



# ANTICIPATORY ACTION IN 2023

A GLOBAL OVERVIEW

The Anticipation Hub is an initiative of



Supported by



This report is published in partnership with



## Acronyms and abbreviations

<b>AAH</b>	Action Against Hunger	<b>JJS</b>	Jagrata Juba Shangha
<b>AATF</b>	Anticipatory Action Task Force	<b>KAALO</b>	KAALO Aid and Development
<b>ACCORD</b>	Assistance and Cooperation for Community Resilience and Development, Inc.	<b>km/hr</b>	kilometres per hour
<b>ACTED</b>	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	<b>LEDARS</b>	Local Environment Development and Agricultural Research Society
<b>ADH</b>	Aktion Deutschland Hilft	<b>LHDP</b>	Laar Humanitarian and Development Programme
<b>AFPDE</b>	Association des Femmes pour la Promotion et le Developpement Endogene	<b>MEAL</b>	monitoring, learning and evaluation
<b>AI</b>	artificial intelligence	<b>MENA</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>ALGIS</b>	Agriculture and Land use Geographic Information System	<b>MIDEFEHOPS</b>	Mouvement international pour les droits des enfants, des femmes et des veufs et leur promotion sociale
<b>ANCP-DFAT</b>	Australian NGO Cooperation Program-Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade	<b>MJSKS</b>	Mahideb Jubo Somaj Kallayan Somity
<b>AOBWC</b>	Al-Aman Organization for Blind Women Care	<b>MMS</b>	Manab Mukti Sangstha
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	<b>MTA</b>	Mesas Técnicas Agroclimáticas
<b>ASECSA</b>	Asociación de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud	<b>n/a</b>	not applicable
<b>AUD</b>	Australian dollars	<b>nd</b>	no date
<b>BCHR</b>	Benevolence Coalition for Humanitarian Relief	<b>NDP</b>	National Development Programme (Bangladesh)
<b>B-READY</b>	Building Resilient, Adaptive and Disaster-Ready Communities	<b>NGF</b>	Nowabeki Gonomukhi Foundation
<b>BSDSB</b>	Bright Star Development Society Balochistan	<b>NGO</b>	non-governmental organization
<b>CADENA</b>	A Jewish non-profit organization, originally based in Mexico	<b>NIDA</b>	National Integrated Development Association
<b>CAFOD</b>	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development	<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>CAN DO</b>	Church Agency Network – Disaster Operation	<b>ODI</b>	Formerly Overseas Development Institute
<b>CARE</b>	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere; formerly Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe	<b>PARC</b>	Agricultural Development Association
<b>CEPREDENAC</b>	Coordination Centre for the Prevention of Natural Disasters in Central America	<b>PDRRN</b>	People's Disaster Risk Reduction Network
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund	<b>P-FIM</b>	People First Impact Method
<b>CESVI</b>	Cooperazione e Sviluppo	<b>PHAST</b>	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
<b>CHF</b>	Swiss francs	<b>PHILRADS</b>	Philippine Relief and Development Services
<b>CIAT</b>	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture	<b>PM</b>	particulate matter
<b>CNRS</b>	Center for Natural Resource Studies	<b>PRDS</b>	Participatory Rural Development Society
<b>COM</b>	Community Organizers Multiversity	<b>PRO-VIDA</b>	La Asociacion Salvadoreña de Ayuda Humanitaria
<b>COPECO</b>	Comité Permanente de Contingencias	<b>RCRC</b>	Red Cross Red Crescent
<b>COP28</b>	28th United Nations Climate Change Conference/28th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	<b>RDRS</b>	Formerly known as the Rangpur Dinajpur Rural Service
<b>CPA</b>	Civil Protection Agency	<b>REAP</b>	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
<b>CPD</b>	Centre for Peace and Democracy	<b>REPID</b>	Rural Empowerment & Institutional Development
<b>CRS</b>	Catholic Relief Services	<b>SADO</b>	Social Life and Agricultural Development Organization
<b>DAM</b>	Dhaka Ahsania Mission	<b>SEEDS</b>	Sustainable Environment and Ecological Development Society
<b>DG ECHO</b>	Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>SFERA</b>	Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities
<b>DREF</b>	Disaster Response Emergency Fund	<b>SINAPRED</b>	Sistema Nacional para la Prevención, Mitigación y Atención de Desastres
<b>EAP</b>	early action protocol	<b>SKS Foundation</b>	Samaj Kallyan Sangstha Foundation
<b>ECHO</b>	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations	<b>SNGR</b>	Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos
<b>ECHO-HIP</b>	ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan	<b>SODMA</b>	Somali Disaster Management Agency
<b>ESDO</b>	Eco Social Development Organization	<b>SPUP-CDC</b>	Saint Paul University Philippines - Community Development Center
<b>EU</b>	European Union	<b>SUPREME BARMM</b>	Strengthening Resilience through Early Warning System, Enhanced Anticipatory Action, and Multi-risk Landscape Approach in Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
<b>EUR</b>	euros	<b>SWRDO</b>	Sangtani Women Rural Development Organization
<b>EWS</b>	early warning system	<b>TBD</b>	to be determined
<b>EW4All</b>	Early Warnings for All	<b>TWGAA</b>	Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>G7</b>	Group of Seven	<b>UK</b>	United Kingdom
<b>GBP</b>	Great British pounds	<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>GMDFI</b>	Green Meadow Development Foundation, Inc	<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>GNDR</b>	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction	<b>UNDRR</b>	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>HANDS</b>	Health & Nutrition Development Society	<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>HH</b>	household	<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Population Fund
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-agency Standing Committee	<b>UNGRD</b>	Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del riesgo de Desastres
<b>ICPAC</b>	IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre	<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development	<b>UNOPS</b>	United Nations Office for Project Services
<b>INGD</b>	Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres	<b>US</b>	United States
<b>INSIVUMEH</b>	Institute of Seismology, Volcanology, Meteorology and Hydrology	<b>WAJ</b>	Welfare Association Jared
<b>INTA</b>	Instituto Nicaragüense de Tecnología Agropecuaria	<b>WASH</b>	water, sanitation and hygiene
<b>IOM</b>	International Organization for Migration	<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
		<b>WHH</b>	Welthungerhilfe
		<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
		<b>WMO</b>	World Meteorological Organization

# Table of contents

<b>02</b>	<b>Acronyms and abbreviations</b>	
<b>04</b>	<b>1. Introduction</b>	
<b>06</b>	<b>2. Anticipatory action in 2023</b>	
	2.1 Frameworks	06
	2.2 Activations	10
	2.3 Case studies	14
	2.4 Frameworks under development	16
	2.5 New actions	18
	2.6 New triggers	19
<b>20</b>	<b>3. Major milestones in 2023</b>	
	3.1 Global policy developments	20
	3.2 New evidence, methods and research	20
	3.3 Highlights from the regions	21
	3.4 Thematic highlights	23
<b>26</b>	<b>4. Trends, gaps and the way forward</b>	
<b>28</b>	<b>References</b>	
<b>30</b>	<b>Annexes</b>	
	Annex 1: How the data was collected	30
	Annex 2: Tables A1, A2 and A3	32
	Annex 3: Classification of the anticipatory actions listed in frameworks	64
	Annex 4: Working groups, networks and events	68



A farmer in Chiquimula, Guatemala, receives fortified seed as part of an anticipatory action pilot project.

© WFP/Luisa Paredes

This report is the Anticipation Hub's second annual overview of anticipatory action, a series that will document changes in the sector over time. It draws upon desk research conducted during 2023 and early 2024 to map anticipatory action frameworks and activations worldwide; the majority of the data was provided by organizations active in this sector. The report was written by the Anticipation Hub, with contributions from several of its partners, notably members of the Anticipatory Action Task Force (AATF).

If you are involved in anticipatory action and have data to include in future editions, please get in touch: [anticipation-hub@drk.de](mailto:anticipation-hub@drk.de)

### Box 1. What is anticipatory action?

Anticipatory action is defined as acting ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute human suffering, and the impacts on lives and livelihoods, before they fully unfold (IFRC 2020 [🔗](#)). This approach works best when the activities – the anticipatory actions – and the ‘triggers’, or decision-making rules, are pre-agreed, and decisions are made to guarantee the fast release of anticipatory finance.

While anticipatory action takes different forms, there are common parameters:

- The objective is to reduce potential human suffering and the impacts on lives and livelihoods of forecastable hazard(s), while protecting development gains.
- Actions are designed based on forecasts or predictive analyses of when and where a hazardous event will occur.
- Actions are implemented before a hazardous event occurs, or before the most acute impacts are felt.

As well as reducing human suffering and the impacts on lives and livelihoods, anticipatory action has additional benefits. For example, it helps to preserve people’s dignity during a crisis; it can also deliver value for money by reducing humanitarian needs, thereby saving costs (IASC 2024a [🔗](#)).

For a more detailed explanation of anticipatory action, visit [shorturl.at/jkxE1](https://shorturl.at/jkxE1) [🔗](#)

## 1. Introduction

For several years, the anticipatory action community has been calling for this approach to be scaled up: to reach more people; to be implemented in more countries and regions, and ahead of a greater number and complexity of hazards; and to have more pre-agreed financing in place.

The data presented in this report is therefore highly encouraging. Across several indicators, there is now clear evidence that anticipatory action is expanding in scale globally. These trends are only indicative, being based on just two years of data. However, the data collected for 2023<sup>1</sup> shows that:

- there were **107 frameworks** in place in **47 countries**; combined, these outline anticipatory actions to protect **10.9 million people** before a hazard occurs, and with pre-agreed financing in place worth **147.8 million US dollars**
- there were **98 activations** during the year, which reached **12.8 million people**,<sup>2</sup> supported by financing worth **198 million US dollars**
- a further **133 frameworks** were being developed in **68 countries**, and for **19 different hazards**.

These figures have all increased compared with the data from 2022, as the figures in Section 2 illustrate. For example, there was a 43 per cent increase in the number of people covered by frameworks; there were more than twice as many activations; and there was a 37 per cent increase in the number of frameworks being developed.

Several factors have contributed to these positive trends. Governments are playing an increasingly central role in driving anticipatory action at the national level, and this was evident throughout 2023, as the case study from Mozambique demonstrates (Section 2.3). Inter-agency collaboration progressed, as witnessed by the development of joint frameworks and the facilitation role played by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) across the sector. There were also initiatives to support this approach, such as the joint anticipatory action strategy for food security, developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) (see Box 7).

This report highlights some of the other thematic areas that were in the spotlight during 2023. For example, multi-hazard and multi-risk contexts saw considerable discussion, especially those in which hazards occur in conflict-affected regions; numerous initiatives are exploring if and how anticipatory action can be delivered effectively in conflict settings. El Niño was a major challenge during the year – and has continued into 2024 – as it exacerbated the scale of many hazards; several organizations acted to mitigate the impacts of this (Box 3). And, as the benefits of anticipatory action become clearer, there are growing efforts to determine how it can be applied to more hazards, including non-hydrometeorological ones, and ahead of other crises, such as supporting people who are forecast to be displaced.

Despite these encouraging trends, the full potential of anticipatory action has yet to be realized. This report outlines how to build on the current momentum, for example by embedding this approach more deeply in strategic global initiatives such as Early Warnings for All (EW4All) and the Grand Bargain. Section 4 sets out the immediate steps needed to achieve this, and to ensure that anticipatory action continues to grow worldwide in 2024 and beyond.

## Box 2. Working in partnership to mitigate the impacts of drought in Honduras

“We know that drought affects the economy of the citizens and the municipality,” says Cesar Nuñez, the mayor of San Antonio de Flores in Honduras. “Drought impacts us in terms of access to water, access to food, and access to economic resources for the residents.”

Drought is a recurrent challenge for people in Honduras, especially in the country’s dry corridor. “During times of drought, there is no harvest, we have no water in the wells, and there is no grass for the animals,” explains Reyna Pavón, a resident of San Antonio de Flores.

In 2023, this was exacerbated by El Niño. To support the people expected to be hardest hit, the Honduran Red Cross and FAO partnered with each other to implement a series of anticipatory actions. These included cash distributions, agricultural training and the distribution of improved seed varieties, among others. “Joining forces with the Red Cross allows us to complement each other,” confirms Marlon Martínez, the project supervisor for FAO.

Anticipatory action is being integrated into complementary systems to tackle drought, such as municipal development plans, while efforts are ongoing to ensure that emergency committees and local governments incorporate this approach into their programmes. Working with communities is also essential for ensuring that they are better able to cope with the impacts of drought. “If we anticipate, we are preventing a crisis... the support in anticipation has been a great strength for our municipality,” confirms Cesar Nuñez. “Those who plan, succeed.”

Watch a video about anticipatory action in Honduras at [shorturl.at/lrxHW](https://shorturl.at/lrxHW) 

Martha Fuentes, a Honduran Red Cross volunteer, interviews a participant of the activation for drought to learn about the impacts of the anticipatory actions that the National Society promoted.

© German Red Cross/Natalie Acosta

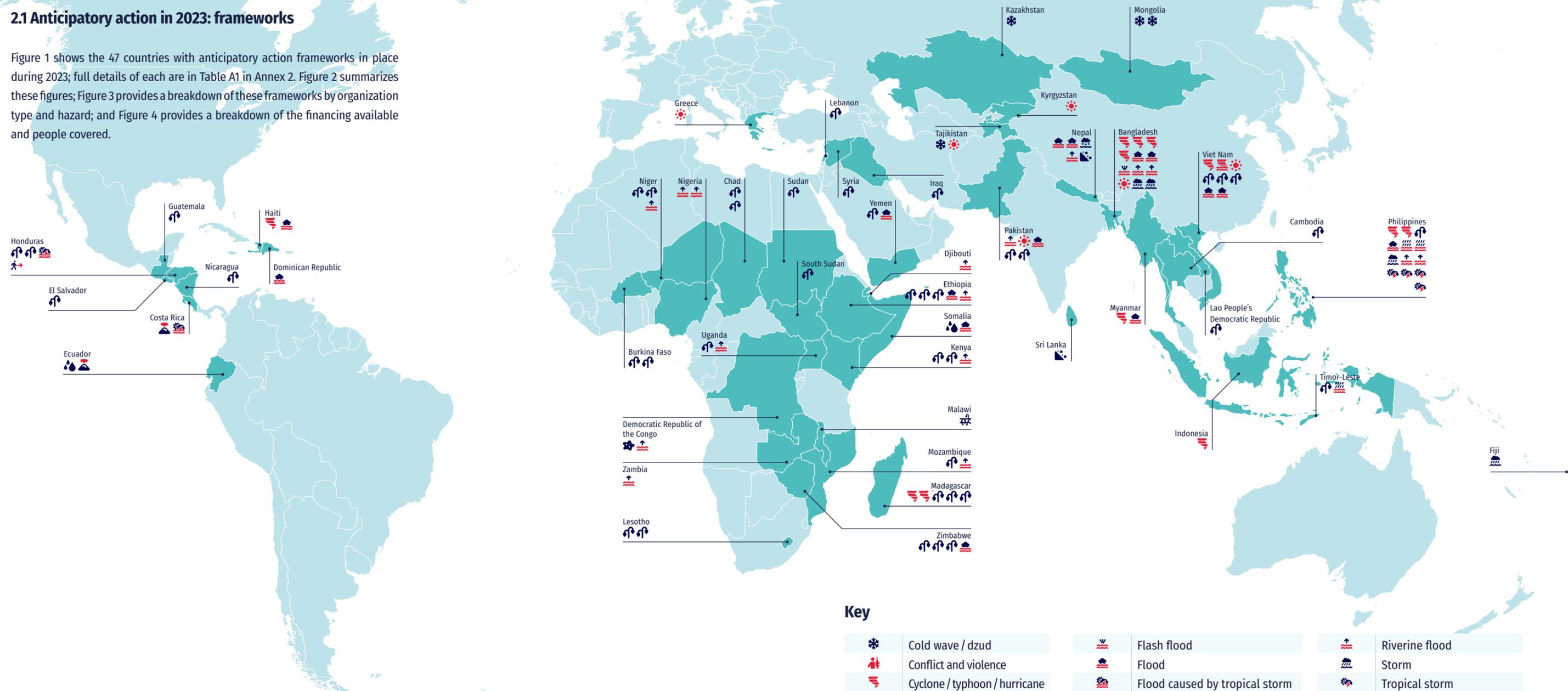


1 Due to the method of data collection, these figures represent a minimum, rather than an absolute, total; Annex 1 explains the method used.  
 2 Some organizations implement anticipatory action without a framework in place; this explains why the number of people reached through activations exceeds the number covered in active frameworks.

## 2. Anticipatory action in 2023

### 2.1 Anticipatory action in 2023: frameworks

Figure 1 shows the 47 countries with anticipatory action frameworks in place during 2023; full details of each are in Table A1 in Annex 2. Figure 2 summarizes these figures; Figure 3 provides a breakdown of these frameworks by organization type and hazard; and Figure 4 provides a breakdown of the financing available and people covered.



**Figure 1.** Active anticipatory action frameworks around the world in 2023

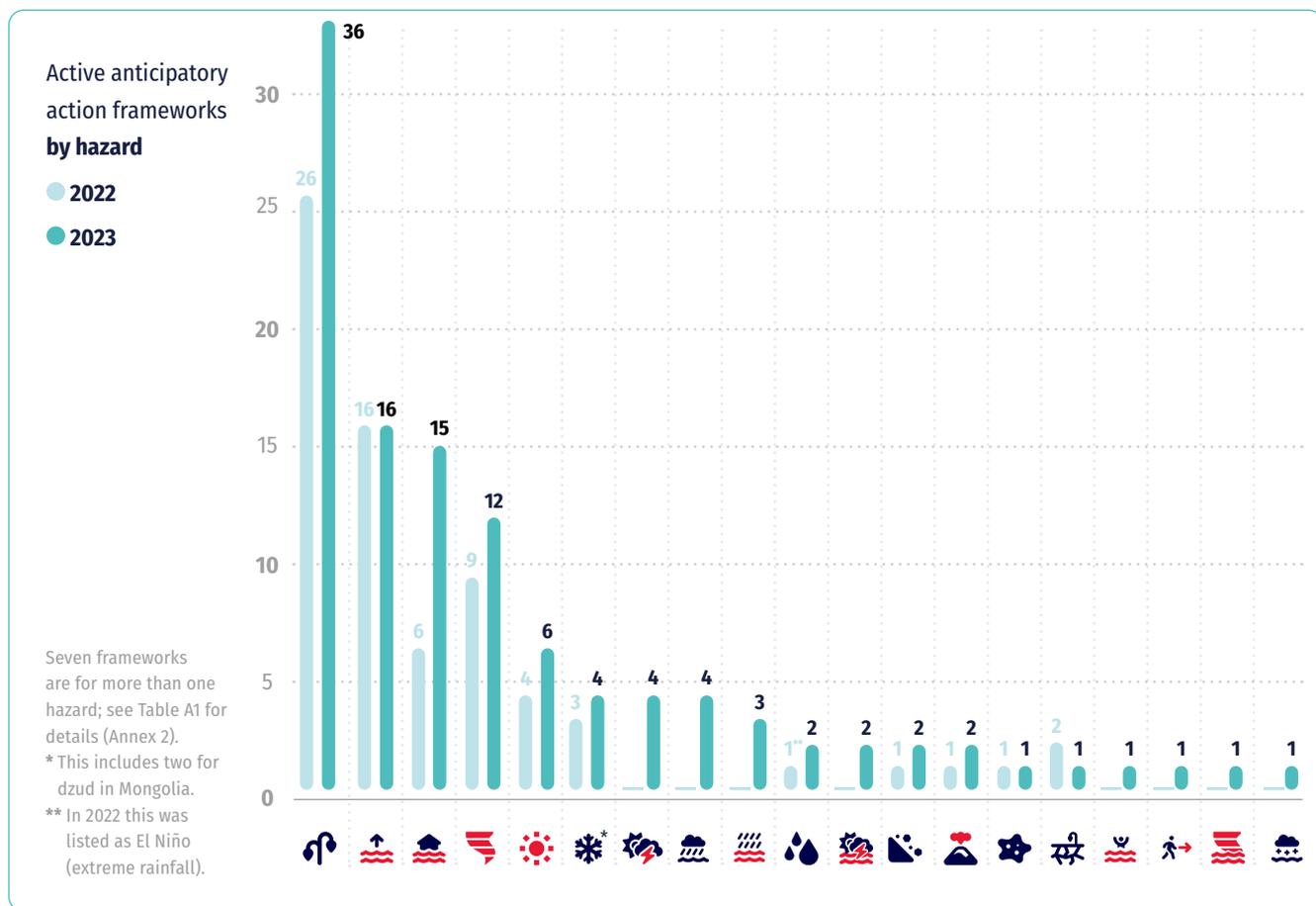
#### Key

❄️	Cold wave / dzud	🌊	Flash flood	🏔️	Riverine flood
👤	Conflict and violence	🌊	Flood	🌪️	Storm
🌀	Cyclone / typhoon / hurricane	🌊	Flood caused by tropical storm	🌪️	Tropical storm
🦠	Disease outbreak	🍷	Food insecurity	🌋	Typhoon-induced flood
🌵	Drought	☀️	Heat, humidity and air pollution	🌋	Volcanic ash
🌵	Dry spell	☀️	Heat wave	🔥	Wildfire
📉	Economic crisis	🏠	Landslide	❄️	Winter storm
👤	Electoral violence	🐄	Livestock pests and diseases	🌐	Multi-hazard
💧	El Niño	🚶	Population movement	🟡	to be determined
🦠	Epidemic	🌧️	Rain flood		

