Anticipation Hub

IGAD

Eastern Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

1st Eastern Africa Dialogue Platform on Anticipatory Humanitarian Action

From policy to practice:
Strengthening disaster risk management through anticipatory action

1-3 October 2024, Mombasa, Kenya

Partners

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
START NETWORK
World Food Programme
WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION
UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX
JAMEEL OBSERVATORY
Save the Children
UNDRR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

The Anticipation Hub is an initiative of

German Red Cross
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Integrating Anticipatory Action in Disaster Risk Management

Damodar Kanel

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Why this session

- Identify opportunities and pathways for integrating Anticipatory Action in the DRM.

Session outline

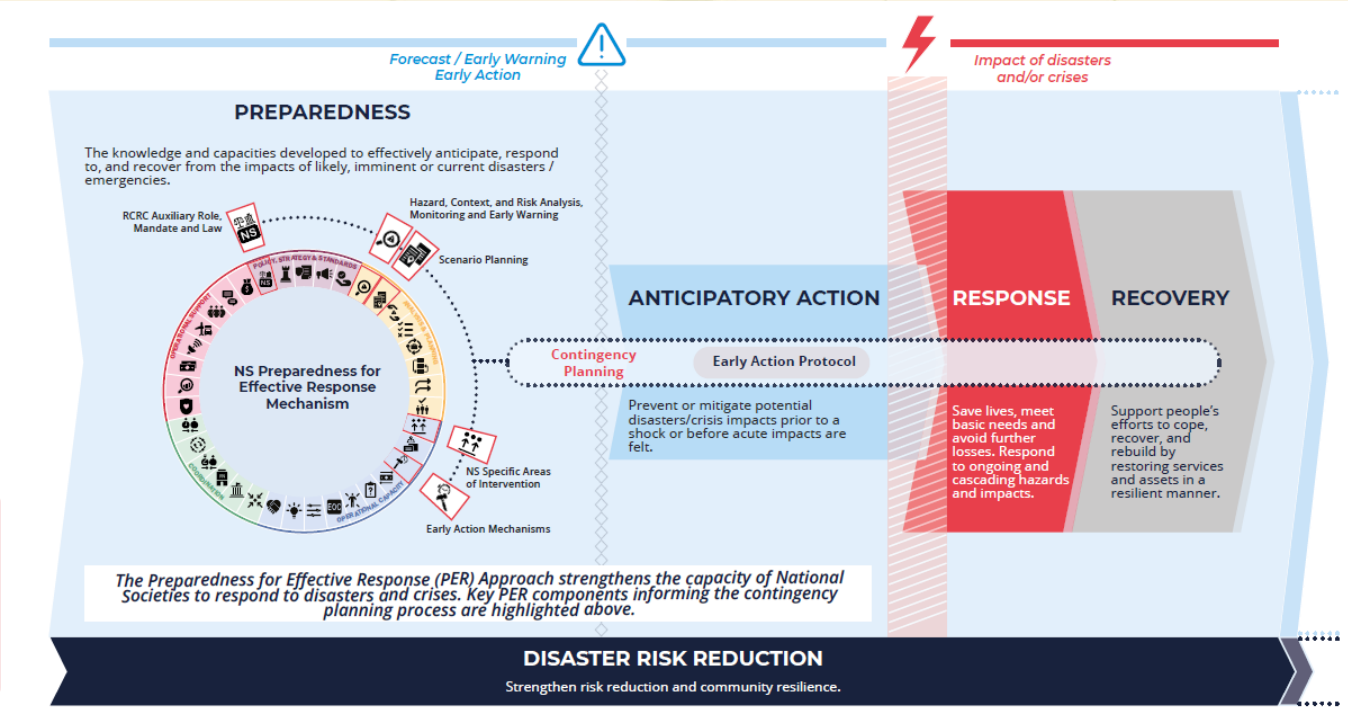
- Session objectives and the context [20 mins]
- Experience Sharing- Somaliland [15 mins]
- Experience sharing- South Sudan [15 mins]
- Q and A, open floor [10 mins]
- Break [5 mins]
- Working session [30 mins]
- Plenary discussion [15 mins]
- Wrap and session conclusion [10 min]

Locating AA in DRM cycle

Anticipatory action sits between preparedness and response.

It ***builds on preparedness efforts*** but remains distinct from them, as anticipatory action efforts are always undertaken for a ***specific*** and ***imminent threat***.

Anticipatory action efforts should consider the ***complementarity between anticipatory action and emergency response***.



