



# CVA, Climate & Environment CoP

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

April 2024

# Housekeeping



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.

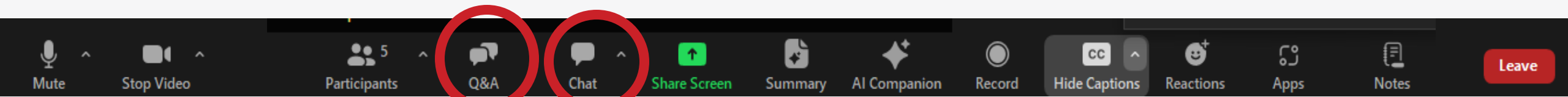
*English presentation will be available soon on the website.*

# 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



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# Agenda

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*

# Presenters



**Anita  
AUERBACH**

German Red Cross /  
Anticipation Hub



**Anna  
FARINA**

Start Network



**Hasina  
RAZAFINDRAKOTO**

SAF/FJKM



**Dansam  
OUMA**

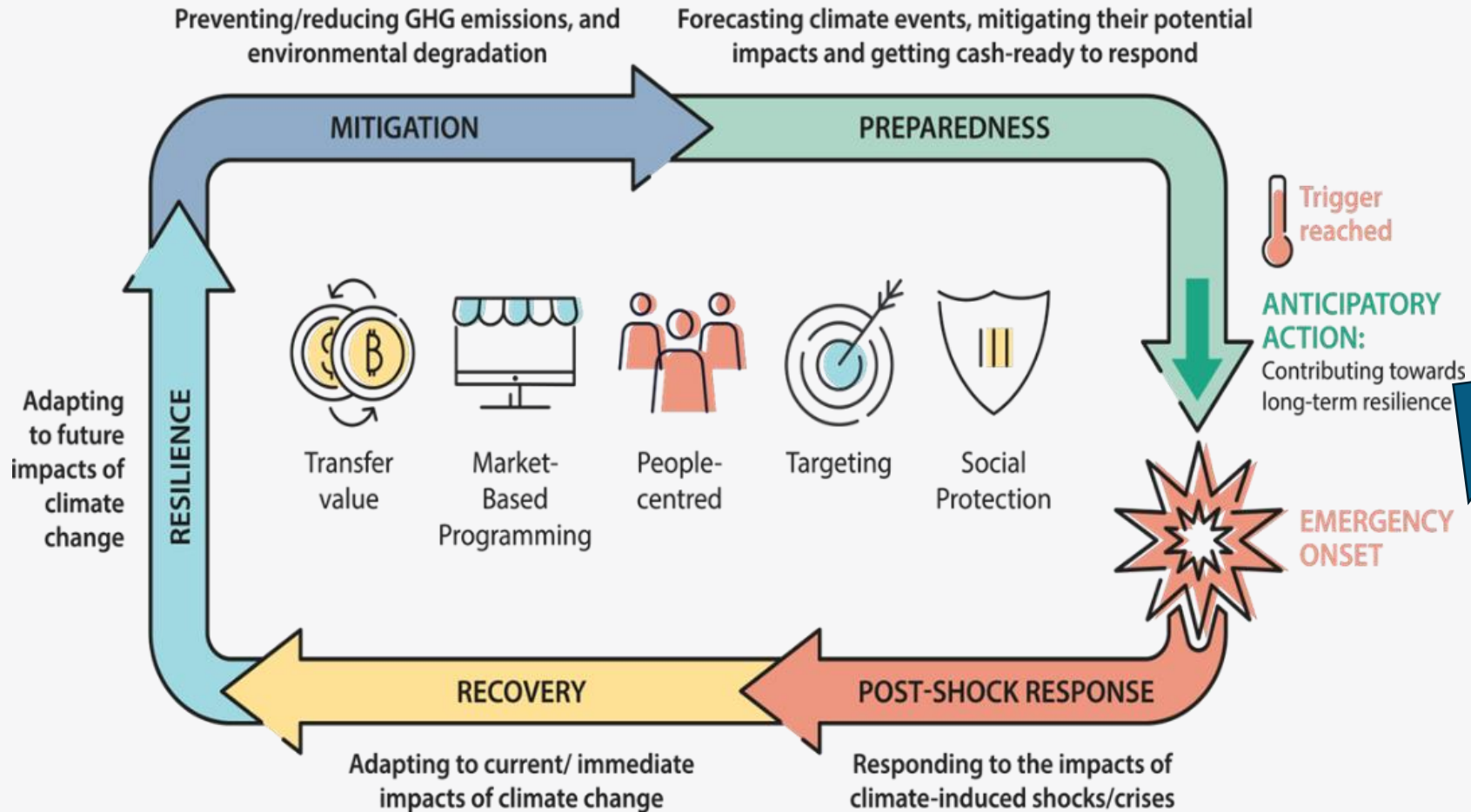
GNDR



**Elisa  
SCHMIDT**

Ground Truth  
Solutions

# State of the World's Cash 2023 – Chapter 9



- 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

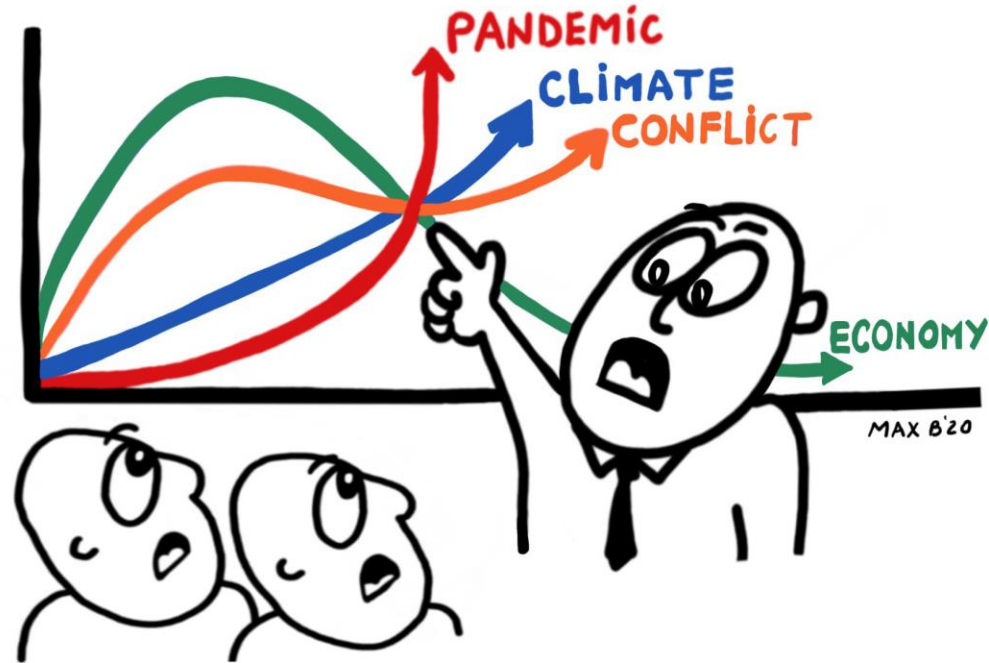




# An introduction to anticipatory action

Anita Auerbach





- The disasters are collaborating better than we are!

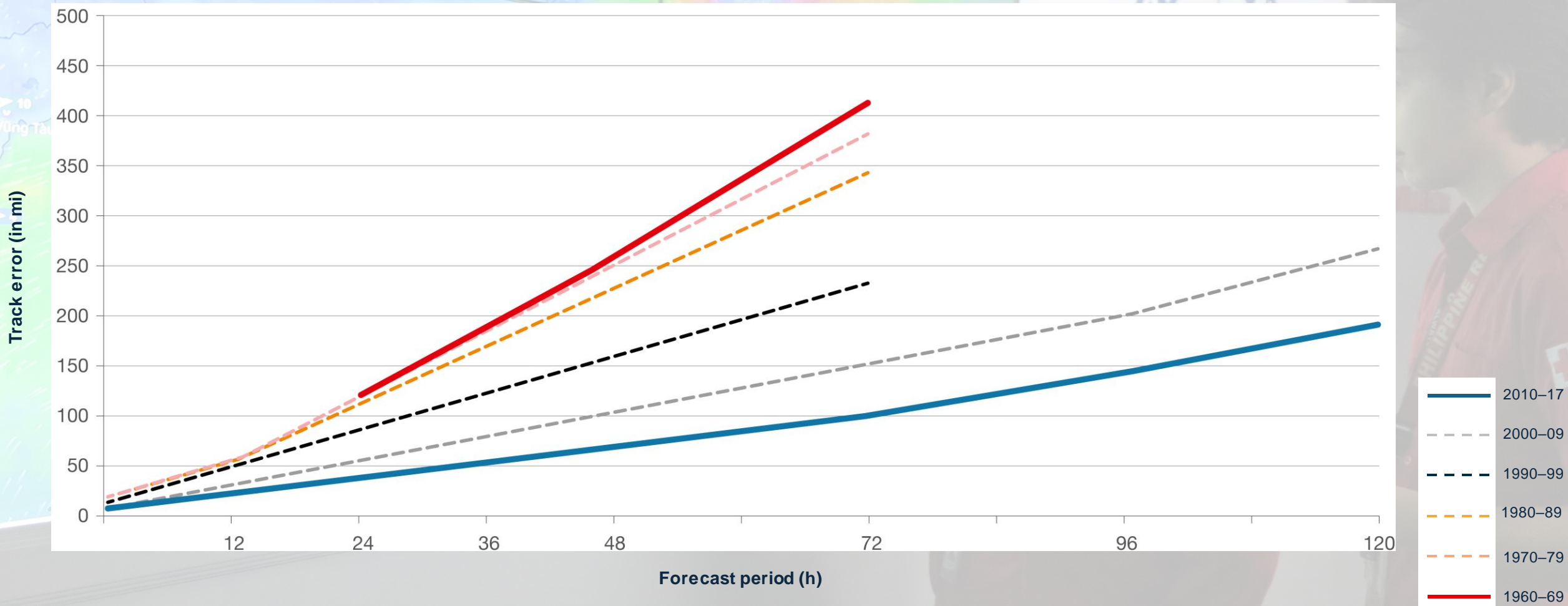
Paul M Bisca / CartoonStock.com

Petteri Taalas, head of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

*Libya's flood disaster could have been averted had there been adequate early warning and emergency management systems"*

# The science of prediction is becoming more reliable

NHC (NOAA) Official Average Track Errors Atlantic Basin Tropical Storms and Hurricanes





