

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

CAPE VERDE | DROUGHT



An assessment team is conducting a field survey of the condition of water pipes and water points to identify the effects of the drought on the availability, quality and access to water on the island of Boa Vista. Photo credit: CVCV

<u>sEAP No.:</u> sEAP2025CV01	<u>Total budget</u> CHF: 219,598	<u>Readiness:</u> CHF 82,143	<u>Pre-stock:</u> CHF: 40,024	<u>Early action:</u> CHF 97,431
<u>People targeted:</u> 2,000 people	<u>sEAP Approved:</u> 31/07/2026	<u>sEAP Duration:</u> 2 years	<u>sEAP lead time:</u> 1 month	<u>Activation timeframe:</u> 3 months

Priority geographical areas:

Nationwide coverage, with priority given to **Sal, Boa Vista and Maio** (very high risk of drought) as well as **Santiago, Santo Antão** and the **plains of Fogo** (high-risk rural areas dependent on rain-fed agriculture).

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Priority risks and their historical impact.

Cape Verde is exposed to several natural hazards, including, but not limited to, droughts, floods, landslides, tropical storms, heatwaves, epidemics, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, locust infestations, coastal erosion and sea-level rise (IFRC, 2025; World Bank Group, 2025; World Bank Group and GFDRR, 2020). According to the INFORMRISK database, in 2025, Cape Verde has a risk and exposure index (probability of physical exposure associated with various risks) of 0.8 on a scale of 0 to 10, with a vulnerability index of 3.3 and an adaptation capacity deficit index of 4.1. This suggests that, although the country has an overall low level of exposure to all hazards combined, its low adaptive capacity linked to institutional challenges (disaster risk management and governance) and to those arising from a lack of infrastructure and health services increases the vulnerability of the population to disaster risks. These risks are exacerbated by high rates of rural exodus, soil degradation, poor connectivity between the islands, persistent poverty and high levels of debt (World Bank Group, 2025). According to the EM-DAT database, which provides information on major disasters, Cape Verde recorded 24 major events between 1900 and 2024, affecting a total of 234,264 people and causing 85,298 deaths (Table 1). These disasters include droughts, which account for 50 per cent of recorded events, epidemics (13 per cent), tropical storms (13 per cent), floods (8 per cent), locust swarms (8 per cent) and volcanic activity (8 per cent).

Table1 : Types of disasters that occurred in Cape Verde between 1965 and 2024 according to the EM-DAT database

Type of disaster	Sub-types of disasters	Number of events	Number of deaths	Number of people affected
Drought	Drought	12	85,000	156,093
	Bacterial diseases	1	245	12344
Epidemics	Viral illness	2	8	24149
	Floods (general)	1	1	25000
Flood	River flood	1	3	150
	Locust swarm	2	0	0
Pest infestation	Locust swarm	2	0	0
Storms	Tropical cyclone	3	41	7722
	Ash flow	1	0	6306
Volcanic activity	Lava flow	1	0	2,500

Of the hazards mentioned above, droughts are the most recurrent and destructive threat in Cape Verde (Ferreira Costa, 2020a). According to data from INFORMRISK 2025, Cape Verde has a drought risk and exposure index of 4.9 out of 10, the highest of all hazards. Furthermore, data from the EM-DAT database show that droughts are the type of hazard that has caused the highest number of deaths and affected the largest number of people in Cape Verde between 1900 and 2024 (Figure 1).