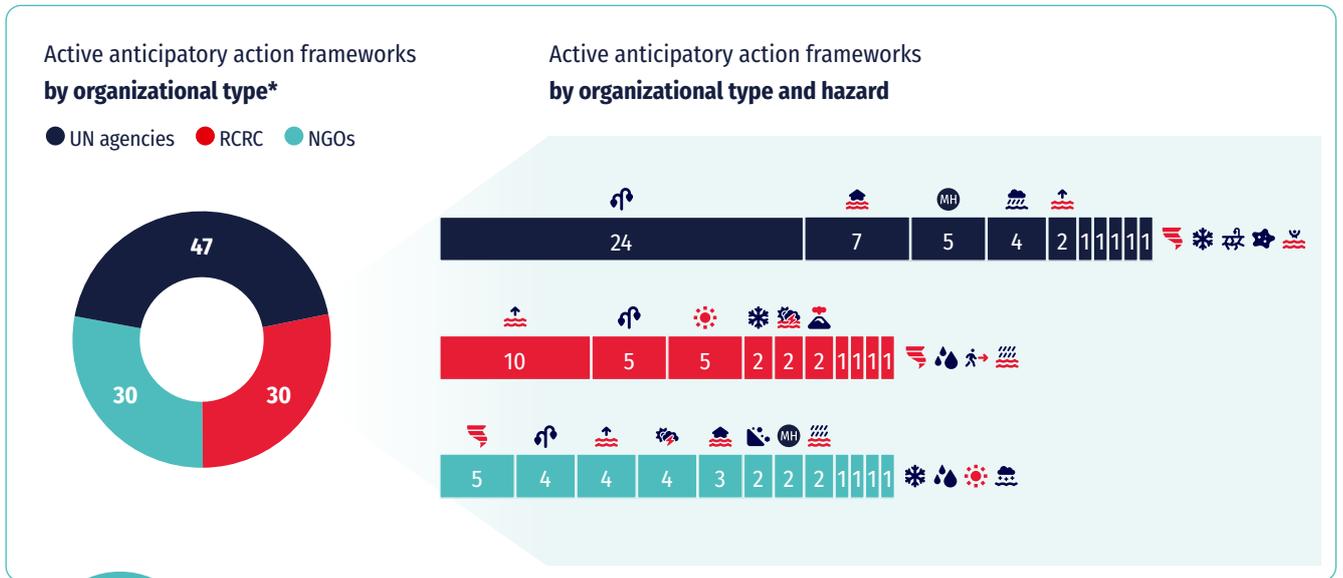
These are the hazards or crises as they are listed in the frameworks. Some refer to the consequences of a hazard (e.g., food insecurity) or refer to phenomena that exacerbate other types of hazards (e.g., El Niño); they can also be the consequence of multiple hazards converging.

Note: seven frameworks are for more than one hazard, and are represented by more than one icon (i.e., one for each hazard to be covered by the framework); see Table A1 for details.

**Figure 2. Anticipatory action frameworks in 2023: by numbers**



**Figure 3. Anticipatory action frameworks in 2023: by hazard and organizational type**



**125**

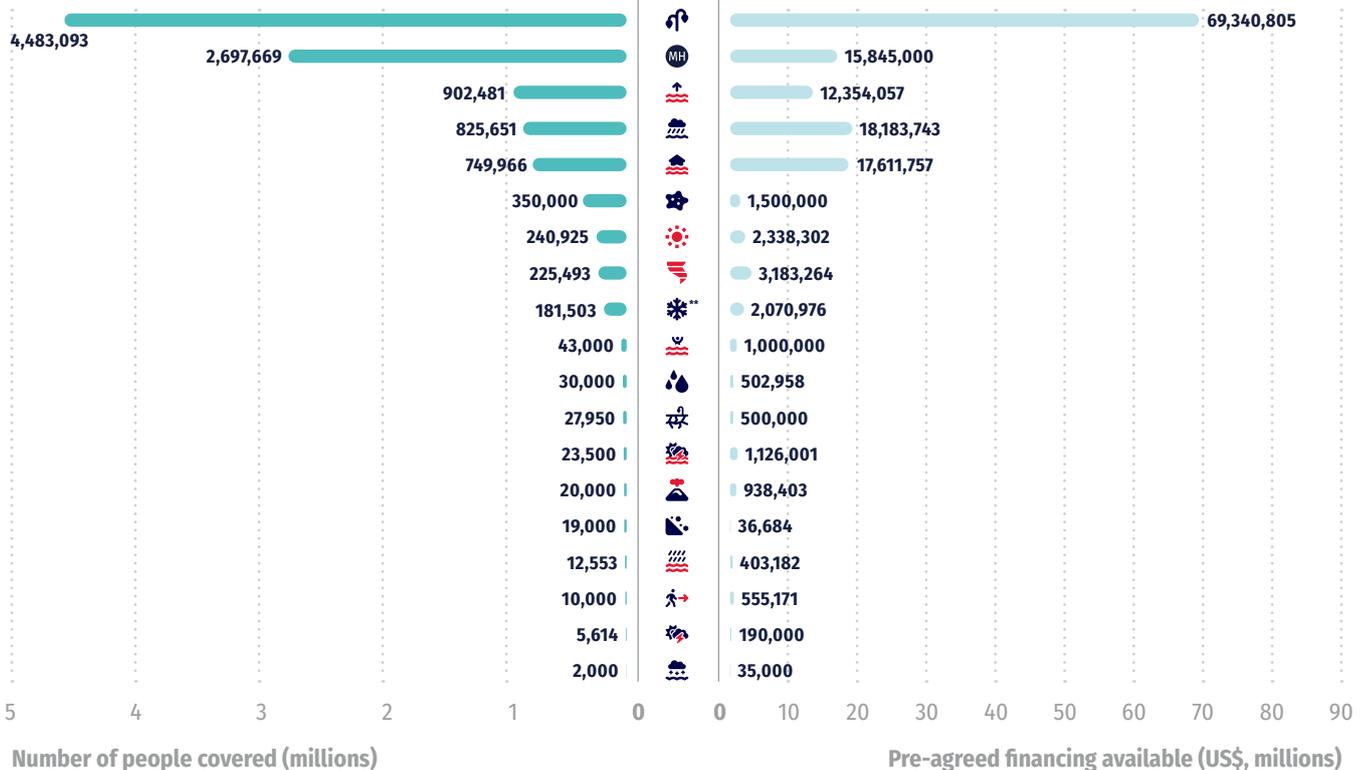
**Total number of organizations** with an active anticipatory action framework in 2023, either as a coordinator or a partner. In 2022, there were 71 organizations.

\* The organizational type figures refer to the coordinating organization(s) for each framework, rather than all partners. See Table A1 (Annex 2) for a full list of organizations included in each framework.

**Figure 4. Anticipatory action frameworks in 2023: coverage and pre-agreed financing**

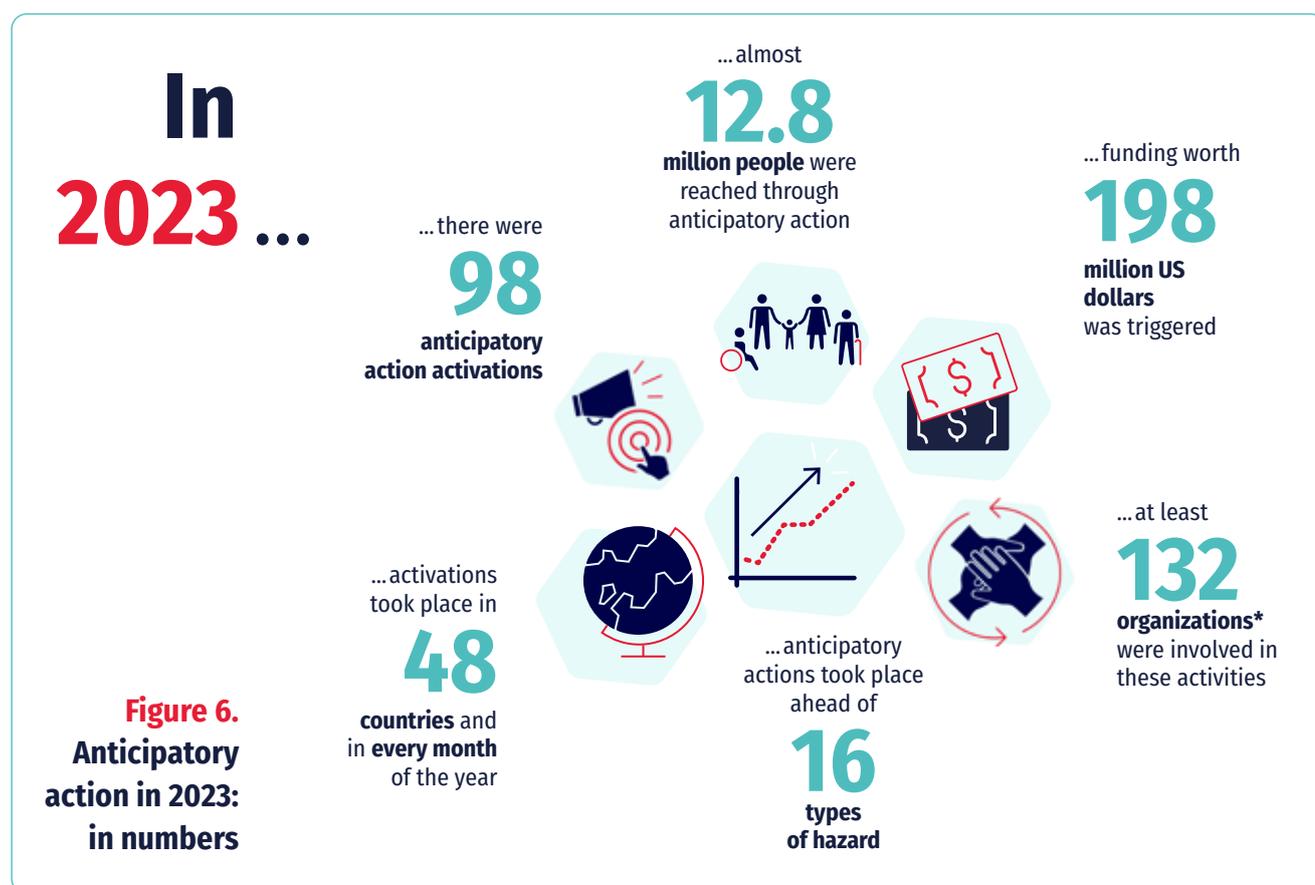
In 2023, **10.9 million people** worldwide were covered by anticipatory action frameworks\*

In 2023, there was pre-agreed financing worth approximately **148 million US dollars** available



\* Some individuals may be covered by more than one framework, so this figure is an estimate only.  
 \*\* This includes dzud in Mongolia.





\* This is a minimum number, as it does not include all the local and municipal government partners, NGOs, community groups and local partners involved in activations.

### Box 3. Anticipating the effects of El Niño

In the first half of 2023, forecasts indicated that the 2023–2024 El Niño would be strong, with far-reaching impacts on seasonal precipitation and temperature patterns in many parts of the world (Stephens, Kruczewick and Jack 2023 [4]). The Global Analysis Cell for the El Niño Southern Oscillation<sup>3</sup> played a major role in supporting the identification of high-risk countries through a coordinated, multisectoral process.

Based on these forecasts, several humanitarian organizations adopted a forward-leaning approach to act well in advance of El Niño-driven flood or drought impacts.<sup>4</sup> OCHA allocated 28.2 million US dollars, including 10.1 million US dollars for anticipatory actions in Madagascar, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe. FAO disbursed 20.7 million US dollars in 19 countries across Central and South America, Asia-Pacific, and eastern and southern Africa.<sup>5</sup> WFP supported anticipatory actions worth 18.4 million US dollars in

Burundi, Guatemala, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Somalia and Zimbabwe. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) activated its early action protocols (EAPs) in Djibouti, Ecuador, Honduras, Kenya, Uganda and Zimbabwe, releasing 1.7 million US dollars, while Start Network provided 176,000 US dollars in Colombia.

The actions supported through these allocations included early warnings, cash and voucher assistance, reinforcing riverbanks, access to safe water and shelter, the distribution of short-cycle seeds, school feeding programmes, and livestock vaccinations. Though still far from the required scale, these coordinated actions marked significant progress compared to previous El Niño episodes, such as in 2015–2016, when the international community was not as well prepared and less equipped to assist vulnerable people before the impacts materialized.

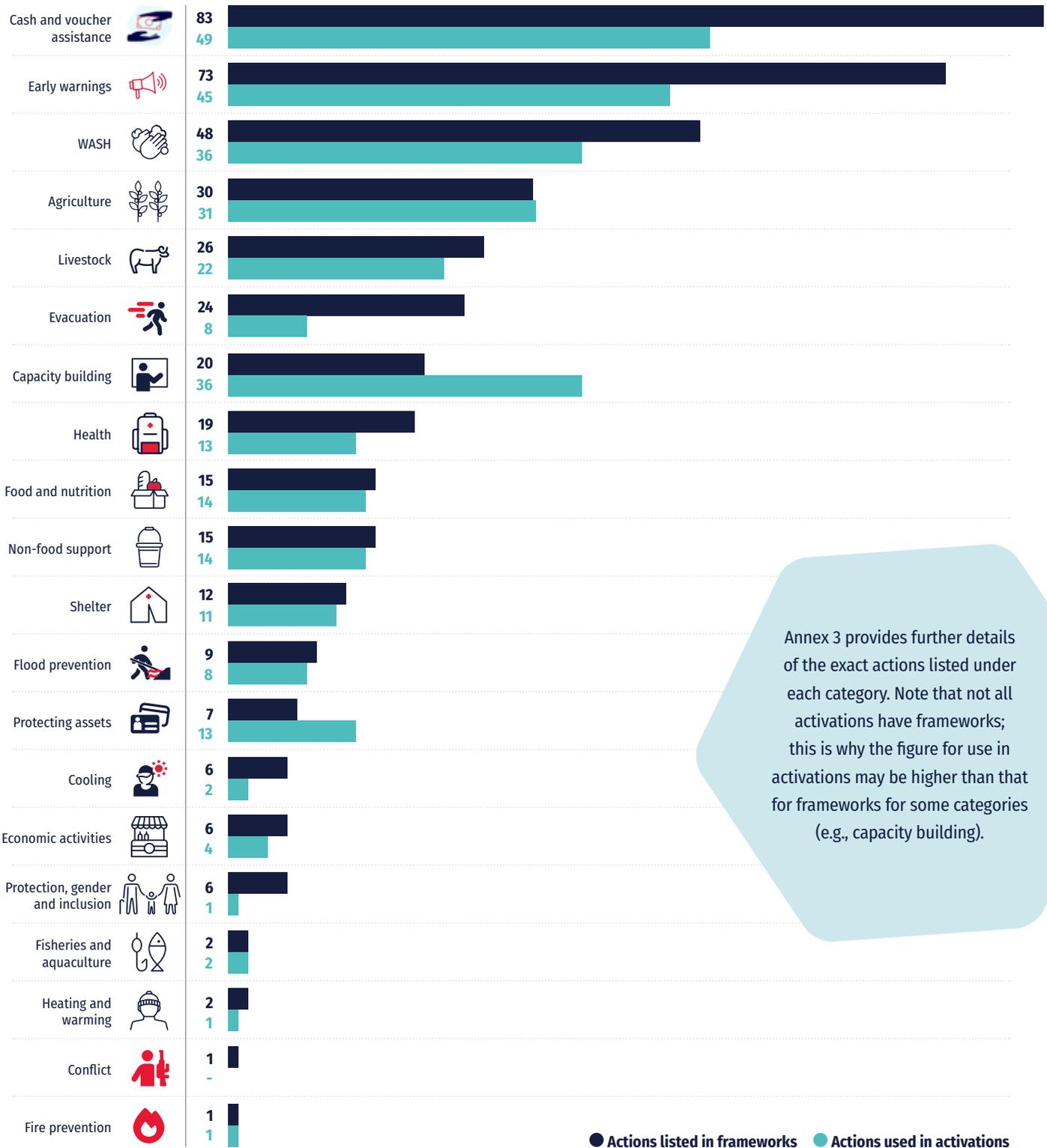
<sup>3</sup> This was convened under the Inter-agency Standing Committee's *Standard Operating Procedures: Early Action to El Niño/La Niña Episodes* (IASC 2018).

<sup>4</sup> Many organizations also allocated funds for early response activities; these are not included in the amounts given in this box.

<sup>5</sup> FAO also received part of the OCHA allocation to implement anticipatory actions in Madagascar, Timor-Leste and Zimbabwe.

**Figure 7. Anticipatory action in 2023: the actions**

Figure 7 shows the types of anticipatory actions that are listed in active frameworks, and those implemented during activations in 2023. These actions are selected based on the expected impacts of a hazard, and are designed to reduce or mitigate these impacts.



Annex 3 provides further details of the exact actions listed under each category. Note that not all activations have frameworks; this is why the figure for use in activations may be higher than that for frameworks for some categories (e.g., capacity building).

Tables with further details of the exact actions are available on the Anticipation Hub website. Note that not all activations have frameworks; this is why the figure for use in activations may be higher than that for frameworks for some categories (e.g., capacity building).

The categories listed in a higher number of frameworks, or used in the most activations during 2023, do not necessarily equate to the highest number of people being reached. For example, early warning messages generally reach far more people than cash and voucher assistance.

### 2.3 Anticipatory action in 2023: case studies

#### Government-led anticipatory action in Mozambique

Mozambique faces many weather-related hazards, with drought having the most pervasive impacts on the population. In 2023, El Niño was expected to hit at a time when southern and central Africa was already facing serious food insecurity. By August, around 47.4 million people across the region were facing acute food insecurity (WFP 2023a). Forecasts predicted significant rainfall deficits and a deviation from typical regional temperatures, with the peak impacts projected to occur between November 2023 and January 2024.

To help communities prepare, the decision was made to implement a series of anticipatory actions, and taken in a participatory manner by the government-led Technical Working Group for Drought Early Warning Systems and Anticipatory Action. The actions were then implemented under the leadership of the National Institute for Disaster Management and Risk Reduction (INGD).

Government leadership is essential for anticipatory action to become an established approach within a country (see Section 3.4). WFP and other partners have been advocating for such leadership in Mozambique since 2019, and anticipatory action is now predominantly led and monitored by the government. Legislative frameworks for disaster risk management now integrate anticipatory action (WFP 2023b) which, along with proactive partnerships, has created a conducive environment for this approach to be institutionalized within the country. Mozambique is now a leading example of how to embed anticipatory action within national processes and tools. It also provides insights into how to develop an anticipatory action programme in conflict-affected areas, with WFP assessing the feasibility of a multi-hazard anticipatory action approach in northern Mozambique, which has seen regular outbreaks of conflict in recent years.

