



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Anticipatory Action Year in Focus 2025

May 2026

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ISBN 978-92-95050-43-3
<https://doi.org/10.71958/wfp132032>
WFP. 2026. *Anticipatory Action Year in Focus 2025*. Rome.



Malawi. Collecting early harvest from anticipatory intervention ahead of the drought.
WFP/ Francis_Thawani

Foreword

In 2025, shocks took a heavy toll on millions of people. Extreme weather events, armed conflicts, and economic disruptions continued to drive loss of livelihood, dependence on aid, and hunger. Sustained pressure on international cooperation and humanitarian resources has jeopardized the ability of humanitarian actors to respond to those most in need. These impacts were felt particularly deeply by people facing shocks like Hurricane Melissa, Cyclone Dikeledi, and those enduring the continuation of major conflicts in Sudan, Palestine, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The World Food Programme's (WFP) commitment to eradicate hunger stands firm. In emergency settings, WFP delivers life-saving assistance to those most in need. But WFP also delivers hope: it strengthens systems to enhance communities' resilience and reduce humanitarian needs. In 2025, with operational demands rapidly outpacing available resources, WFP has adapted its response - by prioritizing cost-efficiency, fostering localization, and leveraging innovation to ensure lifesaving assistance could reach people when and where it was needed most. In doing so, we accelerated our shift from "doer" to "enabler", focusing on areas that have the greatest impact on food security.

Anticipatory action has become a beacon of hope for governments worldwide in their effort towards protecting lives before they become humanitarian disasters. By harnessing science, forecasts, data, prearranged finance mechanisms and pre-planning interventions with first responders and communities, anticipatory action puts people first; protecting lives and livelihoods before a disaster occurs. This shift from reaction to prevention is not only more efficient and dignified, but also rooted in the principle that everyone deserves the chance to face predictable shocks with resilience, not fear.

Over the years, WFP's investment in anticipatory action has scaled its reach, driven by strong partnerships, especially with governments institutionalizing this shift in national systems. In 2025, WFP helped protect 6.3 million people across 47 countries from predictable weather events, working hand-in-hand with local authorities. In collaboration with governments and partners facing imminent extreme weather events, WFP was able to reach 15.5 million people with early warning messages. These milestones are not just statistics, they are stories of people, families, and communities whose futures were safeguarded by a proactive and collaborative approach.

Looking ahead to 2026 and beyond, our focus is clear: expand the reach of anticipatory action, ensure programs remain scientifically sound, people-centered, and accountable. Most importantly, we will continue to support governments in institutionalizing anticipatory action in national systems. Anticipatory action is not just a programme, but WFP's commitment to act early, help people feel safer amid increasing volatility, and ultimately reduce dependence on humanitarian aid.

We invite you, our donors, partners, and colleagues, to remain committed to this shared goal. Together, let's ensure shocks do not turn into crises, protecting people, their livelihoods, and progress toward ending hunger.



Matthew Hollingworth

Assistant Executive Director
Programme Operations Department
World Food Programme

ANTICIPATORY ACTION DEFINITION

Anticipatory action is defined as acting ahead of a predicted hazardous event to prevent or reduce impacts on lives and livelihoods and humanitarian needs before they fully unfold. This works best when activities as well as triggers or decision-making rules are pre-agreed, and decisions are made to guarantee the fast release of pre-arranged funding.

[\(Definition included in the Final Caucus Outcome Document of the Grand Bargain\)](#)



Bangladesh. Teknaf Flood Response Anticipatory Action | WFP/Saikat Mojumder

Executive Summary

2025 marked the year in which Anticipatory Action (AA) became firmly established as one of WFP's core approaches to delivering its life-saving mandate. AA is now embedded within the organization's Strategic Objectives, shaping how preparedness, early warning and emergency response are designed and delivered. This consolidation has been underpinned by a significant expansion of pre-arranged financing, enabling AA to be triggered efficiently and systematically ahead of predictable shocks.

WFP's global AA portfolio accounted for USD 124 million, including USD 89 million prearranged financing for forecast-based activations. This scale up was possible thanks to the support from partners such as Austria, Australia, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Google.org, Korea, Ireland, Norway, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund.

WFP scaled up its AA operations from covering 6.1 million people in 44 countries in 2024 to more than 6.3 million people across the 47 countries covered in this year's annual report. Additional countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean and the Middle East, including Afghanistan, Nigeria and Venezuela are now able to reach more people with AA to reduce the effects of increasingly recurrent extreme weather events.

Anticipatory Activations to mitigate the impacts of extreme weather events were triggered in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cuba, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Peru and the Philippines. Over USD 35 million was rapidly disbursed for the activations, resulting in 1,228,001 people receiving anticipatory transfers and over 15 million people receiving early warning information to protect their lives, food security and livelihoods ahead of predicted flood, cyclone or drought events.



WFP Activates Anticipatory Actions in Khairpur to Mitigate Flood Risks | WFP/Dinar Ahmad

	People reached with anticipatory transfers	People reached with early warning messages	Funds disbursed per activation (US\$)
Mozambique (Cyclone)	780	4,106,697	100,000
Peru (Floods)	716	1,700	64,548
Ecuador (Floods)	717	750	58,701
Mozambique (Cyclone)	300	580,000	100,000
Ethiopia (Drought)	140,575	1,000,000	7.28 million
Afghanistan (Drought)	84,539	0	2.73 million
Bangladesh (Floods)	6,385	55,000	50,000
Guatemala (Drought)	40,940	0	1.87 million
Malawi (Drought)	21,339	3,026,457	2.5 million
Niger (Floods)	55,141	309,772	700,000
Nigeria (Floods)	83,539	0	1.75 million
Ethiopia (Drought)	67,438	966,550	4.75 million
Kenya (Drought)	71,887	540,080	4.16 million
Haiti (Cyclone)	47,465	2,224,828	2 million
Cuba (Cyclone)	181,157	0	1.5 million
Mozambique (Drought)	0	0	1.8 million
Philippines (Cyclone)	210,615	0	3.1 million
Pakistan (floods)	16,072	881,843	403,265
Mali (floods, SIMEX)	12,616	156,846	296,021
Uganda (Drought, SIMEX)	2,135	1,400,610	30,795
Zimbabwe (Drought, 2024-5)		49,840	
Mozambique (Drought, 2024-25)	183,645	450,000	
Total	1,228,001	15,750,973	35,289,331

Table 1. AA activations in 2025

Evidence generated from more than a decade of AA demonstrates that acting ahead of predictable shocks leads to stronger humanitarian outcomes than post-shock response alone. Across multiple hazards and contexts, anticipatory interventions are consistently associated with improved food security outcomes and stronger psychological well-being, reflecting households' ability to protect assets, plan and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. These findings are consolidated in WFP's recently published synthesis, "WFP's evidence base on Anticipatory Action 2015–2024" , which reviews the results of WFP's AA activations implemented over the past decade.

Government ownership has emerged as a critical determinant of the sustainability and scale of AA, requiring WFP to co-design and embed anticipatory approaches within national disaster risk management and social protection systems. This shift is evidenced by the formal integration of AA into national laws, financing mechanisms, and policies, such as those adopted in parts of Latin America and Southeast Asia. Where AA has been institutionalized within government systems¹, AA is increasingly implemented through national systems, strengthening sustainability and reducing reliance on ad-hoc humanitarian activation.

¹ In the Philippines, WFP and partners helped advance the Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster bill into Republic Act No. 12287, a landmark law enabling the Government to release funds and implement AAs before hazards strike.

Interagency collaboration remained a priority for WFP requiring sustained coordination across mandates, institutions and operational timelines. From global headquarters to country level technical working groups, WFP worked with governments, UN agencies and local partners to strengthen early warning systems and jointly design AA plans, including UN interagency AA frameworks. Evidence from these collective efforts were reflected in the joint FAO WFP OCHA publication "Saving lives, time and money: Evidence from anticipatory action", which demonstrates how effective coordination improves resource allocation, reduces duplication, and enables more timely and prioritized humanitarian assistance. These efforts reflect continued progress in implementing the joint FAO WFP Anticipatory Action Strategy at country, regional and global levels.

In parallel, WFP strengthened early warning systems by leveraging global initiatives and financing mechanisms including Early Warnings for All (EW4All), the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) and the Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) to support countries in improving forecasting capacity and risk information for anticipatory action. This included advancing AI enabled forecasting through technical partnerships with Oxford University, IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) and European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and supporting partner governments to translate increasingly sophisticated climate and weather information into actionable early warnings.

Knowledge Management and Learning.

Throughout 2025, WFP strengthened its AA knowledge base through a set of global, regional and country-level publications that consolidate evidence, translate learning into operational guidance, and support more inclusive and effective implementation. This included new technical guidance such as "Anticipatory Action: Economic and Market considerations" and the "Anticipatory Cash Technical Guidance".



WFP acts early to prepare Kenyans for predictable crises | WFP/Dennis Matendechere

A strong focus on inclusion and learning was reflected in analytical products on gender, protection and inclusion, including "Gender, Protection and Inclusion in Anticipatory Action in southern Africa", as well as regional learning outputs and reviews of activations and lessons learned in southern Africa and Somalia. Country-level case studies and learning products, such as "Integrating AA in Indonesia" and "People's Experience of AA in Mozambique" together with documentation of south-south exchanges in eastern Africa, capture practical implementation experience and learnings. Additionally, WFP through its internal AA community of practice, has shared these technical and learning foundations through targeted webinars throughout the year.

WFP's approach to AA

Background

Extreme weather events pose a significant risk to food systems, disproportionately affecting the most food insecure people around the world. Extreme environmental conditions also interact with other main drivers of hunger and malnutrition, including conflict and economic. 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 extreme weather events. 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.

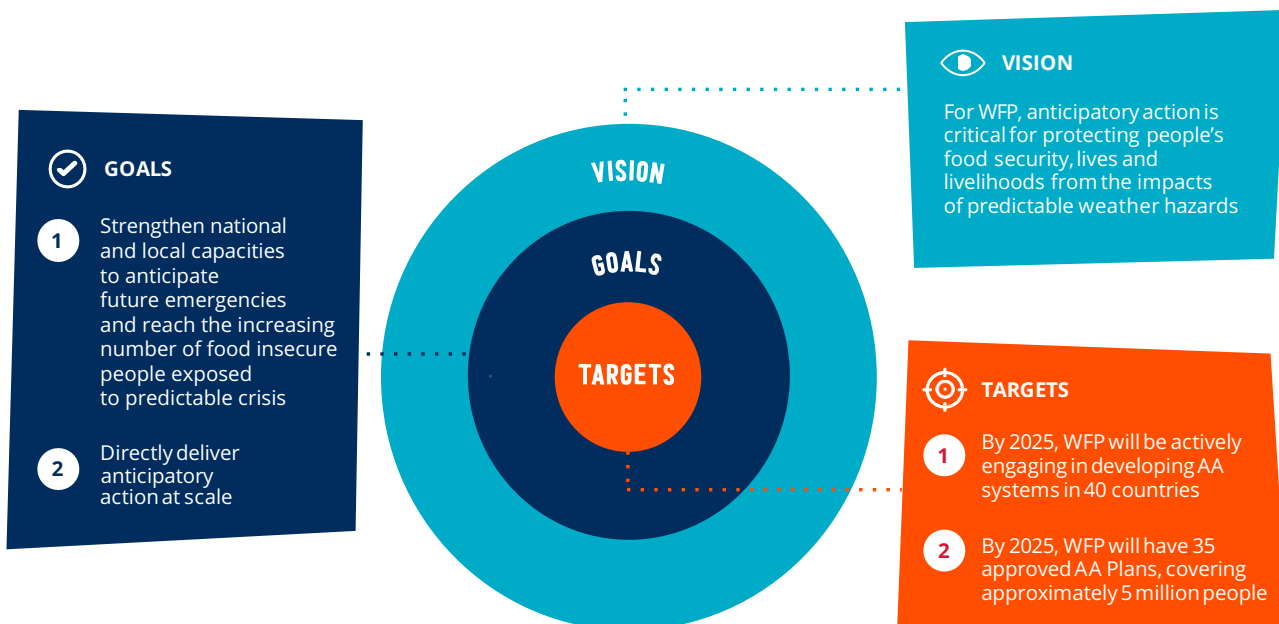


Figure 1



Guatemala. CERF Anticipatory Action Framework for the Dry Corridor. WFP/Chapinfilms

Anticipatory action for extreme weather events

Anticipatory Action is defined as “acting ahead of a predicted hazardous event to prevent or reduce impacts on lives and livelihoods and humanitarian needs before they fully unfold.” 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.

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.

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. Evidence generated from more than a decade of AA demonstrates that acting ahead of predictable shocks leads to stronger humanitarian outcomes than post-shock response alone. Across multiple hazards and contexts, anticipatory interventions are consistently associated with improved food security outcomes and stronger psychological well-being, reflecting households’ ability to protect assets, plan and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. These findings are consolidated in WFP’s recently published synthesis, “[WFP’s evidence base on Anticipatory Action 2015–2024](#)”, which reviews the results of WFP’s AA activations implemented over the past decade.

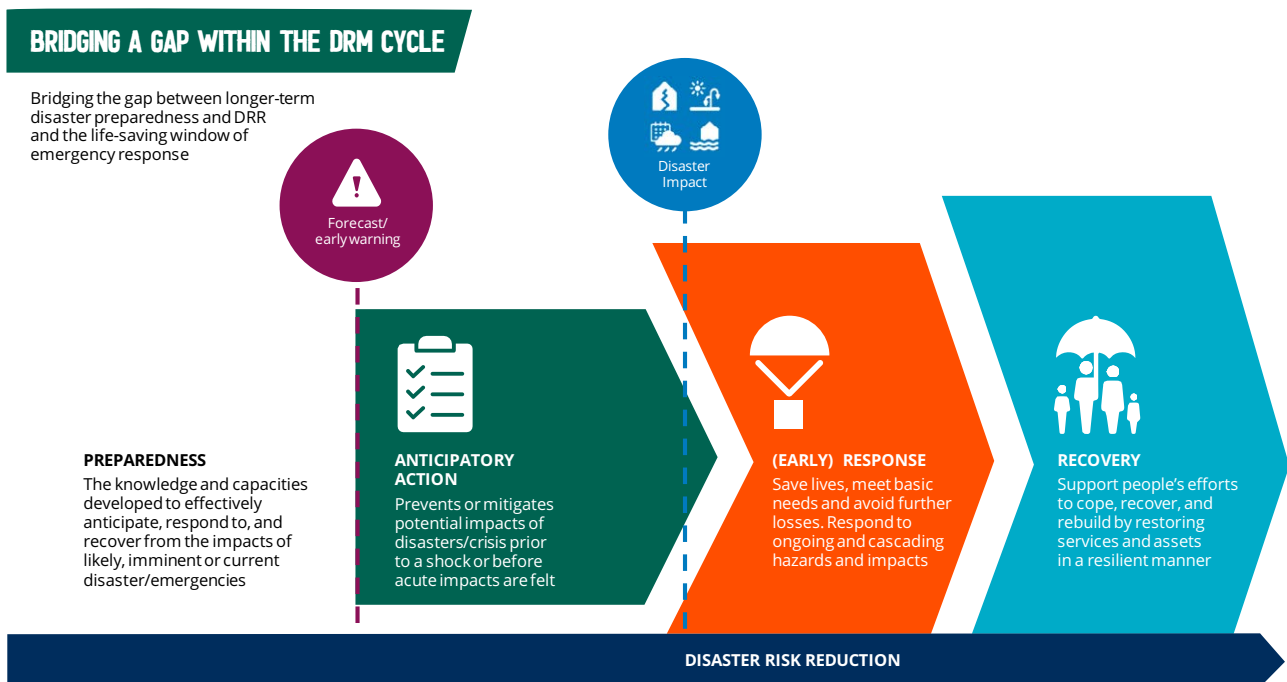


Figure 2

Core components of anticipatory action

Anticipatory action requires the linking of three core elements (see Figure 3):

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 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.

PREARRANGED 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.



