Scaling up anticipatory actions for food security

ANTICIPATORY ACTION
YEAR IN FOCUS 2022

WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHAN GING LIVES

April 2023

Cover:
Community representative in the Danan kebele, providing early warning information
as part of an integrated early warning program in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

Contents

Members of the community come to buy fish raised in the pond in the Njavo community garden and weir, funded by WFP and its partners, in Zimbabwe.

Foreword

The climate crisis has become a key driver of hunger, compounding conflict, displacement and economic inequality. 2022 was another record year of climate extremes, which included unprecedented heatwaves in Europe, South Asia and Latin America, as well as catastrophic flooding in South Asia, West Africa, and South Africa. An unprecedented sequence of five consecutive failed rainfall seasons has created protracted drought conditions in the Horn of Africa, affecting millions of people in Somalia, Ethiopia, and Kenya. Climate scientists attribute the growing severity of many of these events to human-induced climate change.

With increasingly frequent and severe climate disasters, governments all over the world are contending with fiscal constraints on the expansion of social protection or disaster response systems. Some new safety net mechanisms were introduced or strengthened in response to COVID-19– yet many of these interventions have been short term and are not designed to sustain financial protection of the most vulnerable people from a diverse range of shocks. Without systemic risk management systems in place, many of the world's most vulnerable people now find themselves highly exposed to the impacts of climate change – people who were already living on the brink. In the past, humanitarian aid has acted as a last line of financial protection, but even here we are running out of road: Emergency appeals after climate disasters keep falling short of targets, and it often takes months to mobilize emergency aid.

The need to front-load climate response action is self-evident. Governments and their humanitarian and development partners require forward-looking risk management systems to avoid predictable climate hazards turning into humanitarian emergencies. Thanks to progress in climate modelling and impact-based forecasting, this is now possible: Robust early warning systems can facilitate decisions to release pre-arranged financing for pre-agreed actions which can protect lives and livelihoods before new climate shocks occur. Such anticipatory actions save lives, time, and money – which
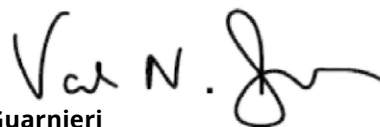
WFP continues to demonstrate through its expanding anticipatory action program.

Encouraging progress is being made. In 2022, we witnessed some key global commitments on Anticipatory Action: UN Secretary-General António Guterres launched the Early Warnings for All Initiative (EW4ALL), which calls for targeted investments of US$3.1 billion to reach every person on the planet over the next 5 years with early warnings against increasingly unpredictable climate extremes. WFP is an active member of this initiative, contributing to Pillar 4 on building national and community preparedness and response capacities. In addition, WFP continues its commitment to the ambitious targets of the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) to make 1 billion people safer from disasters by 2025.

Against this background, I am pleased to present WFP's first Annual Report summarizing our progress in scaling up anticipatory action for food security. The report gives a closer look at the work done in each country covered, the people being protected, and the steps taken to institutionalize Anticipatory Action both in government and in humanitarian aid systems.

Looking back at the achievements of 2022, I am compelled to convey WFP's warmest thanks to our partners and donors. Without them none of this innovative and game-changing work would have been possible. Together, we keep going the extra mile to anticipate the needs of vulnerable populations in harm's way, and to protect lives before they need saving.

We hope to continue this journey together in 2023 and beyond.

Valerie Guarnieri
Deputy Executive Director
Programme and Policy Development
World Food Programme

Anticipatory action is defined as acting ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold.

This requires pre-agreed plans that identify partners and activities, reliable early warning information, and pre-agreed financing, released predictably and rapidly when an agreed trigger-point is reached. "

(Definition included in the G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement)

WFP and partners announcing the early warning messages to the community during anticipatory conditional cash distribution in Bukoyar village, Somali region, Ethiopia.

Beneficiaries from WFP's anticipatory action programme who were able to prepare for the impacts of floods in Bangladesh.

Executive Summary

2022 was a year of extremes when it came to weather shocks. Record-breaking temperatures, floods, droughts and storms devastated many regions of the world. With the climate crisis accelerating, it is imperative that – in parallel to saving lives – we strengthen the resilience of communities and enable governments to build better risk management systems.

Recognizing that most climate-related crises are predictable, WFP continued to scale up Anticipatory Action (AA) systems within global, regional, and national disaster risk management (DRM), social protection and humanitarian systems in 2022. WFP also actively supported the positioning of AA in the global humanitarian, development, and climate agendas throughout the year.

SCALING UP

WFP scaled up its operations to cover 3,202,770 people with anticipatory action and last-mile early warning information in 28 countries in 2022.[1] This represents 1,668,653 more people and an additional nine countries when compared to 2021, including Cambodia (flooding), El Salvador (drought), Laos (flooding), Guatemala (drought), Honduras (drought), Indonesia (flooding and drought), Nicaragua (drought) and Somalia (drought).

In 2022, WFP's global portfolio accounted for US$41 million, of which US$36.8 million was available in prearranged

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1. This includes planned figures for the dissemination of last-mile early warning information and advisories on how to cope with impending extreme weather events and their impacts as part of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs). It reflects the total planned figures under WFP's Corporate Result Framework Indicators G.9 "Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks" and G.8_forecast-based early action (FBA) "Number of people provided with direct access to information on weather and climate risks".

financing that can be rapidly disbursed to countries with Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) in case of a trigger activation. This scale up was possible thanks to the support from long-term donor partners such as Germany, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and new donors including the European Union, the United States of America, the Adaptation Fund and Green Climate Fund.

INTEGRATION WITHIN THE HUMANITARIAN SYSTEM

WFP continued to mainstream AA within its own corporate emergency response frameworks, as well as within the broader humanitarian system. This included a revision of WFP's Immediate Response Account (IRA) to allow country offices (COs) to access financing for AA. With no predetermined financial ceiling for these interventions, this mechanism represents a major milestone in WFP's commitment to a more sustainable and scalable approach to AA.

Moreover, WFP actively contributed to the finalization of three Inter-agency AA Frameworks eligible for CERF funding in West Africa (Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger), and also updated existing ones in Bangladesh, Malawi, Nepal and the Philippines. This continued engagement with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on CERF AA allocations, evidence, and process learning has resulted in significant progress towards mainstreaming of AA within the international humanitarian system. For example, AA is now included in the new Country-Based Pool Funds (CBPFs) guidelines, which guide the governance of the primary source of funding for Humanitarian Country Teams (HCTs) to achieve the priorities set out in the Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs).[2] Indeed, the integration of AA within the Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC) is set to become a key priority for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in 2023, of which WFP is a key player.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT SYSTEMS

WFP supported government partners to integrate AA within their own national DRM and social protection systems. In Asia, WFP supported government-led AA Task Forces to design, coordinate and implement AA programmes and policies. In Bangladesh, Cambodia and Laos, the governments are strong advocates for AA and its integration with social protection mechanisms. In the Philippines, WFP supported the draft policy on the "Declaration of Imminent Disaster" from the Office of Civil Defense, which allows local government to access national disaster management funding to implement AA when pre-defined forecast triggers are reached.

In East Africa, WFP strengthened its strategic engagement with the Inter-Governmental Agency for Development's (IGAD's) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) to support early warning systems and integrate AA into the DRM systems of Djibouti, Kenya, and Uganda. Moreover, WFP provided technical support for the design of a disaster risk financing mechanism for the Government of Uganda's social protection programme,[3] which will facilitate the release of financing to implement anticipatory actions ahead of forecasted floods and droughts.

WFP supported the first Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministerial Meeting on Bridging the Gap between Early Warning and Early Action, which led to the adoption by all member states of the Maputo Declaration on the Commitment by SADC to enhance Early Warning and Early Action in southern Africa. In addition, WFP supported the Government of Mozambique to develop and approve its first government-led Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), as well as to integrate anticipatory finance in its national Financial Protection Plan. WFP also facilitated the integration of AA into the Government of Madagascar's social protection and cash transfer manuals for cyclones, floods and drought.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, WFP contributed to the integration of AA into national policies and frameworks in the Dominican Republic and Guatemala, with further expansion planned in Peru and Ecuador in 2023. The Government of the Dominican Republic is exploring ways to mainstream anticipatory social assistance before and during emergencies. The Ministry of Agriculture in Guatemala also requested support with integrating the Anticipatory Action model into its National Disaster Risk Management Strategy to enhance the scope of the national contingency plan and promote AA implementation at national level.

2. Microsoft Word - CBPF Global Guidelines Final for Endorsement (unocha.org)

3. The Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) 4, supported by the World Bank.

TABLE 1

AA activations in 2022

Country with AA activation in 2022	People supported with anticipatory assistance & early warning information[4]	Pre-arranged funds disbursed (US$)
Dominican Republic	2,280	0.1 million
Ethiopia (October-December)	137,151	2.2 million
Madagascar	62,210	1.1 million
Nepal	86,677	2.7 million
Niger	162,249	2.5 million
Somalia (March-May and October-December)	1,283,922	7.9 million
TOTAL	**1,734,489**	**16.5 million**

ACTIVATIONS AND EVIDENCE GENERATION

In 2022, AAs were activated in the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Nepal, Niger and Somalia. A total of USD 16.5 million was rapidly disbursed for the activations, resulting in 1,734,489 people receiving anticipatory assistance as well as early warning messages to protect their lives, food security and livelihoods ahead of predicted flood, cyclone or drought events. Monitoring and evaluation findings of the activations will be available in 2023.

GLOBAL ADVOCACY AND PARTNERSHIPS

In 2022, WFP continued to play a leading role in advocating for AA in the global humanitarian, development and climate agendas. WFP participated in several sessions during the Humanitarian Network and Partnership Week (HNPW), highlighting evidence-based approaches and best practices for anticipating and mitigating the impact of climate-induced hazards. WFP engaged in the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR) and the Multi-Hazard Early Warning

conference, showcasing tools to enhance forecast trigger and threshold development and sharing WFP's experience in supporting governments to build anticipatory action systems. WFP also participated in the Cairo Roundtable on Early Warnings and follow up meetings, contributing to building the pillars for the implementation plan of the Early Warning For All Initiative (EW4A).

As part of the Anticipatory Action Task Force (AATF), WFP supported the development of a policy brief for the G7 Leader's Summit and other key documents and participated in global events for advocacy on Anticipatory Action. WFP is a member of the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) Board, Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and secretariat, and as such WFP has contributed to the development of key advocacy documents as the REAP State of play on Early Action report for 2022, and the REAP Glossary of the Early Action terms. In addition, WFP's leadership in the REAP partnership enabled strong collaboration during the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) 27th Conference of the Parties (COP27) with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), which resulted in a side event during COP27 entitled "Turning Ambition into Action through the power of partnerships: Scaling up Anticipatory Action" and engagement with the UAE for the definition of the COP28 roadmap and priorities. WFP is the only humanitarian agency that will act as implementing entity of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF), specifically in Mozambique and Chad.

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4. This includes people reached with dissemination of last-mile early warning information and advisories on how to cope with impending extreme weather events and their impacts. It reflects the total actual figures under WFP's Corporate Result Framework Indicators G.9 "Number of people covered and assisted through forecast-based anticipatory actions against climate shocks" and G.8_FBA "Number of people provided with direct access to information on weather and climate risks".

In late 2022, WFP co-organized a workshop on Anticipating Food Crises with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), to foster coherence on the definitions, best practices, and tools for AA as an approach to curb the alarming global food insecurity trends.[5] The workshop included four sub-themes: Evidence for AA, Food security projections for AA, AA in protracted crises, and AA and the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus. WFP also had an active and funding role in the Global Platform for Humanitarian Anticipatory Action, as well as in the Regional Platforms in Asia-Pacific, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.

KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT, VISIBILITY AND LEARNING

A number of visibility, learning and internal guidance documents were developed in 2022. WFP designed the AA Resources Space, linked to the AA Community of

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5. The Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCRCCC), WFP, FAO, the Global Network Against Food Crises, OCHA, Start Network, the World Bank, Anticipation Hub and other organizations were represented.

practice, improve access to AA-related resources (such as guidance, templates and links to key events), learn from experience, and connect WFP staff on AA. The external WFP AA website was updated with the latest information and newly developed communication products, including the regional brochure for southern Africa, the AA in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region: State of Play and Accelerating Action; Anticipatory Cash Transfers and Early Warning Information ahead of Drought in Ethiopia, A System to Anticipate and Address the impacts of Drought in Zimbabwe, Study of the use of Climate-related Indigenous Knowledge Systems to support Anticipatory Action in Zimbabwe, and Anticipating Extreme Weather in Mozambique.

A guidance note on "Framing Anticipatory Action for climate hazards in Country Strategic Plans (CSPs)", standard Terms of Reference (ToRs) for feasibility assessments, and an interim guidance on linking anticipatory action and social protection were developed to support WFP country offices to design and set up sustainable and scalable AA programmes that operate across the humanitarian–development–peace nexus. WFP also launched an internal webinar series in 2022 with the aim of generating and fostering a collaborative learning space among WFP staff engaged or interested in AA.

Momena Begum, a beneficiary of WFP's anticipatory action programme in Bangladesh, is standing on the Brahmaputra riverbank in front of her house.

Vision, Goals, Targets

VISION

In a world ravaged by an ever-growing number of climate shocks, WFP has committed, as part of the REAP, to making one billion people safer from disasters by 2025. As part of this ambition, WFP will work with partners to expand early action financing significantly, improve early warning systems, and grow capacity to act on pre-identified risks.

For WFP, anticipatory action is critical for protecting people's food security, lives and livelihoods from the impacts of predictable climate hazards. The mindset of how we respond to predictable emergencies is changing, and WFP remains committed to innovation, to implement AA and financing at scale, to promote a sustainable anchoring of forecast-based protocols across humanitarian and development institutions, and to support partners in developing capacities to achieve this paradigm shift.

As the largest humanitarian agency worldwide, WFP is a well-positioned partner to deliver on these commitments. Leveraging its deep field presence, knowledge of local contexts and expertise working within the immediate food security needs – increased resilience continuum, WFP works with government and humanitarian partners to drive a systemic shift from reactive to proactive risk-management solutions.
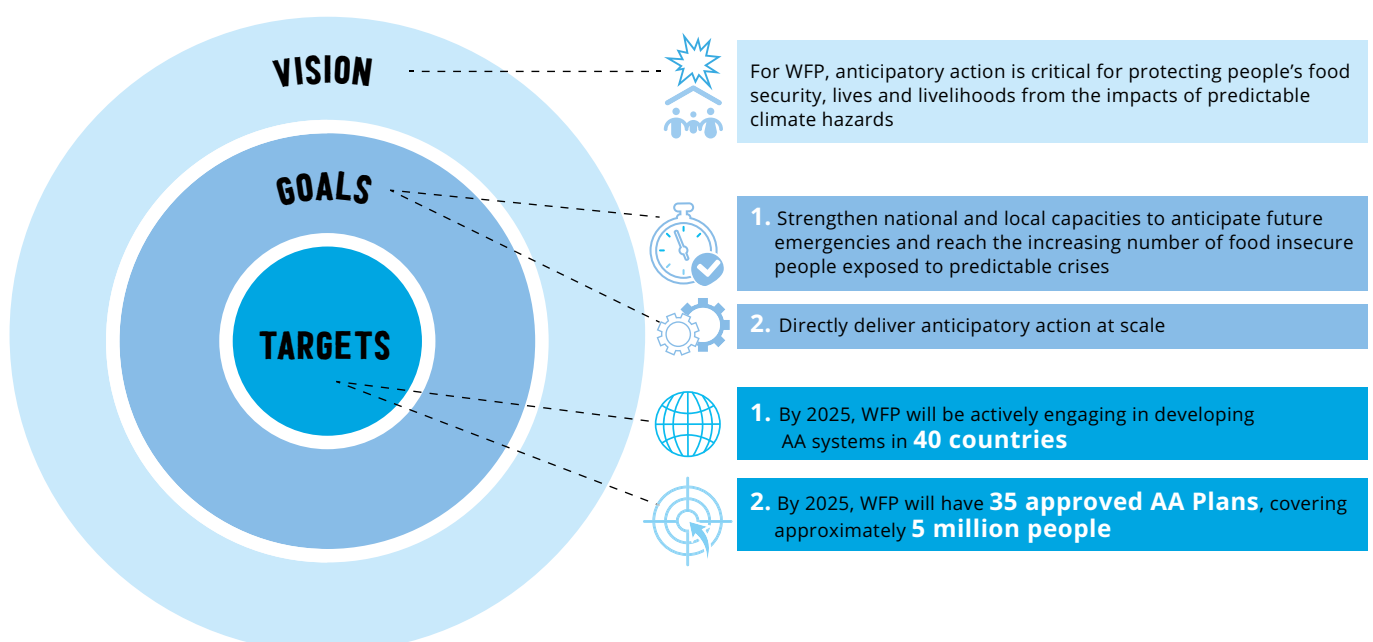
GOALS

WFP aims to prevent or reduce the impact of predictable climate hazards on vulnerable populations by:

1. Strengthening national and local capacities to anticipate future emergencies more effectively and reach the increasing number of food insecure people that are exposed to recurrent and predictable climate hazards. Indeed, integrating AA in government disaster management or social protection systems presents opportunities for scale, impact and sustainability.
2. Directly delivering anticipatory action at scale on behalf of, or in coordination with national governments and partners. The availability of prearranged financing to implement AA where and whenever needs arise, is instrumental in reaching scale and generating the necessary evidence to further institutionalize the approach.

TARGETS

Target 1. By 2025, WFP will be actively engaging in developing AA systems in 40 countries.
Target 2. By 2025, WFP will have 35 approved AA Plans, covering approximately 5 million people.

For WFP, anticipatory action is critical for protecting people's food security, lives and livelihoods from the impacts of predictable climate hazards

1. Strengthen national and local capacities to anticipate future emergencies and reach the increasing number of food insecure people exposed to predictable crises

2. Directly deliver anticipatory action at scale

1. By 2025, WFP will be actively engaging in developing AA systems in **40 countries**

2. By 2025, WFP will have **35 approved AA Plans**, covering approximately **5 million people**

Women receiving early warning information by community advocates as part of an integrated early warning program to help manage the risks posed by climate hazards to food security in the Somali Region of Ethiopia.

