PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

GUIDE AND TOOLKIT

SUMMARY

Applying the principles of dignity, access, participation and safety to ensure that anticipatory action includes and protects those most at risk and marginalised

Version 2024

Anticipation Hub

EDUCATION CANNOT WAIT

handicap international humanity &inclusion

IFRC

PLAN INTERNATIONAL

Practical ACTION

START NETWORK

UCL Warning Research Centre

UNFPA

unicef for every child

MULTI-AGENCY ROADMAP FOR PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Early in 2024, Plan International, IFRC, Humanity & Inclusion, Practical Action, UNFPA, UNICEF, and Start Network co-developed a Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) in Anticipatory Action (AA) Roadmap. The Roadmap is aligned with the work of the PGI in AA Working Group of the Anticipation Hub, and comprises four phases: phase one on documenting learning, best practices and gaps, and the development of this PGI in AA Guide and Toolkit; phase two on piloting and refining the guide and toolkit; phase three on the dissemination and rollout of the guide and toolkit; and phase four on the development of complementary PGI in AA thematic and sectoral guidance.

July 2024

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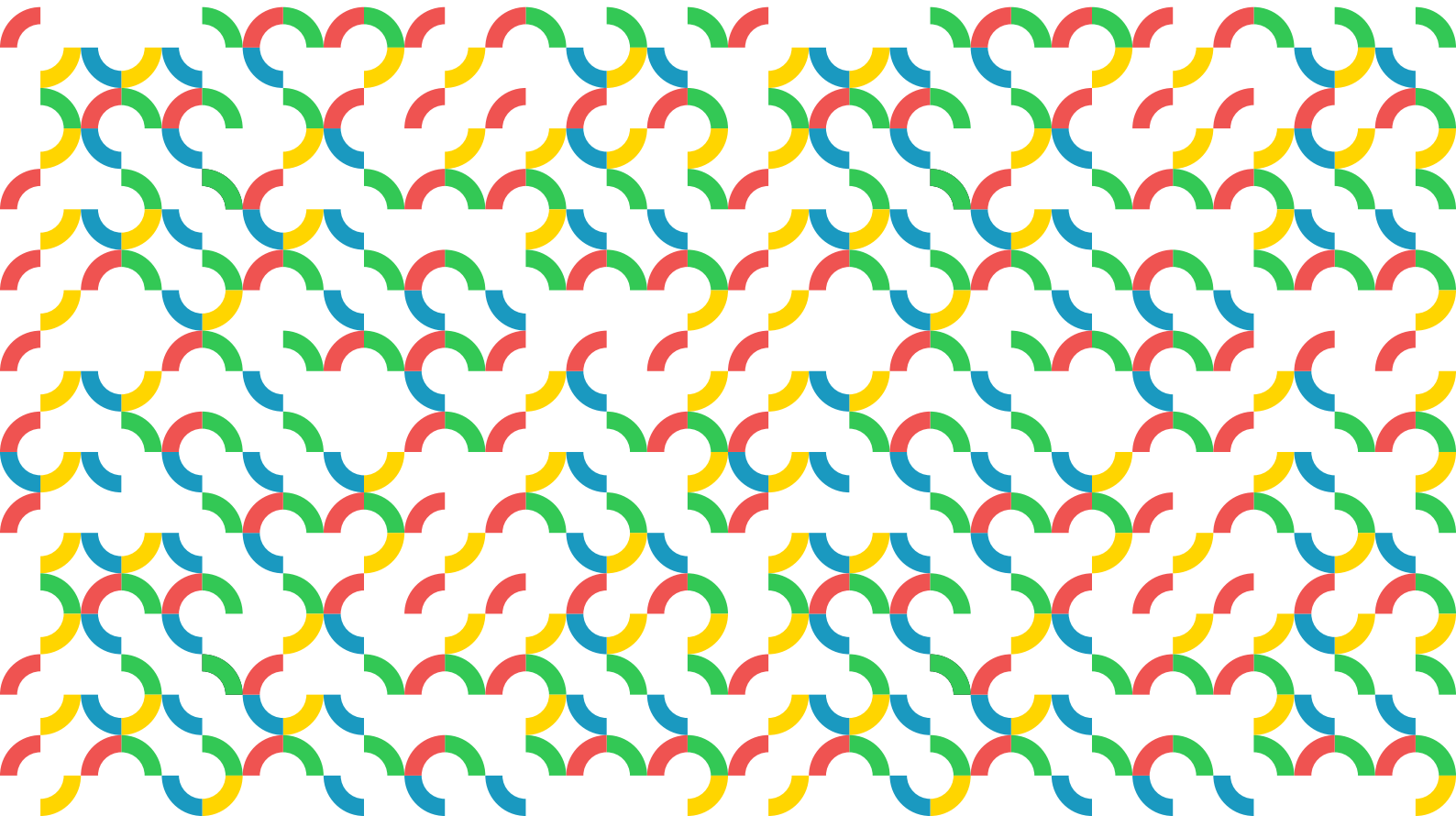

