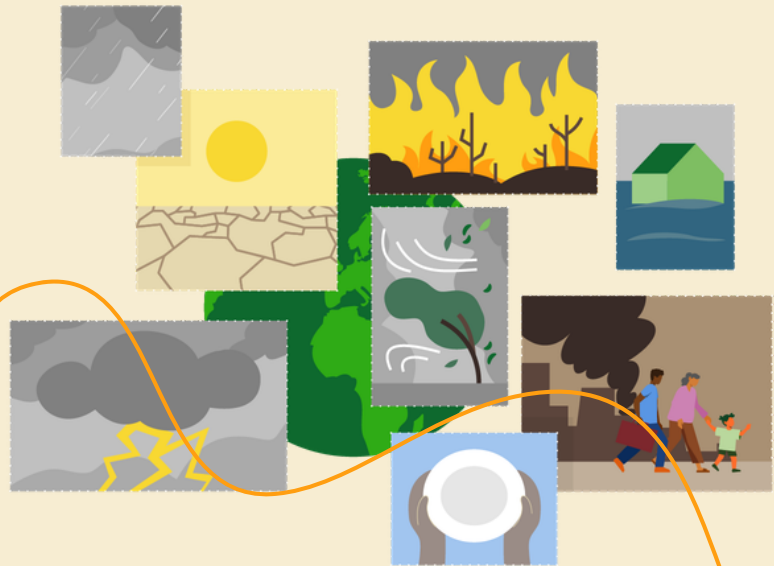


Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Drought Bay, Bakool SOMALIA



AAP

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Summary

Hazard	Drought
Country, Region District IDP camps Host communities	Somalia Bay and Bakool Baidoa and Hudur District Baidoa IDPs: Walaq-1, Hagarey; Hudur IDPs: Waney, Yowkooyow Baidoa HC: Horseed and Wadajir. Hudur HC: Sheikh Aweis and Horseed
Validity Period	July 2026 – April 2029
Impacts to be addressed by anticipatory action(s)	1. Drought-related rise in protection risks and GBV 2. School dropouts 3. Waterborne diseases (due to scarcity of water) 4. Food insecurity
Anticipatory action(s)	Food insecurity (and cross cutting) • Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene – WASH • Rehabilitation and upgrading of strategic water sources • Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion and sanitation through IDP community hygiene promotion activities Protection • Distribution of dignity kits • Scale up of GBV/SRHR awareness sessions for women and men Education • Distribution of learning kits including raising awareness of importance of education in emergencies Risk communication • Dissemination of early warning messages in coordination with MoHADMA
No. of people to be reached	1,173 households (approx. 7,038 individuals), including 1,075 prioritized households benefiting directly from the activities (approx. 6,450 individuals)
AAP budget	500,000.00 €
Trigger model indicators for model used for early warning (and lead time)	• ICPAC seasonal outlook on rainfall (1-3 months lead time) • FSNAU Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) (Forecast indicator with a 3-month lead time) • SWALIM Combined Drought Index (CDI) (Observational Indicator and updated monthly) • Information from communities on water shortages, reduced pasture availability, decreased crop production, significant increases in food prices
Timeframe of implementation of anticipatory action(s)	4 months

Focal point for this AAP	READO: Director of Programs Plan International Somalia (PISOM): Program Coordinator Plan International Germany (PI Germany): Program Specialist
Governmental coordinating agencies	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management and Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA)
Last updated	2026-06-17

1 Introduction

1.1. Overview

This drought AAP serves as a practical guide for Plan International and READO to trigger and implement timely anticipatory actions in Baidoa and Hudur Districts, South West State in Somalia, ahead of forecasted drought shocks. The AAP aims to reduce the humanitarian impact of severe drought by shifting from reactive emergency response to proactive, forecast-based actions that protect lives, livelihoods and essential services. The AAP provides a structured framework for Anticipatory Action implementation covering four core components: (1) Risk Analysis (chapter 2), which examines drought hazards, exposure, vulnerabilities and coping capacities at community level; (2) Trigger model (chapter 3), which defines objective, evidence-based thresholds for actions using early warning and forecast information; (3) Anticipatory actions (chapter 4), which outlines pre-agreed, sector-specific interventions to be implemented before the peak of drought impacts; and (4) Operationalization (chapter 5), which details coordination mechanism, roles and responsibilities, timelines and financing arrangements to ensure rapid and effective delivery once triggers are reached.

This drought AAP was developed in collaboration with communities and various stakeholders (INGOs/LNGOs, Ministry of Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management – MoHADMA, Somali Disaster Management Agency – SoDMA). Particular emphasis was placed on ensuring that early warning messages and trigger communications are accessible to all and disseminated in local languages via appropriate and trusted community channels. This approach strengthens community ownership and ensures that anticipatory actions are locally-led, context-sensitive, and inclusive. Consultations were conducted from July to December 2025, building on community knowledge and operational lessons from previous drought response in South West State.

The AAP is aligned not only with READO's and Plan International's organisational strategies, but also with the Somali National Anticipatory Action (AA) Framework, which serves as the national protocol for mitigating the impact of recurrent climate induced crises, particularly droughts and floods. The National AA framework was developed by humanitarian partners, under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, in collaboration with the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its agency, the Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA).

Geographically, the AAP is focused on Baidoa and Hudur districts that are highly vulnerable to cyclical drought due to rainfall variability, dependence on rain-fed livelihoods, displacement dynamics, and limited basic services. As there are other drought prone areas in Somalia, it is plausible the approach's trigger logic, and anticipatory actions outlined within this AAP could also be applied in other drought prone locations in Somalia, subject to further community consultation and contextual analysis

The trigger methodology utilizes seasonal climate outlooks, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) projection, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Committees and Combined Drought Index (CDI) – enabling drought anticipatory actions to be triggered in one phase based on longer-term seasonal forecasts and shorter-term early warning signals –, as well as community-level observation – to make profit of traditional knowledge and enhance local ownership. Once triggers are met, anticipatory actions will be implemented to mitigate expected adverse impacts across key sectors including Food Security, WASH, Protection and Education.

The project will especially target Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who are especially vulnerable to climate shocks, and often have more limited access to information and social safety nets than host communities. With this AAP, Plan International and READO will target 90% IDPs and 10% vulnerable members of the host communities. Particular attention will also be given to other vulnerable groups such as women, children, elder people, pastoral and agro-pastoral households.

AAP Custodians and Stakeholders

- **READO**, established in 2008 and present across the country, is the main implementer of this Drought AAP leveraging community presence and operational capacity.
- **Plan International** is the international partner of WAHAFA. Established in the country in 2019, the INGO provides technical oversight, quality assurance, support in development and maintenance of this AAP.

Crucial to the development and ongoing monitoring of emerging drought risks are the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMA), Somali Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) and Community Disaster Management Committees (CDMCs), Community leaders and elders and Food Security Analysis Unit (FSNAU) who provides IPC analysis, food security assessments, and early warning data that inform trigger thresholds and activation of anticipatory actions. supporting this AAP.

Within the AAP architecture, MoHADMA provides strategic policy direction and state-level oversight to ensure Anticipatory Action is aligned with government disaster risk management frameworks and humanitarian coordination structures. MoHADMA also facilitates inter-ministerial coordination and supports pre-agreed trigger validation and activation processes to enable timely, government-led Anticipatory Action before drought impacts escalate to emergency levels, in line with WAHAFA Anticipatory Action principles.

1.2. Budget

Budget Summary for the prioritized AAs based on the actual budget of EUR 500,000

Prioritized anticipatory actions	Budget (EUR) Total: € 500,000
Food security and livelihoods	277,543.50 €
Cash transfers (MPCA)	
WASH	14,285.68 €
Sources	
Awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation, community hygiene promotion activities	
Protection	46,819.68 €
Distribution of dignity kits	
GBV/SRHR awareness sessions	
Protection and safeguarding training	
Education	6,258.00 €
Distribution of LM and awareness of importance of education in emergencies	
Risk communication and early warning	2,285.78 €
Dissemination of early warning messages and risk communication	
MEAL	7,882.29 €
Project Staff and Other Support Costs	144,925.10 €

1.3. AAP validation

The Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for drought in Baidoa and Hudur districts was validated through a structured and participatory process to ensure that the plan reflects local realities, priority risks, and can be implemented quickly once early warning triggers are reached. The objective was not only to design the plan technically, but also to confirm with communities, authorities, and partners that the proposed actions are practical, timely, and acceptable.

The validation took place in January 2026 through four key events: two community feedback meetings and two final validation workshops conducted in Baidoa and Hudur. In total, 178 stakeholders participated across these events, including IDPs, host community members, women and youth representatives, elders, religious leaders (Imams), District Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees, local authorities, MoHADMA representatives, and humanitarian partners. Participation in the two final validation and community feedback meetings and workshops was formally recorded and showed a good women representation (63 women and 115 men).

Throughout the process, participants reviewed the proposed anticipatory actions, trigger mechanism, and sequencing of activities, discussed operational challenges, and recommended improvements. By the end of the workshops, the participants validated the AAP and approved it as an operational plan with clear actions, realistic timelines, and defined roles and responsibilities for monitoring and activation.

Community Feedback Meetings

A. Methodology

Community feedback meetings were held first in both districts to ensure that the draft AAP was grounded in community priorities. READO and PISOM presented the Anticipatory Action approach, likely drought impacts, the proposed action package, and the draft timeline for implementation after trigger activation.

Participants were then divided into small, facilitated groups to discuss whether the actions were relevant and feasible, how they should be delivered, what risks might arise, and which communication channels are most trusted. Women and vulnerable groups were deliberately included to ensure broad representation. All feedback was documented and committed for integration into the revised plan before final validation.

B. Feedback received

Across both Baidoa and Hudur, participants confirmed that the proposed package addresses their most urgent drought-related risks, particularly food insecurity, water shortages, disease outbreaks, protection risks for women and girls, and children dropping out of school.

Early warning dissemination was consistently identified as the first priority. Communities stressed that information and advice about what actions to take should be shared quickly through trusted channels such as mosques, Imams, community leaders, DRR committees, and voice/SMS messages. Messages should be simple and practical, so families understand what actions to take.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) was strongly supported and considered essential to help households purchase food and basic items before prices rise. Participants preferred mobile money transfers and requested clear targeting criteria and transparent communication to reduce exclusion and tension.

For WASH interventions, communities prioritized repairing or upgrading the most-used water points and involving local leaders in site selection and management. Hygiene promotion should focus on practical behaviors linked to available water and supplies.