# 3 common parameters of anticipatory action



## Time Factor

### When?

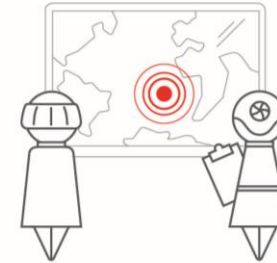
Actions are carried out in anticipation of a hazard impact



## Selection of Actions

### What?

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

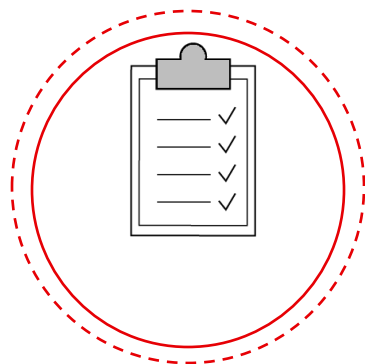


## Decision-Making

### How?

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

## Anticipatory Action Plan (delivery channels etc.)



## Financing mechanism

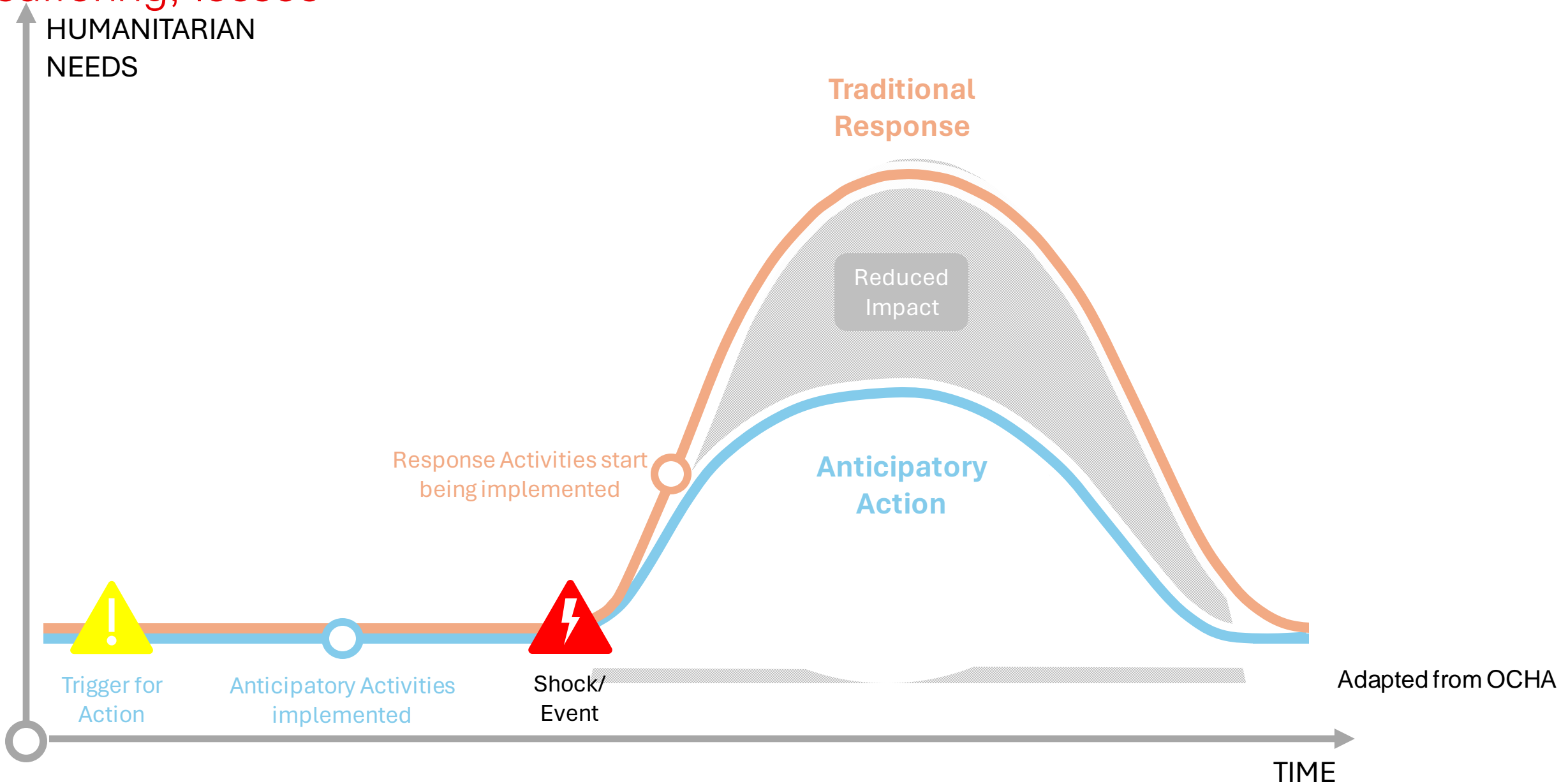
*sometimes not always!*



\$\$\$\$

A pre-agreed funding mechanism

# Anticipatory action aims to anticipate disasters, reduce human suffering, losses

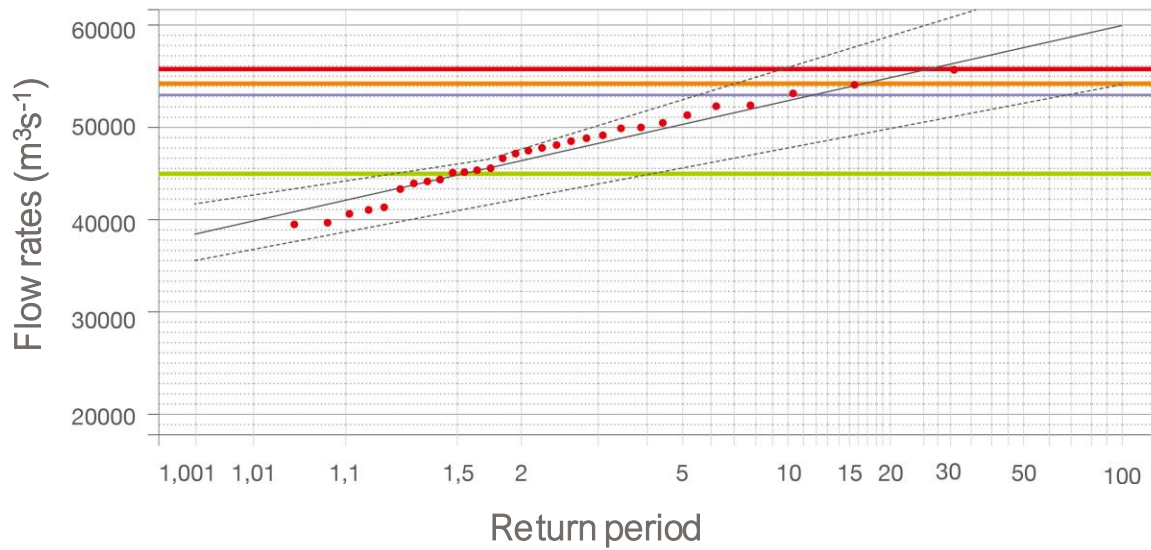




# Setting thresholds

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

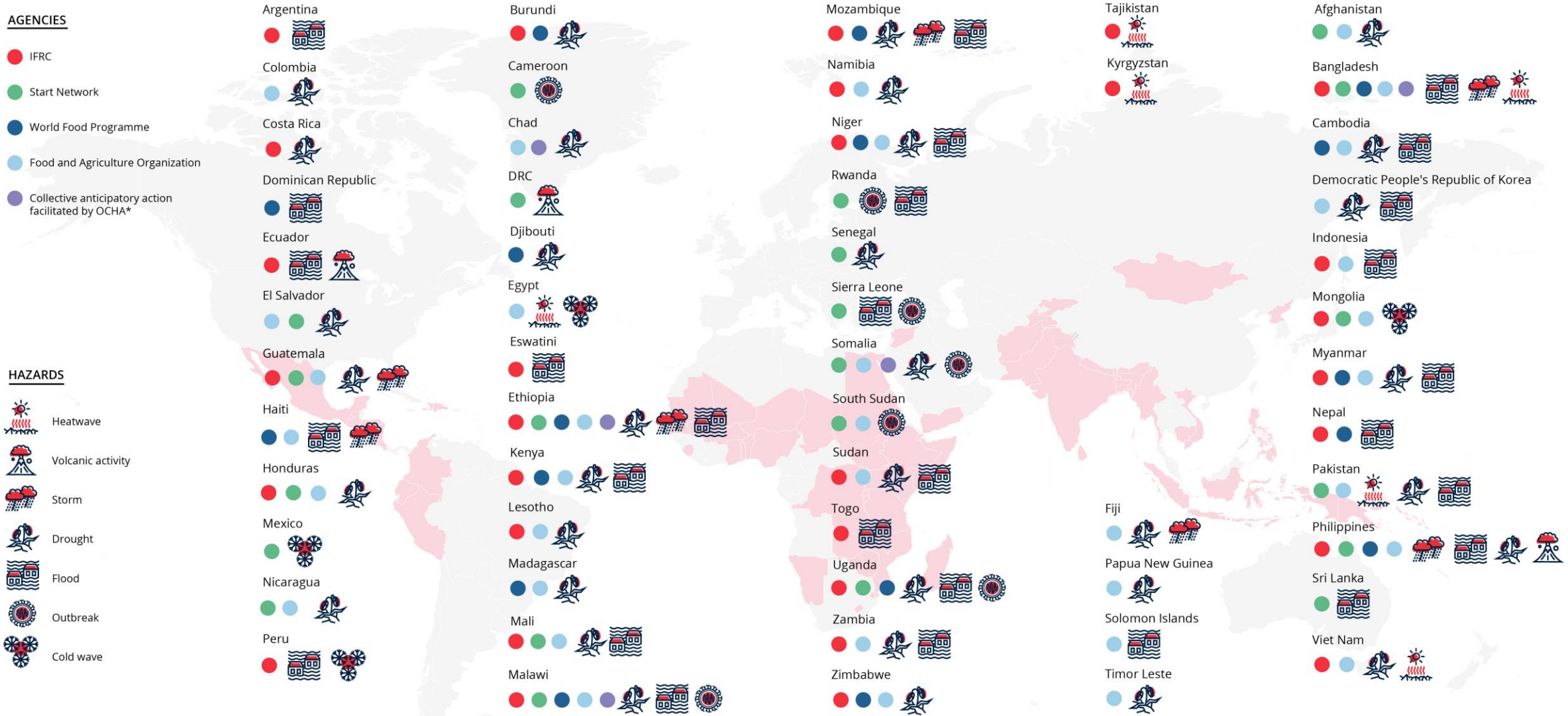


## AGENCIES

- IFRC
- Start Network
- World Food Programme
- Food and Agriculture Organization
- Collective anticipatory action facilitated by OCHA\*