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Specific groups at risk of marginalisation and discrimination vary depending on contexts and compounding intersectional factors, including age, gender, disability, ethnicity and socio-economic status. Anticipatory action has huge potential to help address the vulnerabilities of these diverse at-risk groups in the context of predictable hazardous events. This can be supported by applying Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)-responsive and -transformative approaches to identify and address the specific needs and risks faced by diverse groups in different disaster scenarios.

PGI-responsive and -transformative approaches include programming that ensures people benefit equally. Furthermore, this includes taking protective action to keep people safe from violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation to ensure their safety, dignity and rights. Where opportunities exist, this involves programming that addresses the root causes of inequalities or systemic barriers where disability, gender, age and other diversities intersect.

This resource provides practitioners with practical step by step guidance and tools for applying PGI-responsive and -transformative approaches. It considers partnerships and coordination, risk information and forecasting systems, planning, operations and delivery, financing and resource management, and monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Through the application of the guidance and tools, barriers and risks faced by those most at-risk, marginalised and discriminated against can be better addressed within anticipatory action. This means, among other examples, that women and girls can be protected from gender-based violence and have increased access to resources and services; girls and boys can have improved psychosocial well-being through access to safe spaces, education continuity, and child-friendly services; and persons with disabilities can face fewer barriers and discrimination and increased access to information, services, and participation in decision-making processes.

Despite increasing recognition of the importance of integrating protective, gender and diversity responsive and inclusive approaches in anticipatory action, these are not yet consistently applied and the positive outcomes described above too often go unrealised.

Challenges to realising this include a lack of capacity, resources, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. More specifically, this includes limited mainstreaming and integration of PGI across sectors; a lack of disaggregated data collection; anticipatory action triggers and thresholds not accommodating PGI considerations; and a lack of monitoring and evaluation of PGI-responsive and -transformative outcomes. Furthermore, gaps in dedicated funding, frameworks and policies impede the promotion of PGI in anticipatory action. This situation leads to critical gaps, ineffectiveness, inequality and exclusion in the prioritisation and implementation of anticipatory action interventions.

This resource provides comprehensive guidance and tools to enable stakeholders to identify and address critical gaps and apply good practice. This supports ensuring protective, equitable and inclusive outcomes from anticipatory action for the most at-risk and marginalised. The approaches presented within this resource help to address challenges that may be faced in realising PGI-responsive and -transformative anticipatory action. It aims to achieve this by providing guidance and tools to help ensure that stakeholders are gender and diversity aware, that at-risk groups are represented, and that there is commitment to PGI-responsive and -transformative anticipatory action. It supports the application of PGI to early warning systems, triggers and thresholds, and monitoring and warning systems. The planning, operationalisation and delivery of multi-sectoral interventions integrating PGI is also facilitated by the guidance and tools provided. PGI guidance and tools are also provided for anticipatory action financing and resource management, as well as monitoring, evaluation and learning, and advocacy.

The guidance and accompanying tools can be applied to a wide range of slow- and rapid-onset hazards, both in humanitarian and development settings. The guide and toolkit recognise that different contexts require different anticipatory action approaches and interventions. It encourages and supports practitioners to identify relevant approaches and tools, and to adapt these to their specific contexts and disaster scenarios.

The need for PGI approaches to be applied in different contexts and for different ways of working on anticipatory action are acknowledged within the guidance. It encourages and supports practitioners to identify relevant approaches and tools, and to adapt these to their specific ways of working and different disaster scenarios.