WFP's Approach to Anticipatory Action

BACKGROUND

The climate crisis poses a significant risk to food systems, disproportionately affecting the most food-insecure people around the world. Climate variability and extreme weather events also interact with other main drivers of hunger and malnutrition, including conflict and economic shocks (now exacerbated by the lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic). This creates multiple effects across many different points within food systems, resulting in more frequent emergency responses and continued erosion of vulnerable population's ability to adapt to a changing climate. WFP recognizes that integrated and risk-informed approaches are needed to address the deeply rooted causes of food insecurity and malnutrition among the most vulnerable, as well as to help governments, communities and households build stronger capacities, systems and institutions to manage multiple risks.

ANTICIPATORY ACTION FOR EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS

Anticipatory Actions (AAs) are "predefined actions taken ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute

humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold".[6] In contrast to conventional humanitarian response – which takes place when a disaster has already occurred, and the effects are visible – anticipatory action happens in the uncertainty that the forecasted event might not come to pass and must be implemented in the window of opportunity between issuance of the forecast and the expected onset of the extreme event and/or its immediate impacts (see Figure 1).
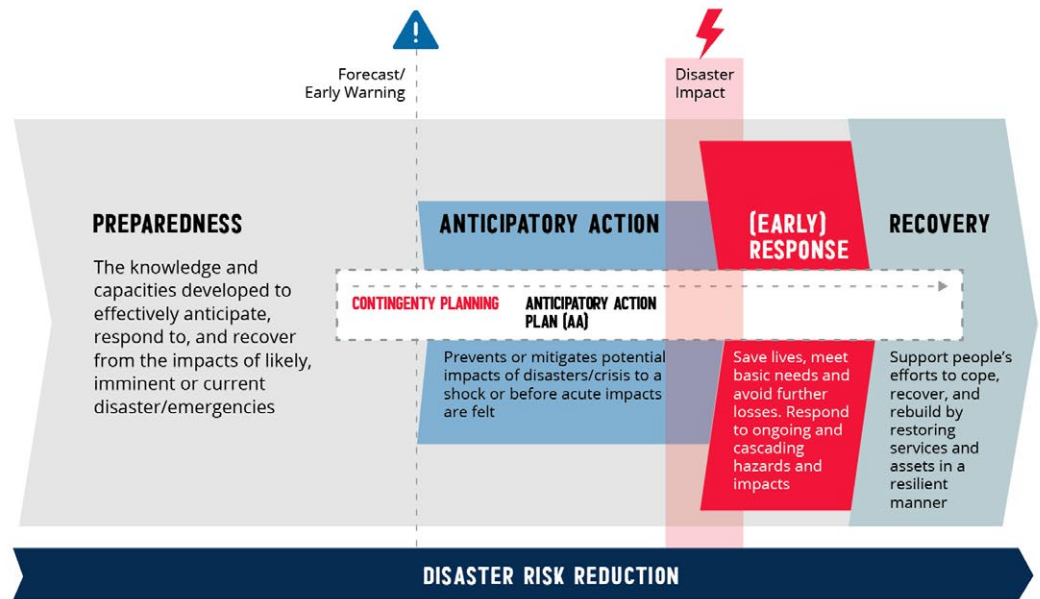
WFP pioneered the approach with the German Red Cross in 2015. Since then, WFP has worked with partners to expand the innovative AA approach globally and inform key initiatives such as the Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP), which is drawing heavily on the experience and expertise of WFP and the Red Cross system. WFP's work on AA consists of both: 1) enabling national governments, humanitarian and development partners to develop and institutionalize AA systems; as well as 2) directly delivering AAs to populations at risk of imminent extreme weather events.

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6. G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Strengthening Anticipatory Action in Humanitarian Assistance - Federal Foreign Office (auswaertiges-amt.de)

Scaling up anticipatory actions for food security

FIGURE 1

Anticipatory Action bridging a gap within the DRM cycle

Bridging the gap between longer-term disaster preparedness & DRR and the life-saving window of emergency response

Source: *WFP, FAO, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC). Southern Africa Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group (RAAWG), 2022.*

AA saves lives and upholds the dignity of people; it also makes financial sense. The benefits and effectiveness of AA have been showcased by a growing volume of evidence. A study in Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia suggests potential cost savings of US$1.6 billion over 15 years if action to reduce drought impacts is taken prior to price increases and people resorting to negative coping strategies. Evidence generated by WFP in Bangladesh and Nepal shows that anticipatory action investments have reduced the cost of humanitarian responses to floods in affected areas by up to 50 percent.

of predicted extreme weather events. This includes details on forecast thresholds, triggers, readiness and anticipatory actions, targeted populations, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans, associated internal and partner responsibilities and costs.

- **Pre-arranged finance:** Contingency funds are committed significantly in advance of a potential extreme weather event, and rapidly disbursed to implement the pre-agreed AAP once a pre-defined trigger is reached.
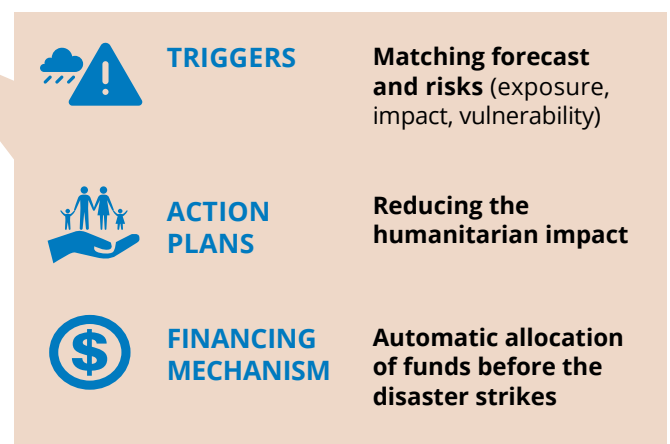
CORE COMPONENTS OF ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Anticipatory action requires the linking of three core elements (see Figure 2):

- **Forecast triggers:** Triggers are used to decide when to act. In the case of AA, triggers usually consist of weather or impact-based forecasts stating that an imminent extreme weather event (and its associated impacts) will likely exceed a specific threshold. Once received, this forecast triggers anticipatory actions to mitigate the expected impact.
- **Pre-agreed action plans:** Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) are pre-agreed plans that consolidate the key information required to deliver timely action ahead
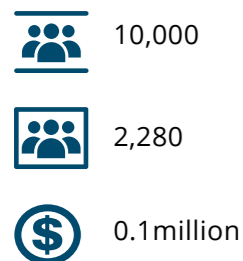
FIGURE 2

Core components of anticipatory action

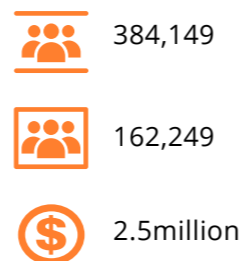|		
TRIGGERS	**Matching forecast and risks** (exposure, impact, vulnerability)
ACTION PLANS	**Reducing the humanitarian impact**
FINANCING MECHANISM	**Automatic allocation of funds before the disaster strikes**

2022 KEY HIGHLIGHTS

WFP is supporting governments and communities to manage growing climate risks through anticipatory action and early warning information in **28 countries** covering over **3 million people** with **US$36.8 million** pre-arranged finance across Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean.
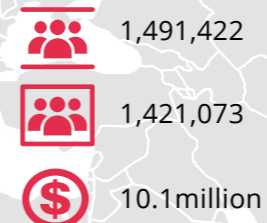
EAST AFRICA

- 👥 1,491,422
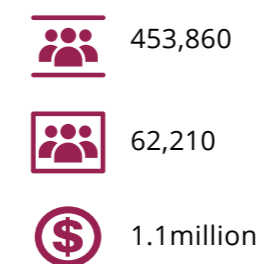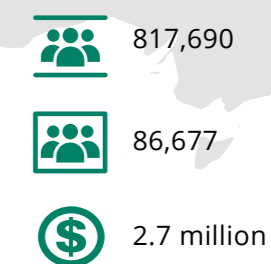- 👥 1,421,073
- 💲 10.1 million

LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

- 👥 10,000
- 👥 2,280
- 💲 0.1 million

WEST AFRICA

- 👥 384,149
- 👥 162,249
- 💲 2.5 million

SOUTHERN AFRICA

- 👥 453,860
- 👥 62,210
- 💲 1.1 million

ASIA

- 👥 817,690
- 👥 86,677
- 💲 2.7 million

LEGEND

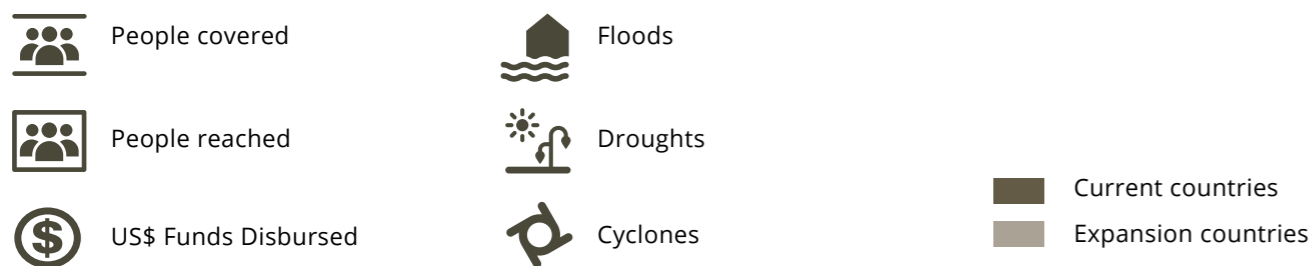|			
👥 People covered	🏠 Floods		
👥 People reached	☀ Droughts	⬛ Current countries	
💲 US$ Funds Disbursed	🌀 Cyclones	⬜ Expansion countries	

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The designations employed and the presentation of material in the maps do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory or sea area, or concerning the delimitation of frontiers.

ASIA

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

Kyrgyzstan
Nepal
the Lao People's Democratic Republic
Bangladesh
the Philippines
Cambodia
Indonesia

WFP delivers vouchers to community members in Bato, Catanduanes, Philippines.

KEY INFORMATION

817,690

86,677

2.7 million

Donors
German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO).

Regional Partners
1. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
2. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)
3. Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES).
4. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Countries in the region experienced some unexpected climate-induced disasters in 2022, such as the widespread flooding in Pakistan and devastating flash floods in north-eastern Bangladesh, drawing more attention to the need to strengthen early warning systems linked to anticipatory actions. Against this background, WFP continued to scale up AA in the region from three countries (Bangladesh, Nepal and the Philippines) to six countries in 2022 including Indonesia, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

In Nepal, WFP reached over 86,000 people with cash and early warning information in anticipation of the heavy rains and flash floods in October. WFP is also carrying out an impact evaluation of AA in Nepal to strengthen the evidence base and support advocacy with governments on the impact AA might have on food security and the well-being of at-risk communities.

WFP in the Philippines, Bangladesh and Nepal continued to scale up its capacity to directly implement anticipatory action through readiness activities while institutionalizing AA within governments. This has already led to positive results for AA from policy to delivery, within both the DRM and the social protection systems. For example, Bangladesh is currently developing harmonized AA Standard Operating procedures (SOPs) for floods and cyclones with the Government's Taskforce on Anticipatory Action. It is also working on targeting and delivery of AA through social protection systems. Moreover, the localization agenda is growing stronger, with most countries designing and implementing localized AAPs at district level (such as in Nepal).

In 2022, WFP also supported policy-level work on financial aspects of AA to ensure its sustainability, with the example of a draft policy on the "Declaration of Imminent Disaster" in the Philippines, which will enable local governments to access disaster risk funding to implement AA based on forecasts.

In 2022, WFP started AA programmes in Indonesia, Cambodia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, focusing on improving impact-based forecasting and systems strengthening for anticipatory actions. In these countries, WFP is working with governments and partners to assess current capacities for multi-hazard early warning, DRM and social protection systems to implement AA. WFP also initiated an AA feasibility assessment in Kyrgyzstan. This work will continue throughout 2023.

With increased efforts on regional collaboration and coordination with technical partners such as UNDRR, Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) and Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System for Africa and Asia (RIMES), WFP is looking to scale up AA to cover more people and institutionalize AA in the current countries and new ones in 2023. WFP's support to the Regional Dialogue Platform on AA focused on ensuring the participation of government representatives in the discussions and drawing attention to the need for aligning AA efforts to and strengthening national systems. In turn, this has resulted in increased interest and dialogue on AA at country level. WFP is currently framing its strategic vision on AA for the region, and this will be reflected in a regional roadmap outlining key priorities and activities for the next few years.

BANGLADESH

OVERVIEW OF AA IN BANGLADESH

The AA portfolio in Bangladesh, is embedded in WFP Bangladesh Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021) Activity 8, which aims to "create evidence related to innovative approaches to enhance resilience of food-insecure households exposed to climate-related shocks and stresses".

With multi-year funding from GFFO and KOICA, WFP Bangladesh has been collaborating with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, German Red Cross and United Nations agencies to successfully implement AA and support vulnerable populations ahead of forecasted floods. This joint work has been instrumental in catalysing CERF investments in an inter-agency AA Framework, which has already been triggered in July 2020 and has been extended until 2024.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

In 2022, WFP started its preparatory work to design a joint pilot project with Bangladesh's MoDMR for monsoon floods. WFP also initiated joint programming with MoDMR and MoWCA to integrate AA in the safety net programmes through the design of an AA module within their major social protection programme. It will be piloted in 2023.

WFP initiated discussions with the FFWC and the DDM, to provide them with technical support to improve their flood forecasting and impact-based forecasting capacities, as well as to harmonize flood triggers across United Nations agencies, NGOs and the government.

WFP is strengthening partnership with government line ministries (MODRMR, MOWCA) and other technical agencies, departments (DDM, BMD, FFWC, GRC and the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre) to strengthen the DRM policy and institutional framework for AA. Along with other partners working on AA in the country, WFP is providing technical support to the AA Taskforce, led by MODMR, to organize regular meetings and develop harmonized AAPs for floods and cyclones.

In 2022, WFP Bangladesh engaged in preparatory work for an AA impact evaluation using randomized control trial methodology to be applied in case of an activation. WFP also engaged in preparatory work to measure outcome-level impact through community surveys and consultations.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

In 2022, WFP Bangladesh worked with key partners to increase the lead time of forecasts to enable more time to implement anticipatory actions. Until 2022, the lead time was 10 days, and this year Bangladesh worked with the National Meteorological Office and forecasting entities to make it 15 days. There was no activation in 2022 so this new balance between accuracy and lead time was not tested in practice, but it has led to many discussions to further refine and validate in 2023. Moreover, the partners discussed the need to develop localized triggers, as the current model with one unique trigger for an entire region is not accurate enough because it misses key events. These discussions will be continued in 2023 to develop localized triggers for districts.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP Bangladesh focused on the design and field testing of early warning dissemination and readiness actions for households in the selected remote and riverine chars. As a part of the last-mile early warning dissemination framework, five mock drills were conducted in five flood-prone districts jointly with the Union Disaster Management Committee. Volunteers have disseminated flood warnings to 490,000 people in targeted communities. Moreover, WFP developed hazard and risk maps of vulnerable communities in target districts, jointly with IFRC and MODMR.

Readiness activities are key for implementing the time-bound AA programme. WFP – along with UNFPA, FAO, and UNICEF – completed the verification of the 130,000 households in the AA Common Database to ensure AAs can be delivered three or four days before reaching the flood threshold. This verification has been conducted in five flood-prone north-western districts (Kurigram, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Jamalpur, and Bogura). WFP's capacity in 2022 increased to a total of 550,000 people (100,000 households) covered with anticipatory actions (mainly cash and early warning messages) in case of a flood in the five at-risk districts.

AA ACTIVATIONS

In 2022, the AA framework was not activated in Bangladesh as no triggers were reached, but WFP Bangladesh worked to augment its implementation capacity to reach 100,000 households (550,000 people) with anticipatory actions. As part of the preparation work, WFP finalized its beneficiary database review, conducted beneficiary awareness sessions, and supported disaster preparedness and capacity-building sessions with Union and Upazila Disaster Management Committees.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

As part of the new Country Strategic Plan 2022-2026, the Bangladesh Country Office will scale up its AA engagement with the government, mostly focusing on covering more people with AA for flooding, as well as expanding towards multi-hazard AA, including drought.

In 2023, WFP Bangladesh will:

- Scale up AA with MODMR to support over 100,000 households with anticipatory actions in case of an activation. WFP will support the design, and implementation of anticipatory actions in the selected northern flood-prone districts and in Cox´s Bazar.
- Strengthen the government's flood early warning system under FFWC to generate location-specific flood early warning and impact-based forecasting, potentially down to upazilas (or sub-districts), and unions.
- Design and pilot an integrated AA and social protection programme with MODMR and MOWCA through selected social safety-net beneficiaries: Mother and Child Benefit Programme (MCBP), Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest (EGPP), and so on.
- Continue efforts with partner organizations for monitoring and evaluation, evidence generation, and documentation of lessons learned.

CAMBODIA

Target location
Work initiated at national level

Donors
European Union (ECHO) and Germany (GFFO)

Key Partners
1. National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM)
2. Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation (MOSVY)
3. General Secretariat for National Social Protection Council (GSNSPC)
4. National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF)
5. Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM)
6. Ministry of Environment (MOE)
7. Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF)

Hazards
Floods

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Cambodia:
- Supported the development of Cambodia's Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Framework.
- Worked with FAO to support the NCDM and the MOSVY to develop a policy brief on AA, which recommends setting up a taskforce on AA.
- Supported MoSVY to develop a flood response guideline and contingency plan for social assistance, which will now be strengthened to adopt a more AA focus.
- Kicked off Phase 3 of the ECHO SRSP project with the GSNSPC.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN CAMBODIA

The AA programme falls under Activity 2 of the WFP Cambodia Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2019-2023) that intends to "Provide technical support and backstopping to national stakeholders engaged in shock preparedness and response mechanisms and risk information coordination". This activity is intended to complement and contribute to government's efforts to achieve zero hunger through supporting social protection, climate and DRM, and food security and nutrition.

WFP Cambodia has engaged in numerous DRM and emergency preparedness activities, including the linkages between AA and social assistance, at the national and community levels. In addition, WFP supported the government through the GSNSPC to develop a national framework on shock-responsive social protection (SRSP Framework), which creates an enabling policy environment for operationalizing the joint AA and social protection approach.