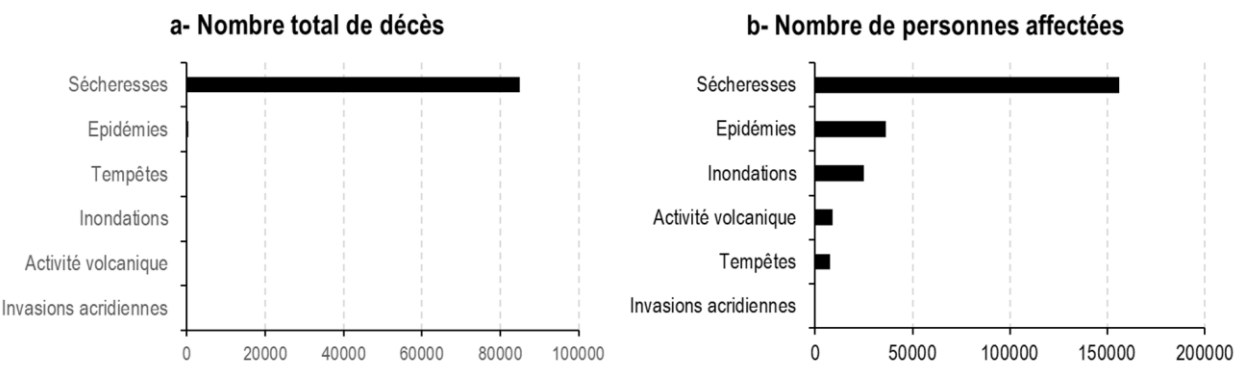


Figure 1: Impacts of different risks in terms of deaths (a) and the total number of people affected (b) in Cape Verde between 1965 and 2024, according to the EM-DAT database

Key impacts include reduced agricultural yields, decreased availability of pasture and lower livestock productivity, water scarcity, reduced soil moisture and fertility, followed by soil degradation. All of this leads to food insecurity and a loss of income for rural households. Consequently, communities face increased vulnerability and migratory pressure, particularly amongst young people seeking alternative livelihoods

Looking back, the country has experienced a series of severe droughts, the frequency and intensity of which have increased over recent decades due to climate variability and trends linked to climate change (PNA, 2021). These include the droughts of 1977, 1998, 2002–2005 and 2017–2022. As the country has limited water resources and is heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture, droughts undermine livelihoods, result in significant economic losses and increase social vulnerability, particularly in the inland areas of the islands. Indirect impacts include erosion, desertification, rising unemployment, food insecurity, deteriorating health, rural exodus, school drop-out rates, worsening regional disparities, urban and environmental degradation, and a decline in the population's quality of life (IFRC, 2025).

The 1977 drought, which affected the entire West African sub-region, caused a famine and led to deaths in Cape Verde. In 2017, low rainfall throughout the year led to a severe drought, causing reservoirs to dry up, poor harvests and, in some regions, 'virtually no harvest at all'. These consequences were linked to acute food insecurity for thousands of people and a further increase in rural-to-urban migration (GFDRR, 2017; Escudero and Reid, 2018; World Bank Group, 2025). It is estimated that 70,000 people, or 13 per cent of the population, were affected by the drought in 2017. More recently, in 2020, the government declared a state of emergency regarding access to water across the country following several years of water shortages. This drought persisted until 2022, leading to water shortages, reduced bean and cereal harvests, and increased food insecurity.

According to the FAO/CEA (2018) and Ferreira Costa (2020b), the drought emergency disproportionately affects children, people with disabilities and single-parent households headed by women, which increases the prevalence of relatively high levels of undernutrition among vulnerable populations.

The CVP report (2021) estimates that 92.1 per cent of the population is at risk of drought. The most affected areas are the islands of Fogo, Santo Antão and Santiago (PDC, 2021; World Bank Group, 2019). On the island of Santiago, the municipalities with a high to very high drought risk index are Ribeira Grande de Santiago, Praiá, Tarrafal, Santa Cruz and São Domingos, whilst on the islands of Fogo and Santo Antão, they are the municipalities of São Felipe and Porto Novo respectively (Figure 2a). According to Cape Verde's disaster risk profile, on average once every ten years there is a loss of agricultural income due to drought of between 6 and 8 million US dollars on the island of Santo Antão and between 8 and 10 million US dollars on the islands of Santiago and Fogo (Figure 2b)