Under the activation ahead of the El Niño-induced drought, WFP supported the dissemination of early warning messages and anticipatory cash-based transfers (WFP 2023c). It also supported the government in the implementation of its National Anticipatory Plan, which assisted people with nutrition activities, conservation agriculture techniques and the rehabilitation of water-supply systems ahead of the forecast drought.

#### Cash assistance ahead of Tropical Cyclone Doksuri in the Philippines

On 21 July 2023, a low-pressure area north-east of Luzon in the Philippines intensified into Tropical Cyclone Doksuri.<sup>5</sup> From 22 to 25 July, it intensified further into a super typhoon, making landfall at both Luzon and Fuga Island in Cagayan municipality on 25 July. Based on forecasts of the cyclone's intensity and expected path, the Start Ready financing mechanism was activated by Start Network's in-country governance team on 23 July; this released 26,200 US dollars<sup>7</sup> for anticipatory action. On 27 July, a second trigger – for a very high-severity scenario – was activated, releasing a further 438,583 US dollars to support early response work. Lead times for cyclones are short compared to other hazards, and the path of a cyclone can change very quickly. This makes it important for anticipatory actions to complement the early response activities that occur after the cyclone has made landfall.

Using these funds, a consortium led by Humanity & Inclusion<sup>8</sup> implemented a series of anticipatory and response activities; combined, these supported 28,232 people in Cagayan municipality, where the cyclone first made landfall. Activities included a small cash distribution of around 2,500 Philippine pesos (46 US dollars) for 252 households to support their immediate preparation needs, an activity led by Green Meadows Development Foundation Inc., (GMDFI) and the Saint Paul University Community Development Center (SPUP-CDC).



Since 2015, the German Red Cross and the IFRC have been advocating for anticipatory action in Mozambique and supporting the Mozambique Red Cross Society. As an auxiliary to the government, the National Society has helped to build systems to act ahead of forecast floods and cyclones. These have, in turn, contributed to advocacy efforts and strengthened the government's capacity to implement anticipatory action. In this photo, volunteers work with communities to act ahead of Cyclone Idai in 2019. © German Red Cross, IFRC, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre/Denis Onyodi



Local communities receive essential items as part of the Start Ready activation ahead of Tropical Cyclone Doksuri in the Philippines, July 2023. © Start Network/Rya Ducusin

The prices of products such as rice and fish often increase following a cyclone, due to market disruptions and the consequent impacts on supply chains. Having access to cash before a typhoon helps vulnerable households to mitigate this inflation ‘burst’ by buying food items in advance. “Cash transfers [as part of] anticipatory action offset inflation and price increases related to the typhoon’s impact on local markets,” confirmed a spokesperson from Humanity & Inclusion.

Effective coordination, both between the consortium members and with local government units, was crucial to the success of this activation. For example, a partnership with local government units helped the consortium members to obtain essential logistic support, such as vehicles and human resources. The participation of local communities also helped to ensure that the anticipatory actions were delivered effectively.

#### FAO acts to anticipate floods in West Africa

The growing frequency, intensity and gravity of climate- and weather-related hazards in West Africa, including its Sahel region, jeopardize the region’s entire food system. Floods are especially threatening as they can undermine crop yields and livestock health,

resulting in lower food production and availability, depleted food reserves, and interruptions to food supply (FAO 2023 [7](#)).

In May 2023, the Seasonal Forecasting of the Agro-Hydro-Climatic Characteristics of the Rainy Season for the Sahelian and Sudanian Zones of West Africa and the Sahel Forum issued a regional bulletin predicting that the rainy season would be wetter than average for most of West Africa’s Sahelian region. It also warned of above-average to average flows in the main river basins. Combined with other shocks and risks affecting the region, notably insecurity and the continuous increase in food prices, this posed a serious threat to farming communities.

Based on these early warnings, FAO launched a no-regrets anticipatory action initiative<sup>9</sup> in June, in four countries at high risk of floods: Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. The focus was to protect crops and livestock from the impacts of floods, while also strengthening early warning messages for communities and improving their flood preparedness through extensive awareness campaigns, which were run in collaboration with local and government partners. (Ibid [8](#)).

In Niger, anticipatory actions included cash-for-work activities in which people received money to fortify riverbanks and dykes; the most vulnerable households received unconditional cash. In Chad, farmers were provided with small agricultural tools and seeds, as well as cash-for-work schemes to reinforce dykes and canals to protect crops.

Mali’s strategy included cash-for-work schemes to clean and reinforce canals, activities to maintain essential equipment for farming cooperatives, and seeds and tools for vulnerable farmers. In Nigeria, households in high-risk areas received agricultural inputs through a work-for-inputs model, while awareness and training initiatives promoted early harvesting and effective post-harvest storage methods. Combined, these actions benefitted 30,865 vulnerable households – around 210,000 people – in flood-prone areas with high levels of food insecurity.

<sup>6</sup> This was known in the Philippines as Super Typhoon Egay. A super typhoon means that a typhoon’s sustained surface-wind strength reaches 240km/hr. See [shorturl.at/wCJk6](https://shorturl.at/wCJk6)

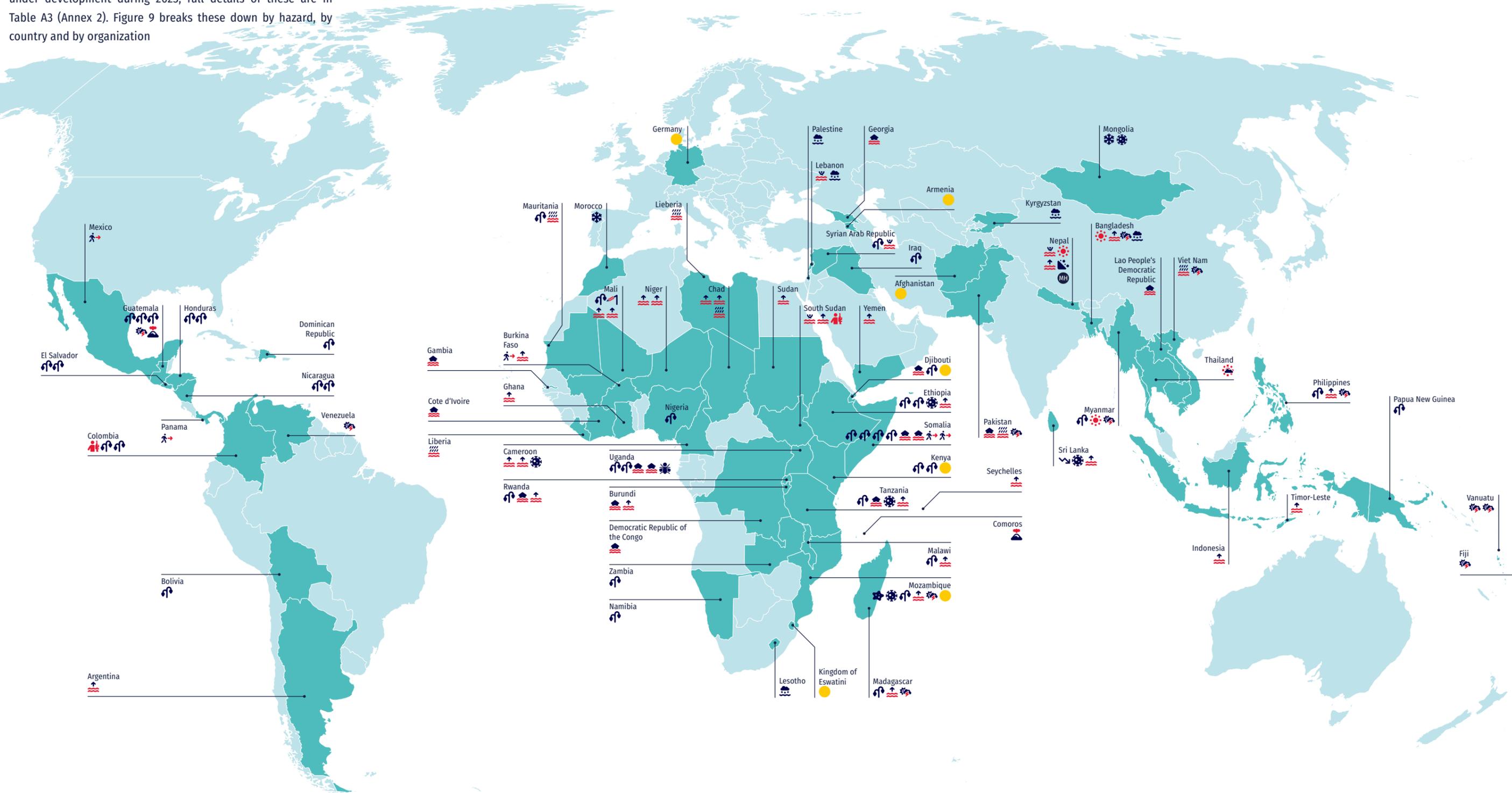
<sup>7</sup> Start Network financing is reported in GBP; the original figures were 20,389 GBP (first amount) and 338,586 GBP (second amount). Exchange rates from [shorturl.at/wz079](https://shorturl.at/wz079)

<sup>8</sup> The other consortium members were GMDFI, Philippine Relief and Development Services (PHILRADS), Relief International, SPUP-CDC and Tearfund.

<sup>9</sup> A no-regrets initiative means that the actions taken will benefit people in the region even if the forecast hazard does not manifest as predicted.

### 2.4 Anticipatory action in 2023: frameworks under development

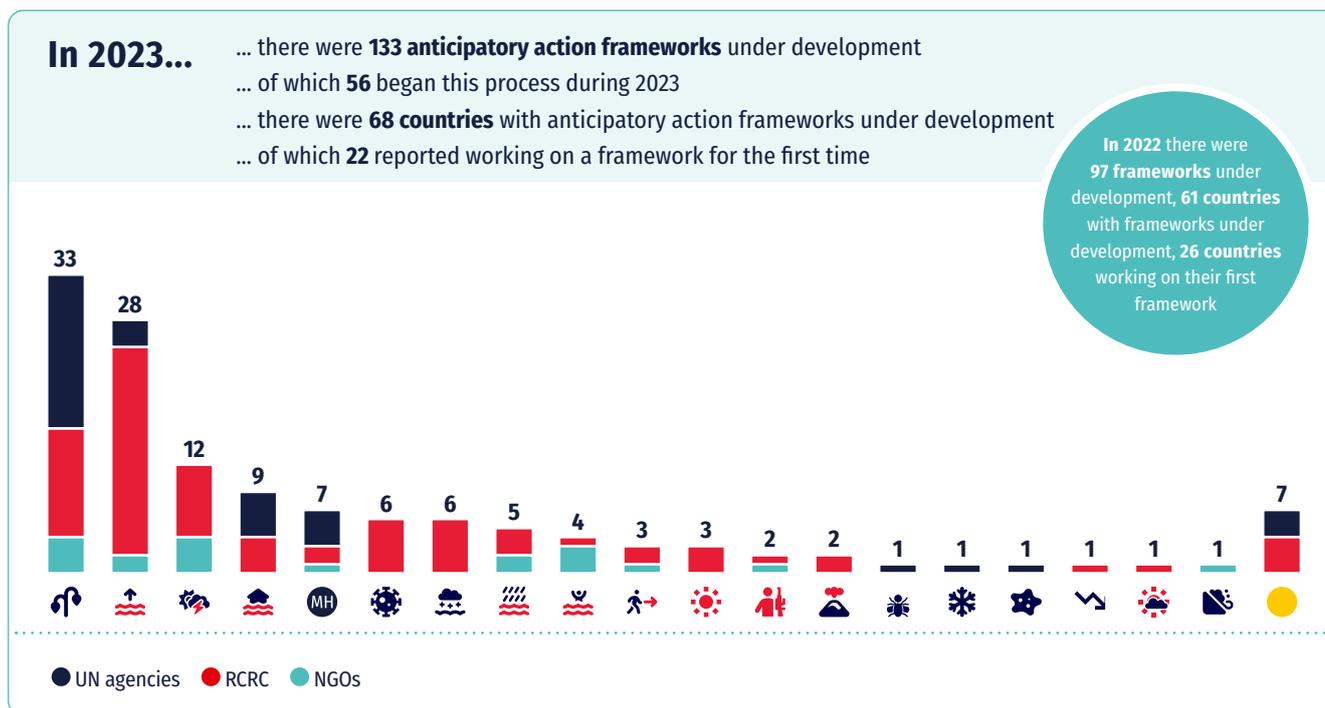
Figure 8 maps the anticipatory action frameworks that were under development during 2023; full details of these are in Table A3 (Annex 2). Figure 9 breaks these down by hazard, by country and by organization



**Figure 8.** Anticipatory action frameworks under development in 2023

Multi-hazard frameworks are represented by more than one icon (i.e., one for each hazard to be covered by the framework); please refer to Table A3 (Annex 2) for full details.

**Figure 9. Anticipatory action frameworks under development: in numbers**



\* Some frameworks address multiple hazards; for full details, see Table A3 (Annex 2).

## 2.5 Anticipatory action in 2023: new actions

The hazards addressed by anticipatory action continued to expand in 2023 and, as a result, so did the actions proposed and implemented. Among these, the following stand out.

In Somalia, WFP placed boats at strategic locations along the Shebelle and Jubba rivers. These were then used to deliver essential food and nutrition supplies to people affected by floods ([WFP 2023d](#)). Pre-positioning boats reduces response times and emergency transportation costs during the response to a hazard, as well as increasing the availability and reliability of WFP’s other relief services. Use of the boats followed safety protocols to protect both the boat operators and the commodities being delivered; this included checking the weather and water conditions before departure, and the use of life jackets and helmets. In Fiji, FAO pre-positioned kits for strengthening fishing boats, which can be used to assist at-risk households prior to a cyclone making landfall.

Tropical cyclones often interrupt education, because of damage to educational buildings or these buildings being temporarily used as shelters for evacuees. The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), under the framework for storms in Fiji facilitated by OCHA and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

(UNDRR), is seeking to overcome these interruptions by collaborating with the Ministry of Education to distribute School-in-a-Box kits before cyclones. These contain materials such as exercise books, stationery and teaching aids ([UNICEF nd](#)) and, along with other educational kits, ensure children have continuous access to education after a hazard strikes ([Government of Fiji and OCHA 2023](#)).

In 2023, the Honduran Red Cross was the first National Society to submit an EAP to address the humanitarian needs of people migrating or who have been displaced (see Section 3.4). If the EAP is activated, based on information and data about population flows from the government of Panama’s National Migration Service, humanitarian service points will be set up along migration routes to ensure people have access to safe water, hygiene kits, food, first aid, psychosocial support and protection services. The aim is to prevent their suffering and sickness, help them communicate with family members, and respond to psychosocial trauma. The service points will also help to prevent existing services from being overwhelmed by a rapid influx of highly vulnerable people. CADENA deployed similar actions in Panama; in April 2023, based on expected spikes in people exiting the Darién Gap,<sup>10</sup> it set up mobile offices offering food, water, legal advice, medical consultations, psychosocial support, clothing and shoes, and maps.

<sup>10</sup> This is the region around the Colombia–Panama border that connects the American continents.

## Box 4. Innovative actions to protect the most vulnerable groups in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan's *Simplified EAP for Cold Waves* includes anticipatory actions targeted at some of the most vulnerable groups in society. These include homeless people (including children), older people living alone and people with special needs ([Anticipation Hub 2023a](#)). In December 2023, with temperatures forecast to drop to below -40 degrees Celsius and forecasts of increased precipitation and wind for at least two consecutive days, the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan activated this EAP to help these vulnerable groups cope with the extreme conditions. A series of innovative anticipatory actions were carried out, such as providing homeless people in 'warm-up shelters' with hot meals, and delivering hot meals and heaters to older people.



Staff from the Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan distribute essential items at the places where homeless people gather and live. © Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Anticipation Hub has databases of anticipatory actions and triggers, which are continuously updated. All organizations active in this sector are encouraged to submit their information to these databases.

See [shorturl.at/klSHT](https://shorturl.at/klSHT)

## 2.6 Anticipatory action in 2023: new triggers

Trigger development works best as a collaborative approach and, encouragingly, many of the new triggers in 2023 were developed by governments, academics and humanitarian organizations working together. In El Salvador, the Observatory of Hazards and Natural Resources of El Salvador<sup>11</sup> and the Salvadorean Red Cross Society established an interagency agreement to develop triggers for drought. Through this, the observatory provided data from its monitoring stations to calculate the recurrence of drought and determine, among other trends, whether these were associated with El Niño and which were the most extreme ranges.

Air pollution, humidity and heat have compounding negative effects on human health, making people more susceptible to heat stress ([Alcayna, Chandaria, Kim et al. 2023](#)). As such, trigger thresholds for heat need to be lower in places where there are high pollution levels and high humidity. The Thai Red Cross Society is developing a compound trigger for air pollution, heat and humidity based on forecasts for surges in particulate matter (PM2.5), as well as a high heat index.

There is rising interest in how artificial intelligence (AI) can support anticipatory action, notably trigger development processes. Recent conversations have explored how AI can improve forecasts to support when and where anticipatory action can be done ([Dall and Benson 2024](#)). One example is the use of machine learning to enhance early warning systems, with ongoing research taking place in eastern Africa ([WFP 2023e](#)). Research into other ways to enhance triggers and forecasts took place across different regions in 2023, for example through the INFLOW project in South Sudan<sup>12</sup> and the Resilience and Preparedness to Tropical Cyclones across Southern Africa project in southern Africa.<sup>13</sup>

Triggers for non-weather and non-climate hazards were also developed in 2023. Among these, the Honduran Red Cross developed consensus-based forecasts to trigger actions to support people in transit ([IFRC 2023a](#)). This is still a learning process, and the triggers will need to be updated to keep pace with the dynamic nature of these crises. Also in 2023, there was new guidance published on developing triggers to act ahead of epidemics (see Section 3.4).

<sup>11</sup> This is the national meteorological service (known locally as Dirección General del Observatorio de Amenazas y Recursos Naturales).

<sup>12</sup> See [shorturl.at/dEHTU](https://shorturl.at/dEHTU)

<sup>13</sup> See [shorturl.at/deuwY](https://shorturl.at/deuwY)

## 3. Major milestones in 2023

### 3.1 Global policy developments

There were encouraging signs in 2023 that anticipatory action is expanding beyond the humanitarian sector. Several global initiatives were instrumental in this much-needed shift.

#### Early Warnings for All

The EW4All initiative ([WMO 2022](#)) has an ambitious mission – to protect everyone on Earth with advanced early warning systems by 2027 – and 2023 marked the transition from conceptualization to action. Most relevant to the anticipatory action community was the work that took place under Pillar 4, ‘Preparedness to respond’, which seeks to ensure that early warnings translate into action.

Significant activities in 2023 included a series of workshops that explored ways to achieve this, including one at the 11th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action in October. Outcomes from these workshops are now informing gap-analysis activities and a roadmap for EW4All, as well as a learning module about anticipatory action for governments which targets national hydrometeorological services and national disaster management organizations.

#### Grand Bargain 3.0

The Grand Bargain aims to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian action, and its third iteration was launched in June 2023 ([IASC 2023](#)). Its signatories identified anticipatory action as a focus area for the 2023 to 2026 framework, which resulted in the launch of a caucus on scaling up anticipatory action.<sup>14</sup> Within this time-bound political process, signatories will seek to: (1) mobilize additional funding for anticipatory action; (2) agree on a methodology for tracking this funding; and (3) improve coordination as new actors join the anticipatory action space.

The Grand Bargain will create further opportunities for greater coordination with, and support from, the climate and development sectors. If the response is positive, and the caucus manages to deliver concrete commitments on financing and the tracking of build money and fuel money (see Box 5), the Grand Bargain can potentially play a major role in scaling up anticipatory action and increasing its accountability.

<sup>14</sup> This was launched in February 2024. See IASC ([2024b](#)).

<sup>15</sup> As of March 2024. See [shorturl.at/gtuR2](#)

<sup>16</sup> These definitions are based on those developed by the G7’s Prevention and Humanitarian Crises Working Group.