In 2022, WFP Cambodia continued to refine its trigger definition and develop an enabling policy environment for AA, by focusing on risk analysis for decision making and for implementation of AA through the social protection system.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

Cambodia's Shock Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) Framework has been developed and is currently undergoing a final review in advance of approval by the National Social Protection Council. The SRSP Framework will serve as a backbone for linkages between social protection and disaster management, including AA. WFP Cambodia worked with FAO to support the NCDM and the MoSVY to develop a policy brief on AA, which recommends setting up a taskforce on AA. WFP also supported MoSVY to develop a flood response guideline and contingency plan for social assistance, which will now be strengthened to adopt a more AA focus.

WFP supported the NCDM in the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Day event, by showcasing WFP's work on early warning systems and AA and its connections to broader DRM and emergency preparedness, and response. WFP also supported the government to participate in the 6th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action in Bangkok, where high-level delegations from MoSVY and NCDM contributed to discussions on institutionalizing AA, contextualizing risk, and enhancing efforts to develop the AA and SRSP agenda in Cambodia.

WFP Cambodia also engaged in high-level government awareness-raising and sensitization by presenting the AA programme to the heads of MOWRAM, MOSVY, NCDM, and seeking their support for this initiative.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP and NCDM jointly organized an introductory workshop on impact-based forecasting (IBF) in November, to strengthen various stakeholders' awareness of IBF and to provide a platform to discuss challenges and opportunities to develop and operationalize it in Cambodia. The workshop was attended by various government partners such as the Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MOWRAM), Ministry of Environment (MOE), Ministry of Social Affairs, Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation (MoSVY), Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (MAFF) and other line ministries; as well as the Humanitarian Response Forum, which includes international non-governmental organizations (INGOs) and United Nations agencies (UNDP and UN Women). Overall, the workshop helped government stakeholders to understand the IBF process and helped them to recognize that IBF capacity in Cambodia is critical for assessing the potential impacts of forecasted hazards, to trigger anticipatory actions to minimize the impacts of climate-related hazards. Furthermore, stakeholders proposed the way forward on the IBF process: stakeholder mapping; establishing a coordinating mechanism using a task force to build on existing systems or platforms; conducting pilots/demonstrations; capacity building/training programmes at national and subnational level; and inclusion of AA in contingency planning and SOP documents.

WFP Cambodia also engaged in high-level government awareness-raising and sensitization by presenting the AA programme to the heads of MOWRAM, MOSVY, NCDM, and seeking their support for this initiative.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP and UNICEF kicked off Phase 3 of the ECHO SRSP project with the General Secretariat of the National Social Protection Council (GSNSPC), by briefing the GSNSPC on key elements of the project including: (1) anticipatory action plan for floods; (2) the Shock-Responsive Family Package; and (3) vulnerability and risk tools for the National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF).

AA ACTIVATIONS

There was no activation in 2022 as the AA Plan is currently being developed.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Cambodia will:

- Strengthen the linkages between the National Hydromet (MOWRAM) and the NCDM agencies through the IBF process
- Strengthen the government's capacity at national and subnational levels to coordinate and implement AA linked to social protection.
- Finalize and support the endorsement of the AA elements within the social assistance contingency plan, and roll out training and simulation exercises.
- Strengthen the elements of a robust AA system, including risk assessment, thresholds and triggers and their links to social protection, through the activities funded through ECHO and the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative in 2023.

INDONESIA

Target location
Kalimantan Barat, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Sulawesi Selatan, Yogyakarta.

Donors
DFAT (Australia) and European Union (ECHO)

Key Partners
1. Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (Kemenko PMK)
2. Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA)
3. Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency (BMKG)

Hazards
Floods and droughts

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Indonesia:
- Initiated a scoping exercise and a sensitization process with key national and subnational stakeholders to promote knowledge and ownership of the anticipatory action system.
- Together with national and subnational stakeholders, assessed the capacities and gaps of the existing early warning system to implement AA.
- Strengthened the existing IBF capacities for extreme events by tailoring products to support decision-making.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN INDONESIA

With new AA funding from Australia (DFAT), WFP started its anticipatory action work in Indonesia aligned to its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2021 – 2025, through a systems-building approach, focusing on advocacy, policy and technical support. These are crucial elements WFP seeks to strengthen first to lay the foundations for a robust, scalable and sustainable AA system led by the Government of Indonesia.

Based on experience at the global and regional levels in providing technical assistance and policy advice for anticipatory action, WFP Indonesia partnered with Kemenko PMK, MOSA and BMKG to explore the entry points and opportunities for operationalizing AA in Indonesia.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP, jointly with the government, initiated a scoping exercise and a sensitization process through training events and workshops with key national and subnational stakeholders to promote knowledge and

ownership of AA and to identify the capacities and gaps in Indonesia related to implementation of AA. An in-depth analysis of the early warning system was conducted to start the discussion among thresholds, triggers, early warning information and impact-based forecasting.

The scoping and sensitization process in 2022 kept to a multi-hazard approach and included a wide range of government ministries and agencies at national and subnational levels, working on various phases of disaster management, to prioritize hazard and anticipatory actions that will be developed from 2023 onwards.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Indonesia started a consultative process with national and subnational stakeholders to better understand the capacities and gaps of the existing early warning system to implement AA. Consultations were held at national and subnational levels in five provinces (Kalimantan Barat, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Nusa Tenggara Timur, Sulawesi Selatan, and Yogyakarta) to understand the forecasting products available, and the early warning communication messages and channels used by different stakeholders for decision making.

Based on the discussion with BMKG, the following emerged as areas for potential focus: strengthen existing IBF capacities for extreme events by tailoring products to support decision-making. The available IBF products are more generic and at coarser resolution; therefore it is planned to develop tailored IBF products with improved resolution and relevance for targeted users to demonstrate their utility for specific applications, in collaboration with various stakeholders at sub-national level. Further, an attempt will be made to develop drought IBF products to support user agencies and farmers with planning, and for specific seasonal and sub-seasonal applications (such as seasonal crop planning, and managing agriculture and irrigation operations).

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Priority AAs and related readiness actions will be selected in 2023, leveraging the findings of the scoping exercise conducted in 2022.

AA ACTIVATIONS

There was no activation in 2022 as the AA Plan is currently being developed.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Indonesia will:

- Strengthen the early warning system with BMKG and user agencies, such as National Disaster Management Agency (known in Indonesian as Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana or BNPB), MOSA, Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), National Food Agency (NFA), Ministry of National Development Planning (known in Indonesian as Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional or BAPPENAS) through meetings and workshops on AA and IBF, both strengthening existing IBF system to generate tailored products for pilot provinces and expanding the IBF capability for droughts.
- Strengthen capacities at subnational level, focusing on strengthening the Risk Forum; supporting agencies to utilize forecast products; assessing potential disaster risks and identifying appropriate AAs; supporting preparedness planning; awareness-raising events; and strengthening linkages between existing institutional and community-level mechanisms (Kampung Siaga Bencana (KSB), TAGANA, Farmers Group, DESTANA)
- Based on the findings of the scoping exercise, identify opportunities and a conceptual model for an AA pilot.
- Support the integration of AA into a new Medium-term National Development Plan (2024-2029), and potentially advocate for its integration into the Long-term National Development Plan (2025-2045).

Representative of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MOSA) shaking hands with the District Agricultural Officer before beginning the consultation with a farmers group on the use of early warning messages for agricultural activities, in Indonesia.

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (PDR)

Target location
Work initiated at national level

Donors
Germany (GFFO)

Key Partners
1. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW)
2. Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH)
3. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE)
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)
5. Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)
6. FAO
7. UNDRR

Hazards
Floods

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Lao People's Democratic Republic:
- In partnership with government, identified opportunities to reduce the impacts of climate-related hazards through community-led anticipatory action.
- In partnership with FAO and MOLSW, undertook a feasibility study for anticipatory action cash transfers in target locations.
- Partnered with Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to conduct a feasibility assessment on multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and for the development of a national IBF strategy.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Anticipatory action falls under Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 and Activity 3 of WFP Lao People's Democratic Republic's Country Strategic Plan (2022-2026), which aims to: "Provide assistance and technical support to targeted communities and government entities to build communities' resilience to climate and other shocks through strengthened capacities in disaster and climate risk management and social protection".

WFP Lao People's Democratic Republic works closely with the MOLSW, which is responsible for coordinating the government's DRM activities; as well as the DMH under the MONRE; and the MAF, which all contribute to the overall climate and DRR in the country.

In 2022, WFP embarked on a series of processes to strengthen its AA portfolio in Lao People's Democratic Republic. Specifically, WFP Lao People's Democratic Republic consulted key ministries and line departments to understand the current scenario of early warning and anticipatory action at local government level, and capacities and challenges with regard to implementing AA. Based on further assessments and consultations over the next year, WFP intends to identify entry points and needs for strengthening AA in line with national systems and capacities, in a way that is appropriate, scalable and sustainable considering the country context.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

In November, WFP organized a sensitization workshop in Pakse to discuss and identify opportunities to reduce the impacts of climate-related hazards through community led anticipatory action and strengthened institutional preparedness in Southern Lao People's Democratic Republic. The workshop brought together representatives from MOLSW, MONRE and MAF from the central level and five southern provinces. Through the various discussions at the workshop, potential for AA and some barriers to AA were identified. Following the workshop, several government officials made visits to disaster-affected villages of southern-most Attapeu Province to better understand access to early warning and support for anticipatory action at the community level. Issues identified through consultations with the government, community and key stakeholders at central and local levels will shape further assessments and consultations for designing WFP's interventions to support government capacities for AA.

WFP in partnership with FAO, is also part of discussions to set up a Technical Working Group (TWG) on AA with key ministries, government departments and stakeholders to advance shared understanding, development of protocols, piloting, evidence generation and coordination of efforts around AA.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP is undertaking several initiatives to strengthen IBF in Lao People's Democratic Republic. WFP partnered with the Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC) to conduct a feasibility assessment on multi-hazard impact-based forecasting and warning in Cambodia and Lao People's Democratic Republic, which made recommendations for the development of the IBF strategy and action plan for the country. WFP is implementing some activities as part of the CREWS initiative with UNDRR in Lao People's Democratic Republic, which aims to strengthen risk-informed forecasting and early warning services, enabling implementation of anticipatory actions.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP, in partnership with FAO and MOLSW, undertook an operational cash feasibility study for anticipatory action cash transfers in Lao People's Democratic Republic. The study found that no large-scale national social protection systems offered potential for rapid vertical or horizontal expansion in an anticipatory action context. However, supported by the World Bank, MAF is developing a national registry of poor and vulnerable households that could be used for improved targeting and delivery of social protection and potentially contribute to the Implementation of anticipatory actions in the country.

AA ACTIVATIONS

There was no activation in 2022 as the AA Framework of the Government of Laos People's Democratic Republic is being drafted.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Laos will:

- Conduct further assessments and consultations with government and stakeholders to understand the current Disaster Risk Management (DRM) system and needs for capacity strengthening on anticipatory action.
- Strengthen awareness, understanding and the capacities of national and local government on anticipatory action through training and technical support for decision-making.
- In coordination with the government, design an AA Plan to test the anticipatory action approach with a focus on addressing the food security and nutrition needs of people vulnerable to extreme weather events.

Community members share their experiences with floods and droughts in Attapeu, Laos, and various measures they are taking to reduce the impacts of potential disasters.

NEPAL

Target location
The AA programme covers 21 flood-prone municipalities in the Sudur Paschim, Karnali, Gandaki, Bagmati and Lumbini provinces.

Donors
Germany (GFFO) and Australia (DFAT). UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

Key Partners
1. Nepal Red Cross Society
2. National Cash Working Group
3. UN Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO)
4. District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs)
5. Municipalities (called Palikas)
6. DRR stakeholders
7. Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM)
8. OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data

Hazards
Floods

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Nepal:
- Supported local government to integrate AA into the Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans (DPRPs) of five target districts.
- Supported the consolidation of Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs) across seven districts.
- Worked with Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data to review the existing trigger system used for the CERF-funded anticipatory action framework.
- Delivered anticipatory cash transfers and early warning information to 86,670 people living in the Karnali Basin and the West Rapti Basin with US$2.7 million pre-arranged funds.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN NEPAL

Nepal's AA programme falls under Activity 7 of the WFP Nepal Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023), which aims to "Provide technical assistance to the Government to strengthen the food security monitoring, analysis and early-warning system and align it with the federal governance structure."

With multi-year support from Germany (GFFO), WFP Nepal continued to scale up anticipatory action programme at the national and sub-national levels. The AA programme covers 21 flood-prone municipalities where WFP works in close collaboration with the Nepal Red Cross Society, the national Cash Working Group, UNRCO, District Disaster Management Committees, Municipalities (called Palikas), and DRR stakeholders.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

In 2022, WFP Nepal supported the integration of AA into the government's systems. WFP Nepal supported local governments to integrate AA principles, actions and the trigger mechanism into DPRPs at district level in five target districts. WFP also initiated preparations for drafting municipal-level DPRPs, through capacity strengthening training and workshops. These activities

were critical for agreeing joint plans with selected municipal authorities which will lead to the development and endorsement of municipal-level DPRPs in 2023. Anticipatory Cash Guidelines were also formally endorsed by 15 municipalities, covering a major gap caused by an absence of national guidelines and regulation on anticipatory cash assistance.

WFP also supported the consolidation of CDMCs across seven districts, to support a more localized AA agenda. These local committees reflect a more bottom-up approach ensuring community perspectives are reflected in formal government DRM structures; and are key to strengthening community capacities on disaster preparedness, mitigation and improving understanding and access to early warning and anticipatory actions, training and practices. The CDMCs will assist the municipalities to develop Local Disaster Risk Management Plans, manage rescue and relief work in affected areas, analyse and map the disaster risk profile of communities, and update household profiles. WFP also supported the development of household-level readiness plans for AA, through participatory approaches, which were further used to sensitize and strengthen the capacity of other communities. WFP also advanced institutionalization of AA through a layered capacity strengthening approach, covering community, ward, municipal and district levels. With the vision of providing technical assistance to strengthen DRR structures that could integrate AA principles, WFP assisted municipal authorities to strengthen their

understanding of the cluster approach and the different sectors and types of anticipatory actions that can be implemented.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

In 2022, WFP worked with the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and the OCHA Centre for Humanitarian Data to review the existing trigger system used for the CERF-funded anticipatory action framework. The existing models and historical impact database in which the trigger system is based were reassessed. In addition, the water level measurements and thresholds for the two basins were reassessed, specific indicators made and minor adjustments to the thresholds in the trigger system included.

The AA activations continue to rely on a combination of global and local forecast products, but in order to increase buy in from local authorities and communities and enable timely AA implementation, local forecasts need to improve their accuracy. As such, in 2023, WFP will continue to work with the national forecasting entities to customize and improve the accuracy of local forecasts, particularly during the monsoon season.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

A wide range of readiness activities were undertaken, covering agreements with newly elected local authorities on AA Frameworks at municipal levels by Local Disaster Management Committees (LDMCs), and revision of the CERF AA Framework. Based on the finalization of these two agreements, readiness activities were implemented, including the contracting of cooperating partners with wide field presence, the targeting and selection of households and locations, household registration, market assessments for selecting the most suitable transfer modality, and financial service providers. A data sharing agreement was signed between WFP and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to enable a joint AA cash intervention under the CERF framework. A series of training events for early warning and anticipatory actions were conducted for district, municipal and ward-level authorities as well as for communities.

In 2022, hazard mapping was conducted across seven implementing districts, to improve the AA targeting criteria and procedures. A participatory approach,

combined with use of Earth Observation data was used to develop an evidence base that can validate, downscale and revise existing information on hazards maps. Data collection was completed in 2022, and in-depth analysis will continue in 2023.

AA ACTIVATIONS

On 9 October 2022, WFP implemented anticipatory actions as the triggers were reached for Nepal's West Basin, more specifically for the Karnali Basin and the West Rapti Basin. The activation followed its two-stage trigger mechanism with the first readiness trigger being reached on 4 October and the second action trigger on 7 October. On 9 October, WFP Nepal transferred cash and dissemination early warning information to 86,670 people (17,630 households) with a total of US$1.7 million.

As the design of the AA impact evaluation in Nepal included two after-shock transfers to non-beneficiaries, WFP also transferred cash using the same transfer value and modality to 1,484 new households in November and December 2022. This will provide the counterfactual to measure the impact of AA compared to traditional response after the event.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Nepal will:

- Continue its efforts to institutionalize AA at all levels of government, with a specific focus on: (i) strengthening coordination structures among the different government institutions; (ii) developing and implementing AA SOPs, guidelines and regulations for municipal, ward and community-level DRR structures; and (iii) capacity building for DHM, Nepal National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDDRMA), MOHA and AA practitioners at national level.
- Improve the current forecasts and review the trigger system to enable more local and accurate forecasts – and potentially develop a multi-hazard (flooding and drought) multi-action framework – jointly with government and partners.
- Continue directly delivering anticipatory actions alongside the government and partners to scale it up based on generated evidence, and mainstream it in a sustainable way through a system strengthening approach.

THE PHILIPPINES

Target location
Albay, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Southern Leyte and Surigao Del Norte.

Donors
Germany (GFFO). UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Key Partners
1. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
2. Office of Civil Defense (OCD)
3. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
4. Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA)
5. Local government units (LGUs)
6. Commission on Audit (COA)

Hazards
Cyclones

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Philippines:
- Scaled up AA geographical coverage beyond the Bicol region to also include the provinces of Southern Leyte and Surigao Del Norte.
- Co-led the "Policy, Financing and Institutionalization Technical Sub-Group" (PIF TSG) together with the OCD and the Department of Budget and Management (DBM).
- Conducted two joint simulation exercises which generated valuable lessons for improving WFP's Anticipatory Action AAP.
- Signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the government on implementation of the five-year GCF "Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System in the Philippines" Project.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN THE PHILIPPINES

The AA programme has been designed under Activity 4 of the WFP Philippines' Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023) Strategic Outcome (SO) 4: "National and local government agencies have enhanced capabilities to reduce vulnerability to shocks by 2023."

The AA programme in the Philippines is mostly funded by Germany (GFFO) and has an endorsed AA CERF framework. WFP Philippines has been developing AA systems for cyclones since 2015, in close collaboration with government agencies including DILG, OCD, DSWD, PAGASA, COA and LGUs in the provinces of Albay, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Southern Leyte and Surigao Del Norte.