## HAZARDS

- Heatwave
- Volcanic activity
- Storm
- Drought
- Flood
- Outbreak
- Cold wave



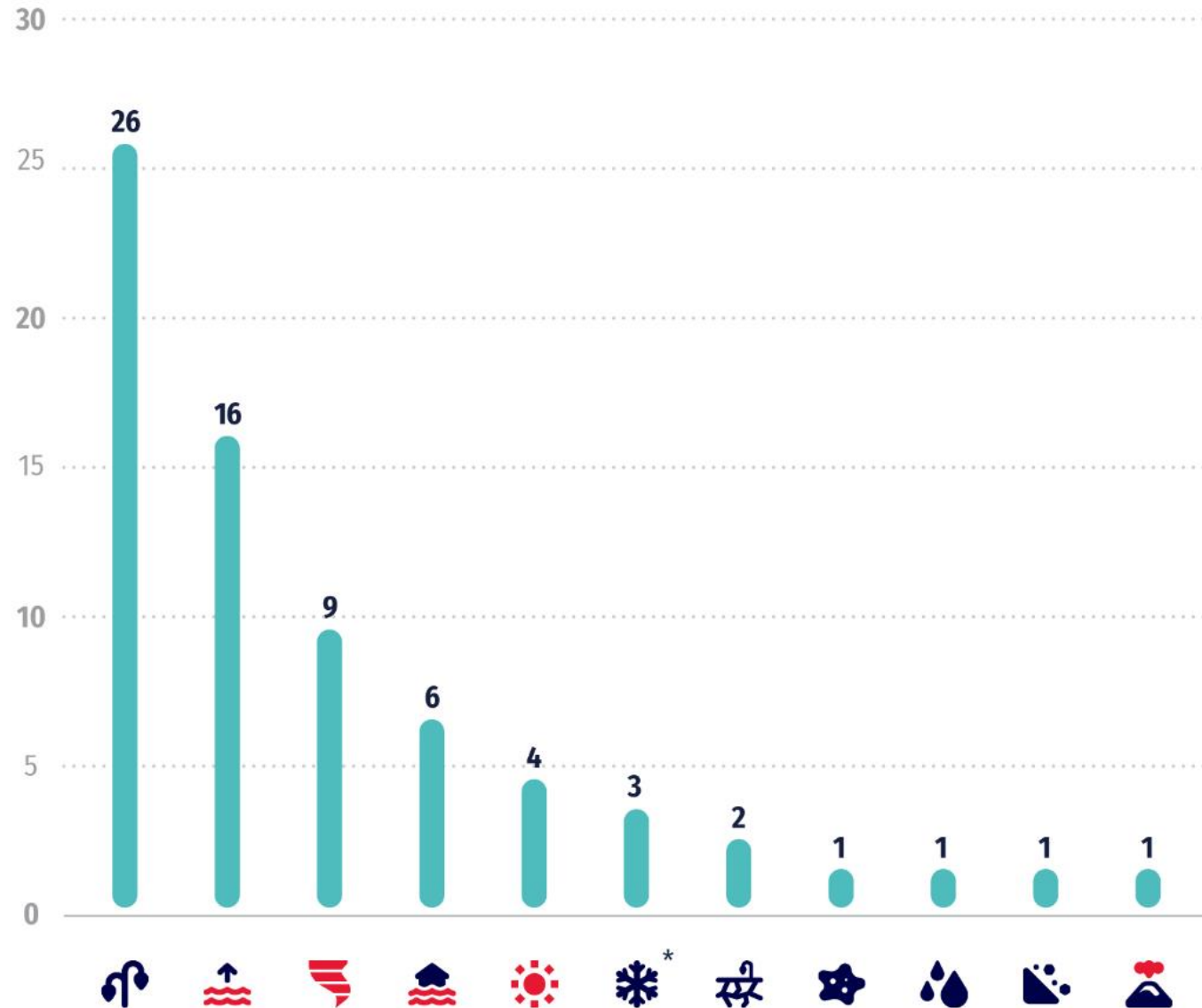


# 2022 Global Overview report



**Anticipation  
Hub**

Active anticipatory  
action frameworks  
**by hazard**



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

**Compound risk!**

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

**Increasing new hazards...**

Population movement,  
Honduran Red Cross

# What forms can anticipatory action take?



## Community-owned

Development and implementation of community owned anticipatory action plans e.g. funds from municipalities, etc

## Embedded in existing projects

e.g. a crisis modifier / embed forecast data in existing health or livelihood project

## Humanitarian mechanisms

Larger scale AA linked to existing humanitarian mechanisms (IFRC's DREF, UN CERF, START Ready, WAHAFA, etc.)

Governments increasingly involved and several are integrating it into national policy and systems

## Decision-making

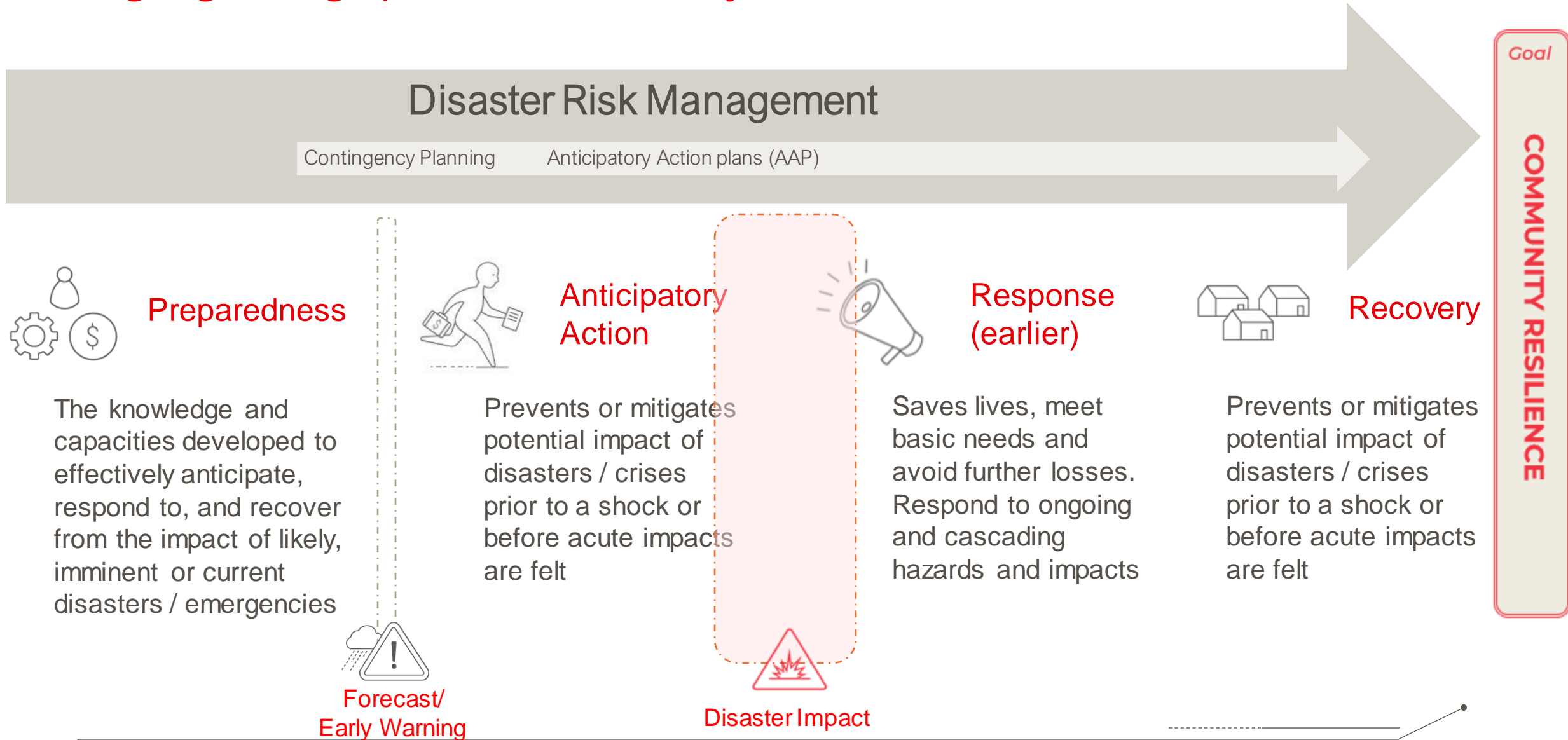
### Trigger-based

Relies on a hazard prediction model that triggers the activation of the system

### Expert judgment

Allows for more ad-hoc decision making in the event of an imminent hazard indicated by an early warning

# Bridging the gap in the DRM cycle





# Financing of anticipatory action

*some examples*



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

## International Pooled Funds



## Pooled Funds



## Project Finance



## Community-based funds

i.e. own funds, savings groups

## Private Finance



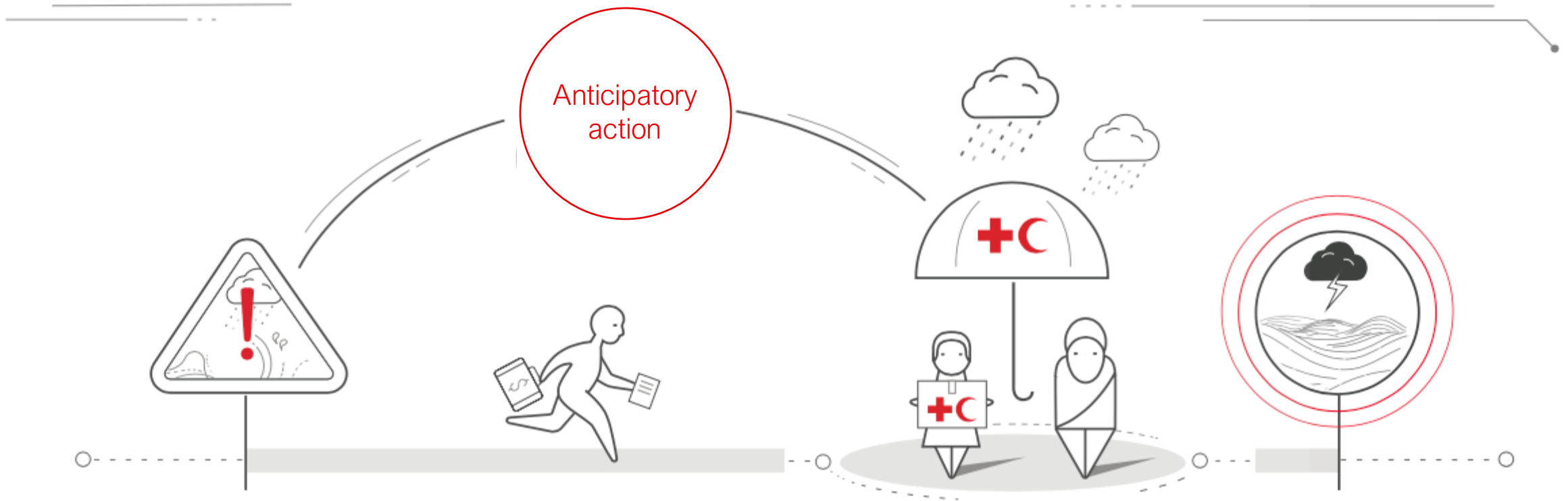
## Climate funding

i.e. Green Climate Fund (GCF)

