CONTENT

Step 2: Familiarize yourself with s/EAP templates and eligibility criteria

Since 2018, the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF has provided funding for developed EAPs and since 2022, has provided funding for developed sEAPs. The sEAP is an additional ex-ante funding mechanism for National Societies and seeks to complement the other funding mechanisms under the DREF including the 'longer term' EAPs (i.e., five years) and 'shorter term' DREF for imminent events (i.e., 1 to 4 months).

The EAP and the sEAP have separate templates and eligibility criteria which can be found at the end of this chapter or on FedNet (see the toolbox). Technical review and approval of the s/EAP is based on the respective quality criteria. It is important consider each of the quality criteria when developing the s/EAP.

Each s/EAP should usually focus on one hazard, but a National Society may develop multiple s/EAPs for different hazards. At this time, a National Society can have an unlimited number of both full EAP and sEAP.

The s/EAP is made up of three types of activities: prepositioning activities, readiness activities and early action activities.

- The **stock activities** are allocated in the first year following approval for both a full EAP and sEAP, however the full EAP can budget a second round of stock for a second activation. Stocks should have a shelf life of five years for a full EAP or two years for the sEAP. The National Society should pre-position the materials needed to undertake the selected early actions, especially those that may require a longer procurement process such as shelter or hygiene kits. A second allocation for stock will be done for a full EAP, following the first activation.
- The **readiness activities** should be done annually to ensure that the National Society remains ready to act early. These activities may include refresher training, coordination meetings, and simulations. Readiness may also include any ongoing costs and services (human resources and logistics) that are deemed indispensable for subsequent trigger-based activation of an s/EAP. Readiness activities are capped around 35% maximum. The National Society will need to provide justification for readiness costs that exceed 35% of the total budget.
- The balance of the budget (at least 35%) is earmarked for**early action activities** which are done in the lead time, between when a trigger is reached and the impact of the hazard. The early actions will be unique to each hazard and context but should reduce or mitigate the impact on at risk communities. Examples of early action activities include evacuation of at-risk communities and/or livestock in advance of a cyclone, early harvest of crops in advance of cyclone or floods, and / or the covering water sources and provision of water treatment, hygiene kits or mosquito nets in advance of floods.

A full EAP can include a second round of early action activities (early action + prepositioning activities).

Key conditions of the full and simplified EAP

	Full EAP	Simplified EAP
Available to:	Any National Red Cross Red Crescent Society	Any National Red Cross Red Crescent Society
Duration / Lifespan:	5 years	2 years
Activation(s) within Lifespan:	2 times (in 5 years)	1 time (in 2 years)
Total Budget:	CHF 950,000	CHF 220,000
Budget for NS:	CHF 845,070	CHF 187,793
Budget for IFRC:	CHF 50,000 max	CHF 20,000 max
Targeted Population (min.):	10,000 people	2,000 people
Eligible Activities:	Readiness, Stock, Early Action	Readiness, Stock, Early Action
Assessed against:	EAP quality criteria	Simplified EAP quality criteria
Reporting:	Annual, final report or activation report	Annual, final report or activation report

	EAP and sEAP	DREF allocation for imminent crisis
Timing	early actions are planned well in advance of the forecast. The approved EAP and allocated funding give the National Society additional time (and funding) to include actions that may require more long-term preparatory work and pre-positioning of stock required for the early action.	Can only be requested when the hazard is on the horizon, that is once a forecast has been issued, which limits the time for planning, approval and implementation of the early actions.
Vulnerability assessment	more rigorous analysis of the historical impacts and vulnerability of the population leading to a more targeted and potentially effective intervention	
Capacity	The Forecast-based Financing process takes a holistic approach, often starting (but doesn't have to!) with a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment with the aim of develop the best possible EAP for the hazard and the context and takes time to systematically addressing organizational gaps and capacity development needs. While the sEAP is developed using the National Society's own resources and is planned based on the existing capacity, however annual readiness activities means that the National Society can maintain a good level of readiness.	DREF for imminent event needs to be planned based on the existing capacity and experience of the National Society, due to the limited timeline – however, if a National Society doesn't have a pre-approved protocol, DREF for imminent event enables any National Society to act in advance of a hazard.
Activation	The National Society can initiate the pre-agreed early actions as soon as the pre- defined trigger threshold is reached. There is no need to go through any additional approval processes, thereby gaining valuable time to reduce the impact of a disaster. The financial support is automatically released.	The National Society must develop an Emergency Plan of Action and budget for anticipatory action, which needs to be reviewed and approved, with a signed project agreement in place before the funds are released. There is no guarantee the DREF request will comply with all the requirements for approval.