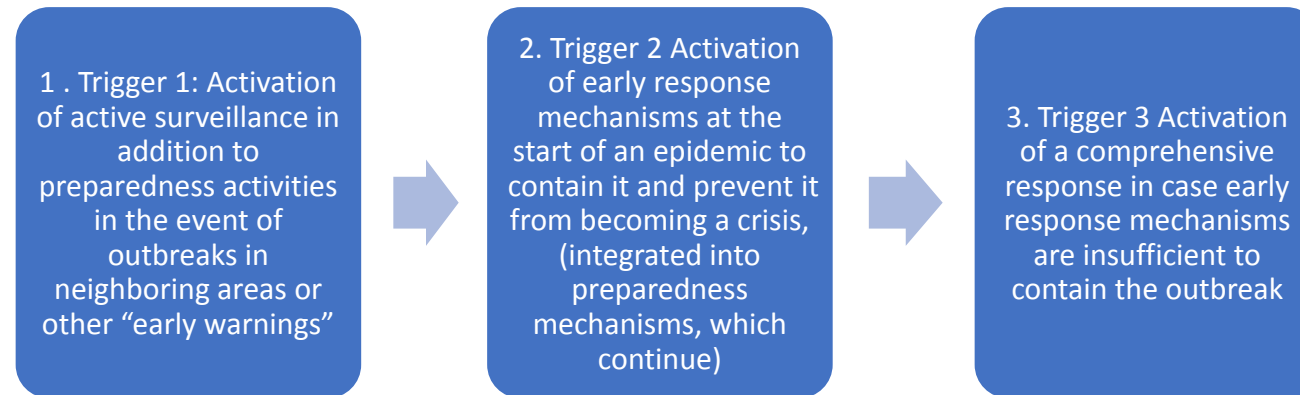
Projected health impact of floods (rapid onset):

- Wounds / Injuries
- Cholera/ Water Borne diseases
- Malaria/ Dengue/ Vector Borne diseases
- Possible disruption of health facilities continuity of care

Projected health impact of drought (slow onset):

- Malnutrition
- Cholera / AWD (expected in contexts with poor access to highly contaminated water)
- Measles, Vaccines preventable diseases (linked with poor access to water and malnutrition)

Complexity of AAPs in health is associated with the identification of triggers. Examples:



READINESS ACTIVITIES

1) Trainings:

- CBHFA/ First Aid/ PFA (wounds, injuries, continuity of care)
- BORT, ORP management, EPiC (cholera/ AWD/ malaria, dengue, VBDs, measles and VPDs)
- Nutrition promotion, Malnutrition screening (for drought), IYCF (both for droughts and floods)

2) Prepositioning:

- BORT equipment (sprayer, chlorine)
- ORP kits
- First aid kits
- Development and printing of IEC material

3) System readiness

- CBS assessment/ CBS implementation if feasible
- Agreements for custom clearance, including for IEHKs in case of massive health facilities disruption
- CEA / RCCE channels identification
- Referral pathways identification, engagement with MoH and other health (and nutrition) actors
- Identification of triggered activities (Active case finding, public health teams activation, RCCE messages, deployment of prepositioned equipment)

