

2024



Defining Anticipatory Action

- Have you heard of Early Warning Early Action (EWEA) or Forecast-based Financing/Action? First pilots started in 2015 (GRC, WFP, Start Network)
- As of early 2020, shift towards <u>Anticipatory Action</u> as the main term
- It's not totally new! You may already be doing Anticipatory Action ahead of shocks (i.e. early warning communications ahead of a flood or delaying rice planting on a dry spell forecast)



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About AA Mapping

60 55 2023 AA Mapping: 13 countries, 92 responses, 101 AA Systems 50 for various hazards. 44 40 33 30 28 26 In 2024 : **15 countries**, 91 responses, and 137 AA 21 20 systems reported. 17 14 10 0 Drought **Other Hazard** Typhoon Flood

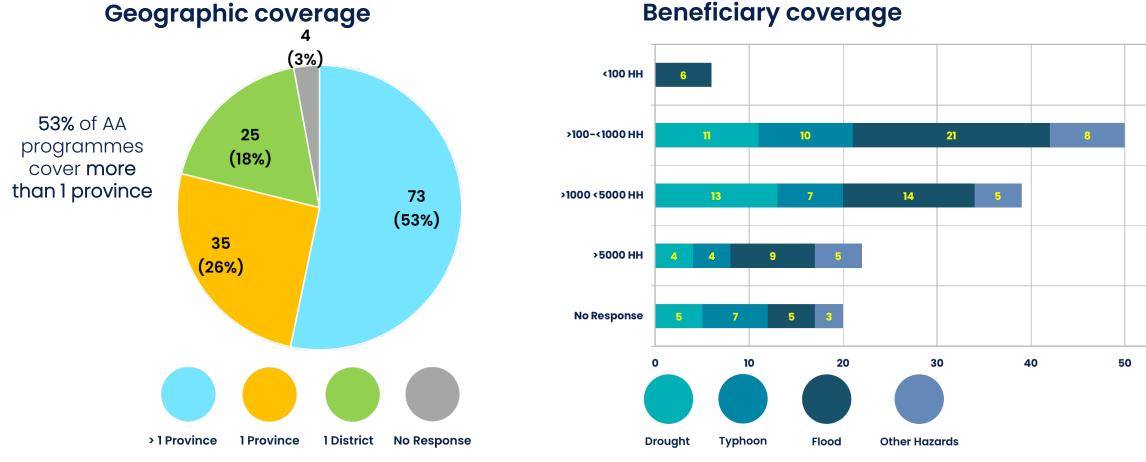
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Key AA Implementing Agencies



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Scale of Anticipatory Action

