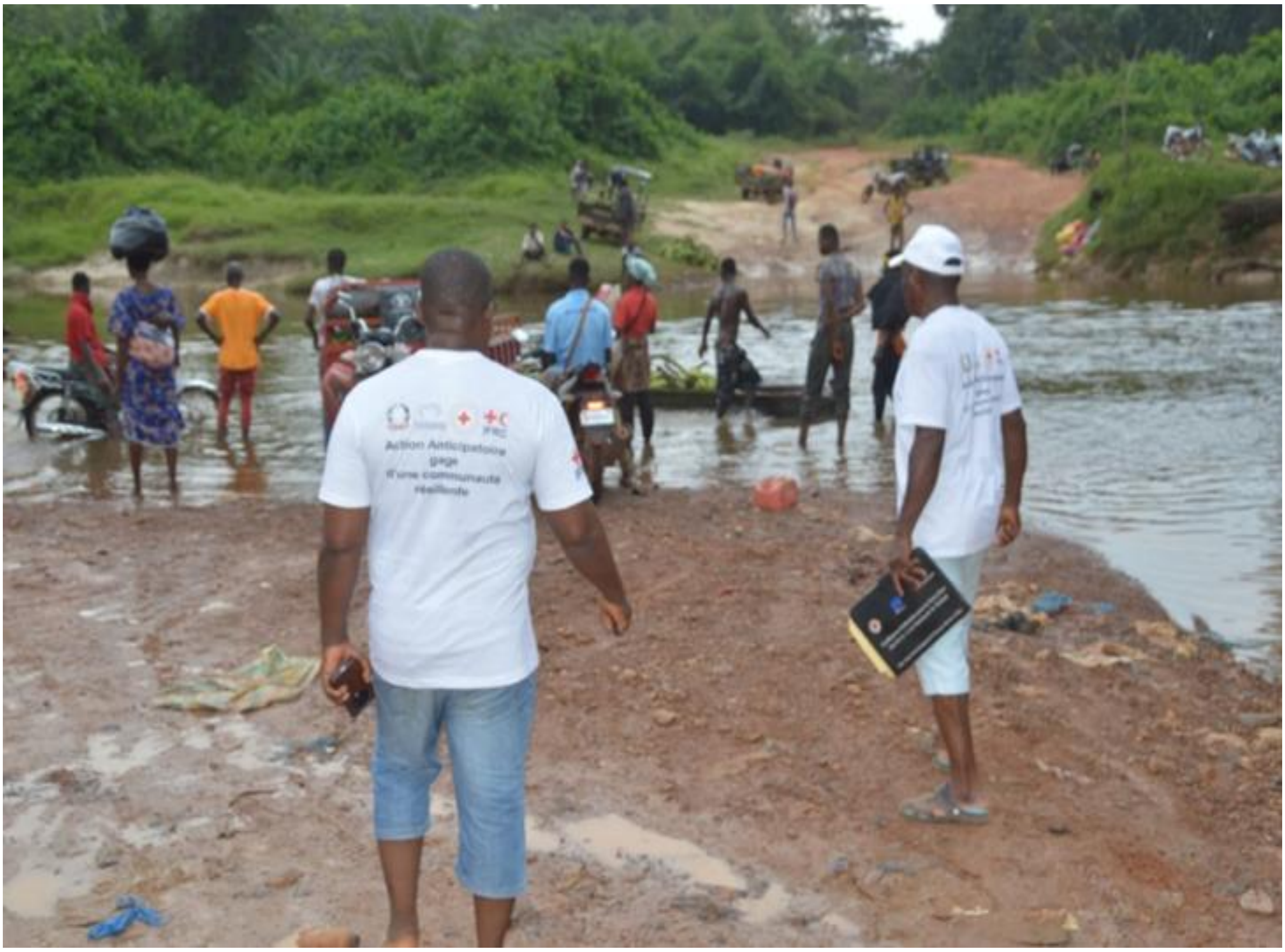
SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL ANNUAL REPORT