In 2022, WFP Philippines continued to implement the 2021-2022 CERF AA Framework for cyclones, expanding its geographical coverage beyond the Bicol region to also include the provinces of Southern Leyte and Surigao Del Norte, taking advantage of its operational presence and groundwork there under the Typhoon Odette emergency response operations. As such, 45,000 vulnerable households were validated and registered in SCOPE, WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, in order to be ready to receive cash-based transfers under a potential trigger activation.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP continued its involvement in the Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AA-TWG), including as Co-lead of the PIF TSG, together with the OCD and DBM. The priority of the PIF TSG is to support the development of national legislation on integration of AA into the DRRM Framework in the Philippines. The key achievement was the draft policy on the "Declaration of Imminent Disaster" from OCD, which will allow LGUs to access DRM funding to implement AA based on forecast triggers. The draft policy will be reviewed by the AA TWG in early 2023 and is expected to be presented to the Congress and Senate by the third quarter of 2023.

Another milestone is that WFP facilitated SOP formulation workshops for the development of AA SOPs for 25 municipal LGUs; these are currently under review and will be finalized in January 2023.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

The trigger model for the CERF AA Project was slightly modified from the 2021 version in agreement with

the CERF AA Triggers Working Group. This involved lowering the activation thresholds to allow activation for a Category 3 Tropical Cyclone or higher (previous trigger was for Tropical Cyclone Category 4 or higher), given their substantial impact on the exposed populations, and also increasing the possibility of an activation to generate the required proof of concept at scale.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

In March 2022 WFP participated in the After-Action Review (AAR) of the CERF AA Framework, based on which the Framework was revised. WFP expanded its geographical coverage beyond the Bicol region to also include the provinces of Southern Leyte (Region 8) and Surigao Del Norte (Caraga Region), taking advantage of its operational presence and groundwork there with the Typhoon Odette emergency response operations. Thus, the total number of households covered through WFP's AA project expanded from 25,000 in 2021 to 45,000 in 2022. In support of the localization agenda, WFP contracted local and national cooperating partners to support implementation of the necessary preparedness measures including beneficiary identification and registration in SCOPE, beneficiary sensitization on AA and project processes/objectives, coordination with local government authorities and signing of MoUs, and developing distribution plans for cash assistance. WFP also revised its internal AA SOPs and M&E tools.

AA ACTIVATIONS

Anticipatory cash transfers were not implemented in 2022 as there was no trigger activation in the targeted areas; therefore no beneficiaries were reached under the AA programme.

In September, in preparation for the peak cyclone season, WFP participated in two joint United Nations simulation exercises in Surigao City and Catanduanes, which were successful and highlighted areas for improvement. These joint simulation exercises (SIMEX) among the implementing agencies of the CERF AA Framework generated useful lessons for improving the delivery of anticipatory actions should an activation happen. The LGUs as observers appreciated how the AA approach enables the provision of cash assistance

prior to a simulated cyclone landfall, since this is not part of their current programming in DRR. Other observers pointed out that to successfully distribute cash assistance days before a cyclone landfall, there is a need to use multiple modalities depending on the operational context, including the provision of direct cash and using different financial service providers (FSP). This would improve the beneficiaries' experience and ensure dignity by reducing long queues and cash processing time, as there is an increased demand at cash points during the activation. The need to also use digital payment mechanisms like Paymaya and GCash was also identified, yet WFP through its beneficiary validation exercise concluded that approximately less than 3-5 percent of its targeted beneficiaries use mobile wallets, and therefore the mobile wallet modality might not make sense for WFP's current AA operations under the CERF AA project. Inclusion and prioritization of the most vulnerable populations – for example persons with disabilities – within the targeting procedures was also pointed out.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Philippines will:

- Build on the lessons learned and recommendations from the 2022 SIMEX exercises to revise its AA SOP and ensure its operational readiness for the next phase of the CERF AA project.
- Co-lead the technical discussions with the government and other partners (FAO, PRC, Start Network) to support the institutionalization of AA in the national DRM system, including the development of the policy on the "Declaration of Imminent Disaster" and related operational guidelines.
- Support DSWD with technical inputs for operationalization of the national Adaptive and Shock Responsive Social Protection Roadmap. These include recommendations on how to flex and scale up social protection programmes in response to predicted or actual extreme weather events based on the AA systems and available knowledge.
- Begin implementation of the "Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System (MH-IBF-EWS)" Green Climate Fund project, coordinated by Landbank and led by PAGASA, where WFP is a key implementing partner.

Scaling up anticipatory actions for food security

EASTERN AFRICA

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

Sudan
Ethiopia
Djibouti
Somalia
Uganda
Kenya
Burundi

Beneficiary of WFP's anticipatory action programme in Somalia, supported to prepare for a potential fourth poor rainy season with cash transfers.

KEY INFORMATION

1,491,422

1,421,073

10.1 million

Donors
Denmark (DANIDA), European Union (DG ECHO, DEVCO), United States of America (BHA, USAID), United Kingdom (FCDO), Germany (GFFO), Ireland (DAFM, DFA).

Regional Partners
1. ICPAC
2. IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)
3. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD)
4. University of Sussex
5. IFRC

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Consecutive seasons of below-average rainfall in Eastern Africa, in October-December 2021 and October-December 2022 have caused an unprecedented and prolonged drought that has contributed to about 56.6 million people being highly food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3+).[7] The key impacts of the drought include over 9.5 million livestock deaths;[8] about 23.75 million people in the region not having access to adequate water for household use; displacement of millions of people across the region; and adverse effects on agricultural activities, crop development and harvests. Simultaneously, massive floods in South Sudan have affected 349,000 people, 4,800 heads of livestock, and over 5,100 hectares of agricultural lands.

Based on forecasts of poor consecutive rainfall seasons throughout 2022, WFP activated anticipatory actions providing over 600,000 people with anticipatory cash transfers, early warning information and livestock protection support in Somalia and Ethiopia. The actions were intended to reduce the impact of drought on vulnerable populations by enabling their preventive action. Moreover, the activations leveraged WFP's advanced capacity to deliver cash and actionable early warning information and advisories, with support from various partners. Evidence on the impact of these AAs will be generated in early 2023, and will inform the design of AA systems, including consideration on delivering AA in protracted crises.

In 2022, WFP – together with host governments in the region and various local and international partners – continued to develop AAPs

in six countries. Four of the AAPs will be finalized and endorsed in early 2023 and will provide a framework for enhanced readiness for anticipatory action and advocacy for implementation funds to be pre-positioned.

In June 2022 WFP Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa – Nairobi (RBN) and Headquarters (HQ) organised the first regional workshop, bringing together WFP staff from country offices (COs) implementing the AA approach. This allowed the CO, RBN and HQ staff to exchange knowledge, learn from each other and come to a common understanding of WFP's AA strategy. The workshop had a strong emphasis on integrating AA into WFP programmes and systems and enhancing government capacity to scale AA in the region.

Strategic engagement with the IGAD ICPAC was enhanced during the year, to provide sustainable capacity strengthening support on early warning systems and advance integration of AA in DRM systems in countries in the region. This technical support was provided to the AA work in Djibouti, Kenya and Uganda, with more countries expected to benefit from this collaboration in the next year.

Additional strategic partnerships developed included the Strengthening Pastoralist Livelihoods in the African Greater Horn through Effective Anticipatory Action (PASSAGE) project, which was approved under the Climate Adaptation and Resilience (CLARE) programme funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). PASSAGE will be implemented through partnership between the IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD), the University of Sussex, WFP, the IFRC, the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) and some local universities.

7. Source: FSNWG Food Security and Nutrition Update (October 2022).
8. Source: WFP Regional Food Security & Nutrition Update (December 2022).

BURUNDI

Target location
Kirundo, Rutana, Rumonge and Bujumbura communes

Donors
European Union (DG ECHO)

Key Partners
1. National Disaster Risk Management Platform (DRM)
2. Burundi Hydrometeorological department (known in French as Institut Géographique du Burundi or IGEBU)
3. Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock (known in French as Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage or MINEAGRIE)
4. Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender
5. Burundi Red Cross (BRC)
6. United Nations partners (OCHA, IOM, UNDP, UNICEF)
7. NGOs (Oxfam, World Vision)

Hazards
Droughts and floods

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Burundi:
- Established the Coordination Committee for Anticipatory Action (AA).
- Assessed national capacities for AA to support further institutionalization under the government's DRM framework.
- Provided recommendations on synergies between AA and social protection as part of the revised National Social Protection Policy.
- Supported the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) to develop an Early Action Protocol (EAP) for floods.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN BURUNDI

The AA portfolio in Burundi is embedded in WFP Burundi Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021) Activity 3: "Provide capacity strengthening to government and humanitarian partners on early warning systems, emergency food security assessments and analysis, and food security and market monitoring".

WFP Burundi has been technically supporting the Burundi Red Cross (BRC) with early warning and early action since 2020, mainly with multi-year funding from the European Union. This is part of the localization agenda, and is intended to support the civil society actor to become a strong and independent organization able to lead emergency responses in support of its government. The initiative will establish a community-based anticipatory system, to be led by the BRC. This will contribute to strengthening the national framework for disaster management.

In 2022, WFP Burundi and BRC were still the main actors leading the AA agenda in the country, with the initiative gaining momentum among DRR actors. The current phase of the project focused on consolidating AA for floods and extending AA's scope to include droughts. The geographical scope has also extended to Kirundo and Rutana communes, in addition to Rumonge and Bujumbura.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

An AA Coordination Committee was created in 2022 following extensive consultations with the relevant institutions in the country. The Committee members are the National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Platform, the National Meteorological Agency (IGEBU), WFP, OCHA and the Burundi Red Cross. The Committee was established to provide a technical and advisory framework for the AA initiative and to ensure AA is supported by national institutions. Stakeholder workshops have been conducted with provincial and communal DRR platforms in the project areas with the goal of presenting the AA concept and pre-selecting AAs with communities and government partners.

In early December 2022, WFP Burundi used the corporate Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) tool with the National DRM Platform and members of the Government to assess their current preparedness and response capacity, including capacity for AA. Partners include the local meteorological services, the Ministry of Agriculture (MINEAGRIE), Civil Protection and the Ministry of National Solidarity, Human Rights and Gender, Burundi Red Cross, International Organisation of Migration (IOM), OXFAM, United Nations Development Programme

(UNDP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Vision. The results from EPCI will allow to plan further capacity strengthening support to the institutions and inform the AA institutionalization process in the country DRM process. Additionally, a feasibility study for a drought AA system is planned, which will look at how AA could be embedded into the current institutional framework for drought management.

WFP Burundi has started exploring the linkages between the AA approach and the current social protection programmes in the country. Notably, WFP has made recommendations towards the establishment of a shock-responsive social protection system, as part of support for revision of the National Social Protection Policy.

Lastly, WFP is co-leading an initiative with other United Nations agencies (IOM and OCHA) that is designed to establish collective AA through multisectoral activities to reduce the humanitarian impact of water deficit on vulnerable people.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Burundi, together with its technical partner the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC), worked closely with IGEBU to improve the flood trigger that been developed earlier. This improvement involved using the seven-day heavy rainfall forecast developed by ICPAC as a first trigger, followed by a three-day rainfall forecast developed by IGEBU, with a specific threshold defined for rainfall.

Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) are being developed between WFP Burundi, IGEBU and ICPAC, for ICPAC to provide technical support to IGEBU to develop skilful and timely forecasts for heavy rainfall and floods, as part of improving the trigger for AAs.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WWFP and the RCCC supported BRC to:
- **Identify AAs for floods:** DRR community committees in the most flood-prone areas of Rutana provinces were trained in early warning and selection of priority AAs, to be implemented if flood trigger levels are exceeded. The committees then selected AAs to be implemented 10 days and 72 hours prior to floods.
- **Develop an Early Action Protocol (EAP):** WFP and the RCCC supported the BRC to develop an EAP, which is a Red Cross movement tool that, like AAPs, defines who takes action, when, where and with which funds. The EAP is valid for two years and allows the BRC to independently apply for the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) if floods are imminent. The EAP will then be submitted to IFRC for approval to enable BRC to access a total of CHF 200,000 (about EUR 206,000 / US$211,000).

AA ACTIVATIONS

Triggers defined in the EAP were not met as per the forecast and, therefore, AAs were not activated.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Burundi will:

- Develop a multi-hazard AA system to cover both flooding and drought. A feasibility study on AA for drought is underway to inform the development of AAPs for drought;
- Strengthen the capacity of IGEBU to develop timely and relevant forecasts for heavy rainfall and floods;
- Advocate for the AA concept to be mainstreamed into national DRR policies and early warning mechanisms; and
- Support BRC to develop a broader EAP for floods, that will allow them to access more funding from IFRC to implement AA.

DJIBOUTI

📍 **Target location**
Dikhil, Tadjioura and Obock regions

💲 **Donors**
Denmark (DANIDA)

🤝 **Key Partners**
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock (known in French as Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche et de l'Elevage or MAEPE)
2. Rural Hydraulics Service (known in French as Direction de l'Hydraulique Rural or DHR)
3. Executive Secretary for Risk and Disaster Management (known in French as Secretariat Executif de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes or SEGRC)
4. Environment and Sustainable Development Department (known in French as Direction de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable or DEDD)
5. State Secretariat for Decentralization (known in French as Secrétariat d'Etat à la Décentralisation or SED)
6. Djibouti Centre of Studies and Research (known in French as Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche de Djibouti or CERD)
7. Djibouti National Meteorological Agency (known in French as Agence Nationale de la Météorologie de Djibouti or ANM)
8. ICPAC
9. International Research Institute for Climate and Society of Columbia University (IRI)
10. United Nations partners (FAO, UNDP)

🌊 **Hazards**
Droughts

📋 **Key Achievements**
In 2022, WFP Djibouti:
- Supported the DNMA to develop and publish a common seasonal outlook for each rainfall season.
- Supported national stakeholders to co-develop drought triggers and thresholds.
- Supported national and local stakeholders to identify eight AAs as part of the country's DRM, following low, medium, and high drought severity levels.
- Trained the DNMA on NextGen forecasting using the new Python Interface to the Climate Predictability Tool (PyCPT) by ICPAC.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN DJIBOUTI

Djibouti's AA programme falls under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 of WFP Djibouti Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024): "Strengthen government capacity and support national responses for shock-affected populations through a contingency plan".

With multi-year funding from Denmark, WFP Djibouti is working closely with government actors to develop a drought-oriented AA system that is linked to the national DRM system, including integrating the drought Anticipatory Action Plan to the national contingency plan. Government actors include the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, DHR, SEGRC, DEDD, SED, Djibouti's CERD, the DNMA, United Nations agencies (FAO and UNDP), NGOs and IGAD.

In 2022, WFP Djibouti – in collaboration with its partners IRI, ICPAC, DNMA and SEGRC – strengthened capacity and developed forecast and triggers for the July to September rainfall season.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

Severe drought conditions occurred in 2021-2022, affecting people and livestock throughout the country. WFP initiated advocacy with national actors on the urgency of developing and implementing AAs, as part of the country's DRM. This included the development and publication of a common seasonal outlook with the DNMA before each season.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

DNMA was trained on NextGen forecasting using the new Python Interface to the Climate Predictability Tool (PyCPT) by ICPAC. This will enable DNMA to continually develop the kinds of rainfall seasonal forecasts needed to activate AAs for drought.

Seasonal forecast hindcasts were generated by ICPAC for the July-August-September (JAS) season, to check the accuracy of the forecast for this season in the country, with a lead time of three months. This information then facilitated the development of forecast triggers for drought.

Participants of a Djibouti Meteorological Service capacity building workshop.

A stakeholder workshop was conducted in September 2022 to co-develop drought forecast thresholds and triggers. These were added into the draft AAP.

Improvements to the maproom, a decision-making tool for activating AAs, were made based on stakeholder feedback.[9] These improvements included the information on 'bad' years when droughts were historically reported by stakeholders, and the addition of observed vegetation condition for use as part of the trigger.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Eight AAs were identified according to the low, medium, and high drought severity levels chosen. Examples of AAs include distribution of drought-tolerant inputs, temporarily scaling up unconditional social safety nets ahead of the expected drought, and rehabilitation of water harvesting structures. These AAs were further elaborated, including work on implementation period, target areas, relation to drought triggers/thresholds, number of beneficiaries and costs. This information was added to the draft AAP.

AA ACTIVATIONS

AAs were not activated in Djibouti in 2022 due to: i) the forecast thresholds for the JAS season not being met; and ii) thresholds and triggers for the October-February season not having been defined yet.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Djibouti will:

- Develop forecasts, triggers, and AAs to cover the remaining seasons (October-February and March-May);
- Support DNMA to set up instruments for drought monitoring and forecasting in the AA target areas;
- Improve the joint seasonal outlook with DNMA;
- Finalize and endorse an AAP and activate implementation of drought AAs if the thresholds are met;
- Review and update the AA beneficiary targeting methodology with partners; and
- Develop knowledge and advocacy materials (brochures and a video) on AA.

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9. The maproom tool enables DNMA officials to visualize seasonal forecasts for the JAS season, taking into account different levels of drought severity at district level. Information on whether a predefined forecast threshold and trigger has been reached is also displayed.

ETHIOPIA

Target location
Somali and Oromia regions.

Donors
Denmark (DANIDA).

Key Partners
1. Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI)
2. Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB)
3. Oromia Region Disaster Risk Management Commission (ODRMC)
4. Columbia Climate School International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)

Hazards
Drought

Key Achievements
WFP Ethiopia:
- Scaled up AA to Oromia Region, including by establishing a regional technical AA working group, and developing an AA maproom for the region.
- Delivered anticipatory cash transfers, early warning information and fodder production support to 137,151 people with US$2 million in pre-arranged funds.
- Collaborated with the Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB) to institutionalize AA in the DRMB's strategic plan, under the Early Warning and Early Action Pillar.
- Improved the drought trigger mechanism for Somali Region.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN ETHIOPIA

The AA portfolio in Ethiopia, is embedded in WFP Ethiopia Country Strategic Plan –2020 – 2025) Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 "Vulnerable and food-insecure populations in targeted areas have increased resilience to shocks" and Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 "Federal and regional government institutions, the private sector and local non-governmental organizations benefit from capacity strengthening in the areas of early warning and emergency preparedness systems, safety nets programme design and implementation and supply chain management."

WFP Ethiopia is working with the Ethiopian Meteorological Institute (EMI), Somali Region Disaster Risk Management Bureau (DRMB), Oromia Region Disaster Risk Management Commission (ODRMC) and international partners like the Columbia University International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), to grow AA programming.