Protection actions, including dignity kits and GBV/SRHR awareness sessions, were welcomed, particularly for women and girls. Communities emphasized safe distribution sites, female staff, confidentiality, and culturally sensitive approaches. Learning kits and education awareness were also seen as important to prevent children, especially girls and displaced children, from leaving school during drought.

In Hudur, participants additionally recommended adjusting sequencing to allow sufficient time for registration, verification, and technical assessments due to access constraints and increasing displacement.

Final Validation Workshops

A. Methodology

Final validation workshops were then conducted in Baidoa and Hudur as the formal stage to review and approve the updated AAP. These workshops brought together government representatives, local authorities, community leaders, NGOs, CSOs, DRR Committees and IDP Camp management to confirm that the plan is realistic and ready for implementation.

The sessions combined short presentations, structured discussions, and scenario-based simulations. Rather than reviewing the document only in theory, participants tested how the plan would work in practice, including how triggers would be monitored, who would make decisions, and whether actions could start within the available lead time.

B. Feedback received

Participants confirmed that the Anticipatory Action package is balanced and feasible. The combination of cash support, water interventions, hygiene promotion, protection services, early warning communication, and education support was seen as addressing the main risks faced by households during drought.

There was strong agreement that early warning messages and MPCA should begin immediately after activation, while WASH, protection, and education activities should follow quickly and run in parallel.

Stakeholders also validated the multi-indicator drought trigger system. Using seasonal forecasts, food security projections, drought severity indices, and community confirmation together was considered more reliable than relying on a single indicator. Participants highlighted the need for flexibility when some data is delayed, so that action is not postponed unnecessarily.

Scenario exercises helped stakeholders practice activation decisions under different conditions, revealing the importance of acting early when signals and maintaining readiness when conditions remain uncertain.

Validation Result

Overall, the validation process confirmed that the Anticipatory Action Plan is practical, locally accepted, and operationally ready. Communities and stakeholders agreed that the selected actions reflect priority needs, the trigger system is credible, and the timelines are realistic.

The Baidoa and Hudur AAPs are therefore validated and approved as operational tools to enable earlier, faster, and more coordinated action to reduce the impacts of drought before they escalate into severe humanitarian crises.

2 Risk Analysis

2.1. Hazard overview and target locations

Hazard Rationale and Type

The drought hazard was selected for the Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) because it remains the most frequent, predictable and severe disaster affecting Southwest Somalia, particularly Baidoa and Hudur districts. Recurrent below-average rainfall, erratic seasonal patterns, and high evapotranspiration rates have consistently undermined rain-fed agriculture and pastoral livelihoods. ICPAC, FSNAU, FEWS NET, and SWALIM data show that droughts now occur frequently in both districts, often triggering cascading hazards such as acute food insecurity, water scarcity, livestock disease outbreaks, displacement, and heightened protection risks – especially gender-based violence and school dropout among girls. In severe cases, drought-induced water shortages lead to secondary crises including AWD/cholera outbreaks and increased malnutrition.

To assess the risk level and its frequency, a retrospective analysis was conducted for Baidoa and Hudur districts covering the period 2020-2026 (in March and September). The analysis demonstrates that Baidoa and Hudur have experienced recurrent drought risks and persistent food insecurity over the last six years, but the trigger model foreseen by this AAP allows to identify the most severe droughts with a conversion of the indicators especially between late 2021 and early 2023.

Table 1: Historical Trigger Analysis (2020-2026)

Year	Season	Seasonal Climate Outlook $\geq 50\%$ Probability of Below-Normal Rainfall	IPC Projection $\geq 20\%$ Population in IPC Phase 3+	Combined Drought Index (CDI) ≤ 0.8
2020	Gu	No	Yes	No
2020	Deyr	Yes	Yes	No

Year	Season	Seasonal Climate Outlook $\geq 50\%$ Probability of Below-Normal Rainfall	IPC Projection $\geq 20\%$ Population in IPC Phase 3+	Combined Drought Index (CDI) ≤ 0.8
2021	Gu	No	Yes	No
2021	Deyr	Yes	Yes	Yes
2022	Gu	Yes	Yes	Yes
2022	Deyr	Yes	Yes	Partly yes
2023	Gu	Yes	Yes	Yes
2023	Deyr	No	Yes	Yes
2024	Gu	No	Yes	No
2024	Deyr	Yes	Yes	No
2025	Gu	Yes	Yes	No
2025	Deyr	Yes	Yes	No
2026	Gu	No	Yes	Partially yes, only for Baidoa

Seasonality

Somalia's climate is defined by two rainy seasons – Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–December) – and two dry seasons – Jilaal (January–March) and Hagaa (July–September). Drought risk increases when Gu or Deyr rains are delayed, insufficient, or poorly distributed, with impacts peaking during the subsequent dry seasons. Semi-arid areas such as Baidoa and Hudur are particularly vulnerable to consecutive failed rainy seasons.

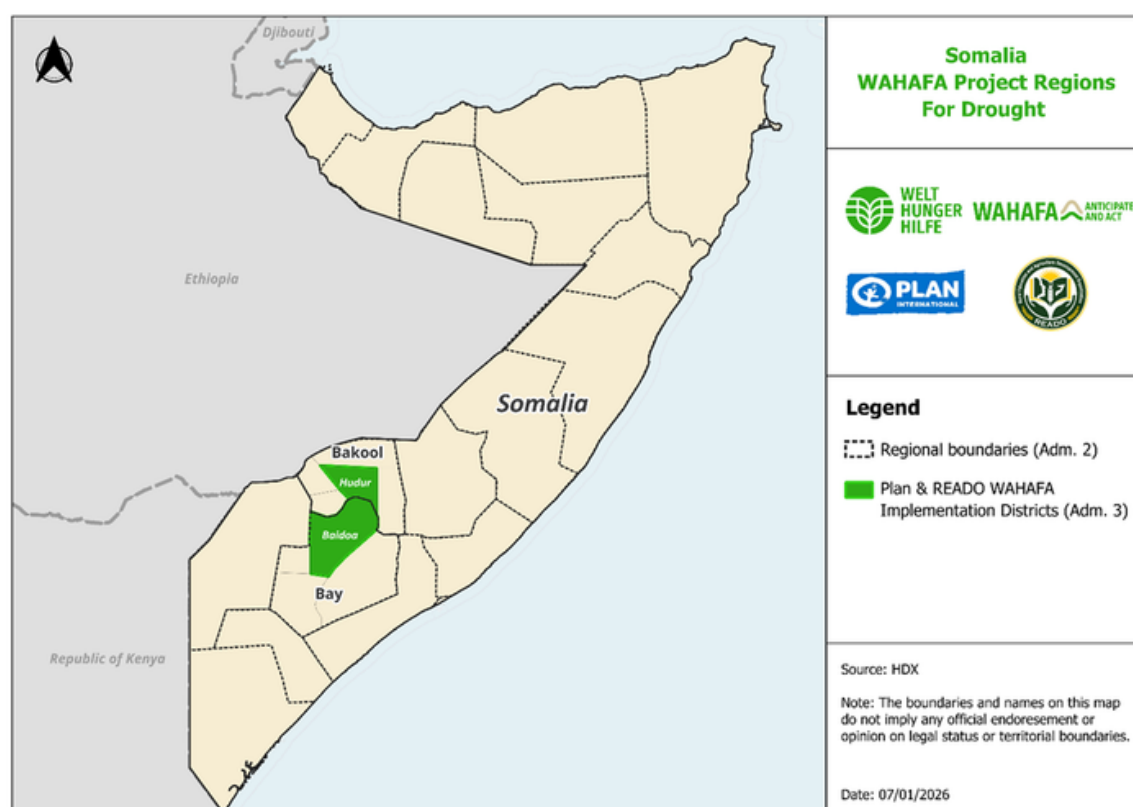
The most severe drought impacts are water scarcity, food shortages, increased protection risks, and school dropouts. They manifest during dry seasons which follow a poor rainy season. Anticipatory Action activities are therefore implemented during the Gu and Deyr seasons, when early warning systems indicate an elevated risk due to insufficient rain. Timely interventions during these rainy seasons help protect livelihoods, reduce negative coping strategies, and prevent the escalation of humanitarian needs in the following dry period.

Type of drought

This AAP primarily addresses agricultural and hydrological drought, compounded by meteorological drought (rainfall deficit). Agricultural drought manifests through reduced soil moisture, poor crop yields, and pasture depletion; hydrological drought is observed in declining groundwater levels and waterpoint failures.

Community Involvement

Community engagement was central to the WAHAFA Anticipatory Action Project in Baidoa and Hudur, South West Somalia, with participatory rural appraisals, community-managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) risk ranking, and focus group discussions conducted across men and community leaders, women, adolescents (boys and girls), people with disabilities, IDPs, and host communities to ensure diverse perspectives. Separate discussions created safe spaces to capture the lived realities and priorities of each group: Adolescents highlighted that the most severe impacts needing Anticipatory Action to reduce risk are linked to education, livelihood support, and safe spaces. Women emphasized the need for timely assistance, water access, and protection. People with disabilities specifically advocated for inclusive and accessible support. IDPs and host communities shared experiences of displacement, asset loss, and coping under constrained resources. Findings from these consultations informed the prioritization of drought as the main hazard and guided the design of locally relevant triggers and anticipatory actions that reflect the capacities, vulnerabilities, and needs of all community members – particularly adolescents, youth, women, people with disabilities – in IDP (90%) and host (10%) communities.



Map 1: Plan International and READO Project Regions Drought WAHAFA

2.2. Impact analysis

Drought impact analysis for Baidoa and Hudur (South West Somalia)

Drought is the most frequent, far-reaching hazard in Southwest Somalia and the principal driver of crisis in Baidoa and Hudur. Historic events – most notably the 2011 famine, the 2016-2017 drought, and the 2021-2023 multi-season failure – show a recurring pattern of poor rains, rapid pasture depletion, deep market shocks, and sharp rises in acute malnutrition. The exposed elements are both natural and built: rain-fed sorghum/maize systems and rangelands; livestock herds (goats, sheep, cattle, camels); shallow wells, berkads, and boreholes; feeder roads that become impassable for water trucking; schools that lose attendance as households reallocate labor; and overstretched health and nutrition facilities. Drought routinely cascades into waterborne disease (AWD/cholera), protection risks (especially for women and girls), and displacement to Baidoa's peri-urban IDP settlements. In severe years, price spikes for cereals and water, plus livestock distress sales, lock poor households into debt and negative coping, eroding resilience across seasons.