COTE D'IVOIRE | River flooding

02/02/2026

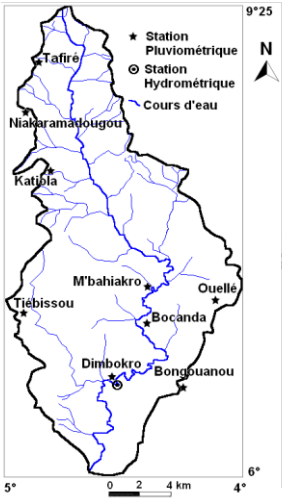


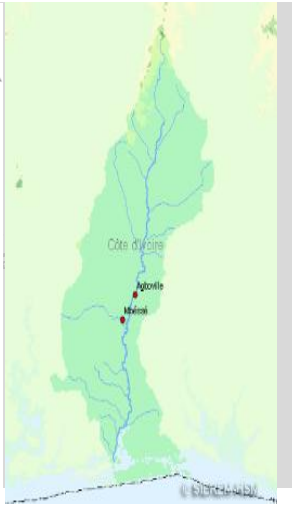
Village of Ogbodji-Crossing the river in the dry season - CEA activity.

sEAP No.: **sEAP2024IV01 floods**	Period of the sEAP: **02 years**	Period covered by this annual report:
SEAP APPROVED: **09/04/2025**	Operation No.: **MDRCI017**	**09/10/2025 to 12/31/2025**

Annual budget: 80,096 CHF
sEAP budget: 207,968 CHF

SUMMARY OF THE SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL





The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has allocated CHF 207,968 to the implementation of anticipatory actions to reduce and mitigate the impact of river flooding in Côte d'Ivoire. This simplified early action protocol includes an allocation of CHF 107,481 to preposition stocks and conduct annual preparedness activities to implement early actions, if and when the trigger is reached. The first actions to be taken have been previously agreed with the National Society and are described in the simplified early action protocol.

During the period under review, structural progress was made, both at the operational and institutional levels, contributing to the sustainable strengthening of the flood preparedness and response system.

At the operational level, the establishment of a local crisis management committee in Dimbokro is a major milestone. This structure now makes it possible to ensure better community coordination, a more effective organization of early warning mechanisms, and a clarification of roles and responsibilities in emergency situations. It reinforces the local ownership of Anticipatory Actions (AA) and consolidates the territorial anchoring of the system.

In terms of institutional capacity, the National Society has continued its efforts to stabilize and professionalize its local system, despite constraints related to governance and volunteer turnover. The adjustments made are aimed at improving accountability, internal coordination and operational continuity, which are essential elements to guarantee the quality and speed of intervention during an activation.

Institutional partnerships have seen particularly positive developments. The technical support of the Ministry of Hydraulics has made it possible to strengthen the alignment of actions with national priorities in terms of water resources management and hydrological risk prevention. In addition, the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has initiated a process of integrating Anticipatory Actions into its national disaster preparedness and response strategy. This institutionalization perspective represents a major strategic step forward, promoting sustainability, intersectoral coherence and the potential scaling up of the ML approach at the national level.

Overall, this progress reflects a gradual strengthening of the institutional ecosystem around Anticipatory Actions, creating a more conducive environment for an early, coordinated and risk-based response, while consolidating prospects for sustainability and national ownership.

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PLANNED OPERATION

Multi-purpose cash	CHF preposition budget: 0 CHF	CHF preposition actual:
	CHF readiness budget: 3,001 CHF	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

During the reporting period, preparedness activities focused on capacity building in cash transfers (CVAs) and conducting market studies in the targeted areas.

The training of the 20 volunteers in each locality on cash transfer mechanisms as well as the market study planned for year 1, was effectively carried out in Dimbokro**.** These activities made it possible to consolidate the technical prerequisites necessary for the 20 volunteers (12 male, 8 female) trained for a possible activation of the Cash mechanism in this locality.

However, these activities could not be implemented in Agboville during the reporting period. This is mainly due to a high turnover of pre-selected volunteers, as well as constraints related to their actual availability to participate in training sessions and engage in future interventions.

