CVA, Climate & Environment CoP

Anticipatory Action and CVA: Understanding and Exploring Key Concepts, Issues, Approaches and Perspectives

April 2024

CALP NETWORK
CHOICE & DIGNITY FOR PEOPLE IN CRISIS
This webinar is scheduled for 90 minutes.

The webinar is being recorded. You will find the recording and the presentations on the CALP website soon.

We're in webinar mode, but please do use the chat to introduce yourself.

Sorry we do not have live translation. In the chat, you will find the presentation in French and Spanish to follow.

English presentation will be available soon on the website.
Interact with us

At the bottom of your screen, you should see a bar with icons

You can use the chat to present yourself.

You will also have link to key documents drop in the chat during the presentation

If you have any question, use the Q&A box.

You can also like other question by adding a thumbs-up.
Welcome to the CVA, Climate & Environment CoP

Second webinar of the year

Resources available on the website

Ruth McCormack
ruth.mccormack@calpnetwork.org

Céline Sinitzky Billard
celine.sinitzky@calpnetwork.org

Michael Belaro
michael.belaro@calpnetwork.org
1. Welcome and introduction to the topic (CALP)
2. Understanding the fundamentals of anticipatory action, and the use of ‘anticipatory cash’ (Anticipation Hub)
3. Funding and implementing anticipatory action – Start Network’s experience (Start Network)
4. Locally led anticipatory action – guidance and practice (GNDR & SAF/FJKM)
5. Community perspectives on anticipatory cash from Nigeria (Ground Truth Solutions)

Q&A all along the webinar thanks to the Q&A function at the bottom of your screen
• Framework for analyzing CVA and climate/environment across the cycle

• Anticipatory Action is one step, and not an end to building resilience
Understanding the fundamentals of anticipatory action, and the use of ‘anticipatory cash’

By Anita AUERBACH

From Anticipatory Action Hub
An introduction to anticipatory action

Anita Auerbach
83% of all disasters were caused by extreme weather- and climate-related events.

410,000+ people killed by extreme weather- and climate-related events; most by heatwaves, then storms.

IFRC, World Disaster Report, 2020

Petteri Taalas, head of the UN’s World Meteorological Organization (WMO): “Libya’s flood disaster could have been averted had there been adequate early warning and emergency management systems.”

- The disasters are collaborating better than we are!
The science of prediction is becoming more reliable.
3 common parameters of anticipatory action

Time Factor

When?
Actions are carried out in anticipation of a hazard impact

Selection of Actions

What?
Actions prevent or mitigate crisis impact before shock or before acute impacts are felt

Decision-Making

How?
The decision to act is taken based on a forecast or collaborative analyses

Anticipatory Action Plan (delivery channels etc.)

Financing mechanism
sometimes not always!

$$$$
A pre-agreed funding mechanism
Anticipatory action aims to anticipate disasters, reduce human suffering, losses

Anticipatory action aims to anticipate disasters, reduce human suffering, losses.
Setting thresholds

Selected impact level is around the level of the third most extreme flood in the Amazon River (1999).

Maximum Annual Flows, Amazon River 1987-2016 (Tamshiyacu Station)
2022 Global Overview report

Compound risk!
- Multiple hazards happening at once
- New Hub working group!

Active anticipatory action frameworks by hazard

- Peru has a combined framework for cold waves and heavy snowfall.

Increasing new hazards...
Population movement, Honduran Red Cross
### What forms can anticipatory action take?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community-owned</th>
<th>Embedded in existing projects</th>
<th>Humanitarian mechanisms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development and implementation of community owned anticipatory action plans e.g. funds from municipalities, etc.</td>
<td>e.g. a crisis modifier / embed forecast data in existing health or livelihood project</td>
<td>Larger scale AA linked to existing humanitarian mechanisms (IFRC’s DREF, UN CERF, START Ready, WAHAFA, etc.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Decision-making

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger-based</th>
<th>Expert judgment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relies on a hazard prediction model that triggers the activation of the system</td>
<td>Allows for more ad-hoc decision making in the event of an imminent hazard indicated by an early warning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bridging the gap in the DRM cycle