The impact of droughts in Baidoa and Hudur has been especially severe in recent years. During the 2021-2023 drought, the number of people in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or worse rose dramatically nationwide: from 2.7 million (under 20% of the population) in early 2021 to 4.1 million in the first half of 2022, and peaking at 6.6 million in June 2023 (39% of the population), with Baidoa and Hudur being disproportionately affected. The Combined Drought Index (CDI) in these districts deteriorated from normal drought levels in January 2021 to severe drought levels ($CDI \leq 0.6$) in some areas by the beginning of the Gu season (September-October 2021).

Similarly, during the 2016-2017 drought, CDI in Baidoa and Hudur dropped from normal in January 2016 to moderate drought ($CDI \leq 0.8$) by September 2016, with conditions further worsening to severe and extreme drought throughout the districts. These rapid deteriorations led to dramatic humanitarian consequences, including spikes in acute malnutrition, displacement, and waterborne diseases such as AWD/cholera.

Timing and crisis evolution

When Gu rainfall (April–June) is poor, surface water and pasture degrade quickly. If followed by a below-average Deyr rainy season, the situation escalates: wells dry, milk production collapses, and cereal harvests fail. Impacts typically peak in late Hagaa (Aug–Sep) and late Jilaal (Feb–Mar), when temperatures are high, water tables lowest, and market prices tightest.

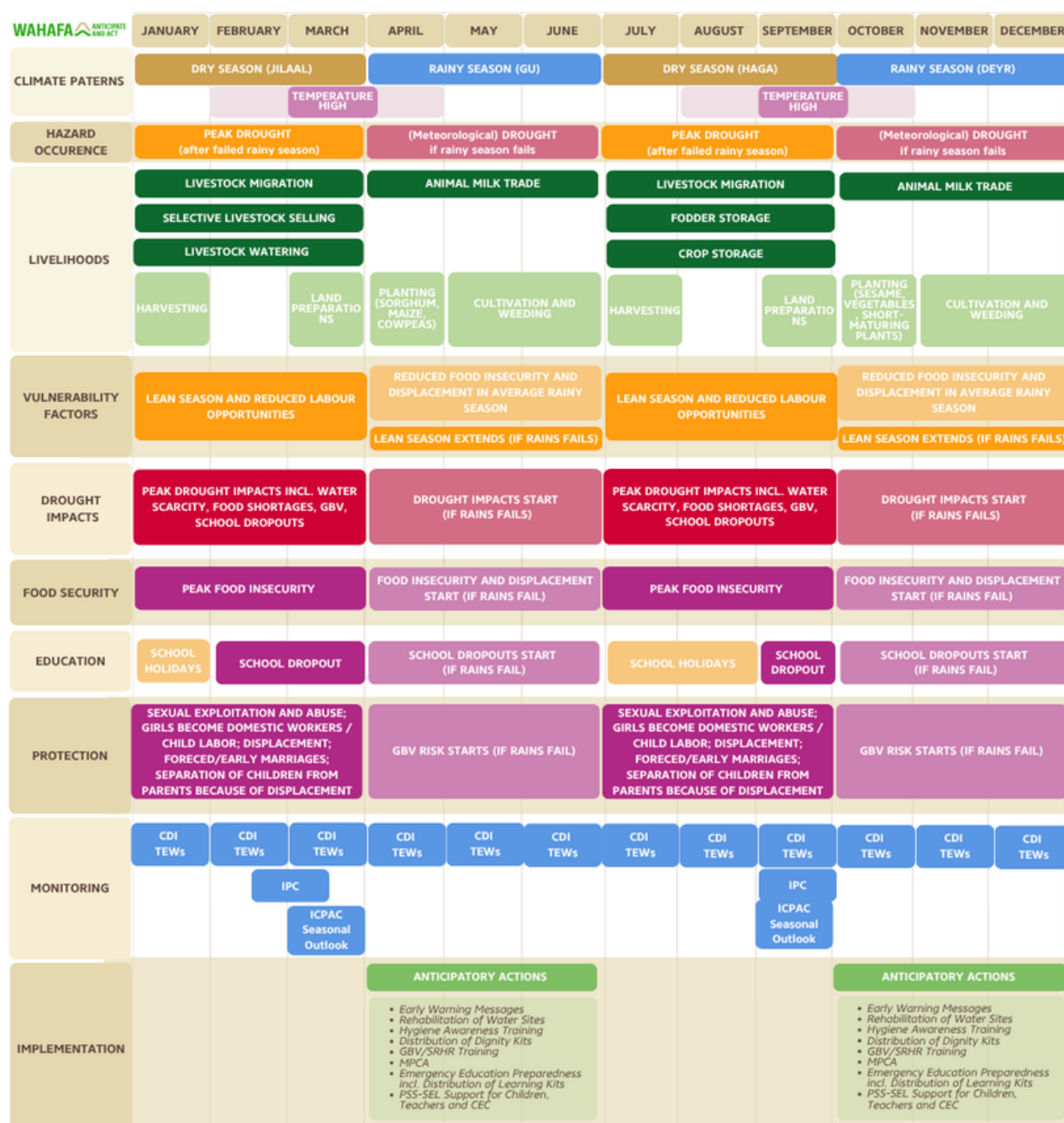
For Anticipatory Action (AA), this creates two main implementation windows aligned with the rainy seasons: Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–December). Early warning information generated during the pre-Gu (March) and pre-Deyr (September) periods – including seasonal and medium-range forecasts, IPC, market trends, and early field observations – allows timely triggering and preparation. Based on this timing, AA activities are implemented during the Gu and Deyr seasons, when early interventions can most effectively protect crops, pasture, water sources, and livelihoods before drought impacts intensify.

Crisis timeline and seasonal calendar

Drought impacts in Baidoa and Hudur follow a predictable seasonal progression: depending on rainfall performance during the Gu (April–June) and Deyr (October–December) rainy seasons,

drought impact is most felt in the subsequent dry periods (Hagaa and Jilaal). The Anticipatory Action Plan is therefore designed around rainy-season based trigger points, complemented by preparedness activities in adjacent dry-season months.

- **January-March (Jilaal – dry season):** Households rely on remaining food stocks, credit, and limited milk production, while water availability declines and prices begin to rise. During this period, the AAP focuses on monitoring and preparedness only, including analysis of seasonal outlooks for Gu, sub-seasonal dry-spell forecasts, early vegetation stress, and market trends. No anticipatory actions are implemented at this stage.
- **March (Pre-Gu – end of the dry season):** First trigger window – The beginning of the Gu rainy season represents the first decisive moment for Anticipatory Action. If seasonal forecasts and early rainfall performance indicate a high likelihood of failed rains, the AAP is activated to prevent downstream impacts on water availability, nutrition, education continuity, and protection outcomes before deterioration.



Graphic 1: Crisis Calendar Drought

- **April-June (Gu – rainy season):** First Anticipatory Action window – Actions planned under this AAP (4.2) are adjusted, if needed, and implemented to prevent or reduce drought impacts in the coming Hagaa season. Rainfall performance and early impacts are continuously reviewed to determine whether anticipatory thresholds remain met.
- **July-September (Hagaa – dry season):** If Gu rainfall have underperformed, impacts intensify during Hagaa as surface water declines, livestock body conditions worsen, and household purchasing power erodes, enhancing negative coping mechanisms. As in Jilaal, the focus during Hagaa lies on indicators monitoring and preparedness; no anticipatory actions are implemented at this stage (potentially results evaluation of AA conducted in Gu).
- **September (Pre-Deyr – end of the dry season):** Second trigger window – The onset of the Deyr rains provides a second opportunity for Anticipatory Action. If forecasts confirm a high likelihood of Deyr failure, anticipatory actions are activated to prevent compounding impacts into the subsequent Jilaal period.
- **October-December (Deyr – rainy season):** Second Anticipatory Action window – Actions are adjusted and implemented accordingly to protect critical outcomes ahead of the next dry season, with continuous monitoring to quickly react to changes in the situation.

Population groups and differentiated impacts

Drought affects population groups in Baidoa and Hudur in distinct but interconnected ways, depending on livelihood systems, asset bases, and access to services. The following groups are most exposed to drought-related impacts:

- **Agro-pastoralists (Bay/Bakool zones):** Agro-pastoral households are highly dependent on the timing and performance of Gu and Deyr rains for sorghum and maize production and seasonal agricultural labour. Rainfall failure directly reduces crop yields, limits wage-earning opportunities, and increases reliance on markets during periods of rising prices. Repeated droughts weaken seed reserves and soil productivity, making households progressively more vulnerable to even short rainfall shocks.
- **Urban poor and IDPs (Baidoa/Hudur towns):** Urban poor households and IDPs are indirectly but severely affected through rising food and water prices and shrinking casual labour opportunities. With limited assets and high dependency on markets, even moderate price increases can lead to reduced meal frequency, increased debt, and negative coping strategies such as withdrawing children from school or engaging in child labor.
- **Women, girls, and children:** Women and girls face disproportionate impacts due to increased water-collection burdens as sources become scarce, heightened exposure to gender-based violence, and reduced access to nutrition and health services. Children are particularly affected by malnutrition, school absenteeism, and elevated protection risks, especially in households experiencing displacement or severe economic stress.
- **Persons with disabilities and elderly individuals:** Persons with disabilities and older people face heightened vulnerability during drought due to mobility constraints, limited access to information, and increased dependence on caregivers. As household resources decline, their access to food, water, healthcare, and social support is often further constrained.

Sectoral impacts

- **Food security/livelihoods:** Drought reduces agricultural production through crop failure, limits availability of agricultural wage labour, and weakens livestock productivity. As food supplies decline, market dependence increases at a time of rising prices, reducing household purchasing power. Repeated exposure to these shocks erodes productive assets and coping capacity, increasing reliance on debt and negative coping strategies.
- **Nutrition/health:** Reduced food availability and dietary diversity, combined with increased disease incidence, heighten the risk of acute malnutrition among children under five and pregnant and lactating women. Drought conditions also exacerbate the spread of waterborne diseases, particularly during dry seasons when water quality deteriorates and hygiene practices are constrained. Health facilities experience increased caseloads while households' caregiving capacity declines.
- **WASH:** Drought leads to declining groundwater levels and failure of shallow water sources, increasing reliance on unsafe or distant sources, and driving up water costs. Reduced water availability compromises hygiene practices and elevates the risk of disease outbreaks, particularly in densely populated IDP settlements where sanitation infrastructure is limited.
- **Education/child protection:** As household economic stress increases, children, especially girls, are more likely to miss school or drop out entirely due to migration, domestic labor demands, or income-generating activities. Displacement and water scarcity disrupt school attendance and learning environments, while heightened stress and resource scarcity increase risks of child labor, early marriage, neglect, and other protection concerns.
- **GBV and broader protection risks:** Drought exacerbates existing gender inequalities and protection risks. Increased competition over scarce resources, prolonged water collection journeys, and economic stress within households heighten the risk of gender-based violence, particularly for women and adolescent girls. Displacement further weakens social protection networks and access to support services.