TRIGGERS

Matching forecast and risks (exposure, impact, vulnerability)



ANTICIPATORY ACTION PLANS

Reducing the humanitarian impact



FINANCING MECHANISM

Automatic allocation of funds before the disaster strikes

Figure 3



People receiving early warning information ahead of the predicted floods | WFP/Niger CO



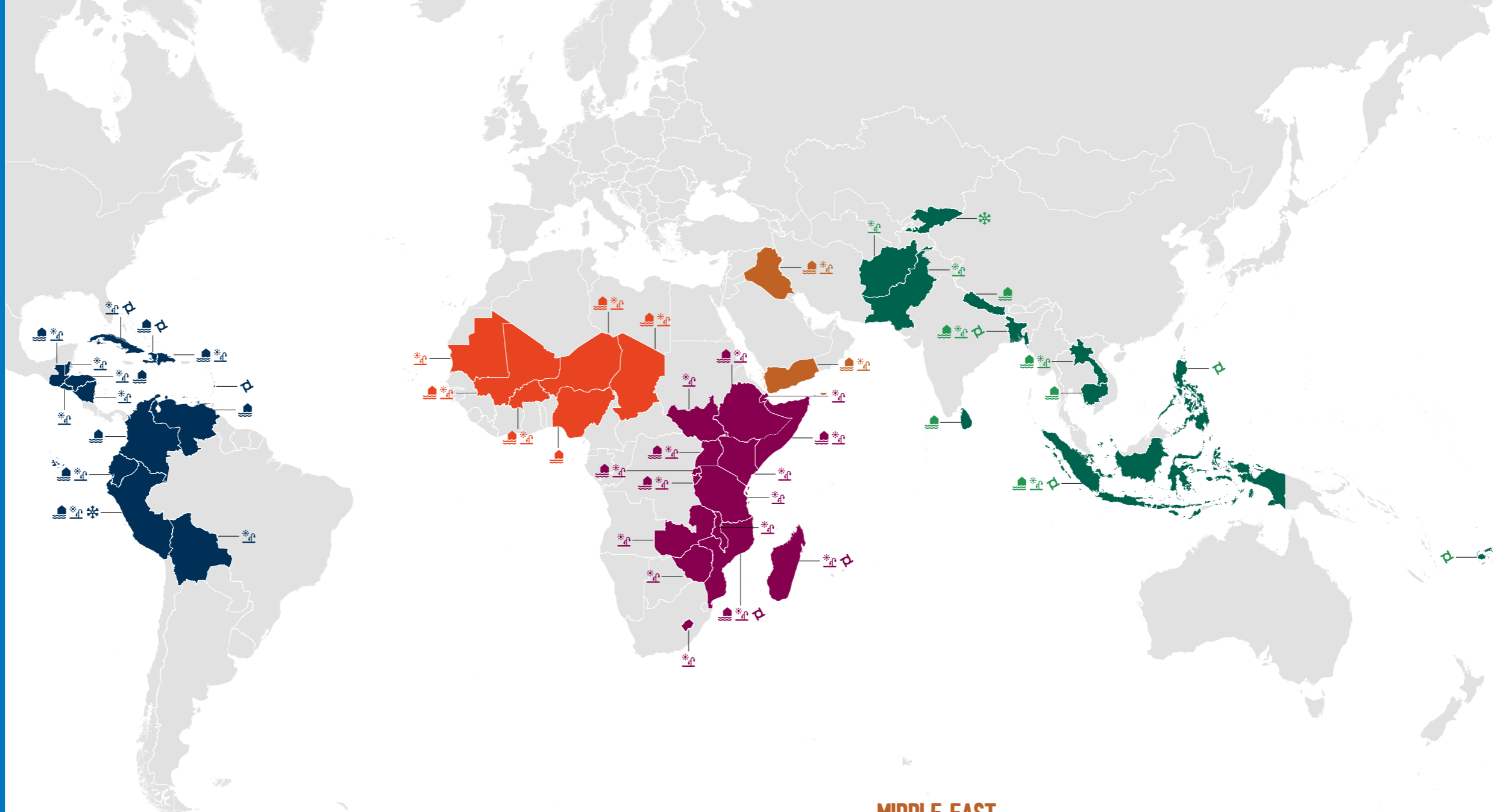
Ecuador. Emergency humanitarian assistance | WFP/Gonzalo Ruiz

2025 KEY HIGHLIGHTS






WFP is supporting governments and communities to manage growing extreme weather events through anticipatory action and early warning information in 47 countries covering over 6.3 million people with US\$89 million prearranged finance across Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

LEGEND






-  Flood
-  Drought
-  Cyclone
-  Heavy snowfall
-  People covered
-  People reached with anticipatory transfers
-  People reached with early warning messages
-  US\$ Funds Pre-arranged
-  US\$ Funds Disbursed








LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

	360,362
	270,995
	2,227,278
	13.9 million
	5.5 million






WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

	520,412
	151,296
	466,618
	23 million
	2.7 million






EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

	3,040,680
	488,099
	12,120,234
	22.6 million
	20.7 million

MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN AFRICA AND EASTERN EUROPE

	0
	0
	0
	0
	0

ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

	2,427,153
	317,611
	936,843
	19.8 million
	6.3 million

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ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

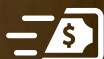
TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS



KEY INFORMATION



PEOPLE COVERED
2,427,153



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
ANTICIPATORY TRANSFERS
317,611



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
EARLY WARNING MESSAGES
936,843



US\$ FUNDS PRE-ARRANGED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
19.8 MILLION



US\$ FUNDS DISBURSED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
6.3 MILLION



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in the Climate Risk and Early Warning System (CREWS), Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC).

Philippines. Anticipatory measures ahead of Super Typhoon Uwan.

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout 2025, Asia Pacific remained the region most exposed to weather-related disasters, experiencing a wide range of hazards including droughts, floods and cyclones, as well as record-breaking intensity of extreme weather events. Afghanistan faced its worst drought in 30 years, major rivers in Pakistan reached levels not seen in five decades, Philippines experienced successive above-average typhoons, and much of Southeast Asia was affected by unusually intense monsoon conditions that resulted in widespread flooding.

In response to these escalating risks, WFP continued to invest in strengthening anticipatory capacity across the region, prioritizing the reinforcement of national disaster management systems for AA while expanding coverage for people at risk. At the end of 2025, WFP had the capacity to cover 2,427,153 people at risk of droughts, floods and cyclones in Bangladesh, Nepal, the Philippines, Fiji, Pakistan and Afghanistan, an increase of almost one million compared to 2024. WFP's AA portfolio also expanded geographically in 2025, including the establishment of a new inter-agency drought framework in Afghanistan, and the development of a cyclone framework in Myanmar.

Notable achievements in the region included AA activations in Afghanistan (drought), Bangladesh (floods), Pakistan (floods) and the Philippines (cyclone), reaching 317,611 people with anticipatory cash assistance and 936,843 people with early warning messages.

Across the region, WFP made significant progress in institutionalizing AA within government systems by embedding AA approaches into disaster risk management and social protection mechanisms. Efforts also focused on exploring new financing tools for AA such as disaster risk insurance, improving the quality of AA programming and ensuring its integration with preparedness, response and resilience.

As part of broader efforts to institutionalize AA, several countries in the region made significant progress in embedding AA within national regulatory frameworks. In the Philippines, the enactment of the 'Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act' marked an important step, establishing the legal basis for the use of public resources for anticipatory measures. Indonesia also reached a turning point by legally anchoring AA within national regulations.

At the regional level, WFP co-led the Institutionalization Subgroup of the Regional Working Group on AA in 2025, facilitating exchanges among government representatives and partners during the 8th Asia-Pacific AA Dialogue Platform. WFP also provided technical support to the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre), including capacity strengthening on AA.

Recognizing the importance of reliable early warning systems, WFP, in collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and national agencies, supported the development of Early Warning for All (EW4All) roadmaps in Cambodia, Nepal, and Bangladesh to guide future investments in early warning and AA.

AFGHANISTAN

Target Location

Faryab Province (Bilcheragh, Garzewan, Dawlat Abad, Khwaja Sabz Posh, Almar and Pashtun Kot), and Sar-e-Pul Province (Sancharak and Sozmaqala).

Hazard 
Drought

People covered 
90,067

Partners

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In April 2025, WFP implemented its first Anticipatory Action (AA) activation ahead of a forecasted drought. Anticipatory cash assistance reached 12,077 households in Faryab and Sar-e-Pul provinces. Additional top ups were provided to 6,442 households headed by women and households including a person with a disability, reflecting targeting priorities agreed with partners.

The activation was implemented under the AA inter-agency framework, the first of its kind in Afghanistan, supported by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the Afghanistan Humanitarian Fund. The framework was jointly

developed by United Nations agencies and non-governmental organization partners and underpinned by agreed targeting criteria. WFP worked closely with UN Women to support the targeting and registration of an additional 1,057 households headed by women.

Despite significant operational constraints, WFP relied on existing infrastructure and standing partner agreements to act immediately once trigger thresholds were reached, enabling timely delivery of anticipatory assistance.

Post-distribution monitoring indicated that anticipatory cash assistance helped stabilize food consumption, and improved access to essential services, particularly healthcare. Early warning messages were disseminated through multiple channels and formed a core component of the intervention.

In early 2026, WFP and partners will adjust programme design and implementation based on lessons learned, with priorities including improved scale, quality and timeliness of anticipatory assistance, and strengthened linkages with social protection and resilience programmes.

[Click or scan to access the activation factsheet](#)



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

BANGLADESH

Target Location

27 Districts, including Kurigram, Jamalpur, Gaibandha, Sirajganj, Bagura, Shatkhira, Khulna, Bagerhut, Bhola, Potuakhali, Banguna, Cox's, Sylhet, Sunamjanj

Hazard

Cyclone, floods, flash floods

People covered

1,554,600

Partners

Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR); Department of Disaster Management (DDM); Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MoWCA); Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW); Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD); Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre (FFWC); and Financial Service Providers.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP expanded Anticipatory Action (AA) covering additional hazards and locations, reaching over 1.5 million people across 25 high-risk districts exposed to floods, cyclones, heavy rainfall, and landslides. Rapid disbursement of cash within 24–72 hours of trigger confirmation, use of mobile financial platforms, and localized early warning messages in local languages were key features. In Teknaf, Cox's Bazar, WFP reached 55,000 people with early warnings and provided anticipatory cash assistance to 6,500 people two days before May floods. Post-activation monitoring showed 98 percent of targeted households received cash withdrawals, and 95 percent used part of the assistance for preparedness actions such as securing food, medicines, and livestock. Beneficiary feedback confirmed improved decision-making due to timely alerts, while household surveys indicated a reduction in negative coping strategies of over 40 percent.

At the institutional level, MoDMR led the national AA agenda through the Forecast-based Financing/AA Task Force under the Standing Orders on Disasters. WFP co-led the AA Technical Working Group with the Bangladesh Red Crescent Society, supporting development of a national AA framework. Two nationally owned Early Action Protocols for cyclones and riverine floods were finalized, with six additional protocols under development.

A roadmap for Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) was developed, expanding coverage to hazards such as lightning and landslides. Standardized protocols, new tools, and artificial intelligence-based forecasting improved forecast accuracy and lead times. Localized community sessions strengthened risk communication, while partnerships with FFWC and BMD supported outreach in remote areas.

In 2026, WFP will focus on further institutionalizing AA across government levels, scaling coverage, and integrating anticipatory assistance, climate risk insurance and crisis modifier within social protection systems, embedding shock-responsive social protection across seven safety net programmes under MoDMR, MoSW, and MoWCA.

[Click or scan to access the activation factsheet](#)



[Click or scan to access the publication](#)



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

CAMBODIA

Target Location

Kandieng District, Pursat Province

Hazard

Floods

Partners

National Committee for Disaster Management (NCDM); Ministry of Water Resources and Meteorology (MoWRAM); General Secretariat for the National Social Protection Council (GS-NSPC); National Social Assistance Fund (NSAF); People in Need.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

Anticipatory Action (AA) has become an integral part of Cambodia's disaster risk management and climate resilience efforts. Recent initiatives have strengthened early warning systems, enabling communities to act before disasters strike and reducing impacts on lives and livelihoods. Improving flood forecasting accuracy and timely preparedness remain central priorities. Cambodia reached another milestone with the endorsement by Prime Minister and launch in November 2025 of the Early Warning for All (EW4All) National Roadmap, the country's guiding strategy for AA. The roadmap addresses gaps in coordination and data systems, enabling more timely, effective and inclusive AA. In parallel, WFP is expanding the national early warning alert system (EWS1294) to link automatically with the social assistance database IDPoor, covering 700,000 households shock-prone households.

WFP also began exploring anticipatory cash assistance through existing social protection mechanisms as part of a sustainable shock-responsive safety net.

In addition, additional dissemination channels are being integrated, including loudspeakers and visual broadcasting, to ensure people at-risk receive timely flood warning and can take proactive measures.

To support the government's climate commitments, WFP and the Ministry of Environment held a subnational dissemination workshop on Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0 in Kampong Cham province. The workshop introduced priority mitigation and adaptation plans and highlighted disaster risk management as a core component. It also raised awareness of EW4All and AA as key elements of Cambodia's climate adaptation strategy, aligned with the National Roadmap (2025–2028). By integrating early warning and AA into subnational planning, WFP supports communities to prepare for climate risks before they escalate into crisis.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include establishing a rainfall-based flood trigger monitoring system in the Pursat basin, refining government targeting mechanism for AA, developing national training material, and establishing a national AA framework and dedicated AA working group. WFP will also roll out anticipatory cash transfers through the social protection system and continue strengthening government targeting and delivery systems to ensure inclusive, shock-responsive assistance.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

Target Location

National, through government social protection systems.

Hazard

Cyclone

People covered

75,000

Partners

Ministry of Women, Children and Social Protection (MWCSP); Ministry of Finance; National Disaster Management Office; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); financial service providers; Fiji Meteorological Service.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP supported the Government of Fiji to maintain operational readiness for cyclone-related Anticipatory Action (AA) and explored opportunities to expand AA to another country in the region. As the Fiji inter-agency Anticipatory Action Framework did not trigger during its initial implementation period (2023–2025), the Government of Fiji agreed to extend the pilot for an additional two years (2025–2027). The focus remains on providing unconditional multipurpose cash assistance to 75,000 of the most vulnerable people enrolled in government social protection schemes through a financial advance from the Government of Fiji when triggers are reached, which WFP then reimburses. Building on a learning exercise, adjustments were made to the trigger model, including an additional observational trigger for excess rainfall alongside the original wind-speed cyclone trigger.

To enhance readiness and operational capacity ahead of the cyclone season, WFP, in collaboration with MWCSP, conducted a simulation exercise

engaging over 40 government officials, including district-level leadership, on standard operating procedures for anticipatory action, early warning messaging, accountability to affected populations and evidence generation. To enhance accountability and engagement with affected communities, WFP supported MWCSP to establish its Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM), including a toll-free hotline to enable people to share feedback and raise questions.

In parallel, WFP conducted a feasibility assessment in Tonga to explore the potential for anticipatory cash assistance through national systems. The mission resulted in a draft cash assurance framework and initial standard operating procedures developed with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, focusing on anticipatory cash transfer processes for vulnerable people at risk. WFP also conducted research in Tonga on ‘Understanding the Experiences of Persons with Disabilities’ facing disasters and how anticipatory cash assistance can contribute to their coping strategies and recovery. These efforts lay the groundwork for replicating anticipatory action in Tonga in 2026.

In 2026, WFP will continue supporting the Government of Fiji to activate AA for cyclones and deliver anticipatory cash transfers through the national social protection system. WFP will also assist with evidence generation to assess the effectiveness of anticipatory action. Opportunities to expand AA coverage to additional islands, such as Tonga, under government leadership will also be pursued.

INDONESIA

Target Location

Yogyakarta Province (Gunung Kidul and Bantul Districts), East Nusa Tenggara Province (Kupang and Lembata Districts), and West Kalimantan Province (Sambas District).

Hazard

Cyclone, drought, floods

Partners

Coordinating Ministry of Human Development and Cultural Affairs; National/Province/District Disaster Management Agency (BNPB); Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG); AA National Technical Working Group (TWG).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP continued supporting the Government of Indonesia to embed Anticipatory Action (AA) within national disaster management systems. AA has been formalized as “Aksi Merespon Peringatan Dini” (AMPD) under BNPB Regulation No. 2/2024 and the Coordinating Ministry of Human Development (PMK) Strategic Plan for 2025-2029, which sets out legal provisions for triggers, roles, and early-warning activation. Through the AA Technical Working Group led by PMK, WFP provided inputs to the National AA Strategy, guiding ministries, agencies and sub-national governments to adopt AA approaches.

After completing the technical guidance in 2024, WFP’s focus shifted to operational testing through document reviews, focus group discussions, consultative meetings and simulation exercises in selected provinces. These activities validated feasibility and strengthened subnational capacities to activate predefined early actions

once thresholds are met. Finalization and formal regulation of the guidance are planned for 2026 under government leadership. WFP also supported Yogyakarta, East Nusa Tenggara, and West Kalimantan provinces to integrate AA into contingency planning cycles. At community level, WFP and BNPB advanced the integration of AA into the Disaster-Resilient Village (Destana) programme through an implementation module.

To strengthen scientific readiness, WFP supported BNPB in advancing a drought-specific early-warning methodology. In 2025, collaboration with the Resilience Development Initiative resulted in a methodology and a pathway to enhance Indonesia’s drought early-warning system, with further refinement and prototype testing planned for 2026.

WFP also conducted an early-warning evaluation in West and East Nusa Tenggara, assessing user information needs, communication channels and decision-making lead times. Findings will inform development of national AA methodology as the Government progressively scales AA to additional regions.

In 2026, WFP will finalize the National AA Strategy, develop implementation guidelines and ministerial regulations, align sub-national policy instruments, and enhance early-warning capacities through impact-based forecasting within the Destana framework, supporting sub-national authorities to lead programme implementation.



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KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Target Location

Naryn Oblast: Naryn and At-Bashy districts.

Hazard

Heavy snowfalls or snowstorms

Partners

State Administration of Naryn Oblast; Naryn and At-Bashy districts; local government of Min-Bulak and Bash-Kaindy rural municipalities; and the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

The Kyrgyz Republic, the world's fourth most mountainous country, lies in Central Asia with about 93 percent of its territory located at altitudes above 1,000 metres. This geography exposes the country to frequent geological hazards—mudflows, landslides, rockfalls—compounded by climatic extremes such as avalanches, droughts, heatwaves, cold waves, early frosts, and severe snowfalls, resulting in significant economic damage and widespread crop and livestock losses.

Risk is further amplified by high seismicity, a sharp continental climate, rugged terrain, and a high level of poverty, which together hinder forecasting and reliable early-warning systems. Anticipatory action is now central to disaster risk reduction. In February 2024, WFP partnered with local governments in remote, livestock-dependent communities of Naryn Oblast to pilot

measures against the negative impacts of severe snowfalls. Heavy snow isolates livestock on high-altitude pastures, cutting off feed access, while emergency fodder delivery becomes impossible, reducing access to food and income. To address this, WFP donated 232 tonnes of hay and feed for pre-positioning in community warehouses as revolving funds. In total, this stock supported 3,561 pastoralists at risk, safeguarding 12,073 heads of livestock.