#### COP28 and the Loss and Damage Fund

The 28th UN climate change conference (COP28) saw the formal establishment of the Loss and Damage Fund ([UNFCCC 2023a](#)) and an accompanying call to scale up funding arrangements for climate-related losses and damages outside of the structure of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for example through bilateral and multilateral climate, development and humanitarian finance. The decision text calls for actors and contributors “to scale up anticipatory approaches” ([UNFCCC 2023b](#), p.17), with a specific mention of the UN’s Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the IFRC’s Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), Start Network and country-based pooled funds. It will be important to continue engaging with discussions around the Loss and Damage Fund and better understand if these funds will be available for efforts to avert the future impacts of hazards.

The *COP28 Declaration on Climate, Relief, Recovery and Peace* provides firm commitments towards anticipatory action from governments and organizations ([UNFCCC and COP28 UAE 2023](#)). COP28 also saw the launch of the *Getting Ahead of Disasters Charter*. Endorsed by 44 countries and organizations,<sup>15</sup> it calls for collaborative action to scale up the financing available to better manage risks and safeguard people, including through anticipatory action.

### 3.2 New evidence, methods and research

#### Anticipatory action in the context of multiple and colliding risks

The literature on anticipatory action in conflict-affected regions and complex crises, and in broader multi-hazard environments, continues to grow. A report from the Academic Alliance for

#### Box 5. Fuel money and build money

**Fuel money** refers to direct funds pre-arranged and eventually used for activations, which are released when the trigger conditions for a hazard are met. **Build money** refers to the structural funds that enable, ensure and strengthen the core elements of the systems that deliver anticipatory action. This includes, among other things, funds to: make forecasts available; analyse and interpret data; develop models, triggers and frameworks, including designing the pre-agreed anticipatory actions; strengthen the capacity of communities and implementing actors; and set up financial delivery channels.<sup>16</sup>

Anticipatory Action ([Easton-Calabria, Ahmed, Mohamed et al. 2023](#)), which looked at FAO's anticipatory actions in Ethiopia to address drought, found positive impacts from providing cash, veterinary kits, seeds and other types of assistance. Yet these benefits were likely short-lived, as the people who received this support were struggling not only from the impacts of multiple dry seasons, but also from the direct and indirect impacts of conflict and different weather-related challenges. These findings highlight the need to further discuss the role of anticipatory action in complex crises, and Levine et al. ([2023](#)) explored the role of people's own anticipatory actions in 'wicked crises' – those that are severe, long-lasting and complex – in Somalia between 2020 and 2022. Their research reveals a dearth of alternative livelihood options due to numerous past adaptations and, overall, points towards the potential limitations of anticipatory action to effectively address crises of this complexity.

Other work noted the importance of incorporating crisis resilience into anticipatory action programmes in fragile and conflict-affected contexts. Kurdi and Ruckstuhl ([2023](#)) argue that to do so effectively, further data collection (e.g., impact assessments) on anticipatory action in these contexts is needed. And an evidence brief about anticipatory action in South Sudan ([Easton-Calabria 2023](#)) examined how humanitarians perceive the process of designing and implementing assistance in anticipation of climate hazards in multi-hazard contexts. This identified good practices to adopt, such as allocating greater decision-making power to staff based at the site of the anticipatory actions, while also outlining the challenges in communicating information on anticipatory action at different levels of, and between, UN agencies.

#### The scale and sustainability of anticipatory action

Research in Nepal on the scale and sustainability of anticipatory action ([Scott 2023a](#)) highlights the importance of finding an 'institutional home' for this approach within governments. This report also emphasized the value of humanitarian agencies and governments having aligned priorities and approaches to anticipatory action in order to sustain this approach and increase its scale. A similar study in Bangladesh ([Scott 2023b](#)) analyses the value of linking anticipatory action with social protection to increase its scale and sustainability.

Drawing lessons from across the IFRC, Tozier de la Poterie et al. ([2023](#)) illustrate the importance of strengthening local capacity. They highlight the IFRC's role in increasing capacity within its National Societies, with a striking 49 per cent of informants citing capacity building to be a major benefit of setting up anticipatory action systems. This increased capacity can, in turn, help overcome limitations in contingency plans (e.g., insufficient funding), which can make these systems more sustainable overall.

#### Improving forecasts

Mitheu et al. ([2023](#)) explored alternative data sources for verifying flood forecasts in Kenya and Uganda, examining the utility of flood-impact data (e.g., the number of flood events reported in databases). Despite limitations, such non-traditional approaches offer a potential way to fill data gaps in regions lacking long-term hydrometeorological observations. These findings are complemented by research on an impact-based early-warning trigger system that integrates flood forecasts with local contextualized information (e.g. crop cycles) in Uganda to better target anticipatory actions ([Mitheu, Stephens, Petty et al. 2023](#)). The researchers found that this system improved flood detection compared to a hazard-based system and recommend its wider application. Funk et al. ([2023](#)) also sought to inform early warning systems in Africa by updating climate attribution studies for drought in East Africa.

### 3.3 Highlights from the regions

#### Africa

The Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group continued to advocate for the harmonization and joint scale-up of anticipatory action systems in southern Africa during 2023. This included guiding the development of interagency national anticipatory action roadmaps and frameworks in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, under the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations' (ECHO) Joint Programme on Strengthened Early Warning and Anticipatory Action in Southern Africa. The working group also supported joint outreach efforts to financing instruments, such as the CERF, on the potential for longer-term funding for interagency frameworks aligned with existing anticipatory action protocols in Mozambique and Zimbabwe. This format could be replicated across other countries in southern and East Africa, breaking silos and leading to a multisectoral approach – and ultimately to more holistic anticipatory action across the continent.

In East Africa, the East Africa Regional Technical Working Group for Anticipatory Action was launched, with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), ECHO, FAO, the IFRC, OCHA, Start Network, UNDRR and WFP forming its secretariat ([ICPAC 2023](#)). The IGAD *Regional Roadmap for Anticipatory Action* ([IGAD 2023](#)), developed in consultation with national disaster management agencies, national hydrometeorological services and other regional actors, was launched at COP28 and will guide harmonized approaches and partnerships for implementing anticipatory action at scale in the region.

These two regional working groups are also supporting the development of the EW4All initiative's *Africa Action Plan (2023-2027)*

([WMO, UNDRR, African Union et al. 2023](#)), and FAO, the IFRC and WFP all contributed to its rollout at the national level in the ‘first mover’ countries in Africa.<sup>17</sup> Anticipatory action continues to expand in other regions of Africa as well. There were several activations in West Africa during 2023 (see Section 2.3), while the IFRC conducted scoping and feasibility studies in Comoros and Seychelles, for floods and droughts respectively. In keeping with the push for government-led anticipatory action, these will be rolled out with government partners in both countries.

### Latin America and the Caribbean

Anticipatory action continued to increase in scale in the Americas during 2023. Implemented in 14 countries, the approach is now applied ahead of non-hydrometeorological crises (e.g., epidemics, migration) as well as hydrometeorological events, and ahead of the complex crises that afflict the region. The financial mechanisms that support this approach also diversified; as well as the CERF and the DREF, the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations’ (DG ECHO) crisis modifiers are now used (see Section 3.4).

Overall, 2023 was a year of integration. Regional collaborations were strengthened, for example between FAO, the IFRC, WFP and national counterparts to anticipate droughts and food insecurity in Central America. Strategic national initiatives, such as the advisory groups for anticipatory action in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras, helped to expand the scope of this approach. And the push for localization was boosted by linking anticipatory action with local contingency planning, through initiatives led by municipal leaders.



Training in basic control techniques for forest fires in El Salvador, as part of the Start Fund’s activities in February 2023. © Consorcio Start El Salvador

The Central America Dialogue Platform, held in Honduras in October to November, enabled outreach and advocacy to the region’s humanitarians, governments, non-profit organizations and private sector representatives. At this event, the Coordination Center for the Prevention of Disasters in Central America (CEPREDENAC) and the Dominican Republic signed a declaration committing to promote the integration of anticipatory action into national systems for disaster risk management. Meanwhile, in Ecuador and Guatemala, anticipatory action was integrated into relevant disaster laws and response frameworks.

### Asia-Pacific

In the Asia-Pacific region, more than 100 anticipatory action frameworks<sup>18</sup> were identified in 2023, with the majority concentrated in three countries: Bangladesh, Nepal and the Philippines. These are also the three countries that have established coordinated anticipatory action frameworks, with OCHA helping to facilitate this process. This coordinated approach brings together several international and national partners under one anticipatory action framework for joint implementation.<sup>19</sup>

The high number of anticipatory action frameworks across the region demonstrates the need for greater coordination between the growing number of actors involved, and for integrating the anticipatory action approach into wider systems for disaster risk management and within financing streams. Several countries have made progress towards this by incorporating anticipatory action into their national and sub-national policies. At the regional level, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations’ (ASEAN) *Framework on Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management* ([ASEAN 2022](#)) has helped to guide this intergovernmental body’s shift from disaster reaction to anticipation.

At the same time, there are major challenges for governments looking to implement and mainstream anticipatory action, which vary across the region. In the Philippines, the lack of a proper policy was cited as the main challenge;<sup>20</sup> in Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Mongolia and Sri Lanka, a lack of funding was considered the main barrier to progress ([TWGAA 2024](#)). In Cambodia, Pakistan, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam and the Pacific region, funding was rated as equal to other challenges, such as limited evidence of the impacts of anticipatory action and a lack of technical knowledge ([Ibid](#)). These national-level findings, which were mapped for the first time in 2023, will help to establish national and regional priorities for the future.

<sup>17</sup> Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.

<sup>18</sup> A mapping exercise conducted in 2023 by the Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (TWGAA) identified 101 anticipatory action ‘mechanisms’ across the region (see [TWGAA 2024](#)). However, this definition is broader than the definition of ‘frameworks’ used for this report, which explains the discrepancy between the two.

<sup>19</sup> In the past, many frameworks were developed by one organization alone.

## Box 6. Expansion to new regions: anticipatory action in MENA and Europe

Anticipatory action in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region saw substantial developments in 2023. In one of these, the IFRC and WFP collaborated on the Weather and Climate Information Services programme, led by the UK's Met Office. One of its aims is to enhance and promote anticipatory action through local, national and regional coordination mechanisms. In the MENA region, it will strengthen the climate resilience of internally displaced persons, refugee populations and host communities in Iraq, Syria and Yemen. Under the RiskWatch alert system,<sup>21</sup> the IFRC sent the region's National Societies more than 470 alerts ahead of extreme climate events. Another achievement was translating an information brochure about anticipatory action into Arabic and distributing this to

all regional National Societies. This will help to raise interest in developing anticipatory action strategies in the region.

Europe saw its first validated framework for anticipatory action in 2023, with Greece's *Simplified EAP for Extreme Heat* setting out how the Hellenic Red Cross will support vulnerable people ahead of this hazard. The German Red Cross also took its first steps towards implementing anticipatory action nationally. Alongside advocating for this approach with government ministries and the German Meteorological Service, in 2023 it prepared for pilot projects with three of its regional branches. Starting in 2024, these will address cold waves, floods and heat waves.

### 3.4 Thematic highlights

#### A shift towards government-led anticipatory action

The momentum seen in 2023 was often driven by increasing government leadership in anticipatory action. Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan all made progress towards adapting national disaster-risk-management policies and processes to incorporate anticipatory action.<sup>22</sup> In the Philippines, work continued to develop the bill for the Declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster, which will allow the government to access funds for anticipatory action based on forecasts.

Ecuador and Malawi saw government-led efforts to better coordinate national-level initiatives in 2023,<sup>23</sup> as did Mozambique (see Section 2.3). In Sierra Leone, the government initiated the process of developing an anticipatory action framework, which will focus on floods ([Anticipation Hub 2023b](#)). There was also evidence of increased regional-level coordination; in Central America, the governments represented in CEPREDENAC<sup>24</sup> formalized their commitment to integrating anticipatory action into existing policies, frameworks and plans for risk management and civil protection ([Acosta 2023](#)).

This shift towards greater coordination was reflected in the number of working groups and events dedicated to institutionalizing this approach. Initial research shows that in

2023, there were at least 29 national- or regional-level working groups on this theme, alongside 13 with a thematic focus. Furthermore, at least 22 national- or regional-level events were held in 2023 to inform people about this approach, which attracted more than 4,500 participants.<sup>25</sup>

#### Linking risk financing and anticipatory action

A series of pilot projects linking insurance instruments to anticipatory action were set up or progressed during 2023. These include projects led by African Risk Capacity in several countries ([African Risk Capacity 2023](#)), WFP in Guatemala, the UN Capital Development Fund in Fiji ([UNDRR 2023](#)), and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility in the Pacific region. Each is developing innovative programmes for disaster insurance that incorporate anticipatory action. Using two separate triggers, they make a smaller payout ahead of a forecast hazard to fund anticipatory actions, and a larger payout later on to fund response efforts.

Crisis modifiers are a flexible financing mechanism that link humanitarian contingency funds to a long-term resilience-building programme ([Peters and Pichon 2017](#)); these are being trialled as way to provide fuel money (see Box 5) for anticipatory action. The European Union (EU) agreed to start testing this approach in five of its projects in 2023, with crisis modifiers available should a predetermined crisis occur during the project.

<sup>20</sup> Efforts to address this are under way in the Philippines; for example, the Declaration of a State of Imminent Disaster pushes for institutionalizing and operationalizing anticipatory action within the government sector. FAO and the Department of Social Welfare and Development are also exploring how government funds could be released based on drought triggers ([Wagner 2024](#)).

<sup>21</sup> See [shorturl.at/hT018](https://shorturl.at/hT018)

<sup>22</sup> As reported during events held during 2023; see Annex 4.

<sup>23</sup> As reported during events held during 2023; see Annex 4.

<sup>24</sup> Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama are active members; Belize and Dominican Republic are in the process of becoming members.

<sup>25</sup> These are listed in Annex 4.

For example, if a project is supporting people affected by conflict and a flood is expected to hit that region, the crisis modifier funds could be used to anticipate the impacts of that flood. Similar to other anticipatory action projects, the triggers, actions and funds available are all agreed in advance.

### Anticipating the impacts of displacement

People are being displaced all over the planet due to natural and human-induced hazards, which are being exacerbated by the changing climate. These people can face acute humanitarian needs while moving. Humanitarians and academics have been working on ways to anticipate displacement for several years now, with analysis and modelling developing at a promising pace. One example is the UN's *Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*, which cites anticipatory action as a way to reduce the risks associated with displacement ([UN 2022](#)).

In November 2023, more than 70 practitioners, from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies, UN organizations and universities, convened to share their experiences and findings on this theme. Discussions focused on the different ways in which anticipatory action projects

can help people who are moving or will do so imminently. The challenges in doing so were also considered, especially data scarcity around displacement, the timeliness of potential actions, and the need for digital 'do no harm' (i.e., that sensitive data about people is protected at all times). One example shared during these discussions was the Honduran Red Cross project to support people transiting the country. Its *EAP for Population Movement* ([IFRC 2023a](#)) was validated in December 2023 and is the first such framework for this issue.

### Anticipatory action for health-related crises

Within the wider scope of anticipatory action and health, 2023 saw particular interest in the increasing opportunities to act ahead of disease outbreaks and epidemics. While conceptual understanding and methodological applications of anticipatory action for epidemics are evolving, the Working Group on Anticipatory Action and Health identified three main approaches ([Working Group on Anticipatory Action and Health 2023](#)).

- 1. Identify the health impacts linked to hydrometeorological hazards.** If historical data indicate that hydrometeorological events (e.g., floods) are linked to previous disease outbreaks or increases in endemic diseases in a certain context, then anticipatory action frameworks should include measures to mitigate those health impacts. Many National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies include health-related actions in their EAPs for hydrometeorological hazards.
- 2. A multi-step composite trigger approach.** Decisions to intervene in public health emergencies are typically based on several risk factors. Combining different indicators – including surveillance data on the disease of interest, and other known drivers of disease transmission – creates a composite trigger, or multi-step approach, which helps to coordinate actions with increasing certainty of the impacts. The anticipatory action framework for cholera in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, facilitated by OCHA, uses this approach.
- 3. Mathematical models to predict outbreak risk.** There is substantial academic progress in combining climate and epidemiological data (e.g., for climate-sensitive infectious diseases) in mathematical models to predict the probability of future outbreaks in a country or location. Médecins Sans Frontières piloted an early warning system in line with this approach for malaria in South Sudan.

### Locally led anticipatory action

Locally led anticipatory action – which places local actors at its centre, and which uses local systems and structures – helps to ensure this approach is more effective and more relevant to local realities. There were several positive developments in 2023. One example is the 'EAP custodianship' approach ([Burakowski 2022](#)), which is

### Box 7. A joint strategy to coordinate anticipatory action to prevent food crises

In September 2023, FAO and WFP launched a joint strategy for anticipatory action ([FAO and WFP 2023](#)). Building on the synergies and complementarities between the two agencies, this represents a commitment to collaborate systematically to anticipate and mitigate food crises, and specifically to:

- jointly deliver a comprehensive set of anticipatory action measures to protect people's food security from shocks
- expand the geographic coverage for anticipating different types of shocks (i.e., beyond hydrometeorological hazards) that can be predicted, and which affect agriculture and food security
- jointly advocate for the mainstreaming of anticipatory action within key policies, processes and institutions – including the humanitarian response cycle, disaster risk management, social protection and climate change adaptation – to enable sustainability and greater cost-efficiencies.

This collaboration will be supported by the new Anticipatory Action Working Group, launched in November 2023 by the Food Security Cluster, in line with the first of its four strategic pillars ([Food Security Cluster nd](#)).

part of the Welthungerhilfe (WHH) Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Facility. In Zimbabwe, the Mvuramanzi Trust and Farm Community Trust, alongside WHH, began piloting the People First Impact Method (known as P-FIM). This places community leadership and ownership at the centre of interventions to ensure that they are effective and relevant to local realities, which leads to the design of people-centred and locally led anticipatory action.

Other significant developments included the *Locally Led Anticipatory Action Guide and Toolkit* (GNDR 2023), co-developed by Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and local-level NGOs. This helps civil society organizations to ensure that communities, local actors and local structures play a central role in implementing and advocating for locally led anticipatory action. Future activities around this theme will be coordinated by the Locally Led Anticipatory Action Working Group, which was formed during 2023 through a collaborative process. This included a session at the 11th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action, during which actors working on this theme helped to shape the working group’s ways of working and its objectives.<sup>26</sup>

**Multi-risk anticipatory action**

Anticipatory action has made significant progress in acting ahead of potential disasters but, to date, anticipatory approaches have usually focused on a single hazard. Yet recent activations of anticipatory action frameworks underline the importance of considering multiple hazards, as well as other drivers of vulnerability, to better anticipate and act during crises. In Timor-Leste, for example, concerns about compounding risks presented a challenge during anticipatory actions conducted ahead of the peak impacts of a drought (Parkinson 2023). Furthermore, an internal review within the IFRC of past

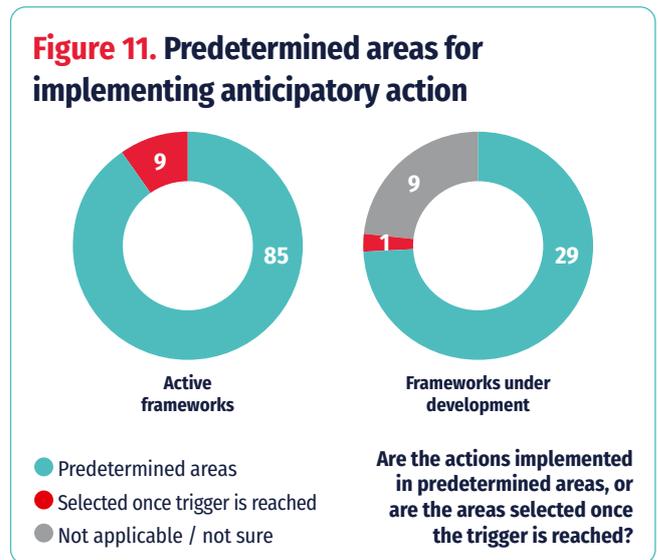
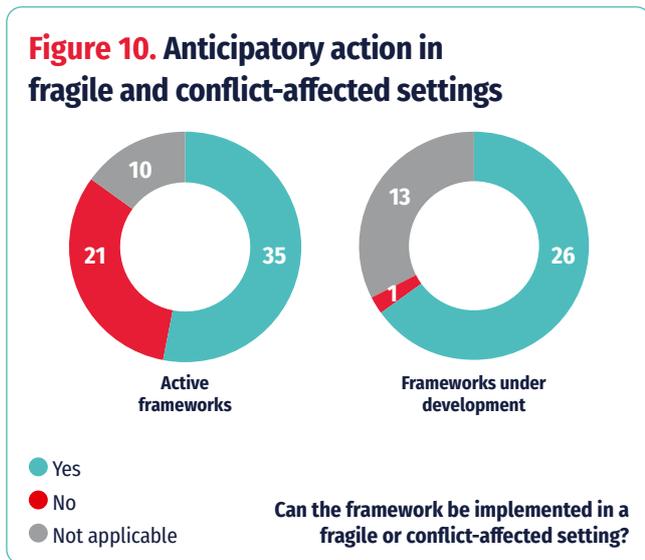
activations underlined the challenge of co-occurring, cascading and compounding risks (Nur, forthcoming).