Past trends and outlook

Over the past decade and a half, droughts in Somalia have increased in both frequency and persistence, with multi-season rainfall failures becoming more common in Southwest State. While total annual rainfall remains highly variable, rising temperatures have intensified evapotranspiration, reducing effective soil moisture, shortening growing periods, and accelerating pasture degradation even in years with near-average rainfall. These trends have contributed to recurrent crop losses, declining livestock productivity, and increased pressure on already stressed water resources in Baidoa and Hudur.

At the same time, structural vulnerability has increased. Rapid urbanization, growth of peri-urban IDP settlements, aquifer stress, rangeland degradation, and conflict-related access constraints have reduced household coping capacity and limited recovery between shocks. As a result, drought impacts are now more severe and prolonged, with households entering new rainfall seasons already weakened by previous losses.

Looking ahead, climate projections for Somalia indicate greater rainfall variability and more frequent extremes, increasing the likelihood of consecutive poor rainy seasons. For Anticipatory Action planning, this implies the need for impact-based, multi-indicator risk analysis, combining climate forecasts with vegetation, market, nutrition, and water-access indicators. It also underscores the importance of shorter operational lead times, anchored at

the start of rainy seasons when forecasts are most actionable, and of prioritizing no-regrets, protective measures that can reduce harm even under uncertainty. This outlook reinforces the relevance of anticipatory approaches to prevent predictable drought impacts before they escalate into humanitarian emergencies.

2.3. Vulnerabilities and capacities

Geographic exposure

Baidoa and Hudur districts are among the most drought-affected areas in Southwest Somalia due to their heavy reliance on rain-fed agriculture, agro-pastoral livelihoods, and fragile water infrastructure. Baidoa hosts one of the largest concentrations of IDPs in Somalia (estimated at approximately 731,000 people as of September 2024), while Hudur is located in a low-potential agro-pastoral and pastoral zone characterized by recurrent rainfall deficits, water scarcity, and limited market access.

Livelihood groups, assets at risk, and scale of impact

The most drought-sensitive livelihood groups include:

- Poor agro-pastoral households in Bay region, dependent on rain-fed sorghum and maize production and seasonal agricultural labor.
- Pastoral households in Bakool, reliant on small ruminants, camels, cattle, pasture availability, and livestock-derived income (milk, sales);
- Urban poor and IDPs living in peri-urban IDP settlements (including Walaq-1 and Hagarey in Baidoa District; Waney and Iyow kooyow in Hudur District), who depend almost entirely on markets and casual labor.

These groups are particularly vulnerable due to limited productive assets, high dependency on markets, weak access to basic services, and repeated exposure to shocks without sufficient recovery time.

Assets at risk of being impacted or destroyed by droughts include standing crops, seed stocks, pasture, livestock herds, shallow wells, berkads, boreholes, and small-scale market infrastructure. During prolonged dry seasons, water points frequently fail or become prohibitively expensive, while feeder roads deteriorate, constraining water trucking and food supply.

According to FSNAU IPC analyses, Bay and Bakool regions repeatedly face IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions during drought periods, with IDP settlements in Baidoa and Hudur Districts particularly prone to rapid deterioration. Acute malnutrition rates among children under five and pregnant and lactating women remain persistently high, reflecting the cumulative impact of food insecurity, disease, and inadequate WASH access.

IDPs

The AAP mainly targets IDPs (90% of the target group), especially in settlements in Walaq-1 and Hagarey (Baidoa District), and Waney and Yowkooyow (Hudur District).

- Walaq-1: 219 households (in total in the community), including 201 prioritized households (directly targeted by the AAP)
- Hagarey: 316 households, including 290 prioritized households

- Waney: 246 households, including 225 prioritized households
- Yowkooyow: 262 households, including 240 prioritized households
- Neighboring host communities: 130 households, including 119 prioritized households

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in these camps in Baidoa and Hudur districts represent some of the most vulnerable populations. Displacement histories vary widely: some households arrived several months ago following recent drought shocks, others have lived in the camps for six to seven years, and new arrivals continue due to ongoing climatic and conflict-related pressures. Displacement drivers include drought-related livelihood loss, conflict, coercive taxation on harvests, forced recruitment of children, and risks of early or forced marriage. Some households adopt split-family coping strategies, with women (and in some cases men) temporarily returning to areas of origin to harvest crops, while men migrate to towns in search of casual labor.

Living conditions in the camps are highly precarious. Most IDPs reside in makeshift huts or tents constructed from cloth and salvaged materials, with plastic sheeting provided by humanitarian actors reaching only a portion of households. Many IDPs lack nearby kinship networks, making displacement to camps the only viable survival option. IDP settlements are overseen by government authorities and managed through camp management structures integrated into Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) systems. These structures serve as the primary channels for communication, early warning dissemination, and service coordination. Community-based committees are present across camps, including Child Protection Indication Committees in Baidoa, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) committees in Hudur, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees in all sites. While community identification with DRR committees may be limited, members are generally known and fulfil key early-warning and coordination functions. Despite these capacities, humanitarian assistance does not consistently reach all households, particularly newly arrived or socially marginalized families.

For drought-related Anticipatory Action, IDPs across different camps are considered to face similar vulnerabilities and impacts, characterized by high market dependence, limited assets, food insecurity, and elevated protection risks.

Children, adolescents, and protection-related vulnerabilities

Children and adolescents are among the most severely affected by drought impacts and are central to this AAP's protection focus. Findings from Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and community consultations conducted in Baidoa and Hudur Districts highlight that drought-induced economic stress directly increases school absenteeism, dropout rates, child labor, and early/forced marriage, particularly for adolescent girls.

Girls face heightened risks during drought due to increased domestic responsibilities (especially water collection and firewood), exposure to harassment and gender-based violence during long journeys to water points, and pressure to marry early as a negative coping strategy. Boys are also affected through engagement in hazardous labor, migration, or street-based income activities.

Children in IDP settlements experience compounded protection risks, including overcrowding, weakened community protection networks, psychosocial distress, and reduced access to safe

learning and recreational spaces. These risks are further intensified during drought when households reduce food intake, prioritize survival over education, and withdraw children from school to cope with rising costs.

Access to services varies by location: Temporary Protection and Learning Spaces (TPLS) are available in several camps, including 15 in Baidoa, alongside two First Response Centres (FRCs) that provide service delivery, referrals, psychosocial and recreational activities, and linkages to education services accessible to IDPs. In Hudur, IDP children can access schools run by other organizations as well as some public schools shared with host communities. School closures typically occur in July–August and do not overlap with the anticipated AAP implementation period.

Persons with Disabilities within IDP communities

Persons with disabilities (PwD) face distinct and heightened vulnerabilities during drought periods. Mobility impairments limit their ability to access distant or overcrowded water points, distribution sites, markets, and health facilities. Information on early warning and Anticipatory Actions may not be accessible to PwD due to communication barriers, while reliance on caregivers increases at a time when household resources are under severe strain.

During FGDs, communities noted that PwD are often deprioritized in household coping strategies, leading to reduced food intake, delayed healthcare access, and social isolation. Drought-related displacement further exacerbates these challenges by disrupting support networks and accessible infrastructure. These factors necessitate targeted, inclusive anticipatory actions that ensure accessible water services, inclusive cash delivery mechanisms, and protection-sensitive outreach.

Elderly individuals within IDP communities

Elderly persons are particularly vulnerable due to similar mobility impairments and weakened family support systems following displacement. FGDs highlighted reduced care for elderly individuals, including cases where they are left behind in areas of origin or deprioritized within households facing severe resource constraints. Limited mobility further restricts their access to services and assistance. Overall, while IDP communities demonstrate important organizational capacities through camp management and protection committees, these remain insufficient to withstand repeated and prolonged droughts without timely, inclusive, and protection-sensitive anticipatory support.

Gender-specific vulnerabilities within IDP communities

Women and girls in IDP camps face heightened vulnerabilities during drought periods. Economic stress and limited livelihood opportunities increasingly push women and adolescent girls into domestic work in host communities or urban centers such as Mogadishu, exposing them to exploitation and abuse. Early and forced marriage remains a significant protection concern, often used as a negative coping strategy. At the same time, the availability of support within IDP camps can reduce the need for women to return to unsafe areas or migrate onward, thereby preventing additional risks. An increasing number of women resort to begging in nearby towns, which carries serious protection and dignity concerns.

Community capacities and existing coping mechanisms

Despite high vulnerability, communities in IDP camps in Baidoa and Hudur demonstrate important capacities for managing drought risk. Community-led initiatives include women preventing early marriage, elders mediating disputes, and pre-existing awareness sessions to reduce harmful coping practices. Water committees and community DRR structures are active, supporting basic water management and early identification of shortages. Early-warning communication chains using mosques, radio, schools, and community leaders are well-established, and were consistently identified during FGDs as trusted and effective channels, representing an important existing capacity within communities that this AAP aims to strengthen and support.

Households employ informal coping mechanisms such as food sharing, remittances, social support networks, and small-scale water storage, while national safety-net programmes such as Baxnaano provide a foundation for scalable cash-based support. Previous experience with anticipatory and early response mechanisms (including ARC Replica and Start Ready activations in Bay) has also improved community understanding of anticipatory action.

However, these capacities are insufficient to withstand repeated and prolonged droughts without anticipatory support, particularly for women, children, adolescents, PwD, and IDPs. This reinforces the need for timely, protection-sensitive, and inclusive anticipatory actions that build on existing community structures while preventing predictable harm.

Annexes and supporting evidence

The vulnerability and protection analysis relies on findings from FGDs with women, adolescent girls and boys, community leaders, and PwD representatives (see Annex 7), as well as secondary analysis from FSNAU IPC reports and SWALIM monitoring, PISOM's last Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA) and PISOM's Rapid Gender Assessment (RGA).

3 Trigger Model

3.1. Trigger statements

The drought AAP can be activated before the rainy seasons (Gu and Deyr), i.e., in February/March or September, triggering anticipatory actions which will be implemented during (underperforming) rainy seasons, i.e. between April-June or October-December. Four indicators are taken into consideration. Should the seasonal outlook (indicator 1) and additionally only two of the three other trigger thresholds be reached, Plan International and READO will immediately convene a meeting to analyze the situation and collectively decide if the AAP should be triggered.