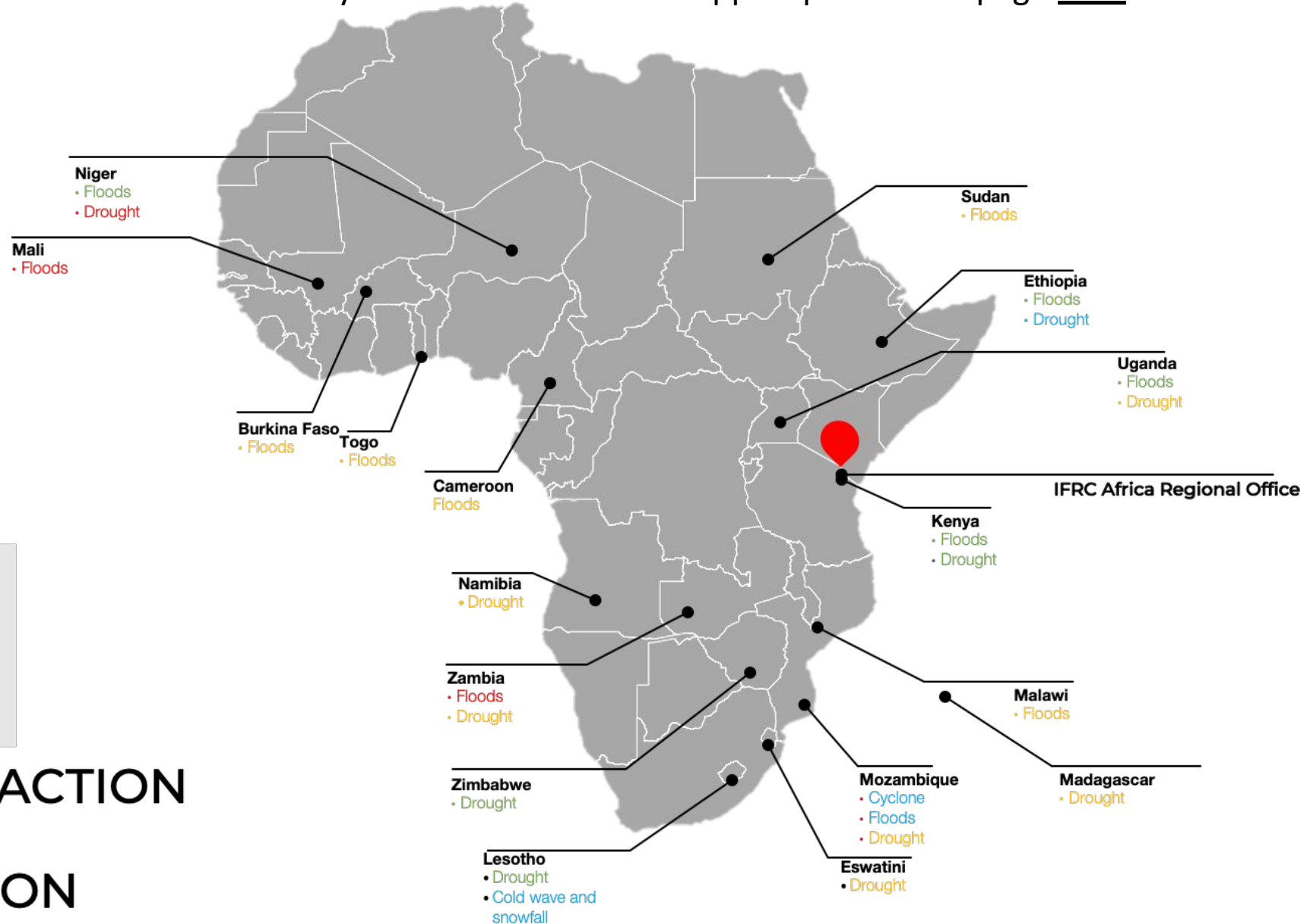


RCRC Funding tools

21 September 2023

AA PILLAR AFRICA

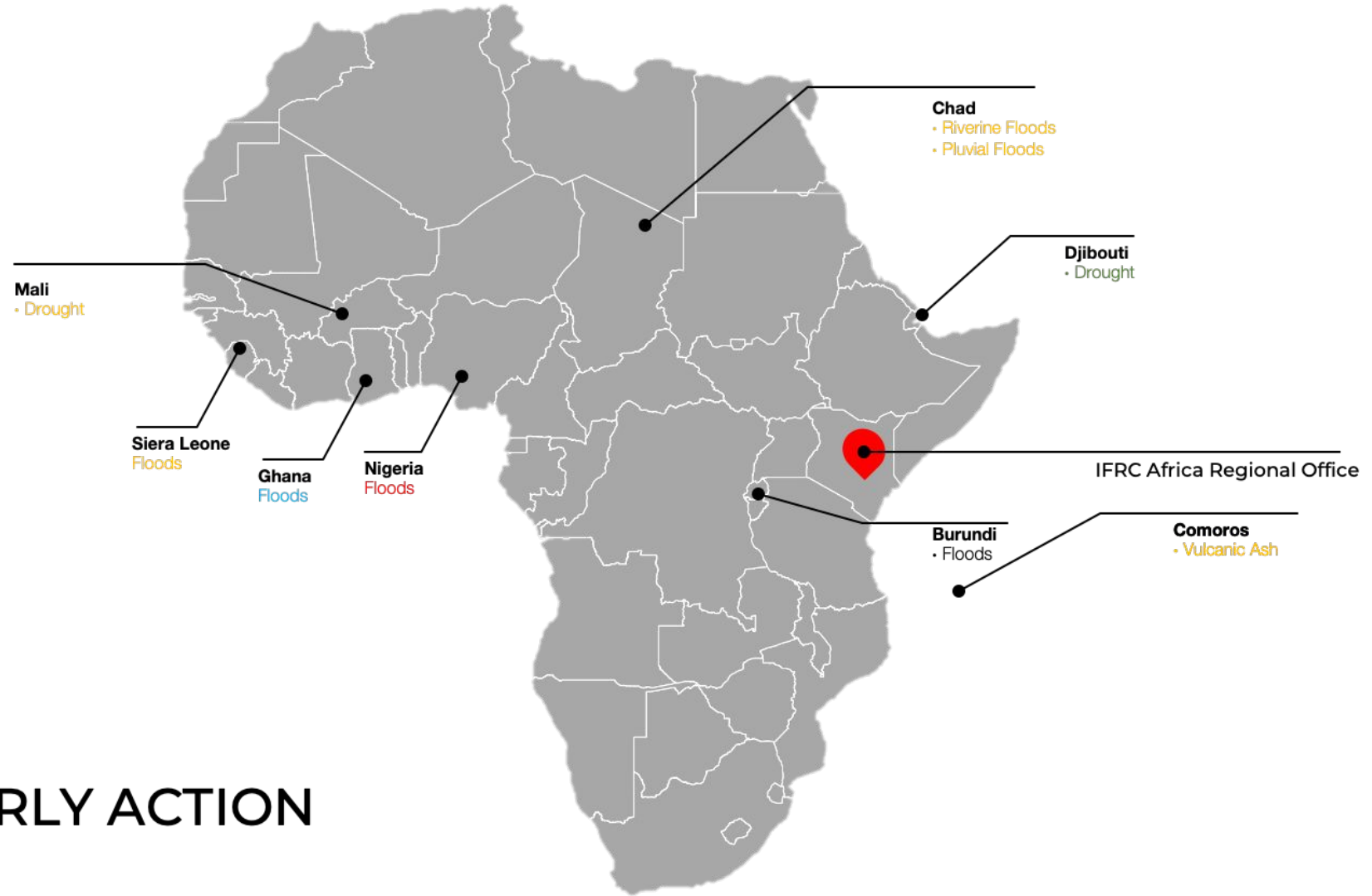
All EAP summary are accessible on IFRC appeal publication page. [Link](#)



Time span: 5 year
Funding cap: 500,000 CHF
People Reached: 10,000

FULL EARLY ACTION PROTOCOLS AFRICA REGION

AA PILLAR AFRICA



Time span: 2 year
Funding cap: 200,000 CHF
People Reached: 5,000

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOLS AFRICA REGION

Africa Existing readiness and recommended actions for EI

Nino

Scenario for AA	Considerations	Can be activated for AA	Concerned NS with Highest impact	Recommended actions (*always look for in-country support available and existing AA plan)
EAPs approved scenario 1	Sufficient readiness carried out; threshold for early action correspond to current forecast.	YES	Niger (floods) Ethiopia Nigeria Djibouti Zimbabwe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure readiness and pre-positioning under the EAP is done • Monitor closely the trigger • Activate the EAP as soon as the trigger is reached.
EAP approved scenario 2	EAP trigger will likely not be met or insufficient readiness and pre-positioning to enable early actions The risk of El Nino is for a different hazard.	NO	Kenya, Lesotho,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of existing readiness and pre-positioning under the EAP • Monitor closely the trigger • Define feasible early actions considering the NS capacity and the time for implementation before the disaster happens • Identify trigger for potential imminent DREF. • Prepare the imminent DREF request and submit if/when the trigger is reached
EAP on development or approval process	Not enough time to accelerate on this	NO	Somalia, Eswatini, Namibia Mozambique# Niger (drought) Mali* Tanzania*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze funding possibilities with country partners • Identify trigger for potential imminent DREF • Prepare the imminent DREF request and submit if/when the trigger is reached

Recommended actions for El Nino – NS with No EAP

Existing plan for AA	Considerations	Can be activated for AA	Concerned NS	Recommended actions (*always look for in-country support available and existing AA plan)
In-country support for AA under PPP flexible budget, partners support,	TBC	TBC	TBC (some Sahel countries)	Coordinate with partners
No/limited identified country support and no AA plan	Also consider NS size and capacity VS risk		South Africa Eritrea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Country forecast • Identify trigger for potential imminent DREF • Prepare the imminent DREF request and submit if/when the trigger is reached
Ongoing imminent/Response DREF Floods/drought operation	Where you still have at least 3-4 months extension possible. Impact is between Oct-Nov	YES	Niger (floods) Mozambique#	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of El Nino risk and at-risk areas if linked to the existing target or not • Request an update to include the El Nino risk if out of current targeted areas
Ongoing EA Floods/drought operation	EA are ongoing	TBC	Nigeria Chad Countries of AHC*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the feasibility and areas/gaps and possibility under the appeal