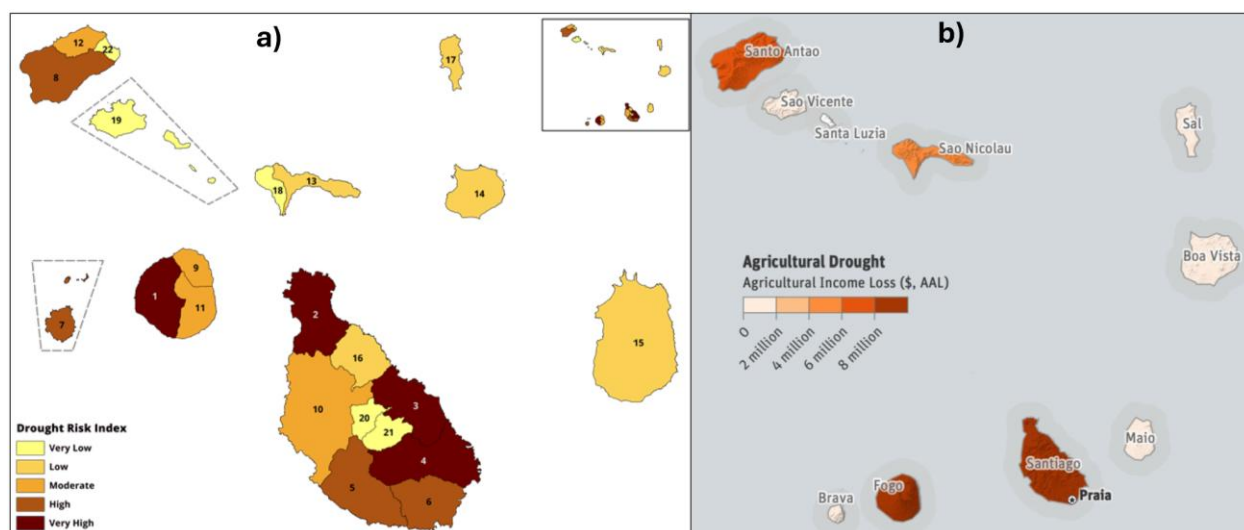


Figure 2: Map illustrating the distribution of: a) the drought risk index (CDP, 2021) and b) the impact of drought on agricultural income loss (World Bank Group, 2019) in Cape Verde

Explain which risks were selected for this protocol and why

The combination of the results of the literature review and the group work carried out during the training workshop involving the various stakeholders in the national civil protection system shows that recurrent droughts have serious repercussions on agriculture and livelihoods, socio-economic activities, the environment, health and education.

An exercise to prioritise the impacts of drought, carried out with stakeholders using a simple multi-criteria approach combining severity, extent/exposure, predictability, response time and the potential to mitigate impacts, resulted in the following prioritisation of impacts:

- Food insecurity;
- Malnutrition;
- Water scarcity;
- Waterborne diseases;
- Rising prices of food and other goods;
- Animal mortality;
- Soil degradation;
- Loss of household income;
- Children dropping out of school;
- Conflicts;
- Increase in the number of fires;
- Migration (rural exodus).

Based on this prioritisation, the following impacts have been identified for the implementation of proactive measures, given their socio-economic implications:

- Food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Water scarcity;
- Waterborne diseases;
- Livestock mortality;

Describe the early measures selected and explain how they will help to address the risks and achieve the expected outcome

Discussions with stakeholders during the training workshop enabled the identification and prioritisation of potential preventive measures to prepare for droughts, drawing on past experiences, the capacity of the national society and the country's disaster risk management framework.

- ❖ Distribution of improved seeds to vulnerable farmers to help them cultivate their land
- ❖ Training farmers in land preparation, seed rates, the use of DAP, weeding, the use of herbicides and fertilisers, and the storage of wheat seeds.
- ❖ Distribution of animal feed and support for access to veterinary medicines and feed supplements
- ❖ Organisation of awareness-raising sessions for farmers and livestock keepers, in collaboration with the relevant ministry.
- ❖ Rehabilitation of existing and defective water reservoirs, as well as the associated pipework network.
- ❖ Distribution of hygiene kits (masks, disinfectant, medicines, etc.): Hygiene kits are distributed during periods of drought to prevent the spread of infectious diseases and to combat respiratory problems linked to water shortages and dry, dusty weather conditions. As communities are highly vulnerable to skin, digestive and respiratory infections, the distribution of hygiene kits – including, in particular, face masks, disinfectants, medicines, waterproof bags, soap and water purification tablets – is essential to minimise the impact on the most vulnerable households. The sensible use of these hygiene kits will help prevent epidemics and improve the well-being of the affected populations, particularly women, children and the elderly.
- ❖ Distribution of mosquito nets, as during periods of drought – contrary to what one might think – certain drought-related conditions can lead to an increased risk of outbreaks of mosquito-borne diseases; this

period often coincides with the onset of dengue fever, which is endemic across all the islands of Cape Verde.