The forecast indicators used in this Anticipatory Action Plan are designed to enable timely and evidence-based activation of the AAP for drought in Baidoa and Hudur districts. Indicator selection and threshold definition are informed by community-led risk analysis and technical consultations with national and humanitarian stakeholders to avoid confusion, contradiction or duplication with other AAPs.

Communities identified drought as the most severe and recurrent hazard affecting livelihoods, health and protection of the most vulnerable groups, and their input guided the selection of locally relevant indicators and validation mechanisms.

1. The **Seasonal Climate Outlook**, produced by the Ministry of Climate Change, in collaboration with ICPAC, WMO, FAO, and SoDMA, is used as a forward-looking climatic indicator. The outlook is issued twice per year (before Gu and Deyr). The seasonal outlook provides key indicators, including the probability of below-normal, normal, and above-normal rainfall, forecasted onset timing of seasonal rains, expected rainfall distribution and intensity, and seasonal temperature anomalies. When the outlook indicates that below-normal rainfall is the most likely outcome ($\geq 50\%$ probability) for the upcoming three months in Baidoa and Hudur districts, this constitutes a predefined early warning threshold. Indicators related to delayed onset, poor rainfall distribution, and above-average temperatures are treated as a compounding risk factor.

If this trigger threshold is met, the three following additional indicators can support the trigger decision:

2. The **Combined Drought Index (CDI)**, produced by SWALIM under UN FAO, is used as the primary climatic indicator. CDI is an observational indicator, i.e., it provides information about the current condition. The CDI is monitored every month and helps identify first signs of drought before severe drought impacts materialize. A CDI value of 0.8 or below indicates already existing moderate drought conditions and constitutes a predefined threshold for triggering anticipatory actions before most severe impacts are felt. The index integrates rainfall and temperature anomalies and is available at the district level, allowing for location-specific analysis in Baidoa and Hudur.
3. The **IPC Acute Food Insecurity projections**, produced by FAO-FSNAU, are used as an impact-based indicator. IPC analyses are released twice per year in February/March and September and indicate projected food insecurity rates for the upcoming three months. For this trigger statement, projections of at least 20% of the population in Hudur and/or Baidoa in drought-induced IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and higher for the upcoming three months would trigger the AAP.
4. **Community-based early warning information** is collected through traditional early warning systems managed by local DRR committees via Plan International's AAP focal point. These indicators are observed and reported monthly and focus on water availability, pasture conditions, crop performance, livestock health, and food price trends.

3.2. Stop mechanism

Activation of the stop mechanism will be considered when the implementation of activities has not started yet or can be easily stopped, and updated CDI-SWALIM data, revised IPC/FSNAU projections, or new seasonal rainfall forecasts indicate a substantial improvement in expected conditions for Baidoa and Hudur. The stop mechanism may also be applied if community-based early warning information from DRR committees reports stabilization or improvement in local conditions, such as recovery of water availability, pasture conditions, crop performance, or food prices, contradicting earlier trigger signals.

Additionally, anticipatory activities may be halted if operational or safety risks arise. These include sudden insecurity, access constraints because of flash floods, or other contextual changes that could place staff, partners, or communities at risk during implementation. While drought is a slow-onset hazard, certain contextual factors may necessitate the suspension of activities, regardless of forecast trends.

The authority to activate the stop mechanism rests with PISOM, in consultation with READO. PISOM Project manager is responsible for continuously monitoring the security situation and the community-based indicators in the target areas during the whole Fuel implementation. PISOM Resilience and CC specialist is responsible for monitoring the CDI publications every month during implementation. As soon as PISOM identifies a significant change in the local situation that might require stopping the implementation, PISOM AAP focal point convenes a meeting with READO AAP Focal Point. The protocol of this meeting, including all justified decisions and/or next steps, is shared with PI Germany Focal Point within a day following the meeting. If it has been agreed to activate the stop mechanism, PI Germany informs WHH/WAHAFA about the decision and shares all justifications and potential documentation. To be final, the decision needs approval from PI Germany and WHH/WAHAFA. The whole process from the meeting PISOM-READO until the final decision must be finalized in a 3-day timeframe at maximum.

Once a final decision to stop is made, PISOM's Project manager is responsible to formally communicate the decision to MoHADMA, relevant coordination platforms and local authorities. READO's Project manager is responsible for communicating the decision to the involved service providers, as well as to the community leaders and DRR committees. Communication with affected communities will be conducted through community leaders and DRR committees, ensuring that the rationale for stopping anticipatory actions is clearly explained and that expectations are managed transparently (as soon as the situation allows). This process helps maintain trust, accountability, and community confidence in the Anticipatory Action system.

The stop mechanism ensures that anticipatory actions under this AAP remain data-driven, adaptive, and context-sensitive, allowing resources to be redirected when drought risks decline or implementation is no longer appropriate.

3.3. Linkages with other AAPs

As part of efforts to strengthen Anticipatory Action under the WAHAFA Build Project, Plan International and READO engaged with key national and humanitarian stakeholders working on early warning and Anticipatory Action in Somalia. Multiple AAPs and projects have been identified in Somalia and have been taken into account to enhance synergies and avoid duplications.

This drought AAP for Baidoa and Hudur is designed to align with and complement other Anticipatory Action mechanisms operating in Somalia. While there is currently no WAHAFA AAP active in Southwest State, this plan follows the same WAHAFA standards, triggers, and coordination principles to ensure coherence. Existing WAHAFA-supported AAPs in Somaliland

provide lessons and technical alignment but do not overlap geographically. The AAP also complements Start Fund anticipatory financing, which may be activated for drought or related shocks in Bay and Bakool. In the event of simultaneous activation, Plan International and READO will coordinate with Start Network members to clarify geographic coverage and sectoral focus. The plan is further aligned with CERF Anticipatory Action initiatives coordinated by OCHA. Trigger analyses and activation decisions will be shared through OCHA-led coordination platforms. Resource allocation decisions will prioritize gap-filling and complementary actions rather than duplication. Community communication will be coordinated through existing DRR committees and local leadership structures. These measures ensure anticipatory actions in Baidoa and Hudur remain coherent, efficient, and aligned with national and global Anticipatory Action frameworks.

4 Anticipatory Actions

4.1. Identification and prioritization of anticipatory actions

The process of identifying anticipatory actions by READO was guided by a people-centered, community-engagement approach, ensuring that actions reflected the priorities, capacities, and vulnerabilities of affected communities.

The methodology integrated focus group discussions (FGDs), participatory mapping, and structured analysis to select feasible, timely, and safe interventions, aligned with local hazard profiles. READO conducted FGDs in Baidoa (Walaq-1, Hagarey) and Hudur (Waney, Yowkooyow), engaging 94 participants, including women, adolescents, and community leaders in separate sessions. Using purposive sampling, structured discussion guides, and thematic analysis, the participants mapped:

- **Key hazard impacts**, especially crop failure and pasture loss, drying wells/berkads and high water costs, livestock disease and losses, rising cereal prices and household debt, acute malnutrition, school absenteeism and dropout, as well as heightened protection risks, particularly for women and girls in overcrowded IDP sites.
- **Negative coping strategies** adopted by affected populations, including reducing meal frequency and dietary diversity, borrowing or selling small assets, child labor, unsafe migration, and early or forced marriage of girls to access dowry or reduce household size.
- **Potential anticipatory actions** (see below).

The communities identified multiple anticipatory actions that would help them reduce the negative impact of drought on their lives (especially those of the most vulnerable community members), including:

- **Early, predictable cash transfers** to protect food consumption, stabilize purchasing power, and reduce negative coping strategies (e.g., child marriage, child labor, unsafe migration). Expected outcome: fewer harmful coping strategies, lower malnutrition risk, and debt avoidance.

- **Establish water points closer to settlements:** Pre-positioning/rehabilitating nearby water points (rapid borehole repair, pre-arranged water-trucking) before peak dryness to shorten unsafe journeys for women and girls, lower GBV exposure, and reduce time/expense burdens. Expected outcome: safer, cheaper water access and lower disease risk.
- **Provide household water storage facilities** by distributing jerrycans/storage tanks ahead of shortages to increase safe storage and daily availability, cutting reliance on distant sources and contaminated containers; paired with hygiene messaging to reduce AWD/cholera risk. Expected outcome: steadier household water access and fewer waterborne illnesses.
- **Improve latrines and sanitation points in IDP sites**, especially with lighting to decrease harassment and night-time risks, particularly for women and girls, and improve safe usage and dignity. Expected outcome: safer WASH access, reduced GBV exposure, and better hygiene.
- **Distribute dignity kits for women and girls** to enable menstrual hygiene and safe mobility, decreasing school absenteeism and exposure to exploitation during water/market trips. Expected outcome: increased dignity, health, and participation in education/public life.
- **Create safe spaces with psychosocial support for children and women** to buffer stress and prevent protection violations as shocks intensify. Expected outcome: improved wellbeing, reduced harmful coping, and continuity of protective routines.
- **Livelihood protection:** drought-tolerant seeds, fodder and veterinary surge to avoid distress sales and preserve herds/cropping capacity. Expected outcome: safeguarded productive assets and faster recovery.
- **Inclusive early-warning and risk communication** via mosques, radios, schools, and health centers, and food distribution points, co-led by women and youth. Expected outcome: earlier household decisions (water storage, seeking services), safer behaviors, and better targeting.
- **Cash-for-work on water harvesting, soil conservation, and safer site infrastructure** in IDP sites to create liquidity before peak prices, while reducing flood/GBV/health risks. Expected outcome: income smoothing and risk-reducing community assets.
- **School feeding / learning space support** to stabilize attendance during shocks. Expected outcome: continuity of learning and reduced negative coping (child labor/marriage).

Proposed actions were then screened and cross-checked against community preferences for early-warning channels and protection concerns to ensure relevance to the identified hazard, timeliness and feasibility under local access constraints, cost-effectiveness, and adherence to do-no-harm principles, including mitigating GBV and child protection risks. Through various workshops, community members then prioritized the actions to be included in the AAP (see 4.2).

4.2. Anticipatory actions and their theories of change

Food insecurity (and cross cutting)

A1 – Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)

What?