AA pillar - Which DREF tool for what



Anticipatory Pillar

for weather & non-weather & non-weather

200,000 CHF 500,000 CHF for sudden onset

2000 people target, 10,000 people target for slow onset

for above average and extreme events

Similar application as response DREF

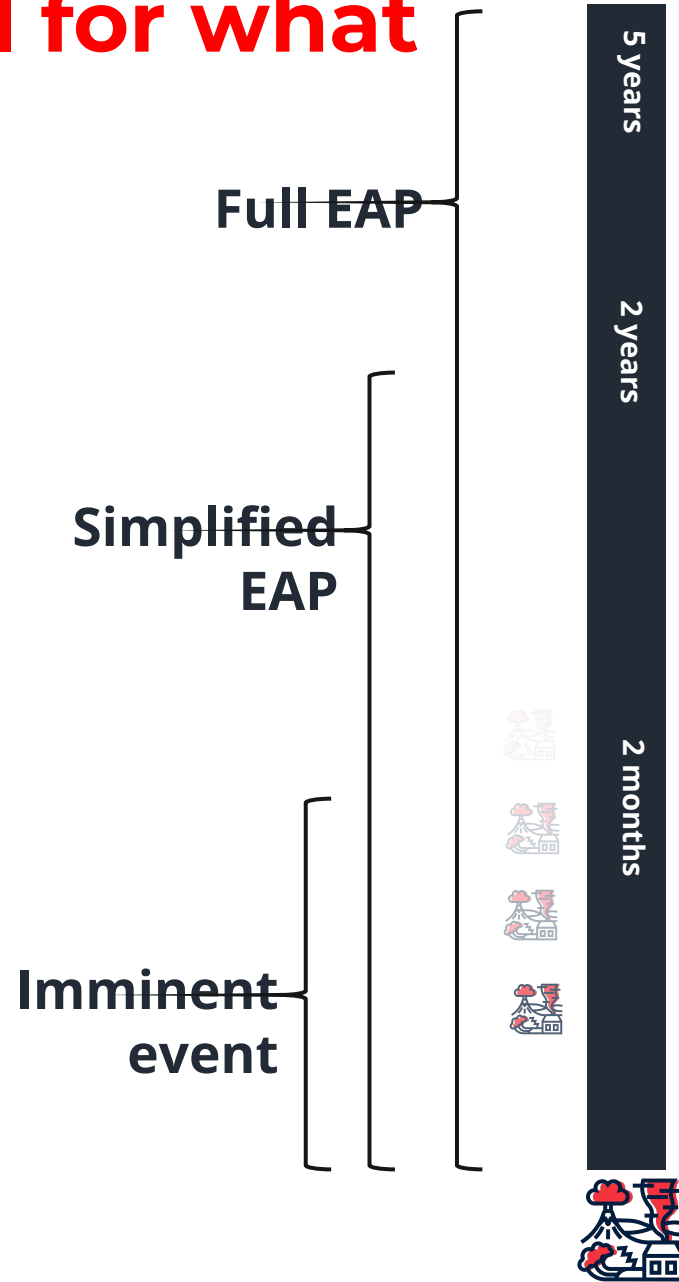
Simple trigger impact-based trigger Includes basic readiness & materials

(linked to the early action)

2-year lifespan 5-year lifespan

Not pre agreed funding

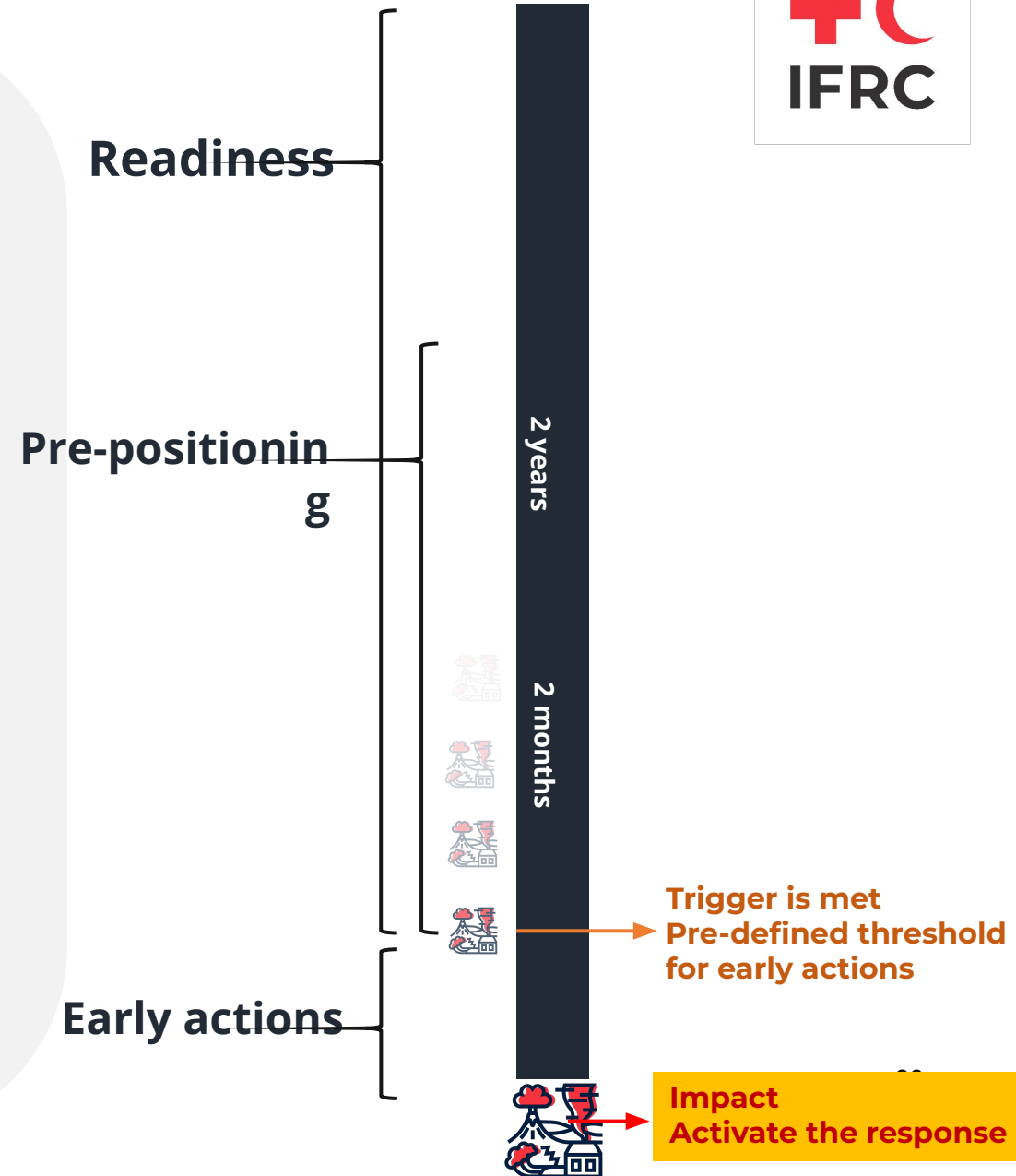
Annual Readiness & pre-positioning costs Annual Readiness & pre-positioning costs



Activities examples - Floods

Readiness Activities for targeted branches and HQ and readiness of NS for early actions on identified sector