Building on success, in 2024 local governments fully owned the fund and for the 2024–2025 winter season pre-positioned 185 tonnes of fodder. In early 2025, national forecasts triggered protocols, and 83 tonnes were distributed to 525 pastoralists at risk days ahead of snowfall, protecting over 1,707 livestock.

By autumn 2025, communities replenished the fund with 193 tonnes of feed, proving sustainability. With tested protocols, the fund is now well-managed under local authority, coordinated by the Ministry of Emergency Situations with technical advice provided by WFP laying the foundation for institutionalizing anticipatory action and integrating it into governance, disaster risk management, civil, and social protection systems—paving the way for national and regional scaling.



LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC (LAO PDR)

Target Location 
Lao PDR (nationally)

Hazard 
Floods, drought

Partners

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare; Ministry of Agriculture and Environment

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

Anticipatory Action (AA) in Lao PDR continues to gain traction as a critical approach to reducing the humanitarian and food security impacts of recurrent climate shocks, particularly floods and droughts. The 2024 Anticipatory Action Feasibility Study confirmed that Lao PDR has an emerging enabling environment for AA to be operationalized. The country has relatively strong disaster risk management legislation, established early warning functions, and growing policy attention to disaster risk financing and shock-responsive systems. However, gaps remain in impact-based forecasting, pre-agreed triggers, institutional mandates, and sustainable financing, underscoring the need for phased and system-strengthening investments to operationalize AA.

In 2025, WFP supported foundational progress toward AA by strengthening disaster risk management and early warning systems at national and community levels. To promote inclusive early warning systems (EWS), WFP collaborated with the United Nations Disaster

Risk Reduction (UNDRR, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) to validate the National Weather Forecasts and EWS Perception Survey, improving understanding of how warnings are accessed and acted upon by diverse population groups. WFP also partnered with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), to enhance disability-inclusive early warning messaging, benefiting 110 representatives (52 women) from government institutions, OPDs, and development partners.

At the community level, WFP advanced community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM) in northern Lao PDR. These initiatives strengthened the capacities of 30 government officials, 40 Village Disaster Management Committees, and 2,305 community members (749 women). As a result, 40 inclusive CBDRM plans were developed through participatory consultations, ensuring readiness measures address the needs of persons with disabilities, women, older persons, and other at-risk groups.

In 2026, WFP will prioritize strengthening early warning systems as the foundation for AA, with a phased transition towards more advanced and responsive AA modalities as national and subnational capacities are strengthened.



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NEPAL

Target Location

Jhapa, Panchthar, Sunsari, Banke, and Kailali districts.

Hazard

Floods

People covered

87,651

Partners

Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM); National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA); Support Activities for Poor Producers of Nepal (SAPPROS); and National Environment and Equity Development Society (NEEDS).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

Throughout 2025, WFP worked closely with the Government of Nepal at national and local levels to integrate Anticipatory Action (AA) within existing government systems, from early warning to the delivery of AA. WFP supported DHM to improve flood early warning accuracy through improved predictive models that enable more precise, real-time forecasts. In parallel, WFP adjusted its AA operational procedures to align with the national 'Shock Responsive Social Protection and Relief Distribution Standard' which leverages existing social protection systems for humanitarian assistance and channels anticipatory through local governments.

WFP signed agreements with four local governments to operationalize the Standard in targeted areas, outlining roles and responsibilities between NDRRMA, DHM, local governments and WFP for delivering anticipatory cash within agreed trigger windows. WFP further supported

local governments to identify, prioritize and register households eligible for anticipatory assistance, drawing on the existing social protection database and overlaying hazard risk exposure as a key criterion.

WFP and local governments identified anticipatory actions across agriculture, public health, infrastructure and education sectors, adjusted early warning messages to reflect sector-specific risks and developed a priority list of anticipatory actions. WFP also explored the potential of introducing cash-for-work support on flood embankment reinforcement as part of the Government's AA action window, highlighting linkages between anticipatory action and long-term risk reduction.

WFP, in partnership with NDRRMA and the Curriculum Development Center (CDC), advanced integration of AA into the school curriculum to improve knowledge, skills and tools to anticipate and act. A toolkit for training of trainers was developed, and school curriculum and infrastructure prerequisites were assessed, with roll-out planned for 2026.

In 2026, WFP will focus on extending AA lead times from three to seven days with DHM, operationalizing the Standard through a national-level agreement, and developing sector-specific AA Plans (AAPs).

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PAKISTAN

Target Location

Sindh (Khairpur), Balochistan (Nushki, Gwadar and Lesbela), Shangla and Buner (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)).

Hazard

Floods, flash floods, drought.

Partners

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA); Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMA) in Sindh and Balochistan; Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD); ; and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including Azat Foundation and ACT International and Sustainable development Policy institute (SDPI).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In September 2025, WFP led an Anticipatory Action (AA) activation ahead of floods in Sindh's Khairpur district, based on projected water discharge levels at Sukkur Barrage. Early warning messages reached 881,843 people through various channels, while anticipatory cash assistance was provided to more than 16,000 people three days before peak flooding to cover food and protection needs. Evaluation results showed a 92 percent success rate in delivery, with 42 percent of recipients maintaining acceptable food consumption outcomes. In addition, 80 percent of assisted households reported low or no use of negative coping strategies.

Over the year, Pakistan continued its transition from reactive disaster response to proactive risk management by embedding AA into national and provincial systems. Under the National Coordination Forum on AA, WFP supported NDMA in finalizing the National AA Strategy and

integrating AA into the annual National Disaster Management Plan (NDMP). Provincial technical working groups in Sindh and Balochistan were established to contextualize AA planning, while 60 Community Early Warning Committees were established in Sindh.

As lead of the Cash Working Group (CWG) in Pakistan, WFP supported rollout of the Joint Price Market Initiative for localized pre-crisis price monitoring which helps protect purchasing power ahead of a crisis through real-time price monitoring.

Additional progress in 2025 included training 1,206 officials on AA; validation of AA protocols for drought and floods at district and provincial levels and their integration into contingency plans; initiation of flash flood AA plans in KP (Shangla and Buner); development of provincial guidelines for Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment (MHVRA); and launch of a model MHVRA study in Nushki, supported by an online risk portal. Simulation exercises tested coordination and readiness.

In 2026, WFP will focus on finalizing the National AA Strategy and harmonized protocols, upgrading decision-support systems for District Emergency Operations Centers, installing additional automatic weather stations to strengthen impact-based forecasting, embedding AA financing into provincial policies, and updating anticipatory cash readiness guidelines within the CWG.



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PHILIPPINES

Target Location

122 municipalities across 18 provinces: Albay, Camarines Sur, Camarines Norte, Catanduanes, Sorsogon, Eastern Samar, Southern Leyte, Dinagat, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Aurora, Nueva Ecija, Leyte, and Davao De Oro.

Hazard 
Cyclone

People covered 
619,835

Partners

Office of Civil Defense (OCD); Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA); Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG); Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD); Department of Budget and Management (DBM); Department of Environment and Natural Resources – Mines and Geosciences Bureau; Land Bank of the Philippines; Commission on Audit (COA); Department of Science and Technology (DOST); House Committee on Disaster Resilience; House of Representatives (Congress – Lower House); Senate Committee on National Defense (Congress – Upper House); Provincial and Local Government Units (LGUs); Philippine Red Cross (PRC); German Red Cross (GRC); Start Network; Oxfam Philippines; Catholic Relief Services (CRS); and Philippine Disaster Resilience and Response Network (PDRRN).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP made major strides in advancing Anticipatory Action amid increasingly extreme weather events. A historic milestone was the enactment of Republic Act No. 12287 (Declaration of State of Imminent Disaster Act) and the development of its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR), formally embedding AA in the Government's Disaster Risk Reduction and Management framework. This momentum was influenced by and achieved through

WFP's sustained policy engagement, including a South-South and Triangular Cooperation learning exchange in Mozambique and participation in the Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform in Indonesia, supporting Government exposure and peer learning on AA.

Based on lessons learned, WFP and the Government developed a unified Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for AA and response. The SOP marked the transition from implementation led by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to a government-led approach by leveraging the national social protection program Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps). The SOP strengthens shock responsiveness by providing cash assistance to selected households, combining vulnerability criteria with hazard exposure. The SOP also embeds training and support activities for Government staff on AA, monitoring and evaluation, and managing community feedback. The approach was operationalized in five regions and 118 typhoon-prone municipalities.

Ahead of Super Typhoon Uwan (Fung-Wong) in November 2025, WFP and DSWD activated the SOP for the first time after the new law was enacted. Together, WFP and DSWD provided PHP 4,000 to more than 210,600 vulnerable people at risk across five provinces within 72 to 24 hours before landfall. Monitoring results showed that households used assistance mainly to secure food and medicines, reinforce shelters, protect livelihoods and prepare for evacuation.

PHILIPPINES

WFP and its partners developed a harmonized guidance note on typhoon AA triggers, which informed the revision of the 2025 Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) AA Framework. Through WFP's ongoing collaboration with the Government on the Multi-Hazard Impact-Based Forecasting and Early Warning System (MHIBFEWS), PAGASA developed a new impact-based forecasting model for typhoons and severe winds. This model is now being shared across government agencies to support clearer and more timely decisions on AA activation and other preparedness activities. Furthermore, in four local government unit (LGU) sites, WFP supported the development of localized AA protocols centred on people's needs, including gender equality, disability and social inclusion considerations. These protocols are anchored in local impact information and strengthened impact-based forecasting and local preparedness. A landscape analysis was completed in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) to help guide the expansion of AA in this conflict-sensitive region. WFP also supported the localization of people-centred and inclusive impact and response tables in pilot areas, along with the development of government-led AA protocols to strengthen local preparedness.

The 2026 outlook focuses on supporting government leadership through systems transition, SOP updates, activation readiness,

expansion to BARMM and the Bill IRR, alongside continued investments in impact-based forecasting, climate services and early warning platforms.



Philippines. Early measures ahead of Tropical Storm Uwan | WFP/Dante Diosina Jr.

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SRI LANKA

Target Location

National level and Ampara District

Hazard

Floods

Partners

Ministry of Defence; Disaster Management Centre (DMC); National Disaster Relief Services Centre (NDRSC); Irrigation Department (ID); District Secretariat in Ampara.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) by strengthening community-level implementation and national systems, reflecting a focus on proactive risk reduction and supporting vulnerable people at risk ahead of predictable shocks. At the national level, WFP led the technical design and facilitation of the National AA Roadmap, a five-year strategic framework that outlines priorities, processes and coordination mechanisms to scale AA in Sri Lanka. This work was carried out under the leadership of DMC and in close collaboration with the National AA Working Group (AANWG), established in 2025. WFP also co-led the Flood Sub-Working Group of the AANWG with ID, contributing to a two-year action plan aimed at strengthening AA systems and improving flood preparedness.

As co-lead of the Sri Lanka AA Technical Working Group (AATWG), which brings together 25 humanitarian organizations, WFP continued to advance the institutionalization of AA at national level.

Within this platform, WFP led the Pre-Financing Sub-Group, focusing on developing pre-financing mechanisms and enhancing operational readiness for both droughts and floods. A major milestone in 2025 was the completion and launch of the scoping study on Shock-Responsive Social Protection (SRSP) with specific reference to AA, which highlighted the opportunities and actionable recommendations to better integrate disaster risk management, AA and social protection.

At the subnational level, WFP facilitated the development of AA triggers and protocols, pending final government endorsement, for floods in the Gal Oya river basin in Ampara district. This work was undertaken with DMC, ID, the Department of Meteorology, NDRSC and the Ampara District Secretariat. The protocol covers 1,200 households and includes anticipatory cash support and community-level actions jointly supported by WFP and government partners. In addition, community sensitization activities targeting 4,000 households strengthened early warning systems through improved impact forecasting, better integration of weather information and enhanced last-mile dissemination.

The severe floods and landslides caused by Cyclone Ditwah in November 2025 highlighted the urgency of having fully operational AA protocols in place.

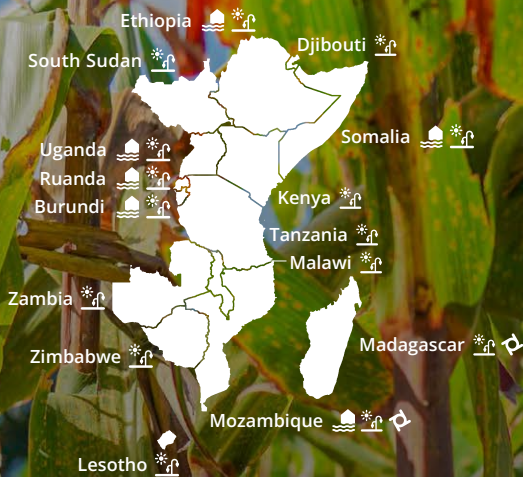
In 2026, WFP plans to expand community-level AA flood protocols and support national institutionalization through the rollout of the National AA Roadmap, with a strong focus on shock-responsive social protection systems.



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EASTERN AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS



KEY INFORMATION



PEOPLE COVERED
3,040,680



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
ANTICIPATORY TRANSFERS
488,099



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
EARLY WARNING MESSAGES
12,120,234



US\$ FUNDS PRE-ARRANGED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
22.6 MILLION



US\$ FUNDS DISBURSED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
20.7 MILLION



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD); Columbia University; United Nations University (UNU); University of Oxford; University of Sussex; the Southern African Development Community (SADC); Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF).

Malawi collecting early harvest from anticipatory intervention ahead of drought | WFP/Francis Thawani

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2025, Anticipatory Action (AA) expanded in Eastern and Southern Africa amid overlapping risks to food security from extreme weather, conflict and displacement. Four Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) were approved for drought in Djibouti, Kenya, Uganda and Malawi. Mozambique's flood AAP was approved late in the year, alongside two United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) AA frameworks for cyclones in Madagascar and Mozambique. Six AAPs or frameworks activated, including for cyclones in Mozambique, drought in Malawi, Kenya, Ethiopia and Mozambique, and floods in Mozambique. Six more AAPs are expected to be activation ready in 2026, covering floods in Rwanda and Somalia and drought in South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Ethiopia, including expansion into new regions of Ethiopia. Existing capacities, particularly in Eastern Africa, require longer term support to develop, review and finalize triggers, and to sustain operational capacity across diverse contexts.

AA working groups supported governments to finalize national AA roadmaps in Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda, embed AA in national policies (including South Sudan's revised disaster risk management policy), and launch regional dashboards to track activations. Regional bodies in both Southern and Eastern Africa validated 2025–2027 AA roadmaps, created technical sub groups on impact-based forecasting and disaster risk financing (DRF), and convened partners through regional events. The SADC After Action Review in Madagascar set priorities on localization, integration and risk layering.

Two European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)-funded projects strengthened government led AA frameworks: the Regional Inter Agency AA Project across SADC member states, and the SCALAA Project (Scaling

Coordinated, Multi Hazard and Conflict Sensitive Anticipatory Action) across Eastern Africa and the Horn, including IGAD countries. Outputs included a multi hazard regional Trigger Information Management System hosted by ICPAC and guidance to embed conflict sensitivity.

The Strengthening Early Warning Systems for Anticipatory Action (SEWAA) initiative expanded its artificial intelligence (AI)-powered forecasting system to Rwanda and Uganda, enabling national meteorological and hydrological services to produce faster and more accurate independent forecasts. Ethiopia is preparing operational rollout after strong model performance. Priorities for 2026 include linking AI models to AA triggers, producing 14-day forecasts and scaling uptake across IGAD and beyond.

The Strengthening Pastoralist Livelihoods in the Greater Horn of Africa through Effective Anticipatory Action (PASSAGE) project completed field data collection in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia using a "follow the herd" approach; analysis will inform the design of more localized cross border AA in pastoral areas.

In Southern Africa, gender, protection and inclusion (GPI) assessments were completed for Madagascar, Malawi, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, with Mozambique expected in 2026.

The Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) and Early Warnings for All (EW4All) investments complemented AA. WFP serves as SOFF Implementing Entity in Mozambique, Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with observation assessments completed and investment activities planned or progressing in 2026.

In 2026, AA is expected to integrate further with risk transfer innovations in at least one country.

BURUNDI

Target Location

Kirundo, Rumonge, Bujumbura, Bubanza and Rutana provinces

Hazard

Floods and drought

Partners

Institute Géographique du Burundi (IGEBU); National Disaster Risk Management Platform (DRM Platform); Ministry of Interior; Community Development and Public Security; Ministry of Finance, Budget and Digital Economy; Burundi Red Cross (BRC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

No Anticipatory Action (AA) activations took place in Burundi in 2025. Efforts focused on preparedness and system strengthening to enable activations once trigger thresholds are reached, improving coordination, technical capacity and operational readiness of AA and early warning systems (EWS).

Under the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative, WFP, with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and technical support from the International Center for Environmental Monitoring (CIMA), supported the Government to operationalize the national multi-hazard EWS roadmap. Following validation and provision of equipment, a technical workshop advanced commissioning of the national monitoring room, strengthening preparedness and response across the four EW4All pillars.

Trigger development progressed. With WFP support, IGEBU, through in-country training and on-the-job support at ICPAC, defined,

validated and disseminated drought triggers using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) (mild, moderate and severe). Flood trigger work advanced through historical event analysis using the Geospatial Streamflow Model (GeoSFM) and stakeholder consultations to define operational thresholds.