## Government own funding

i.e. disaster management funds, municipal funds

# Anticipatory action and CVA



# Sneak peek at the 2023 Global Overview report

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



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

**DRAFT!**

- All existing anticipatory action framework development)

- Recommendations on steps to expand in future

# New evidence - effectiveness of anticipatory cash



Mongolia  
Dzud

One-off MPC cash USD 236



Lukas Mogge  
Julian Roeckert  
Kati Kraehnert

Impacts of Anticipatory Cash Transfers  
in the Context of Weather Disasters

Randomised field experiment  
Sample long-running HH panel survey

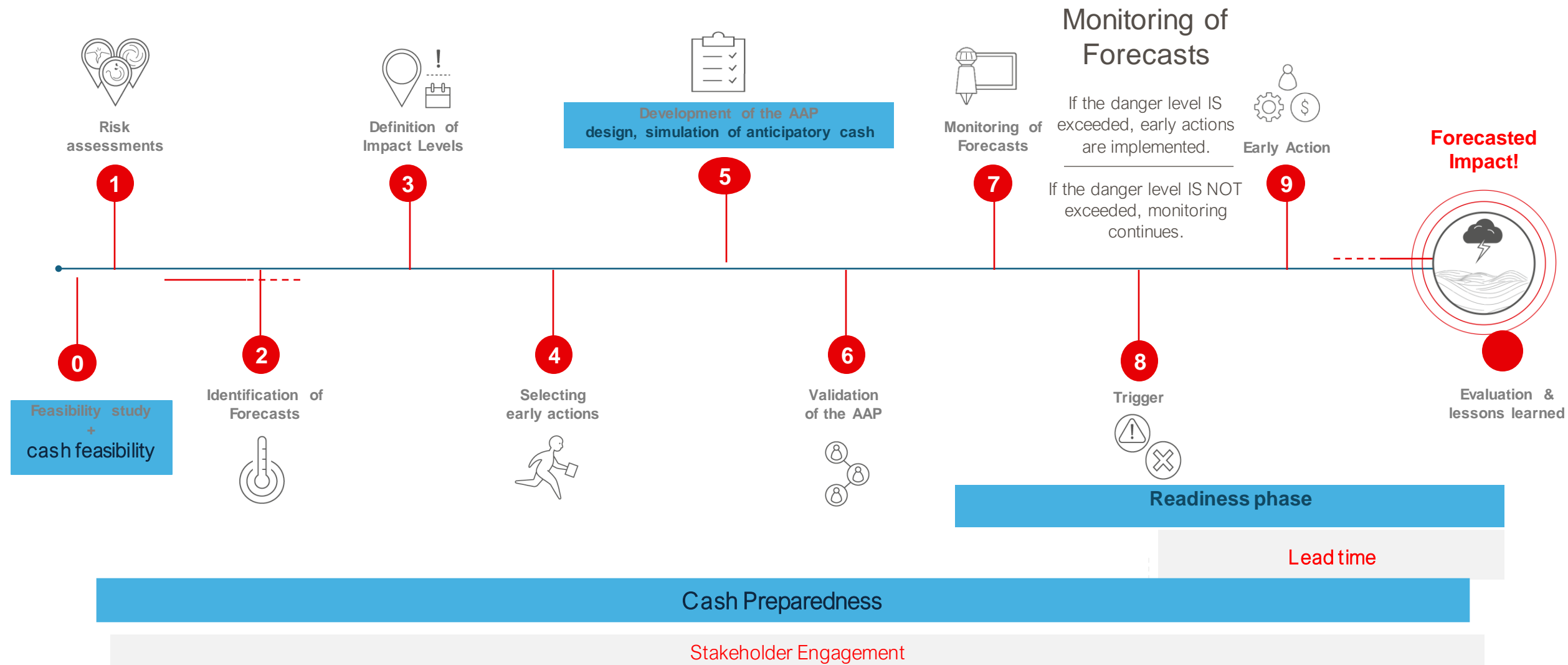
Positive effects when  
only looking at the  
more vulnerable  
subsistence herders

- 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

# Example implementation mechanism: steps from analysis to activation





# Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh

## PRE-CRISIS ASSESSMENT OF MONSOON FLOODING IN BANGLADESH

Humanitarian Coordination Task Team (HCTT)



Draft for Field Testing

## UNIFIED CASH+ FRAMEWORK OF BANGLADESH: FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTION AND RESPONSE

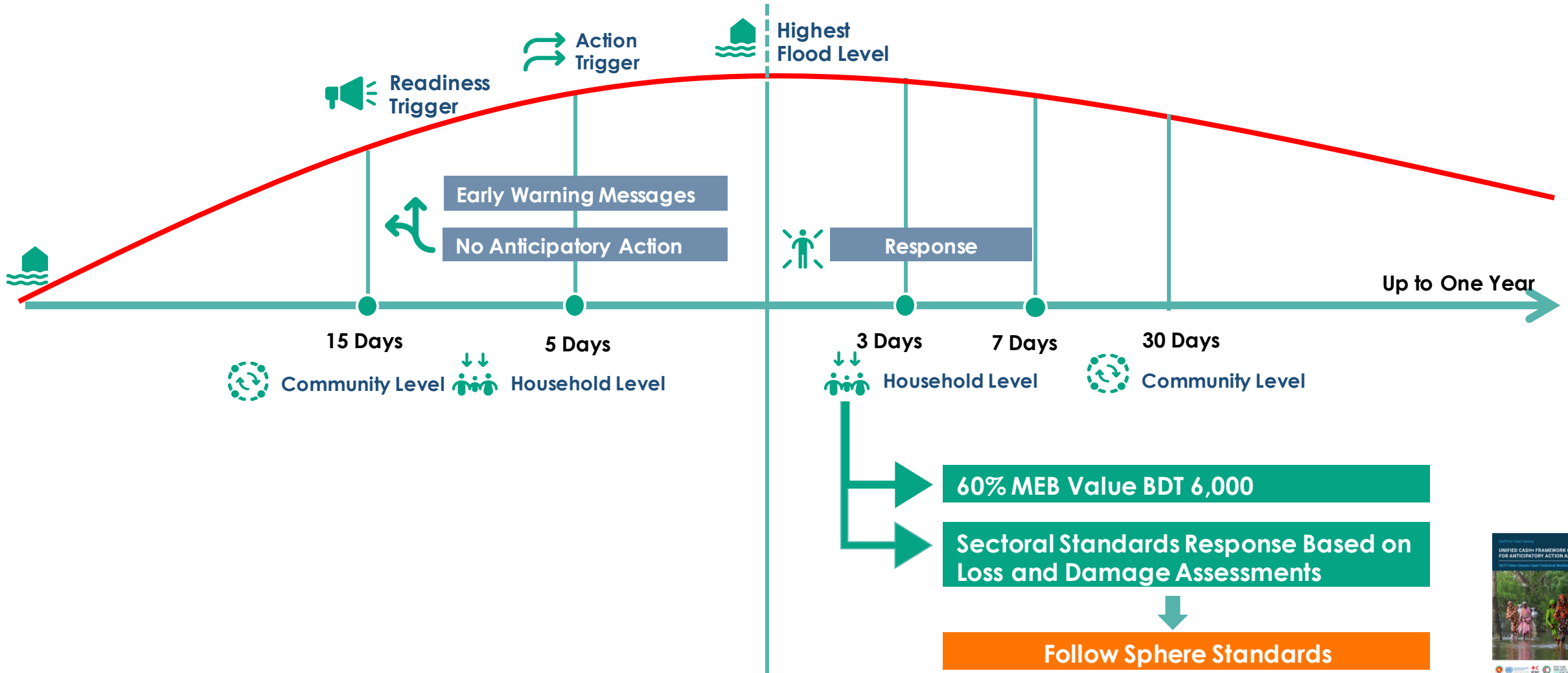
HCTT Inter-Cluster Cash Technical Working Group (CTWG)



# Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh



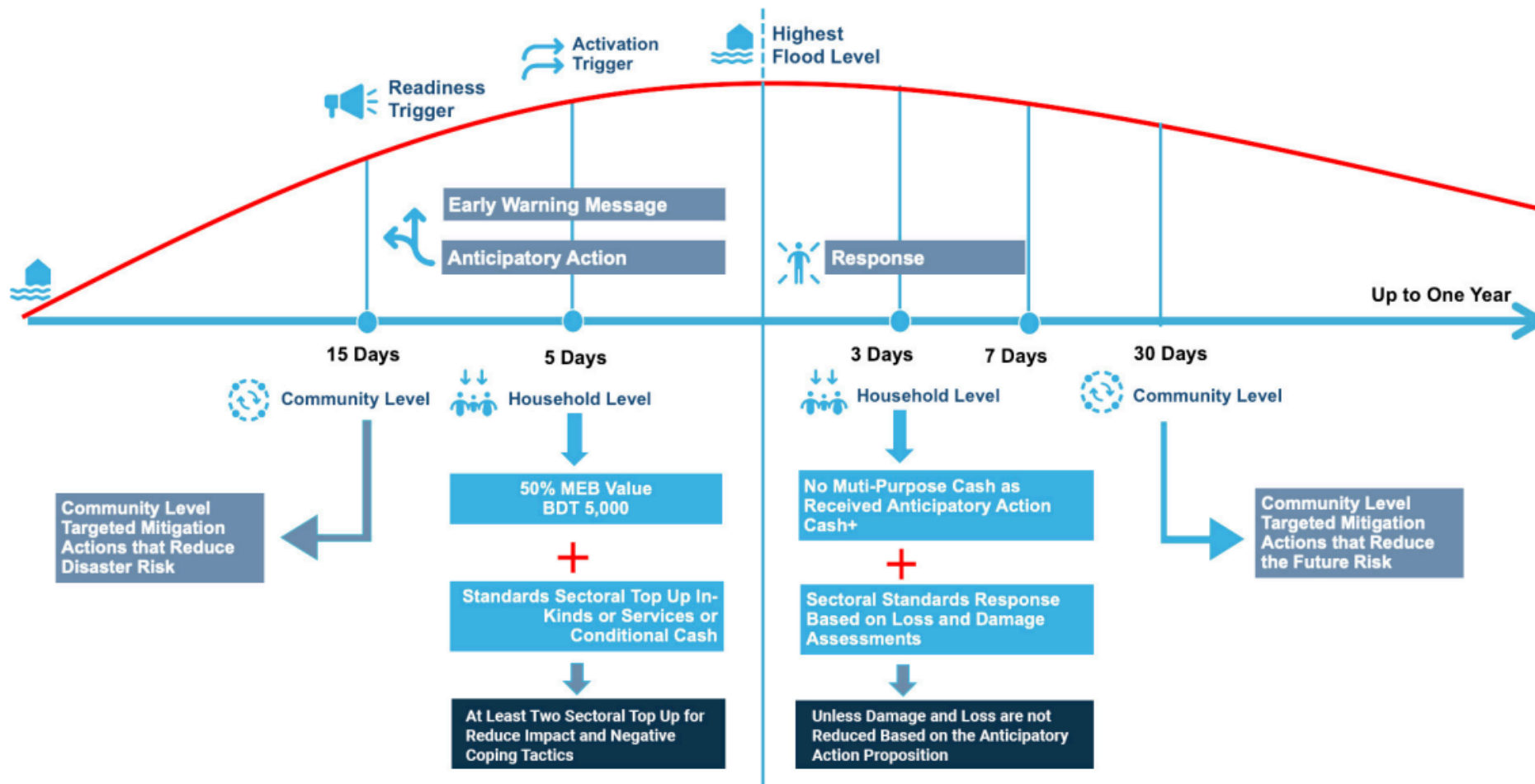
## Scenario 1: no anticipatory cash





# Anticipatory cash in a flood scenario - Bangladesh

## SCENARIO 2: ANTICIPATORY CASH+ PACKAGE

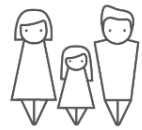
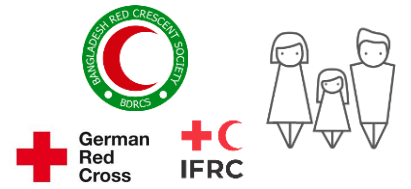
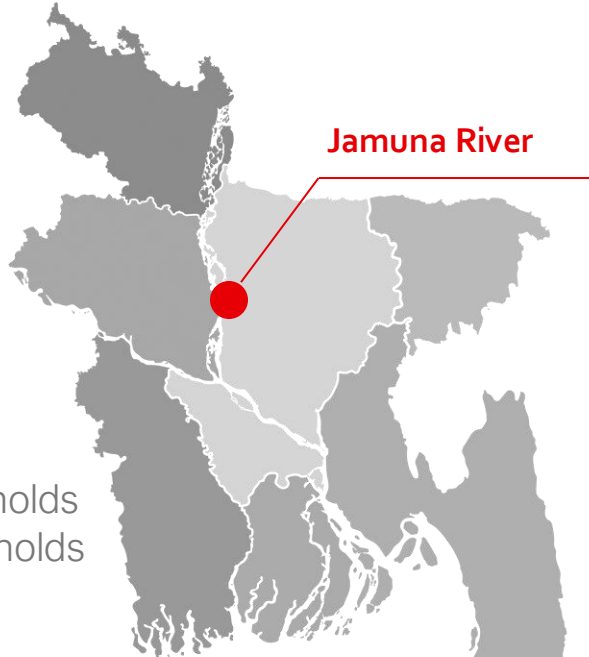






# Bangladesh Floods 2020: a collective approach

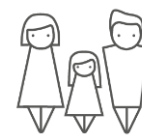
UN CERF:	2.8 million USD
WFP (ROK, Germany)	344,500 USD
IFRC DREF:	234,803 CHF



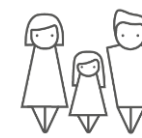
June  
3,800 households  
53 USD cash



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



Needs,  
purpose  
differs

- 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

Preferences  
HH &  
community

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

Hazard  
specific  
capacity &  
behaviour  
FSPs, markets

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

Capacity  
agency,  
community

- 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

Targeting  
Registration  
Verification

Transfer value & duration

Flexibility to change

Pre-position cash

CEA

- Governments, auxiliaries respond nationally
- Harder to prepare for i.e. pre-registration, FSP coverage
- Yet less risky if forecast area changes
- Always pre-agreed criteria, processes with community, leaders, govt
- Pre-registration possible if AA is community-based, existing caseload, social registries
- Community-based mitigation labour, material, annual training costs
- Don't assume MEB Consider cash+.
- 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
- Fast-onset. Not about financing. Have funds local, accessible
- Local pooled funds, seasonal bank loan, FSPs pre-front
- 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

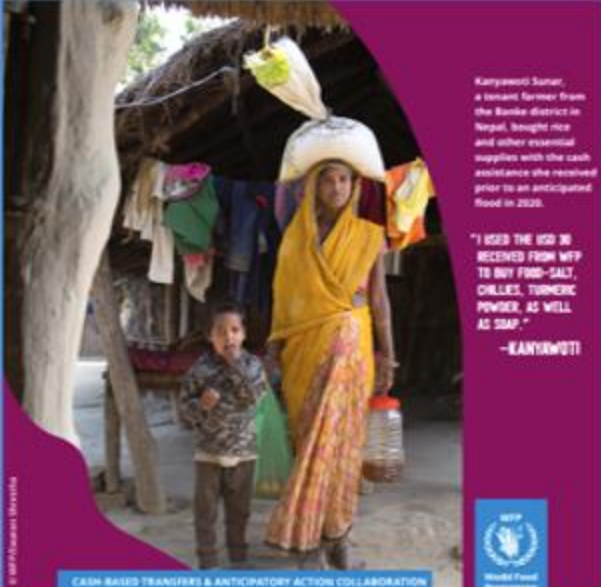
- Onboard FSPs
- Review transfer value
- Training, simulation
- Remind stakeholders on targeting criteria
- Review registration, verification processes
- Markets check

## Pre-activation readiness – alert-based

- Verification
- Notify FSP
- Internal alerts



# Resources



Kanyawoti Saran, a 16-year-old boy from the Baraha district in Nepal, brought rice and other essential supplies with the cash assistance he received prior to an anticipated flood in 2020.

"I USED THE USD 30 RECEIVED FROM WFP TO BUY FOOD—SALT, CHILLIES, TURMERIC POWDER, AS WELL AS SOAP."

—KANYAWOTI



## Anticipatory Cash Technical Guidance

February 2024

**New!**



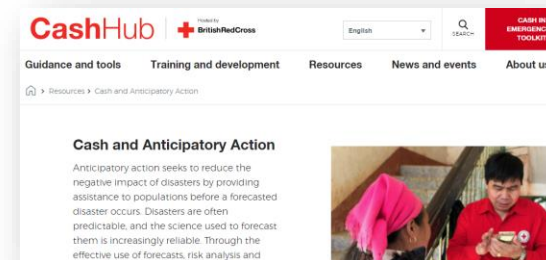
## Anticipatory action and cash transfers for rapid-onset hazards

Practitioners' note for field testing

Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action and Asia-Pacific Regional Cash Working Group



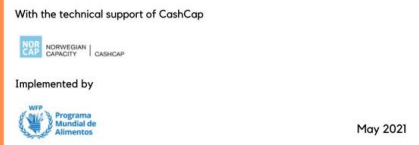
**TWG?**



## FbF Practitioners Manual

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May 2021

Chapter

**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

Toolbox

**Being updated**

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

DOWNLOAD THIS CHAPTER

# Anticipatory Action Community Directory

The Anticipation Hub is facilitating connections between practitioners, scientists and policymakers across the anticipatory action community from global to local levels, to support knowledge exchange, learning, guidance and advocacy around anticipatory action.

The Anticipatory Action Community Directory below can be used to help you to identify individuals working on anticipatory action in similar regional or country contexts, on different hazards and on various thematic focus areas. Each profile outlines what they are looking for, and what they can offer to the anticipatory action community.

Please use this directory to connect with potential partners for collaboration and experts that can help to guide or support your work on anticipatory action.

We invite you to add your profile to the community directory!

[Join the community](#) →

Filter:



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

Anita Auerbach,  
Anticipation Hub  
Cash & social protection  
Auerbach@drk.de



Supported by:



The Anticipation Hub is an initiative hosted by: IFRC, GRC, RCCC with the support of the German Foreign Federal Office.







# Anticipation Hub

A platform to facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, guidance, and advocacy around anticipatory action supporting practitioners, scientists and policymakers.

Collate learning resources  
e.g. early action database, global project map

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



Blogs on anticipatory action across science and practice

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



@AnticipationHub



/company/anticipation-hub

Visit: [www.anticipation-hub.org](http://www.anticipation-hub.org)



# Anticipation Hub databases



## Early action database

The screenshot shows a search interface for the Early action database. It features several filter boxes: "Country" (with a location pin icon), "Organization" (with a person icon), "Hazard" (with a target icon), "Early Actions" (with a megaphone icon), "Sector" (with a play button icon), and "Purpose" (with a flag icon). The "Early Actions" dropdown is open, showing a list of options: "committees)", "Cash (conditional)", "Cash (unconditional)", "Cash-for-work", "Clear/dig drainage systems", and "Community water points". A red "VIEW RESULTS" button is centered at the bottom of the interface.

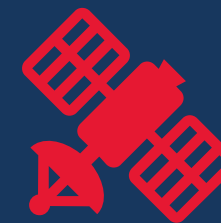
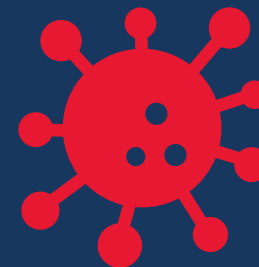
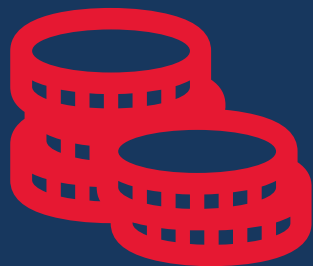
**Pre-condition: the hazard must be forecastable!**

## Trigger database

The screenshot shows a search interface for the Trigger database. It features several filter boxes: "Hazard(s)" (with a target icon), "Countries" (with a location pin icon), "Lead" (with a refresh icon), "Risk indicators" (with a warning triangle icon), and "Sector(s)" (with a play button icon). The "Sector(s)" dropdown is open, showing a list of options: "Assessments", "Cash" (checked), "Early warning", "Food security", "Health", "Livelihoods", and "Shelter & infrastructure". The word "results" is partially visible at the bottom left of the interface.