As a result, as the training on cash transfers was not carried out in Agboville, the market study, which depends methodologically on this preliminary stage, could not be carried out within the initially planned deadlines. The relevant activities will be rescheduled in Year 2, including the confirmation/extension of the service provider selected for this activity to ensure implementation in line with quality standards and operational requirements.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CHF preposition budget: 11,780	CHF preposition actual:
	CHF readiness budget: 5,357	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

1. Pre-positioning

During the reporting period, planned pre-positioning activities included the acquisition of 400 WASH kits as well as the rental of a warehouse for their storage.

None of these activities could be carried out during the reporting period.

The reason is mainly due to constraints related to the updating of the database of qualified service providers for this type of article. This situation coincided with the institutional prioritization of the response to the cholera epidemic, which mobilized the available logistical and operational resources. As a result, the acquisition process has been suspended.

This activity will be implemented in the second year as soon as the supplier base is consolidated, as the operational pressure related to the cholera emergency has stabilized.

2. Readiness

Preparedness activities included the training of 20 volunteers on hygiene promotion and waterborne diseases, as well as the manufacture of six (6) WASH toolkits.

During this period of report, the training was carried out in Dimbokro (5 male, 3 female) Eight (8) volunteers took part in the training, compared to eleven (11) initially planned. This difference is due to the absence of some volunteers and local staff at the time of capacity building.

The manufacture of the WASH toolkits was also carried out in accordance with the technical objectives.

The Red Cross has started creating a database of volunteers to update the list of those who are truly active.

Despite this issue in the number of participants, the qualitative objectives of the training have been achieved, and local operational capacities for hygiene promotion have been strengthened. Measures will be taken to consolidate the mobilization and availability of volunteers during the next training sessions in order to ensure that the planned numbers are respected.

Protection, Gender and inclusion	**CHF preposition budget: 318**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	CHF readiness budget: 2,245	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

1. Pre-positioning
Planned activities

- Development and production of communication materials (flyers and posters).

Completed activities

- No activity was implemented during the reporting.

Gap analysis

The necessary visuals were only validated in mid-December as part of the Cholera operation. It is planned to reuse some of the materials developed on this occasion in the framework of the PAP, in order to optimize the available resources.

During the initial planning, the PGI/PEAHS focal point had indicated that communication materials were already available, which had justified the inclusion of this activity in the timetable. The delay in the validation of the visuals has thus led to a delay in the implementation of the planned activities.

2. Preparation
Planned activities

- Organization of training sessions for staff, volunteers and other local actors on the PGI/PSEA
- Sensitization of community leaders on ESA.

Completed activities

- The activities are scheduled for the year 2026, in accordance with the revised implementation schedule.

	CHF preposition budget: 3,871	**CHF preposition actual:**
	Preparation budget CHF :44,574	**CHF readiness actual:**

Risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery		

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

During the reporting period, the implementation of activities was partial, with some technical advances despite institutional and logistical constraints.

In terms of pre-positioning, the procurement of visibility vests and the acquisition of first aid kits were carried out in accordance with operational standards. However, the acquisition of the 3,500 empty 50 kg sandbags was not successful due to the lack of qualified suppliers in the database. A new process has been initiated after the first procurement phase, but it is still ongoing. The procurement of personal protective equipment (PPE) was also delayed, as the initial prototype did not fully meet the technical requirements and the actual costs were underestimated. A budget reallocation is planned to finalize this acquisition.

Regarding preparation, although the structuring activities related to the installation of community beacons have not yet been carried out (training of volunteers on data collection, monitoring of hydrometeorological warnings, sensitization of community leaders, data collection and monitoring), an important step forward has been made: a joint supervision mission carried out with the Ministry of Hydraulics and the decentralized services of Construction and Construction. The Ministry of urban Planning has made it possible to identify potential sites for the installation of community beacons. This mission is an essential technical milestone, prior to the final validation of the sites and the formal authorization of installation.