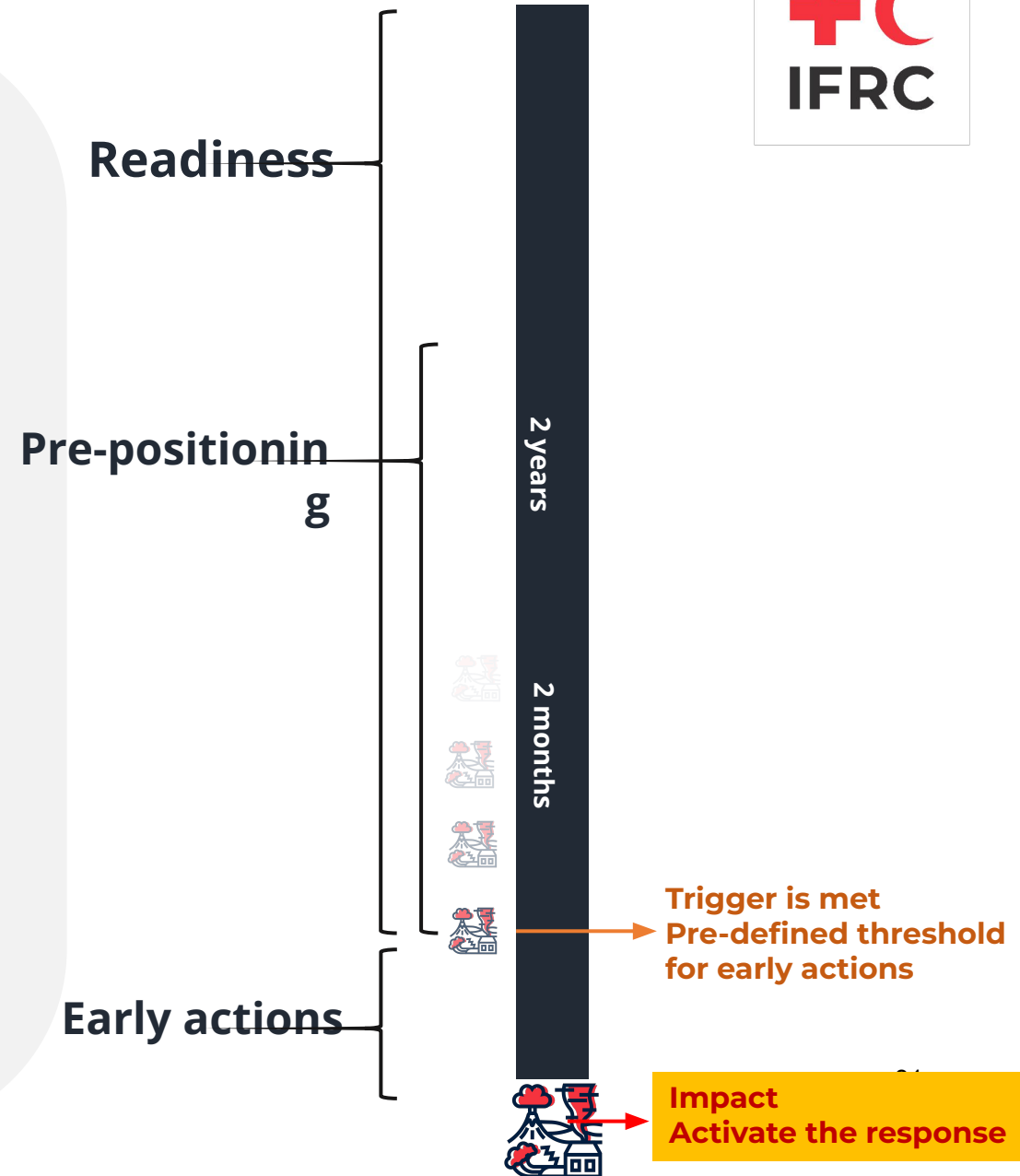
- NS trainings to the related early actions
- Suppliers pre-agreement for stock
- FSP pre-agreement
- Risk mapping
- Identified existing early warning System and engaged parties
- Engaging communities on role for early actions
- **Communication national and international media as soon as possible, etc.**
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning**
- **Monitoring of the trigger(s)**



Activities examples - Floods

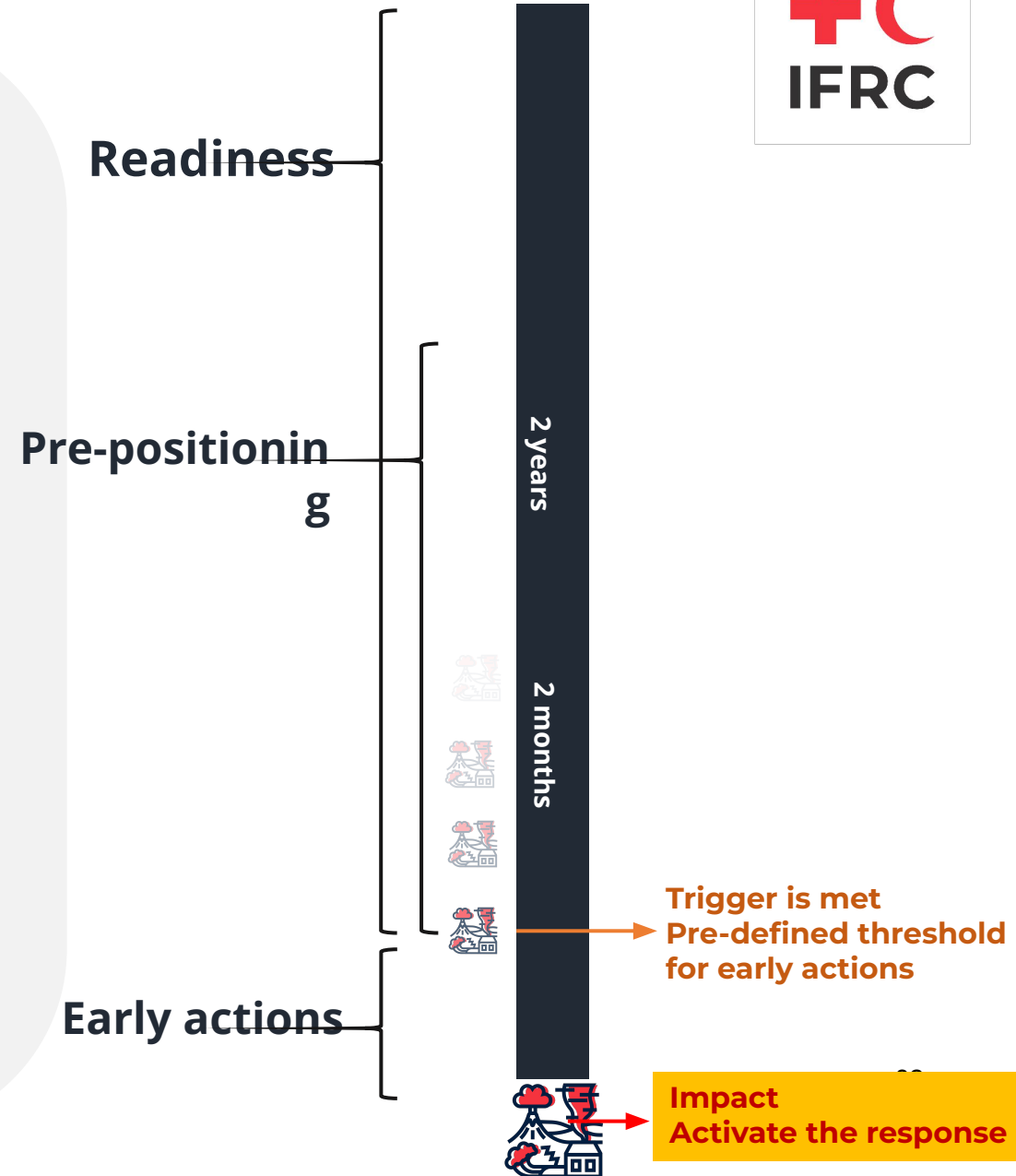
Stock to support early actions / mitigation stocks (Stock that will be distributed prior the impact to mitigate the risk or protect the for each sectors.)

- IEC material production
- First aid kits
- Shelter material for reinforcing construction; bags for traditional dikes, plastic for assets and doc protections; material for waste cleaning in or flash floods and urban areas
- In the case of evacuation sites: mosquitoes, material for sites arrangements to meet PGI and humanitarian safety
- Items for safe water access (treatment tabs and storage material etc
- CVA : to cover the above items or cash for work for early harvesting, clearing drains, latrines etc



Activities examples - Floods

- Distribution of the pre-positioned stocks
- Distribution of the cash
- Support housing/shelter settlements strengthening
- Monitoring on the use of items and/or cash
- Demonstration on the use of items
- Support evacuation
- Early Warning messages and activation of community early warning procedures,
- Awareness raising on floods, health, safe construction, health prevention
- ENA, coordination etc.