In 2022, in addition to the ongoing systems building and the implementation in the Somali region, WFP Ethiopia scaled up the AA approach through the setup of the Oromia Region Technical Working Group (RTWG). Their Terms of Reference outline the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder in the region for AA system development, describe and assign the implementation of AAs, and outline the path towards institutionalizing AA in the region.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP Ethiopia is working with the Somali region DRMB to institutionalize AA in DRMB's strategic plan, under the early warning and early action pillar.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

This year, WFP Ethiopia worked with EMI and IRI to strengthen the existing Somali Region decision support tool (AA maproom) and scale its development in Oromia Region.[10] The AA maproom presents readiness triggers with a three-month lead time, and implementation triggers with two-month lead time, ahead of the start of rainy season. In Oromia Region, a technical workshop was conducted to collect inputs for developing the forecast decision support tool in the region for the two rainfall seasons (MAM and OND).

In March, the Somali RTWG revised the triggers to not only use seasonal rainfall forecasts but to also factor in

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10. The eastern and southern parts of Oromia Region were selected as drought prone and will be the focus for the scale up of the AA maproom.

Scaling up anticipatory actions for food security

the rainfall performance of the preceding season[11], and to agree on possible trigger scenarios for the different lead times. Eight possible scenarios for triggers were developed which incorporated the 1-3 months lead time for the March to May (MAM) rainfall season, as well as the varying forecast accuracies across these scenarios and lead times. These two additional features have been included in the revised AAP and will be applied in the October to December (OND) season.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Discussions were held in March 2022 with the Somali RTWG to revise and validate the AAs defined in the AAP, as presented below:

- Early warning information development and communication;
- Rehabilitation and construction of small water bore holes and birkas;
- Supporting cultivation of drought-tolerant seeds, provision of farm tools and increasing extension services;
- Supporting rangeland enclosure approach (rehabilitation of rangelands);
- Commercial destocking / slaughter destocking;
- Provision of livestock vaccination and treatment; and
- Provision of cash transfers (combined with nutrition-sensitive training).

The proposed beneficiary selection criteria were revised following discussion, to focus on resilience building of beneficiaries in targeted woredas.

Finally, it was agreed to include relief beneficiaries as one of multiple targeting criteria going forward.

AA ACTIVATIONS

As noted above, the activation triggers for MAM 2022 season in Somali Region were not met. This led WFP Ethiopia to suspend the AA readiness activities that had been started. As expectations had been raised in the communities that were already engaged in readiness

activities, WFP Ethiopia – together with the Somali RTWG – organized a sensitization workshop on forecast-based AA for zonal and woreda level stakeholders. Participants at this workshop then cascaded this information down to the communities to clarify the reason for stopping the readiness activities ahead of the MAM 2022 season.

For the OND 2022 season in Somali Region, AA activities were activated in July 2022 (readiness) and August 2022. If the prediction was correct, this would represent a fifth consecutive season of below average rainfall in the Somali Region. As such, the AAs prioritized for implementation were intended to protect lives and livelihoods from deteriorating drought conditions:

- **Dissemination of early warning messages and advisories to vulnerable local communities** aim to strengthen their capacity to anticipate and manage climate risk, by preparing them for potential drought and supporting them in making risk-informed decisions. The early warning messages, implemented by the Somali Region DRMB, with support from WFP, are targeted to reach 19,586 households (137,102 people) in 20 highly vulnerable priority woredas.[12]
- **Rangeland enclosure and fodder production** to preserve and improve pasture and ensure the production and availability of fodder for key livestock during the prolonged drought period. This involves managing overgrazing of pasture areas by through enclosures and cultivating drought resistance fodder using hydroponics. In partnership with Mercy Corps, this AA will support an expected 6,460 households (45,220 people) and will allow for the rehabilitation of 5,600 hectares of rangeland in Danan and Horshagah woredas.
- **Provision of anticipatory cash** to reduce deterioration in food security and livelihoods due to the forecasted failed OND 2022 season, and to stabilize the purchasing power of an estimated 3,600 households (25,200 people) with one-off cash transfers of US$ 268.59 per household in Danan and Horshagah woredas.

An endline assessment and after-action review will be conducted in the first quarter of 2023, to generate evidence on the impact of these AAs.

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11. Using the Standard Precipitation Index (SPI) and Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).

12. The targeted woredas in Somali Region are: Danan, Horshagah, Kohle/Qoxle, Lagahida, Salahad, Dihun, Dolobay, Elale, Gode, Guradamole, Aba-Korow, Ayun, Barey, Burqod, Garbo, Hararey, Meyumuluka, Qubi, Shaygosh and Wangey.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Ethiopia will:

- Validate the drought AAP for Somali Region with stakeholders at regional and national levels, as well as at WFP Country Office, Regional Bureau, and HQ levels;
- Finalize processes to integrate AA into the DRM strategy in Somali Region and scale up in Oromia region;
- Develop a drought AAP for Oromia Region with technical support from IRI and with the RTWG through consultative processes, and be ready to activate it in 2023;
- Generate evidence on AA implementation in the Somali Region for the OND 2022 season and document lessons learned on AA readiness capacity, processes, and implementation; and
- Strengthen both the human and the infrastructure capacity of Ethiopian Meteorological Institute to sustainably develop tailored forecasts for AA triggers.

Milgo Yassin Muhmed, 35-year-old, a mother of 5 and resident of Bukoyar village, received anticipatory cash as part of the anticipatory action programme in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

KENYA

Target location
Marsabit and Wajir counties.

Donors
Denmark (DANIDA).

Key Partners
1. National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC)
2. Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS)
3. ICPAC
4. Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD)
5. National Drought Management Agency (NDMA)

Hazards
Droughts

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Kenya:
- Contributed to the development of Kenya's national AA roadmap to mainstream and institutionalize AA within the national government and humanitarian systems.
- Co-developed drought forecast triggers and thresholds based on Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) with stakeholders for the OND rainfall season.
- Supported national and county stakeholders to identify drought anticipatory actions and related readiness actions.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN KENYA

The AA portfolio in Kenya, is embedded in WFP Kenya Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023): Strategic Outcome (SO) 3: "National and county institutions in Kenya have strengthened capacity and systems to assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations" and Strategic Outcome (SO) 2 "Targeted smallholder producers and food-insecure, vulnerable populations benefit from more sustainable, inclusive food systems and increased resilience to climate shocks enabling them to meet their food and nutrition needs."

With multi-year support from Denmark (DANIDA), WFP is developing a drought AA system in Kenya, in collaboration with various actors in the national AA Technical Working Group, which is under the stewardship of the National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC), and the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) as the secretariat. WFP Kenya is focusing AA system development in Marsabit and Wajir, two arid and semi-arid counties. These counties were selected based on the Integrated Context Analysis, and on WFP's and partners' operational capacity to manage drought.

In 2022, WFP Kenya worked with stakeholders to develop county drought AAPs and engaged with processes towards institutionalizing AA in government systems.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP Kenya is contributing to the development of Kenya's national AA roadmap to mainstream and institutionalize AA within the national government and humanitarian systems. The roadmap is being developed with NDOC, KRCS and other partners in the national AA TWG.

Advocacy is ongoing to integrate AA into county DRM policies and climate change plans, as well as into the third generation County Integrated Development Plans that are currently being developed.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Kenya – in partnership with ICPAC – worked closely with the Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) and the National Drought Management Agency (NDMA) to assess the existing drought forecasts and provide a recommendation on the 'optimal choice' drought forecasts to use as triggers for AAs. The assessment used criteria that included: forecast data availability, complexity of the forecast validated against stakeholders'

understanding of the forecasts, relevance for use to activate AAs, skill of the forecasts, lead times provided by the forecasts, and how well the forecasts related to the priority drought impacts in the two target counties. Based on these criteria, the 'optimal choice' forecasts were recommended to be for SPI, Vegetation Condition Index and probabilistic rainfall forecasts.

Drought forecast triggers and thresholds were co-developed based on SPI with stakeholders for the OND rainfall season with work ongoing to develop similar triggers for the MAM season. These triggers are written into the drought AAPs for the two target counties.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Several workshops were held for each county to prioritize AAs for drought, detail a calendar of activities with different lead times for each AA, identify responsible institutions and relevant partners to support implementation of the AAs, identify target locations within the counties, and develop cost estimates for the prioritized AAs. This information is written into the county AAPs.

Drought AA readiness activities were undertaken including:

• Defining criteria for geographic and household targeting within the two counties;
• Refining a household database to coordinate the information contained in the WFP SCOPE system and the government-led single registry;
• Collaboration with the cash working group to conduct joint market assessments to generate the minimum expenditure basket (MEB) data that informed the setting up the cash transfer values;
• Renewal of field level agreements (FLAs) and MOUs that exist with the local partners; and
• Review of the working modalities with the financial providers and suppliers in the counties to support implementation of AAs in the target counties.

AA ACTIVATIONS

Although the OND 2022 seasonal forecast developed by KMD showed that the threshold for activating AAs had been exceeded, WFP Kenya did not activate anticipatory actions as the Anticipatory Action Plan was not finalized. This is a precondition for receiving internal activation funds. Learning from this experience is being used to enhance development of AAs ahead of the 2023 MAM rainfall season.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Kenya will:

• Finalize and validate the county drought AAPs;
• Implement AAs ahead of the 2023 MAM season, with a focus on generating evidence on household-level impacts, if the triggers are met;
• Enhance the capacity of KMD, NDMA and other partners to develop impact-based forecasts; and
• Develop advocacy, awareness, and communication materials to document the AA process, successes, challenges, and lessons learned.

SOMALIA

OVERVIEW OF AA IN SOMALIA

The AA portfolio in Somalia is embedded in Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 of WFP Somalia Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021): "Food insecure and nutrition-insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks".

With support from Denmark (DANIDA) and Germany (GFFO), WFP Somalia has implemented AAs for drought in the country in partnership with federal government institutions. These institutions are the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA), the Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management (MOHADM), the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOA), state and district authorities, cooperating partners (AADSOM, World Vision, MARDO and AYUUB) and private sector partners (Hormuud mobile money service provider, Radio Hudur and Radio South-West).

In 2022, WFP Somalia implemented AAs to reduce the adverse impacts on vulnerable people of the forecasted failed rainfall in both the 2022 MAM and the 2022 OND season.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP is implementing the national safety net on behalf of the Federal Government of Somalia through the MOLSA, under the Shock Responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP). Anticipatory cash transfers were delivered to targeted beneficiaries through this existing national safety net, leveraging on the system to deliver cash rapidly to allow households to take drought risk reduction actions.

Delivery of AA through the national safety net is expected to enhance the shock-responsive programming of the safety net and strengthen disaster management coordination mechanisms led by the Government of Somalia at federal, state and district level.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

Forecast triggers for AAs were developed with support from the Research Assessment and Monitoring (RAM) unit at WFP HQ. The forecasts were drawn from the seasonal forecast issued by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF).

The triggers developed were focused on defining no-regrets forecast trigger values that detect about 90 percent of the historical drier-than-normal situations between 1993 to present. It was critical not to miss a drought event, even if the forecast probability was quite low, given that AA activation was happening in the middle of an ongoing crisis, in anticipation of a fourth failed MAM rainfall season and a fifth failed OND rainfall season in 2022.

The forecasts, together with the levels of food insecurity, were used to define target locations for AA implementation in Somalia. These locations were Huudur and Wajid districts in Bakool region during the 2022 MAM season, and Beledweyne district in Hiran Region, Marka district in Lower Shabelle Region and Mogadishu during the 2022 OND season.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

AAs in Somalia were implemented, leveraging the existing national safety net and capacity strengthening efforts by WFP and partners in the country.

AA ACTIVATIONS

The AAs activated for implementation by WFP Somalia and partners, ahead of both the MAM and OND seasons in 2022 were:

- **Provide unconditional cash transfers** to stabilize the purchasing power of vulnerable households. This reached 19,212 households (115,272 people) with one-off transfers of US$120 per household in Huudur and Wajid districts during the 2022 MAM season and 14,877 households (89,262 people) with a one-off transfers of US$360 per household in Beledweyne, Marka and Mogadishu districts during the 2022 OND season.[13] For urban beneficiaries in Mogadishu, the cash was disbursed through two quarterly transfers.

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13. The higher transfer amount provided was based on predictions of a poor OND season, arising from key learnings from the first activation in March, which showed that higher transfer amounts (equivalent to six months top-up value set forth by the Government of Somalia for vertical expansion of the Baxnaano social safety net) are required for critical action around migration, movement and management of livestock assets and replenishment of food and water stocks ahead of an imminent drought.

- **Disseminate early warning messages on actions to reduce the effects of forecasted below average rainfall seasons.** The early warning messages were developed jointly with the state government and included nutrition-sensitive messaging to influence their behaviour. The messages were disseminated through local radio stations, with a reach of about 1.2 million people in Huudur and Wajid districts and 3 million people in Beledweyne, Marka and Mogadishu.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Somalia will:

- Generate evidence of the impact of AAs, considering the context of protracted crisis; and
- Develop a drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) and strengthen the forecasting and drought risk management capacities of national actors.

Household receiving cash transfers and early warning information thanks to WFP's anticipatory action programme in Ethiopia.

SUDAN

Target location
Sennar State

Donors
United States (USAID) and Ireland (Irish Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine (DAFM); Department of Foreign Affairs (DAF)

Key Partners
1. Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA)
2. Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS)
3. Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MOIWR)
4. Remote Sensing Authority (RSA)
5. National Council for Civil Defence (NCCD)
6. Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

Hazards
Floods

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Sudan:
- In partnership with the HAC and SRCS, established a technical working group that will focus on developing the flood AA system and support implementation.
- Assessed the existing forecast products and flood risk analysis from the Sudan Meteorological Authority and Ministry of Water and Irrigation that can be used to define the flood trigger.
- Prioritized flood impacts, AAs, and readiness activities with key stakeholders in the pilot location and at national level.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN SUDAN

The AA programme falls under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 of WFP Sudan's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023): "People affected by shocks in targeted areas have access to food, nutrition and livelihoods during/after crises."

With support from USAID and the Irish DAFM and DAF, WFP Sudan rolled out the AA approach starting in June 2021, with a focus on mitigating flood impacts on exposed and food insecure populations living in Sennar State before the rainfall season (June – October). The AA programme is being implemented in collaboration with various stakeholders who are members of the existing Early Warning Early Action Working group. This includes the Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA), Sudan Red Crescent (SRC) society, the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources (MOIWR), the Remote Sensing Authority, National Council for Civil Defence, the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC), and community members in the flood prone locations. The programme is also aligned with the Government of Sudan's focus on mitigating the impacts of disasters such floods on its vulnerable population.

In 2022, WFP Sudan mapped stakeholders working on emergency preparedness and DRR initiatives and visited sites in the pilot location. This mapping informed the engagement during the year with key actors to design AA systems for floods.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP Sudan, in partnership with the HAC and SRC, established a TWG that will focus on developing the flood AA system and support implementation. The TWG brings together members from the MOIWR, Save the Children, National Council for Civil Defence, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the National University, and the Nile Basin Authority. ToRs for this TWG were developed, establishing the HAC as the Chair of the TWG given its role in disaster management in the country, and SRC as the secretariat, as it is auxiliary to the government on disaster management. This TWG will provide an entry point for institutionalization of AA in the DRM and humanitarian systems in the country.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Sudan is working closely with the SMA, the MOIWR, the Remote Sensing Authority, the SRC Society, the Humanitarian Aid Commission and Save the Children to design and develop a flood thresholds and triggers for the pilot location in Sennar State.

A workshop was held in July 2022 to understand the existing forecast products and flood risk analysis from the Sudan Meteorological Authority and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation that can be used to define the flood trigger. A framework for the flood trigger was developed, with ideas on what a readiness trigger and activation trigger could look like. The trigger will be further developed next year, in collaboration with the TWG, and trialled ahead of the flooding period in 2023.

Draft TOR was developed to seek technical support to enhance the capacity of the SMA and the MOIWR to develop tailored rainfall and flood forecasts needed for AA. Technical support will be sought from ICPAC, tapping into their ongoing work to develop a hydrological model for flood forecasting in the Eastern Africa Region, including Sudan.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

The CO organized workshops to prioritize flood impacts, AAs, and readiness activities with key stakeholders in the pilot location and at national level. Below is a summary of the prioritized AAs and readiness activities:

Prioritized anticipatory actions for floods:
- Dissemination of flood early warning information. This can be done through community groups, mosques, radio and SRC volunteers;
- Distribution of sandbags and digging tools to help create sand walls in areas water;
- Distribution of jerrycans for water and chlorine tablets for storing clean drinking water;
- Distribution of non-food items (more specifically tarpaulins to be used in case of evacuation);
- Provision of training on psychosocial support; and
- Spraying the environment to prevent snake bites and other insects.

Readiness actions:
- Sensitization of community groups and SRC volunteers on dissemination of early warning information;
- Procurement and prepositioning of empty sandbags, jerrycans and chlorine tablets;
- Sensitization on the use of chlorine tablets; and
- Training on how to manage psychological shocks – providing psychosocial support through SRC.

Plans are underway for an assessment on the feasibility of distributing cash transfers as an anticipatory action. The assessment will be conducted in Sennar State in early 2023.

AA ACTIVATIONS

AAs were not activated this year for floods, as the triggers had not yet been developed.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Sudan will:

- Undertake beneficiary selection and pre-registration for AA in the pilot location;
- Strengthen the capacity of the SMA and MOIWR to develop tailored rainfall and flood forecasts that will be used as triggers;
- Finalize and validate a flood trigger model and write up the flood AAP;
- Implement the prioritized flood anticipatory actions in case the flood threshold is reached, and generate evidence on the impact of AAs implemented; and
- Revamp the Early Warning Early Action Technical Working Group (EWEATWG), an inter-agency body involved in DRR, and connect the AA TWG to this forum.

UGANDA

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Uganda:
- Supported the reactivation and reorientation of the national Disaster Risk Financing TWG, which will provide oversight and guidance to stakeholders on implementation of AA.
- Co-convened the first National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action in Uganda in November 2022, in partnership with the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA).
- In partnership with ICPAC, assessed the capacity of UNMA to provide competent climate forecasts and develop thresholds and triggers for AA.
- In partnership with the IFRC Climate Centre, facilitated the co-development of drought AAPs for three livelihood zones in Karamoja sub-region.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN UGANDA

The AA Programme is being implemented under the WFP Uganda Country Strategic Plan (2018-2025) Strategic Outcome ("O) 5 "Institutions have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks by 2030". The country office supports the Government of Uganda to create a continuum of early warning, AA, recovery and resilience programming. Through the Denmark-funded "Scaling-Up Anticipatory Actions for Food Security" project and the European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships (EU DG INTPA) funded "Pro-Resilience Action" (PRO-ACT) project, WFP is supporting the government and communities to manage growing climate risks through AAs for drought and floods in all nine districts of Karamoja sub-region.