The issues observed are mainly explained by the non-finalization of technical agreements with the competent departments in hydrology and urban planning, an essential condition for the deployment of beacons. This delay has led to an effect on all dependent activities. In addition, some activities were affected by constraints related to administrative delays related to logistics procedures.

The signing of the agreement with SODEXAM (Airport, Aeronautical and Meteorological Operations and Development Company) is technically finalized and should take place during the first quarter, which will strengthen the monitoring system for meteorological and hydrological alerts.

Overall, although several activities have been delayed, preparatory technical progress has been made, creating the necessary conditions for an accelerated resumption of implementation.

Community Involvement and Accountability	**CHF preposition budget: 0**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	CHF readiness budget: 5,142	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

Planned activities

- Presentation of the project to communities and authorities
- Training of CEA volunteers
- Setting up a feedback system
- Pre-registration of the vulnerable population

Completed activities

- Presentation of the project to communities and authorities
- Setting up the feedback system

- Pre-registration of the vulnerable population in Dimbokro (villages of Fétéassou and Krotokro)

Gap analysis

- **Training of CEA volunteers**: The activity could not be carried out due to a conflict in the agenda of the CEA focal point, mobilized on the DREF emergency operations related to the Mpox and Cholera epidemics and the elections.
- **Pre-registration of the vulnerable population:**

In Dimbokro, the pre-registration made it possible to count 1,857 people (947 females and 910 males) out of an initial forecast of 2,500. According to the volunteers, the geographical area has been underestimated, partially limiting coverage. For 2026, the area of intervention will be expanded to improve representativeness. To overcome these constraints, a survey on the implementation of the feedback system was launched with a small number of Community volunteers. This initiative has made it possible to note that the availability of communities is mainly concentrated during weekends, information that will be considered for the calendar of future activities.

Enabling approaches

Secretarial services	**CHF preposition budget: 0**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	CHF readiness budget: 12,099	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

Preparation

2 follow-up missions were carried out by the Secretariat in the framework of Kuick of and the lessons learned workshop: This ensured the engagement of the highest national authorities through the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction—which is under the Prime Minister's Office—the Directorate General of Hydraulics, and the Ministry of Water and Forests; these various entities jointly participated in the awareness-raising mission to promote project ownership."

Strengthening the National Society	**CHF preposition budget: 0**	**CHF preposition actual:**
	CHF readiness budget: 19,095	**CHF readiness actual:**

Narrative description of the plan vs. achievements

Planned activities

- Follow-up mission of the Secretary General
- National Coordination Meeting
- Local Coordination Meetings
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Fuel supply
- Communications credit (data)
- Office Supplies
- Computer equipment (hardware)

Completed activities

- Local Coordination Meetings:Local coordination meetings enabled monitoring at the local level and feedback of information to the national level; this demonstrates that communities and volunteers are at the very heart of monitoring the risks they face."
- Vehicle Maintenance
- Fuel supply
- Communications credit (data)
- Office Supplies
- Computer equipment (hardware)

The implementation of some planned activities has been delayed due to the partial start of operations. The field monitoring missions as well as the Secretary-General's monitoring mission were not considered relevant at this stage, as key activities were not yet effective, including the installation of beacons. In addition, the national coordination meeting could not be organized as formal agreements with stakeholders have not yet been signed.

At the local level, although two coordination meetings were held in Agboville and Dimbokro, logistical constraints significantly limited the optimal implementation of activities. Apart from the launch phase, during which a vehicle was made available, no operational vehicle was available. As a result, travel was made by public transit, which reduced operational flexibility and the ability to deploy in the field.

CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED, PROPOSED AJUSTMENTS

1. Challenges and corrective actions

Logistical challenges

The main constraint was the lack of vehicles in good condition. Beyond the launch phase, no operational vehicles were available, which severely limited the ability to deploy in the field. Activities had to be carried out via public transport, reducing operational flexibility.

Corrective Actions:

- Optimization of travel by pooling missions.
- Proposal for a budget readjustment for the compliance and maintenance of the motorcycles of the local committee of Dimbokro (insurance, technical inspection, maintenance).