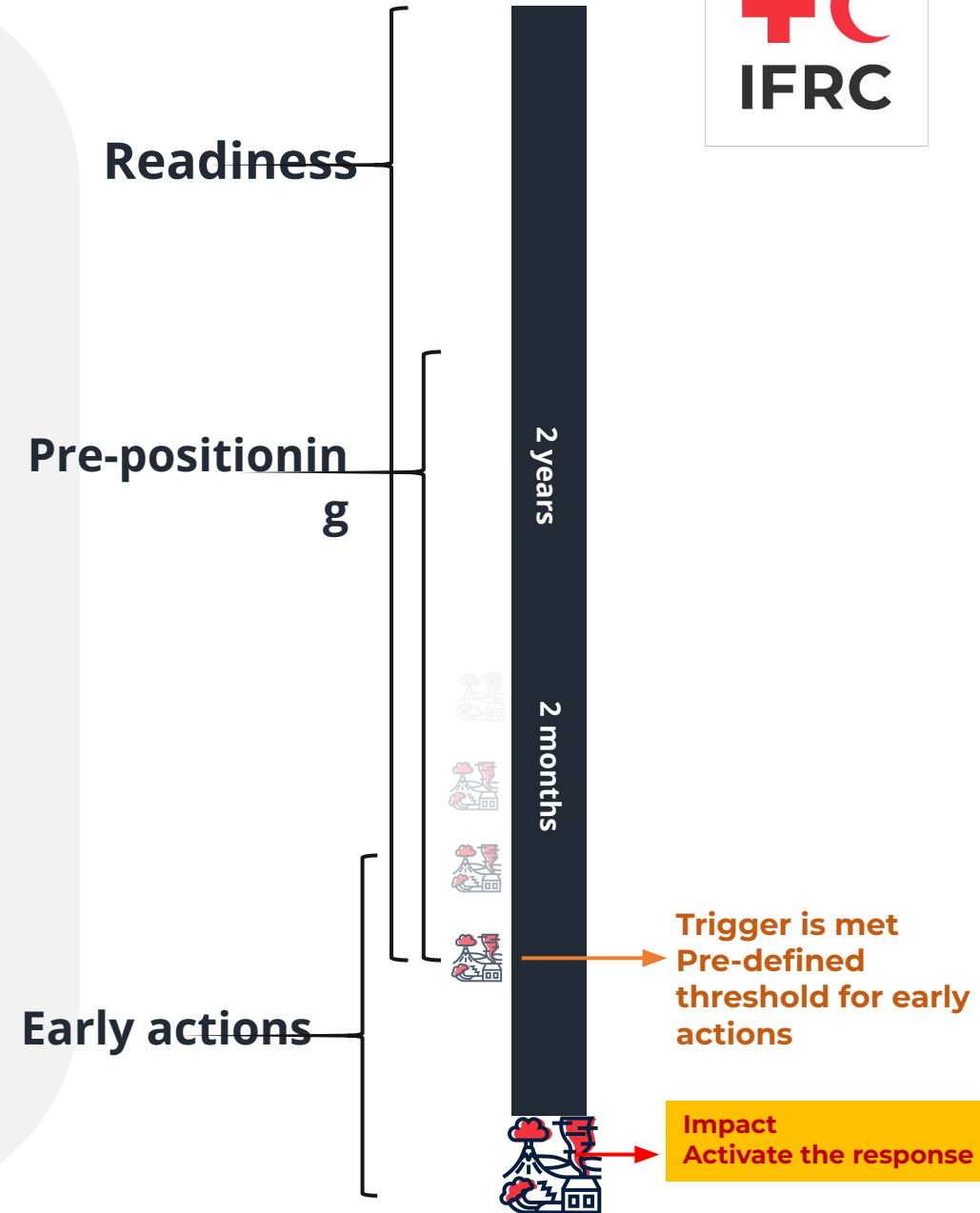
Activities examples - Drought



Readiness Activities for targeted branches and HQ and readiness of

NS for early actions on identified sector

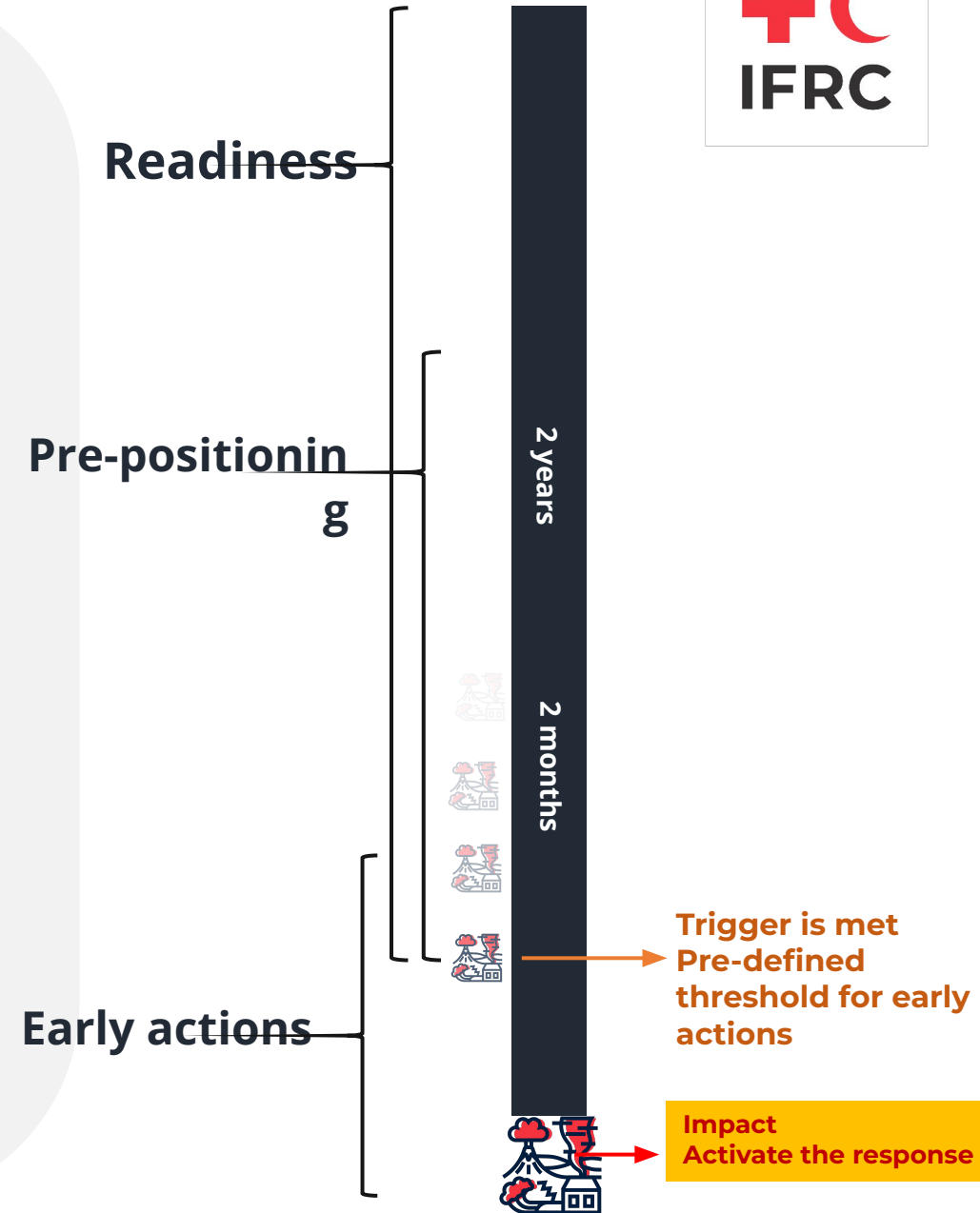
- NS trainings to the related early actions
- Suppliers pre-agreement for stock provision
- Training for farmers using new off-season cropping techniques, new drought-resistant seeds, or shifting to high nutritional value varieties and storage techniques.
- Training on innovative technique for the use of water-saving irrigation materials and where possible, repair existing systems.
- Small scale rehabilitation of water points/promote water conservation (not long term or reconstruction)
- Promote capacity building and support to farmers on water- harvesting techniques.
- Identified existing early warning System and engaged parties
- Build the capacity of farmers and provide support on post- harvest management and processing to ensure farmers preserve their harvests and minimize any further losses.
- Strengthen community-based early warning systems and sensitize communities on how to link warnings to anticipatory action.
- Promote vaccination of people against diseases such as cholera and hepatitis.
- Advice and awareness-raising on different elements of health can also be useful to avoid drought-related epidemics.
- Nutritional surveillance/disease surveillance.
- Health promotion and provision of mobile medical services.
- Engaging communities on role for early actions and different stakeholders
- Communication; Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Monitoring the trigger(s), market, agro-pastoral trend