Disaster Risk Management

- Preparedness: The knowledge and capacities developed to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impact of likely, imminent or current disasters / emergencies
- Anticipatory Action: Prevents or mitigates potential impact of disasters / crises prior to a shock or before acute impacts are felt
- Response (earlier): Saves lives, meet basic needs and avoid further losses. Respond to ongoing and cascading hazards and impacts
- Recovery: Prevents or mitigates potential impact of disasters / crises prior to a shock or before acute impacts are felt

Disaster Impact
Forecast/ Early Warning
Financing of anticipatory action

some examples

G7 commitment to "making the humanitarian system as anticipatory as possible"

International Pooled Funds
- United Nations CERF
- Central Emergency Response Fund

Pooled Funds
- START Network
- Country Based Pooled Funds

Project Finance
- Unit Froation Humanitarian Aid

Community-based funds
- i.e. own funds, savings groups

Climate funding
- i.e. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

Private Finance
- IKEA Foundation

Government own funding
- i.e. disaster management funds, municipal funds

WAHAFNA
Anticipatory action and CVA

Anticipatory action

Anita Auerbach, Anticipation Unit
Sneak peek at the 2023 Global Overview report

Q. Of the 120 AA frameworks in 2023 - which anticipatory action is most popular?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category of actions</th>
<th>As listed in frameworks</th>
<th>Used in activations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and voucher assistance</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early warnings</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evacuation</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and nutrition</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food support</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flood prevention</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting assets</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooling</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic activities</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection, gender and inclusion</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries and aquaculture</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating and warming</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire prevention</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- All existing anticipatory action frameworks (active, under development)
- Recommendations on steps to expand in future
New evidence - effectiveness of anticipatory cash

Mongolia Dzud

Randomised field experiment
Sample long-running HH panel survey

- significant and positive effects of the AHA cash transfers on post-disaster herd size

“…..in other words, for every USD invested in AHA cash transfers, less wealthy pastoralist households were able to increase the value of their herd size by 3.5 USD."

- increased likelihood that households generate income from the sale of animals and to purchase animal fodder

Positive effects when only looking at the more vulnerable subsistence herders

One-off MPC cash USD 236
Example implementation mechanism: steps from analysis to activation

1. Risk assessments
2. Identification of Forecasts
3. Definition of Impact Levels
4. Selecting early actions
5. Development of the AAP design, simulation of anticipatory cash
6. Validation of the AAP
7. Monitoring of Forecasts
8. Trigger
9. Early Action

Monitoring of Forecasts
If the danger level IS exceeded, early actions are implemented.
If the danger level IS NOT exceeded, monitoring continues.

Forecasted Impact!

Evaluation & lessons learned

Readiness phase

Cash Preparedness

Stakeholder Engagement
Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh
Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh

Scenario 1: no anticipatory cash

- Action Trigger
- Readiness Trigger
- Early Warning Messages
- No Anticipatory Action
- Response

Highest Flood Level

- 15 Days
- 5 Days
- 3 Days
- 7 Days
- 30 Days

- Community Level
- Household Level

- 60% MEB Value BDT 6,000

- Sectoral Standards Response Based on Loss and Damage Assessments

- Follow Sphere Standards

- Up to One Year
Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh

SCENARIO 2: ANTICIPATORY CASH+ PACKAGE

- Readiness Trigger
- Activation Trigger
- Highest Flood Level
- Early Warning Message
- Anticipatory Action
- Response
- Up to One Year

Community Level
- Targeted Mitigation Actions that Reduce Disaster Risk

Household Level
- Community Level
- 59% MEB Value BDT 5,000
- Standards Sectoral Top Up In-Kind or Services or Conditional Cash
- At Least Two Sectoral Top Up for Reduce Impact and Negative Coping Tactics

Household Level
- No Multi-Purpose Cash as Received Anticipatory Action Cash+
- Sectoral Standards Response Based on Loss and Damage Assessments
- Unless Damage and Loss are not Reduced Based on the Anticipatory Action Proposition

Community Level
- Targeted Mitigation Actions that Reduce the Future Risk
Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh

**Household Mitigation Measure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Level</th>
<th>Household Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raising plinth of homestead (house resilience and other infrastructure)</strong></td>
<td>Cash for work to strengthen essential community infrastructure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strengthen the house by using soil bags and bamboo so that flood water cannot erode the platform of the house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raise cattle shed to protect during flood</strong></td>
<td>Prepare a loft at the house to put important things in it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Construct a twin platform tube well considering flood level</strong></td>
<td>Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storing dry foods/ medicine /materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>Essential medicines for first aid</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High-nutrient animal feed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Anti-venom vaccine</strong></td>
<td>Non-Food Items (NFIs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waterproof storage silos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Movable stove, fuel, WASH, dignity and cooking materials</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mobile water treatment plants</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jerican and water purification tablets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Temporary/moveable latrine</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dignity kits and cash support</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Construct a twin platform tube well considering flood level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Raising plinth of latrine and tube well</strong></td>
<td>Ready to eat food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moving family to another place</strong></td>
<td><strong>Midwifery service and delivery of materials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nutritional food specially for lactating mother, pregnant women and children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baby kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic first aid support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reproductive health kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Menstrual health management kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobile medical team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>EPI vaccination as per schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lighting facilities (solar, charger and generator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Temporary shelter with separate accommodation for male and female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mobilise community volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Banana raft</strong></td>
<td>Deploy village police to ensure security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Evacuation transportation by boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Early harvesting of crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Labour and logistics support</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Multi-purpose cash support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other forms of anticipatory action interventions complementary to the minimum package (cash+2 mitigation options)**

| Emergency hotline number for providing information |

**Readiness trigger**

Aug

**Activation trigger**

Sep

Agency preparations (item prepositioning / bank transfers / other)

- Raising plinth of homestead
- Store dry foods
- movable stove, fuel and cooking materials
- Moving family to another place
- Make banana raft
- early harvesting of crops
UN CERF: 2.8 million USD
WFP (ROK, Germany) 344,500 USD
IFRC DREF: 234,803 CHF

June
- 3,800 households
- 53 USD cash

June
- 6,500 households

July
- 23,000 households
- 53 USD cash

July
- Animal Feed: 12,000 households
- Flood-proof storage: 7,000 households

July
- 15,000 vulnerable women and girls
  Distribution reproductive health, menstrual hygiene and dignity kits

Total reach of anticipatory action ahead of peak monsoon flooding in 2020:
- 276,500 people
Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario

Cash for work
✓ community-led
✓ government-led public works

• construct dikes
• clear drainage around homesteads
• early harvest of crops
• rehabilitate water infrastructure
• prepare evacuation sites

Ensure that people have access to food and basic needs
Anticipatory cash in a drought scenario

✓ sensitisation activities on actions people can take themselves
✓ cash alone is often insufficient

- drought resistant seeds, tractor rental
- animal fodder
- stock food whilst prices are low, aligned to the seasonal calendar
- to support planting, home gardens, rehab water points
- Cash for traders to ensure market supply

New guidelines on slow-onset anticipatory cash out soon
Cash in anticipatory action: feasibility, some considerations

- Helpful to draw a timeline of expenditure within the lead time, fast/slow-onset, per target group + in-kind, services, info
- Cash to meet mitigation, preventative needs

- Encash prior to a hazard peak impact must be possible but spending depends on perceived peak of impact

- Adapt to the forecast?
- Behaviour after early warning alert?
- Able to deliver + encash in a short timeframe?
- Need support?

- Finance, logistics, internal procedures – SIMULATE & see!
- Esp with new actors i.e. met agencies, social workers
Cash in anticipatory action: design considerations

**Time & location unknown**
- Governments, auxiliaries respond nationally
- Harder to prepare for i.e. pre-registration, FSP coverage
- Yet less risky if forecast area changes

**Targeting Registration Verification**
- Always pre-agreed criteria, processes with community, leaders, govt
- Pre-registration possible if AA is community-based, existing caseload, social registries

**Transfer value & duration**
- Community-based mitigation labour, material, annual training costs
- Don’t assume MEB Consider cash+

**Flexibility to change**
- Switch to in-kind if access is lost i.e. in conflict
- Modifier to change #s reached, transfer value, if needed i.e. inflation, new IDPs arrive

**Pre-position cash**
- Fast-onset. Not about financing. Have funds local, accessible
- Local pooled funds, seasonal bank loan, FSPs pre-front

**CEA**
- EWM with cash transfers, advice?
- Manage expectations, plan for all scenarios + prepare messages for stop mechanism