Expanding anticipatory action to multi-risk settings, such as those involving food insecurity and displacement, is high on the radar of humanitarian actors (Anticipation Hub 2023c). Responding to this push for more integrated and dynamic approaches to risk, a new working group was launched in 2023, which will exchange information, experiences and knowledge to enhance multi-risk anticipatory approaches. Its immediate priorities include: (1) several joint analyses to support humanitarians when applying the currently available approaches to analyse multi-risk interactions; and (2) developing a collection of good practices and recommendations for integrating multi-risk approaches into anticipatory action frameworks.

**Anticipatory action in fragile and conflict-affected settings**

Of the frameworks that were active in 2023, 35 could be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected settings (Figure 10); this represents around two-thirds of the total number where this is applicable.<sup>27</sup> This provides an early indication of the potential for anticipatory action to support people in such settings. For the frameworks under development, at least 26 are expected be implementable in such settings.<sup>28</sup>

The data collected for this report indicates that 85 active frameworks are for predetermined areas, with only 9 allowing the area of intervention to be selected after a trigger is reached (Figure 11). For frameworks under development, 29 were for predetermined areas and only 1 framework is expected to allow for the area of intervention to be selected later.<sup>29</sup>



<sup>26</sup> A recording of this session is available on the event platform [shorturl.at/dgpM4](https://shorturl.at/dgpM4)

<sup>27</sup> See Table A1, Annex 2. Not all respondents provided this information while for other frameworks, it was not applicable (i.e., there are no fragile or conflict-affected areas in that country, or the framework does not cover those areas).

<sup>28</sup> See Table A3, Annex 2. For the remainder, the question was not applicable or not answered.

<sup>29</sup> Not all respondents were able to provide this information.

## 4. Trends, gaps and the way forward

There was an upward trend in the implementation of anticipatory action during 2023, with this approach reaching new locations and hazards. This expansion was supported by several developments, from an increase in the use of AI to the testing of new financing instruments. While cash and voucher assistance was the most widely used type of action, new actions continue to be devised, tested and included in frameworks. This increases the ways in which anticipatory action can support people ahead of a hazard, often by reducing the specific impacts experienced by vulnerable groups such as children, homeless people and elderly people.

Collaboration around the planning and implementation of anticipatory action increased at regional and national levels, evident in a number of encouraging developments. There are now numerous working groups and networks dedicated to anticipatory action, which aim to align the ambitions and processes of the growing number of organizations implementing this approach. Commitments such as the *IGAD Regional Roadmap for Anticipatory Action (IGAD 2023)* in eastern Africa, and CEPREDENAC's declaration in Latin America (see Section 3.3), will help to integrate anticipatory action into regional systems for disaster risk management. Stronger mechanisms for coordination between organizations are now in place, notably the joint strategy for anticipatory action launched by FAO and WFP (see Box 7). And government leadership – essential for establishing anticipatory action within national disaster-management processes – was evident in several countries.

Globally, anticipatory action continues to gain momentum as part of major sectoral initiatives and policy processes within the humanitarian sector and, increasingly, the climate and development spheres. Aligned with these are reformative commitments to support locally led anticipatory action, with new tools and guidance developed in 2023 that will enable local actors to increase their critical role in delivering anticipatory action.

Despite this encouraging progress, the full potential of anticipatory action is yet to be realized. Building on the achievements of 2023, the following recommendations can ensure that anticipatory action continues to scale up and be mainstreamed in the coming years.

### 1 Increase the amount of flexible, coordinated and predictable financing available for anticipatory action.

Insufficient funding and uncoordinated strategies have held back the wider adoption of anticipatory action. Despite progress, financial support for activations – the fuel money – represents just 0.2 per cent of total humanitarian funding ([Plitcha and Poole 2023](#)). Additional sources of financing will be required to increase the scale of this approach, and these will need to include 'new' sources such as climate and development financing.

At the same time, there is a need for robust systems to track financing and monitor investments, and to identify gaps and opportunities to unlock further financing. This must include systems to track build and fuel money (both pre-arranged and spent); different mechanisms for this are currently being considered as part of the Grand Bargain process.

Existing pooled-fund instruments have an important role to play in scaling up anticipatory action, as these provide actuary efficiency and effectiveness for pre-arranged funding. However, while financing for anticipatory action increased overall in 2023, most was channelled through the international entities that have access to these funds. It remains difficult for many local organizations to access both build and fuel money. Addressing this will not only require diversified sources of funding, but also easier access for local stakeholders. This should include transparent application processes that prioritize local organizations and grassroots initiatives, and simpler processes (i.e., reduced bureaucratic barriers). Doing so will help to deliver the many benefits of locally led anticipatory action (see Section 3.4).

### 2 Continue to develop and test systems for multi-hazard contexts.

The increasingly complex and interconnected risks seen today call for a move beyond single-hazard frameworks to increased attention on how to strengthen approaches to anticipatory action that tackle multiple hazards and compounding risks. In parallel, researchers and practitioners should explore innovative and/or 'good enough' approaches to delivering anticipatory action in complex settings. This can lead to proactive measures that reduce the potential for cascading impacts, which in turn will enhance communities' capacity to withstand a wide range of threats.

Research efforts should prioritize understanding how hydrometeorological and non-hydrometeorological hazards intersect, and the feasibility and effectiveness of anticipatory action in reducing the predicted impacts of these different hazards. This in turn will foster collaboration across sectors and stakeholders, promoting holistic approaches to understanding the underlying drivers of multiple risks.

### **3 Support governments to integrate anticipatory action further.**

There is growing interest among governments in integrating anticipatory action into national frameworks for disaster risk management. While tools and guidelines exist on this theme, such as WFP's work on capacity strengthening for governments (see, for example, [WFP 2022](#)), there remains a need to develop government-focused guidance (e.g., policy briefs) that includes best practices, training resources and practical tools. There is also a need to engage with finance ministries to explore how funding could be pre-arranged for government-led anticipatory action. Working collaboratively with governments will help to clarify how anticipatory action works best, as well as evidence-based arguments for its benefits.

Encouragingly, work is under way to address this. A new series of learning modules, developed by the Anticipation Hub for government agencies, has the potential to support the integration of anticipatory action within government systems. There are ongoing efforts, led by UNDRR, the United Nations University and WFP, to develop learning modules on anticipatory action for the governments of Mozambique and Uganda. And the second Pacific Week on Anticipatory Action, to be held in 2024, will involve more government representatives from finance ministries.

Other initiatives, such as the IFRC's disaster law programme ([IFRC 2023b](#)), build on country-level efforts to provide technical assistance to countries with respect to drafting, reviewing and revising legal instruments and regulations related to anticipatory action. These initiatives and others will need continued support to achieve the required impact.

### **4 Facilitate open learning and critical conversations.**

To measure the impacts of anticipatory action, enhance its timeliness, and improve the approach iteratively based on the lessons learnt, it is essential that monitoring, learning and evaluation (MEAL) activities are effective and trusted. This will

lead to clearer objectives and indicators, helping to ensure that initiatives are better aligned with national risk-reduction targets and the needs of affected communities.

Researchers can support this through post-event analyses and debriefings that identify the root causes of failures and extract the lessons learned. The Anticipation Hub's MEAL Working Group can support these efforts through its knowledge-sharing and peer-learning networks. Adaptive management is also needed to allow for iterative improvements based on research findings and other sources of analysis.

### **5 Continue to coordinate and collaborate to improve anticipatory action systems and activations.**

A cross-cutting topic across all these recommendations is the need to reduce fragmentation and continue striving for coordination and collaboration across the sector, building on the ongoing efforts by the IASC, OCHA and others. This is particularly prevalent at the country level, where there is often a need to bring together the new, often fragmented, anticipatory action initiatives and situate these within existing local and national disaster-risk-management efforts. Equally, new initiatives must actively collaborate with local actors to ensure that their planned activities are culturally sensitive, contextually relevant and integrate local knowledge and expertise.

All efforts towards greater collaboration should consider the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, which includes efforts to improve coherence and complementarity between sectors – across financing, programmatic and policy areas – as a critical way to protect more people against the impacts of hazards and other shocks.

### References

Acosta, N. '2024 declared the "year of anticipatory action" in Central America', Anticipation Hub, 7 November 2023. [shorturl.at/mFGP4](https://shorturl.at/mFGP4)

African Risk Capacity. 'African Risk Capacity launches the first flood risk insurance product in Africa', African Risk Capacity, 23 June 2023. [shorturl.at/nPRV6](https://shorturl.at/nPRV6)

Alcayna, T., Chandaria, S., Kim, J. et al. *Understanding the Compound Risk of Heat, Humidity and Air Pollution on Human Health: A Scoping Review*. The Hague: Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre, 2023. [shorturl.at/exFV2](https://shorturl.at/exFV2)

Anticipation Hub. *Anticipatory Action in 2022: A Global Overview*. Berlin: Anticipation Hub, 2023a. [shorturl.at/GYZ46](https://shorturl.at/GYZ46)

Anticipation Hub. 'An anticipatory action programme developed by a government: the case of Sierra Leone', session at the 6th Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action, held in Johannesburg, South Africa, 4-6 July 2023b. [shorturl.at/glj06](https://shorturl.at/glj06)

Anticipation Hub. 'Expanding anticipatory action to new hazards', Anticipation Hub, 3 April 2023c. [shorturl.at/bNRTY](https://shorturl.at/bNRTY)

ASEAN. *ASEAN Framework on Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management*. Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, 2022. [shorturl.at/ceyBD](https://shorturl.at/ceyBD)

Burakowski, J. 'A streamlined NGO approach to drought-induced food insecurity in Zimbabwe: voices from EAP custodians and stakeholders', Anticipation Hub, 17 August 2022. [shorturl.at/cnrsP](https://shorturl.at/cnrsP)

Dall, K. and Benson, V. 'Artificial intelligence and anticipatory action: a conversation - part 1', Anticipation Hub, 24 January 2024. [shorturl.at/cghsF](https://shorturl.at/cghsF)

Easton-Calabria, E. *Acting in Advance of Flooding: Early Action in South Sudan*. Boston, MA: Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, 2023. [shorturl.at/klwlW](https://shorturl.at/klwlW)

Easton-Calabria, E., Ahmed, A., Mohamed, D. et al. *Anticipatory Action in Complex Crises: Lessons from Ethiopia*. Boston, MA: Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, 2023. [shorturl.at/ahqwr](https://shorturl.at/ahqwr)

FAO. *West Africa and the Sahel: Germany's Contribution Through the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) – Anticipatory Action Window*. Rome: FAO, 2023. [shorturl.at/IX259](https://shorturl.at/IX259)

FAO and WFP. *FAO-WFP Anticipatory Action Strategy: Scaling Up Anticipatory Actions to Prevent Food Crises*. Rome: FAO and WFP, 2023. [shorturl.at/dsCZ6](https://shorturl.at/dsCZ6)

Food Security Cluster. *2023-2025 Strategic Plan*. Rome: Food Security Cluster, no date. [shorturl.at/biAPR](https://shorturl.at/biAPR)

Funk, C., Harrison, L., Segele, Z. et al. 'Tailored forecasts can predict extreme climate informing proactive interventions in East Africa' in *Earth's Future*, Vol. 11(7), e2023EF003524, 2023. [shorturl.at/gkpH2](https://shorturl.at/gkpH2)

GNDR. *Locally Led Anticipatory Action Guide and Toolkit*. London: GNDR, 2023. [shorturl.at/biprA](https://shorturl.at/biprA)

Government of Fiji and OCHA. *Anticipatory Action Framework: Fiji Tropical Cyclones – 2023*. Geneva: OCHA, 2023. [shorturl.at/wyF47](https://shorturl.at/wyF47)

IASC. *Standard Operating Procedures: Early Action to El Niño/La Niña Episodes*. Geneva: IASC, 2018. [shorturl.at/iloEI](https://shorturl.at/iloEI)

IASC. 'Grand Bargain beyond 2023', IASC, 13 June 2023. [shorturl.at/joADG](https://shorturl.at/joADG)

IASC. *Grand Bargain Political Caucus to Scale Up Anticipatory Action: Problem Definition and Caucus Strategy*. Geneva: IASC, 2024a. [shorturl.at/esDJ4](https://shorturl.at/esDJ4)

IASC. 'Launch of the caucus on scaling up anticipatory action', IASC, 16 February 2024b. [shorturl.at/fmDQ7](https://shorturl.at/fmDQ7)

ICPAC. *Terms of Reference for Regional Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action*. Nairobi: ICPAC, 2023. [shorturl.at/cpxIQ](https://shorturl.at/cpxIQ)

IFRC. *World Disasters Report 2020: Come Heat or High Water – Tackling the Humanitarian Impacts of the Climate Crisis Together*. Geneva: IFRC, 2020. [shorturl.at/MNW05](https://shorturl.at/MNW05)

IFRC. *Early Action Protocol Summary: Honduras – Population Movement*. Geneva: IFRC, 2023a. [shorturl.at/dAP47](https://shorturl.at/dAP47)

IFRC. 'Pacific week of anticipatory action: building a better prepared Pacific!', IFRC, 11 December 2023b. [shorturl.at/dpCK7](https://shorturl.at/dpCK7)

IGAD. *IGAD Regional Roadmap for Anticipatory Action*. Nairobi: IGAD, 2023. [shorturl.at/fqsvP](https://shorturl.at/fqsvP)

Kurdi, S. and Ruckstuhl, S. 'Crisis resilience: humanitarian response and anticipatory action', pp. 36-43 in *Global Food Policy Report 2023: Rethinking Food Crisis Responses*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute, 2023. [shorturl.at/afeJ3](https://shorturl.at/afeJ3)

Levine, S., Weingärtner, L., Humphrey, A. et al. *Anticipatory Action in Advance of 'Wicked Crises': Insights from a Real-Time Study of People's Lives in Somalia, 2020-2022*. London: ODI, 2023. [shorturl.at/fnRU6](https://shorturl.at/fnRU6)

Mitheu, F., Stephens, E., Petty, C. et al. 'Impact-based flood early warning for rural livelihoods in Uganda' in *Weather, Climate, and Society*, Vol. 15(3), pp. 525–539, 2023. [shorturl.at/vzKN9](https://shorturl.at/vzKN9)

Mitheu, F., Tarnavsky, E., Ficchi, A. et al. 'The utility of impact data in flood forecast verification for anticipatory actions: case studies from Uganda and Kenya' in *Journal of Flood Risk Management*, e12911, 2023. [shorturl.at/luzMY](https://shorturl.at/luzMY)

Nur, L. Assessing Early Action Implementation by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies. Desk Review and Qualitative Research Study. Geneva: IFRC and American Red Cross, forthcoming.

Parkinson, E. 'Anticipating drought in Timor-Leste', Anticipation Hub, 24 November 2023. [shorturl.at/qvRTX](https://shorturl.at/qvRTX)

Peters, K. and Pichon, F. *Crisis Modifiers: A Solution for a More Flexible Development–Humanitarian System?* London: ODI, 2017. [shorturl.at/ety18](https://shorturl.at/ety18)

Plichta, M. and Poole, L. *The State of Prearranged Financing for Disasters 2023*. London: Centre for Disaster Protection, 2023. [shorturl.at/clnR7](https://shorturl.at/clnR7)

Scott, Z. *How Can Anticipatory Action Reach Scale and Sustainability? Learning from CERF in Nepal*. London: Centre for Disaster Protection, 2023a. [shorturl.at/AIT09](https://shorturl.at/AIT09)

Scott, Z. *How Can Anticipatory Action Reach Scale and Sustainability? Learning from CERF in Bangladesh*. London: Centre for Disaster Protection, 2023b. [shorturl.at/tABMT](https://shorturl.at/tABMT)

Stephens, E. 'Are we stating the facts? Tracing the origins of early warning statistics', Anticipation Hub, 9 May 2023. [shorturl.at/exFSX](https://shorturl.at/exFSX)

Stephens, E., Kruciewicz, A. and Jack, C. 'El Niño: FAQs for the anticipatory action community', Anticipation Hub, 3 July 2023. [shorturl.at/pC135](https://shorturl.at/pC135)

Tozier de la Poterie, A., Castro Jr, E., Rahaman, H. et al. 'Anticipatory action to manage climate risks: lessons from the Red Cross Red Crescent in Southern Africa, Bangladesh, and beyond' in *Climate Risk Management*, Vol. 39, 100476, 2023. [shorturl.at/CQU27](https://shorturl.at/CQU27)

TWGAA. *Anticipatory Action in Asia and the Pacific: Results from the 2023 Regional Mapping*. Bangkok: TWGAA, 2024. [shorturl.at/mEW37](https://shorturl.at/mEW37)

UN. *The United Nations Secretary-General's Action Agenda on Internal Displacement*. New York: UN, 2022. [shorturl.at/IGNTZ](https://shorturl.at/IGNTZ)

UNDRR. 'Pacific's first anticipatory action pilot insurance scheme to provide Fijian farming groups with funds to better prepare for cyclones', UNDRR, 19 September 2023. [shorturl.at/oHW57](https://shorturl.at/oHW57)

UNFCCC. 'The Loss and Damage Fund'. Bonn: UNFCCC, 2023a. [shorturl.at/jkLY6](https://shorturl.at/jkLY6)

UNFCCC. *Decision -/CP.28 -/CMA.5 Operationalization of the New Funding Arrangements, Including a Fund, for Responding to Loss and Damage Referred to in Paragraphs 2–3 of Decisions 2/CP.27 and 2/CMA.4*. Bonn: UNFCCC, 2023b. [shorturl.at/KMOV9](https://shorturl.at/KMOV9)

UNFCCC and COP28 UAE. 'COP28 declaration on climate, relief, recovery and peace'. Dubai: UNFCCC and COP28 UAE, 2023. [shorturl.at/jruAY](https://shorturl.at/jruAY)

UNICEF. 'School-in-a-Box guidelines for use'. New York: UNICEF, no date. [shorturl.at/hyGJ2](https://shorturl.at/hyGJ2)

Wagner, M. *Early Action: The State of Play 2023*. Geneva: REAP, 2024. [shorturl.at/bzGL6](https://shorturl.at/bzGL6)

WFP. *Planning and Monitoring Country Capacity Strengthening for Anticipatory Action: Short Guidance for WFP Practitioners (Addendum to the AA M&E Guide)*. Rome: WFP, 2022. [shorturl.at/jmoS5](https://shorturl.at/jmoS5)

WFP. 'WFP races to cushion people from looming drought in southern Africa in largest cash payout to date', WFP, 4 September 2023a. [shorturl.at/CEJX0](https://shorturl.at/CEJX0)

WFP. *Building Systems to Anticipate Drought in Mozambique: An Impact Assessment of WFP's Capacity Strengthening Interventions on National Systems*. Rome: WFP, 2023b. [shorturl.at/xHNT5](https://shorturl.at/xHNT5)

WFP. *Anticipatory Action Activation: Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique and Zimbabwe*. Rome: WFP, 2023c. [shorturl.at/xAGX5](https://shorturl.at/xAGX5)

WFP. *Anticipatory Action Activation: Somalia*. Rome: WFP, 2023d. [shorturl.at/bsuWA](https://shorturl.at/bsuWA)

WFP. *Machine Learning for Early Warning Systems*. Rome: WFP, 2023e. [shorturl.at/fJS56](https://shorturl.at/fJS56)

WMO. *Early Warnings for All: Executive Action Plan 2023-2027*. Geneva: WMO, 2022. [shorturl.at/tzPY](https://shorturl.at/tzPY)

WMO, UNDRR, African Union et al. *Multi-Hazard Early Warning for All Action Plan for Africa (2023-2027)*. Geneva/Addis Ababa: WMO/UNDRR/African Union/International Telecommunications Union/IFRC, 2023. [shorturl.at/tGOX8](https://shorturl.at/tGOX8)

Working Group on Anticipatory Action and Health. *Anticipatory Action for Epidemics*. Berlin: Anticipation Hub, 2023. [shorturl.at/oET68](https://shorturl.at/oET68)

# Annex 1: How the data was collected

The data presented in this report was collected in three ways:

1. Direct request: the member organizations of the AATF, which includes FAO, IFRC, OCHA, Start Network and WFP, were asked to submit data about frameworks, activations and frameworks under development.
2. Open request: an online survey was created for organizations outside of the AATF to submit data. The Anticipation Hub promoted this survey through its partners, its communications channels (newsletters, social media) and at the 11th Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action.
3. Desk review: a review of other reports that collected information on anticipatory action in 2023, notably the mapping exercise in Asia-Pacific ([TWGAA 2024](#) ).