By collaborating and working together, state and non-state actors, practitioners and policymakers can leverage their collective expertise and resources to strengthen anticipatory action so that it includes and protects those most at-risk and marginalised, and fosters equitable outcomes. To realise this, there first needs to be a collective commitment to PGI-responsive and -transformative anticipatory action. The basis of this must be the adoption of the principles of dignity, access, participation, and safety by all stakeholders, and their application in all approaches, sectors of intervention, and components of anticipatory action.

You are encouraged to participate in the piloting and adaptation of the guidance and tools provided for different contexts. You can help contribute towards the gathering of further PGI in anticipatory action evidence, learning and good practice. You are also encouraged to provide feedback from piloting the PGI in Anticipatory Action Guide and Toolkit to identify recommendations which can strengthen this resource and inform its next iteration.

Please refer to the feedback form included within the guide and toolkit. Completed forms should be sent to email: ↗ anticipatory.action@plan-uk.org.

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KEY TERMS

For this guide and toolkit, we use the following terms:

'ANTICIPATORY ACTION FRAMEWORKS' (AAFS)

is used to refer to anticipatory action (AA) pre-agreed plans. This includes early action protocols (EAPs) and AA protocols.

'DO NO HARM'

capitalised refers to the framework. The use of the lowercase 'do no harm' refers to the principle or lens. This guide and toolkit includes analytical tools for the practical application of the Do No Harm framework.

'ELEMENTS'

is used to refer to the sub-components of a comprehensive end-to-end AA mechanism or early warning systems (EWS).

'GENDER AND DIVERSITY'

is used to cover all aspects of diversity in relation to the application of an intersectional lens. It acts as an umbrella term covering responsive and transformative approaches applied to sex, gender, age, disability and other diversities. This term is also applied to 'gender and diversity analyses'.

'INCLUSION'

is used when speaking about equitable access to programmes. 'Social inclusion' is used in reference to the removal of barriers and root causes of access.

'PROTECTION'

is used in terms of *'addressing violence and keeping people safe from harm'*[1]. This is in line with the Sphere Protection principles. This does not extend to all areas of protection work covered by the Global Protection Clusters.

'PGI IN AA'

is used in place of *'Protection, gender and inclusion responsive and transformative anticipatory action'*.

'PGI-RESPONSIVE AA'

is used to indicate processes or elements of AA (i.e., AAFs, triggers, anticipatory actions, etc.) applying protective, equitable and inclusive programming; this includes the integration of protection into AA interventions of different sectors; and stand-alone protection in AA.

AA terms defined within the guide and toolkit:

- Anticipatory Action / Early Action
- Community EWS
- Contingency Planning, Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans (EPRPs), Anticipatory Action Protocols, Early Action Protocols (EAPs), and Anticipatory Action Frameworks (AAFs)
- Impact-based EWS / Impact-based forecasts
- No Regrets / Low Regrets Actions
- Triggers and thresholds

For other anticipatory action terminology refer to: ↗ Glossary Of Early Action Terms (REAP, 2022 Edition).

1 Four Protection Principles apply to all humanitarian action and all humanitarian actors. 1) Enhance the safety, dignity and rights of people, and avoid exposing them to harm. 2) Ensure people's access to assistance according to need and without discrimination. 3) Assist people to recover from the physical and psychological effects of threatened or actual violence, coercion or deliberate deprivation. 4) Help people claim their rights. ↗ The Sphere Handbook – Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (2018).

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION TERMS

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Include persons who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others (↗ Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities).

GENDER AND DIVERSITY "UNAWARE-TO- TRANSFORMATIVE" SPECTRUM

Refers to the following spectrum:

- **Unaware:** Programming ignores norms, roles, relations and needs related to disability, gender, age and other diversities. This type of programming can actually reinforce inequalities and cause harm.
- **Aware/sensitive:** Programming considers norms, roles, relations and needs, and indicates awareness of disability, gender, age and other diversities. However actions are not adapted to ensure equal benefit from interventions.
- **Responsive:** Programming ensures that people who are discriminated against on the basis of disability, gender, age and other diversities benefit equally.
- **Transformative:** programming addresses root causes of inequalities or systemic barriers where disability, gender, age and other diversities intersect. It fosters lasting change so that people encountering discrimination benefit equally from development opportunities and humanitarian action.

(↗ Humanity & Inclusion's Policy on Disability, Gender and Age, 2018).[2]

⚠ NOTE

The wider sector has set 'responsive' as a minimum standard for programmes. This is due to the understanding that anything less than this is likely to reinforce unequal power relations and potentially lead to doing harm.