- ❖ Distribution of financial aid to families most vulnerable to drought, particularly in regions where livelihoods depend on agriculture. The devastating impact of prolonged periods of drought can lead to food shortages, loss of income and increased vulnerability within marginalised communities
- ❖ Dissemination of warning and awareness-raising messages: the aim is to disseminate warning messages in order to better inform, educate and train communities on the potential impacts and the behaviours to adopt in order to strengthen local preparedness and reduce human, economic, health and environmental losses. Particular attention will be paid to farmers, livestock keepers and local leaders.

EARLY ACTION' INTERVENTION

<u>Overall objective of the intervention</u>	The simplified early action protocol for drought aims to reduce the anticipated impacts of droughts such as food insecurity and malnutrition, water scarcity and health- al repercussions on vulnerable populations through early measures implemented within one month.
<u>Potentially high-risk geographical areas targeted by the simplified early action protocol</u>	The simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) has been drawn up for the whole country, with a focus on the islands of Sal, Boa Vista and Maio, classified as very high-risk areas due to their extremely arid climate and the almost total absence of natural freshwater sources, as well as on the islands of Santiago, Santo Antão and the plains of Fogo, which are identified as high-risk areas where dense rural populations rely heavily on rain-fed agriculture and livestock farming, making them particularly vulnerable to rainfall shortfalls.
<u>Who will benefit from this operation and what criteria will be used to select them?</u>	This simplified action plan will target 2,000 people from among the populations most exposed to and vulnerable to the risk. Particular attention will be given to pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under five, older people, people with disabilities, female-headed households, extremely poor households, people suffering from chronic illnesses, as well as farmers, herders, fishermen, small traders and day labourers whose livelihoods are under threat. There may be some overlap between beneficiaries of the health, WASH and preventive food security components, whilst 250 people will receive multi-purpose cash assistance and 200 people will receive specific livelihood support Please explain your criteria for selecting beneficiaries. The operation will primarily target rural households most at risk from rainfall shortfalls, living in areas classified as being at high or very high risk of drought. Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of clearly defined vulnerability criteria, including: • a high dependence on rain-fed agriculture or subsistence livestock farming, • low production capacity or repeated losses due to droughts, • the presence of vulnerable groups within the household (older people, female-headed households, people with disabilities, children), • limited access to water sources or the means to conserve water, • low or unstable income levels. Selection will be carried out in collaboration with local committees, municipal authorities and teams from the Cape Verdean Red Cross, to ensure transparent, fair and objective targeting based on data.

<u>Trigger statement</u>	This simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) will be activated when the ECMWF-SEAS5 seasonal forecasts are published in July, indicating a forecast of cumulative rainfall for the next three months (August–September–October) below the climatological norm, with a probability of 60 per cent or more. Once activated, the table below sets out the operational timetable for the sEAP in the event of drought, specifying when actions are to be carried out, who is responsible for them and what key tasks must be completed throughout the activation period. <table><tr><th>When</th><th>Who</th><th>What</th></tr><tr><td>Day 0</td><td>Technical contact point</td><td>including the institutional partner Confirms that the threshold has been reached</td></tr><tr><td>Day 0</td><td>Management of the National Society</td><td>in coordination with government authorities Approves the activation of the Drought Emergency Action Plan (SEAP)</td></tr><tr><td>Day 0</td><td>Drought Emergency Action Plan Coordinator</td><td>Initiates coordination with the technical working group and issues the activation notice</td></tr><tr><td>Day 0–1</td><td>Finance and logistics</td><td>Quickly review the funds, stocks and transport resources put in place during the preparation phase</td></tr><tr><td>Days 1–2</td><td>Operations and field offices</td><td>Review the list of target populations and the field implementation plan</td></tr><tr><td>Days 2 to 5</td><td>Field teams and volunteers</td><td>Implement early intervention measures</td></tr><tr><td>During the activation phase</td><td>PMER / MEAL</td><td>Monitor progress and collect data</td></tr><tr><td>End of the activation phase</td><td>Management and technical teams</td><td>Review the results and close or adjust the activation.</td></tr></table>	When	Who	What	Day 0	Technical contact point	including the institutional partner Confirms that the threshold has been reached	Day 0	Management of the National Society	in coordination with government authorities Approves the activation of the Drought Emergency Action Plan (SEAP)	Day 0	Drought Emergency Action Plan Coordinator	Initiates coordination with the technical working group and issues the activation notice	Day 0–1	Finance and logistics	Quickly review the funds, stocks and transport resources put in place during the preparation phase	Days 1–2	Operations and field offices	Review the list of target populations and the field implementation plan	Days 2 to 5	Field teams and volunteers	Implement early intervention measures	During the activation phase	PMER / MEAL	Monitor progress and collect data	End of the activation phase	Management and technical teams	Review the results and close or adjust the activation.
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<u>Justification of the trigger threshold</u>	The trigger system was defined on the basis of an analysis of historical droughts and the forecasts that had been produced. The choice of the ECMWF is justified by the fact that it generally provides one of the best seasonal forecasts for precipitation and drought, based on comparisons between observations and forecasts of past events. Indeed, the major droughts of 2018, 2019 and 2021 were predicted with high levels of																											