Delays in pre-positioning

Pre-positioning activities were delayed due to:

- the late update of the supplier database.
- high turnover among logistics staff.

These elements have slowed down the procedures for commitment and contractualization.

Corrective Actions:

- Review and extension of the validation process from the supplier database to all project managers.
- Recommendation for an accelerated emergency system

Challenges of contracting with technical services

Delays were recorded in the finalization of agreements with:

- the Regional Directorate of Construction and Urban Planning.
- operational hydrology services.
- National Meteorology.

The prefecture has taken up the case jointly with the Regional Directorate of Construction and Urban Planning. However, the signing of the agreement with the Meteorology Department has been postponed from 2025 to 2026 for technical and financial reasons, delaying the installation of the beacons.

2. Lessons Learned

- Extending the validation of the supplier base to all project managers would make it possible to anticipate administrative delays.
- An in-depth geographical analysis beforehand would have made it possible to anticipate mobility constraints before the launch phase.
- Diversifying human resources reduces the impact of scheduling conflicts.

3. Proposed adjustments

In view of the constraints observed, some adjustments to the simplified early action protocol and the budget are proposed:

- Consider the compliance of the motorcycles of the local committee of Dimbokro (insurance, technical inspection, maintenance) via a cumulative budget 2025–2026 on the vehicle maintenance line.
- Consider the withdrawal of Agboville from the main implementing localities, while maintaining targeted risk reduction activities there. This would allow efforts to be focused on Dimbokro and limit operational and reputational risks.
- To increase the *Field Monitoring Mission line* with the funds originally earmarked for the *Follow-up Mission of the Secretary General* (AP124).
- Keep the remaining funds on *Explanation of the Project to Community and Authorities – Setting up* (AP129).
- Increase the *Vehicle Maintenance line* by integrating the 2025 funds.
- Maintain lines AP103, except for *Making of Visibility* and *Acquisition of First Aid Kits*.
- Maintain the remaining funds on the *Market Assessment* for Agboville (AP081), subject to the maintenance of the locality in the intervention perimeter.
- Maintain all budget lines relating to pre-positioning.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Annexed

Note: The budget coding will be corrected in the next reporting cycle

Contact Information

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

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Reference
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Click here to:
- sEAP Summary

DREF Operation

Interim Report (CHF)

Date from: 9 Apr 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

MDRCI017 - Côte d'Ivore - Floods sEAP

Operating timeframe:	*Start date: 09-Apr-2025 End date: 30-Apr-2027*
Appeal launch date:	*15-Apr-2025*

I. Summary

	Actual (CHF)
Opening Balance	**0**
Funds & Other Income	**207,968**
DREF Response Pillar	207,968
Expenditure	-72,813
Closing Balance	**135,155**

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			
PO02 - Livelihoods			
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	34,058		34,058
PO04 - Health			
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	17,915		17,915
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	3,004	3,200	-196
PO07 - Education			
PO08 - Migration			
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	73,609	68,778	4,831
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	6,749		6,749
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			
Planned Operations Total	**135,335**	**71,978**	**63,357**
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	17,339	835	16,504
EA02 - Secretariat Services	0		0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	44,313		44,313
Enabling Approaches Total	**61,652**	**835**	**60,817**
Total	**196,987**	**72,813**	**124,174**

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

DREF Operation

Interim Report (CHF)

Date from: 9 Apr 2025 to 31 Dec 2025

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Operational Forecasting		0	0
National Staff	0		0
Personnel	**0**		**0**
Travel	11,360	784	10,576
Financial Charges	0		0
General Expenditure	**11,360**	**784**	**10,576**
Cash Transfers National Societies	173,499		173,499
National Society Expenditure	0	67,585	-67,585
Contributions & Transfers	**173,499**	**67,585**	**105,914**
Programme & Services Support Recovery	12,128	4,444	7,684
Indirect Costs	**12,128**	**4,444**	**7,684**
Total	**196,987**	**72,813**	**124,174**