Institutionalization continued, with WFP supporting integration of AA and EWS into disaster risk management structures and strengthening inter-institutional coordination. In partnership with the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), WFP supported emergency telecommunications initiatives that identified gaps and led to a proposal for an Emergency Telecommunications Sector Group and action plan.

Toward year end, WFP supported an Emergency Preparedness Capacity Index (EPCI) assessment, establishing a baseline and clarifying 2026 priorities. Additional progress included improved drought forecasting lead times, standardized triggers, enhanced flood risk modeling capacity, strengthened readiness of AA Plans (AAPs), and continued development of a unified social registry to improve targeting and link social protection with early warning.

Priorities for 2026 include formalizing national AA and EWS coordination mechanisms, finalizing and institutionalizing flood triggers, fully operationalizing the national monitoring room, strengthening last-mile early warning dissemination, and advancing emergency telecommunications systems.

DJIBOUTI

Target Location

Ali Sabieh, Arta, Dikhil and Djibouti City

Hazard

Drought

People covered

57,300

Partners

Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Livestock in charge of Fishery Resources (Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Eau, de la Pêche, et de l'Elevage chargé des Ressources Halieutiques (MAEPE-RH)); Ministry of Social Affairs and Solidarity (Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de la Solidarité (MASS)); Ministry of Health (Ministère de la Santé (MS)); Executive Secretariat for Risk and Disaster Management (Secrétariat Exécutif de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes (SEGRC)); National Agency of Meteorology of Djibouti (Agence Nationale de la Météorologie de Djibouti (ANMD)); Croix Rouge de Djibouti (CRD); Columbia University.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Djibouti began systematic seasonal monitoring for drought-related Anticipatory Action (AA), building on thresholds and triggers agreed in 2024. ANMD, supported by WFP and Columbia University, produced and analyzed July-September forecasts. Triggers were not reached and no activation occurred, but the process strengthened ANMD's capacity for proactive monitoring.

To advance institutionalization, WFP supported SEGRC in integrating AA into Djibouti's National

Disaster Risk Reduction Management Strategy (under validation) and co-developed a workplan to establish AA governance and coordination for 2026.

ANMD's forecasting capacity was strengthened through specialized training and tools. In absence of a dedicated server, forecasting software was configured to operate on standard computers, and the Map Room, a tool designed to visualize climate data in a simple, decision-maker-friendly format, was integrated into ANMD's website, facilitating timely alert dissemination and improving stakeholder access to actionable information.

WFP also finalized and validated a drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), through consultations with national stakeholders. The plan includes malnutrition-prevention measures, tailored assistance options for rural and urban populations, and strengthened inter-institutional coordination and preparedness.

Priorities for 2026 include improving forecast accuracy for northern regions using the Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) database, upgrading ANMD's server capacity to support data management and Map Room operations, integrating the drought AAP into the national multi-impact preparedness framework, and establishing a technical working group on AA.



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ETHIOPIA

Target Location

Somali, Oromia and South Ethiopia regions

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

195,872

Partners

Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI); Somali Disaster Risk Management Bureau (SDRMB); Livestock Bureau; Bussa Gonofa Oromia (BGO); Veterinaries Sans Frontieres (VSF); OWDA; Shebelle Bank; Central Bank of Ethiopia (CBE); Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, in close collaboration with EMI and EDRMC, WFP advanced the scale of Anticipatory Action (AA) for drought risk management across the Somali, Oromia and South Ethiopia regions and initiated technical discussions on flood risk management in the Somali region.

A key achievement was the enhancement of Ethiopia's early warning and trigger-based decision-making capacity. In partnership with Columbia University, WFP refined the AA Map Room for Oromia and expanded it to South Ethiopia, strengthening forecasting and drought risk monitoring. Targeted technical capacity strengthening, combined with the provision of high-performance computing equipment, enabled EMI experts to independently generate seasonal forecasts and trigger statements for the October-November (OND) 2025 and March-May (MAM) 2026 seasons. This marked an important step toward national ownership and the sustainable development, monitoring and communication of AA triggers. Complementing these efforts, WFP supported the development

of a national drought AA framework, formally endorsed by EDRMC, which provides an initial foundation for coordinated anticipatory action delivery across institutions and partners.

In addition, WFP supported the development of draft Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) for drought in Oromia and South Ethiopia, while advancing the technical groundwork for a riverine flood forecasting tool over the Shabelle Basin. To strengthen accountability and institutional learning, WFP, government counterparts and partners jointly conducted an After-Action Review (AAR) of the OND 2024 activation, which directly informed the development of internal Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for drought AA implementation.

During the MAM and OND 2025 seasons, WFP implemented anticipatory actions in Somali and Oromia regions, including dissemination of early warning messages, cash assistance and livestock feed vouchers. For the OND 2025 activation in the Somali region, WFP reached 9,149 households (64,043 people) with USD 2.9 million in cash assistance and 9,634 households (67,438 people) with USD 1.1 million in livestock feed vouchers across the two prioritized woredas of Galadi and Hudet. In addition, last mile early warning information and advisories reached 326,550 people in 15 priority woredas. Delivered through government systems and partnerships with financial service providers and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), these actions contributed to protecting food consumption, safeguarding livelihoods, and preserving productive assets ahead of peak drought impacts.

ETHIOPIA

An evaluation of Ethiopia's Strengthening Early Warning for Anticipatory Action (SEWAA) project found that artificial-intelligence-enhanced forecasts performed better in southern parts of Ethiopia. With support from WFP, EMI is now operationalizing these forecasts and integrating them into government systems.

WFP's AA priorities for 2026 include integrating AA tools into EMI's operational systems; validating and formally endorsing drought AAPs for the Oromia and South Ethiopia regions and a riverine floods AAP for the Shabelle Basin; finalizing and operationalizing the riverine flood forecasting tool; and further strengthening national and sub-national readiness to sustain and scale AA.

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Ethiopia. Anticipatory action projects in Dolo-Ado Somali Region | WFP/Michael Tewelde



KENYA

Target Location

Marsabit County: Sub-counties: Saku; North Horr; Laisamis and Moyale
Wajir County: Sub-counties: Wajir West; Wajir North; Eldas and Tarbaj

Hazard 
Drought

People covered 
132,868

Partners

Wajir County Government, Marsabit County Government; National Drought Management Authority (NDMA); Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD); National Disaster Operations Centre (NDOC); Ministry of Health (MoH); local radio stations.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP strengthened the operationalization and institutionalization of Anticipatory Action (AA) through the refinement and activation of its approved drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Marsabit and Wajir counties.

When readiness thresholds were reached in August and activation thresholds in September 2025, WFP promptly implemented readiness actions and delivered four prioritized anticipatory actions: (i) dissemination of relevant climate early warning information and related advisories, reaching about 540,080 people through radio, SMS and public forums; (ii) provision of targeted cash assistance to cushion food security, benefiting 10,749 households (approximately 71,887 people); (iii) provision of nutrition cash top-ups to households, reaching 7,344 children under two years and pregnant and breastfeeding women; and (iv) deliver of social and behaviour change communication (SBC) to strengthen community-level nutrition outcomes within the defined window of opportunity. The activation leveraged the Enhanced Single Registry (ESR) to improve targeting efficiency and accuracy, while ensuring alignment with national social

protection systems. An internal After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted to capture lessons learned and inform continuous improvement of AA design and implementation.

At the systems level, WFP supported the integration of AA into Kenya's national disaster risk management framework. This included contributions to the finalization of the national Disaster Risk Management Strategy, in which AA is recognized as a core component, and technical support to the initial development of the Kenya Disaster Risk Financing Strategy (2026–2030). The Disaster Risk Financing Strategy aims to introduce pre-agreed financing mechanisms that enhance preparedness, sustainability and the timely release of government resources to protect vulnerable people-at-risk and livelihoods ahead of climate shocks.

WFP also strengthened nationally led early warning and anticipatory decision-making systems by supporting KMD to develop, monitor and communicate AA triggers and thresholds, which informed activation decisions by the AA Technical Working Group. At county level, WFP supported government and sector institutions to produce and disseminate tailored early warning messages, including the translation of climate advisories into local languages during the AA activation in Marsabit and Wajir counties. These efforts improved the coherence, accessibility and actionability of early warning information, supporting community-level uptake and timely implementation of drought risk management actions.

The 2025 refinement of the AAP was undertaken jointly with national and county governments, KMD, NDMA, and partners. A key innovation was the integration of a nutrition-sensitive intervention, namely cash top-ups for households with children under two years of age and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls. This strengthened the protective and preventive impact of existing cash assistance by addressing nutrition risks alongside food security during periods of heightened vulnerability.



In 2026, WFP will expand AA to Garissa and Tana River counties, building on the foundations established in Marsabit and Wajir counties. The expansion will prioritize establishing county-level AA technical working groups to strengthen local coordination and ownership. WFP will also co-develop drought and flood AAPs featuring context-specific triggers and thresholds aligned with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-led national trigger system. These efforts will support scalable, government-led, multi-stakeholder anticipatory action across Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands.

Under the Strengthening Early Warning for Anticipatory Action (SEWAA) initiative, KMD is producing daily forecasts using artificial-intelligence-enabled Conditional Generative Adversarial Network (CGAN) models to support its operational forecasting decisions. An evaluation on the performance of the AI models and the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) model is underway, with results expected to be shared by mid-2026.



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WFP acts early to prepare Kenyans for predictable crises
WFP/Dennis Matendechere



LESOTHO

Target Location

Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Thaba-Tseka districts.

Hazard

Drought

People covered

103,000

Partners

Disaster Management Authority (DMA); Lesotho Meteorological Services (LMS); Ministry of Social Development, Youth and Gender; Ministry of Agriculture; Lesotho Red Cross and World Vision International (WVI).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP focused on supporting the Government (the Disaster Management Authority, the Lesotho Meteorological Services and other development partners) in reviewing and updating the drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), following the 2023/24 activation. Although no activation took place in 2025, efforts focused on strengthening institutional and technical capacities required to monitor forecasts, including triggers and thresholds, improve coordination and pilot urban Anticipatory Action (AA) for flash floods under the Regional Urban Preparedness project. In terms of institutionalization, WFP supported DMA and LMS to develop a clear AAP Implementation arrangement and update trigger and thresholds, including readiness and activation statements, to clearly show trigger logic for each month of monitoring. The rationale for expanding cash assistance targeting and the readiness table was updated to reflect

activities occurring earlier in the cycle, such as early warning messages developed ahead of the monitoring season and updated closer to season.

For early warning system strengthening, support was provided to DMA and LMS to develop and disseminate seasonal outlook for the October-December (OND) cropping season. This included support for national- and district-level climate outlook forums to ensure timely dissemination of 2025 climate information and early warning messages to end users.

In 2026, WFP plans to support the Government to facilitate a smooth handover of all tools and online monitoring platforms from Columbia University to LMS and DMA. Planned support also includes expanding the LMS team through Columbia University-led training for a larger group of staff, geographical expansion drought AAP to the remaining six districts to achieve national coverage, strengthening impact-based forecasting for a more robust early warning system and supporting DMA to develop coordination Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and guidelines for AA trigger monitoring and activation.

[Click or scan to access the publication](#)



MADAGASCAR

Target Location

Drought: Districts of Bekily; Beloha; Ambovombe-Androy; Antanimora Atsimo; Tsihombe; Betroka; Amboasary-Astimo; Taolagnaro; Morombe; Ankazoabo; Sakaraha; Toliary-I; Toliary-II; Betioky Atsimo; Beroroha; Benenitra; Ampanihy Ouest. Cyclone: national

Hazard

Drought and cyclones

People covered

219,561

Partners

National Disaster Risk Management Office (BNGRC) in the Ministry of Interior; Emergency Prevention and Management Support Unit (CPGU) in the Prime Minister Office; General Directorate for Meteorology (DGM) in the Ministry of Transports and Meteorology; Ministry of Population and Solidarity (MPS); National Anticipatory Action Working Group (GTAA).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In late 2024, moderate drought was predicted in four communes of Tsihombe. WFP supported anticipatory cash transfers and early warning messages, which reached 11,771 households ahead of expected impacts of a below-average 2024-2025 rainy season. A joint post-intervention review, led by the Government and involving the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Start Network and WFP, assessed the relevance and effectiveness of the interventions using quantitative data and feedback from communities and local actors. The findings informed revisions to WFP's drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) in late 2025, strengthening its capacity to anticipate shocks and respond earlier in potential future activations.

Progress was also made in institutionalizing Anticipatory Action (AA) within national coordination mechanisms. In October 2025, the

Government designated WFP as co-lead of the GTAA, reinforcing coordination among partners and alignment with government priorities. In parallel, WFP finalized a study on Gender, Protection and Inclusion (GPI) in AA. The findings were validated at national and local levels and informed the development of a GPI Action Plan annexed to the GTAA Annual Work Plan. Members of the GTAA received targeted training to support the integration of GPI across AA programming.

To strengthen government-owned early warning systems, WFP partnered with DGM to launch a study on integrating indigenous knowledge into multi-risk climate forecasting as part of the Early Warnings for All (EW4All) initiative. The study, including a roadmap for implementation, is expected to be finalized in 2026. WFP further supported DGM through the provision of equipment, technical assistance in collaboration with Columbia University, and participation in regional climate platforms such as the Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF), complemented by a South-South study visit to Ethiopia examining the use of artificial intelligence in meteorological forecasting.

Operational readiness was strengthened through support to national contingency planning and preparedness. WFP assisted BNGRC in training 40 national trainers on disaster risk management, including AA, contributed to updates of national and regional contingency plans and supported a large-scale simulation exercise. Exploratory

MADAGASCAR

missions to cyclone- and flood-prone areas and support to the National Climate Outlook Forum further strengthened operational readiness for the 2025–2026 cyclone and drought seasons.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include further building national and local capacities to detect and respond to climate-related shocks, expanding AA through additional plans for floods and extreme heat, deepening linkages between AA and shock-responsive social protection, and operationalizing ongoing work on GPI and indigenous knowledge to support more inclusive and forward-looking anticipatory systems.

Activation

Activation in 2024 – 2025 seasons.

Click or scan to access the publications



Anticipatory Action activities in Madagascar | WFP/Gabriela Vivacqua



MALAWI

Target Location

Mangochi, Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba districts.

Hazard

Drought

People covered

1,129,214

Partners

Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services; Department of Disaster Risk Management Affairs (DoDMA); Department of Water Resources; Ministry of Agriculture; National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (AATWG); National Anticipatory Action Community of Practice (AA COP).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Malawi strengthened institutional foundations for Anticipatory Action (AA), culminating in the development, approval and activation of the national drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP). In collaboration with DoDMA and the AATWG, WFP provided technical inputs to the National AA Framework, including agricultural drought triggers aligned with WFP AAP. WFP also supported the development of the forecast-based national multi-hazard contingency plan, aligning triggers, thresholds and anticipatory actions. Standard operating procedures were rolled out in five districts, alongside capacity strengthening for District Disaster Risk Management Committees and contributions to a national AA training package. The drought AAP was approved in mid-2025 following consultations with government entities, United Nations agencies, the Red Cross

Movement and humanitarian partners. Following approval, the government and WFP moved towards activation for the November-January monitoring window, with Nsanje, Phalombe and Zomba districts activating. A second activation followed in October 2025 in Mangochi district.

The activation comprised three anticipatory activities implemented across 2025 and 2026. Early warning messages and agricultural advisories were developed with the National Early Warning Technical Working Group, the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services, disability-focused groups and district councils, and disseminated from September 2025 through SMS, WhatsApp, community radio, theatre, public address systems, school-based simulation exercises and sign language, continuing until March 2026 and reaching about 2 million people. Agricultural inputs (seeds and fertilizer) were distributed in September–October 2025 to just over 21,000 people. Cash assistance is planned for January–February 2026 for just over 30,000 people. A full evaluation is expected in the second quarter of 2026 and will inform AAP updates ahead of the 2026-2027 season.

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MOZAMBIQUE

Target Location

Mogincual and Angoche (Nampula Province); Caia, Chemba and Machanga (Sofala Province); Chibuto, Guijá and Mabalane (Gaza Province); Mabote and Funhalouro (Inhambane Province); and Changara (Tete Province).

Hazards

Droughts, cyclones and floods

People covered

219,561

Partners

National Institute of Disaster Risk Management and Reduction (INGD); National Institute of Meteorology (INAM); National Directorate of Water Resources Management (DNGRH); Ministry of Agriculture; Environment and Fisheries (MAAP); Mozambican Red Cross and Save the Children

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Mozambique expanded and put into operation Anticipatory Action (AA) for both cyclones and drought.

A key achievement was the activation of government-led AA protocols ahead of [Tropical Cyclones Dikeledi and Jude](#) in Mogincual and Angoche districts of Nampula Province. When cyclone triggers were met three days before landfall, WFP supported the Government to disseminate early warning messages to more than five million people through multiple communication channels. In parallel, 118,630 people received food assistance across Angoche, Mogincual, Monapo, Mossuril, Nacala, Ilha de Moçambique and Meconta before and immediately after impact. These activations demonstrated the capacity of WFP and government partners to deliver assistance in a timely and coordinated manner in cyclone-prone areas, while highlighting the need for further scale-up.

Progress was also made in embedding drought-related anticipatory systems within national processes. The national AA drought monitoring framework was expanded to additional districts, and previously fragmented regional trigger windows were consolidated into a single national approach. This harmonization, together with the introduction of clearer activation cut-off months (September for Window 1 and November for Window 2), improved operational predictability and enhanced national readiness for drought response.