CONFLICT SENSITIVITY

Conflict sensitivity is the capacity of an organisation to understand its operating context, understand the interaction between its interventions and the context, and act upon this understanding to avoid negative impacts and maximise positive impacts on conflict factors. In fact, conflict sensitivity supports humanitarian objectives by helping humanitarian assistance avoid exacerbating conflict dynamics among affected populations (↗ Conflict Sensitivity and Peacebuilding in UNICEF: Technical Note, June 2012).

2 Humanity & Inclusion has defined this spectrum using the term: *'Disability, gender, age (DGA) and other identities- unaware to transformative spectrum'.*

INCLUSION

Defined as the process of improving the terms of participation in society for people who are disadvantaged on the basis of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status, through enhanced opportunities, access to resources, voice and respect for rights (↗ United Nations, 2016).

INTERMEDIARIES

Local organisations which represent at-risk and marginalised groups or individuals. Including but not limited to organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), older persons organisations (OPOs), youth-led organisations, and women- and girl-led organisations (WGLOs).

INTERSECTIONALITY

Recognises that people's lives are shaped by their identities, relationships and social factors. These combine to create intersecting forms of privilege and oppression depending on a person's context and existing power structures such as patriarchy, ableism [discrimination in favour of able-bodied people], colonialism, imperialism, homophobia and racism. It is important to remember the transformative potential of intersectionality, which extends beyond merely a focus on the impact of intersecting identities.(↗ UNPRPD and UN Women, 2021).

MARGINALISED

Marginalised communities, peoples or populations are groups and communities that experience discrimination and exclusion (social, political and economic) because of unequal power relationships across economic, political, social and cultural dimensions. (↗ United Nations, 2016).

PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE

Protection is concerned with the safety, dignity and rights of people affected by disaster or armed conflict. Protection is about taking action to keep people safe from violence, coercion and deliberate deprivation. (↗ The Sphere Handbook, 2018).

PEOPLE WITH DIVERSE SOGIESC

All people whose sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and/or sex characteristics place them outside culturally mainstream categories. (↗ Full Glossary of SOGIESC Terms, IOM, November 2020).

SOCIAL INCLUSION

The process of improving the terms for individuals and groups to take part in society, and the process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people, disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society. (↗ United Nations, 2016).

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Anticipatory action
AAF	Anticipatory action framework
AoR	Area of responsibility[3]
CVA	Cash and voucher assistance
DAPS	Dignity, access, participation, and safety (PGI core principles)
DRM	Disaster risk management
EiE	Education in emergencies
EWS	Early warning system(s)
GBV	Gender-based violence
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion
LGBTQIA+	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, asexual, with the + covering other non-heterosexual or non-cisgender people
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OPDs	Organisations of persons with disabilities
OPOs	Older persons organisations
PFA	Psychological first aid
PGI	Protection, gender, and inclusion
PSEA	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
PVCA	Participatory vulnerability and capacity assessment
SADDD	Sex, age and disability disaggregated data
SOGIESC	Sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics
SOP	Standard operating procedure
WGLOs	Women and girl-led organisations

3 ↗ Protection Clusters work on a range of protection activities. There are four specialised areas of focus — Gender-Based Violence, Child Protection, Mine Action and Housing, Land and Property. These specialised areas of focus are termed as the "Areas of Responsibility" or AoRs.

ABBREVIATIONS FOR AGENCIES AND ORGANISATIONS

ASEAN	The Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CBM	Christian Blind Mission
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
REAP	Risk-informed Early Action Partnership
UCL WRC	University College London Warning Research Centre
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme

CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW AND USE OF THE GUIDE AND TOOLKIT

GUIDE AND TOOLKIT PURPOSE, OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

Guide and toolkit purpose: To enable stakeholders to identify and address critical gaps and apply good practice to ensure protective, equitable and inclusive outcomes through anticipatory action for those most at-risk and marginalised.

The guide and toolkit contribute towards:

- **Promoting protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) -responsive and -transformative anticipatory action (AA);** considering the different needs, risks and capacities of those whose identities frequently face discrimination to ensure that the most marginalised and at-risk groups receive adequate support.
- **Capacity strengthening and empowering practitioners, humanitarian and development actors, and local communities** by providing practical guidance and tools to implement PGI in AA effectively.
- **Addressing critical gaps** in the application of protective, gender-responsive and/or -transformative (where possible) and inclusive approaches within AA, ensuring a more holistic and equitable response to crises.
- **Enhancing the effectiveness and impact** of AA by recognising and addressing the specific needs of diverse at-risk and marginalised groups.
- **Increasing accountability** to the most at-risk and marginalised groups.
- **Sharing experiences, learning, challenges, successes and best practices** across the humanitarian and development sectors to offer insights for enhancing future AA interventions.