WFP is implementing these activities in close partnership with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNMA, District Local Governments (DLGs), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP also convenes a TWG on AA with partners including the Red Cross, which has been implementing AA for flooding since 2017, and other humanitarian and development actors implementing DRR and climate change adaptation programming.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

In 2022, WFP supported the reactivation and reorientation of the national Disaster Risk Financing TWG, which will provide oversight and guidance to stakeholders on implementation of AA, provide a platform for evidence generation and knowledge sharing, and advocate for integration of AA in relevant national legislation, strategies, policies, and plans.

In November 2022, WFP – in partnership with URCS and UNMA – co-convened the first ever National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action in Uganda. The dialogue brought together relevant stakeholders from government, the United Nations, development partners, civil society and academia to develop a shared vision for anticipatory action and discuss the way forward for scaling up anticipatory action in Uganda. The dialogue was instrumental for building political momentum for integrating anticipatory action into national DRM policies, frameworks, and systems.

To support the integration of social protection and anticipatory action, the Government of Uganda invited WFP to be part of the design team for the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) 4 social protection programme, which is due to start implementation in

2023. WFP was asked, among other things, to provide technical support for the design of a disaster risk financing mechanism, which will facilitate release of forecast-based financing for anticipatory action ahead of an impending hazard.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Uganda, in partnership with ICPAC, assessed the capacity of UNMA to provide skilful climate forecasts and develop thresholds and triggers for AA. The assessment concluded with recommendations on the need for capacity strengthening in climate forecasting and modelling, climate observation and data management, IT, and research and training.

In July 2022, WFP and ICPAC brought climate information producers and end-users together to enhance their theoretical and practical skills in generating and using competent seasonal forecasts of SPI, using the NextGen technique.[14]

Through a combination of consultations and interactive workshops, WFP, ICPAC and UNMA facilitated the co-development of impact-based thresholds and triggers for drought AA. The trigger model integrates climate data, impact data collected through drought monitoring work by DLGs with support from FAO, and local knowledge to determine thresholds and triggers for anticipatory action in targeted areas in Karamoja sub-region. This trigger is being written into the drought AAP for Karamoja sub-region.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP Uganda, in partnership with the IFRC Climate Centre, facilitated the co-development of drought AAPs for three livelihood zones in Karamoja sub-region. The co-development process brought together central and local governments and partners to identify and prioritize AAs, define beneficiary targeting criteria, and articulate readiness and implementation procedures.

The priority AAs identified were:
- Early warning information dissemination; repair and rehabilitate water facilities;
- Rehabilitation of motorized micro-irrigation systems;
- Water harvesting, storage, and budgeting; provision of post harvesting materials; distribution of drought-tolerant and fast maturing seeds;
- Food assistance (food, cash, vouchers);
- Social and behavioural change communication (nutrition and care practices);
- Provision of supplementary feeds (mineral blocks); and
- Early vaccination of livestock

Roles and responsibilities for implementing the priority AAs were agreed upon by partners and were added into the AAP, which will enable enhanced coordination during implementation.

AA ACTIVATIONS

There was no AA activation in 2022, as efforts focused on establishing the anticipatory action system (including triggers) and strengthening the capacities of key stakeholders.
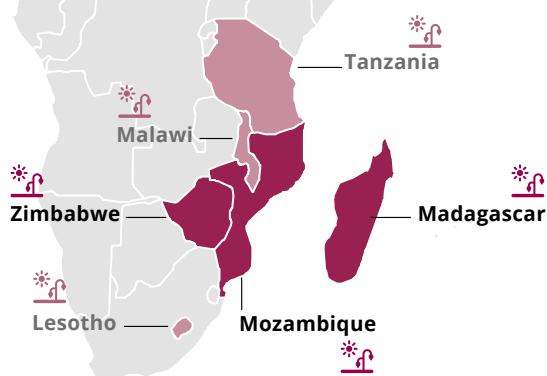
OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Uganda will:

- Organize a simulation exercise to enhance stakeholder preparedness for implementing drought anticipatory action plans;
- Establish thresholds, triggers and formulate anticipatory action plans for flooding;
- Finalize the monitoring, evaluation and learning framework for anticipatory action;
- Strengthen UNMA's capacities in climate forecasting and modelling, and climate observation and data management; and
- Activate anticipatory actions if triggered, and generate evidence on the impact of the AAs.

14. https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/117521/Weather%20Information%20Synthesis,%20Dissemination%20and%20Application-Uganda%20Framework%20Meeting.pdf?sequence=5

SOUTHERN AFRICA

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

Tanzania
Malawi
Zimbabwe
Madagascar
Lesotho
Mozambique

In anticipation of a drought, farmers in Mudzi, Zimbabwe, received last-mile early warning information via SMS that helped them make decisions about their crops.

KEY INFORMATION

453,860

62,210

1.1million

Donors
The Adaptation Fund, DG ECHO, European Union (EU), Green Climate Fund (GCF), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Norway (NORAD) and the United Kingdom (FCDO).

Regional Partners
1. SADC (DRR Unit and Climate Services Centre (CSC))
2. South Africa Weather Service (SAWS)
3. African Risk Capacity (ARC)
4. International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
5. United Nations Partners (FAO, OCHA, UNDRR, IOM, UNESCO, FEWSNET)
6. NGOs (WHH, Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AOR), Oxfam International, Save the Children International, World Vision)
7. Academia (University of Cape Town Climate System Analysis Group (UCT CSAG)

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

The number of food insecure people in southern Africa has almost doubled over a five-year period, from an estimated 27 million in 2017/2018 to over 53 million in 2021/2022. The major drivers of this include climate change and associated weather extremes, leading to reduced crop performance, loss of livelihoods and the adoption of negative coping strategies.

In 2022, WFP continued to scale Anticipatory Action in the Southern Africa region with financial support from the Adaptation Fund, the European Union (EU), the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Norway (NORAD) and the United Kingdom (FCDO). System building investments were made in Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique and Zimbabwe for drought. Malawi remained part of the multi-agency CERF AA pilot on dry spells. Regional peer learning on AA between country offices was enabled, culminating in the first Southern Africa AA retreat held in June.

The region's key milestone was the increased investment and government buy in on AA: The first Southern African Development Community (SADC) Ministerial Meeting on Bridging the Gap between Early Warning and Early Action was held in September 2022, supported by WFP next to further partner agencies, and led to the adoption of the Maputo Declaration on the Commitment by SADC to enhance Early Warningæ and Early Action in southern Africa by all member states. The SADC DRR Unit and Climate Services Centre (CSC) chose "Early Warning and Early Action" as the leading theme of the annual SADC Disaster Preparedness Consultation and the 26th Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), both supported by WFP.

- The Government of **Mozambique** adopted a national Financial Protection Plan against climate shocks, with the aim of institutionalizing innovative disaster risk financing mechanisms, including anticipatory finance, and approved its first government-led drought AAP.

- The evaluation undertaken in **Zimbabwe**'s Mudzi district after the direct delivery of AA demonstrated people's higher capacity to anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate shocks (compared to a control group). 80 percent of households reached were able to protect and adapt their livelihoods due to the intervention.
- After the successful finalization of the 2021/22 drought AAP activation in Zimbabwe, WFP alongside the Government of **Madagascar** have activated the AAP in the Grand Sud districts of Betioky and Amboasary Sud when moderate drought triggers were reached, disbursing over US$1.2 million to reach more than 60,000 people ahead of drought impact. An impact evaluation will be conducted in April 2023.
- In **Lesotho**, the AA maproom was deployed and drought triggers designed[15] to monitor enhanced seasonal forecasts ahead of the 2022/2023 season. In 2023, Lesotho National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) with support from WFP will initiate the drought AAP development and validation process covering four drought-prone districts ahead of the 2023/24 season.
- In **Malawi**, the national CERF AA Framework for dry spells was renewed, covering three districts with potential to reach over 920,000 people through multi-sectoral and two-phased AAs, linked to US$7 million anticipatory finance. The trigger model for the 2022/2023 season makes use of a hybrid trigger, comprising a predictive (stage I) and observational (stage II) component. The national AA framework brings together five United Nations agencies – FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WFP – and incentivizes coordination between national and local authorities in the event of an activation.
- In 2022, WFP **Tanzania** commenced an Anticipatory Action Feasibility Study and Scoping Assessment, aimed at mapping the key stakeholders and determining the capacities and gaps of key institutions, culminating in a roadmap for effective roll out of Anticipatory Action in Tanzania as part of DRM, shock-responsive social protection, climate risk management and resilience-building efforts in 2023.

Alongside the IFRC and the FAO, WFP is a secretariat member of the Regional AA Working Group (RAAWG), and is actively supporting the implementation of an AA roadmap, and a pilot implementation thereof in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. In June, WFP hosted the southern Africa hybrid satellite hub of the 2022 Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action, acting as convenor for the AA practitioner community in the region.

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15. This was done in partnership with the NMHS and Columbia University IRI and funded by the Adaptation Fund, as part of the integrated *Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations in Lesotho (IACOV).*

Smallholder farmers are trained by agriculture extensionists, previously trained by WFP and FAO, to translate weather forecast data into useful information to better prepare and adapt their crops to heavy rains or drought in Mozambique's District of Guija.

MADAGASCAR

Target location
Androy, Anosy and Atsimo Andrefana regions

Donors
Norway (NORAD)

Key Partners
1. National Disaster Management Agency (known in French as Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes or BNGRC)
2. National meteorological agency (known in French as Direction Général de la Météorologie or DGM)
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Known in French as Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage or MINAE)
4. United Nations partners (e.g., FAO)
5. NGOs (e.g., WHH)

Hazards
Droughts

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Madagascar:
- Supported the finalization and validation of the National Drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), covering four districts in Madagascar's drought-prone region Grand Sud.
- Facilitated the integration of AA in the shock-responsive social protection manual (known in French as Protection Sociale Réactive Aux Chocs or PSRC), including the cash transfer manual under the lead of the Ministry of Population and BNGRC.
- Validated drought trigger for moderate and severe scenarios with the National AA working group.
- Delivered anticipatory cash transfers, early warning information, drought-tolerant inputs and rainwater recovery and harvesting systems to 62,210 people with US$1.2 million of pre-arranged funds.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN MADAGASCAR

Activities related AA system building in Madagascar fall under WFP Madagascar Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024) Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 "Improve smallholder farmers' access to resources that cushion the impact of shocks" (AA System building)", while activities related to the direct delivery of anticipatory actions fall under Strategic Outcome (SO) 1 "Crisis-affected populations can meet their basic food and nutrition needs."

WFP's ongoing AA programme is financed by Norway (NORAD). WFP Madagascar is working closely with government actors, primarily the National Disaster Management Agency (BNGRC) and the National Meteorological Agency (DGM), as well as other national stakeholders involved in disaster risk financing initiatives, such as Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and the German Development Agency (GIZ) on the development of a national drought framework for AA. This framework guides the implementation and institutionalization of the AA mechanism in existing early warning systems and shock-responsive social protection systems, in a consensus-based manner under the coordination of the BNGRC.

In 2022, the AA TWG was set up and became operational, AA TWG members met regularly to better coordinate activities and to strengthen advocacy for the institutionalization of AA.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

The anticipation framework document was endorsed by the government, represented by the BNGRC, and presented to DRR stakeholders in Madagascar. The document highlights the role and mandate of anticipation in the DRM cycle, including its position in the national operational coordination mechanism.

Anticipatory action was integrated in the shock-responsive social protection manuals currently under development led by the Ministry of Population and BNGRC, including the cash transfer manual for cyclones, floods and drought. In 2022, anticipatory action was also integrated in the updated multi-hazard sub-national contingency plans and other response plans.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

In 2022, Madagascar identified two activation triggers, for moderate (three-year return period) and severe drought (seven-year return period) scenarios, the decision on the preparedness and activation phase is based on forecasts generated by the AA's maproom decision-making tool. The AA maproom tool has been updated with the addition of other parameters, such as the Include like this: Geo-spatial Water Requirements Satisfaction Index (GeoWRSI) and the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), changing the interface for easier handling.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

An AAP validation workshop was organized with the main anticipatory action stakeholders at national level, including representatives of the Decentralized Technical Services (STD) responsible for agriculture, water and nutrition, and the members of the AA TWG. This workshop allowed government authorities and the WFP Country Office to adjust and validate four proposed actions for severe and moderate drought scenarios.

Actions validated in 2022 are:
i) dissemination of drought early warning messages;
ii) distribution of drought resistant seeds and training in cultivation techniques;
iii) implementation of rainwater recovery and storage systems for households; and
iv) cash assistance for asset creation linked to distribution of drought-resistant seeds, training in cultivation and construction of rainwater recovery and storage systems.

Following the formal government validation at national level, the document was submitted to the WFP's internal validation and approval process, including CO Management, Regional Bureau Johannesburg (RBJ) and HQ technical experts.

Vandakope removing weeds from the field she shares with her farmers association in Tsarapioke, Madagascar.

AA ACTIVATIONS

Based on the forecasts issued in July and confirmed in August, Betioky and Amboasary districts reached the pre-established trigger values and activated for a moderate level of drought severity.

Based on the AAP, the Government of Madagascar and WFP implemented three anticipatory actions ahead of drought impact, reaching a total of 62,211 people and disbursing around US$1.2 million of anticipatory finance between October 2022 and March 2023. The activities focus on: i) dissemination of drought early warning messages; ii) cash assistance for assets for the agricultural production support; and iii) cash assistance for assets for the water mobilization activities.

Evidence from this activation will be available in mid-2023, when all the activities have been completed.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Madagascar will:

- Continue to support the DGM to generate sub-seasonal forecasts, and to manage and own the AA maproom decision-making tool;
- Strengthen support to the government for the institutionalization of anticipatory action, updating the national drought anticipatory action framework, updating contingency plans, and supporting operationalization of the AA TWG;
- Scale up the drought anticipatory action plan and conduct a feasibility study on anticipatory action for flooding and cyclone risks; and
- Develop an after-action review on the direct delivery of anticipatory actions in the Grand Sud region, and develop a case study on the impact of the three-year NORAD funded anticipatory action programme on government system building and institutionalization.

MOZAMBIQUE

Target location
Gaza Province (Guija and Chibuto); Tete Province (Changara and Marara); Sofala Province (Caia and Chemba).

Donors
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and the European Union.

Key Partners
1. Disaster Risk Management Institute (known in Portuguese as Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres or INGD)
2. National Institute of Meteorology (known in Portuguese as Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia or INAM)
3. Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (known in Portuguese as Ministério da Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural or MADER)
4. Water Resources Management Directorate (known in Portuguese as Direcção Nacional de Gestão de Recursos Hídricos or DNGRH)
5. National Institute of Social Action (known in Portuguese as Instituto Nacional de Acção Social or INAS)
6. United Nations partners (Food Security Cluster in Mozambique)
7. Mozambique Red Cross Society (In Portuguese known as Cruz Vermelha de Moçambique or CVM) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Hazards
Droughts

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Mozambique:
- Facilitated the development of the government's AAP for the Operationalization of the Drought Early Warning and Anticipatory Action system, which was officially approved.
- Supported inclusion of AA in the National Plan for Financial Protection against disasters.
- Aided the integration of Drought AA in the National Contingency Plan 2022-2023.
- Handed over the tools and methodology for extraction of forecast and triggers for any district (for easy scalability) to INAM.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN MOZAMBIQUE

AA falls under Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 "Provide support to national and government actors to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and man-made disasters" of WFP Mozambique's Country Strategic Plan.

With continued support from Norway (NORAD) and the European Union (ECHO), WFP continued its collaboration with government institutions at central and decentralized levels to establish a drought EWS and supporting mechanisms to enable anticipatory action in Gaza, Sofala and Tete provinces.

In 2022, WFP Mozambique supported the Government of Mozambique to develop and approve its first drought AAP to operationalize the early warning system and anticipatory actions for drought. With this tool, the Government of Mozambique is ready to implement anticipatory actions in the current rainy season.

Because of its leading role in the field of DRM, the Government of Mozambique became the host of the first SADC Ministerial Meeting on the Integrated Early Warning and Early Action System Initiative, resulting in the adoption of the Maputo Ministerial Declaration on Bridging the Gap between Early Warning and Early Action.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

The year 2022 has been marked by significant progress in the institutionalization of the anticipatory action portfolio within government and humanitarian systems. The Government of Mozambique has adopted a national Financial Protection Plan against natural extreme events, with the aim of institutionalizing innovative disaster risk financing mechanisms, including anticipatory action. As the work evolves, the government has made changes to the disaster management fund, in order to integrate anticipatory action, pending final official approval. Within the in-country humanitarian community, WFP Mozambique has been working in joint advocacy efforts with OCHA Mozambique and the Food Security Cluster (FSC) to integrate anticipatory action into the humanitarian response plan for 2023.

WFP Mozambique will continue working in direct collaboration with the government, providing continuous support to strengthen drought forecasting and monitoring capacities, and improve the relationship between DRM and social protection actors.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

Improving Mozambique's drought forecasting capacities continued to be a key focus area to WFP Mozambique's support to AA system building in 2022. The national-level stakeholder consultations led by the National Institute for Meteorology (INAM) resulted in the co-design and approval of drought triggers utilizing the platform of the national Drought Early Warning Technical Group. Expected anomalies in rainfall amounts (in the form of the forecast Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) 2 and SPI 3 values) are used to define droughts. The specific SPI threshold values were chosen based on the severity of the negative anomaly and in relation to their ability to capture, on average, mild to extreme dry (1 in 4 year), moderate to extreme dry (1 in 5 year) and severe to extreme dry (1 in 7 year) droughts. As a result of sustained technical support from WFP over the past three years, the tools and methodology for the extraction of forecasts and triggers for any district in the country have been fully handed over to INAM. AA triggers are monitored, and the forecast information disseminated using a fully operational online dashboard.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

The Government of Mozambique has recently adopted the national Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), with a focus on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) as well as irrigation. WFP will complement the Government Plan by direct implementing complementary anticipatory actions that focus on food security, thereby enabling the country and the most affected populations to benefit from a broader and robust anticipatory action portfolio.