Activities examples - Drought

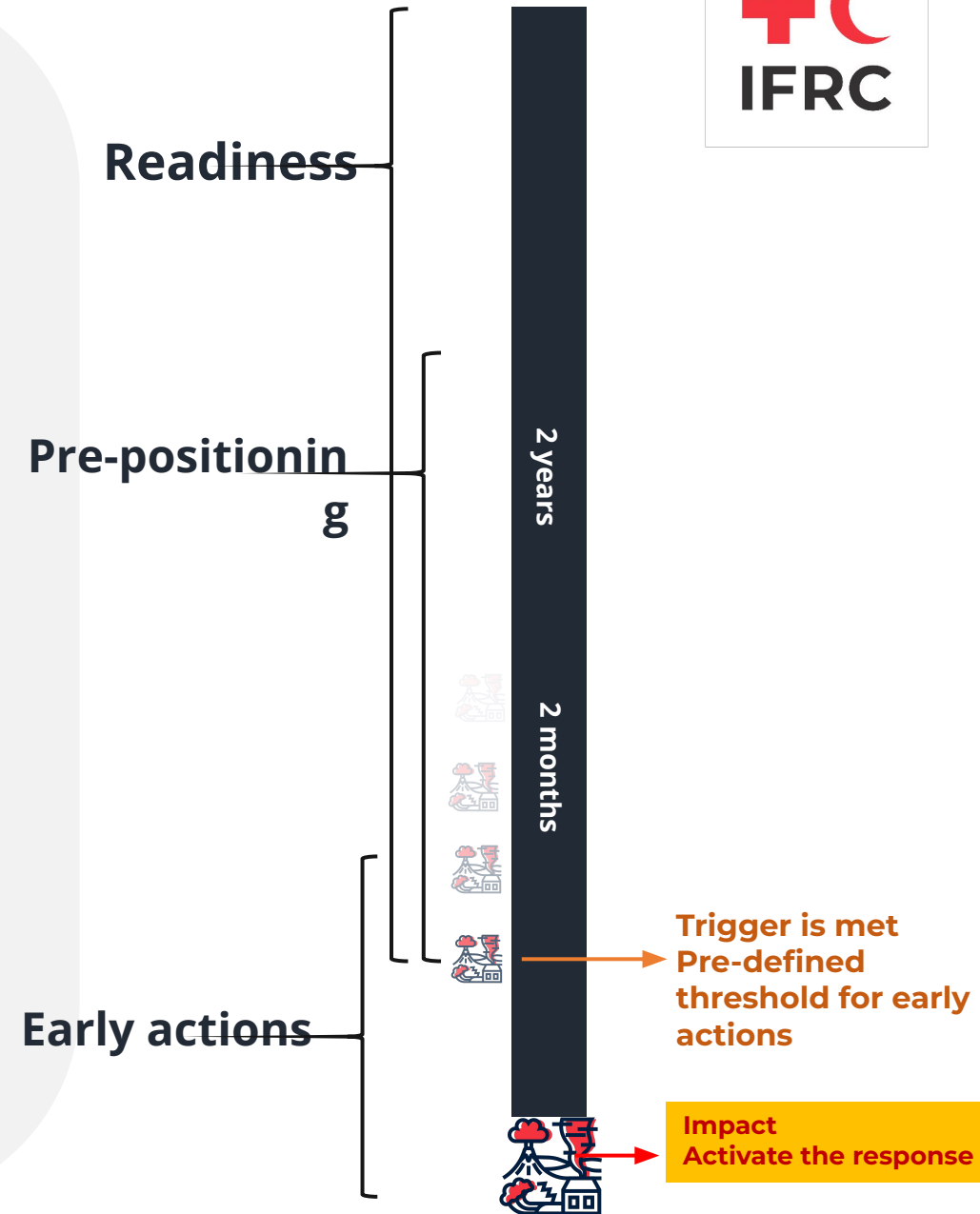
Stock to limit impact of drought on livelihood, farmers activities, water Access; reducing effect on food insecurity, population movement mainly

- IEC material production
- First aid kits
- Shelter material for safe warehouse construction,
- Animal supplementary for feed before animal conditions start deteriorating.
- Establish food storage sites and provide superior storage equipment in order to reduce post-harvest losses caused by above-normal rainfall and potential cyclones.
- Items for water storage, water treatment and irrigation system for human and animals
- CVA : to cover the above items or cash for work for early harvesting and others



Activities examples - Drought

- Distribution of the pre-positioned stocks
- Distribution of the cash
- Support house strengthening
- Monitoring on the use of items and/or cash
- Demonstration on the use of items
- Distribute tools and drought-tolerant seeds ahead of the cropping seasons.
- Facilitate the use of water-saving irrigation materials and where possible, repair existing systems.
- Early Warning messages and activation of community early warning procedures,
- Awareness raising health, risk, animals communicable diseases, immunization
- Provide support and capacity building on post-harvest management and processing to ensure farmers preserve their harvests and minimize any further losses.
- Strengthen community-based early warning systems and sensitize communities on how to link warnings to anticipatory action.
- ENA, coordination etc.



Activate your EAP - Considerations

- ✓ Trigger must be reached as designated in the EAP
- ✓ Notify the delegation, ARO and GVA on activation
- ✓ Publish the activation notification
- ✓ Request transfer to the delegation for the EA activities as per defined by PFA and EAP
- ✓ Deploy the team for early actions

In addition, after the impact...