- Provide three installments of MPCA to 1,075 most vulnerable households: a double installment (USD 200) to facilitate investments and maintain livelihoods; a single installment one month later to support continuous food security.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Loss of livelihoods
- Food insecurity
- Protection risk, in particular for women and girls (incl. child labor and child marriages)

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Clear targeting: women-headed households / pregnant and lactating women (PLW) / households with children under 5 years (U5); especially in IDP communities (90%)
- Supply chains and last-mile delivery function as planned.
- The financial service providers and mobile money systems remain operational for bulk payments and primary beneficiaries have access to local network sim-cards.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

A2 – Rehabilitation and upgrading of strategic water sources

What?

- Engineers rehabilitate or upgrade two water points, one in Baidoa, one in Hudur, that are strategically well positioned for IDPs from both IDP camps per district. This activity includes community orientation and handover for maintenance. The rehabilitation/upgrading also benefits host communities in Baidoa and Hudur.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Deterioration of access to safe water during forecast drought shocks.
- Acute water shortages.
- Protection-related risks in particular for girls and women associated with collecting water (GBV on long, unsafe ways to water points; time burden reducing participation and access to other services).

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Access to targeted sites is maintained, and strategic water points will be available.
- Rapid rehabilitation before full drought onset will stabilize water availability during the shock period.
- Communities will utilize rehabilitated water points immediately as they are existing, trusted sources.

A3 – Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion and sanitation through IDP community hygiene promotion activities

What?

- READO provides refresher trainings for hygiene promoters and community health workers / water management committees.

- Hygiene promoters raise awareness through context-specific key hygiene messages, IEC materials over two months in several households, at water points, schools and other strategic locations.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Deterioration of public health outcomes, particularly outbreaks of water- and sanitation-related diseases (e.g. AWD, diarrhea, cholera) during anticipated drought conditions.
- Increased vulnerability of women and children due to poor hygiene practices linked to water scarcity.

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Communities are receptive to hygiene and sanitation messaging and willing to adopt improved practices during periods of water scarcity.
- Trained hygiene promoters are available for refresher trainings and able to safely access targeted communities after activation.
- Basic water access is maintained through rehabilitated or existing water points, enabling practical application of hygiene messages (see activity 2).

Protection

A4 – Distribution of dignity kits

What?

- Social workers distribute 1,000 dignity kits to women and girls in the four IDP camps.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Risk of exposure to GBV
- Drought-related hygiene risks
- School dropouts

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Dignity kits are available at the time of activation.
- Supply chains and logistical systems remain functional.
- Security is stable and access to the target groups is possible.
- Dignity kits help individuals maintain a sense of self-worth, normalcy, and emotional well-being.

A5 – Scale up of GBV/SRHR awareness sessions for women and men

What?

- Social workers conduct 8 GBV and SRHR awareness sessions for app. 200 participants in total (2 per IDP camp for female and male participants, 25 participants for each session). This activity also includes IEC materials.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Gender-based violence (sexual violence, intimate partner violence, early/forced marriage)
- Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA)
- Unintended pregnancies and unsafe abortions
- Sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV
- Harmful coping mechanisms linked to lack of information and services
- Stigma and harmful social norms that silence survivors

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Increased awareness leads to safer behaviors and timely help-seeking.
- Communities are willing to engage when information is delivered in a culturally sensitive way.

- Referral services (health, protection, legal, psychosocial) are available and functional.
- Safe spaces and community structures can support awareness activities.

Education

A6 – Distribution of learning kits including raising awareness of importance of education in emergencies

What?

- READO distributes 600 learning kits to school children in the four IDP camps.
- Raise awareness during distribution.

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Disruption of learning for children in IDP camps (in particular girls and children with disabilities) when drought impacts intensify (school interruptions, reduced attendance).
- Protection risks and distress by keeping children engaged in safe, structured learning routines.

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- The trigger is confirmed early enough to act before peak impacts.
- Schools/TPLs are accessible and safe for continued learning.
- Supplies and transport are available (market functioning; no major delays).
- Targeting lists are verified and accepted by community/CEC and authorities.

Risk Communication

A7 – Dissemination of early warning messages in coordination with MoHADMA

What?

- Coordination with other civil protection / governmental actors, NGOs, media, and community stakeholders disseminating early warning messages and advisories to avoid fragmentation
- Adapt early warning messages and advisories in coordination with MoHADMA taking into account the specific needs of IDPs, PwD, women, men, boys and girls in the targeted communities
- Disseminate early warning messages through DRR committees, imams, and other community structures incl. voice notes (SMS to IDPs and host communities)
- Produce, get community feedback on, and print early warning IEC materials for IDP camps

What does it aim to prevent/reduce?

- Information gap on forecast drought impacts
- Drought impacts on lives and livelihoods through timely, relevant and actionable advisories
- Late mitigation actions and impacts on lives, livelihoods, food security, health, and assets by enabling adequate community anticipatory actions

This can be successful under the following assumptions:

- Early warning data is reliable and timely (climate/meteorological data flows uninterrupted).
- The messages are disseminated through trusted local channels.

5. Operationalization

Quick overview

Preliminary step: Readiness before trigger activation (see 5.2)

Ongoing preparedness measures are conducted by PI Germany, PISOM, and READO to ensure all operational, contractual, and financial systems are in place for immediate response. Activities include regular review of agreements, prequalification of suppliers, procurement, annual team refreshers, and updates to the AAP. Advanced readiness (e.g. pre-alerts, contract drafting) is initiated if activation is likely.

- **Tasks:** Agreement reviews, supplier prequalification, procurement readiness, AAP/team updates, advanced contract/plan preparation
- **Responsible:** PISOM Project Manager; READO Project Manager; PI Germany Programme Specialist
- **Contributors:** PISOM & READO Procurement and MEAL Officers

Step 1: Trigger Confirmation and Activation Approval (see 5.1)

Based on continuous trigger monitoring, PISOM, READO's and PI Germany assess trigger activation every year in March and September. If the thresholds are met, WAHAFA gives the final approval to start Fuel implementation.

- **Tasks:** Forecast validation, trigger documentation, get formal approval
- **Responsible:** PISOM Climate & Resilience Lead
- **Contributors:** PISOM's, READO's and PI Germany's AAP Focal Points; WAHAFA

Step 2: Financing Mobilization (see 5.6) and Contracting (see 5.2)

Funding is accessed through WAHAFA Fuel, funded by GFFO. Plan International provides prefinancing in case of activation (based on Notice to proceed & FAD3, conforming to the LoA between Plan and WHH) to allow immediate implementation. Final contracts are prepared and signed between all parties according to their respective processes.

- **Support tasks:** Budget confirmation, prefinancing, contracting between all parties, fund request submission
- **Responsible:** PISOM Grants & Partnerships Manager; PISOM Finance Manager
- **Contributors:** PISOM's, READO's and PI Germany's AAP Focal Points; READO Finance Officer; WAHAFA

Step 3: Community Engagement and Targeting

READO and Plan International engage community structures, including elders, women's groups, DRR committees, CECs, and water committees, to communicate planned actions, confirm beneficiary selection criteria, and activate accountability and feedback mechanisms. Safeguarding, PSEA, and referral pathways are reinforced prior to implementation.

- **Tasks:** Community meetings, beneficiary validation, safeguarding briefings & set-up of feedback mechanisms
- **Responsible:** READO Project Manager
- **Contributors:** READO Field Coordinators; PISOM Project Coordinator

Step 4: Operational Preparedness and Logistics

READO has a list of prequalified service providers with whom they work regularly. Before activation, READO Procurement checks that the list is updated. After activation, READO sends quotations to three suppliers and selects the best offer based on price, duration, delivery, and quality. Procurement and logistics arrangements are completed for dignity kits, learning and teaching materials, and WASH inputs. Cash delivery systems for MPCA are activated prior to implementation. The plan will provide one tranche of MPCA to vulnerable households in IDP (90%) and host communities (10%), especially targeting women-headed households, and households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and children under 5 years (U5). Transfer value is set via pre-agreed amount of 120 USD (to be reviewed regularly to align with cluster standards).

- **Tasks:** Procurement, FSP engagement, logistics planning
- **Responsible:** PISOM and READO Procurement focal points
- **Contributors:** READO Project Manager; PISOM Project Coordinator; PISOM Head of Finance and Administration

Step 5: Implementation of Anticipatory Actions (see 5.3)

The preselected anticipatory actions (see 4.2) are implemented at the community level.

- **Tasks:** Distribution supervision, session facilitation, coordination with local stakeholders, technical oversight
- **Responsible:** PISOM Project Coordinator and READO Project Manager
- **Contributors:** PISOM & READO Protection and EIE specialists, WASH Lead, Resilience and CC Specialist; READO Field Coordinators

Step 6: Monitoring, Feedback, and Adaptive Management (see 5.5)

Monitoring, post-distribution follow-up, and community feedback are conducted to assess effectiveness, ensure accountability, and enable small adjustments where required and feasible.

- **Tasks:** baseline, endline including PDM, management of feedback mechanisms
- **Responsible:** PISOM and READO MEAL officers
- **Contributors:** PISOM Project Coordinator and READO Project Manager; READO Field Coordinators

Step 7: Documentation, Reporting, and Review

Implementation results, challenges, and lessons learned are documented and shared with WAHAFA and partners. This step-by-step implementation plan is reviewed after each trigger and updated annually to strengthen future anticipatory actions.

- **Tasks:** Reporting, learning documentation, AAP update
- **Responsible:** PISOM Project Coordinator and READO Project Manager
- **Contributors:** PISOM & READO MEAL officers; PISOM & READO Technical Specialists; READO Field Coordinators; PI Germany Programme Specialist and AA Specialist

5.1. Trigger monitoring guidelines

Trigger monitoring is led by Plan International Somalia. Seasonal outlooks, CDI, IPC projections, and local community observations are reviewed on a monthly and seasonal basis. More specifically:

- The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) shares the **seasonal climate outlooks** via email, including with PISOM's Resilience and Climate Change Specialist who will forward it to all project partners.
- **CDI** values are publicly available and updated monthly on FAO SWALIM's website (<https://cdi.faoswalim.org/index/cdi>), and will be checked monthly by PISOM's Resilience and Climate Change Specialist.
- FAO-FSNAU shares **IPC** projections with partners primarily through formal seasonal analysis reports and established coordination platforms, ensuring structured and timely dissemination of information. In addition, projections are circulated via email to key stakeholders, including government counterparts (such as MoHADMA and SoDMA), humanitarian agencies, NGOs, cluster partners, and technical focal points, including PISOM's Resilience and Climate Change Specialist.
- PISOM's AAP Focal Point in Baidoa is responsible for keeping the connection with communities and gather information on water shortages, reduced pasture availability, decreased crop production, and/or significant increases in food prices at alert or alarm levels.