⚠ NOTE

Applying and mainstreaming the PGI principles of dignity, access, participation and safety is necessary in all AA initiatives and for all sectors.

Guide and toolkit piloting

This version of the guide and toolkit was developed based on a desk review and through consultations and provides the best guidance and tools available at the time of publishing.

Piloting the PGI in AA Guide and Toolkit is key to ensuring familiarity with PGI approaches and their application in AA initiatives. The collection and sharing of feedback from PGI in AA pilot initiatives and the integration of this feedback into the next iteration of the guide and toolkit are vital for refining and strengthening this resource and to ensure that it is user friendly, accessible, relevant and effective.

The guide and toolkit is expected to be updated as new resources become available and to incorporate feedback from piloting initiatives.

See ↗ Annex 4: Guide and toolkit piloting feedback form.

Please send the completed form to email: ↗ anticipatory.action@plan-uk.org

THE VISION FOR PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Mainstreaming the principles of dignity, access, participation and safety (↗ Figure 2) can help foster equitable outcomes for those most at risk and marginalised in anticipatory action (AA). This approach accounts for gender, age, disability and other diverse identities by applying an intersectional lens (↗ Figure 3). Accordingly, a minimum standard of protection, gender and diversity '-responsive' programming must be integrated into AA initiatives (↗ Figure 4) with an understanding that anything less is likely to reinforce unequal power relations and potentially lead to doing harm. Consideration must also be given to the ways in which AA initiatives can be transformative where opportunities exist to shift social norms through changes in existing structures and roles. An inclusive approach is required to engage at-risk and marginalised groups in the design of AA interventions that draw upon their diverse perspectives and capacities and are responsive to their differing needs. AA initiatives must also limit people's exposure to the risks of violence and abuse by ensuring the application of the 'Do No Harm' framework[4]. Protection should be mainstreamed and integrated into sectoral/multi-sectoral plans alongside the provision of specialised stand-alone services (e.g., protection) in anticipatory action initiatives (↗ Figure 5).

FIGURE 1: Advancing protection in anticipatory action

The diagrams presented here represent aspects of approaches applied within protection, gender, diversity and inclusion programming. They are drawn from resources across these fields of work. When understood and applied collectively, they outline the concepts and ways of working required for PGI-responsive and -transformative programming.

FIGURE 2: Principles of dignity, access, participation and safety[5]

4 ↗ Do No Harm: A Brief Introduction From CDA – Includes six lessons of Do No Harm.

5 Adapted from: ↗ Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion (IFRC, 2018).

FIGURE 3: Intersectionality wheel[6]