Costa Rica Volcanic Ash
Cash in anticipatory action: example design considerations

Annual & seasonal readiness
- Onboard FSPs
- Review transfer value
- Training, simulation
- Remind stakeholders on targeting criteria
- Review registration, verification processes
- Markets check

Pre-activation readiness – alert-based
- Verification
- Notify FSP
- Internal alerts
Resources

Anticipatory action and cash transfers for rapid-onset hazards
Practitioners’ note for field testing

Contents

Introduction .................................................................................. 4
Scope & purpose of this document ............................................ 4
Anticipatory Action (AA) .......................................................... 4
Linking AA to UNDP priorities .................................................. 5
UNDP 2030–2035 Strategic Plan ............................................. 6
UNDP Cash Policy ................................................................... 6
Institutional Risk Assessments (IRA) ....................................... 6
Partnerships .............................................................................. 7

Designing & delivering anticipatory cash .................................. 8

Key considerations .................................................................... 8

Key steps .................................................................................... 11
1. Where? Hazard & location ................................................. 11
2. Who? Targeting & negotiations ........................................ 11
3. What? Defining the objective ............................................. 12
4. How much? The transfer value ........................................... 12
5. When? Frequency & timing ............................................... 13

For support implementing this guide ...................................... 19

Anticipatory Cash Technical Guidance

New!

Being updated

FbF Practitioners Manual

Chapter 4

4.2.1 Cash-based Early Actions

Step 1: Cash Feasibility Assessment
Step 2: Cash Capacity Assessment
Step 3: Analyse Response Options
Step 4: Design and Set-Up of Cash EA
Step 5: Testing and Simulation
Step 6: Implementation
Step 7: M&E and Capacity Building

DOWNLOAD THIS CHAPTER

Toolbox

Chapter 4.2.2 Link Early Actions to Social Protection

Opportunities: Why linking FbF and SP?
What can the integration of FbF and SP look like?
Potential Challenges
How to go about it?

Toolbox
Thank you for your time. Stay in touch and.... connect!

Anita Auerbach,
Anticipation Hub
Cash & social protection
Auerbach@drk.de
A platform to facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, guidance, and advocacy around anticipatory action supporting practitioners, scientists and policymakers.

Visit: www.anticipation-hub.org

Sign up to our newsletter! For the latest blogs, news, events on anticipation

Join working groups e.g. Earth Observation 4 anticipatory action

Collate learning resources e.g. early action database, global project map
Pre-condition: the hazard must be forecastable!
Working Groups

500+ members

+ 2 new working groups:

1) compound risk
2) locally-led anticipatory action
Reflections: how can you transform to more anticipatory approaches?

1.) **Think about past emergency responses**
   - What actions were taken?
   - Which actions could have been taken earlier? *(hint – you need a robust forecast!)*
   - Are different actions necessary to **prevent** or **mitigate** forecasted impacts?
   - Which actors should you engage with?

2.) **How can your org or government transform to AA?**
   - i.e. planning, analyses, assessments, seasonal outlooks, MEAL. etc
   - What do you need to make this happen?

Which reminds me……………
You do not need to figure it all out alone!

Students at School Strike 4 Climate in Sydney. Source: ReachOut.
Funding and implementing anticipatory action – Start Network’s experience

By Tayler HERNANDEZ and Anna FARINA
From The Start Network
Start Network’s Experience:
Funding and Implementing
Anticipatory Action

April 2024
About Start Network

- Start Network is made up of more than 90 non-governmental organisations across five continents, ranging from large international organisations to local and national NGOs. Our programmes allow members to deliver humanitarian action around the world.

- Our mission is to create a new era of humanitarian action that will save even more lives. We aren’t driven by media headlines or political will, we’re here for the communities affected by and at risk of crises.
CRISIS FINANCING MECHANISMS

START FUNDS

RAPID, FLEXIBLE, POOLED CONTINGENCY FUNDING AND DYNAMIC DECISION-MAKING FOR SMALL TO MEDIUM-SCALE CRISIS.

START READY

PREDICTABLE TRIGGERED FUNDING AT SCALE FOR FORESEEABLE CRISIS, USING RISK ANALYSIS, COLLECTIVE PLANNING, SCIENTIFIC MODELLING, AND PRE-POSITIONED FINANCING.