- AA, therefore, ***is not a substitute for investing into preparedness*** but is an integral and complementary part of the DRM cycle that only works well if it can build on effective preparedness and mitigation efforts.

- AA does *not substitute for investment* to reduce vulnerability and strengthen people's capacity to manage risks effectively

    - It does not crowd out public investment in adaptation, risk reduction, preparedness, and resilience.

- An AA intervention is likely to be more effective in places where good DRM systems are already in place, because these efforts are mutually reinforcing➔ systems building

[ODI, 2021]

POTENTIAL OPPORTUNTIES AND ENTRY POINTS FOR INTGRATING AA IN DISASTER RISK MANAGEMNT

Potential entry points and pathways

Governance

DRM governance- TWGs, coordination structures

National and regional DRM frameworks, policies, strategies

Tools

eVCA [CAPs- community based and locally led AAs]

Contingency planning

Integrating AA components in existing climate adaptation and resilience

Legal and policy frameworks

Forecasting, early warning and risk communication

Anticipatory actions

Pre-arranged financing

Shock responsive social protection

Pathways towards integration: Governance

1

Role of coordination mechanism:
National TWGs on AA/ DRM or equivalent, having governments in the driver's seat (where possible), can help identify national priorities collectively and avoid fragmentation. (e.g. National AA TWG and FbF/A Task Force)

2

Test the concept & build evidence base: Through testing AA at smaller scale, governments and partners can collect evidence and learnings that inform scaling up of the approach

3

National harmonized EAP development with harmonized triggers and shortlist of sectoral actions. Collective evidence can be generated.

4

AA is mainstreamed in national DRM systems with clear linkage to financing, which may require change of policies and legal framework; creation of new policy.

Pathways towards integration: Legislation and legal frameworks

Building blocks for AA legal framework

Actors, roles, coordination, linkages and standards for risk assessment and communication

Mandate to act ahead of crisis, AA integrated in DRM framework/policies/strategies, trigger and thresholds standardization, use of pre-positioned stocks etc.

Allocation of resources to act ex-ante, access modalities, systems and capacity building, other finance instruments (e.g., insurances)

Integrating AA with Social Protection

Coordination

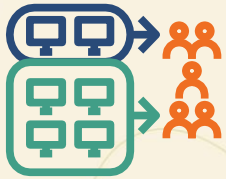
Targeting

Delivery

Information systems

Financing

Design tweaks
Adjusting the design of routine social protection interventions



Piggybacking
Using an existing programme's infrastructure

Vertical Expansion
Temporarily increase the value or duration or benefit for existing recipients

Horizontal expansion
Temporarily increase the number of recipients in an existing programme

Alignment
Align with other current or planned interventions

Experiences from SRCS

Contingency Plan: PER Journey & Integrating Anticipatory Actions in NS DRM

SRCS PER Journey: Hargeisa CO

March 2019

PER Orientation for Hargeisa CO

Development of:
- DRM Strategy
- DRM Policy
- Emergency Response SOPs

2020

COVID-19 and Desert Locust in Somaliland

Implementation of capacity building activities

Dec 2020 – Dec 2021

July - Aug 2020

Planning for PER Assessment

Roll out of PER/project work plan

PER Re-orientation **Sept 2020**

PER Assessment, Prioritization and Analysis, Work Plan Development

Sept – Nov 2020

Challenges and Successes
- Funding remains a challenge
- New Partnership opportunities
- Use of SOPs and checklist created during the ongoing Hunger crisis response

Action & Accountability

To be continued…

Follow-up PER Assessment ?

We are here!