If possible, preliminary exchanges between PISOM, READO and PI Germany are conducted in January/February and July/August to assess the situation and discuss probable scenarios. This is especially important if an AAP activation can be expected in the following month. If available information and trends indicate a high probability of activation, all three partners can start the preparation of administrative processes and organizational readiness (see 5.2), and PI Germany already informs WAHAFA.

When all indicators are available, PISOM AAP Focal Point convenes a meeting between PISOM, PI Germany and READO focal points in March and September to jointly review all data, analyze if particularly devastating drought impacts are forecast, and decide if the AAP should be triggered or not. The discussions are protocolled, and the protocol is shared with all participants. At the end of the meeting, PISOM's AAP Focal Points shares the documentation and all relevant data with PI Germany's focal point per email. If it has been decided to activate, PI Germany's AAP focal point notifies WAHAFA that the agreed drought triggers are met per email, including all relevant data and documents, and asks for confirmation. Full activation occurs only when predefined thresholds are met and corroborated across several indicators (see 3.1). Formal activation approval is issued by WAHAFA, who informs PI Germany, PISOM and READO per email.

In case of activation, WAHAFA shares a "Notice to proceed" with PI Germany, allowing to start activity implementation (as agreed in the MoU – see 5.2). PI Germany notifies PISOM and READO per email within a working day. As soon as they receive written approval from PI Germany, PISOM and READO immediately notify relevant local authorities (MOHADMA and Ministry on Climate Change).

5.2. Organizational preparedness / readiness

To ensure effective and timely implementation of anticipatory actions under this AAP, PISOM and READO – in close coordination with PI Germany and WHH/WAHAFA – have established an organizational preparedness system. This system ensures that once drought trigger thresholds are reached, all operational, contractual, financial and logistical prerequisites are in place, enabling rapid action while minimizing risks and delays. The checklist of these readiness activities is provided in Annex 6.2.

Division of Roles and Relationships

- **PI Germany** leads coordination with WHH/WAHAFA under the WAHAFA program and ensures that funding and accountability frameworks are pre-agreed and operational.
- **PISOM** is responsible for operational readiness at the country level, including internal coordination, and triggering preparedness communication.
- **READO** is the main implementing partner for field-level anticipatory actions, and is responsible for local procurement, service provider management and logistics arrangements.

Contractual Arrangements

The coordination and contractual arrangements between PI Germany, PISOM, and READO are crucial to readiness. These arrangements must remain flexible to account for changes and will be systematically reviewed and amended as needed after each activation, or in response to any relevant change in the program context.

- A Letter of Agreement (LoA) for Fuel is in place between PI Germany and WHH. This agreement is valid for the full duration of the WAHAFA program and will only be revised if there are significant changes to program scope or responsibilities.
- The FAD1 agreement for Fuel phase (covering the full AAP period) is signed between PI Germany and PISOM and provides the backbone for anticipatory financing flows.
- PISOM and READO maintain a standing preliminary partnership agreement, specifying that actual implementation will only commence upon formal activation, and following finalization of FAD3 between PISOM and PI Germany..

Logic and Phasing of Readiness Activities

To be “operationally ready,” readiness activities are organized in two phases:

Minimum Readiness Activities (systematic, ongoing, not triggered):

These tasks are implemented regularly, specifically every February and August, regardless of trigger status, to ensure sustained readiness:

- **Procurement Preparedness:** READO keeps a prequalified list of service providers for cash distribution, dignity kits, and water infrastructure. This list is reviewed and reconfirmed every February and August; the procurement team is ready to step in in case of trigger activation.
- **AAP Review and Updates:** The AAP, including MEAL tools, budgets, and planned measures, is reviewed at least annually and updated based on contextual changes, evolving needs, new policies, or lessons learned from past activations. Foreseeable changes are promptly communicated to WHH/WAHAFA prior to any official activation.

- **Team Refresher:** The core program team participates in an AAP refresher and readiness check-in at least once a year in the absence of any activation.

Advanced Readiness Activities (conditional; initiated when forecasts indicate high activation probability):

If early warning or seasonal forecasts indicate a strong activation likelihood, the following actions will be undertaken to further reduce lead times:

- **Internal Pre-Alert:** PISOM's Resilience and Climate Change Specialist will notify both READO and PI Germany of the increased likelihood of a trigger activation. PI Germany will brief WHH/WAHAFA accordingly.
- **Contractual Finalization:** The groundwork for final agreements (FAD Stage 3 between PISOM and PI Germany; revised partnership between PISOM and READO; and contract between PI Germany and WHH/WAHAFA) is laid, with documents drafted for immediate signing upon formal activation.
- **Operational Mobilization:** Both PISOM and READO review the AAP and workplan, reconfirm resource availability, and review staff and partner rosters to verify readiness for rapid deployment.

The comprehensive list of readiness activities, responsible leads, and timelines is provided in Annex 6.2. Through this dual-phased, structured process, PISOM and READO – supported by PI Germany and WHH/WAHAFA – maintain a robust state of readiness, enabling fast, effective anticipatory response when trigger thresholds are reached. The process will transition from readiness to proper Fuel implementation based on the Notice to proceed provided by WHH to PI Germany.

5.3. Anticipatory actions implementation step by step

The following prioritized activities will be implemented in the following way:

Food insecurity (and cross cutting)

A1 – Multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA)

What?	Who?	When?
Verify existing market assessments (secondary data) & update budget based on recommended cash value	READO Project Manager + Officer	Week of trigger
Contact and inform financial services providers with pre-established agreement frameworks	READO and Plan procurement and logistic teams	Week 1-3 after trigger
Awareness raising on inclusion & informing DRR committees, camp management committees on the AAP activation, and develop the cash distribution and selection criteria with them	READO Project Manager + Officer	Week 1-3 after trigger

Selection and registration of priority households (registration done by hygiene promoters, together with dignity and learning kits)	READO project manager + Officer +MEAL Coord	Week 2-4 after trigger
Verification of selected households	READO and Plan MEAL teams	Week 3-4
Release of funds and payment entitlement to beneficiaries	Financial service providers under coordination of READO finance team	Week 5-6 – first installment (addressing any inconsistencies and supporting FSPs on any issues related to the beneficiaries' lists) Week 9-10 – second installment
Verification of payments reception by beneficiaries	READO MEAL team	Week 6 Week 10

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH)

A2 – Rehabilitation and upgrading of strategic water sources (1 in Hudur, 1 in Baidoa)

What?	Who?	When?
Rapid technical assessment of strategic water points (functionality check, scope of works, bill of quantity)	READO WASH Engineer/Technician + Field Team	Week 1-3 after trigger
Procurement of spare parts and rehabilitation materials (e.g., pipes, pumps, fittings, tools)	READO Procurement & Logistics + WASH Engineer	Week 3-6
Rehabilitation and upgrading works implemented (repairs, replacements, installation, structural upgrades as applicable) in Baidoa and Hudur	READO WASH Engineer	Week 5-10
Quality assurance and functionality testing (yield testing, leakage checks, operational safety; basic water quality checks)	READO WASH Engineer + MEAL Team	Week 10-12
Community orientation and handover (Operation & maintenance briefing, minor maintenance, distribution of roles of Water Management Committees, spare parts management)	READO WASH Engineer + Project Manager Officer + Water Management Committee	Week 10-12

A3 – Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion and sanitation through IDP community hygiene promotion activities

What?	Who?	When?
Rapid contextual review and prioritization of high-risk communities, water points to conduct awareness sessions	READO Officer + Hygiene Promoters	Week 3-8
Adapt key hygiene messages to drought context	READO project manager + CHWs	Week 3-5
Preparation and printing of IEC materials (posters, flipcharts, demonstration kits)	READO Procurement & Logistics + WASH Officer	Week 5-7
Training/refresher for hygiene promoters and CHWs on AA-specific hygiene messaging (e.g., safe water handling, storage, handwashing, sanitation during water scarcity)	READO Project Manager + Officer + Hygiene Promoters + CHWs	Week 7-10
Pre-/post-training evaluation for hygiene promoters	READO Project Manager + MEAL Officer	Before/after training
Community hygiene promotion sessions conducted together with water management committees and hygiene promoters (household visits, demonstrations at water points, schools in IDP sites)	READO Hygiene Promoters + CHWs	Week 7-13

Protection

A4 – Distribution of dignity kits

What?	Who?	When?
Contracting pre-qualified vendors	Procurement Manager	Week 3-4
Community mobilizations, identification and registration (registration done by social workers, together with learning kits and MPCA)	READO project manager + Officer + MEAL Coord	Week 2-4
Informing communities about the upcoming dignity kit distribution and prepare safe location for distribution	Social workers – READO	Week 4-5
Distribution of the dignity kits	Social workers – READO	Week 5-9

A5 – Scale up of GBV/SRHR awareness sessions for women and men

What?	Who?	When?
Adapt existing IEC materials and key messages to pre-drought context	READO protection team	Week 3-5
Identify and mobilize community leaders, women groups, youth, and volunteers	READO protection team	Week 2-5
Conduct GBV and SRHR awareness sessions incorporating PSEA and survivor-centered mechanisms (1 per district for female participants, 1 per district for male participants), incl. information sharing on available GBV/SRHR services and referral pathways	READO protection team	Week 5-13

Education

A6 – Distribution of learning kits including raising awareness of importance of education in emergencies

What?	Who?	When?
Identification and registration of the selected children (registration done by hygiene promoters and social workers together with dignity and learning kits)	READO project & M&E team	Week 2-5
Verification of selected children	READO M&E team	Week 3-5
Initiating procurement process	READO Operation team	Week 3-5
Distribution of the learning kits	READO project team	Week 5-8

Risk communication

A7 – Dissemination of early warning messages in coordination with MoHADMA

What?	Who?	When?
Collect and analyze available early warning information from trigger statement indicators	Climate specialist – PISOM	Week 1

Discuss and engage with MoHADMA on the early warning information	Project Manager – READO	Week 2-4
Develop tailored early warning messages (incl. expected risks and guidance for early preparedness) with MoHADMA	Project Manager – READO	Week 3-4
Translate warning messages into Somali (written message) and Maay dialect (voice messages)	Project Manager – READO	Week 3-5
Disseminate early warning messages: • To DRR committees during a meeting who will disseminate the messages to IDP communities (e.g., in GBV stop center, community centers) • Printing IEC materials in IDP community centers • Support MoHADMA in formulating and sending early warning voice messages (SMS) by Hormuud to IDPs and host communities • Meeting with Imams to deliver messages in mosques	Project Manager – READO	Week 4-16

5.4. Selection strategy for population(s) at risk

The AAP targets highly vulnerable households and individuals living in four IDP camps and neighbouring communities in Hudur and Baidoa who are particularly affected by drought-related impacts. The IDPs have been displaced due to several reasons including conflict, drought, and ongoing economic hardship, resulting in reduced coping capacities and increased exposure to protection concerns. The planned activities are designed to reduce the risk of several drought-related impacts (see above).