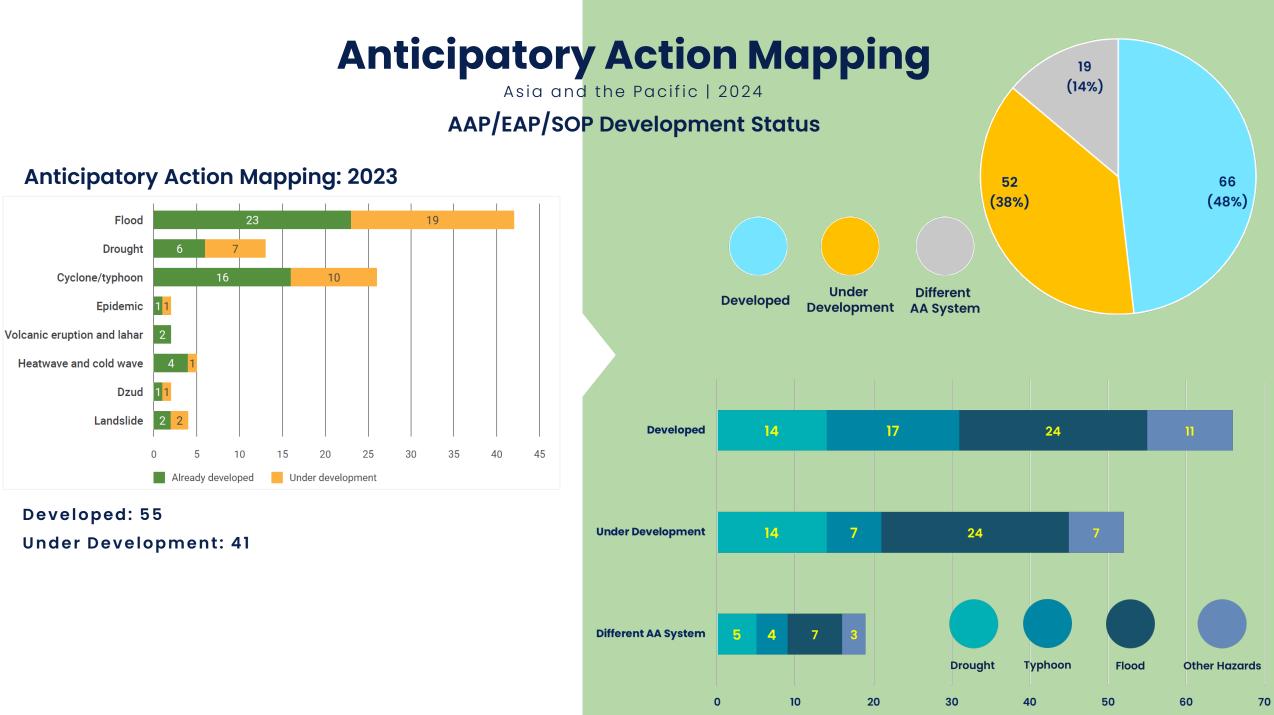


Beneficiary coverage

60

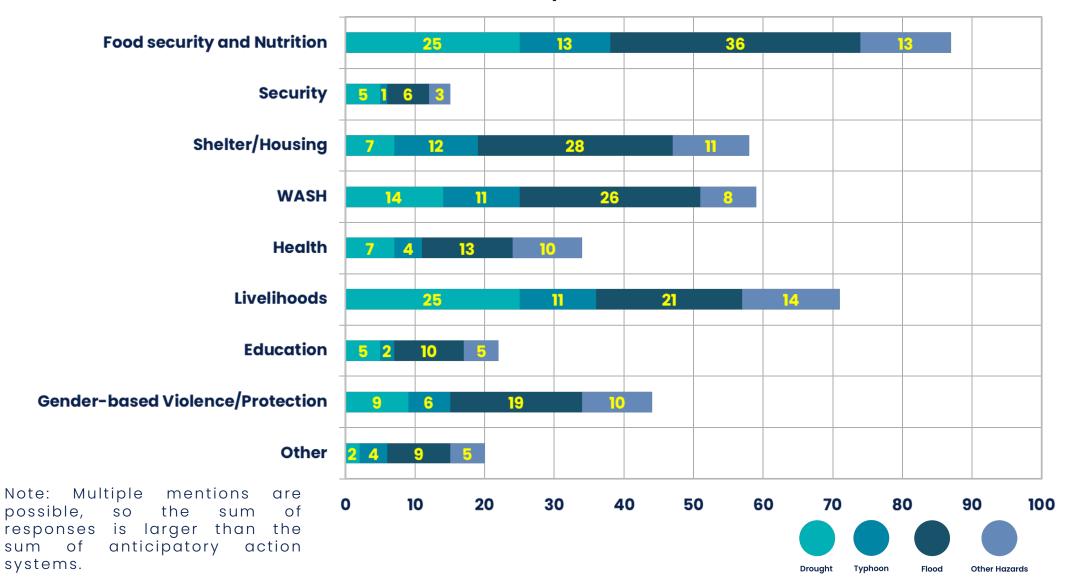
No Response:

Drought: Philippines Typhoon: Philippines

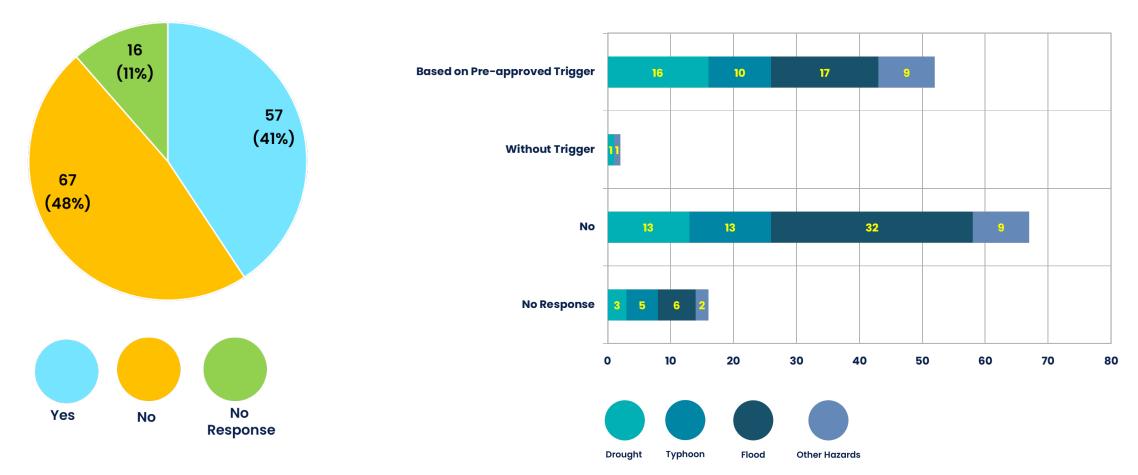


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Key Sectors Covered



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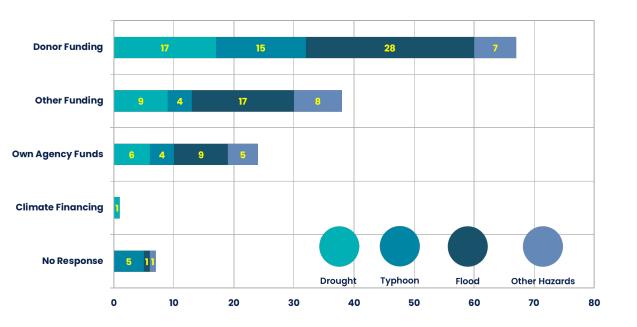
2024 Activations: 55 (40%)

No Response: Drought: Nepal Typhoon: Philippines Flood: Afghanistan, Philippines, Viet Nam Other Hazard: Nepal

Funding Sources

Building/Developing AA system

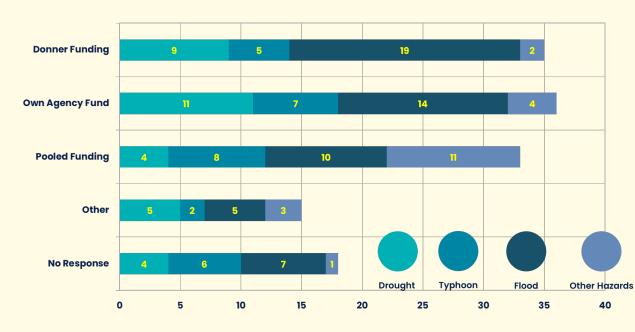
49% of 'build' funds come from donor funding.66% come from donor funding & own agency funds.



Other funding sources also dominantly reported donors (e.g. FCDO, GFFO), own agency funds, and a few reported private sector.

Fueling AA system

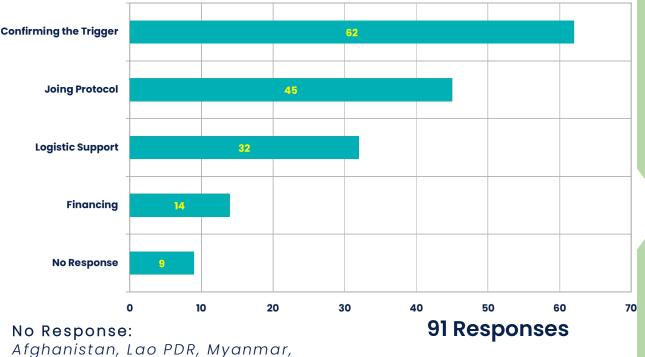
Donor funding and own agency funds each account for 26%.24 % of 'fuel' funds come from pooled funds (e.g. OCHA CERF)



Other funding sources include Public Budget (Provincial, Regency APBD) and APBN (Central Government), private sector risk transfer mechanism, philanthropic funding, and some reported donor and own agency fund

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Role of Local/National Government



Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka

Multiple mentions Note: are possible, SO the of sum responses is larger than the sum of anticipatory action systems.

AA Example:

- Increasing role of government agencies in AA,
- Drought-resistant rice seeds in Lao PDR by NAFRI
- Seed bank created by NAFRI,
- Farmers Field Schools in Lao PDR by NAFRI
- Disease surveillance (WBD/VBD, e.g. Dengue) in SL
- Systematic evacuation of pregnant women in SL

Key Challenges:

- Reach of Early Warning Systems
- Funding challenges
- Lack of relevant Legal and Policy Framework
- Coordination Issues
- Limited technical capacities
- Limited understanding thresholds and triggers linked with hazards
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Feedback mechanisms and documentation

Need for feasibility studies of AA

COUNTRY LEVEL: VIET NAM AA LANDSCAPE

Type of hazards	Organization	Number of AAP	No of SoP	AAP activation	Current status of AAP
Drought/ salinization	FAO, Save the Children	1	2	Activated	Completed
	World Vision	1	3	Activated	Completed
	FAO	1	6	Activated	On going
Typhoon/Flood	VNRC	1	1	Activated	On going
	FAO	1	6	Activated	On going
	CRS	1	1	Activated	On going
	CARE, Plan	1	3	Activated	Completed
Heatwave	VNRC/IFRC	1	1	Activated	On going

COUNTRY LEVEL: NEXT STEPS

- Review early warning systems following Typhoon Yagi
- Triggers development for Typhoon/Typhoon-induced flood for Northern provinces
- Continue working with RCO and other partners to integrate AA into the inter-contingency plan