Plans

IFRC DRM Delegate to be based in Somaliland

Plans

Development of DRM contingency plans at National and Branch level

Plans

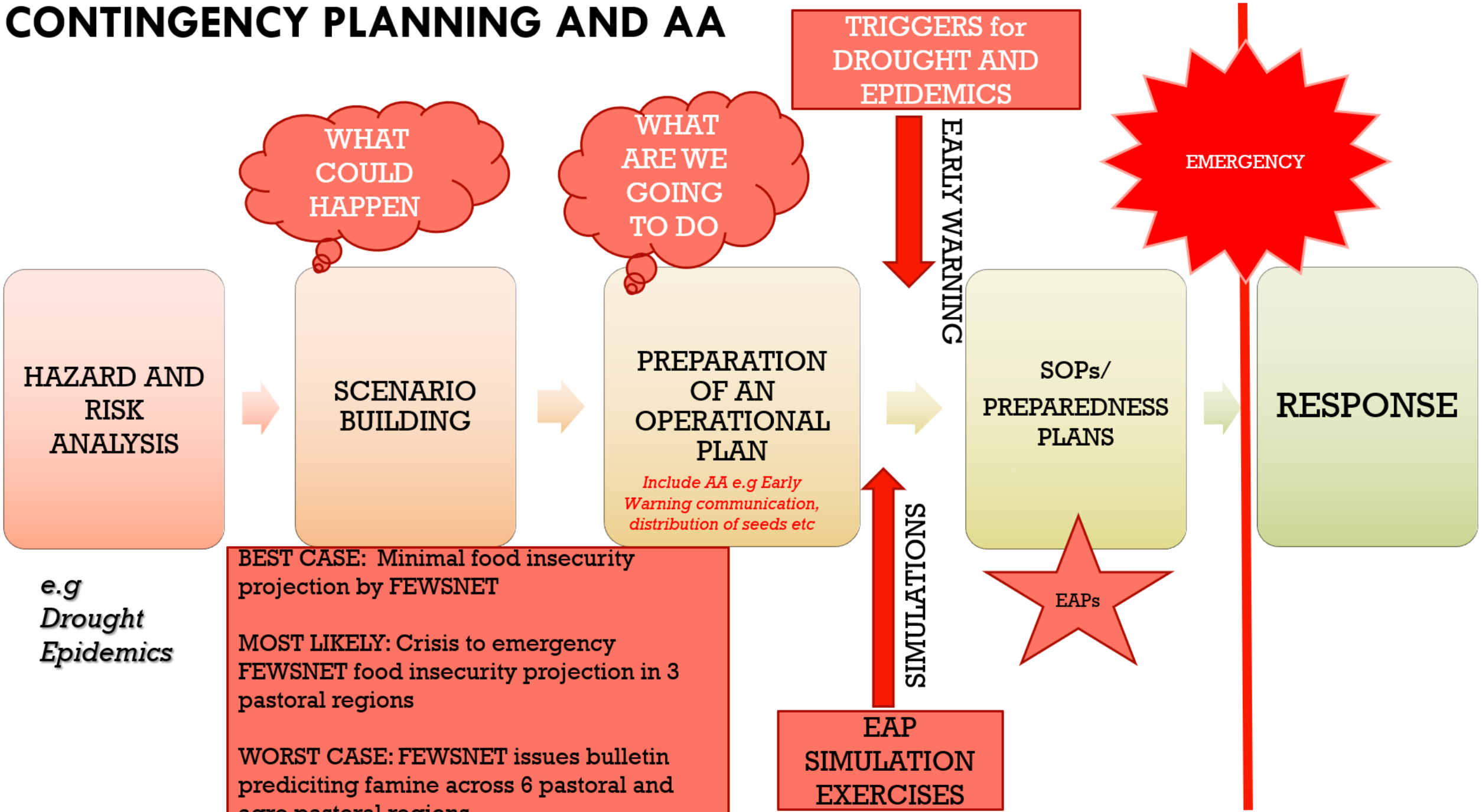
Procurement of NFI stocks around 4600 HHs for pre-positioning (ECHO PPP Pilot partnership project and IFRC 8000 kits from ICRC

EOC established

Background

- **Multi-hazard context**
  - Prone to droughts, floods, desert locust infestation, cyclones, and epidemics.
  - Long-term challenges like desertification and land degradation.
  - Ongoing conflict, displacement, and economic instability exacerbate the impact of natural disasters.
  - Food insecurity and disease outbreaks further add to the country's vulnerability.
- **Need for a coordinated effort and resource mobilization: risk reduction, efficient response, and reduced recovery time.**
- **Supported by GRC and facilitated by SRCS, GRC, and Fin RC.**

CONTINGENCY PLANNING AND AA



01

What is going to happen?

02

What are we going to do about it?

03

What can we do ahead of time to get prepared?

Contingency planning

Process

Hazard & risk analysis
- Secondary data
- Drought EAP

Scenario building
- What could happen
- anticipation

Strategy
- What are we going to do?