ANTICIPATION
21% of Start Fund alerts in 2023 were raised in anticipation of a crisis. Start Fund can be used for:

- Upcoming Crises where risk is informed by a Forecast
- Crises where action can be taken in advance of a crisis, or as early as possible
- Forecasted specific spikes in a chronic crisis
- Underfunded small to medium scale anticipated crises

The Start Fund has a "no and low regrets" approach to anticipatory action. Members can return unspent funds if the forecast crisis does not materialize.
Start Ready is a multi-donor pooled fund that creates a risk pool based on a portfolio of different risks, enabling us to stretch funds. It is the financing component for disaster risk financing systems.

Funding under Start Ready is predictable/guaranteed. Members collectively decide in advance what severity of crisis would release funding, for what actions, where and by whom.
Case Study: Philippines Activation
Super Typhoon Egay

Start Ready activation: 23 July 2023 (3 days before landfall)
Disbursed: £358,975 in Cagayan
Reach: 28,232
Awarded agencies: 1 INGO-led consortia with 2 INGO partners and 2 local partners.
Activities:
- Multi-Purpose Cash Grants
- WASH assistance
- Awareness on early preparedness

Early activation with cyclone falling outside usual season, Start Ready activated initially on a moderate severity but rapid intensification increased to a very high severity scenario.
LPA enters the Philippine Area of Responsibility

JULY 18

Start Ready triggers met
Start Ready Governance Team approved the activation for Early Actions

JULY 23

Partners mobilized, led by Humanity & Inclusion
Cash distribution to 252 Households

JULY 24

System further activated for Early Response due to intensifying projected Impact

JULY 25

Distribution of cash grants, deployment of WASH assistance, assistive assets, and conduct of awareness sessions (Early Response)

AUG 1 - SEP

LPA intensified, named Typhoon Egay
Initial 510 forecast

JULY 21

STY EGAY IMPACT (JUL 26)
Case Study: Philippines Activation Super Typhoon Egay

“Cash transfer during anticipatory action offsets inflation and price increases related to the typhoon-related impact on local markets. Pre-identification of suppliers for hygiene kits allows the consortium to secure the best value for money. and coordination and partnership with LGU allow the consortium to access logistic support such as vehicles, and human resources.”

-Humanity & Inclusion (lead consortia member)

“Our preparations are different this time primarily because we have the means to secure our needs, like food and medicine for our family. We prioritised buying medicine for our family first because we live far from the town proper. Buying medicine first is especially important to address health concerns that may arise due to the floods.”

-A resident of Camalaniugan in Cagayan.
START READY ACTIVATION
SOMALIA DROUGHT

CONTEXT 5 failed rainy seasons, > 8.3 million people at risk of severe food insecurity, multiple seasons of good rainfall required for full recovery from protracted drought conditions

ACTIVATION January 2023 Start Ready activated for Somalia drought for £700,000 ($847,000)

FUNDING Complementary funding to $3.38 million from ARC Replica insurance pay-out

COMBINED TARGETING 51,313 people in Baidoa and Burhakaba in the Bay region with 3-months of multi-purpose cash assistance.

LEAD AGENCIES Save the Children, Oxfam, World Vision (supported by member of the Somali Humanitarian Hub)
Case Study: Somalia Activation drought

- The project targeted crisis-affected people in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts with cash assistance ($120 per/month, over three months to each household through mobile money) to address drought-induced food insecurity; it aimed to reach 51,318 people by the end of July 2023.

- 75% of people reported that cash improved their food consumption.

- 78% of the respondents reported that the intervention was timely.

- Value of unconditional cash was recognized as people could buy what they mostly need.
All your questions, in the Q&A option, are welcomed
Locally led anticipatory action – guidance and practice

By Dansam OUMA
From GNDR
And by Miyo RABARITSIMBA or Hasina RAZAFINDRAKOTO
From SAF/FJKM
Local Leadership for Global Impact
2021-2023

SAF/FJKM-Madagascar, CARD-Malawi, CEDES-Mozambique

Scaling Up Locally Led Anticipatory Action
Locally led anticipatory action

Purpose: support CSOs to engage communities and other actors and structures at the local level to play a central role in planning and establishing local mechanisms for anticipatory action.