This approach to data collection differs from the first report in this series, *Anticipatory Action in 2022: A Global Overview* ([Anticipation Hub 2023a](#) ), for which a desk review was conducted and the AATF members were then asked to verify this data. Some of the increases seen when comparing the data from 2022 and 2023 can be explained by this change in the data-collection method. For example, for the data presented in Figures 1 to 4 (about active frameworks), the data submitted in response to the open request amounted to 11 active frameworks from non-AATF members, which comprised 2.89 million US dollars of pre-agreed financing, and around 560,000 people targeted; similar data from 2022 would not have been collected. When citing the figures in this report, especially year-on-year comparisons, it is important to add this caveat; Stephens ([2023](#) ) provides an explanation of the reasons for doing so.

It is also important to acknowledge the limitations of this method of data collection. It is likely that some frameworks and activations have been missed, especially those implemented by organizations that are not partners of the Anticipation Hub. This includes many of the locally led anticipatory action initiatives around the world. The Anticipation Hub will continue to review and revise the methods used to collect data for this report series; for now, however, it is important to cite these figures as minimum, rather than absolute, totals.

Furthermore, the process of identifying and categorizing the anticipatory actions has limitations. The categories of actions (see Annex 3) were formulated after the data was submitted;

## Box 8. Anticipating the impacts of El Niño-induced drought in Timor-Leste

In July 2023, forecasts of below-average rainfall were issued in Timor-Leste and by mid-September, the early signs of drought were evident. The Combined Drought Index, which focuses on the risk of agricultural drought, had issued alerts for the whole country by October. To safeguard agricultural production, and hence the food security of at-risk populations, FAO mobilized funds from the anticipatory action window of its Special Fund for Emergencies and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA). In close collaboration with the government, FAO began implementing anticipatory actions in high-risk municipalities, focusing on early warnings for drought-vulnerable communities and training to enhance their capacity for anticipatory drought management. Watch a video about this activation here [shorturl.at/acnUY](https://shorturl.at/acnUY) .



In this photo, FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livelihoods, Forestry, and Fisheries' disaster risk management taskforce conduct training on strategies to manage agricultural drought. © FAO Timor-Leste/Edward Parkinson

this was necessary, as the raw data was needed to define the categories. However, it means that for some frameworks, several distinct actions may only be listed once if they all fall under the same category. It also means that the organizations submitting data could not select from this list of categories themselves. This process should become more robust in future editions, as the categories become more established, allowing organizations to determine where their actions fit best.



## Annex 2: Tables A1, A2 and A3

**Table A1. Active anticipatory action frameworks in 2023**

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/ communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
Bangladesh	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	AAH; ActionAid; Caritas Bangladesh; Christian Aid; CNRS; Concern Worldwide; Cordaid; DAM; Islamic Relief; JJS; LEDARS; Nabolok; NGF; Plan International; Rupantar; Save the Children; Shusilan; Uttaran; World Vision	\$761,100	20,000	Early warnings; Evacuation; Health; Protection gender and inclusion; Shelter		No	Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	World Vision Bangladesh	World Vision Bangladesh	\$20,000	6,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Health; Shelter; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	IFRC	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	\$389,689	40,000	Early warnings; Evacuation; Food and nutrition; Health; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane; Flood	WFP Trust Fund	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society; WFP	\$2,400,000	100,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flash flood	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	43,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Livestock	People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH). Financing available US\$500,000-US\$1,000,000.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flood	Start Network	ActionAid; CARE; Caritas Bangladesh; Christian Aid; ESDO; Friendship; Humanity & Inclusion; Islamic Relief; MJSKS; Muslim Aid; NDP; Oxfam; RDRS Bangladesh; Save the Children; World Vision	\$951,375	34,483	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Health; Shelter; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Heat wave	IFRC	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	\$556,096	123,700	Cash and voucher assistance; Cooling; Early warnings; Health; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP	\$7,870,000	453,500	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; WASH		n/a	Selected once the trigger is reached
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	\$389,232	50,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Health			Predetermined areas
	Storm	OCHA	FAO	\$783,743	54,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock; Protecting assets			
Storm	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP	\$7,500,000	225,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; WASH		n/a	Selected once the trigger is reached	
Burkina Faso	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP	\$15,000,000	400,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas

### Notes

Average exchange rates to US dollars for 2023 were taken from the Internal Revenue Service website [shorturl.at/zNS03](https://www.irs.gov/shorturl.at/zNS03)

Where not available, the rate for 31 December 2023 was used, taken from [shorturl.at/IPWZ3](https://www.irs.gov/shorturl.at/IPWZ3)

Some frameworks target a number of households, not individuals. To estimate the number of people, average household size data per country was taken from the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs [shorturl.at/dky68](https://www.irs.gov/shorturl.at/dky68)

FAO's funding allocations under its Anticipatory Action Protocols are flexible and determined based on the expected hazard impact and available funding. As such, anticipatory action coverage and pre-agreed financing are based on estimations from previous activations.

Frameworks listed under Start Network refer to countries that received anticipation tool grants during 2023. These are not formal frameworks, but active communities of NGOs that proactively and dynamically monitor risks in order to take anticipatory action, using financing from the Start Fund.

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$500,000	41,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
<b>Cambodia</b>	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	46,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock	People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH). Financing available US\$500,000-US\$1,000,000.	Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Chad</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP	\$10,000,000	100,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$120,000	62,200	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	Funding provided under the OCHA framework for drought in Chad.		Predetermined areas
<b>Costa Rica</b>	Flood caused by tropical storm	IFRC	Costa Rican Red Cross	\$588,032	10,000	Cash and voucher assistance		No	Predetermined areas
	Volcanic ash	IFRC	Costa Rican Red Cross	\$426,143	10,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Non-food support; WASH			Predetermined areas
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Disease outbreak	OCHA	UNICEF; WHO	\$1,500,000	350,000	Health; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	Start Network	AFPDE; MIDEFEHOPS	\$951,375	28,968	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Protection, gender and inclusion; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Djibouti</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Djibouti	\$209,965	2,500	Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; WASH			
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$800,000	16,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation			Predetermined areas
<b>Ecuador</b>	El Niño	IFRC	Ecuadorian Red Cross	\$252,958	5,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Non-food support; WASH			
	Volcanic ash	IFRC	Ecuadorian Red Cross	\$512,260	10,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Health; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
<b>El Salvador (regional)</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO	\$900,000	10,000	Agriculture; Early warnings; Food and nutrition	Regional framework.		Predetermined areas
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Drought	IFRC	Ethiopian Red Cross Society	\$555,531	70,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Conflict; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Health; Livestock; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Drought; Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$8,000,000	1,863,680	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Ethiopian Red Cross Society	\$389,321	28,250	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; WASH			Predetermined areas
<b>Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, South Sudan, Syria</b>	Drought	World Vision East Africa Regional Office	World Vision national offices (Ethiopia, Iraq, Kenya, Lebanon, South Sudan, Syria)	\$1,300,000	339,781	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Flood prevention; Shelter; WASH		Yes	Selected once the trigger is reached
<b>Fiji</b>	Storm	OCHA	FAO; IOM; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP	\$2,400,000	47,500	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Protecting assets		n/a	Selected once the trigger is reached
<b>Greece</b>	Heat wave	IFRC	Hellenic Red Cross	\$241,670	2,000	Cooling; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Health; Non-food support; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
<b>Guatemala (regional)</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO	\$1,200,000	16,500	Agriculture; Early warnings; Food and nutrition	Regional framework.	Yes	Predetermined areas

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
Haiti	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane; Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$920,000	512,894	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	The figure for people reached (512,894) refers to those reached by early warnings. Of these, 18,575 also receive a cash transfer.	Yes	Predetermined areas
Honduras	Drought	IFRC	Honduran Red Cross	\$535,202	10,300	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Flood caused by tropical storm	IFRC	Honduran Red Cross	\$537,969	13,500	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Population movement	IFRC	Honduran Red Cross	\$555,171	10,000	Health; Protection, gender and inclusion; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
Honduras (regional)	Drought	ECHO; OCHA	FAO	\$1,400,000	15,000	Agriculture; Early warnings; Food and nutrition	Regional framework. Financing is a combined amount (US\$1.2 million OCHA, US\$0.2 million ECHO).	Yes	Predetermined areas
Indonesia	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	ANCP-DFAT	Wahana Visi Indonesia	\$100,000	15,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Evacuation		Yes	Selected once the trigger is reached
Kazakhstan	Cold wave	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan	\$230,579	82,000	Heating and warming			
Kenya	Drought	IFRC	Kenya Red Cross Society	\$555,283	150,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Kenya Red Cross Society	\$348,260	210,240	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Health; Non-food support; WASH			
Kyrgyzstan	Heat wave	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan	\$555,228	16,200	Cooling; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	20,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		Yes	Predetermined areas
Lesotho	Drought	IFRC	Lesotho Red Cross Society	\$611,781	20,560	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$3,192,246	103,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH			Predetermined areas
Madagascar	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	AAH; Care International; CRS; Doctors of the World; Humanity & Inclusion; Medair; Save the Children; WHH	\$951,375	87,508	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition; Shelter; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane; Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$3,400,000	164,561	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Drought	Start Network	CRS; WHH	\$746,269	46,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Protection, gender and inclusion; WASH	Top-up requested if activated.	n/a	Predetermined areas
	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	121,500	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Fisheries and aquaculture; Livestock	People targeted by HH.		Predetermined areas
Malawi	Dry spell	FAO	FAO	\$500,000	27,950	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock	People targeted by HH.		Predetermined areas
Mongolia	Cold wave (dzud)	ADH; World Vision Mongolia	Local governments; World Vision Mongolia	\$534,536	56,938	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition; Livestock; Non-food support		No	Selected once the trigger is reached

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Cold wave (dzud)	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	36,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock	Framework under review. People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH); Financing available US\$500,000-US\$1,000,000.	Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Mozambique</b>	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$2,500,000	228,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Belgian Red Cross (Flanders); German Red Cross; Mozambique Red Cross Society	\$261,319	5,000	Early warnings; Health; Non-food support; WASH	Framework closed during 2023.		
<b>Myanmar</b>	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane; Flood	ADH; World Vision Myanmar	World Vision Myanmar	\$72,000	17,262	WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Nepal</b>	Flood	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP	\$6,500,000	80,000	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		n/a	Predetermined areas
	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$440,592	120,185	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation			Predetermined areas
	Landslide	Save the Children	Save the Children	\$16,000	1,000	Early warnings; Non-food support		n/a	Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	Save the Children	Save the Children	\$45,000	3,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		n/a	Predetermined areas
	Winter storm	Save the Children	Save the Children	\$35,000	2,000	Early warnings; Non-food support		n/a	Selected once the trigger is reached
<b>Nicaragua (regional)</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO	\$600,000	3,328	Agriculture; Early warnings; Livestock; WASH	Regional framework.	No	Predetermined areas
<b>Niger</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNDP; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	\$15,000,000	455,398	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH		Yes	Selected once the trigger is reached
	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$500,000	400,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	Financing (US\$5.25 million) is provided by OCHA and reported under OCHA's framework (US\$15 million, above row).		Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Red Cross Society of Niger	\$278,087	15,000	Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Health; Shelter; WASH			Predetermined areas
<b>Nigeria</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Nigerian Red Cross Society	\$244,716	7,500	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	This framework (Simplified EAP) was based on the protocol developed by the UNICEF country office, which was for a pilot project (next row).		Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	UNICEF Nigeria country office	IFRC; Nigerian Red Cross Society; Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	\$450,000	24,850	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Pakistan</b>	Drought	Start Network	ACTED; Doaba Foundation; Help Foundation; LHDP; Muslim Hands; REPID; SWRDO	\$761,100	105,634	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Health; Livestock; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$395,000	88,414	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock	People targeted by HH.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flood	Start Network	BSDSB; HANDS; HelpAge International; Help Foundation; NIDA; PRDS; REPID; WAJ	\$951,375	154,004	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Livestock; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Heat wave	Start Network	ACTED; BSDSB; HANDS; Help Foundation; HelpAge International	\$456,660	67,920	Cooling; Early warnings; Non-food support		No	Predetermined areas

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
Philippines	Riverine flood	IFRC	Pakistan Red Crescent	\$222,469	52,144	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		No	Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	Care International; GMDFI; Humanity & Inclusion; Relief International; SPUP-CDC	\$761,100	14,985	Cash and voucher assistance; Protection, gender and inclusion; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	FAO	FAO	\$200,000	42,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation	People targeted by HH (5,000 to 10,000 HH).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$200,000	42,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance	People targeted by HH (5,000 to 10,000 HH).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flood	FAO	FAO	\$300,000	42,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Protecting assets	People targeted by HH (5,000 to 10,000 HH).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Rain flood	World Vision Philippines	Pagalungan Municipality	Not available	Not available	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Health; Non-food support; Shelter; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Rain flood	IFRC	Philippine Red Cross	\$278,167	7,500	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Economic activities; Evacuation; Fisheries and aquaculture			Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	ECHO	COM; Cotabato City local government unit; Global Parametrics; Maya; Oxfam; PDRRN	\$26,800	2,614	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Evacuation			
	Riverine flood	Oxfam America	Sikat Inc.	\$40,000	1,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Protecting assets			
	Storm	OCHA	FAO; IOM; UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP	\$7,500,000	499,151	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		n/a	Selected once the trigger is reached
Tropical storm	Dutch Relief Alliance	Plan International Pilipinas	Not available	Not available	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance			Predetermined areas	
Tropical storm	ECHO	AAH; CARE; Plan International	Not available	Not available	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance			Predetermined areas	
Tropical storm	Oxfam	Oxfam	\$170,000	3,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Evacuation		Yes	Predetermined areas	
Tropical storm	Oxfam; B-READY	Cotabato City local government unit; Global Parametrics; Maya; Oxfam; PDRRN	\$20,000	2,614	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Evacuation		Yes	Predetermined areas	
Somalia	El Niño	Oxfam	CPD; KAAALO; Oxfam; SADO	\$250,000	25,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$4,000,000	227,804	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Food and nutrition; Non-food support		Yes	Predetermined areas
Sri Lanka	Landslide	World Vision Lanka	Disaster Management Centre, Sri Lanka; World Vision Lanka	\$20,684	18,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Food and nutrition; Non-food support; Shelter; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
Sudan	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	59,000	Agriculture; Livestock	Financing available is US\$500,000-US\$1,000,000. People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH).		
Tajikistan	Cold wave	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan	\$305,861	6,565	Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Heating and warming; Non-food support		No	Predetermined areas

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Available budget per activation (US\$)	People targeted	Types of anticipatory action listed	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	In case of an activation, are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Heat wave	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Tajikistan	\$278,053	5,580	Cooling; Early warnings; Health; Protecting assets; WASH			Predetermined areas
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$700,000	53,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Rain flood	Australian Humanitarian Partnership Support Unit	CAN DO; Care International; Oxfam; Plan International; World Vision	\$125,015	5,053	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Evacuation; Food and nutrition; Non-food support; Protection, gender and inclusion; Shelter; WASH		n/a	Predetermined areas
<b>Uganda</b>	Drought	FAO; WFP	FAO; WFP	-	417,822	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Livestock	Financing ranges from US\$4.99 million to US\$57.4 million, depending on the severity of the drought. People targeted range from 85,562 to 417,882, depending on the severity of the drought.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Riverine flood	IFRC	Uganda Red Cross Society	\$365,536	11,915	Cash and voucher assistance; Flood prevention; Health; Shelter; WASH			
<b>Viet Nam</b>	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane; Typhoon-induced flood	FAO	FAO	\$430,000	34,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; Protecting assets	People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Drought	ECHO-HIP; World Vision Vietnam	World Vision Vietnam	\$19,075	626	Cash and voucher assistance		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	34,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; WASH	People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH). Financing available US\$500,000-1,000,000.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Drought; Flood	CARE	CARE in Vietnam; Plan Vietnam; World Vision Vietnam	\$623,000	5,272	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Flood	CARE; ECHO-HIP; Plan Vietnam	Plan Vietnam	\$168,415	790	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Heat wave	IFRC	Vietnam Red Cross Society	\$250,595	25,525	Cooling; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
<b>Yemen</b>	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$1,000,000	67,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock	Financing available is US\$500,000-US\$1,000,000. People targeted by HH (5,000-10,000 HH).		
	Flood	OCHA	AOBWC; BCHR	\$3,000,000	42,700	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Shelter		Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>Zambia</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Zambia Red Cross Society	\$261,977	6,000	Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Health; Protecting assets; Shelter; WASH			
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Drought	IFRC	British Red Cross; Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	\$549,318	21,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Livestock			
	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$500,000	34,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Early warnings; Livestock	People targeted by HH.		Predetermined areas
	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$5,000,000	902,030	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock; Non-food support; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Flood	FAO	FAO	\$500,000	32,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Flood prevention; Livestock	People targeted by HH.		Predetermined areas
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$147,715,303</b>	<b>10,850,398</b>				

**Table A2. Anticipatory action activations in 2023**

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
January	Armenia	Population movement	Start Network	ACTED; People In Need	\$460,590	9,847	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Health	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Disease outbreak	OCHA	UNICEF; WHO	\$1,500,000	350,000	Health; WASH		Yes	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Mongolia	Cold wave (dzud)	FAO	FAO; Government of Mongolia	\$223,259	1,650	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock	People reached measured by HH (510 HH).	No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Mongolia	Cold wave (dzud)	Start Network	Save the Children UK; World Vision	\$253,700	8,931	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	No	Predetermined areas
	Nepal	Winter storm	Save the Children	Save the Children	\$10,000	640	Early warnings; Non-food support		n/a	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Nigeria	Electoral violence	Start Network	Oxfam	\$380,550	5,057	Capacity building; Early warnings	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Uganda	Livestock pests and diseases	FAO		\$500,000	163,638	Capacity building; Early warnings; Livestock		Yes	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Zambia	Riverine flood	IFRC	Zambia Red Cross Society	\$86,140	5,000	Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Health; Protecting assets; Shelter; WASH			
	Zimbabwe	Flood	FAO	FAO and partners	\$243,897	10,115		People reached measured by HH (15000 HH).		
February	El Salvador	Wildfire	Start Network	PRO-VIDA	\$380,550	23,350	Capacity building; Early warnings; Fire prevention	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Madagascar	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	AAH; Care International; CRS; Doctors of the World; Medair; Save the Children; WHH	\$885,600	71,673	Cash and voucher assistance; Non-food support; Shelter		No	Predetermined areas
	Comoros, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique	Rain flood	Adaptation Fund; Oxfam Italia	Oxfam Great Britain; Oxfam South Africa	\$300,000	5,000	Capacity building; Evacuation; Shelter		Partly	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	Drought	Danish Refugee Council	DG ECHO	\$44,000	3,138	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	Oxfam	\$187,517	11,456	WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
March	Guatemala	Drought	ECHO; FAO	FAO; German Red Cross; INSIVUMEH; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; Municipal government of Jocotán	\$475,000	27,580	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas

**Notes**  
 Average exchange rates to US dollars for 2023 were taken from the Internal Revenue Service website [shorturl.at/zNS03](https://shorturl.at/zNS03)  
 Where not available, the rate for 31 December 2023 was used, taken from [shorturl.at/IPWZ3](https://shorturl.at/IPWZ3)  
 Some frameworks target a number of households, not individuals. To estimate the number of people, average household size data per country was taken from the UN's Department of Economic and Social Affairs [shorturl.at/dky68](https://shorturl.at/dky68)  
 Figures listed in italics indicate that data about the number of people reached was not available, so the number of people targeted was used as an estimate.  
 FAO's funding allocations under its Anticipatory Action Protocols are flexible and determined based on the expected hazard impact and available funding.  
 Some Start Network allocations are provided without a formal framework in place; however, these are based on forecasts and the actions take place before the hazard occurs, or before its peak impacts are felt.  
 OCHA's CERF allocates financing for anticipatory action in two ways: (1) through frameworks; and (2) as ad-hoc allocations, which are based on forecasts and have pre-agreed funding, but don't require formalized frameworks.