Operational plan
- Anticipation, response, recovery

Hazard	Target	Focus regions	Focus impact/sectors	When
Locust	60,000	Awdal, Sahil, Sanaag	EW, locust control, livelihood protection	Nov-Apr
Flood	20,000	Awdal, Sahil, Sanaag	EW, livelihoods, Shelter, WaSH, Cash, health	Apr-June; Sept-Oct
Drought	33,000	Togdher, Sanaag, Sool	EW, Agriculture/FSL, WaSH	Feb-May
Epidemic	700,000	Togdher	EW, Surveillance, health promotion, WaSH	Apr-May; Oct-Dec

Activity	Actions to be taken			Targets	Lead responsible
	Early actions	Response	Recovery		
List all activities to manage and allow decision making.	Prevent or mitigate impacts prior to a shock	Saving lives, meeting basic needs, and avoiding further loss	Rebuilding and restoring services and assets	# of people reached	Function/staff position

Learnings and challenges

Scope

- CP broad and continuum wide whereas AA node specific
- Strike the balance between inclusivity and specificity of actions
- EAP as an Annex to the CP

Preparedness and early actions

- CP: to facilitate seamless actions in sequence from preparedness to early actions
- Overlap of activities in preparedness and early action.
- Knowledge and research gap, working group on AA and health

Defining triggers/ when to act

- Developing clear triggers for activating the contingency plan was challenging
- Simplified triggers based on qualitative and quantitative data- e.g. desert locust

Resource allocation in multi-hazard context

- Resource constraint and risk-taking capacity of NSs.
- CP as an advocacy piece and to support for resource mobilization.
- Layered approach and blending of different financial instruments.

Experiences from South Sudan

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Background of South Sudan

- Youngest Country in the region
- Faced with multiple Hazards
  - Floods
  - Droughts
  - HeatWaves
  - Desert Locust
  - Disease Outbreaks
- Complex Humanitarian Situation (Low coping capacities, insecurity)

AA Timeline in SSRC

conducted a feasibility Study

2023

2023–2024

2023- Developed AA Roadmap

- Have a guiding document on AA in SSRC
- Develop common vision and mission for AA work in SSRC
- Map out SSRC AA Milestones
- Identify funding and scale up opportunities for AA
- Develop joint plan of action for AA

Why SSRC AA RoadMap?

- Recurrent hazards e.g Floods, Droughts, disease Outbreaks
- Change in weather patterns – Unappreciable weather patterns
- Migration and displacement
- Natural resource-based conflicts

Key Highlights of SSRC AA RoadMap

- SSRC is be able to predict the impacts of Hazards and map the areas at risks ahead of lead time.
- SSRC is able to access and interpret weather forecast information for early actions
- SSRC’s capacity to disseminate EWI to vulnerable communities is enhanced.
- Focus on both Community based and institution
- AA Roadmap aims to enhance community resilience
- Identification of actions at community, branch, national level

Mainstreaming AA Initiatives in SSRC

Contingency Plan

- Branch contingency plans
- Conduct simulation exercise for branch plans
- Headquarters preparedness and response plans

Mainstreaming AA Initiatives in SSRC

eVCA Process

- Community Action Plans
- Community contingency plans
- Conduct simulation for community Contingency plans
- Scenarios with EWEA exercises
- Identification of Evacuation routes and EW channels

Floods Preparedness and Response Plan 2024

- One-year preparedness and response plan outlining SSRC priorities in preparedness, AA and response to Floods.
- A resource mobilization tool details materials and financial resources required.
- Build on the worst-case scenario of over 3 million people affected.
- Target ½ Million people in highly flood-prone states.
- Implement preparedness and Anticipatory activities e.g stock prepositioning, Risk Communication, Community actions

First Imminent DREF for flood

- Developed in Anticipation of flash flooding across the country
- Aimed at strengthening community-level readiness for flood by doing activities.
- Support SSRC Anticipatory Actions such as;
  - Evacuation of communities and domestic animals from flood-prone to temporary safe areas through community mobilization.
  - Strengthening the emergency action teams
  - Mapping of elements at risk through a participatory approaches
  - Conduct Community meetings with various groups to disseminate key messages
  - Conduct Radio talk shows to disseminate early warning/early action messages.

Simplified Early Action Protocol

- Under development for Floods and will be:
  - A 2-year Grant covering readiness and early action activities
  - Focus on the flood-prone areas along the White Nile
  - Operational timeline of 6 Months
  - 3 years return period
- Yet to be submitted to the validation committee.

Working session
~30 mins

Opportunities and pathways for integrating Anticipatory Actions in DRM frameworks and practice in the region.

Existing and emerging challenges for integrating Anticipatory Action in DRM frameworks and practice.

Capacities and resources required for the national Governments and actors to integrate AA in their DRM pursuits.

Wrap up

THANK YOU