	probability. Furthermore, historical forecasts are available over a relatively long period and allow for retrospective analysis (Table 1). Probabilities of at least 60 per cent from the ECMWF were used in order to focus solely on the most extreme droughts. In this scenario, between 2017 and 2025, the sEAP would have been triggered in 2018, 2019 and 2021 (Table 1). With the decision to trigger the mechanism in July, the CVCV will have one month to implement the first early-stage measures. <i>Table 1: CEPMMT historical forecast probability indicating that cumulative seasonal rainfall from August to October will fall into the 'below normal' category, based on forecasts initialised in July.</i> <table><tr><th>Year</th><th>Probability range</th><th>Activation</th></tr><tr><td>2025</td><td>[50–60[</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>2024</td><td>[50–60[</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>2023</td><td>[0–10[</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>2022</td><td>[20–40[</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>2021</td><td>[60–70[</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2020</td><td>[10–20[</td><td>No</td></tr><tr><td>2019</td><td>Over 70 per cent</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2018</td><td>Over 70%</td><td>Yes</td></tr><tr><td>2017</td><td>[50–60[</td><td>No</td></tr></table>	Year	Probability range	Activation	2025	[50–60[	No	2024	[50–60[	No	2023	[0–10[	No	2022	[20–40[	No	2021	[60–70[	Yes	2020	[10–20[	No	2019	Over 70 per cent	Yes	2018	Over 70%	Yes	2017	[50–60[	No
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<u>Next steps – For National Societies intending to develop a comprehensive proactive action plan (optional)</u>	This simplified Early Action Protocol will help strengthen the National Society’s capacity and expertise in implementing early action, and the lessons learnt will be used to expand the National Society’s scope of action in this area.																														

PLANNED OPERATION

	Livelihoods	Budget	21,126 CHF
		Number of people targeted	200
Indicator:	# of livestock farmers receiving a donation of livestock (animals, livestock feed and veterinary care equipment): 100 Number of farmers benefiting from improved seeds: 100		
Preparatory activities:	1. Training of 15 volunteers in livestock feeding and farming in drought conditions 2. Development of in-depth assessment forms 3. Signing of a framework agreement with suppliers of livestock feed and seeds		
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Purchase and pre-positioning of emergency livestock feed 2. Purchase and pre-positioning of animal care kits and basic veterinary supplies		

	3-Procurement and pre-positioning of drought-resistant complementary agricultural inputs (beans and black-eyed peas)
Short-term priority actions :	1. Field assessment 2. Purchase and Distribution of Improved Livestock 3. Distribution of maize, bean and black-eyed pea seeds 4. Raising farmers' awareness of drip irrigation techniques 5. Distribution of animal feed and veterinary supplies 6. Encouraging farmers to diversify their crops by prioritising drought-resistant plant varieties 7. Raising farmers' awareness of soil conservation methods, such as crop rotation and mulching, can improve soil health and increase its water-holding capacity.