During the 2025–2026 season, drought Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) were activated in nine districts. In support of the national AA system, WFP facilitated the dissemination of tailored early warning information to more than 450,000 people and delivered anticipatory cash assistance to over 185,000 people. WFP also provided direct financial support to government counterparts. In addition, Mozambique piloted, for the first time, the integration of nutrition components into drought AAPs, marking a step towards linking anticipatory action with improved nutrition outcomes.

Further progress towards government leadership was achieved through the handover of Platform for Real-time Impact and Situation Monitoring (PRISM) to national authorities, alongside with the development of a new flood AA monitoring module. This module is pending final review prior formal integration into the national AAP framework.

MOZAMBIQUE

Looking ahead to 2026, Mozambique aims to consolidate and further institutionalize AA within national systems. Priorities include completing the handover of the drought AA monitoring methodology to INAM, advancing multi-hazard monitoring, increasing investment in climate forecasting and observational capacity, and developing more user-friendly climate data visualization platforms. These efforts are expected to support evidence-based decision-making and enable more timely and predictable activations across hazards.

Click or scan to access the activation factsheet



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Story Maps



Mozambique. Anticipatory Action in Gaza province | WFP/Mariia Riabinina



RWANDA

Target Location

Rubavu, Nyabihu, Karongi and Kayonza districts.

Hazard

Floods and drought

Partners

Ministry in Charge of Emergency Management (MINEMA); Ministry of Local Government (MINALOC); Rwanda Meteorology Agency (Meteo Rwanda); Rwanda Water Resources Board (RWB); Rwanda Red Cross (RRC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP, together with RRC and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), supported MINEMA in the development of the National Multi-Hazard Early Warning Strategy. The strategy incorporates the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative and addresses all four critical early warning pillars, while also integrating Anticipatory Action (AA) within disaster risk management.

Together with RRC and FAO Rwanda, WFP conducted a national-level training-of-trainers functional simulation exercise for riverine floods. Following the national exercise, district-level functional simulation exercises were conducted in eight districts to test coordination, decision-making and operational readiness.

During the year, Rwanda validated and launched its Disaster Risk Financing Strategy, with plans for implementation in 2026. In parallel, 22 out of 30 districts updated their District Disaster Management Plans to include AA and early

warning information. The remaining districts, located in two provinces, are scheduled for updates in 2026.

The use of artificial intelligence in forecasting was also introduced within Meteo Rwanda and RWB to improve the accuracy of weather and flood forecasts. These tools are intended to enhance hazard prediction, reducing false alarms and missed AA activation opportunities.

Government Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) for riverine floods and drought are under development, with plans for approval and validation ahead of the September-October-November-December (SOND) 2026 rainfall season. Trigger development workshops for both hazards have been scheduled following the consolidation of required datasets. Additional support will be provided to update the Disaster Risk Atlas, draft a landslide early warning system and corresponding AAP, and strengthen forecaster capacity in Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP).

Key priorities for 2026 will focus on operationalizing financing mechanisms, finalizing and implementing government-led AAPs, expanding district-level coverage, and ensuring that improved forecasting capabilities are fully embedded within national and subnational decision-making processes to protect vulnerable populations ahead of climate-related shocks.



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK

SOMALIA

Target Location

Hirshabele and Jubaland
Federal Member States.

Hazard

Drought,
flash floods
and floods

People covered

227,804

Partners

Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA);
Federal Member State Disaster Management
Authorities; Ministry of Energy and Water
Resources (MoEWR); Intergovernmental Authority
on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and
Applications Centre (ICPAC); FutureWater; Insight;
New Access; Galayr.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

After two years focused on Anticipatory action
(AA) for severe riverine floods. And no activations
in 2025, WFP consolidated and expanded AA at
technical, institutional and operational levels. This
phase reinforced governance, forecasting models
and operational systems to support earlier and
predictable assistance in future activations.
In 2025, WFP advanced forecasting models
for other hazards, with drought and flash-
flood models nearing completion. Drawing on
lessons from previous activations, the riverine
flood model was recalibrated to better reflect
Somalia's river systems and hydrology. Across all
workstreams, WFP sustained engagement with
government counterparts, embedding capacity
strengthening within model development.

Building on these advancements, development of
a drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) and an
updated riverine flood AAP progressed, with both
expected to be operational in 2026. Discussions

with SoDMA and national stakeholders continued
on arrangements to enable coordinated AA
implementation across wider geographies and
multiple hazards.

Institutionalization also progressed. WFP
supported the National AA Technical Working
Group and helped establish two state-level
groups in Jubaland and Galmudug to strengthen
coordination across governance levels. With WFP
support, the Government of Somalia launched
the National AA Roadmap and continued work on
the National AA Framework, both anchored in the
Disaster Risk Management Policy.

In December 2025, Somalia's first National
Dialogue Platform on AA was a milestone,
convening with WFP's financial and technical
support, over 75 participants from national
institutions, Federal Member States, regional
bodies and partners to review progress, agree
priorities and reinforce government leadership.

Priorities for 2026 include finalizing the National
AA Roadmap implementation plan, aligning AA
approaches across hazards, developing multi-
stakeholder standard operating procedures to
enable coordinated implementation beyond WFP-
supported systems, and sustaining institutional
engagement through technical coordination and
joint planning.

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the publication](#)



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Government of Ireland



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

SOUTH SUDAN

Target Location

Budi and Kapoeta North Counties
in Eastern Equatoria State

Hazard

Drought

Partners

Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADM); South Sudan Meteorological Services (SSMS); Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI); Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS); Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF); South Sudan Red Cross (SSRC); University of Juba; Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP supported the Government of South Sudan to integrate Anticipatory Action (AA) into the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, building on work initiated in 2024 to embed AA within national humanitarian systems. A key outcome of this policy review was the introduction of a dedicated pillar on AA, signaling a shift from predominantly reactive disaster response towards more proactive, risk-based approaches. The review is expected to be finalized in early 2026. In parallel, the National Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (NTWG-AA), co-chaired by WFP, revised the AA Roadmap for South Sudan, aligning it with global and regional frameworks, including the Sendai Framework and the IGAD Regional Roadmap for AA. The revised roadmap adopts a multi-hazard

approach suitable to a context where shocks increasingly overlap or occur in rapid succession. To strengthen a core enabler of AA, access to reliable and actionable early warning information, WFP, in close collaboration with ICPAC, provided SSMS with targeted technical capacity support. This included assistance to improve drought forecasting and the development of thresholds and triggers for AA, enhancing SSMS's ability to deliver timely and relevant climate information to communities in priority areas. To expand last-mile communication, 25 Community Radio Listening Hubs were established and equipped with radios, improving community access to early warning messages.

Building on these technical and institutional gains, WFP finalized the first draft of a drought-specific Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP). The process involved extensive consultations with the NTWG-AA, resulting in agreement on activation thresholds and triggers and laying the groundwork for implementation once trigger conditions are met.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include finalizing and securing formal approval of the drought AAP by the first quarter of the year, supporting the Government to complete the review of the National Disaster Risk Management Policy, and conducting a comprehensive flood risk assessment. This assessment aims to enhance the capacity of SSMS and MWRI to forecast floods in priority areas.



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KOICA
Korea International
Cooperation Agency

TANZANIA

Target Location

Simanjiro, Same, Monduli, Longido, Micheweni Kondo, Meatu, Handeni, Kiteto and Mkalama districts.

Hazard

Drought

Partners

Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA); Prime Minister's Office - Disaster Management Department (PMO-DMD); Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced a people-centred, government-led Anticipatory Action (AA) programme in Tanzania, strengthening institutional partnerships and preparing for future activations. Collaboration with TMA was formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding, clarifying roles related to drought trigger development, climate services dissemination and engagement before and during activations. Engagement with PMO-DMD was reinforced through targeted workshops and the designation of two AA focal points, aligned with those of TRCS. WFP also shared regional and global examples to inform the design and mandate of a future national AA Technical Working Group under PMO-DMD. District-specific Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) were drafted for ten pilot districts through participatory processes with local authorities and communities. Five districts (Simanjiro, Same, Longido, Monduli and Micheweni) were prioritized

for potential activation during the October–December (OND) 2026 rainy season, covering dissemination of early warnings, distribution of drought-tolerant inputs, rehabilitation of water points, livestock destocking and cash assistance.

To strengthen last-mile climate services, WFP and TMA trained 58 extension officers and lead farmers on interpreting and disseminating climate information, improving translation of forecasts into anticipatory actions at community level. WFP engaged with the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) to link AA with social protection systems, supporting longer-term shock-responsive approaches. A gender study was conducted to strengthen inclusion, with recommendations to be implemented in 2026.

In 2026, priorities include finalizing and validating drought AAPs in the five districts, supporting TMA to operationalize triggers and thresholds, piloting AA during the OND season, and establishing the national AA Technical Working Group. Continued exploration of AA for floods will support a transition towards a more comprehensive, multi-hazard approach.

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UGANDA

Target Location

Ntoroko, Kasese, Kisoro, Abim, Moroto, Karenga, Kaboong, Napak, Nakapiripiriti, Amudat, Nabilatuk and Kotido districts.

Hazard

Floods and drought

People covered

294,851

Partners

Office of the Prime Minister (OPM); Department of Meteorological Services (DoMS); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE); Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD); Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) in Uganda by strengthening early warning systems and building partner capacity, particularly District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs), to implement Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) for drought and floods, improving readiness for activation once triggers are met.

To support institutionalization, WFP assisted OPM to finalize Uganda's AA Roadmap, setting out scaling across six pillars through 2031, and supported integration of AA into district contingency plans. Together, these milestones strengthened the basis for sustainable financing and activation through government systems.

Early warning systems were enhanced with WFP's technical support, delivered in collaboration with ICPAC.

For floods, WFP provided targeted training, technical assistance and operational capacity support to DoMS and the Department of Water Resources Monitoring, to expand forecast monitoring and river-basin observation in the Semuliki and Kigezi basins (Ntoroko, Kasese and Kisoro), and triggers expected to be finalized in early 2026. This work expanded observation coverage and supported clearer, threshold-based decision-making for future activations. For drought, WFP improved seasonal forecast downscaling and district interpretation the Karamoja Drought AAP.

Operational readiness progressed: the Karamoja drought AAP was endorsed, enabling WFP to access pre-arranged financing if triggers are met. A five-day simulation exercise (SIMEX) in September convened 40 participants from OPM, DoMS, nine Karamoja districts and WFP. Although no activation occurred as thresholds were not met, the SIMEX tested coordination and decision-making processes and informed updates to strengthen feasibility. Flood AAPs for Ntoroko, Kasese and Kisoro were finalized, and a follow-up SIMEX in December refined implementation arrangements, targeting and cash assistance values.

In 2026, priorities include finalizing and validating flood triggers for south-western Uganda, completing readiness for activation of both AAPs, and strengthening coordination through the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF)/AA Technical Working Group. Efforts will also expand district capacity for trigger monitoring and climate information dissemination and integrate AA provisions into sector plans under OPM and MoWE to support sustained, government led scale-up.



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MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF DENMARK

ZAMBIA

Target Location

Chirundu and Gwembe districts.

Hazard

Drought

Partners

Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit (DMMU);
Zambia Meteorological Department (ZMD).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Zambia made substantial progress in strengthening Anticipatory Action (AA) systems for drought, led by the Government through DMMU with technical support from WFP. A central milestone was the advancement of the National multi-hazard Anticipatory Action Plan, to which WFP contributed drought-specific technical inputs. Throughout the year, WFP convened and supported the AA Technical Working Group, ensuring alignment across government and humanitarian partners as the plan moved toward formal validation. Meaningful strides were made to embed drought AA within national systems through close collaboration with DMMU and ZMD. WFP's support strengthened the integration of drought-focused AA within government planning frameworks and enhanced technical capacity for trigger development. Specialized training was provided to ZMD in Python programming and data-blending techniques, enabling independent access to and processing of climate datasets such as Climate Hazards Group Infrared Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS). This work contributed to the development of drought triggers at national level and in two pilot districts, Chirundu

and Gwembe, laying the groundwork for future operational activation.

To improve early warning dissemination and last-mile communication, WFP worked with ZMD to translate seasonal forecasts into accessible and inclusive formats, including sign language. The 2025-2026 seasonal forecast was accompanied by actionable drought advisories, improving the clarity, reach and practical usefulness of early warning information for communities at risk. These efforts supported households and local authorities to better understand and act on seasonal information ahead of drought impacts.

Building on these institutional and technical foundations, WFP advanced the development of a drought-specific Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) aligned with national priorities and operational realities. The process involved extensive consultations with government and humanitarian partners to ensure readiness for activation in drought-prone districts once trigger conditions are met.

Looking ahead to 2026, Zambia aims to consolidate these gains by validating and operationalizing the drought components of the National multi-hazard AAP, expanding drought trigger development to additional high-risk districts, and strengthening sustainable financing mechanisms for drought AA within national systems. Further priorities include deepening community-level early warning dissemination through innovative and inclusive communication channels, ensuring that drought forecasting translates into timely and actionable anticipatory action across the country.

ZIMBABWE

Target Location

Mwenezi, Masvingo, Bikita, Chiredzi, Gwanda, Matopo, Beitbridge, Binga, Hwange, Mbire, Rushinga and Mudzi districts.

Hazard

Drought

People covered

142,652

Partners

Meteorological Services Department (MSD); Department of Civil Protection (DCP); Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife; Agriculture And Rural Development Advisory Service; Anticipatory Action Community of Practice (AA CoP)

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP, in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe and the AA CoP, advanced the institutionalization of Anticipatory Action (AA) through the coordinated development of national AA Roadmap and Framework documents. These instruments now provide a foundation for embedding AA within national systems and support the integration of AA into the national contingency planning process, as well as its inclusion in the proposed new Disaster Management law. Together, these steps reinforced a shift toward proactive and risk-informed disaster management.

During the 2024/25 drought-related AA activation period (January–March 2025), early warning messages and climate advisories reached 24,920 people through WhatsApp platforms and direct engagement between agricultural extension workers and farmers. Messages were designed to be timely, simple and actionable, providing guidance on drought mitigation measures, appropriate agricultural practices and necessary adjustments. This approach strengthened last-mile delivery of early warnings and improved

community-level access to relevant information ahead of anticipated impacts.

Building on lessons from the activation, WFP's Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) was revised, updated and re-approved in 2025 to include a more comprehensive package of anticipatory measures. These included dissemination of climate information and advisories; rehabilitation and solar mechanization of water points to improve access to safe water; distribution of drought-tolerant agricultural inputs; and the provision of in-kind or cash assistance. In response to community requests, a new anticipatory intervention was added to the AAP to protect livestock in drought-affected areas of Matabeleland South, specifically through the provision of livestock survival feed and essential dipping chemicals in Gwanda, Matobo and Beitbridge districts.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include expanding the AA system to address sudden-onset hazards, particularly floods, through the co-development of flood triggers with government counterparts and AA partners. Strengthening the integration of AA within social protection systems will be a key focus. Continued advocacy and technical support will aim to fully embed AA within the national disaster risk management system, alongside the implementation of recommendations from a Gender, Protection, and Inclusion (GPI) study conducted in 2025 to ensure more inclusive and equitable anticipatory actions.



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Ethiopia. Anticipatory Action CBT response in Yahob Village Somali region of Ethiopia. Early warning messages were disseminated at the Yahob village in Somali Region of Ethiopia following forecasts predicting below-average rainfall in the area. | WFP/Michael Tewelde

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS



KEY INFORMATION



PEOPLE COVERED
360,362



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
ANTICIPATORY TRANSFERS
270,995



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
EARLY WARNING MESSAGES
2,227,278



US\$ FUNDS PRE-ARRANGED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
13.9 MILLION



US\$ FUNDS DISBURSED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
5.5 MILLION



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA);
Prevention of Disasters in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPRENAC).

Saint Lucia. Beneficiary doing hurricane preparedness groceries after receiving a cash transfer as part of the Anticipatory Action simulation exercise. | WFP/Carla Alleyne

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the integration of Anticipatory Action (AA) into regional and national government risk-management structures was a priority in 2025. Institutionalization efforts were increasingly spearheaded by subregional intergovernmental bodies, notably the Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPREDENAC). Following the inclusion of AA within [CEPREDENAC's Regional Disaster Risk Management Plan 2024-2030](#), with support from the Regional Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action ([GTAA LAC](#)), CEPREDENAC finalized its [Regional Strategy for the Institutionalization of Anticipatory Action \(2025-2030\)](#). This strategy provides structured guidance to member states on integrating AA into national frameworks, policies and systems, while reaffirming national leadership over decision-making and implementation.

To support adaptation and implementation of this strategy at country level, and to strengthen linkages between AA and national social protection systems, WFP is leading a regional European Civil protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)-co-financed regional initiative in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, working closely with FAO, the German Red Cross and CEPREDENAC, with a dedicated AA expert role.

In the Caribbean, collaboration with regional institutions continued to deepen. WFP worked closely with the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) and the Caribbean Meteorological Organization (CMO), including the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH). In late 2025, a new Anticipatory Action Working Group, co-led by CDEMA and WFP, was formally endorsed. The group is expected to become a sub-committee of CDEMA's Regional Early Warning System Consortium.

To further foster institutionalization and peer learning, WFP facilitated [South-South exchanges](#), including in Cuba, where representatives from the Cuban Civil Defense and national partners exchanged lessons learned and good practices in AA with counterparts from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food of Guatemala.