Anticipatory actions selected by the Government of Mozambique:
• Promotion of water supply;
• Installation of simple irrigation systems; and
• Rehabilitation of water retention infrastructure.

In case of activation, these actions will be complemented by WFP's AAP, which encompasses activities to mitigate and reduce the impact of drought events on food security:

• Distribution of early warning information and tailored advisory on how to cope with expected drought;
• Distribution of drought-tolerant seeds; and
• Cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance.

An induction session was carried out with WFP's cooperating partners, as part of the readiness actions, ensuring that they are all well informed and trained on planned actions.

In 2022, WFP Mozambique initiated discussions with government stakeholders on expanding the AA mechanism to encompass multi-hazard AA, with a focus on the conflict-affected regions of Mozambique, leveraging the progress achieved with the drought AA work.

AA ACTIVATIONS

No activation occurred in 2022, as forecasts for the first action window (OND) predicted an average season and the triggers were hence not reached.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Mozambique will:

• Further enhance institutionalization and operational readiness for AAP activations (for example through a simulation exercise planned for the first quarter of 2023);
• Scale up the drought AA system through the onboarding of additional districts;
• Diversify the current AA system through the introduction of a muti-hazard approach with an analytical component of AA in conflict-affected regions of Mozambique's northern provinces; and support the development of a government-led, inter-agency national AA framework aimed at harmonizing AA systems developed for both sudden- and slow-onset risks.

ZIMBABWE

OVERVIEW OF AA IN ZIMBABWE

In Zimbabwe, the AA work stream falls under WFP Zimbabwe Country Strategic Plan (2017– 2021) Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 "National and subnational institutions in Zimbabwe have strengthened capacities to develop, coordinate and implement well-informed, effective and equitable actions to achieve food and nutrition security"; Activity 5 "WFP will help to strengthen social protection policies and tools and the coordination of stakeholders and will support forecast-based financing approaches with standard operating procedures for the equitable and timely implementation of safety nets for emergency relief, recognizing the specific needs of households headed by women, children and older people, those with high dependency ratios and those with disabled and chronically ill household members".

With financial support from Norway (NORAD) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF), WFP Zimbabwe is collaborating with the MSD, Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), the Department of Civil Protection (DCP) and other line ministries, provincial and district-level actors on the development of a robust drought AA mechanism at national and sub-national level. Further AA stakeholders, such as the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, WHH and FAO, coordinate in the national Community of Practice (CoP) for AA. The project is linked to WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Lean Season Assistance (LSA) programmes, which serve as vehicles to deliver AA when triggered. Additionally, AA linkages with SRSP are being explored.

In 2022, WFP Zimbabwe – in collaboration with the government and the CoP for AA – conducted an after-activation workshop to disseminate the results of the review following the Anticipatory Action Plan activation in 2021/2022 season in Mudzi district.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

As part of the effort to strengthen partnership and AA institutionalization within government, an MoU was developed between WFP and MSD. It is currently being reviewed by the Government of Zimbabwe at ministerial level.

The District Technical Working Groups (DTWGs) remain fully operational, and they coordinated the 2022/23 season AA consultations at district and Ward level, re-validating selected actions ahead of the season onset. The DTWGs sit within the DCP.

The AA CoP continued to coordinate AA work in Zimbabwe. One of the key areas this year was to initiate discussions with the government on establishing a National TWG on AA, engaging DCP for the formation of an AA National TWG that will sit within DCP.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

The drought trigger model was co-designed and refined in partnership with the MSD and has since been gradually handed over to the MSD. WFP Zimbabwe continued to strengthen the technical capacity of the MSD to autonomously analyse issues related to the drought trigger model, including: (i) Extraction of the SPI indicator from forecasts; (ii) Threshold definition for differing drought severity levels; (iii) Forecast skill verification; (iv) Forecasting bias correction and assessment; and (v) Trigger definition for AA and monitoring.

Resulting from the trigger co-design process with MSD, two trigger menus were operationalized in 2022: (i) the general trigger, and (ii) the no-regret trigger. Essentially, these trigger menus shall be used in two different contexts. The "general trigger" contains a set of triggers to be adopted in most years when the levels of vulnerability are measured (until each May). Under the "general trigger", the drought threshold that activates the AA is linked to moderate to extreme-dry conditions (SPI <= -0.85), and the probability triggers are chosen by primarily balancing out the number of false alarm and misses. The "no-regret" triggers are to be adopted in outstanding situations when the levels of vulnerability in the pilot districts are above normal. Under the "no-regret trigger", the drought threshold that activates the AA is of below-normal to extreme-dry conditions (SPI <= -0.44) and the probability triggers are chosen by ensuring a maximum feasible protection against droughts, and therefore, prioritizing hits.

In 2022, WFP Zimbabwe published a study on the use of indigenous knowledge systems to support AA and initiated gradual integration of indigenous knowledge (IK) into the AA programme, by developing a joint work plan with MSD to explore use of IK in drought forecasting and monitoring. The online dashboard for AA trigger monitoring has been used for monitoring the 2022/2023 season.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP Zimbabwe and government partners moved from an approach of multiple district-level AAPs to one national Umbrella AAP with district-specific annexes, to allow for more flexible scaling up and more effective maintenance of the AAP at central level. The national Umbrella AAP details the trigger mechanism, selected AAs and maximum caseloads and related anticipatory finance at national level.

AA ACTIVATIONS

In mid-2022, WFP finalized the evaluation of the first AA activation in Mudzi District. Based on forecasts predicting a mild to moderate drought during the 2021/2022 season, WFP reached 32,500 people with: (i) relevant, timely, and simple climate information; and (ii) sustained provision of safe and adequate water for communities and livestock through the drilling of seven solarized boreholes. The impact evaluation demonstrated that: 97 percent of the farmers receiving climate information through mobile services said that the information was beneficial to their livelihood and agricultural practices; and 80 percent of them used this information to protect/adapt their livelihoods through planting different crops, changing their varieties, modifying the date of planting or choosing to store fodder. People reached through this AAP had higher resilience scores when compared to the control group, meaning they were better prepared to anticipate, absorb and adapt to climate shocks.

No activation has occurred in the first action window (OND) of the 2022/23 season, as forecasts predict an average seasonal performance.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Zimbabwe will:

- Finalize the formal endorsement of National Umbrella AAP;
- Integrate IKS into the drought trigger system;
- Continue strengthening the capacity of the MSD and provincial-level AA capacities, including potentially introducing triggers to two additional districts (2023/2024 season);
- Explore the linkages between SRSP and AA;
- initiate systems building for flooding AA in two pilot districts; and
- Develop case studies and advocacy material, including scientific articles on trigger development, as well as other knowledge documents.

WEST AFRICA

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

OCHA and WFP staff speaking with beneficiaries in the town of Ouallam, in Niger, about ongoing anticipatory action activities under implementation to reinforce a resilience Market Gardening site, after the 2022 trigger.

KEY INFORMATION

429,749

162,249

2.5 million

Donors
Norway (NORAD) and the United Nations CERF

Regional Partners
1. The International Research Institute for Climate and Society, Columbia University (IRI)
2. Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known in French as Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel or CILSS)
3. AGRHYMET Regional Centre

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

West Africa – and in particular the G5 Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Niger) – faces an unprecedented food crisis, with an estimated 30 million Sahelians requiring lifesaving assistance, an increase of almost two million since 2021. Armed conflict, worsening insecurity and extreme weather events such as droughts and floods in the Sahel have driven over 6.3 million people from their homes.

WFP continued scaling AA in the region with financial support from Norway and the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). In 2022, WFP supported drought AA system building in Niger and contributed to the finalization of the United Nations interagency AA Frameworks in Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger, which will remain active for two years. Notably, the Niger AA Drought Framework for CERF funding relies on the drought forecast and trigger system developed by WFP with the government and IRI in recent years.

In August 2022, the third window of Niger's CERF AA Framework was triggered, based on early harvest season monitoring. WFP received US$ 2.5 million to reach 48,000 people with anticipatory action in 4 communes in Tillabery, Dosso and Tahoua regions.

Findings from this activation will be available in early 2023. In September 2022, WFP and FAO co-hosted a regional, multi-partner AA workshop in Dakar with participation from key regional government, humanitarian and development actors. A regional AA roadmap is being developed with partners in follow-up to the event, and will be available in mid-2023.

A regional pre-feasibility assessment was conducted with seven high-priority countries identified for scaling up AA in the coming years: Niger, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. The ambition is to strengthen AA capacities by complementing and building on the existing structures and systems. This could be, for example, through strengthening linkages and building synergies with social protection systems and/or existing disaster risk financing tools such as insurance. This will be reflected in the upcoming climate change strategy being developed by WFP's Regional Bureau of Dakar (RBD) in the upcoming climate strategy for the region being developed by WFP's Regional Bureau of Dakar (RBD).

With support from Norway and Switzerland, WFP will have a dedicated regional AA coordinator from 2023. The coordinator will focus on establishing and coordinating WFP's strategic engagements on AA in the region.

NIGER

Target location
Tahoua, Tillabery, Dosso, Zinder

Donors
Norway (NORAD)

Key Partners
1. National Framework for the Prevention and the Management of Food Crises (known in French as Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires or DNPGCA)
2. National Meteorological Services (known as Direction de la Météorologie Nationale du Niger or DMN)
3. Agrhymet Regional Centre (known in French as Centre Régional Agrhymet or CRA)
4. International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) of Columbia University
5. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Hazards
Droughts

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Niger:
- Established a TWG that meets on a fortnightly basis formed by national AA experts and lead by the DMN with technical support from IRI.
- Contributed to the finalization of the CERF AA Framework for drought, which utilizes the trigger model developed by the government with WFP support. US$5.2 million of anticipatory finance approved for WFP.
- Delivered anticipatory cash transfers, early warning information, drought-tolerant inputs and small-scale water catchments to 162,249 people with US$2.5 million in pre-arranged funds.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN NIGER

The AA portfolio in Niger is embedded in WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2020-2024), Strategic Outcome (SO) 4: "Food-insecure people and communities, including those affected by climate shocks, in targeted areas have more resilient livelihoods that are integrated into sustainable and equitable food systems and ensure access to adequate and nutritious food" and Strategic Outcome (SO) 5: "National institutions and other partners have strengthened capacities to design and manage integrated gender-responsive food security, nutrition and shock-responsive social protection policies and programmes".

With financial support from Norway, WFP Niger has been collaborating with government stakeholders such as the National Framework for the Prevention and the Management of Food Crises (DNPGCA), the AGHRYMET Regional Centre (CRA) and the National Meteorological Agency (DMN) since 2019 to develop an AA system for drought. The objective is to increase the capacity of national stakeholders to use climate forecasts for a more anticipatory approach, to address agricultural drought risk, in order to minimize its damage to local communities and avoid the occurrence of a humanitarian disaster.

In 2022, WFP Niger supported the government to institutionalize AA, further develop and improve the AA Maptool, and support 48,000 people with drought anticipatory action as part of the CERF AA activation.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP Niger continued supporting the national structures including the National Meteorological Department (DMN) and the Early Warning System Coordination Unit (CC/SAP/DNPGCA) on learning, coordination and awareness-raising as part of the institutionalization of AA in the government's risk management system. In collaboration with the CC/SAP/DNPGCA, seven sensitization information workshops were organized in the regions of Tillabéri, Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Diffa, to raise awareness and prepare partners to implement AA activities in case of a trigger activation. In addition, 289 community early warning and emergency response committees were informed and trained on the key pillars of AA, including on the triggering model and the selected actions for each location.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP Niger renewed its partnership with IRI, DMN and AGRHYMET to further improve the AA Decision-making map tool. The primary improvements to the Maproom include: (i) exclusion of the desertified part of Niger in the forecast to align it to national forecasts and avoid biases in the forecast analyses; (ii) additional drought forecast parameters, such as onset of season and dry spells; and (iii) inclusion of a third trigger window based on monitoring of the early stage of the harvest season.

An AA experts task force was established that convenes on a fortnightly basis, comprises national stakeholders (WFP, DNPGCA, AGHRYMET) and is led by DMN with technical support from IRI. The aim of the group is to facilitate learning and technical inputs to Maproom development. With support from IRI, the AA Task Force was trained on producing the Enhancing National Climate Services initiative (ENACTS) independently, interpreting the maproom, and using the new Python Interface to the Climate Predictability Tool (PyCPT2) to generate seasonal forecasts. An initial scoping and feasibility study was conducted to explore options to start working on a flood trigger model, including for a second AA CERF Framework.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

The inter-agency AA Drought Framework for funding from CERF was finalized and endorsed by United Nations agencies. The CERF framework in Niger relies on the drought forecast and trigger system developed by WFP with the government and IRI in recent years. WFP has been allocated US$5.2 million in pre-arranged finance to implement drought AA in case of a forecast trigger activation in 2022 and/or 2023.

At the same time, WFP has been working with national stakeholders to refine its own drought AA Plan, aligned to the CERF Framework in terms of triggers and actions, but with different target locations and budget in order to achieve larger scale.

As part of the broader climate services programme, climate information and advisories were delivered to 1,884,134 farmers through extension services, radio and mobile phones. Other key results include: 761 communities trained on EWS and climate services; 191 ten-day weather bulletins produced at district level and shared with the local population via WhatsApp and community radios in local languages; and 1,948 daily climate forecast messages produced and shared by mobile phone and community radio in local languages.

AA ACTIVATIONS

In August 2022, the third window of the CERF AA Framework was triggered, based on early harvest season monitoring. WFP received US$2.5 million to reach 48,000 people with anticipatory action in four communes in Tillabery, Dosso and Tahoua regions.

Activities implemented include:
- construction of 90,000 small-scale water catchments (1,700 hectares of land) through a cash for assets initiative engaging 6,000 households;
- cash and input distribution with FAO (WFP supplied the cash) to 6,000 households;
- dissemination of climate information and advisory through in-person training, mobile phones and community radio.

A joined inter-agency M&E working group was initiated and the M&E Framework was finalized. Evidence from this activation will be available 2023 once the activities and monitoring have been completed.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Niger will:

- Continue strengthening the institutionalization process of AA for drought, in particular by finalizing the co-developed drought Maptool and gradually transfer it to the government partners; finalize M&E for 2022 CERF Activation;
- Scale up drought AA activities to 15 communes where WFP is already implementing resilience activities; and
- Develop a flood forecasting model and an AAP/CERF AA framework for floods.

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

Haiti
Honduras
Guatemala
the Dominican Republic
Salvador
Nicaragua

WFP AA officer Graciela Perez is coordinating interventions with the Civil Defense of the Dominican Republic.

KEY INFORMATION

10,000

2,280

0.1million

Donors
Germany (GFFO)

Regional Partners
1. Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)
2. Coodination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (known in Spanish as Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central y República Dominicana or CEPREDENAC)
3. FAO
4. Dominican Red Cross, Guatemalan Red Cross and German Red Cross

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

Climate shocks are the major food insecurity driver in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), putting 7.7 million, out of a total of 11.8 million people, in four countries in IPC Phase 3 or above. Cyclones, floods and droughts have contributed to a precipitous rise in acute food insecurity in Central America (and to a lesser extent in the Caribbean) as they directly affect crop production and livestock, disrupt supply chains, cause food price hikes and even lead to severe food crises, affecting the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and the broader population.

The LAC region has strong government capacities and public systems in place to address vulnerability and manage disaster risks. However, countries in the region still largely rely on a reactive approach that is reaching its limit as the increasing frequency and magnitude of these climate events is stretching their resources and operational capacities. It is more important than ever to act ahead of these forecasted climate effects to save lives, protect livelihoods and reverse rising food insecurity trends.

Leveraging the longer-term investments towards developing anticipatory action mechanisms, significant advancements were achieved in 2022. In 2022, WFP supported its first-ever activation of anticipatory action in the region (in the Dominican Republic), strengthened support and identified new entry points for anticipatory action work in Haiti given the ever-changing fragile context, and expanded geographic scope beyond the two pilot countries. WFP in Latin America is now exploring the feasibility of implementing anticipatory action in six countries: the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. Given the interest and potential of AA in the region, the vision is to continue expanding with potential support to Peru and Ecuador in 2023.

One of the highlights of 2022 was the first-ever activation of anticipatory action in the region. Floods triggered by Hurricane Fiona resulted in the first activation of anticipatory action in the Dominican Republic. Cash was successfully transferred in an anticipatory manner to over 400

families in the Yaque del Norte basin. Based on this first activation, the government's social protection authorities are exploring opportunities to mainstream anticipatory social assistance before and during emergencies – representing a potential game-changer for disaster management and response in the Dominican Republic. WFP is currently conducting an after-action review to evaluate internal processes, and is collecting evidence of the impacts of anticipatory action.

WFP also expanded the AA portfolio significantly in the Central American Dry Corridor. In Guatemala, WFP has been working closely with the National Meteorological Agency, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Agricultural Roundtables, local universities, FAO and the Guatemalan and the German Red Cross to develop a comprehensive anticipatory action plan to help mitigate the effects of the mid-summer drought (*canícula*), with an initial focus on Chiquimula. WFP is finalizing a joint anticipatory action plan that will enable a potential activation in 2023 in the wake of an El Niño year.

Beyond Guatemala, WFP has also invested seed funding in Honduras, El Salvador and Nicaragua to explore the feasibility of implementing anticipatory action in these countries. The seed funding has helped WFP explore potential entry points for anticipatory action, and to develop workplans for 2023 and beyond. For example, in Nicaragua WFP will explore the potential to integrate anticipatory payouts using Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company (CCRIF) mechanisms and structures.

Finally, in Haiti WFP has been restructuring its approach to AA to adapt to the increasingly fragile socio-economic environment in the country. The focus lays on restarting discussions, reviving partnerships, and building alliances, and paving the way for more complementary implementation of AA, by strengthening linkages with social protection, microinsurance, resilience, and climate Action programmes. WFP is exploring opportunities to leverage the ongoing work on social protection and identifying synergies to ensure sustainability in the AA workstream.