**Evidence database**

# Working Groups



## Disaster risk Financing

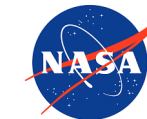
## MEAL

## Protection gender and inclusion

## Conflict

## Health

## Earth observation



Co-leads



+ 2 new working groups:

1) compound risk

2) locally-led anticipatory action

500+ members

# 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**

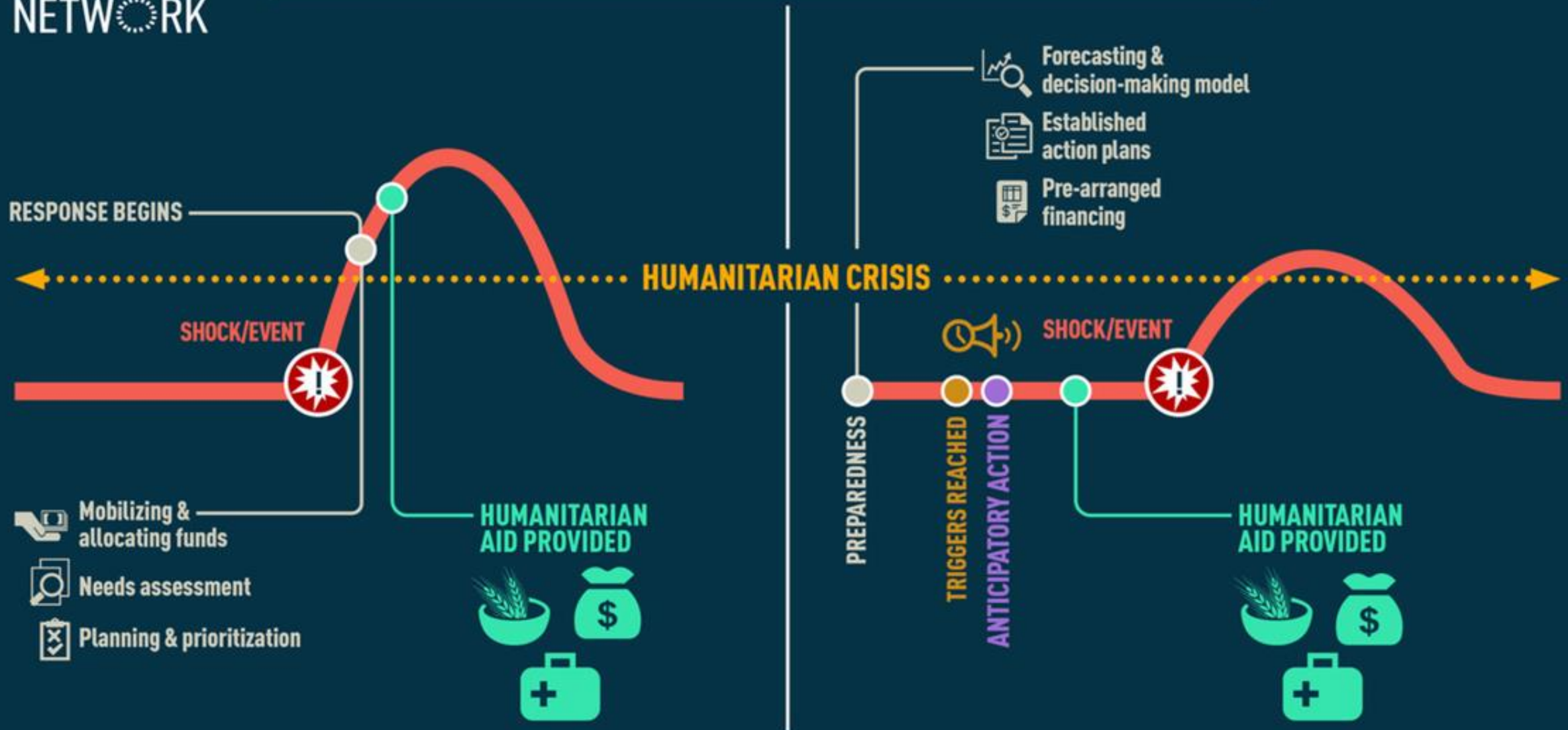
April 2024



## 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.**

# TRADITIONAL RESPONSE VS ANTICIPATORY ACTION





# CRISIS FINANCING MECHANISMS

START NETWORK

## START FUNDS

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

## START READY

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

ANTICIPATION

# START FUND

---

## START NETWORK

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



Crisis 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

## START NETWORK

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.

### BASED ON THREE COMPONENTS

01

ANALYZING RISKS  
& SETTING TRIGGERS



02

PRE-AGREED  
PLANS



03

PRE-POSITIONED  
FINANCING



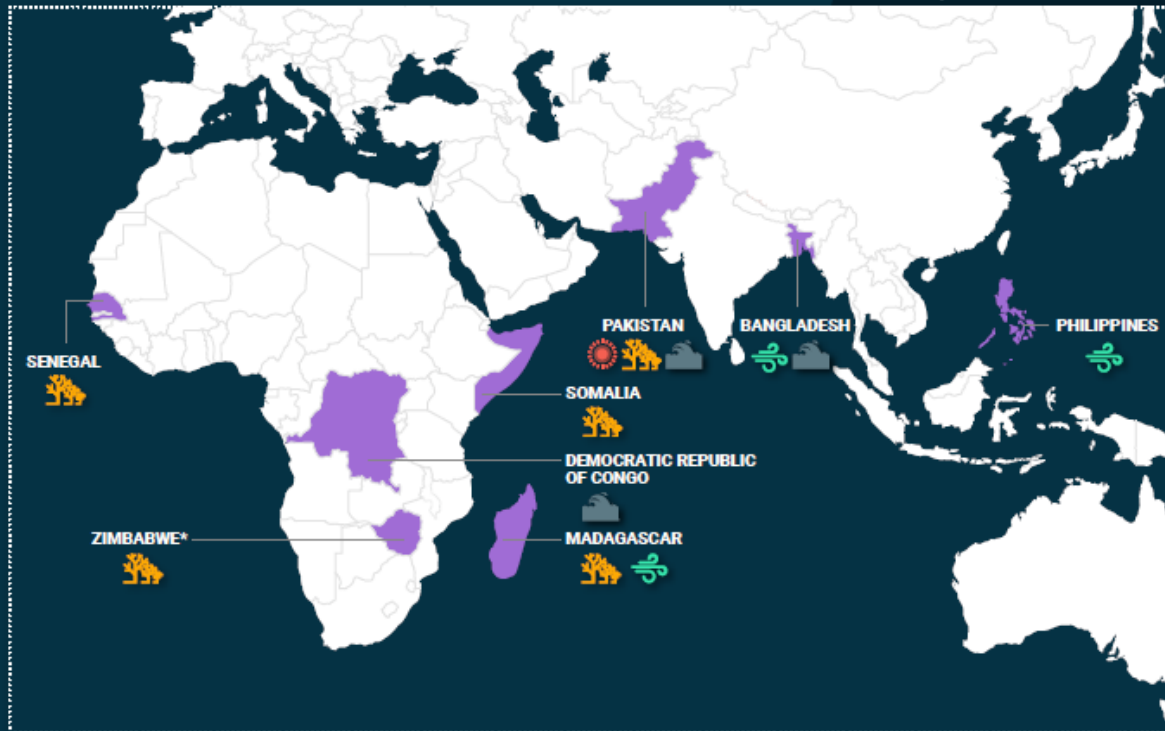
### FUNDING UNDER START READY IS PREDICTABLE/GUARANTEED

Members collectively decide in advance what severity of crisis would release funding, for what actions, where and by whom

# START READY RISK POOL 2

● HEATWAVES ● DROUGHT ● CYCLONES ● FLOODS

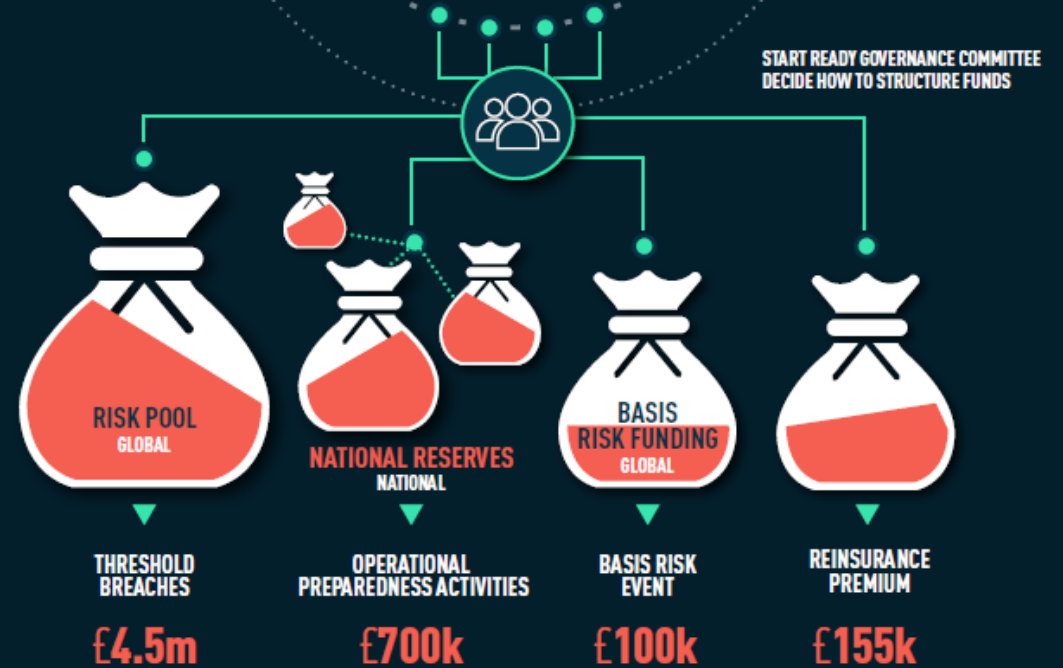
\* Not in Risk Pool 2



START NETWORK



TOTAL START READY CAPITAL





# 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.



# Activation timeline



# 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 Baidao and Burhakaba in the **Bay region** with 3-months of multi-purpose cash assistance.