At regional level, coordination through the GTAA LAC continued to expand, with a growing number of partners engaged. In 2025, the group updated its [regional AA overview](#), documenting the increasing availability of AA frameworks and operational readiness across the region. As a result, 2025 saw a marked increase in activations at scale, with [WFP](#) and partners demonstrating the feasibility and added value of acting ahead of shocks, including hurricane Melisa-related anticipatory action in Cuba and Haiti, drought-related in Guatemala, and flood-related anticipatory action in Ecuador and Peru.

COLOMBIA

Target Location

Quibdó municipality, Atrato River basin, Chocó Department.

Hazard

Floods

Partners

National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (UNGRD); Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM); Municipality of Quibdó and the Government of Chocó; Anticipatory Action Humanitarian Country Team (AA HCT).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP developed a flood Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Quibdó, Chocó, aimed at reducing the impacts of flooding of the Atrato River on food security and livelihoods in predominantly Afro-descendant communities. As part of this process, WFP and IDEAM co-developed a first version of a flood trigger for the Atrato River based on hydro-meteorological forecasts, incorporating exposure and vulnerability information at community level. While no activation took place in 2025, the year focused on establishing the institutional and technical foundations required for future anticipatory cash and in-kind assistance. This included identifying priority communities, defining the package of anticipatory actions, including multipurpose cash assistance, food assistance and community preparedness measures, and establishing transfer values.

Cross-cutting analyses on gender, protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP) were integrated into the plan design through consultations with local organizations and community leaders.

On institutionalization, WFP supported UNGRD, IDEAM and local authorities to define the governance model for the flood AAP, clarify roles across the national disaster risk management system, and align the pilot with national guidance, including Circular 070 on Anticipatory Action. These efforts directly contributed to strengthening national policies, programmes and business processes related to disaster risk management and social protection.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP aims to test the flood AAP either through a first activation, should trigger thresholds be reached, or through a simulation exercise (SIMEX). This will help validate the trigger and associated readiness actions needed to reach remote communities in the short 72-hour lead time, while generating valuable evidence on both the process and impacts of AA. In parallel, WFP will support the integration of the flood AAP into contingency plans and territorial planning instruments led by the local governments.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

CUBA

Target Location

Cuba - Santiago de Cuba; Granma; Guantánamo; Holguín and Las Tunas provinces.

Hazard

Cyclones and drought

People covered

170,000

Partners

National Civil Defense General Staff (EMNDC); Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (MINCEX); Ministry of Domestic Trade (MINCIN).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In January 2025, the Government of Cuba and the humanitarian community formed an alliance to develop a hurricane Anticipatory Action (AA) Plan. Key actors included EMNDC; MINCEX and MINCIN; the Institute of Meteorology (INSMET); the Cuban Red Cross; United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA); and United Nations agencies. Ahead of the hurricane season, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)-financed AA Plan was approved and ready for implementation upon trigger activation.

Under the joint WFP-FAO project “Multi-Hazard Anticipatory Action Plan to Protect Food Security in Cuba” support strengthened government capacity to operationalize AA by refining forecast based triggers and linking anticipatory actions to social protection systems. Support also strengthened technical skills for hydrometeorological analysis and planning with national and local actors ahead of hurricane season.

During Hurricane Melissa, following trigger activation, 697 metric tonnes of food were delivered 72 hours ahead of impact, reaching 185,000 people in protection centers and community kitchens. Non-food items, including mobile warehouses, pallets and lighting towers, were deployed to safeguard food supplies. The activation was enabled by pre-positioning, standing agreements for rapid mobilization and a robust early warning system. Multisectoral coordination and government leadership ensured targeting and efficient delivery.

The hurricane AA activation reduced humanitarian impacts and catalyzed response funding, while informing expansion to other hazards, including drought, and highlighting the need to further strengthen social protection as a delivery mechanism.

In 2026, mechanisms under the hurricane AA Framework will be refined based on lessons from Hurricane Melissa. Work on a drought AA framework will be advanced and aligned with the Government’s Comprehensive Drought Management Procedure, reinforcing AA as a cornerstone of disaster preparedness and food security protection in Cuba.

[Click or scan to access the activation factsheet](#)



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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Target Location

Bajo Yuna Basin and Yaque del Norte Basin.

Hazard

Floods, hurricanes

People covered

19,565

Partners

National Institute of Meteorology (INDOMET); National Integrated System of Information (SINI), Supérate Social Development Directorate; Unique System of Beneficiaries (SIUBEN); Civil Defense; National Emergency Commission (CNE).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, a key Anticipatory Action (AA) achievement was the expansion of geographic scope and hazard coverage, undertaken to prepare for integration with the national social protection system. WFP expanded its portfolio to address hurricane risk in the Bajo Yuna region, one of the areas most exposed to tropical cyclones. More than 2,600 households were targeted and profiled to inform the design of a hurricane Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), expected to be finalized and operationalized in early 2026.

During the 2025 hurricane season, readiness measures were activated in the Yaque del Norte River basin for 4,000 households on flood risk scenarios. Although trigger thresholds were not met for full activation, the process validated preparedness protocols, coordination arrangements and decision-making timelines. WFP strengthened local readiness by equipping Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Committees

in the Bajo Yuna and integrating AA into the Preparedness and Response Plan of Duarte Province.

These advances were enabled through integration of AA trigger thresholds into ANACAONA, WFP's automated system for weather analysis. The tool supported AA through short-range forecasting at seven- and five-day lead times, informing readiness decisions and risk analysis. Complementary investments, including new meteorological stations, updated data licenses and strengthened collaboration with INDOMET, improved the quality and sustainability of climate data. At institutional and subnational levels, WFP also supported the validation and finalization of the National Early Warning System (EWS) policy framework, which for the first time operationally integrates AA into the national EWS architecture.

In parallel, the AA initiative linked to the Supérate Social Protection Programme was rolled out. A Technical Working Group was established and initiated the design of a fully government-owned AA Plan using existing national instruments and delivery systems.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include finalizing and testing the social-protection-based hurricane AA Plan, expanding AA approaches to drought, and further embedding anticipatory planning at national and subnational levels. On the early warning side, WFP will support the development of operational protocols under the new EWS policy, including a dedicated AA protocol, and further strengthen ANACAONA to improve trigger monitoring and decision-making.



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland



ECUADOR

Target Location

Santa Elena (Santa Elena Province) and Samborondón (Guayas Province).

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

7,280

Partners

National Secretariat for Risk Management (SNGR); National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (INAMHI); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); local non-governmental organizations.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) as a central pillar of disaster risk management by leading the institutionalization of AA at the national level. WFP coordinated the national AA Technical Group, working closely with FAO, the Ecuadorian Red Cross and local NGOs, enabling harmonized planning, coordination and knowledge exchange across partners. A major milestone was the development and government endorsement of Ecuador's first National Guideline for Anticipatory Action, funded and technically developed by WFP. The guidelines establish a framework for integrating AA into disaster risk management, aligned with the new national risk management law.

Policy commitments were translated into practice through Ecuador's first AA activation in February 2025. In partnership with municipal authorities, INAMHI and local organizations, WFP reached 716 people in Quevedo and Los Espinos (Samborondón, Guayas) with early warning messages and anticipatory cash assistance ahead of flooding.

The activation demonstrated operational readiness, rapid delivery and effective targeting. Monitoring and evaluation findings confirmed positive outcomes, with households able to take timely protective measures and reduce flood impacts; 73 percent of households reported receiving useful information to mitigate the effects of flooding.

Throughout the year, AA was expanded to address a new hazard in a new geographical area through the development of an AA Plan for drought-prone communities in Santa Elena province, in consultation with national partners and local authorities. Progress was also made in strengthening early warning systems for both floods and drought, enhancing forecast precision and accuracy through active community participation. Based on an assessment of hydrometeorological data collection methods and protocols in target communities, WFP supported the establishment of a community-based mechanism for data collection, monitoring and reporting.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP aims to scale up flood-related AA to Manabí province, finalize the drought AA Plan and further embed anticipatory action as a core component of disaster risk management. Priorities include strengthening institutions, advancing data systems and scaling operational models in high-risk areas, positioning AA as a sustainable, legally anchored and evidence-driven approach that protects lives and builds resilience.



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EL SALVADOR

Target Location 

San Vicente Department

Hazard 

Drought

People covered 

3,432

Partners

Salvadorean Red Cross; General Directorate of Civil Protection; Directorate of the Threat Observatory; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP further developed its AA programme in El Salvador in close collaboration with government institutions and local communities. With the support of European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) co-financing, a two-year inter-agency work plan was jointly developed with FAO and the Salvadoran Red Cross to strengthen anticipatory action programming. The actions of this plan are expected to play a significant role in institutionalizing proactive approaches, including strengthening early warning systems, harmonizing protocols for floods and drought, and supporting the integration of AA into national policies and strategies. This included progress towards the approval of a regulatory document that formally enables proactive measures in El Salvador.

Since 2023, WFP has been an active member of the national technical group on anticipatory action. In late 2025, this group evolved into the

Special Commission for Early Warning Systems and Anticipatory Actions. This new designation grants the Commission an enhanced advisory mandate, including the ability to recommend the integration of AA legislation within the Civil Protection framework. WFP serves as a strategic advisor to the Commission, supporting national-level efforts to institutionalize anticipatory action.

At community level, WFP implemented targeted actions in San Vicente Sur, an area regularly affected by both droughts and floods. WFP assessed the response capacity of six communities and, in coordination with Civil Protection, supported the establishment of community commissions to ensure disaster preparedness measures are in place. These efforts were complemented by workshops on drone operation, including the provision of one drone per community, to support safe monitoring of river levels in coordination with forecasts issued by the official early warning authorities.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include continued support to government partners on the institutionalization of anticipatory action through technical inputs to a planned legal framework that formally embeds AA in El Salvador, as well as further alignment and harmonization of AA protocols among partners to strengthen coordinated implementation.



Rialtas na hÉireann
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GUATEMALA

Target Location

Chiquimula, Zacapa, El Progreso, Alta Verapaz and Izabal departments.

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

38,885

Partners

Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (MAGA); National Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology (INSIVUMEH); National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED); Ministry of Social Development (MIDES); Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (SESAN); Agroclimatic Technical Tables; municipalities; Central American Integration System – Coordination Center for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (SICA-CEPRENAC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP strengthened government capacity and implemented Anticipatory Action (AA) in Guatemala. A drought activation reached 20 vulnerable communities in Chiquimula: 40,777 people received anticipatory assistance, including agroclimatic messages to 23,247 people, anticipatory cash assistance, distribution of 210 grain silos and 150,000 kilograms of staple grains, and training for 83 community climate monitors. The activation demonstrated coordinated delivery, helped mitigate forecasted risks, and strengthened trust between communities and institutions. AA institutionalization advanced through a technical advisory group co-led by WFP with CONRED, MAGA, INSIVUMEH, United Nations agencies and non-governmental partners.

The group supported integration of AA into regulatory and budgetary frameworks and the National Response Plan. WFP also supported coordination between disaster risk management and social protection through MIDES, and a simulation exercise contributed to progress towards a more shock-responsive approach.

Early warning systems were strengthened through installation of 92 agroclimatic sensors, providing higher-resolution data for timely AA decision-making and reinforcing integration into official monitoring systems. In parallel, WFP integrated a scenario-modeling tool into the drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), using probabilistic forecasts to inform forecast-based index insurance design and strengthen linkages across risk financing instruments.

Priorities for 2026 include scaling AA in the Dry Corridor, particularly El Progreso and Zacapa, and expanding to floods through a dedicated flood AAP for Alta Verapaz and Izabal. Piloting forecast-index insurance will test a replicable model combining financial innovation with social impact. WFP will continue strengthening government leadership within the AA technical advisory group to improve governance and decision-making for future activations.

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Government of Ireland

HAITI

Target Location

Abricots, Anse d'Hainault, Beaumont, Corail, Dame Marie, Les Irois, Roseaux, Tiburon and Marigot communes.

Hazard

Cyclones and floods

People covered

65,300

Partners

General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, efforts focused on advancing the institutionalization of Anticipatory Action (AA) and operation-alizing the inter-agency AA framework validated in 2024. In September, WFP, together with the AA Tech-nical Group, supported DGPC to integrate AA into national emergency preparedness through targeted trainings and simulation exercises. Civil Protection recognized the value and indicated plans to incor-porate AA into its official strategy. A technical workshop was recommended to further embed AA into existing Standard Operating Procedures.

In October 2025, Hurricane Melissa triggered the inter-agency AA framework. WFP disseminated early warning messages to more than 2 million people and delivered anticipatory cash assistance to 47,000 individuals across priority communes ahead of landfall. Post-distribution monitoring showed that 99 percent of recipients used the assistance to purchase food, while 39 percent repaid debts, reducing re-liance on negative coping strategies. In addition, 92 percent of surveyed households confirmed receiv-ing early warning messages in a timely manner, and 86 percent reported receiving cash assistance be-fore the cyclone.

As part of broader climate risk management efforts, WFP trained more than 5,600 small-scale farmers in the Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture (PICSA) methodology, with the University of Reading. Through weather bulletins, seasonal forecasts, trainings and SMS alerts, farmers improved their understanding of climate risks and adopted practices to protect harvests and food security.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will refine the inter-agency AA framework based on lessons from the 2025 activation, in collaboration with DGPC and United Nation partners. Priorities include enhancing trigger mechanisms, improving harmonization across multi-hazard early warning systems and expanding AA to drought risks. WFP will support DGPC to integrate AA into its SOPs and transition responsibility for early warning messaging to the Government, in line with the Early Warning for All (EW4All) initiative, under which national systems are being developed to enable free dissemination of emergency alerts.

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HONDURAS

Target Location

Colón, Cortés, Santa Bárbara, Yoro, Atlántida, Valle, Choluteca, La Paz, Intibucá, Comayagua and Gracias a Dios departments.

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

10,500

Partners

Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management (COPECO); Ministry of Social Development; Honduran Red Cross

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP strengthened national and local capacities for Anticipatory Action (AA) in Honduras, enhancing the country's ability to act early and mitigate the humanitarian impacts of climate-related shocks. In close coordination with COPECO, particularly through its National Center for Information and Training, WFP supported capacity strengthening of Municipal Emergency Committees across 48 municipalities in 11 departments. These efforts ensured that anticipatory actions are operationally feasible and embedded into local emergency preparedness and response plans.

Capacity-strengthening initiatives emphasized the integration of AA with gender, protection, and adaptive social protection considerations. Three workshops targeting local risk-management structures, together with two national-level simulation exercises involving key government institutions, were conducted to test and validate AA and shock-responsive social protection protocols. These exercises clarified institutional

roles and responsibilities, enhanced operational readiness and strengthened early warning systems by integrating Adaptive Social Protection and AA approaches. As a result, municipalities are better positioned to initiate timely actions in response to forecasted floods and droughts, safeguarding food security and livelihoods. Women represented Half of all participants, contributing to more inclusive and representative disaster-management governance.

At national level, WFP continued to co-lead the Technical Advisory Group on Anticipatory Action alongside FAO and the Honduran Red Cross. Through this platform, WFP supported coordination, technical harmonization and progress toward the establishment of a national AA framework, working closely with national authorities.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities will focus on further institutionalizing anticipatory action, including support to the Government to formalize a national AA framework; expanding coverage to additional hazards and high-risk areas; strengthening government-led early warning and trigger mechanisms; and advancing sustainable financing and operational readiness to ensure timely and effective activation of anticipatory measures.



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SAINT LUCIA AND BELIZE

Target Location

Saint Lucia (nationwide); Belize: Corozal, Orange Walk and Cayo districts.

Hazard  
Cyclones and drought

Partners

In Saint Lucia: Ministry of Equity, Social Justice and Empowerment; Saint Lucia Meteorological Services. In Belize: Ministry of Agriculture; Belize National Meteorological Service. At regional level: Caribbean Disaster Management Agency (CDEMA).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP provided technical leadership and strategic coordination to advance Anticipatory Action (AA) across the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean. Efforts focused on strengthening national systems and capacities while fostering inter-agency collaboration and regional partnerships to support government-led anticipatory approaches.

A key achievement was the AA simulation exercise (SIMEX) in Saint Lucia, which tested AA processes through a real-time, fictional hurricane scenario. The exercise covered the AA cycle, including activation protocols, inter-ministerial coordination, communication with beneficiaries, payment processes, voucher logistics and field-level monitoring tools. SIMEX demonstrated the Government's capacity to deliver cash and voucher assistance with short lead times ahead of a hurricane, while generating lessons to strengthen social protection-based AA systems.

In Belize, drought triggers were developed with the Government, and a drought Anticipatory

Action Plan (AAP) is now ready ahead of the 2026 dry season. Farmers in three drought-prone districts (Corozal, Orange Walk and Cayo) were pre-identified using the Government's farmer registry and agreed vulnerability criteria. A drought AA feasibility report was completed, strengthening the evidence base and operational readiness for future activations.

At regional level, discussions on establishing a Caribbean AA Technical Working Group progressed, engaging CDEMA, FAO, OCHA, UNICEF, UNDRR and Red Cross partners to promote alignment, coordination and knowledge sharing. In parallel, a study developed by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) explored opportunities for Caribbean governments to directly access AA-related funding by reviewing regional and national emergency funds and their potential to release resources ahead of extreme weather events.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP aims to expand to additional countries while strengthening coordination through the regional AA Technical Working Group and in-country partnerships, including Red Cross societies in Dominica and Belize. Integration of AA and climate-risk insurance workstreams is also planned, promoting a risk-layered approach to managing climate-related shocks across the Caribbean.