Developed with civil society organisations (CSOs) engaged in locally led anticipatory action in Southern Africa (CARD-Malawi, CEDES-Mozambique & SAF/FJKM-Madagascar) and is based on learning from applying anticipatory action in collaboration with local actors for tropical cyclone and flooding events between 2021 and 2023. It also draws on learning from Kenya on anticipatory action for electoral violence.
Three main approaches applied in locally led anticipatory action:

- Community-led early action
- Locally led early action
- Enhanced participatory contingency planning
14 downloadable tools, to support CSOs.

- Gap and Policy Analysis
- Technical Working Group Terms of Reference
- PVCA and FbA Plans
- Action Planning and Learning Guide
- SOP: Early Action Small Emergency Fund
- Early Action Protocol EA#1
- Early Action ALERT Note EA#2
- Approval questions for Early Action Alerts EA#3
- Proposal Format for Early Action EA#4
- Early Action Reviews EA#5
- Microgrant Management Tools
- Lessons Learned Report
- Case Studies and Impact Stories Template
- Roundtable Guidance
Limitations of this guide

- The utilisation of the survivor and community-led crisis response (Sclr) approach and community microgrants, as well as group cash transfers (GCTs), is rapidly expanding. The learning presented is based on limited experience of this locally led anticipatory action and is one of the first documented pilots of applying aspects of Sclr and microgrants to anticipatory action.

- Emphasis is placed on the use of improved local early warning systems and available forecasts to inform decision-making to trigger early action, and on how learning from this can be used to inform the development of triggers.

- The use of technical risk models or forecasts can be beyond the mandate or capacity of some CSOs; this can require accompaniment from technical agencies.
Experience sharing Madagascar
LLGI project
Anticipatory action
OVERVIEW

[1] - 100 million USD of losses per year due to cyclones, floods, drought, etc. (World Bank, 2016)

[2] - 3rd country exposed to climate change and cyclone sensitive country (UNDP)

[3] – 2.3 millions people in need due to cyclone, flood and drought (OCHA, 2024)

LOCALLY LED ANTICIPATORY ACTION – LLGI PROJECT

❖ CSOs (SAF/FJKM) support for context-specific risk analysis and structuring of early action mechanisms

❖ Engaging community to planning, contingency plan establishment, & implementation of early action
- Establish a risk culture, empower communities and engage them
- Structure local warning mechanisms to harmonize with national EWSs
- Capitalize on community experience for early action
- Prevent potential risks and impacts in advance of a forecast hazard

CONTRIBUTION TO THE SENDAI FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVES
LLAA approaches

Diagram 3:
The phases and three complementary approaches to locally led AA.

Phase 1: Engagement, assessing feasibility, and design
(1-4 months)

Phase 2: Participatory assessment and enhanced community contingency planning (1-2 months)

Phase 3: Coordinated planning for anticipatory action and preparedness
(Overall, this phase can take between 1 and 3 months depending on the capacity available, and the combination of approaches applied)

Phase 3a: Community-led early action
Use community microgrants/group cash transfers
(2 months to establish microgrants or GCTs management mechanisms)

Phase 3b: Local actor early action
Use alert notes and proposals for early action
(1-2 months to draft or develop proposals for early action)

Phase 3c: Enhanced participatory contingency planning
Use forecast-based action (FbA) methods and tools
(2-3 months as part of any annual contingency planning processes)

Phase 4: Coordinated monitoring, evaluation, feedback
(Conducted in parallel with activations and continues for 1-2 months after the early action has been completed)

and advocacy
(Minimum of 1 month but can also be an ongoing process)

Early action activations
Financed by one-time sources of funding
(Days or weeks dependent upon whether it is a rapid-onset or slow-onset hazardous event, shock, or peak in a crisis)

Phase 5: Collaborative development of early action protocols (EAPs), financing mechanisms, and strengthen coordination and preparedness for early action
(Optional phase dependent upon the success of advocacy towards the establishment of disaster risk financing mechanisms - 1-2 months to develop EAP, another 1 month to strengthen preparedness)

Early action activations
Financed by established pre-agreed disaster risk financing mechanisms
(Days or weeks dependent upon whether it is a rapid-onset or slow-onset hazardous event, shock, or peak in a crisis)

