



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Anticipatory Actions in the Kyrgyz Republic

Shifting from Response and Recovery to Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation of Disaster Risks

What are Anticipatory Actions?

Climate extremes are a key driver of food insecurity. To successfully avert disasters, traditional **humanitarian response systems need to evolve from disaster response to forward-looking risk management**. The Anticipatory Actions (AA) aim to prevent, mitigate and protect against – to the extent possible – the effects of extreme weather on the food security and nutrition of highly vulnerable people.

AA is defined as **acting ahead of predicted hazards to prevent / reduce the impact of a hazard** before it fully unfolds. AA is also called Early Warning and Early Action, Forecast-based Financing or Early Action Protocol, and should not be confounded with Early Response. It is an innovative approach that uses risk management and weather forecasts to trigger interventions before a crisis escalates into a humanitarian emergency

AA requires pre-agreed plans that identify partners and activities, reliable early warning information, and pre-agreed financing when an agreed trigger-point is reached.

AA is a part of the Disaster Risk Management System as a social and civil protection mechanism.

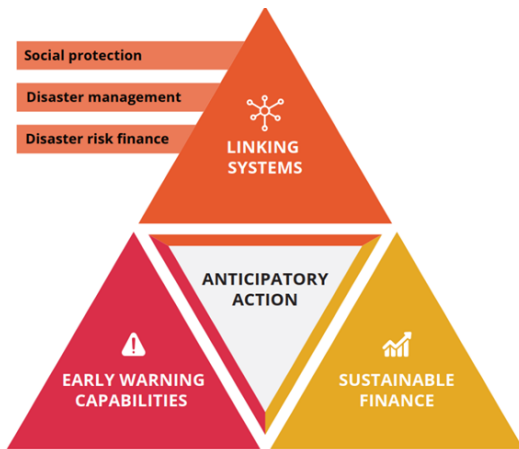
Why Anticipatory Actions are important for the Kyrgyz Republic?

Climate change is a major threat to food security in the Kyrgyz Republic. The alterations in precipitation patterns have already led to an increase in short-run crop failures and long-run production declines. Heat stress may result in large-scale losses of livestock due to increased mortality and decreased reproduction rates. Hotter summers and an increase of extreme weather events are leading to reduced capacities of the livestock producing farmers in terms of fodder production. **The increased intensity and frequency of weather-related events (i.e. mudflows/flash floods, droughts, heatwaves and windstorms) are likely to lead to even more significant production losses, with broader economic implications.**

Anticipatory Action Scheme



WFP's approach to Anticipatory Action



WFP's objective is to create nationally owned systems that incorporate AA to protect selected regions' most at-risk populations



Leveraging WFP's expertise in building systems across the Kyrgyz Republic, anticipatory action can provide an additional layer of protection against climate risks



WFP is already working with the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to bolster existing disaster management and social protection systems, offering a unique opportunity to scale up anticipatory actions

Global examples



Nepal: AA against floods covering the most flood-prone municipalities delivering cash and early warning information



Kyrgyz Republic: testing small scale AA against harsh winter in Naryn province by providing fodder for livestock as community revolving fund input



Ethiopia: AA against drought in delivering cash, early warning information and fodder production means

Strengthening national **early warning capabilities**

Building on already established and robust early warning systems, WFP is collaborating with climate service providers (principally the Agency for Hydrometeorology under the Ministry of Emergency Situations) to develop more skillful forecasts that can be used to inform decisions at all levels – including when to plant certain crops, when and where climate hazards are likely to hit, and where humanitarian and other food assistance is needed. Crucially, WFP will be working with the Government to develop early warning in order to mainstream anticipatory action into national systems for disaster management.

Linking systems to reach scale

In order to reach scale, WFP advocates for the incorporation of anticipatory action principles in social protection systems. Such systems already have key elements of anticipatory action: a vulnerability analysis that informs targeting and an operational protocol to disburse funds (or other assistance). A key missing piece is integration with early warning systems. Forecasts – whether they are seasonal or sub-seasonal – can offer an early indication of the types of events that may negatively affect a given population. If, for instance, a severe drought is forecasted in a region where people rely heavily on social assistance to meet their essential needs, anticipatory action can provide additional protection before an event. WFP is advocating for social protection structures that incorporate multiple benefits to anticipate and manage climate risk.

Sustainable financing

Anticipatory action is an innovative way of thinking. Even though, at the global level, there is substantial evidence to suggest that acting before an event is cost-effective, governments do not have sufficient budget to implement anticipatory action at scale. Until anticipatory action is implemented at scale, WFP is working closely with private actors – such as insurers and reinsurers – to complement the government financing for anticipatory action. WFP advocates for partnerships with these kinds of stakeholders to ensure financial sustainability as anticipatory action reaches scale. In addition, WFP is exploring other financial mechanisms, including contingent funding from national disaster management systems, funding for social protection, and sovereign/regional pools that governments can access to support at-risk populations



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