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NICARAGUA

Target Location

Smallholder Farmer cooperatives: Blanca Arauz, SOPROCOM, COMPARE, SACACLI, COSAMESPE, CAPROSA, Tres Pinos, COOPMULAM, COOPSEMUN, CPCD and UCANS.

Hazard

Drought

People covered

30,400

Partners

Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA); Federal Member State Disaster Management Authorities; Ministry of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC); FutureWater; Insight; New Access; Galayr.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP initiated plans to develop a strategic framework for Anticipatory Action (AA) in collaboration with the National System for Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Attention (SINAPRED) with the objective of strengthening anticipatory approaches to drought risk. As the Government cooperation priorities evolved during the year, WFP proactively adapted its engagement strategy, shifting from national-level focus towards local engagement. This transition created an opportunity to prioritize direct support for smallholder farmer cooperatives in Nicaragua's Dry Corridor, enhancing their resilience and safeguarding food and nutrition security through targeted anticipatory measures. With a renewed emphasis on inter-institutional collaboration, the Government subsequently designated the Ministry of Education (MINED) as the lead counterpart.

This enabled WFP to align anticipatory efforts with the national school feeding programme, reinforcing its contribution to child wellbeing and community resilience.

Despite contextual challenges, WFP strengthened the local capacities of 11 cooperatives across Jinotega, Matagalpa, Nueva Segovia and Estelí, promoting a culture of prevention aligned with national policies and improving anticipatory capacity for multi-hazard risks, with a primary focus on drought. Activities included technical training, guidance on AA protocols and plans, benefiting 209 cooperative members. In parallel, and in coordination with United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP monitored the drought risk throughout the hazard season; however, trigger thresholds were not reached in 2025.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will continue advancing the AA agenda through the development of an updated drought AA plan linked to social protection mechanisms. Capacity-strengthening efforts will focus on collaboration with MINED, integrating anticipatory approaches for drought through its environmental management unit. WFP will also support both vertical and horizontal expansion of national social protection programmes, particularly the Ministry of Education's Comprehensive School Nutrition Programme, to increase coverage of school feeding initiatives. These actions aim to ensure the delivery of hot meals, prevent nutritional deterioration among school-aged children and reduce school dropout rates in areas affected by climate-related risk.



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PERU

Target Location

Ayacucho, Cusco, Lambayeque, Piura and San Martín departments

Hazard People covered

Drought, floods and cold waves

1,000

Partners

National Institute of Civil Defense (INDECI), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), National Meteorology and Hydrology Service (SENAMHI), and subnational governments.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) in Peru with a dual focus on strengthening institutional capacity and implementing anticipatory interventions in areas exposed to climate-related hazards, aiming to enhance farmers' resilience before shocks occur.

In February, WFP's technical assistance supported the Government of Peru in approving the regulation for the Adaptive Social Protection in Emergencies Law, enabling public institutions to act earlier in the face of imminent climate hazards. Building on this policy milestone, and following SENAMHI forecast of heavy rainfall affecting six Amazonian departments in March, WFP supported MIDIS to activate early, AA-type measures through existing social protection programmes, JUNTOS, [Pensión 65](#) and [Contigo](#). Early payments amounting to approximately USD 60 million in public resources were delivered to 966,000 people, allowing households to purchase food, essential supplies and materials to protect households and productive assets.

In parallel, WFP implemented a direct AA intervention in San Martín to mitigate the elevated flood risk based on SENAMHI forecasts. Early warnings messages reached 1,700 people, and anticipatory cash assistance was delivered to 716 households two days before flooding occurred. This enabled households to purchase food and medicines and to safeguard productive assets, while demonstrating a significant time advantage compared to traditional humanitarian response. .

WFP also collaborated with SENAMHI, INDECI, MIDIS, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and subnational authorities to expand AA planning for droughts in Lambayeque and Piura, and for cold waves in Ayacucho and Cusco. Drafts AA plans were advanced in 2025 and are expected to be finalized in early 2026. In addition, WFP established an inter-institutional technical group with NGOs to coordinate AA plans, interventions and potential joint actions within the National Humanitarian Network.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP priorities include validating and finalizing the AA plans for cold waves and droughts and generating robust evidence to support the Government in developing regulatory and financial mechanisms to scale AA through social protection systems.

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VENEZUELA

Target Location

Independencia Municipality, Anzoátegui State.

Hazard

Floods

Partners

Sistema de Gestión de Riesgos; Ministerio de Ecosocialismo; Institución Nacional de Meteorología e Hidrología (INAMEH); Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

Throughout 2025, WFP advanced preparatory activities aimed at enabling the future development of a flood Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP). Efforts focused on initiating the collection and analysis of technical and contextual information required to design an effective anticipatory framework. This included engagement and sensitization of the Ministry of Ecosocialism, the national environmental authority, on the relevance, impacts, and demonstrated results of Anticipatory Action (AA), drawing on regional experiences to illustrate its potential value for flood risk management.

During the year, the rainy season was closely monitored through national and regional mechanisms, supporting the identification of areas potentially at-risk due to rising levels in the Orinoco River basin. This monitoring strengthens coordination with key state institutions, including the National Institute of Aquatic Spaces (INEA), INAMEH and Civil Protection authorities.

Based on information shared by these institutions, including the agreed alert thresholds, WFP monitored river-level increases in real time and established communication channels with communities and local authorities in areas exposed to potential flooding.

Community engagement was further strengthened through focus group discussions conducted throughout 2025. These consultations contributed to identifying anticipatory actions that communities already apply, as well as additional actions they would be willing to adopt to reduce the impact of floods on assets and livelihoods. This participatory approach helped ensure that future anticipatory actions are context-appropriate and aligned with local capacities and priorities.

In parallel, the Sub-Working Group on Anticipatory Actions in Venezuela was established in 2025, creating a coordination platform for technical exchange and learning. As part of its initial activities, an online training workshop was organized, including sensitization sessions and case studies from Chile and Cuba.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP plans to develop a flood AAP for Independencia municipality in Anzoátegui state.

MIDDLE EAST, NORTHERN AFRICA AND EASTERN EUROPE

TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS

Iraq



Yemen



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC); United Kingdom Meteorological Office (UK Met)

Yemen. Mohammed Karama restoring agricultural land and irrigation systems. Sayoun, Hadramawte | WFP/Gabreez



REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2025, Anticipatory Action (AA) in the Middle East, North Africa and Eastern Europe (MENA EERO) progressed from largely pilot-based initiatives towards a more coordinated and regionally anchored agenda, responding to increasingly complex climate, conflict and food security risks. Progress was marked by strengthened regional dialogue, deeper technical and institutional partnerships, and clear pathways to embed AA within regional platforms and country-level systems.

A key milestone was the Second MENA Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Action, which consolidated the region's growing AA community and shifted discussions from conceptual alignment to operational learning and scale-up. The platform showcased regional evidence, including work supported by WISER, and reinforced AA as a critical complement to disaster risk management, early warning and food security systems, while strengthening cross-country learning among governments, United Nations agencies, NGOs and technical partners.

Throughout the year, collaboration through the regional Community of Practice on Anticipatory Action intensified. Structured exchanges on early warning-early action linkages, trigger design and implementation challenges helped reduce fragmentation, promoted coherence across country offices and partners, and translated global AA principles into regionally relevant and conflict-sensitive practices.

Under the WISER MENA project, 2025 marked a consolidation phase, with notable progress in strengthening climate and early warning foundations for AA, particularly in Iraq and Yemen. Support focused on improved use of weather and climate information, advanced discussions on impact-based forecasting, and

reinforcing collaboration between humanitarian actors and national technical institutions. These efforts helped position AA as an integral component of broader resilience, preparedness and early warning systems rather than a standalone intervention.

At the regional level, WFP advanced Food Stack as an emerging integrated initiative linking early warning systems, anticipatory action and food security analysis. With Egypt and Lebanon identified as pilot countries, Food Stack aims to strengthen end-to-end decision-making by connecting climate and early warning signals with anticipatory food security responses and improving the link between technical analysis and operational action.

Engagement with regional institutions deepened further in 2025. Collaboration with the League of Arab States introduced AA as a policy-relevant approach aligned with regional disaster risk reduction and climate agendas, while expanded collaboration with FAO focused on advancing AA in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Egypt. Engagement with UNDRR further anchored AA within existing regional coordination frameworks and the Sendai Framework.

Despite these advances, challenges remain. Financing for AA remains limited and largely project-based, and levels of operational readiness continue to vary across countries. Capacity gaps, particularly in last-mile early warning, trigger validation, and pre-arranged financing, require sustained investment. Nevertheless, by the end of 2025, WFP had made clear progress towards a more coherent regional AA ecosystem, underpinned by stronger partnerships, shared learning and growing policy recognition. The region is increasingly positioned to scale AA as a core element of risk-informed humanitarian and resilience programming.

Target Location

Target Location: Tal Afar, Sinjar and Al Baaj districts (Nineveh Governorate); Al Sharqat, Balad and Tikrit (Salah al-Din Governorate); Al Khalis, Mandali and Baldrouz (Diyala Governorate); Al Rumaitha, Al Warka and Al Khader (Al Muthanna Governorate); Al Kahlaa, Al Majar Al Kabir and Ali Al Gharbi (Maysan Governorate); Shatt Al Arab, Al Faw and Al Mdina (Basrah Governorate)

Partners

Federal Ministry of Environment (MoE); Ministry of Agriculture – Agro-Meteorological Network Centre; Ministry of Water Resources; Ministry of Transport – Iraq Meteorological Organization and Seismology.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced Anticipatory Action (AA) in Iraq by integrating the Locally-led Adaptation and Anticipatory Action Plans (LAAAPs), developed in 2024 for 18 high-risk districts, into the National Adaptation Plan. This milestone strengthened the foundations for pre-impact decision-making and established clear trigger and response arrangements between national and local authorities.

In parallel, WFP and the Ministry of Water Resources launched the National Drought Risk Management Framework, which provides the basis for a national drought early warning system aligned with Iraq’s agro-climatic drought zones. The framework enhances drought analysis across multiple dimensions and creates future opportunities for improved multi-parameter monitoring, hazard classification and decision-support systems for impact-based forecasting for AA.

AA, early warning and disaster risk reduction were also embedded as key priorities within Iraq’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 3.0, positioning them as nationally recognized instruments for disaster risk reduction, resilience building and climate finance. Complementing this, WFP, together with other Early Warnings for All (EW4All) pillar leads, supported the launch of Iraq’s EW4All roadmap. The roadmap clarifies governance arrangements, technical architecture, dissemination pathways and last-mile communication protocols for multi-hazard early warning systems.

Institutional capacities were further reinforced through the rehabilitation of national agrometeorological stations and targeted training for the inter-ministerial technical working group on climate information services. Training covered impact-based forecasting, disaster risk financing and loss-and-damage analytics.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will support the finalization of the National Adaptation Plan with full integration of AA, finalize and initiate implementation of the national EW4All roadmap, and continue strengthening inter-ministerial technical capacities. These efforts will focus on co-producing climate outlooks, scaling climate information services and enabling more proactive, risk-informed action to reduce the impacts of floods and drought across Iraq.

YEMEN

Target Location

Hadhramaut, Marib, Lahj and Tai'z governorates.

Hazard

Drought and floods

Partners

Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA); Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE); Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth (MoAIFW); Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP advanced efforts to institutionalize Anticipatory Action (AA) in Yemen, building on strategic engagements under the Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER) programme. Throughout the year, WFP supported the AA Technical Working Group, chaired by OCHA, through targeted training sessions focused on partner coordination. These efforts aimed to align AA with the draft National Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Strategy and ongoing policy processes.

In parallel, a National Coordination Mechanism for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), including a dedicated workstream on AA, was established. The mechanism outlines coordination structures for national and subnational DRR actors and provides a platform to integrate anticipatory approaches across institutions. WFP led technical discussions with OCHA and FAO to harmonize

existing working groups under this mechanism, with MoWE assuming a central coordination role.

A Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and MoWE is nearing finalization to formalize collaboration on AA and early warning systems. WFP also supported MoWE to integrate AA into the DRM Implementation Plan, which was validated in December 2025.

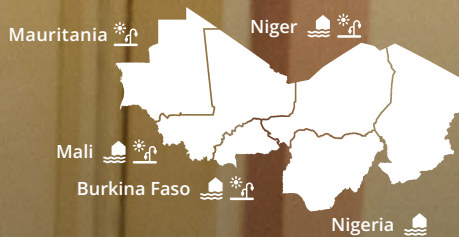
Progress on early warning systems focused on strengthening the forecasting capabilities of CAMA, for droughts and floods. Based on institutional assessments, WFP with Columbia University supported development of tailored forecasting tools and trigger mechanisms, with piloting scheduled for mid-2026. This work aims to improve the reliability and usability of climate information for anticipatory decision-making.

Development of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAPs) is underway, with the first drought AAP for southern Yemen expected by late 2026. Community engagement activities are ongoing to ensure anticipatory actions are context-specific and linked to agreed thresholds, while WFP continues collaborating closely with CAMA and MoWE to reinforce government leadership and alignment with national frameworks.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include finalizing the drought AAP, piloting trigger mechanisms, developing a national AA roadmap, expanding AAPs to flood risks, and strengthening subnational capacities to enable AA implementation in communities most exposed to climate shocks.

WESTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA

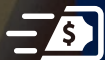
TARGET LOCATIONS AND HAZARDS



KEY INFORMATION



PEOPLE COVERED
520,412



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
ANTICIPATORY TRANSFERS
151,296



PEOPLE REACHED WITH
EARLY WARNING MESSAGES
466,618



US\$ FUNDS PRE-ARRANGED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
23 MILLION



US\$ FUNDS DISBURSED
FOR ACTIVATIONS
2.7 MILLION



REGIONAL PARTNERS

Le Comité permanent Inter-Etats de Lutte contre la Sécheresse dans le Sahel (CILSS) ; Centre Climatique Régional pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sahel (AGRHYMET) ; the African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)

Anticipatory Action Adamawa,
NE Nigeria | WFP/Oluwashina Oni

REGIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS:

In 2025, Anticipatory Action (AA) made significant progress across West and Central Africa, strengthening the integration of proactive approaches to climate shocks within regional and national systems. Among the six countries with a dedicated AA portfolio, seven active frameworks were operational, alongside two national flood plans (Burkina Faso and Mali). Countries advanced institutionalization with government-led Technical Working Group becoming standard, AA embedded in national plans and response frameworks, and initial linkages established with social protection systems and social registries to enable faster and more equitable targeting. National and regional events supported capacity development while a regional community of practice was initiated to promote peer learning and exchange.

These results were underpinned by a consolidated regional approach. Collaboration with CILSS firmly positioned AA on the regional agenda, supported by dedicated staff and technical assistance, reinforcing CILSS's role as the regional anchor for guidance and policy development. Partnerships with AGRHYMET and Columbia University advanced a "regional tools for national solutions" model, strengthening national meteorological services through training on climate tools (e.g., pyCPT/ENACTS/CDT), deployment of maprooms and dashboards were deployed, refinement of impact-based triggers, and expansion of observation networks through station rehabilitation and new rain gauges. Early warning message design and dissemination also improved through co-creation with communities, enhancing accessibility and actionability.

A major development was the strengthening of the Regional Task Force on Anticipatory Action, which emerged as the central coordination

mechanism for scaling up AA. Formed through the merger of the GTAA-WCA and the AA Food Security Task Force under CILSS leadership, the Task Force now brings together technical partners, humanitarian organizations, United Nations agencies, and NGOs. Through four workstreams—(1) coordination, learning and information sharing; (2) institutionalization; (3) advocacy and financing; (4) early warning and trigger mechanisms—it drives knowledge sharing, methodological harmonization, tool development and capacity building across the region.

Throughout 2025, WFP and the Task Force convened joint activities that advanced the AA agenda, including a regional workshop in Dakar, the first regional AA dialogue platform in West and Central Africa (in close collaboration with the Anticipation Hub), and the adaptation of an AA Foundations learning module to the West African context, translated into French and delivered through a first training-of-trainers for the Task Force core group. Countries also hosted technical exchanges (e.g., a Sahel meteorological workshop), expanded community-level risk communication capacities and documented improved household preparedness where AA was activated.

Despite these advances, challenges persist. AA financing remains limited and unpredictable, operational readiness varies, and capacity gaps, particularly at last-mile level, require continued investments. Data quality, early warning coverage and tool harmonization also need sustained attention. Nonetheless, by the end of 2025, the region had clearly shifted from isolated pilots towards a more coherent, government-led and regionally anchored AA approach, supported by stronger partnerships, shared learning and growing policy recognition.

BURKINA FASO

Target Location

Boucle de Mouhoun, Centre-North, South-West, Sahel and North regions

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

90,000

Partners

Executive Secretariat of the National Food Security Council (SE/CNSA); National Meteorology Agency of Burkina Faso (ANAM); Columbia Climate School University.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Burkina Faso strengthened national ownership and institutional leadership for Anticipatory Action (AA), embedding it within disaster risk management and climate adaptation systems.

WFP supported government partners, notably SE/CNSA and ANAM, to consolidate technical capacities and coordination across institutions. The government-led AA Technical Working Group (TWG) provided a coordination platform, with WFP delivering technical support while SE/CNSA led development of a National AA Strategy to guide decision-making, advocacy and assistance delivery.

Government ownership was reinforced through an international symposium, co-led by the TWG and Joseph Ki-Zerbo University, bringing together scientific experts, academics and communities to explore approaches for anticipating climate hazards. The symposium showcased national climate-modelling initiatives, shared lessons from other countries and highlighted indigenous

forecasting practices, ensuring AA frameworks draw on both scientific and local knowledge.