Evaluation, feedback and advocacy
Three approaches to locally led anticipatory action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approach:</th>
<th>(3a) Community-led early action</th>
<th>(3b) Local actor early action</th>
<th>(3c) Enhanced participatory contingency planning (EPCP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Types of hazardous events for which the approach is best applied</td>
<td>All types, although rapid disbursal of microgrants for rapid-onset events can be more challenging, and attention given to conflict sensitivity (do no harm)</td>
<td>Predictable events with a higher degree of uncertainty, particularly for the onset of complex crises, events caused by compounding risks, and <em>under-the-radar, small to medium-scale crises</em></td>
<td>Rapid-onset and forecastable hazardous events with a regular frequency of occurrence (within at least 5-10 years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key strengths of each approach</td>
<td>High relevance as early actions determined by communities. Contributes to increased engagement and strengthened coherence between community led actions and the actions of external actors. Higher cost efficiency.</td>
<td>Highly adaptive to rapidly changing events as they develop prior to, and during, the initial onset of a hazardous event</td>
<td>Strengthens coordinated and collaborative early action by local stakeholders working to prevent or mitigate the forecast impacts of an event across multiple sectors of intervention</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community led Approach: Microgrant

- Allocate funds for communities to action their community-led planning, including to take early action or to respond quickly to new issues arising during a crisis = crisis modifiers.
- Empowering local structures and community groups to plan and implement their own early actions (using microgrant management mechanisms = already prepositioned with the communities).
- Steps:
  - Establish microgrant management mechanisms
  - Locally led action planning, resource mobilisation and financing/pre-financing.
  - Microgrant funded projects for preparedness and early action implemented – when activated
Levels of planning and coordination, leadership, and participants involved

- Disaster management authority experts in contingency planning, early warning, early action or anticipatory action involved in the coordination and decision making process
- Early warning and forecasting systems experts (i.e. meteorology departments, risk analysis experts) local authority representatives timely provide necessary information
- Cash programming stakeholders and experts (with a focus on community microgrants or group cash transfers) finance the initiative
- Civil society organisation and non-governmental organisations
WHAT WE HAVE DONE in EARLY ACTION IN MADAGASCAR

Early action through the financing of 5 micro-projects:

- Allocation of pre-positioning stock determined by the community according to need
- Rehabilitation of irrigation canals
- Rehabilitation of alleyways
- Rehabilitation and reinforcement of dykes
- Cleaning drainage canals
Community perspectives on anticipatory cash from Nigeria

By Elisa SCHMIDT
From Ground Truth Solutions
CALP, Climate and Environment CoP

Community perspectives on anticipatory action in Nigeria

April 2024
Background information

Where: Adamawa state – one of the most flood-affected states in Nigeria

What: 6 focus group discussions in 3 communities targeted for anticipatory cash programs focused on floods

Who: 36 people (incl. 14 anticipatory cash recipients)
  • Women: 18
  • Men: 18
  • Age: 23-70
Background information

Amount of cash received:

• Between 45,000 and 300,000 naira
• 21 out of 35 participants received 195,000 naira
• Value has decreased over time
• Most participants received cash in hand
Timeline

- Cash was distributed in two batches—some participants received it before the flood, and others after. Participants mentioned receiving the cash either 1-3 months before the flood or 2-4 months after.
- An estimated timeline is provided below:
Key findings

Anticipatory cash helped people minimize flood impacts

• Many used it to stockpile food
• Some people used the cash to buy materials (e.g. cement, roofing materials) to reinforce their homes and protect them against flood damage
• Others used it to invest in agricultural implements for irrigation farming during the dry season (starting in October)
• The cash was often shared with family members, friends and neighbors so they could also cover their urgent needs before the flood

“...The cash transfer helped me buy fertilizer and seeds in preparation for dry season farming, and I bought food for my household. Preparing yourself for dry season farming is as simple as preparing yourself against the flood, since it’s an alternative means of farming for the community.” - Man in Fufure
Participants appreciated the advice they received from aid organizations on how to spend the cash to reduce the impacts of floods.

- The cash was to be used to invest in farming equipment.
- It was meant to cover basic needs, e.g., food, medicine, building materials to reinforce property.
- It was meant to benefit the household and shared with relatives, neighbours, friends who hadn’t received any.