Beneficiary selection follows a vulnerability-based approach using clearly defined indicators at both community-level and household-level criteria. Key vulnerability markers include:

- Female-headed households with limited income sources
- Households caring for persons with disabilities, elderly members, or individuals with chronic illnesses
- Pregnant and lactating women
- Adolescent girls and women at increased risk of exploitation or gender-based violence
- Households with minimal or no access to safe and reliable water sources
- Families with no stable livelihoods or who rely on negative coping mechanisms

When trigger thresholds are met and the AAP is officially triggered, the selection of will be conducted within 4 weeks. The selection process will be participatory and transparent, involving community leaders, water committees, DRR committees and relevant community-based groups to identify households that meet the agreed vulnerability criteria and are thus at particular risk of predicted drought-related impacts this AAP aims to reduce or prevent.

Project staff then conduct household verification within 4 days to confirm eligibility and specific needs, followed by validation of beneficiary lists to avoid duplication and ensure inclusion of the most at-risk populations.

Some activities target specific households:

1. MPCA: This activity will prioritize the most vulnerable households in IDP camps and host communities (see criteria list above).
2. Rehabilitation and upgrading of strategic water sources: This activity will benefit both IDP and host population since the water sources are used by everyone.
3. Awareness campaigns on hygiene promotion and sanitation: This activity mainly targets hygiene promoters and community health workers / water management committees who are expected to further disseminate their knowledge via IDP community hygiene promotion activities and thus reach a large population of the IDP camps.
4. Distribution of dignity kits: This activity mainly targets women and girls in all four IDP camps. READO together with the Camp management committees will select women and girls based on the vulnerability markers and on agreed selection criteria.
5. Scale up of GBV/SRHR awareness sessions for women and men: This activity will target female and male participants in all four IDP camps, who are expected to further disseminate their knowledge. READO together with the Camp management committees and DRR Committees will select the session participants based on the vulnerability markers and on agreed selection criteria. Awareness sessions will be conducted by READO and PISOM.
6. Distribution of learning kits including raising awareness on the importance of education in emergencies: This activity will benefit 600 school children in the four IDP camps. READO together with the Camp management committees and the District Education Officers will select children from the targeted IDP camps based on vulnerability markers.
7. Dissemination of early warning messages in coordination with MoHADMA: This activity will target both the host communities and the IDPs in camps through DRR committees, mosques (imams), and other community structures incl. voice notes (SMS to IDPs and host communities) in IDP camps, using accessible language and taking into account the needs of all target groups.

Conflict sensitivity: To minimize tensions between selected and non-selected households within IDP camps, beneficiary selection criteria and processes will be clearly communicated in advance through camp management committees, DRR committees, and community leaders, in line with the do-no-harm principle. Community validation of beneficiary lists and household-level verification by project staff will promote transparency and reduce perceptions of bias or favoritism. A functioning complaints and feedback mechanism will be actively promoted to allow concerns to be raised safely and addressed promptly. This mechanism includes a tollfree hotline (2035), community focal points with face-to-face meetings (esp. Demanded by adolescents), help desks during distributions, and referral pathways for sensitive complaints and PISOM and READO already have experience with this mechanism through other projects. Assistance will be delivered in a dignified and conflict-sensitive manner, with careful sequencing and clear communication to manage expectations and avoid exacerbating existing vulnerabilities or social tensions.

No significant tensions are expected between host communities and IDP populations, as the intervention primarily targets IDP settlements with distinct camp management and service

delivery structures. Beneficiary selection is based on transparent vulnerability criteria that clearly differentiate IDP-specific needs, reducing the risk of perceived exclusion. Where interventions such as rehabilitated water sources also benefit nearby host communities, this shared access is expected to reduce competition over scarce resources. Continuous coordination with local authorities and community leaders will help ensure conflict-sensitive implementation in line with the do-no-harm principle.

5.5. Implementation MEAL

MEAL for this AAP is designed to ensure timely delivery, quality implementation, accountability to affected populations, and continuous learning, with a specific focus on assessing whether anticipatory actions were triggered at the right time, reached the right people, and contributed to reducing the predicted impacts.

MEAL during the fuel (activation) phase

Once the AAP is triggered, MEAL activities will focus on real-time monitoring and rapid feedback to ensure targeted identification, selection of vulnerable households as well as document early impacts of the interventions. Monitoring will be conducted by READO teams, with technical oversight from Plan International, and will track:

- Coverage, timeliness, and quality of Anticipatory Action delivery,
- Adherence to targeting criteria and safeguarding standards,
- Early outcome signals related to food consumption, water access, nutrition risk, education continuity, and protection concerns.

The project team will ask a few baseline questions during the registration of beneficiaries and collect secondary data to capture the initial situation at the beginning of the Fuel implementation. At the end of the project implementation, the project team will conduct an endline study that will include Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM).

Trigger evaluation and learning

After each activation or non-activation decision, a trigger evaluation will be conducted by READO and PISOM using the adapted Trigger Evaluation Form (see Annex 6.c). This process will assess:

- Whether triggers were reached at the appropriate time,
- Whether thresholds were correctly calibrated,
- Whether information sources were accurate, timely, and actionable,
- Whether anticipatory actions meaningfully reduced predicted impacts.

Moreover, the implementation of the AAP will be monitored using the AAP monitoring form (Annex 6.1).

Accountability to affected populations

Accountability is embedded throughout the AAP implementation. READO will use existing community feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFM), including tollfree hotline (2035), community focal points, help desks during distributions, and referral pathways for sensitive complaints. Feedback will be systematically logged, reviewed, and used to adjust implementation in real time, particularly to address protection risks, exclusion errors, or unintended harm, where necessary.

All templates can be found in Annex 6.

5.6. Financial flow process

As the AAP Custodian, Plan International will access funding for the activation of this Anticipatory Action Plan through the WAHAFA Fuel component. Funding is released following confirmation that the predefined trigger thresholds have been met and that activation is justified based on the agreed trigger model and stop mechanism.

Once trigger conditions are confirmed, PI Germany will submit a formal activation request to the WAHAFA. The request will include a brief trigger justification note, supporting evidence from Climate seasonal outlook, CDI-SWALIM, IPC/FSNAU projections, and community-based early warning information, and if relevant changes from the proposed anticipatory actions, target locations, and estimated budget described in the AAP. This submission is reviewed against WAHAFA technical and compliance requirements. WAHAFA provides a template for this Fuel application.

WAHAFA's approval of the FUEL phase and authorization to start implementation is formalized by the "Notice to proceed" sent per email to PI Germany's AAP focal point and AA specialist, as agreed in the MoU between PI Germany and Welthungerhilfe. Upon receipt, GNO immediately notifies PISOM to initiate preparations for implementation. In parallel, GNO and PISOM jointly sign the FAD3 agreement, establishing the contractual basis for fund transfers and project execution.

Immediately after FAD3 signature, PISOM initiates prefinancing from available internal resources to enable a rapid start of priority activities, ensuring there is no delay in the implementation of anticipatory actions. Simultaneously, GNO submits the first formal fund request to WAHAFA, referencing the approved activation and supporting documentation. Through prefinancing, PISOM disburses the requisite funding to READO. Once WAHAFA processes and transfers the first tranche of funding to GNO, GNO channels these funds through Plan International's Global Hub (GH) to reimburse PISOM for the initial prefinancing outlay.

In the second month of implementation, PISOM prepares and submits the second fund request to GNO, which promptly submits this onward to WAHAFA to ensure continuity of funding and avoid further reliance on prefinancing mechanisms. Upon WAHAFA's disbursement of the second tranche, funds are transferred to GNO, then via GH to PISOM, and subsequently to READO to support ongoing activities.

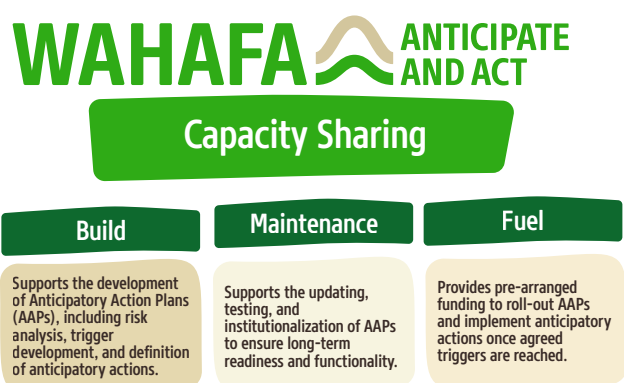
Throughout and following the implementation period, READO and PISOM collaborate to compile comprehensive financial reports detailing expenditures and project progress. These reports are reviewed for accuracy and completeness by GNO before being formally submitted to WAHAFA in accordance with agreed compliance and reporting timelines.

In addition to WAHAFA Fuel, the AAP may be complemented by other anticipatory action funding if possible. All additional funding will be coordinated to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication, with clear delineation of activities, geographic coverage, and beneficiary targeting.

WAHAFA

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) coordinates and implements the WHH Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Facility (WAHAFA), a three-year program funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, which provides WHH Country Offices, German NGOs and their local partner organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa, Syria and Yemen with the opportunity to implement their own AHA sub-projects in partnership with WHH. WAHAFA aims to identify and analyze hazard risks, support and scale the development of AHA mechanisms, and secure funding to implement these mechanisms.

WAHAFA supports access to essential key pillars of AHA:



How we work

WAHAFA places people, including communities, local stakeholders, and LHPs, at the center of efforts. To achieve this, WAHAFA has developed an AAP Custodianship approach, encouraging German NGOs to collaborate with LHPs. The LHPs take a leading role in developing the AAPs by contributing its unique skills and knowledge to the process. The custodian engages with actors at various levels, from community members to local and national governments.

WAHAFA ensures contextualized AAP development by providing guidance for community-based approaches. Involving a LHPs or CBOs as the custodian, in collaboration with stakeholders at different levels, creates a space for local actors to participate in designing processes and desired outcomes. This approach helps ensure that AAPs include anticipatory actions that are meaningful, relevant to the local context, and garner high acceptance and buy-in from people at all levels. Ultimately, this makes the entire process more sustainable and aligned with the needs of populations at risk from hazards.

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