## LEAD AGENCIES

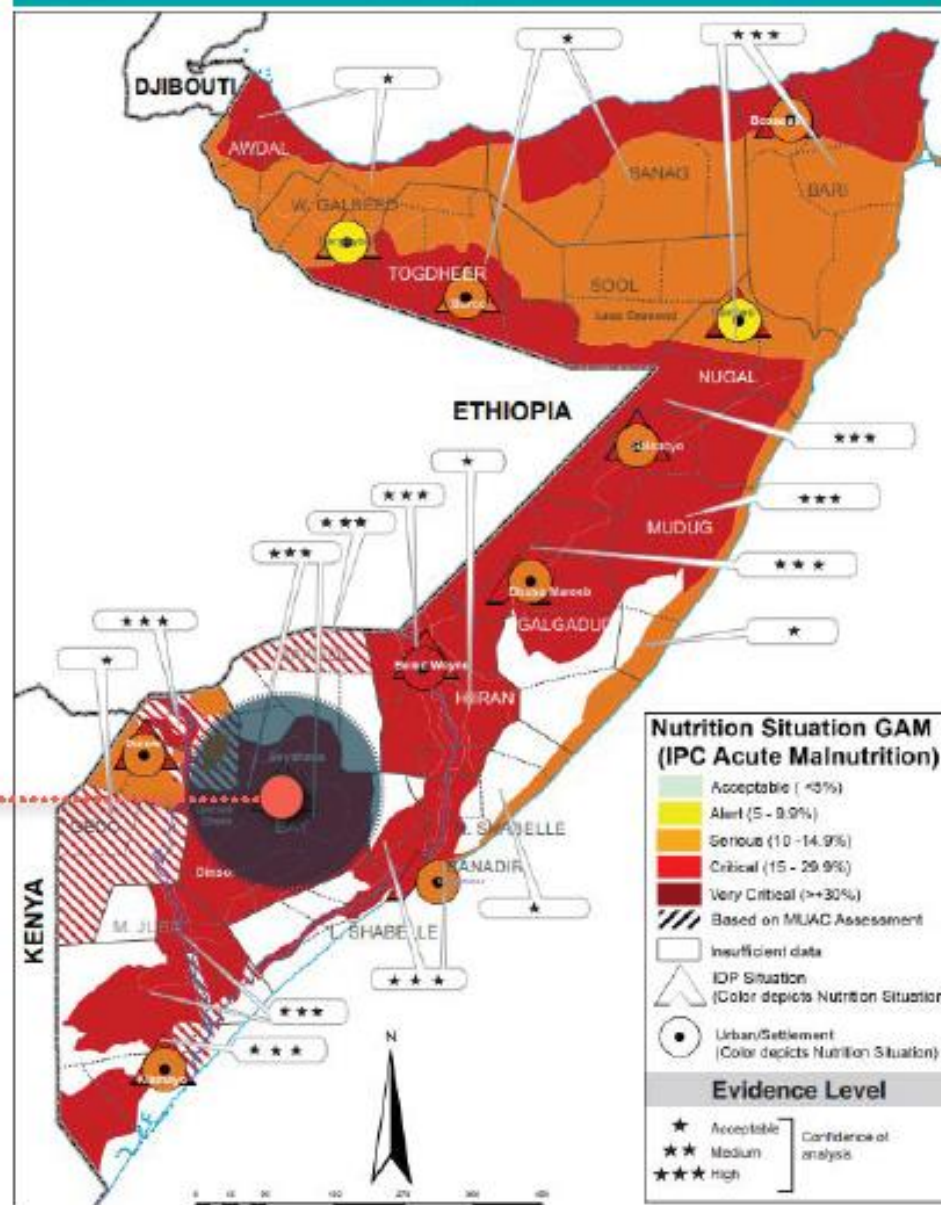
Save the Children, Oxfam, World Vision (supported by member of the Somali Humanitarian Hub)

START NETWORK

IPC  
Integrated Food Security  
Phase Classification

SOMALIA - ESTIMATED NUTRITION SITUATION (GAM)

Projection: April to June 2023





# 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



Global Network of  
Civil Society Organisations  
for Disaster Reduction



## Local Leadership for Global Impact 2021-2023

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

## Scaling Up Locally Led Anticipatory Action



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# Locally led anticipatory action

Guide now live - <https://www.gndr.org/locally-led-anticipatory-action-guide-toolkit/>



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.



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## Three main approaches applied in locally led anticipatory action:

- Community-led early action
- Locally led early action
- Enhanced participatory contingency planning



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## 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



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## 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.

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# 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)

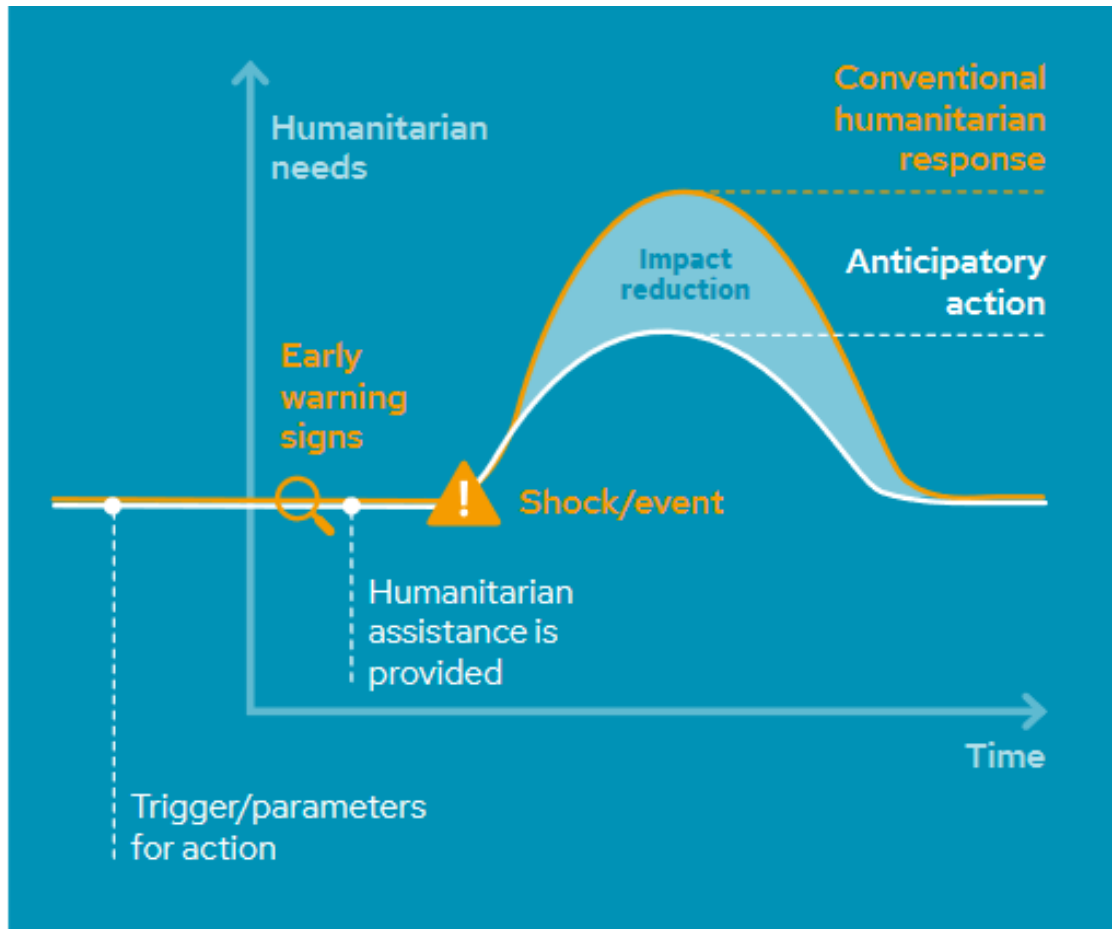
[2] - 3rd country exposed to climate change and cyclone sensitive country (UNDP)

[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



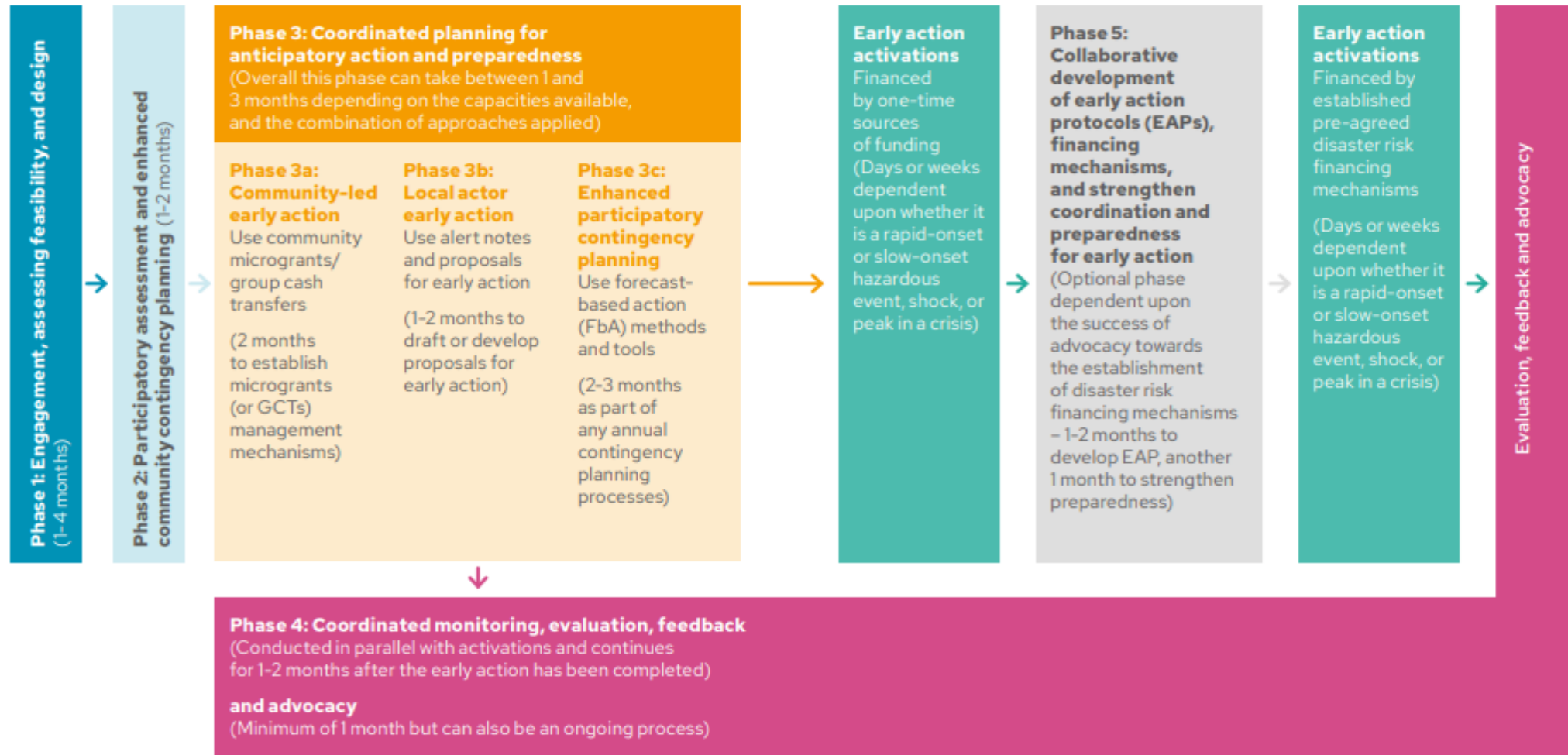
**CONTRIBUTION TO THE SENDAI  
FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVES**