	<u>Multi-purpose funds</u>	Budget	CHF: 29,728	
		Number of people targeted	250	
Indicator:	# of farmers receiving cash transfers in advance of the peak of the hazard: 125 # of livestock farmers receiving cash transfers: 125		Target:	100 per cent
Preparatory activities:		1- Training of 30 volunteers in the localities of Santiago Norte and Santo Antão 2- Organisation of a market survey in the target areas 3- Detailed assessment of the target areas to determine the population's needs in terms of food security and livelihoods 4- Identification of the financial service 5- Identifying, registering and verifying beneficiary farmers and livestock keepers, then formalising their participation through the signing of agreements		
Pre-positioning activities:		N/a		
Early action activities:		1- Validate the list of 250 beneficiaries and raise awareness amongst communities about cash transfers 2- Distribution of cash to livestock farmers and farmers 3- Post-distribution follow-up session		

	<u>Health and healthcare</u>	Budget	CHF: 40,292	
		Number of people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of mosquito nets distributed in advance of the hazard: 800 # of schools that received awareness-raising on self-care measures in advance of the hazard: 4 # of screening campaign sessions in advance of the hazard: 2		Target:	60 per cent

Readiness activities:	1- Training of 30 volunteers in nutritional awareness 2- Training of 30 volunteers in screening 3- Identifying and training community members in disease surveillance, malnutrition and the reporting of suspected cases
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Purchase and pre-positioning of 800 mosquito nets
Early action activities:	1- Nutrition awareness sessions and cooking demonstrations 2- Awareness-raising in schools 3- Distribution of mosquito nets 4- Nutritional screening 5- Community training on the use of mosquito nets 6- Focus groups on measures to prevent vector-borne diseases

	<u>Water, sanitation and hygiene</u>	Budget	35,656 CHF	
		Number of people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# Number of people affected by initiatives relating to water, sanitation and hygiene in advance of the hazard: 2,000		Target:	80 per cent
Readiness activities:	1. Training of 30 volunteers in awareness-raising, water treatment and household water conservation 2. WASH assessment			
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Procurement and pre-positioning of WASH kits 2. Procurement and pre-positioning of community hygiene kits			
Early action activities:	1. Identification of beneficiaries 2. Identification of community water tanks 3. Rehabilitation of community water tanks 4. Distribution of WASH kits 5. Community awareness campaign 6. Community hygiene campaign			

	<u>Protection, gender equality and inclusion</u>	Budget	CHF: 16,446	
		Number of people targeted	2,000	
Indicator:	# of volunteers and healthcare professionals trained in workforce planning (ERP) and the prevention and response to sexual abuse (PSEA): 50 # of people reached by awareness-raising messages tailored to different population groups: 2,000		Target:	80 per cent

Readiness activities:	1. Delivery of nine awareness-raising sessions on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and the signing of a code of conduct by volunteers 2. Signing of a code of conduct by volunteers and staff involved in the operation 3. Develop specific awareness-raising messages aimed at different population groups, particularly young children. 4. Training of leaders, community representatives and communities on gender-based violence and child protection 5. Conducting a cross-sectional study on the integration of a gender perspective amongst potential beneficiaries
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Purchase and pre-positioning of dignity kits, menstrual hygiene materials and related hygiene supplies that respect sexual and reproductive health (SRH) for the most vulnerable women and girls identified during the beneficiary targeting process.
Early Action Activities:	1. Identification and referral of vulnerable individuals 2. Focus group discussions on PGI within communities and schools 3. Strengthening complaint and reporting mechanisms as part of field activities 4. Information sessions on menstrual hygiene for women and adolescent girls

	Community engagement and accountability	Budget	7,800 CHF	
		Target group	N/a	
Indicator:	% of community suggestions incorporated into the final draft action plan (30-50 per cent) # and % of community contact points accessible to people with disabilities. % of complaints addressed within 48 hours and percentage of complaints resolved within the timeframes set out in the standard operating procedure		Objective:	
Readiness activities:	1. Training of 50 CEA volunteers on community engagement, accountability and the feedback mechanism. 2. Implementation and testing of the feedback mechanism. 3. Raising awareness of the feedback mechanism via community channels.			
Pre-positioning activities:	1. Develop and stockpile key messages, radio scripts and simple communication materials, using, where possible, the existing channels of the CVCV and its partners. 2. Create and moderate community WhatsApp groups for			

	farmers and livestock keepers; any printed or communication materials.
Early Action Activities:	1. Conduct pre-event risk communication campaigns (radio, text messages, community meetings, posters). 2. Disseminate clear early-warning action plans and trigger thresholds in local languages. 3. Identify and train community liaison officers and volunteers to ensure messages are disseminated quickly. 4. Establish standard operating procedures (SOPs) for managing cases, referring them to specialist facilities and closing cases. 5. Organise regular community consultations to define early intervention measures and the corresponding criteria. 6. Establish accessible communication channels (helplines, text messages, suggestion boxes, community contact points, online forms). 7. Provide protection-focused training to staff and volunteers.