- ✓ If available funding from partners in country conduct rapid assessment when there is an impact
- ✓ Request DREF for response based on needs following the impact



Launch Imminent DREF considerations

To consider for imminent DREF

- **Application deadline:** Up to 1 month before for sudden onset and Up to 4 months before for slow onset
- **Consider admin time for effective reception of funds.** DREF request needs to be prepared and approved, project agreement needs to be signed before funds can be transferred to NS
- **Complementarity with existing planning** and actions: PER, DRR planning and existing EAPs readiness/preparedness activities
- **DREF is processed online** through [GO Platform](#) and [offline template](#) also available to ease the process.
- **Address initial eligibility issue of the NS** – currently **21 NS ineligible** with overdue reports
- **For the content of the DREF request include:** forecast, identified trigger and lead time for early actions; Eligible activities which are all actions that can contribute **1) to the readiness of the NS for early action or early response 2) the early actions to mitigate the forecasted impact 3) fall under the existing capacity of the NS 4) what is the liaison with existing PER/CP/DRR programs.**

Eligible Activities under the Anticipatory Pillar

EAP/sEAP/Imminent DREF



Readiness Activities:

- **Readiness**, for example, refresher trainings for volunteers, initial planning and coordination meetings, prior agreements with financial service providers and drills.

Stock Acquisition:

- **Procurement of stock for early actions:** selected items must be justified and aligned with planned early actions and must be distributed before the impact (include appropriate storage facilities, transportation and insurance).

Early Action Activities

- **Early Warning**, including activation of community early warning procedures, evacuation of people at risk, preparation of shelters
- **Early Action Activities** which include sectoral interventions that save lives, protect livelihoods and safeguard health, WASH, homes, etc. before the impact of the hazard.
- **Communication**, for example, attracting the attention of national and international media as soon as possible, etc.
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning**, for example, beneficiary satisfaction surveys, IFRC monitoring, branch visits, lessons learned, etc.

Limited initial response activities can be included for Imminent DREF - such as ENA, coordination etc. which are only done if a disaster materializes, while the National Society works on the DREF for response.

When can a DREF for imminent event request can be submitted?



- **DREF for imminent event** can be requested by a National Society who can demonstrate that a disaster is foreseen within **1 month** for a **sudden onset event** (i.e. floods) and **4 months** for a **slow onset event** (i.e. drought). 2 scenarios:

§ **There is evidence that the hazard has already started and if there is high likelihood that it could materialize into a disaster.** The fact that the hazard has started can be enough evidence to justify the request before the foreseen humanitarian impact. The NS must demonstrate that they will be able to deliver early actions during the lead time.

ex: cyclone track showing landfall, pre-election violence having erupted, increased number of people crossing the border, increased number of people moving internally in a country, increased water levels in a river, above average millimeters of rain having fallen in a few days, etc.

§ The hazard hasn't started yet. The NS needs to provide evidence to justify that **the hazard has a high likelihood of happening and of having severe humanitarian consequences** (with means/sources of verification).

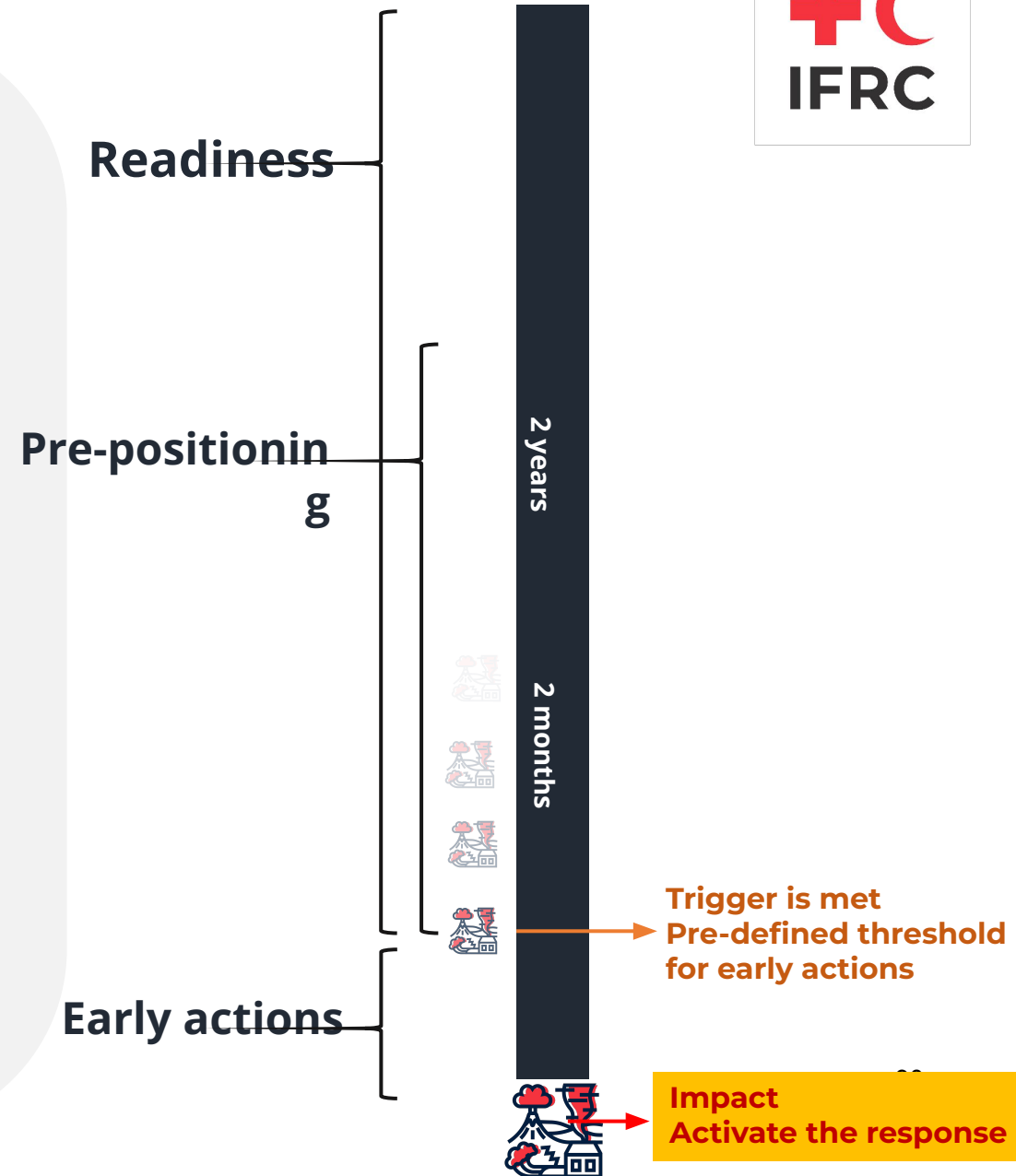
- **Readiness activities:** must be linked to the delivery of the early actions (they are approved readiness activities when the NS provides justification that without these activities, they won't be able to deliver on the early actions). Readiness activities not linked to the proposed early actions are not eligible.

(When identified, you can share your trigger with the DREF team for advise as you start preparing the DREF request.)