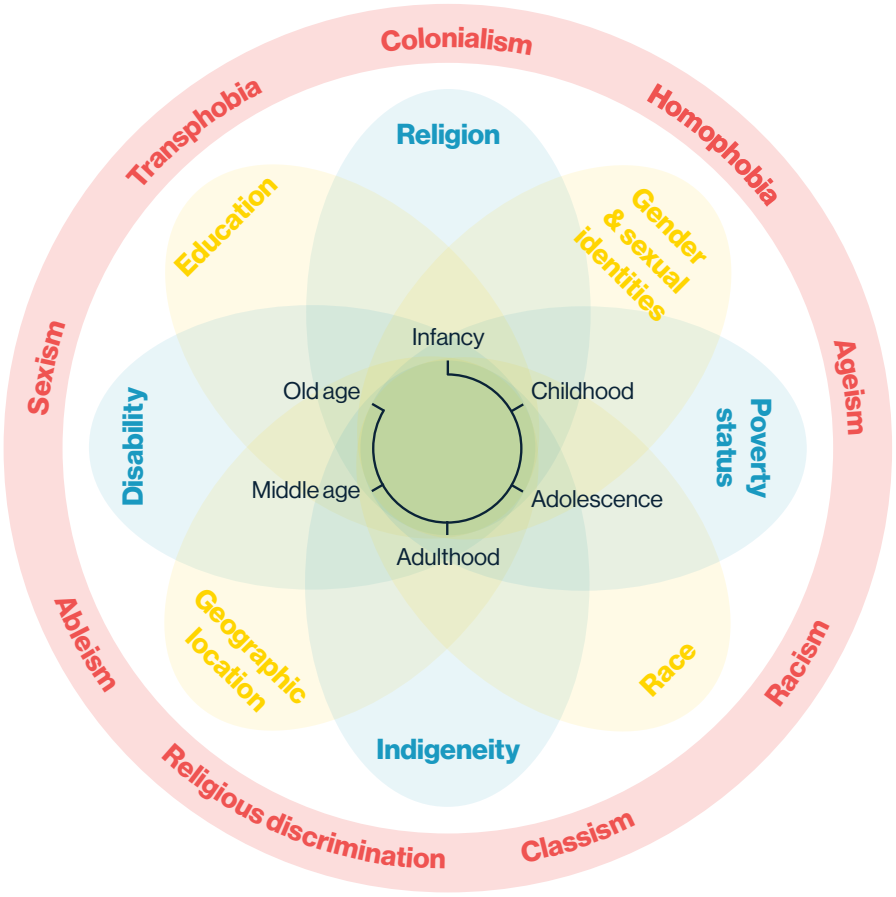
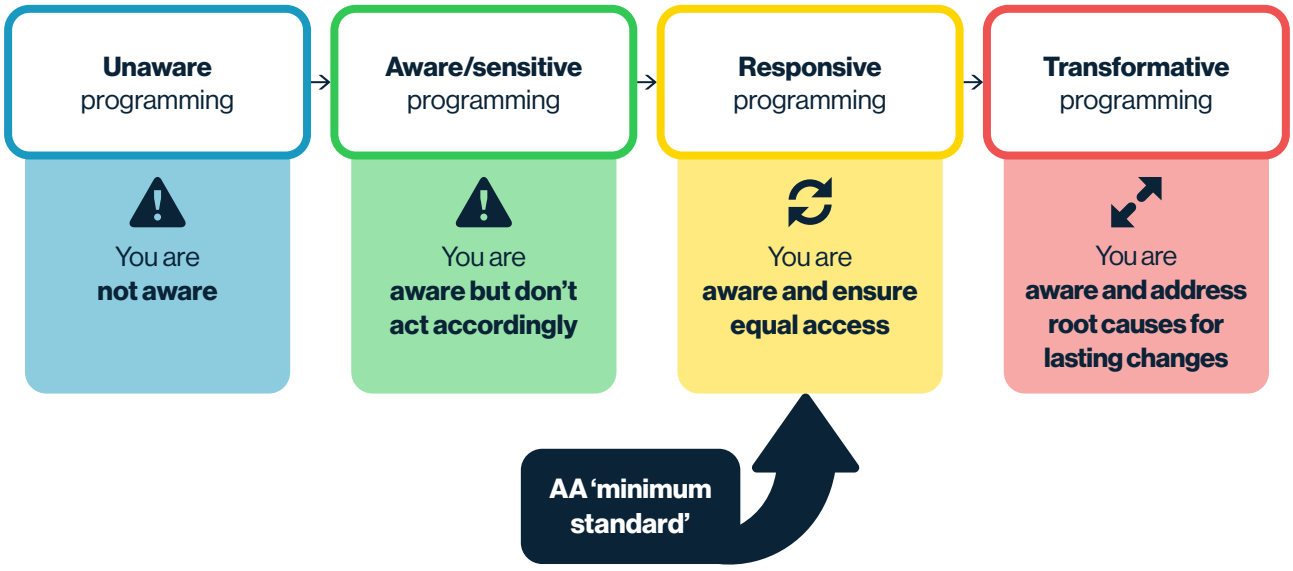


FIGURE 4: Gender and diversity aware, responsive, transformative continuum and minimum standard[7]



6 Adapted from: ↗ Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit – An Intersectional Approach to Leave No One Behind (December 2021).
7 Adapted from: ↗ Humanity & Inclusion's Policy on Disability, Gender and Age (Humanity & Inclusion, 2018).