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget	CHF: 19,789	
		Number of people targeted		
Indicator:	# of documents produced (briefing notes, summary notes, reports) detailing progress and lessons learnt: 4		Objective:	
Readiness activities:		1. Salary support for FICR AA staff		
Pre-positioning activities:		N/a		
Early Action Activities:		1. Real-time monitoring of the implementation of early response actions 2. Technical support to ensure that actions comply with agreed standards 3. Documentation of progress, difficulties encountered and lessons learnt		

	Strengthening National Societies	Budget	48,760CHF	
		Target population	100	
Indicator:	# of volunteers insured, equipped and clearly identifiable: 120 # of training sessions on logistics and financial procedures: 2 # of workshops on lessons learnt: 2		Target:	100 per cent

	# of monitoring and evaluation plans drawn up		
Readiness activities:	1. Volunteer insurance 2. Covering the DM coordinator's salary 3. Covering the salary of the AA focal point 4. Covering the salaries of 4 branch managers 5. Covering the cost of the internet connection 6. Maintenance of NS vehicles 7. Training for branch offices on logistical and financial procedures 8. Development of a monitoring and evaluation plan including sections on project data management (PDM) and lessons learnt		
Prepositioning:	1. Purchase 30 tablets for surveys 2. Procurement and storage of high-visibility clothing for volunteers (high-vis vests, caps, bibs, etc.)		
Early Action Activities:	1. Organisation of a workshop on lessons learnt		

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTIONS

Experience and/or capacity to implement the priority actions. Assumptions or minimum conditions required for the implementation of early actions (including issues to be resolved)	The Cape Verde Red Cross (CVCV) has a proven track record in community mobilisation, monitoring drought conditions and supporting vulnerable households. Its network of volunteers in the most at-risk areas enables the rapid implementation of early actions, in coordination with local authorities and technical services. However, to ensure the effectiveness of the sEAP, certain needs must be addressed, notably strengthening logistics, harmonising data collection tools and clarifying activation protocols. These challenges will be tackled through targeted training, improved operational coordination and the establishment of standardised procedures with the authorities.
Partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, government bodies and other agencies consulted or involved in this simplified environmental action plan	The development of this sEAP was led by the Cape Verde Red Cross with technical support from the Climate Centre and the IFRC. This process involved staff and volunteers from several islands, as well as national institutions, notably the Ministry of Agriculture and Civil Protection, which contributed to risk analyses, climate data collection and the definition of early response actions. These same stakeholders will be involved in implementing the plan, coordinating activations and integrating the sEAP into the national disaster response system.

BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

EAPcode - Croix Rouge du Cap vert
Secheresse

Operating Budget

Readiness Pre-Pos Stock Early Action TOTAL

Planned Operations	30,085	38,687	82,277	151,049
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	1,337	4,011	15,778	21,126
Multi-purpose Cash	6,106	0	23,622	29,728
Health	7,131	6,418	26,742	40,292
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,131	17,828	10,697	35,656
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,145	10,429	1,872	16,446
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	0	0	0	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,234	0	3,566	7,800
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	52,058	1,337	15,154	68,549
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
Secretariat Services	9,092	0	10,697	19,789
National Society Strengthening	42,966	1,337	4,457	48,760
TOTAL BUDGET	82,143	40,024	97,431	219,598

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Contact Information

For further information, particularly regarding this simplified action plan, please contact:

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Comparison of forecasts by the IRI (left) and the CEPMMT (right) for the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2021. For each of these years, when the colours for Cape Verde turn dark yellow, the trigger threshold can be considered to have been reached and the PAPs can therefore be activated