WFP strengthened early warning and climate information services by building ANAM's capacity. Training delivered by Columbia University with AGRHYMET, covered climate tools (ENACTS, pyCPT and Climate Data Tools) and programming skills for seasonal forecasting, resulting in a Maproom and a decision-maker dashboard to improve drought threshold monitoring and access to early warning information. These tools will continue to be refined in 2026.

To improve climate observation, WFP financed installation of 15 automatic rain gauges, expanding ANAM's monitoring network. Almost 800 local actors, including meteorologists, farmers and community radio operators, were trained to interpret and disseminate agroclimatic information. As a result, more than 1.38 million people now receive daily agrometeorological forecasts via mobile phones and radio.

Multi-hazard readiness was strengthened through revision of the CERF AA drought framework and government approval of a national flood AA plan in September 2025, enabling faster and more coordinated future activations.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include finalizing the National AA Strategy, refining flood and drought triggers, expanding community access to climate information and further integrating AA into national policy frameworks, while continuing to strengthen technical capacity across institutions.



CHAD

Target Location

9th Arrondissement of N'Djamena;
Kanem Centre department

Hazard

Floods and drought

People covered

135,638

Partners

National Meteorological Agency (ANAM); Directorate of Water Resources (DRE); Ministry of Social Action, Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs (MASSAH); General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGPC); Food Security and Early Warning Information System in Chad (SISAAP); Ministry of the Environment; Columbia University.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, WFP supported the Government of Chad to advance early warning systems and Anticipatory Action (AA), strengthening the institutional and technical foundations required for future activations. A major milestone was the official launch of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) project to improve the quality, availability and use of weather and climate data underpinning AA decision-making through rehabilitation and expanding the national meteorological observation network. Strengthening ANAM was another core achievement. Through a multi-year training programme delivered by AGRHYMET, with technical support from Columbia University, ANAM staff received advanced training in impact-based forecasting, including use of tools such as PyCPT. The programme also supported the development of a maproom and seasonal

forecast dashboard to strengthen drought monitoring and define thresholds linked to AA triggers.

Operational readiness focused on flood-prone districts of N'Djamena. With communities and local authorities, WFP mapped how residents receive and act on flood warnings (radio, SMS, and community networks) and used findings to co-develop clearer, actionable early warning messages. In parallel, WFP and government partners signed an agreement to register residents of the targeted district in the Unified Social Registry (RSU), enabling pre-targeting of households ahead of the flood season and faster and more efficient delivery of anticipatory assistance when triggers are met. RSO rollout is planned for 2026, strengthening links between social protection and AA.

Institutionally, WFP continued to support the national AA Technical Working Group and facilitated government participation in the first West and Central Africa Dialogue Platform on AA, strengthening South-South learning and momentum to integrate AA within national contingency planning.

Looking ahead to 2026, priorities include expanding AA coverage to additional high flood-risk areas, strengthening integration into national climate and resilience strategies, and continuing capacity building to enable timely, inclusive and effective protection from floods and drought.

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MALI

Target Location

Gao Region – Gao and Ansongo Cercles
(Communes of Gao, Gabero and Gounzoureye);
Mopti Region – Djenné Cercle (Commune of Sio);
Tombouctou Region – Alafia

Hazard

Drought and floods

People covered

136,296

Partners

Direction Générale de la Protection Civile (DGPC);
Plateforme Nationale pour la Réduction des
Risques et des Catastrophes (PNRRC); Agence
Nationale de la Météorologie (Mali-Météo);
Direction Nationale de l'Hydraulique (DNH);
Croix-Rouge Malienne ; Columbia University.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Mali reached a milestone in Anticipatory Action (AA) with Government approval of the National Anticipatory Action Plan for Floods (2025–2029), embedding AA in the national disaster risk management framework. The plan sets flood triggers, a harmonized targeting approach and a package of anticipatory measures, including early warning dissemination, cash assistance, nutrition support and evacuation actions.

A simulation exercise (SIMEX) tested implementation of the flood AA plan under operational conditions. Between September and November 2025, WFP delivered anticipatory cash assistance to 1,841 households in Djenné (Mopti), alongside nutrition top-ups for 859 young children and 724 pregnant and breastfeeding women, based on flood forecasts that did not materialize. Despite the absence of a shock, the exercise generated valuable operational lessons.

Most households used the cash to purchase food (90 percent), negative coping strategies declined by around seven percentage points, and households shifted from borderline to acceptable food consumption. Preparedness actions were reported by 75 percent of AA households, compared with 50 percent among non-beneficiaries. Nutrition indicators showed deterioration among beneficiaries, likely reflecting pre-existing vulnerability or timing of assessment, underscoring the need for further analysis.

Beyond SIMEX, WFP strengthened government and partner capacity, notably with DGPC. A memorandum of understanding with the PNRRC established joint planning and financing arrangements and enabled development of national AA plans for drought and floods, supported by updated vulnerability maps. Early warning systems were strengthened through inclusive, community-validated messages, and Mali-Météo, with technical support from Columbia University and AGRHYMET, operationalized forecast-based drought triggers. The Malian Red Cross convened the first national AA dialogue, supporting Mali's active participation in the regional AA platform held in Dakar in late 2025.

Looking ahead to 2026, WFP will continue supporting Mali-Météo to enhance forecasting capacity and update AA plans, integrating SIMEX lessons into the revised flood AA plan ahead of the 2026 rainy season to enable faster, more effective and better-coordinated AA.

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MAURITANIA

Target Location

Sélibabi, Wompou, Ould Yengé, Kankossa and Barkéole departments.

Hazard

Drought

Partners

Food Security Commission (Commissariat a' la Securite' alimentaire - CSA); National Meteorological Office (Office National de la Metereologie - ONM); General Delegation for Civil Security and Crisis Management (DGSCGC); Columbia University; Mauritania Red Crescent.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Mauritania strengthened institutional and operational readiness for Anticipatory Action (AA), building on a multi-year initiative launched in 2024 by WFP with support from Austria. A key institutional step was the integration of the AA Technical Working Group (TWG) into CSA under the National Food and Nutritional Crisis Response Mechanism (DCAN). This reinforced government leadership and prompted DCAN to review its founding decree to embed AA within its mandate. Work also advanced to include an AA chapter in the National Response Plan, supported by AA focal points across ministries to improve coordination.

A national workshop in September 2025 validated the drought Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP), consolidating the national AA framework. Government institutions, United Nation agencies and partners endorsed an AAP that sets

thresholds to trigger early warning messages and anticipatory cash assistance for vulnerable households in Guidimakha and Assaba. Built on the National Social Registry and existing social protection systems, the AAP provides a scalable foundation for future activations. Preparatory steps, including beneficiary registration, partner training and validation of early warning messages, progressed during 2025.

Capacity strengthening was central. ONM enhanced forecasting and climate information services through training, new analytical tools and upgrades delivered with Columbia University and AGRHYMET. ONM also revamped its website and deployed a Maproom and interactive dashboard for real-time climate monitoring.

Mauritania leveraged regional and global platforms to promote technical harmonization, including participation in the West Africa Regional Workshop on AA, regional and global AA dialogue platforms, and a technical workshop in Nouakchott with meteorological experts from six Sahel countries to strengthen drought forecasting and harmonizing impact-based triggers.

In 2026, priorities include mainstreaming AA in national policies, aligning with climate-risk financing and social protection, finalizing readiness for drought activation in existing areas, expanding coverage, and preparing for an inter-agency CERF drought AA framework expected to become operational in the first half of 2026.

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NIGER

Target Location

Diffa, Maradi, Tahoua, Tillabéri, Dosso and Zinder regions.

Hazard

Floods and drought

People covered

96,968

Partners

Ministry of Population, Social Action and National Solidarity (former Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Disaster Management - MAH/GC); African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD); National Food Crisis Prevention and Management System (Dispositif National de Prévention et Gestion des Crises Alimentaires - DNP/GCA); Early Warning System Coordination Unit (Cellule de Coordination du Système d'Alerte Précoce - CC/SAP) of the DNP/GCA; National Meteorology Directorate (Direction Nationale de la Météorologie National - DNM); Niger Basin Authority (Autorité du Bassin du Niger - ABN); decentralized technical services at communal, departmental and regional levels of the DNP/GCA; Association Nigérienne Karkara pour le Développement Communautaire (KARKARA); Association Nigérienne pour un Développement Durable (GARKUA); Association pour la Redynamisation de l'Élevage au Niger (AREN); Actions et Programmes d'Impact au Sahel (APIS); Association pour le Secours aux Populations Vulnérables (DIKO); Columbia University.

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Niger operationalized its flood Anticipatory Action (AA) framework through an activation in August, during the first half of the flooding season (Crue Rouge). The activation reached approximately 55,000 people with anticipatory cash assistance and more than 300,000 people with early warning messages.

Lessons drawn from the 2024 flood activation provided a solid foundation for more effective AA implementation in 2025. Post-activation surveys among households affected by river overflow indicated that anticipatory cash transfers helped them maintain food consumption levels and reduce reliance on negative coping strategies. At the same time, results showed that some households were not fully prepared to maximize the benefits of anticipatory assistance, underscoring the need for improved pre-season preparedness pre-season and clearer guidance to beneficiaries in future activations.

Beyond the activation, AA programming in 2025 focused on strengthening coordination with government institutions and technical partners, enhancing local capacity through targeted training, particularly on data-sharing practices, and reinforcing community engagement. Efforts were made to better align community-level messaging with Civil Protection (DGPC) practices to ensure consistency, credibility and actionability of early warning information. A major area of focus at national level remained the enhancement of early warning system performance and technical capacities.

To this end, partnerships with DNM, AGRHYMET and ACMAD led to significant improvements. Collaboration with AGRHYMET supported the modernization of hydrological and meteorological data collection systems, including the launch of the regional watch room for extreme events. In parallel, cooperation between WFP and Columbia University strengthened national forecasting

capacity, notably through the production and use of Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) drought indicators for August and September to monitor rainfall deficits. These efforts complemented flood monitoring conducted by ABN and the use of the Maproom platform for seasonal forecasting and real-time drought monitoring.

Improvements in agro-meteorological data directly informed the production of localized early warning bulletins during the 2025 activation. For the first time, these messages were disseminated via both WhatsApp and radio in Hausa and Djerma, substantially expanding reach and accessibility among affected communities.

Looking ahead to 2026, Niger's priorities include further integrating AA within national systems, notably the National Response Plan, and continuing to strengthen early warning and data platforms. A full handover of drought AA monitoring tools to DNM is envisaged. Continued learning from the 2024-2025 flooding seasons and associated activations will inform refinements to triggers and targeting approaches, strengthening the effectiveness and impact of anticipatory interventions jointly implemented by the Government of Niger and WFP.

[Click or scan to access the activation factsheet](#)



Niger. Woman receiving anticipatory cash ahead of the floods | WFP/Niger CO



NIGERIA

Target Location

Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Fufore, Yola South, Yola North, Girei, Demsa, Numan and Lamurde along the Benue River in Adamawa State

Hazard

Riverine Floods

People covered

61,510

Partner

Office of the Vice President (OVP), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA); Adamawa State Emergency Management Agency (ADSEMA); Nigerian Meteorological Agency (NiMET); Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency (NiHSA); Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction (FMHAPR)

2025 achievements and outlook for 2026

In 2025, Nigeria recorded significant progress in institutionalizing Anticipatory Action (AA) for riverine flooding. A major milestone was the development and activation of the inter-agency AA CERF framework for floods, followed by the formal inclusion of AA within Nigeria's 2025 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan. This marked an important step towards embedding anticipatory approaches within the national disaster risk management cycle.

When the predefined riverine flood trigger under the CERF AA framework was reached on 8 September 2025, WFP delivered multipurpose cash assistance to 83,539 people at-risk across four LGAs in Adamawa State, with the majority of households reached within 72 hours of trigger activation. The cash enabled households to purchase essential food and non-food items, reduce reliance on negative coping strategies and strengthen preparedness ahead of flooding. The intervention also promoted financial inclusion, supporting more than 1,397 households to open bank accounts, and leveraged [WFP's PlugPAY](#)

[digital payment platform](#) to ensure efficient, timely and transparent delivery of assistance.

Post distribution monitoring confirmed the effectiveness of the anticipatory intervention. Beneficiary households were more than 50 percent more likely to achieve acceptable food consumption levels, while the use of emergency coping strategies decreased significantly. Most households reported using the cash promptly for food purchases, education-related expenses and livelihood recovery, underscoring both the timeliness and relevance of the assistance. A critical enabler of this success was the strong performance of the inter-agency AA Technical Working Group, comprising United Nations agencies, government institutions and partners. The group provided the technical foundation for planning, targeting and rapid activation, and coordinated both a joint simulation exercise and a post-activation After Action Review (AAR). The AAR identified key strengths, including rapid cash delivery, effective inter-agency coordination and strong community engagement, while also highlighting areas for improvement, such as clearer communication, expansion of financial service provider networks, harmonized community feedback mechanisms, improved transparency and inclusivity in targeting, and updates to the national social register.

Looking ahead to 2026, Nigeria aims to expand AA coverage to additional LGAs in Adamawa and potentially to other high-risk states, informed by evolving climate forecasts. Key priorities include further strengthening institutionalization through

NIGERIA

the Technical Working Group, developing robust AA strategies and standard operating procedures, enhancing early warning and forecasting systems, improving inter-ministerial coordination and deepening linkages with national social protection systems. Lessons from the 2025 activation will inform a comprehensive revision of the AA framework, ensuring future anticipatory interventions are more inclusive, better targeted and closely aligned with community needs.

[Click or scan to access the activation factsheet](#)



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Anticipatory Action Adamawa, NE Nigeria | WFP/Oluwashina Oni

Acronyms

AA	Anticipatory Action
AAP	Anticipatory Action Plan
AA HCT	Anticipatory Action Humanitarian Country Team
ABN	Autorité du Bassin du Niger (Niger Basin Authority)
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
AGRHYMET	Centre Climatique Régional pour l’Afrique de l’Ouest et le Sahel
ANACAONA	WFP Automated System for Weather Analysis (Dominican Republic)
ANAM	National Meteorological Agency
AAPs	Anticipatory Action Plans
AREN	Association pour la Redynamisation de l’Élevage au Niger
APIS	Actions et Programmes d’Impact au Sahel
AAR	After Action Review
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CAMA	Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (Yemen)
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CC/SAP	Cellule de Coordination du Système d’Alerte Précoce
CDT	Climate Data Tools
COPECO	Ministry of Contingency and Risk Management (Honduras)
CONRED	National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (Guatemala)
CSA	Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire (Mauritania)
DCAN	National Food and Nutritional Crisis Response Mechanism (Mauritania)
DGPC	Direction Générale de la Protection Civile
DGSCGC	Délégation Générale à la Sécurité Civile et à la Gestion des Crises
DIKO	Association pour le Secours aux Populations Vulnérables
DNH	Direction Nationale de l’Hydraulique (Mali)
DNM	Direction Nationale de la Météorologie
DNPGCA	Dispositif National de Prévention et de Gestion des Crises Alimentaires
DRE	Directorate of Water Resources (Chad)
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ENACTS	Enhancing National Climate Services
EW4All/EW4ALL	Early Warnings for All
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMHAPR	Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Poverty Reduction (Nigeria)
GARKUA	Association Nigérienne pour un Développement Durable
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IDEAM	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (Colombia)
INAMHI	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (Ecuador)
INDECI	National Institute of Civil Defense (Peru)
INDOMET	National Institute of Meteorology (Dominican Republic)
INAMEH	National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (Venezuela)

INEA	National Institute of Aquatic Spaces (Venezuela)
INSMET	Institute of Meteorology (Cuba)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
KARKARA	Association Nigérienne Karkara pour le Développement Communautaire
LAAAPs	Locally-led Adaptation and Anticipatory Action Plans (Iraq)
LGA	Local Government Area
MAH/GC	Ministère de l'Action Humanitaire et de la Gestion des Catastrophes (former, Niger)
MASSAH	Ministry of Social Action, Solidarity and Humanitarian Affairs (Chad)
MAGA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food (Guatemala)
MIDES	Ministry of Social Development
MIDIS	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (Peru)
MINCEX	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Investment (Cuba)
MINCIN	Ministry of Domestic Trade (Cuba)
MINED	Ministry of Education (Nicaragua)
MoAIFW	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Fish Wealth (Yemen)
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (Yemen)
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment (Yemen)
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency (Nigeria)
NHF	Nigeria Humanitarian Fund
NiMet	Nigerian Meteorological Agency
NiHSA	Nigeria Hydrological Services Agency
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
ONM	Office National de la Météorologie (Mauritania)
OVP	Office of the Vice President (Nigeria)
PAHO/WHO	Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization
PICSA	Participatory Integrated Climate Services for Agriculture
PNRRC	Plateforme Nationale pour la Réduction des Risques et des Catastrophes (Mali)
RSU	Unified Social Registry
SE/CNSA	Secrétariat Exécutif du Conseil National de Sécurité Alimentaire
SESAN	Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security (Guatemala)
SIMEX	Simulation Exercise
SINI	National Early Warning System (Dominican Republic)
SISAAP	Food Security and Early Warning Information System (Chad)
SNGR	National Secretariat for Risk Management (Ecuador)
SOFF	Systematic Observations Financing Facility
SPI	Standardized Precipitation Index
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNGRD	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management (Colombia)
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services

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