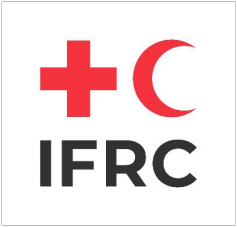
Activities examples - Floods



- Distribution of the pre-positioned stocks
- **Stock to support early actions / mitigation stocks** (Stock that will be distributed prior to the impact to mitigate the risk or protect the for each targeted branches and HQ and readiness of NS)
- **Distribution of the cash** for early actions on identified sector
- **Support housing/shelter settlements strengthening** for early actions on identified sector
- **Monitoring on the use of items and/or cash**
- **Demonstration on the use of items** (First aid kits)
- **Support evacuation**
- **Suppliers pre-agreement for stock**
- **Early Warning messages and activation of community early warning procedures** (bags for traditional dikes, plastic for assets and doc protections; material for waste cleaning in or awareness raising on floods, health, safe construction)
- **Awareness raising on floods, health, safe construction**
- **ENA, coordination etc** (Risk mapping, human areas)
- Identified existing early warning System and engaged parties (In the case of evacuation sites: mosquitoes, material for sites)
- Engaging communities on role for early actions (arrangements to meet PG and Humanitarian Safety)
- **Communication national and international media as soon as possible, etc.**
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning** (CVA :to cover the above items or cash for work for early harvesting, clearing drains, latrines etc)
- **Monitoring the trigger(s)**



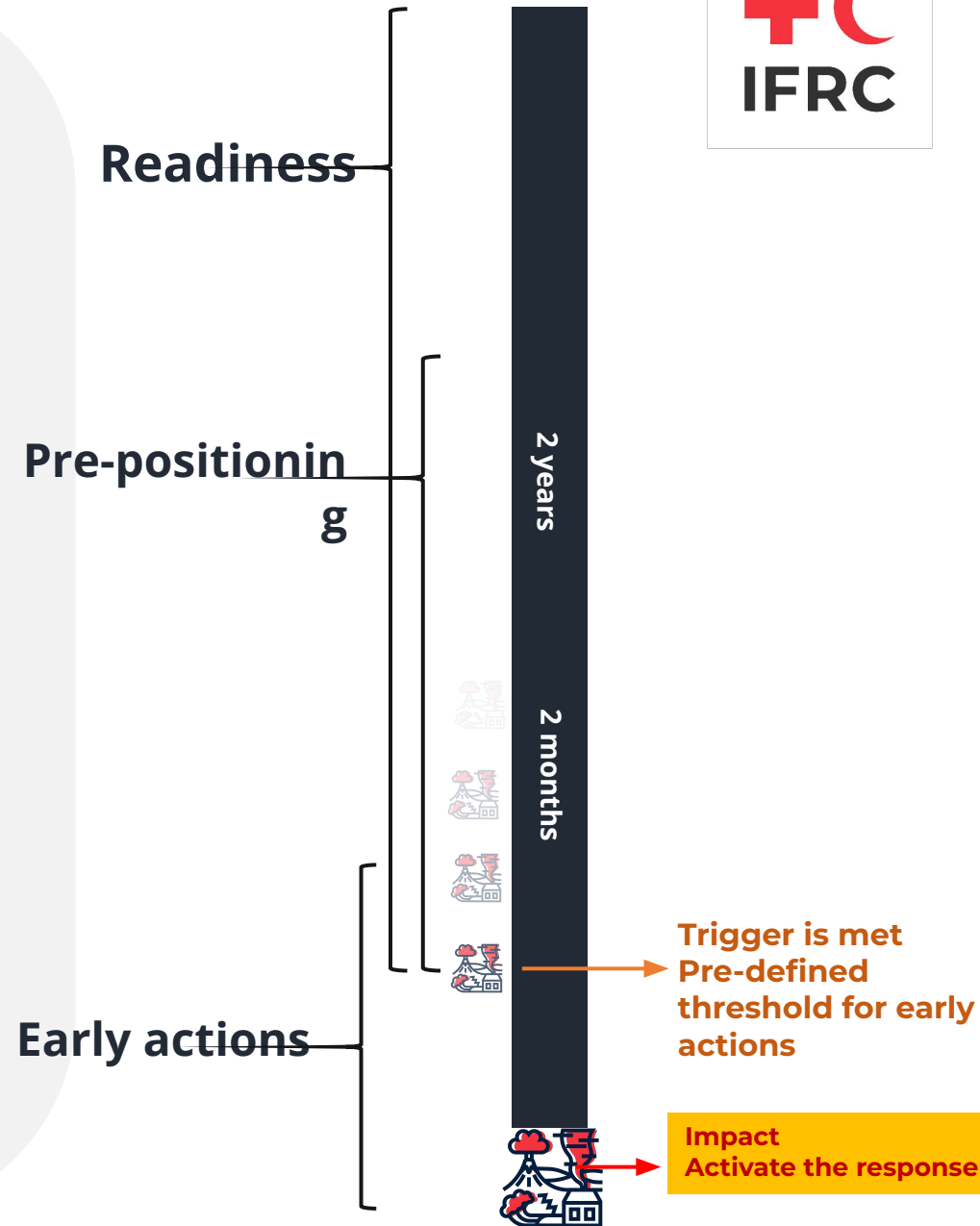
Activities examples - Drought



- Readiness Activities for targeted branches and HQ and readiness of NS

Stock to limit impact of drought on livelihood, farmers activities, water Access, reducing effect on food insecurity, population movement mainly

- Distribution of the pre-positioned stocks
- Distribution of the cash
- Support to the strengthening of supply chain
- Monitoring on the use of items and/or cash
- Suppliers pre-agreement for stock provision
- Demonstration on the use of items
- First aid kits
- Distribution of drought tolerant seeds ahead of the cropping seasons
- Training on innovative techniques for the use of water-saving irrigation materials and where possible repair existing systems.
- Facilitate the use of water-saving irrigation materials and where possible repair existing systems.
- Small scale rehabilitation of water points (promote water conservation (not over-irrigating, reconstruction)
- Early Warning messages and activation of community early warning procedures,
- Establish food storage sites and provide superior storage equipment in order to identified existing early warning system and engaged parties
- Advance raising health risk awareness on animal and human diseases, processing to ensure farmers preserve their harvests and minimize any further losses.
- Strengthen community-based early warning systems and sensitize communities on how to link warnings to anticipatory action.
- Provide support and capacity building on post-harvest management and processing to ensure farmers preserve their harvests and minimize any further losses.
- Promote vaccination of people against diseases such as cholera and hepatitis
- Advice and awareness-raising on different elements of health can also be useful to avoid disease and illness.
- Nutritional surveillance/disease surveillance.
- Strengthen community-based early warning systems and health promotion and provision of mobile medical services.
- Sensitize communities on how to link warnings to anticipatory action.
- Communication; Monitoring, evaluation and learning
- ENA coordination etc



Readiness

Pre-positioning

Early actions

2 years

2 months

Trigger is met
Pre-defined
threshold for early
actions

Impact
Activate the response

Activate your EAP - Considerations

- ✓ Trigger must be reached as designated in the EAP
- ✓ Notify the delegation, ARO and GVA on activation
- ✓ Publish the activation notification
- ✓ Request transfer to the delegation for the EA activities as per defined by PFA and EAP
- ✓ Deploy the team for early actions

In addition, after the impact...

- ✓ If available funding from partners in country conduct rapid assessment when there is an impact
- ✓ Request DREF for response based on needs following the impact



Zimbabwe

NS has an EAP (Binga) for drought which is activated for the 1st trigger, Activities include

- distribution of drought tolerant seeds, seasonal and Agric information dissemination (via preferred pathways by beneficiaries) and dipping and dosing chemicals to reduce livestock mortality.
- PNS complimentary funding (Finish and Danish consortium) - up to 100 000 CHF. Activities include:- scaling up dipping and dosing chemicals and drought tolerant seeds -4000HH (2000hh EAP, 2000HH PNS contribution), Dipping and dosing - 25 000 cattle, messaging - more than 4000HH,and some target for WASH activities

Zimbabwe

Under the WASH initiative

- rehabilitation of boreholes to ensure water access in Mudzi district, the WASH activities will also aid in minimizing the impact of el nino through enhancing domestic water access

Active Regional Hunger Crisis Appeal

- if extended – we hope the funding streams improve





Closing & Next Steps

21 September 2023