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Malawi	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Danish Red Cross; ECHO	Malawi Red Cross Society; Community-level early warning teams	\$45,000	3,350,000	Capacity building; Early warnings; Evacuation; Food and nutrition; Health; Non-food support; Protection, gender and inclusion	Funding included disaster funding for the Tropical Cyclone Freddy activation and ECHO funding for a two-year project for an anticipatory action framework.	n/a	n/a
	South Sudan	Flood	OCHA		\$11,500,000	500,000	Protecting assets; Shelter	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>April</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Riverine flood	Start Network	AFPDE; MIDEFHOPS	\$663,532	28,968	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; WASH	The framework was activated in anticipation of this hazard, but due to some operational issues, the activities were implemented following the hazard and comprised an early response.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	El Salvador	Drought	ECHO; FAO	Educo Foundation; Local governments; Municipal civil protection commissions; Salvadorean Red Cross Society	\$317,502	22,935	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Non-food support; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Honduras	Drought	ECHO; FAO	COPECO; FAO; Honduran Red Cross; Local governments (Pespire, San Antonio de Flores, San Isidro, San José)	\$317,502	2,198	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Nicaragua	Drought	ECHO; FAO	FAO; INTA; Municipalities of Mozonte, Pueblo Nuevo, Telpaneca, Totogalpa; SINAPRED	\$317,502	3,119	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Panama	Population movement	Start Network	CADENA	\$380,550	46,224	Capacity building; Evacuation; Food and nutrition	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Yemen	Flood	OCHA	ACTED; BCHR	\$3,130,575	162,387			Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>May</b>	Afghanistan	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO	\$17,999,811	440,084	Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Bangladesh	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$210,017	60,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	Funding combined with August activation in Bangladesh for floods (US\$252,000 for both).	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Bangladesh	Wildfire	Oxfam	Oxfam	\$65,018	690	Cash and voucher assistance		No	Predetermined areas
	Burkina Faso	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; UNOPS; WHO	\$9,010,873	115,494	Agriculture; Food and nutrition; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Guatemala	Drought	FAO	FAO; German Red Cross; INSIVUMEH; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; Municipal government of Jocotán	\$248,394	4,420	Agriculture; Capacity building; Early warnings; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Guatemala	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	CIAT; MTA; WFP	\$281,793	14,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
	Haiti	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF	\$9,000,001	163,445	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Mali	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF	\$7,000,000	541,415	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Myanmar	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	ACTED	\$380,426	59,960	Non-food support; Shelter; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Nigeria	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF	\$9,000,000	173,922	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Pakistan	Heat wave	Start Network	ACTED; BSDSB; Help Foundation; HelpAge International	\$300,852	38,184	Cooling; Early warnings; Non-food support		No	Predetermined areas
	Sierra Leone	Electoral violence	Start Network	ActionAid	\$311,384	43,250	Capacity building; Early warnings	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; UNHCR; WHO	\$18,000,000	329,541	Cash and voucher assistance; Food and nutrition; Health	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	South Sudan	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF	\$15,999,991	330,623	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Yemen	Food insecurity	OCHA	FAO; IOM; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WHO	\$18,000,658	580,849	Food and nutrition; Health; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
<b>June</b>	Bangladesh	Riverine flood	Oxfam	MMS	\$30,000	3,000	Cash and voucher assistance		n/a	Predetermined areas
	Chad, Mali, Niger, Nigeria	Flood	FAO	EWS units; Governments of Chad, Mali, Niger and Nigeria; Local implementing NGOs	\$3,000,000	210,200	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Flood prevention		Yes	Selected once the trigger was reached
	El Salvador	Drought	FAO	Educo Foundation; Local governments; Municipal civil protection commissions; Salvadorean Red Cross Society	\$248,348	10,008	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Non-food support; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Guatemala	Flood	Start Network	ASECSA	\$126,850	4,470	Food and nutrition; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	No	Predetermined areas
	Honduras	Drought	IFRC	Honduran Red Cross	\$206,508	10,300	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH			
	India	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	Caritas India; SEEDS	\$260,025	21,844	Cash and voucher assistance; Non-food support; Shelter	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	No	Predetermined areas
	Nicaragua	Drought	FAO	FAO; INTA; Municipalities of Mozonte, Pueblo Nuevo, Telpaneca and Totogalpa; SINAPRED	\$248,348	3,989	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Palestine	Heat wave	Start Network	PARC	\$190,275	1,169	Agriculture; Shelter	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	South Sudan	Flood	OCHA	CRS	\$1,200,000	16,200	Cash and voucher assistance	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Disease outbreak	OCHA	UNICEF; WHO	\$996,521	500,000	Health; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
<b>July</b>	Colombia	Drought	FAO	FAO; Community organizations and indigenous leaders from the departments of Cesar and La Guajira; National army; National police; UNGRD	\$1,000,000	48,072	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Honduras	Drought	FAO	COPECO; FAO; Honduran Red Cross; Local governments (Pespire, San Antonio de Flores, San Isidro, San José)	\$254,910	2,198	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	Kenya	Flood	FAO	Somalife Organization (Tana River and Kilif Counties)	\$1,000,000	9,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Health	More than the targeted number of people were reached through radio messages.	No	Predetermined areas

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Madagascar	Drought	FAO		\$1,000,000	28,644	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Fisheries and aquaculture; Livestock		No	Predetermined areas
	Madagascar	Food insecurity	Start Network	Care International	\$316,623	13,052	Agriculture; Food and nutrition	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place. Food insecurity caused by five consecutive below-average harvests and the impact of four cyclones in the Grand Sud-Est, which deteriorated the livelihoods and nutritional status of almost a third of the population.	No	Predetermined areas
	Philippines	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	Start Network	GMDFI; Humanity & Inclusion; PHILRADS; Relief International; SPUP-CDC; Tearfund	\$455,360	28,232	Cash and voucher assistance; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	Flood	FAO	FAO and partners	\$8,500,000	1,000,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Livestock; WASH	This activation included a second trigger in August. For the July trigger, 45,600 people were targeted; for the August trigger, approximately 240,000 were reached (20% of population in the riverine area).		Predetermined areas
	Venezuela	Flood	Start Network	HelpAge International	\$253,700	4,377	Food and nutrition; Non-food support; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	No	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Electoral violence	Start Network	CAFOD; Tearfund	\$209,978	5,081	Capacity building; Early warnings; Shelter	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
<b>August</b>	Bangladesh	Riverine flood	Oxfam	SKS Foundation	\$41,755	2,000	Cash and voucher assistance		No	Predetermined areas
	Bangladesh	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$200,057	40,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	Funding combined with the May activation for cyclone/hurricane/typhoon (US\$252,000 for both).		Predetermined areas
	Colombia	Drought	Start Network	CADENA	\$177,590	2,690	Capacity building; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	No	Predetermined areas
	Ecuador	El Niño	IFRC	Ecuadorian Red Cross	\$114,418	5,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Non-food support; WASH			
	Ethiopia	Flood	FAO	Pastoralist Concern Somali	\$1,000,000	150,000	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Livestock		No	Not sure
	Nepal	Landslide	Save the Children	Save the Children	\$16,000	840	Early warnings; Non-food support		n/a	Predetermined areas
	Nigeria	Riverine flood	UNICEF	IFRC; Nigerian Red Cross; Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	\$450,000	24,850	Cash and voucher assistance		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Sudan	Flood	Start Network	Save the Children UK	\$126,850	15,600	Capacity building; Health	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Uganda	Flood	FAO	District local governments; FAO; Ministry of Water and Environment; Uganda Red Cross Society	\$1,000,000	78,375	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Economic activities; Flood prevention; Shelter		Partly	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Venezuela	Drought	FAO	FAO; Mayors of Mara and Guajira; Ministry for Indigenous Peoples; Ministry for Water Care	\$887,764	25,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Zimbabwe	Drought	IFRC	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	\$366,878	21,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Livestock			
<b>September</b>	Bolivia	Drought	FAO	FAO in coordination with indigenous peoples, indigenous peasant communities, mayors and national authorities	\$344,412	7,573	Agriculture; Capacity building; Early warnings; Evacuation; Protecting assets		No	Predetermined areas
	El Salvador	El Niño	Start Network	PRO-VIDA	\$570,825	10,156	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Lesotho	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$3,192,466	103,000	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Madagascar	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	Direction Régionale de l'Agriculture et l'Elevage; WFP	\$3,258,627	101,700	Agriculture; Early warnings; Economic activities; WASH			Predetermined areas
	Mozambique	Drought	FAO	FAO and partners	\$500,000	20,000	Agriculture; Capacity building; Early warnings		No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Mozambique	Drought	INGD; WFP	INGD; WFP	\$2,548,972	270,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	WFP also supported government-led actions, including nutrition activities, conservation agriculture techniques and the rehabilitation of water supply systems.		Predetermined areas
	Papua New Guinea	Drought	FAO	Department of Agriculture and Livestock; Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Australia); Papua New Guinea National Weather Service	\$371,667	8,100	Early warnings; Food and nutrition; WASH	People reached measured by HH (1500 HH).	No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Somalia	Flood	OCHA	Action Aid Somaliland; Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development	\$994,695	43,000	WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	Yes	
	Timor-Leste	Drought	FAO	ALGIS; CPA; Ministry of Agriculture	\$271,666	2,650	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH	People reached measured by HH (500 HH).	No	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Drought	Danish Red Cross; Finnish Red Cross; IFRC	Zimbabwe Red Cross Society	\$555,061	21,000	Agriculture; Early warnings; Livestock		No	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Drought	FAO		\$500,000	75,000				
	Zimbabwe	Drought	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$5,000,000	75,000	Agriculture; Early warnings; WASH			Predetermined areas
<b>October</b>	Lebanon	Population movement	Start Network	Humanity & Inclusion	\$253,700	42,236	Health; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework in place.	Yes	Predetermined areas
	Malawi	Drought	FAO		\$500,000	14,356	Cash and voucher assistance		No	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	SoDMA; WFP	\$3,991,033	442,209	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Food and nutrition; Non-food support		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Zimbabwe	Drought	FAO	FAO	\$606,000	69,132	Agriculture; Capacity building; Livestock		No	Predetermined areas
<b>November</b>	Burundi	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	Burundi Red Cross; WFP	\$162,000	10,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings			Predetermined areas
	Djibouti	Riverine flood	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Djibouti	\$79,266	2,500	Early warnings; Evacuation; Flood prevention; Shelter; WASH			

Month	Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Funding (US\$)	People reached	Anticipatory actions listed under framework	Notes	Can the framework be implemented in fragile or conflict-affected areas?	Are the actions implemented in predetermined areas/communities, or are the areas selected once the trigger is reached, based on the forecast and/or other risk information?
	Ecuador	Flood	FAO	Decentralized autonomous governments of Chone, Junín, Manabí, Rocafuerte, San Vicente and Tosagua; FAO; Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; SNGR	\$542,088	10,980	Agriculture; Cooling; Early warnings; Livestock; Protecting assets; WASH		No	Predetermined areas
	Fiji	Cyclone/typhoon/hurricane	FAO	Fiji Red Cross Society; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Fisheries and Forestry	\$221,667	3,450	Fisheries and aquaculture; Protecting assets	People reached measured by HH (750 HH).	No	Predetermined areas
	Haiti	Flood	WFP Trust Fund	WFP	\$1,429,866	512,894	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Kenya	Riverine flood	IFRC	Kenya Red Cross Society	\$192,698	150,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; Evacuation; Health; Non-food support; WASH			
	Somalia	Riverine flood	Danish Refugee Council		\$91,000	5,352	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	El Niño	Oxfam	CPD; KAALO; SADO; SoDMA	\$250,000	25,000	Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings; WASH		Yes	Predetermined areas
	Somalia	El Niño	OCHA	FAO; IOM; UNHCR; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	\$10,000,000	333,279	Early warnings; Flood prevention; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.		
	Uganda	Riverine flood	IFRC	Uganda Red Cross Society	\$139,103	11,915	Capacity building; Cash and voucher assistance; Flood prevention; Health; Shelter; WASH			
<b>December</b>	Kazakhstan	Cold wave	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan	\$75,592	82,000	Early warnings; Health; Heating and warming; Non-food support			
	Madagascar	El Niño	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO	\$4,000,000	67,590	Agriculture; Cash and voucher assistance; Early warnings	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework.	No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Mongolia	Cold wave (dzud)	ADH; World Vision France; World Vision Korea; World Vision Mongolia; World Vision US	Local governments; Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry; National Emergency Management Agency; World Vision Mongolia	\$132,456	7,612	Cash and voucher assistance		No	Selected once the trigger was reached
	Zimbabwe	Disease outbreak; El Niño	OCHA	FAO; UNFPA; UNICEF; WHO	\$5,000,000	262,000	Livestock; WASH	Based on forecasts and pre-agreed funding, but no formalized framework. Disease outbreak was for cholera.	No	Selected once the trigger was reached
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$198,065,802</b>	<b>12,783,658</b>				

**Table A3. Anticipatory action frameworks under development in 2023**

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Starting year	Notes
<b>Afghanistan</b>	TBD	FAO	n/a	n/a	
<b>Argentina</b>	Riverine flood	German Red Cross	Argentine Red Cross	2021	
<b>Armenia</b>	TBD	Austrian Red Cross	Armenian Red Cross Society	2021	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Heat wave	German Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	n/a	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Riverine flood	German Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	n/a	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	n/a	
<b>Bangladesh</b>	Winter storm	Swiss Red Cross	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society	n/a	
<b>Bolivia</b>	Drought	FAO	n/a	n/a	
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Population movement	ECHO	Danish Refugee Council	2023	Specific focus on conflict-induced displacement.
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Burkinabe Red Cross Society	2023	
<b>Burundi</b>	Flood	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
<b>Burundi</b>	Riverine flood	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Burundi Red Cross	2017	
<b>Cameroon</b>	Epidemic	French Red Cross	Cameroon Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Cameroon</b>	Riverine flood	French Red Cross	Cameroon Red Cross Society	2021	
<b>Cameroon</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Cameroon Red Cross Society	2023	
<b>Chad</b>	Rain flood	French Red Cross	Red Cross of Chad	2021	
<b>Chad</b>	Riverine flood	French Red Cross	Red Cross of Chad	2021	
<b>Chad</b>	Riverine flood	OCHA	n/a	2023	
<b>Colombia</b>	Conflict and violence	German Red Cross	Colombian Red Cross	2023	
<b>Colombia</b>	Drought	FAO; Ministry of Agriculture	n/a	n/a	
<b>Colombia</b>	Drought	German Red Cross	Colombian Red Cross	2022	
<b>Comoros</b>	Volcanic ash	IFRC	Comoros Red Crescent	2023	
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	Flood	IFRC	Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire	2023	
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	Flood	IFRC	Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo	2023	
<b>Djibouti</b>	Drought; Flood	WFP	n/a	2023	
<b>Djibouti</b>	TBD	IFRC	Red Crescent Society of Djibouti	2023	
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	Drought	FAO	n/a	n/a	
<b>El Salvador</b>	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
<b>El Salvador</b>	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	2023	
<b>Eswatini, Kingdom of</b>	TBD	British Red Cross	Baphalali Eswatini Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Drought	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Drought	OCHA	n/a	2023	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Epidemic	IFRC	Ethiopian Red Cross Society	2022	
<b>Ethiopia</b>	Riverine flood	OCHA	n/a	2023	
<b>Fiji</b>	Tropical storm	Australian Red Cross	Fiji Red Cross Society	2023	
<b>Gambia</b>	Flood	IFRC	Gambia Red Cross Society	2023	
<b>Georgia</b>	Flood	Austrian Red Cross	Red Cross Society of Georgia	2023	

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Starting year	Notes
Germany	TBD	German Red Cross	German Red Cross	n/a	
Ghana	Riverine flood	IFRC	Ghana Red Cross Society	2023	
Guatemala	Drought	German Red Cross	Guatemalan Red Cross	n/a	
Guatemala	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	2023	
Guatemala	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
Guatemala	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Guatemalan Red Cross	n/a	
Guatemala	Volcanic ash	German Red Cross	Guatemalan Red Cross	n/a	
Honduras	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	2023	
Honduras	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
Indonesia	Riverine flood	Australian Red Cross	Indonesian Red Cross Society	n/a	
Iraq	Drought	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
Kenya	Drought	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
Kenya	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
Kenya	TBD	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Kyrgyzstan	Winter storm	German Red Cross	Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan	n/a	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Flood	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Lebanon	Flash flood	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
Lebanon	Winter storm	German Red Cross	Lebanese Red Cross	2021	
Lesotho	Winter storm	German Red Cross	Lesotho Red Cross Society	n/a	
Liberia	Rain flood	Start Network	AAH	2023	
Madagascar	Drought	German Red Cross	Malagasy Red Cross Society	n/a	
Madagascar	Riverine flood	IFRC	Malagasy Red Cross Society	2023	
Madagascar	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Malagasy Red Cross Society	n/a	
Malawi	Drought	WFP	n/a	2023	
Malawi	Riverine flood	Danish Red Cross	Malawi Red Cross Society	n/a	
Mali	Drought; Food insecurity	Danish Red Cross	Mali Red Cross	2022	
Mali	Riverine flood	World Vision International	World Vision International; local partners	2023	
Mali	Riverine flood	Danish Red Cross	Mali Red Cross	2018	
Mauritania	Drought	French Red Cross	Mauritanian Red Crescent	2021	
Mauritania	Rain flood	IFRC	Mauritanian Red Crescent	2023	
Mexico	Population movement	German Red Cross	Mexican Red Cross	2023	
Mongolia	Cold wave (dzud)	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Mongolia	Epidemic	Australian Red Cross	Mongolian Red Cross Society	2021	
Morocco	Winter storm	German Red Cross	Moroccan Red Crescent	2021	
Mozambique	Disease outbreak	OCHA	n/a	2023	
Mozambique	Drought	German Red Cross	Mozambique Red Cross Society	2021	
Mozambique	Epidemic	IFRC	Mozambique Red Cross Society	2022	
Mozambique	Riverine flood	German Red Cross	Mozambique Red Cross Society	2020	
Mozambique	TBD	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Mozambique	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Mozambique Red Cross Society	2015	