This information helped ensure that funds were used effectively and not spent recklessly. Some participants specifically mentioned that men were told not to use the cash to marry more wives.

“Without the information and sensitization that they gave us before bringing the money, the majority of us [men] would have wasted the money on things that I will not be proud to mention here.” – Man in Dasin Hausa
Weather forecasts and early warning information equally important

• Participants receive weather forecasts and early warning information through radio, social media, community leaders, religious leaders, national and state authorities, volunteers and friends and relatives who live closer to the riverbank.

• They receive information on when the rains will come, how heavy they will be, river levels, the locations most at risk and when evacuations are advised.

• Some people also receive information on the best time to plant and harvest.

• This information helped people take precautionary measures on time and to reduce loss of life and livestock.

“Over the years, the early warning information has gotten much better and now we rarely have loss of life and livestock. We just have the loss of farm produce and constantly collapsed buildings. However, the more information we get, the more precautions we take.” – Man in Fufure
Weather forecasts and early warning information equally important

• The diversity of channels has also meant that information is accessible for most community groups

• However, some challenges remain
  1. Some women reported relying on their husbands or their woman leader for information which can mean they receive critical information too late
  2. A man with hearing impairment also mentioned that it can be difficult for him to receive early warning information directly also causing delays in receiving critical information
  3. Some mentioned that despite clear warnings, they could not afford to evacuate or take any other precautionary measures

“All information was given vividly. The issue some of us had was when it was time, some people don’t have money to transport themselves and their important belongings. But apart from that, every information was stated clearly.” — Woman in Fufore
People are worried about the future and anticipatory action does not go far enough

- High inflation rates and chronic needs weigh heavily on people’s minds
- Anticipatory and emergency cash assistance will always be beneficial but people are also calling for longer-term solutions that can help increase their family’s wellbeing in the face of infrastructure shortfalls, conflict and the climate crisis
- Farmers were especially vocal about the urgent need to switch to dry season farming due to more frequent floods and growing food insecurity.
- They are aware of the risks of farming on lowlands as they lose more and more crops to floods, but they cannot afford alternative options.

“There’s a need for more cash support to enable us to get alternative farmlands. We don’t have to be solely dependent on areas we all know are very prone to disasters and keep us relying on cash assistance to recover from damages due to the floods.” - Man in Dasin Hausa
People are worried about the future and anticipatory action does not go far enough

• Other participants say they need more regular cash assistance to help them set up businesses, buy farming equipment and to send their children to school
• Some also call for more in-kind assistance (fertilizer, seeds, bags for grain storage, roofing materials, food, etc.), especially during times with high inflation
• Others want practical trainings on flood prevention, climate-smart agriculture and financial management
• Participants who had received in-kind assistance and trainings on climate change, flood prevention, alternative farming practices and financial management said it helped them feel more knowledgeable about their environment and more resilient to future disasters.
People want to be more engaged in decision-making processes around aid

• Women say that aid workers treated them with respect and dignity.

• However, they want to be more involved in decision-making and ask NGOs to not solely rely on community leaders.

• They want to influence the aid they receive, as well as the frequency and amount given.

• They want to be educated with the knowledge and skills they need to participate in project planning and implementation.

• They also want to understand how recipient selection is done.

“We want the decision-making process to involve women. We want to voice our concerns, opinions and views. Our views need to be taken into account because our needs are usually different than men’s.” – Woman in Fufore
People want to be more engaged in decision-making processes around aid

• Men say that aid workers treated them with respect and dignity.
• They feel more consulted than women in the decision-making process but think community participation could be improved even further.
• Although women feel left out of the decision-making process, most men do not include them in the list of people to be consulted by aid organizations. They mention heads of household, community leaders and community representatives only.

“People were consulted by aid agencies before they provided aid but they didn’t provide aid recipients with in-depth knowledge on what and why they wanted to provide aid for the people.” - Man in Gambuesi
Reflections on anticipatory action…
Questions?

Elisa Schmidt

elisa@groundtruthsolutions.org

groundtruthsolutions.org
Way forward on Anticipatory Cash

Looking for your interest and engagement:

➢ Creation of a working group as part of the Anticipation Hub

➢ Key topics and priorities
Thank you!