Scaling up anticipatory actions for food security

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Target location
Northern Yaque River

Donors
Germany (GFFO) and Europe (ECHO)

Key Partners
1. National Emergency Commission (known in Spanish as Comisión Nacional de Emergencias or CNE)
2. Civil Defence Authority (known in Spanish as Defensa Civil)
3. National Meteorological Office (known in Spanish as Oficina Nacional de Meteorología or ONAMET)
4. National Social Protection System (known in Spanish as Sistema de Protección Social)

Hazards
Floods and cyclones

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Dominican Republic:
- Worked with the national government in designing and planning the delivery of AA through social protection systems.
- Conducted an analysis of ONAMET's data storage as well as telecommunications and technology capabilities.
- Purchased eight automatic weather stations for the Northern Yaque Basin to guarantee the stability of climate data and improve the real-time information issued for decision making in the country.
- Provided 2,280 people with anticipatory cash transfers equivalent to US$150.00 (per household) and early warning messages to mitigate the effects of predicted floods from Hurricane Fiona's landfall.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The AA programme in the Dominican Republic falls under the Strategic Outcome (SO) 3 of WFP Dominican Republic's Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023): "By 2023, national and local systems have strengthened capacities and take coordinated action helping vulnerable populations improve their resilience to shocks, better adapt to climate change and reduce disaster risk". The AA programme in the Dominican Republic is funded by Germany (GFFO) and the European Union (ECHO).

In 2022, WFP Dominican Republic worked with the national government to design and plan an integrated AA and social protection programme; and strengthened community risk management capacities through the municipal committees of emergency response. WFP also worked with the national meteorological agencies to enhance delivery of climate services and early warning messages.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP trained the municipal committees for prevention, mitigation and response to emergencies in the target areas on risk management and anticipatory actions.

The committees received support for the revision and inclusion of anticipatory actions in their emergency plans.

At central level, WFP collaborated closely with social protection agencies to design and plan a pilot project of anticipatory actions through social protection mechanisms. An MOU was signed with the National Emergency Commission and the Civil Defence Authority to strengthen implementation of anticipatory actions by local response agencies.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP provided follow up bulletins for the Northern Yaque Basin with data provided by ONAMET and National Institute of Hydraulic Resources (known in Spanish as Instituto Nacional de Recursos Hidráulicos or INDHRI), monitoring flood thresholds during the cyclone season.

In addition, WFP analysed ONAMET's data storage as well as telecommunications and technology capabilities. WFP supported the purchase of eight automatic weather stations for the Northern Yaque Basin to guarantee the stability of climate data and improve the real-time information issued for decision making in the country. This will enable data calibration and more accurate forecasts moving forward. The activation of anticipatory actions at the end of 2022 highlighted the need to review the thresholds and triggers for flooding in the Northern Yaque Basin.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

Prior to the hurricane season, WFP conducted a risk mapping exercise in the province of Valverde and also coordinated with local organizations to carry out anticipatory actions in the province's flood zones in case of a trigger event. Agreements were signed with four local markets for the delivery of value coupons to undocumented migrants in case of activation.

Based on these thresholds, WFP Dominican Republic implemented anticipatory actions for 1,300 families, through early warning messages that included recommendations to safeguard their families. In addition, 439 households received cash transfers equivalent to US$150 (per household) through Western Union. WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring and the results are being analysed to inform future programming and implementation.

AA ACTIVATIONS

Hurricane Fiona made landfall in the eastern part of the Dominican Republic; the target population for anticipatory actions live outside this area. However, in the days preceding Hurricane Fiona, several days of rainfall in the upper basin of the Northern Yaque River resulted in overflowing of dams and reservoirs, saturating soils. Ultimately, these led to the reaching of the flood triggers under the Anticipatory Action Protocol that was developed and validated by WFP and partners.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Dominican Republic will:

- Review the activation tools (protocols and thresholds);
- Explore expansion to other at-risk areas both within and beyond the Northern Yaque Basin;
- Begin development of protocols for anticipatory action for drought; and
- Strengthen synergies with social protection mechanisms to design the AA annex to their emergency cash transfer programme guidelines that will enable them to implement AA.

WFP staff are informing the population in the watershed about the activities carried out by WFP in the Dominican Republic.

GUATEMALA

Target location
Chiquimula

Donors
Germany (GFFO)

Key Partners
1. Agroclimatic Discussion Tables (known in Spanish as Mesas Técnicas Agroclimáticas or MTAs)
2. National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (Known in Spanish as Instituto Nacional de Sismología, Vulcanología, Meteorología e Hidrología or INSIVUMEH)
3. Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Known in Spanish as Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación or MAGA)
4. German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)
5. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
6. Guatemalan and German Red Cross

Hazards
Floods and cyclones

Key Achievements
In 2022, WFP Guatemala:
- Finalized the design phase for an Anticipatory Actions Pilot to be implemented jointly with the Government in the Department of Chiquimula.
- Strengthened the capacities of the National Weather Agency (INSIVUMEH) to run a specific forecast for the Anticipatory Actions initiative.
- Collaborated with the FAO and the Guatemalan and the German Red Cross to have an integrated and complementary approach to design and implement anticipatory actions.

OVERVIEW OF AA IN GUATEMALA

AA is a key component of the resilience strategy for WFP in Guatemala. It falls under Strategic Outcome (SO) 4 of WFP Guatemala's Country Strategic Plan (2021-2024): "Rural vulnerable populations and local institutions engage in nutrition and gender sensitive, sustainable and climate resilient food systems throughout the year."

With financial support from Germany, WFP has collaborated with the INSIVUMEH and the Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management (Known in Spanish as Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres or CONRED), as well as the MAGA, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (Known in Spanish as Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales or MARN), the Agroclimatic Discussion Roundtables (MTAs), FAO and the Guatemalan and the German Red Cross to develop an anticipatory action programme for prolonged dry spells.

In 2022, WFP Guatemala finalized the design phase for an Anticipatory Action Pilot to be implemented jointly with the government in the Department of Chiquimula. During this process, WFP Guatemala collaborated with FAO and the Guatemalan and the German Red Cross to have an integrated and complementary approach to the design and implementation of anticipatory actions.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

WFP Guatemala continued supporting the national and sub-national authorities including INSIVUMEH, MAGA, Agricultural Roundtables and local universities on learning, coordination and awareness raising as part of the institutionalization of AA in the government's risk management system.

MAGA also requested support to integrate the Anticipatory Actions model into their National Disaster Risk Management Strategy, to enhance the scope of the national plans and promote national AA implementation.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

WFP supported the Government of Guatemala and partners to improve INSIVUMEH's forecasting capacities and finalize the selection of the AA thresholds and triggers using the NextGen methodology from the Columbia University IRI. The trigger is set on the 50 percent non-probability of reaching 614 mm of hydrological demand, which could lead to a water deficit during the season with most demand: the dry spell season.

Participants learned how to estimate monthly rainfall deficits by region, with a focus on water requirements for maize production, and to evaluate the accuracy of the CHIRPS and NextGen[16] climate products.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

In 2022, WFP finalized the selection of anticipatory actions to be implemented at field level with a maximum dry spell forecast of six months. This was done through a co-design process with the local government (municipalities and community leaders), the MTAs, INSIVUMEH, MAGA, GIZ, FAO and the Guatemalan and the German Red Cross.

The Actions are designed with different lead times, and will be implemented by various partners based on the forecast certainty of an extended dry spell. The finance mechanism for each action will depend on who is implementing, and each partner will finance the execution at field level alongside the local governments.

WFP and the government are now ready to implement anticipatory actions from February 2023, should a pre-defined forecast threshold be reached.

AA ACTIVATIONS

WFP did not implement any anticipatory actions in 2022 as it was finalizing the AA Plan design with the government and partners.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Guatemala will:

• Finalize anticipatory action plan and prepare for a potential activation depending on the severity of El Niño;
• Continue expanding the anticipatory action portfolio with a geographic focus on other regions of the Dry Corridor (Zacapa, El Progreso), including developing triggers, identifying AAs, and strengthening coordination between partners;
• Finalize a monitoring and evaluation plan for eventual activation;
• Strengthen partnerships with the (re)insurance sector for potential activation, pooling funds from the private sector to implement anticipatory actions.

WFP AA officer Bernando Diaz reviews responsibilities and activities during the simulation exercise involving different stakeholders of the anticipatory action pilot project in Guatemala, such as the Ministry for Agriculture, FAO and the Guatemalan Red Cross.

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16. https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps

HAITI

OVERVIEW OF AA IN HAITI

The AA programme is funded by Germany and falls under the Strategic Outcome 4 of WFP Haiti Country Strategic Plan (2019-2023): "Vulnerable communities in areas with fragile ecosystems can rely on resilient food systems to mitigate, adapt, and recover from shocks and manage climate related risks by 2023".

In 2022, WFP Haiti has been focusing on restructuring the approach to adapt to the increasingly fragile socio-economic environment of the country. The focus lays on restarting discussions, reviving partnerships and paving the way for a more integrated approach to AA by strengthening linkages with social protection, microinsurance, resilience, and climate change adaptation programmes.

PROGRESS

INSTITUTIONALIZATION WITHIN GOVERNMENT OR HUMANITARIAN SYSTEMS

Anticipatory Action has been re-energized after two years of slow progress due to socio-economic and security issues, COVID-19 and frequent staff changes in government institutions. In 2022, WFP reclaimed an active role with regard to strengthening the early warning system, and strengthened connections and information sharing among government entities, United Nations agencies, NGOs, and other regional entities working on risk mapping and DRM in Haiti. WFP is leading the discussion on AA within the country with various partners to define joint triggers and actions. However, institutionalization of the approach has not yet been achieved, due to limited human resources and weak institutional capacity.

In 2022, WFP restructured the AA approach in-country, moving away from small-scale commune-based pilot implementation towards more complementary and integrated programming in order to ensure long-term sustainability. Building on the ongoing development of a national social registry and nascent social protection system, AA is located at an important intersection of emergency preparedness, climate action, cash transfers, and resilience building. The fragile socio-economic and security situation highlights even more the importance of strengthening the capacity and coordination of institutional partners such as the civil protection agency, social protection mechanisms, early warning systems, and operational coordination, to reach vulnerable people ahead of climate-related shocks.

FORECASTS AND TRIGGERS

Trigger development is ongoing and planned to be finalized in early 2023. With regard to advocating for a more risk-informed approach to programming, discussions were initiated with Cloud to Street (C2S) to explore the potential for collaboration on flood risk modelling and historic flood risk maps for Haiti. However, there is a need to analyse the data already available and provided by institutions and organizations before taking discussions further.

ANTICIPATORY ACTIONS

WFP Haiti has been working with the government and partners to explore feasible anticipatory actions in a context of extreme fragility and socio-economic instability. For example, WFP is assessing the feasibility of anticipatory cash transfers despite the challenges that cash assistance, especially digital cash, faces in Haiti. WFP is also exploring options for delivering early warning messages to people at risk of extreme weather events. This includes discussions with media and communications companies for the delivery through

SMS, as all households covered by the emerging social registry (known in French as Système d'Information du Ministère des Affaires Sociales et du Travail or SIMAST) have indicated mobile phone numbers.

AA ACTIVATIONS

No activation occurred in 2022, as the AA Plan is yet to be finalized with the government and partners.

OUTLOOK FOR 2023

In 2023, WFP Haiti will:

• Focus on implementing AA through the social protection system;
• Finalize elements for the Anticipatory Action Plan for cyclones and flooding;
• Strengthen climate services to support the early warning system; and
• Work on digital financial inclusion and mobile cash solutions.

Internal WFP workshop on Minimum Preparedness Actions (MPA), how to customize them to the Haitian context and to enable better office preparedness.

Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action
AADSOM	Action Against Disasters Somalia
AAP	Anticipatory Action Plan
AAR	After-Action Review
AATF	Anticipatory Action Task Force
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre
ANM	Djibouti National Meteorological Agency
ARC	African Risk Capacity
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BAPPENAS	Bangladesh Ministry of National Development Planning
BHA	USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BMKG	Indonesia Meteorological, Climatological and Geophysical Agency
BNGRC	Madagascar National Disaster Management Agency
BNPB	Indonesia National Disaster Management Agency
BRC	Burundi Red Cross
C2S	Cloud to Street
CBPFs	Country-Based Pool Funds
CBT	Cash-Based Transfers
CCMD	Climate Change Management Department
CCRIF	Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Segregated Portfolio Company
CC/SAP	Niger Early Warning System Coordination Cell
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CDMCs	Community Disaster Management Committees
CEPREDENAC	Coodination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic
CERD	Djibouti Centre of Studies and Research
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF	Swiss franc
CHIRPS	Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data
CILLS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
CLARE	Climate Adaptation and Resilience
CNE	National Emergency Commission
CO	Country Office
COA	Commission on Audit
CONRED	Guatemala Coordinating Agency for Disaster Management
COP	Conference of the Parties
CP	Cooperating Partner
CRA	Niger Agrhymet Regional Centre
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
CSC	Climate Services Centre
CSP	Country Strategic Plan
CVM	Mozambique Red Cross
DAFM	Ireland Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine
DANIDA	Denmark's development cooperation
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DCP	Department of Civil Protection
DDM	Department of Disaster Management
DDMCs	District Disaster Management Committees
DDRCs	District Drought Relief Committees
DEDD	Djibouti Environment and Sustainable Development Department
DFA	Ireland Department of Foreign Affairs
DFAT	Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DG ECHO	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DGM	Directorate-General of Meteorology
DGPC	Haiti Directorate-General of Civil Protection
DHM	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology
DHR	Djibouti Rural Hydraulics Service
DILG	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DLGs	District Local Governments

DNGRH	Mozambique Water Resources Management Directorate
DMH	Department of Meteorology and Hydrology
DNPGCA	Niger National Framework for the Prevention and the Management of Food Crises
DPRPs	Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans
DREF	Disaster Response Emergency Fund
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRMB	Disaster Risk Management Bureau
DRMC	Disaster Risk Management Commission
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSD	Department of Social Development
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTWGs	District Technical Working Groups
EAP	Early Action Protocol
ECHO	European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EGPP	Employment Generation Programmes for the Poorest
EMI	Ethiopian Meteorological Institute
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services initiative
EPCI	Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index
EU	European Union
EU DG INTPA	European Union Directorate-General for International Partnerships
EW4A	Early Warning For All Initiative
EWEATWG	Early Warning Early Action Technical Working Group
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FbA	Forecast-based early Action
FbF	Forecast-based Financing
FCDO	United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
FFWC	Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre
FLAs	Field Level Agreements
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
FSP	Financial Service Provider
GBV AoR	Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility
GCF	Green Climate Fund
WRSI	Water Requirements Satisfaction Index
GFFO	German Federal Foreign Office
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
GPDRR	Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction
GRC	German Red Cross
GSNSPC	General Secretariat for National Social Protection Council
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Commission
HCTs	Humanitarian Country Teams
HDP	Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus
HHs	Households
HNPW	Humanitarian Network and Partnerships Week
HPC	Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HQ	Headquarters
HRPs	Humanitarian Response Plans
IACOV	Improving Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable and Food Insecure Populations in Lesotho
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IBF	Impact-Based Forecasting
ICPAC	Climate Prediction and Applications Centre
ICPALD	IGAD Centre For Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IFRC	International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Agency for Development
IGEBU	Burundi Hydrometeorological Department
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
INAM	Mozambique National Institute of Meteorology
INAS	Mozambique National Institute of Social Action
INDHRI	Dominican Republic National Institute of Hydraulic Resources
INGD	Mozambique Disaster Risk Management Institute

INGOs	International Non-Governmental Organizations
INSIVUMEH	Guatemala National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology
IOM	International Organization of Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
IRA	Immediate Response Account
IRI	International Research Institute for Climate and Society of Columbia University
IT	Information Technology
JAS	July-August-September season
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KRCS	Kenya Red Cross Society
KSB	Kampung Siaga Bencana
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
LDMCs	Local Disaster Management Committees
LGUs	Local Government Units
LSA	Lean Season Assistance
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MADER	Mozambique Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MAEP	Madagascar Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MAEPE	Djibouti Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
MAGA	Guatemala Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food
MAM	March-April-May rainfall season
MARDO	Mandhere Relief and Development Organization
MARN	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
MAST	Haiti Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
MCBP	Mother and Child Benefit Programme
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MH-IBF-EWS	Multi-Hazard Impact- Based Forecasting and Early Warning System
MINAE	Madagascar Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
MINEAGRE	Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Livestock
MOIWR	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Resources
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MODMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
MOHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian and Disaster Management
MOLARR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development
MOLSA	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment
MOSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MOSVY	Ministry of Social Affairs, Veteran and Youth Rehabilitation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
MOWRAM	Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology
MSD	Meteorological Services Department
MTAs	Agroclimatic Technical Tables
NCCD	National Council for Civil Defence
NCDM	National Committee for Disaster Management
NDDRMA	Nepal National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority
NDMA	National Disaster Management Agency
NDMA	National Drought Management Agency
NDOC	National Disaster Operations Centre
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NextGen	Next generation
NFA	National Food Agency
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
NHMS	National Hydro-Meteorological Services
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
NPR	Nepalese Rupee

NSAF	National Social Assistance Fund
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OCD	Office of Civil Defence
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONAMET	Dominican National Meteorological Office
OND	October-November-December season
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
PIF TSG	Policy, Financing and Institutionalization Technical Sub-Group
PKM	Indonesian Ministry for Human Development and Cultural Affairs
PRC	Professional Regulation Commission
PRO-ACT	Pro-Resilience Action
PSRC	Shock Responsive Social Protection
PyCPT	Python Interface to the Climate Predictability Tool
RAAWG	Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group
RAM	Research, Assessment and Monitoring
RB	Regional Bureau
RBD	Regional Bureau Dakar
RBJ	Regional Bureau Johannesburg
RBN	Regional Bureau in Nairobi
RCCC	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
RDCs	Rural District Councils
REAP	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi Hazard Early Warning System
RSA	Remote Sensing Authority
RTWG	Regional Technical Working Group
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SARCOF	Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum
SAWS	South Africa Weather Services
SED	Djibouti State Secretariat for Decentralization
SEGRC	Djibouti Executive Secretary for Risk and Disaster Management
SIMAST	Social Registry of the Haiti Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
SIMEX	Simulation Exercises
SMA	Sudan Meteorological Authority
SNHCP	Safety Net for Human Capital Project
SO	Strategic Outcome
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPI	Standard Precipitation Index
SRCS	Sudan Red Crescent Society
SRSP	Shock Responsive Social Protection
TORs	Terms of Reference
TWG	Technical Working Group
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UCT CSAG	University of Cape Town Climate System Analysis Group
UHM	Hydro Meteorological Unit of Haiti
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
UNRCO	UN Resident Coordinator's Office
URCS	Uganda Red Cross Society
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States dollars
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welt Hunger Hilfe

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