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Starting year	Notes
Myanmar	Drought	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Myanmar	Heat wave	German Red Cross	Myanmar Red Cross Society	n/a	
Myanmar	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Myanmar Red Cross Society	n/a	
Namibia	Drought	British Red Cross	Namibia Red Cross	2019	
Nepal	Flash flood	Finnish Red Cross	Local government; Nepal Red Cross Society	2023	
Nepal	Heat wave	Finnish Red Cross	Nepal Red Cross Society	n/a	
Nepal	Landslide	Start Network	People In Need	2023	
Nepal	Multi-hazard framework	Finnish Red Cross	Local government; Nepal Red Cross Society; Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	2023	Applicable in hilly steep terrain.
Nepal	Riverine flood	Danish Red Cross	Nepal Red Cross Society	2019	
Nicaragua	Drought	OCHA	FAO; UNICEF; WFP; WHO	2023	
Nicaragua	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
Niger	Riverine flood	Danish Red Cross	Red Cross Society of Niger	2018	
Niger	Riverine flood	OCHA	n/a	2023	
Nigeria	Drought	IFRC	Nigerian Red Cross Society	2023	
Pakistan	Flood	FAO	n/a	n/a	
Pakistan	Rain flood	ECHO	CESVI Pakistan	2023	
Pakistan	Tropical storm	ECHO	CESVI Pakistan	2023	
Palestine	Winter storm	Danish Red Cross	Palestine Red Crescent Society	2019	
Panama	Population movement	German Red Cross	Red Cross Society of Panama	n/a	
Papua New Guinea	Drought	Australian Red Cross	Papua New Guinea Red Cross Society	2023	
Philippines	Drought	German Red Cross	Philippine Red Cross	n/a	
Philippines	Riverine flood	ECHO	AAH; ACCORD; CARE; COM; Humanity & Inclusion; Manila Observatory; Oxfam; PDRRN; Plan	2023	Being developed under the SUPREME BARMM Consortium Project.
Philippines	Tropical storm	ECHO	AAH; ACCORD; CARE; COM; Humanity & Inclusion; Manila Observatory; Oxfam; PDRRN; Plan	2023	Being developed under the SUPREME BARMM Consortium Project.
Rwanda	Drought; Flood	WFP	n/a	2023	
Rwanda	Riverine flood	IFRC	Rwandan Red Cross	2023	
Seychelles	Riverine flood	IFRC	Seychelles Red Cross Society	n/a	
Somalia	Drought	German Red Cross	Somali Red Crescent Society	2012	
Somalia	Drought	WFP	n/a	2023	
Somalia	Drought; Flood; Population movement	ECHO	Danish Refugee Council; IOM	2023	Conflict-induced population movement.
Somalia	Drought; Flood; Population movement	FAO	n/a	n/a	
South Sudan	Conflict and violence	ECHO	Danish Refugee Council	2023	
South Sudan	Flash flood	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
South Sudan	Riverine flood	IFRC	South Sudan Red Cross	2023	
Sri Lanka	Economic crisis	IFRC	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	n/a	
Sri Lanka	Epidemic	IFRC	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	n/a	
Sri Lanka	Riverine flood	IFRC	Sri Lanka Red Cross Society	2023	

Country	Hazard	Coordinating organization	Implementing organizations and partners	Starting year	Notes
<b>Sudan</b>	Riverine flood	German Red Cross	Sudanese Red Crescent	2021	
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Drought	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
<b>Syrian Arab Republic</b>	Flash flood	ADH	World Vision International	2023	
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>	Drought; Flood	WFP	n/a	2023	
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>	Epidemic	IFRC	Tanzania Red Cross National Society	2023	
<b>Tanzania, United Republic of</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Tanzania Red Cross National Society	2023	
<b>Thailand</b>	Heat, humidity and air pollution	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre	Thai Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Timor-Leste</b>	Riverine flood	Australian Red Cross	Timor-Leste Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Uganda</b>	Drought	Netherlands Red Cross	Uganda Red Cross Society	2020	
<b>Uganda</b>	Drought	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
<b>Uganda</b>	Flood	FAO; WFP	FAO; WFP	n/a	
<b>Uganda</b>	Flood	WFP	n/a	2022 or earlier	
<b>Uganda</b>	Livestock pests and diseases	FAO	FAO	n/a	Fall armyworm; tick and tick-borne diseases.
<b>Vanuatu</b>	Tropical storm	Start Network	Save the Children	2023	
<b>Vanuatu</b>	Tropical storm	Australian Red Cross	Vanuatu Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Venezuela</b>	Tropical storm	Start Network	Mercy Corps	2023	
<b>Viet Nam</b>	Rain flood	German Red Cross	Vietnam Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Viet Nam</b>	Tropical storm	German Red Cross	Vietnam Red Cross Society	n/a	
<b>Yemen</b>	Riverine flood	IFRC	Yemen Red Crescent Society	2022	
<b>Zambia</b>	Drought	Netherlands Red Cross	Zambia Red Cross Society	2020	

# Annex 3: Classification of the anticipatory actions listed in frameworks

## Agriculture

### Agricultural equipment

- Distribute equipment
- Repair/rehabilitate equipment

### Agricultural inputs

- Fertilizer
- Vouchers for agricultural inputs

### Agricultural training

- Production techniques for semi-arid areas

### Community-run agriculture schemes

### Early harvesting

- Crops

### Improved varieties

### Irrigation equipment

- Repair or rehabilitate irrigation equipment
- Provide irrigation equipment

### Land preparation

### Market gardening

### Post-harvest management

- Airtight (hermetic) bags
- Post-harvest storage

### Promotion of agricultural practices

- Alternative crops (e.g., drought tolerant, early maturing)
- Crop diversification
- Drought-sensitive farming
- Good agricultural practices (general)
- Second-season crops

### Seed distribution

- Drought-resistant seeds
- Drought-tolerant seeds
- Seeds for the recovery of degraded land
- Short-cycle seeds
- Vouchers for seeds

### Vegetable production

- Vegetable gardening

### Water harvesting for agriculture

- Rehabilitate storage tanks
- Rehabilitate wells for market gardens
- Rehabilitate wells for pastoral practices
- Soil moisture conservation
- Water harvesting on farmland

## Capacity building

### Capacity building

#### Emergency operation centre (local level)

- Equipment for early warning teams
- Megaphones
- Personal protective equipment
- Phones

#### Search and rescue

- Establish search and rescue clusters
- Pre-position search and rescue equipment

#### Training (general/unspecified)

- Training for community-based early warning teams

## Cash and voucher assistance

### Cash

- Conditional
- Multipurpose
- Unconditional

### Cash and voucher assistance

#### Cash-for-work schemes

- Cash-for-training
- Cash-for-work to create firebreaks
- Money transfers to create/rehabilitate community water assets

## Conflict

### Conflict negotiation

## Cooling

### Air conditioners

### Cooling buses

### Cooling for residences

### Cooling shelters

### Fans

### Materials for children to keep them indoors

- Colouring books and pencils

### Sun cream

### Sun hats/caps

### Sun umbrellas

## Early warnings

### Accountability to the affected population

### Awareness-raising activities

- Dissemination and sensitization in schools
- Dissemination and sensitization to religious congregations

- Radio campaigns
- Social media campaigns

### Communication and training in forecasts

### Communications services

### Community dialogues

### Early warning messages

### Forecast dissemination

- Long-range forecasts
- Medium-range forecasts
- Monitor and disseminate meteorological and agrometeorological information
- Short-range forecasts

### Risk information

### Telephone helplines

- Calls for information and assistance

## Economic activities

### Business relocation

### Livelihood-protection kits

### Temporary markets

- Construct temporary markets

## Evacuation

### Evacuation

- Evacuation of assets
- Evacuation of livestock
- Evacuation of people

### Improved conditions at evacuation sites

### Temporary shelters at evacuation sites (for livestock)

## Fire prevention

### Firebreaks

### Fireproof shelter kits

## Fisheries and aquaculture

### Early harvesting – aquaculture

### Fishing equipment

### Kits to strengthen fishing boats

## Flood prevention

### Canals

- Clear or dig canals

### Drainage ditches or trenches

- Clear or dig ditches or trenches

### Embankments

- Build or repair embankments

### Flood-diverging channels

### Flood-protection structures

- Construct and/or maintain physical structures around crops
- Construct and/or maintain physical structures around facilities
- Construct and/or maintain physical structures around homes
- Empty bags to build protective structures

### Riverbanks

- Reinforce riverbanks

## Food and nutrition

### Alternative foods

### Dry food at cyclone shelters

- Pre-distribute food
- Pre-position food

### Food-processing training

### Food provision

### Food storage and preservation

- Distribute silos

### Nutrition supplies

- Corn-soya blend
- Nutrition bars
- Pre-distribute nutrition supplies
- Pre-position nutrition supplies

### Promote food saving

### School feeding programmes

## Health

### Ambulances for people referred to hospitals

### Awareness-raising for health measures

### Disease control

### Disease surveillance

### First aid

- First aid sensitization
- First aid training

## Health-protection kits

### Health training

### Medical supplies

- Pre-distribute medical supplies
- Pre-position medical supplies
- Pre-stock medical supplies

### Mobile health units

### Mosquito nets

- Insecticide-treated mosquito nets

### Psychosocial support

- For affected populations
- For volunteers

### Refer at-risk/affected people to hospitals

### Saline (for diarrhoea treatment)

### Support for health services

### Telephone health/wellness checks

## Heating and warming

### Blankets

### Heaters

- Electric oil heaters

### Heating centres

### Hot meals

### Insulation

- Thermal floor insulation
- Window insulation

### Warm clothes

## Livestock

### Animal care kits

- Safeguard stock conditions (e.g., cash, feed, health kits)
- Warming bags for newborn livestock

### Animal feed (fodder)

- Build up reserves of livestock feed
- Fodder preservation/packaging
- Fodder production
- Nutrient-enriched livestock feed
- Vouchers for livestock feed

### Animal health

- Deworming
- Disease surveillance
- Distribute/supply pest treatment (e.g., acaricides)

- Provide animal health kits
- Risk-based vaccination
- Technical support for animal health
- Vaccinations

#### Community-run livestock schemes

##### Destocking

- Commercial destocking
- Promote/raise awareness of strategic destocking
- Slaughter destocking

##### Rangeland management

- Advocacy on pasture management
- Expand/protect fallback grazing areas

##### Shed construction

##### Short-cycle animals

- Other (e.g., rabbits)
- Poultry
- Small ruminants (e.g., goats)

##### Training in livestock care

##### Water for livestock

- Provide safe and adequate water for livestock
- Rehabilitate communal dip tanks
- Water harvesting for livestock (e.g., rehabilitate wells, storage tanks)

#### Non-food support

##### Boats

- Pre-position boats for evacuation

##### Cleaning materials

##### Fuel

##### Household items

##### Humanitarian assistance kits

- Logistics and transportation of humanitarian assistance kits
- Pre-position humanitarian assistance kits

##### In-kind assistance

##### Isotonic drinks

##### Life jackets

##### Non-food items

- Distribute non-food items
- Pre-distribute non-food items
- Pre-position non-food items
- Procurement of non-food items

#### Protective equipment

##### Tools to create assets

#### Protecting assets

##### Asset storage

- Waterproof containers

##### Protection of personal items (e.g., documents)

#### Protection, gender and inclusion

##### Awareness-raising about protection, gender and inclusion

##### Disability-inclusive measures

- Disability-inclusive early evacuation

##### Identification and referral of people in need of protection

##### Measures to protect children and young people

##### Women- and children-friendly spaces

#### Shelter

##### Reinforce houses, schools or other infrastructure

##### Shelter kits

##### Shelter-strengthening kits

##### Temporary shelters

##### Tents

#### WASH

##### Boreholes

- Create boreholes
- Rehabilitate boreholes

##### Community water points

##### Desilt water infrastructure

##### Drinking water

- Bottled water
- Provide safe drinking water
- Temporary water points

##### Hygiene kits

##### Hygiene training and awareness-raising

- Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST)
- Training on the safe use of water-treatment products
- Training on the safe water chain

#### Latrines

- Dig latrines
- Repair latrines

#### WASH kits

##### Water harvesting

- Promote water preservation and wise use
- Training on water conservation
- Water budgeting
- Water quotas

##### Water infrastructure

- Build water infrastructure
- Protect water sources and water supply
- Repair water infrastructure

##### Water purification

- Chemicals for water-quality analysis
- Household water-treatment kits
- Pre-distribute water-purification supplies/chemicals
- Pre-position water-purification supplies/chemicals
- Procure water purifiers

##### Water storage

- Build or repair water tanks
- Procure water tankers
- Procure water tanks
- Water reservoirs

Learn more about the different types of anticipatory action on the Anticipation Hub [shorturl.at/fvE36](https://shorturl.at/fvE36)

## Annex 4. Working groups, networks and events

These tables list the working groups and networks that focus on anticipatory action, as well as the events held during 2023 that focused on this theme. In both cases, these figures should be considered as a minimum number, as it is likely there were other active working groups and networks, and events held, that were not captured through our data collection.

**Table A4. Working groups, networks and communities of practice active in 2023**

Name of working group or network	Geographic focus	Type of group or network
Advisory Group for Anticipatory Action	El Salvador	National
Advisory Group for Anticipatory Action	Guatemala	National
Advisory Group for Anticipatory Action	Honduras	National
Anticipatory Action/Forecast-based Financing Community of Practice	Zimbabwe	National
Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group (under the Lesotho Vulnerability Assessment Technical Working Group)	Lesotho	National
FOREWARN Bangladesh	Bangladesh	National
FOREWARN Madagascar	Madagascar	National
FOREWARN Nepal	Nepal	National
FOREWARN Pakistan	Pakistan	National
FOREWARN Philippines	Philippines	National
National working group	Bangladesh	National
National working group	Indonesia	National
National working group	Lao People's Democratic Republic	National
National working group	Nepal	National
National working group	Pakistan	National
National working group	Sri Lanka	National
National working group	Timor-Leste	National
National working group	Viet Nam	National
Technical working group	Philippines	National
Africa-wide Forecast-based Financing Coordination Cell Group	Africa	Regional
Anticipatory Action Champions	Latin America	Regional
Anticipatory Action Task Force in Central America with CEPREDENAC	Central America	Regional
Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group	Asia-Pacific	Regional

Find out more about these working groups

[shorturl.at/gzBMV](https://shorturl.at/gzBMV)

Find out about upcoming anticipatory action events

[shorturl.at/iwxAV](https://shorturl.at/iwxAV)

Name of working group or network	Geographic focus	Type of group or network
Climate Shocks Group	Latin America	Regional
Eastern Africa Forecast-based Financing Technical Working Group	Eastern Africa	Regional
IGAD Regional Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group	IGAD region (eastern Africa)	Regional
Operational Coordination Group between Red Cross, FAO, WFP and OCHA	Latin America	Regional
Pacific Community of Practice	Pacific region	Regional
Regional Anticipatory Action Working Group	Southern Africa	Regional
Anticipatory Action and Health	Global	Thematic
Anticipatory Action in Conflict	Global	Thematic
Early Warning Initiatives Working Group	Global	Thematic
Earth Observation	Global	Thematic
Food Security Cluster Anticipatory Action Working Group	Global	Thematic
Future Leaders Network on Early Warning Early Action	Global	Thematic
Linking Risk Financing to Anticipatory Action	Global	Thematic
Linking Social Protection and Early Action Reference Group	Global	Thematic
Locally Led Anticipatory Action	Global	Thematic
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning	Global	Thematic
Multi-risk	Global	Thematic
REAP Target 1 Working Group on Comprehensive Risk Management	Global	Thematic
Risk Communication Working Group	Global	Thematic

**Table A5. Anticipatory action-focused events in 2023**

Month	Event title or focus	Location	Online participants (estimate)	In-person participants (estimate)	Type of event
<b>February</b>	Anticipatory Action National Forum	Zimbabwe	3	35	Advocacy
<b>March</b>	Pacific Week of Anticipatory Action	Fiji	-	-	Regional cooperation
<b>April</b>	Launch of the WASH Hub	Central America	0	40	Regional cooperation
<b>May</b>	Anticipation of Human Mobility	Central America and Mexico	0	40	Thematic meeting
	Promoters of Anticipatory Action: Training of Trainers	Latin America	0	27	Training
	Strengthening Anticipatory Action for the IGAD Region	Eastern Africa (IGAD)	0	35	Regional cooperation
	2nd National Dialogue Platform	Nepal	0	150	Dialogue platform
	6th National Dialogue Platform	Philippines	75	75	Dialogue platform
<b>June</b>	7th Asia-Pacific Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action	Asia-Pacific	0	220	Regional cooperation
<b>July</b>	6th Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action	Africa	927	167	Dialogue platform
<b>September</b>	Anticipatory Action retreat; ECHO Project Launch	Zimbabwe	0	25	Project launch
	Anticipatory Action Workshop	Sri Lanka	0	50	Advocacy
	Awareness-raising Workshop on Anticipatory Action	Panama	0	20	Advocacy
	Guatemalan Red Cross Leadership Workshop on Anticipatory Action	Guatemala	0	25	Advocacy
	1st Anticipatory Action workshop	South Sudan	0	40	National-level event
	2nd National Dialogue Platform	Bangladesh	0	200	Dialogue platform
<b>October</b>	Anticipatory Action Roadmap Workshop	Zimbabwe	0	30	Strategic event
	Central America Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action	Central America	0	270	Dialogue platform
	Global Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action	Global	1,500	296	Dialogue platform
<b>November</b>	Leadership Workshop on Anticipatory Action for Governments	El Salvador	0	20	Advocacy
<b>November-December</b>	Awareness-raising workshops on anticipatory action	Chile	55	76	Advocacy
<b>December</b>	1st National Dialogue Platform	Pakistan	0	150	Dialogue platform

## Suggested citation

Anticipation Hub. *Anticipatory Action in 2023: A Global Overview*.  
Berlin: Anticipation Hub, 2024.

## Writing and editing

Nikolas Scherer, Tim Woods and Kara Siahaan

## Data collection and analysis

Mary Anne Zeilstra and Tim Woods

## Contributors

Alexander Kjærum, Angela Blanco, Anita Auerbach, Anna Lena Huhn, Arielle Tozier de la Poterie, Batbayar Sainzaya, Candice Bismonte, Catalina Jaime, Catalina Torres, Catherine Jones, Charbel Elia, Chiara Mellucci, Chrisnobel Cruz, Christopher Ball, Damien Riquet, Daniel Pfister, Edward Parkinson, Elise Belcher, Emma Cazou, Evan Easton-Calabria, Franziska Kellerhaus, Gantsetseg Gantulga, Hemanta Dangal, Hicham Assabir, Inyoung Jang, Irene Amuron, Jesse Mason, Julia Burakowski, Julia Wittig, Jurg Wilbrink, Kim Kristensen, Krystell Santamaria, Lena Kistaubayeva, Le Van Duong, Lore Purroy, Luca Parodi, Marion Khamis, Mathieu Destrooper, Matthias Amling, Maurine Ambani, Miko Balisi, Mohammad Harun Rashid, Montserrat Barroso, Moritz Krüger, Natalie Acosta, Niccolò Lombardi, Nicholas Bodanac, Quraishia Merzouk, Raquel Peña, Raymond Zingg, Rebekka Goeke, Romulo Tagalo, Sarah Klassen, Sergio Garcia de Diego, Sergio Innocente, Shreyasi Chhetri, Stefanie Lux, Tayler Hernandez, Tesse de Boer, Thomas Smarczyk, Xabier Garay, Yakubu Alhassan, Zeeshan Azmat and Zito Afranio Soares Xavier.

Data for this report was submitted and verified by the Anticipatory Action Task Force (FAO, IFRC, Start Network, OCHA, WFP). Several organizational partners of the Anticipation Hub, and their respective country offices, also contributed data: Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Malawi Red Cross Society, Oxfam, Save the Children, Sri Lanka Red Cross Society, UNICEF, WHH and World Vision International. CESVI Pakistan, the Danish Refugee Council and Plan International Pilipinas also contributed data.

## Design and layout

Design and layout by MedienSchiff BRuno / [www.msbruno.de](http://www.msbruno.de)

Original design by STÜRMER & DRÄNGER GmbH / [www.stuermer-draenger.de](http://www.stuermer-draenger.de)

Icons from the Anticipation Hub, the German Red Cross, the Noun Project and FontAwesome. Maps are for illustrative purposes only. Names and boundaries do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the Anticipation Hub or participating organizations.

## Photos

*Cover photo:* A farmer in Chiquimula, Guatemala, receives fortified seed as part of an anticipatory action pilot project. © WFP/Luisa Paredes

*Inside cover (page 4):* Anticipatory action in Texiguat, Honduras. © German Red Cross/Natalie Acosta

## Acknowledgements

The Anticipation Hub is supported by the German Federal Foreign Office.

We would like to thank the members of the Anticipatory Action Task Force for their support with this report: FAO, IFRC, OCHA, Start Network and WFP. Thanks also to all the other organizations and individuals who contributed.

The figures in this report, as well as the source data, can be downloaded from the Anticipation Hub [shorturl.at/degQ9](https://shorturl.at/degQ9) 