# LLAA approaches



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



# Three approaches to locally led anticipatory action



Approach:	(3a) Community-led early action	(3b) Local actor early action	(3c) Enhanced participatory contingency planning (EPCP)
Types of hazardous events for which the approach is best applied	All types, although rapid disbursement of microgrants for rapid-onset events can be more challenging, and attention given to conflict sensitivity (do no harm)	Predictable events with a higher degree of uncertainty, particularly for the onset of complex crises, events caused by compounding risks, and <u>under-the-radar, small to medium-scale crises</u>	Rapid-onset and forecastable hazardous events with a regular frequency of occurrence (within at least 5-10 years)
Key strengths of each approach	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.	Highly adaptive to rapidly changing events as they develop prior to, and during, the initial onset of a hazardous event	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

# 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





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# 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





[gndr.org](http://gndr.org)



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# Community perspectives on anticipatory cash from Nigeria

By Elisa SCHMIDT

From Ground Truth Solutions



GROUND TRUTH SOLUTIONS

CALP, Climate and Environment CoP

# Community perspectives on anticipatory action in Nigeria

April 2024

[groundtruthsolutions.org](https://groundtruthsolutions.org)



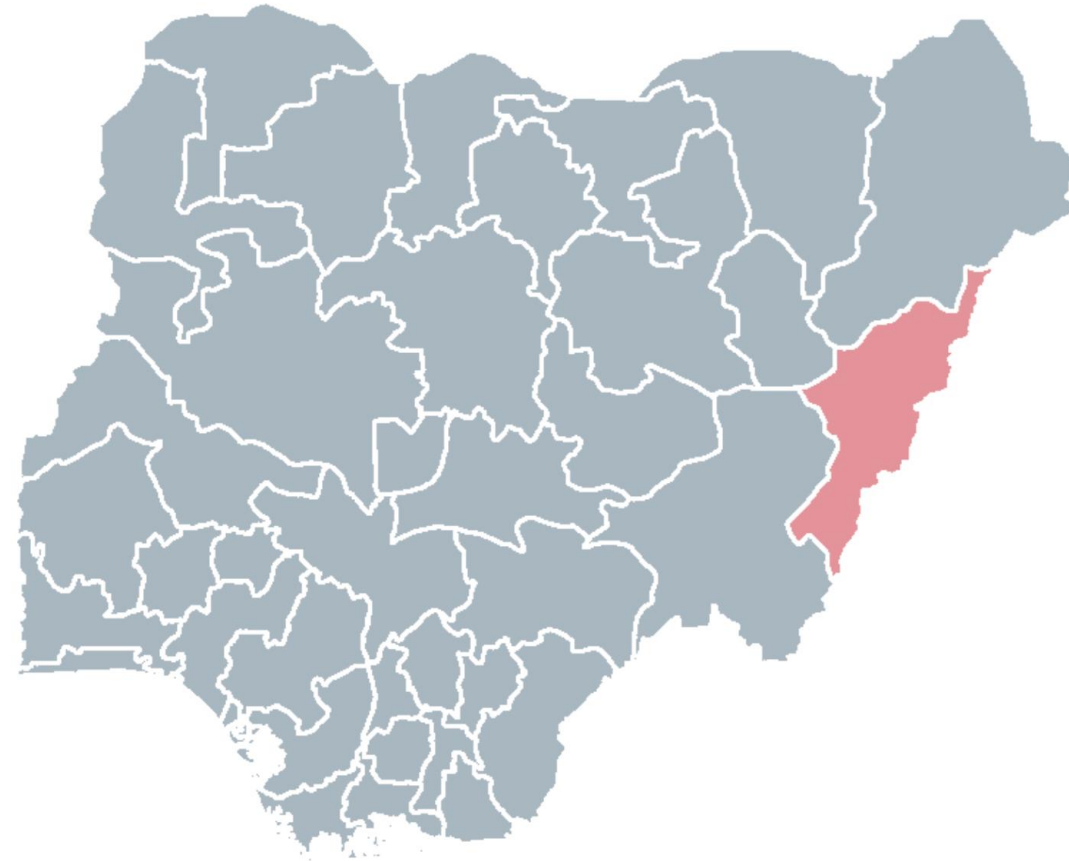
# Background information

**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)

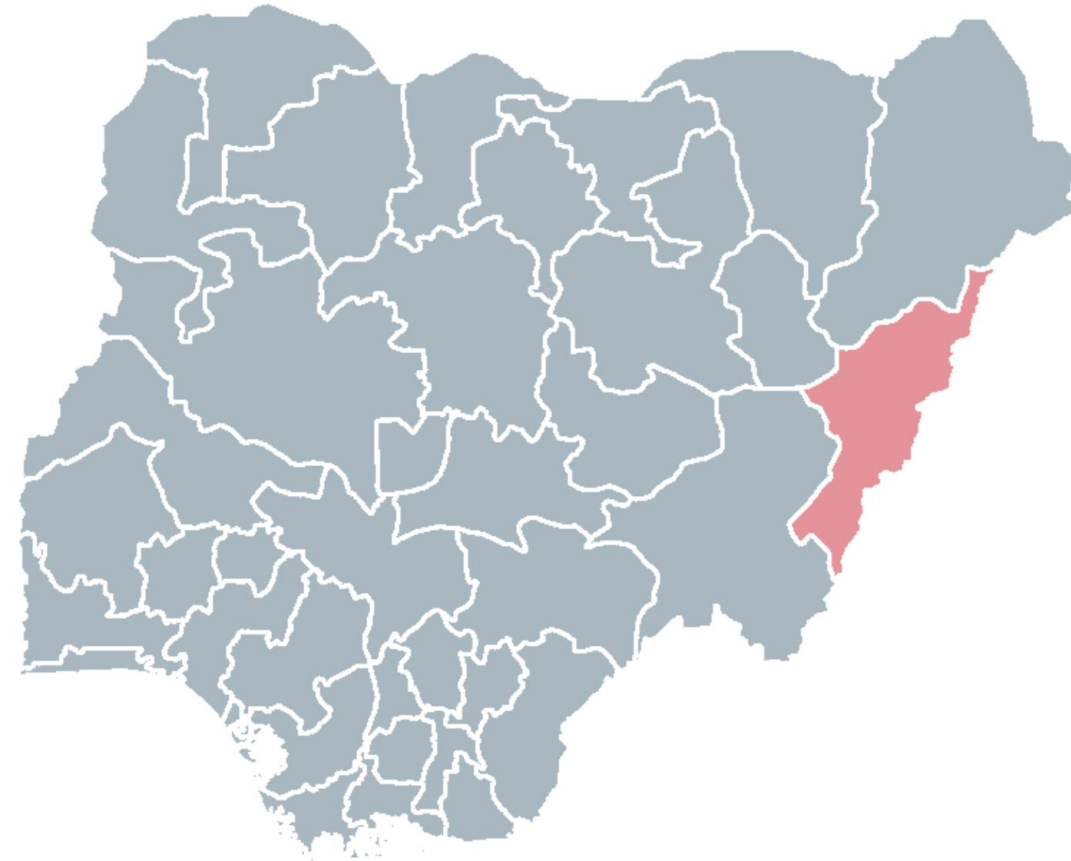
- Women: 18
- Men: 18
- Age: 23-70



# Background information

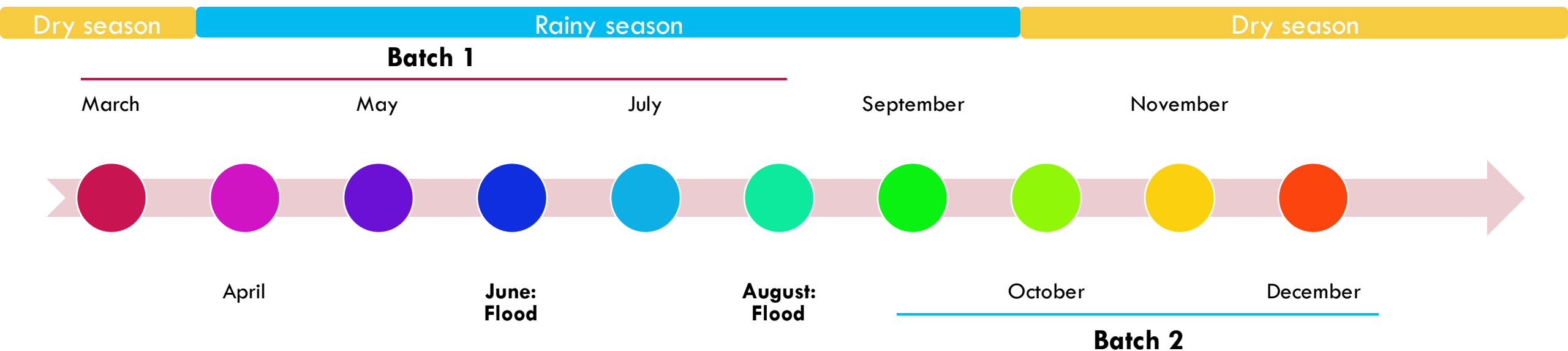
## Amount of cash received:

- 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 Fufore*



## Information sharing is key for effective anticipatory action

- 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 Fufore*

## 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...**





GROUND TRUTH SOLUTIONS

# Questions?

Elisa Schmidt

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[groundtruthsolutions.org](http://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!**