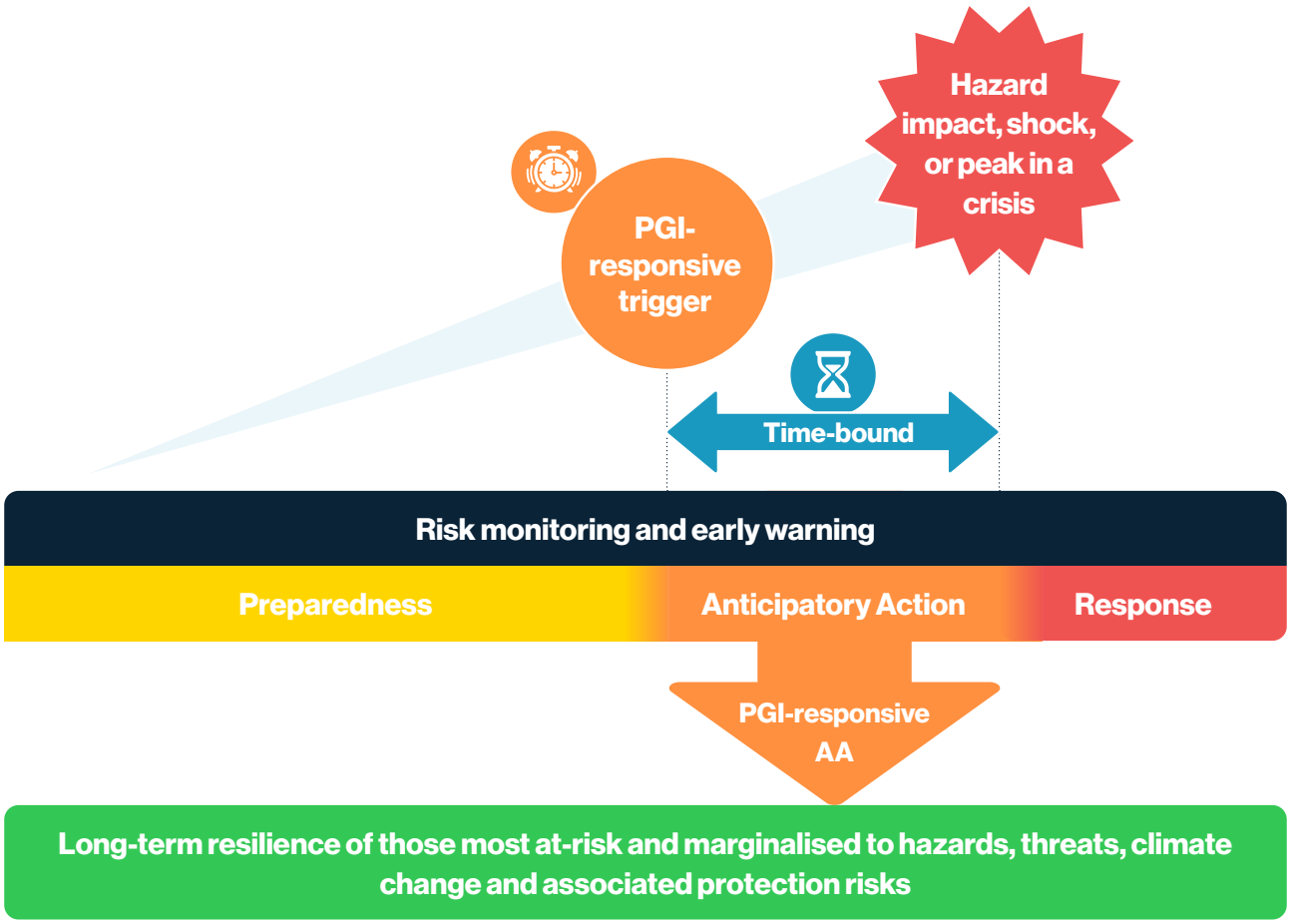
FIGURE 5: The protection continuum[8]

Recognising that effective AA (↗ Figure 6) requires a holistic approach, this guide and toolkit embraces PGI-responsive and -transformative AA methodologies applied throughout peace, humanitarian and developmental contexts (↗ Figure 7).

This encompasses various approaches including the establishment of early warning systems (EWS) (↗ Figure 8) and the practice of early warning and early action, as well as the formulation of AAFs as applied in Forecast-based Action (FbA) (↗ Figure 9). The guide and toolkit offer tools for both establishing and enhancing PGI-responsive and -transformative AA systems and capabilities, as well as guidance on implementing the associated interventions.

8 Adapted from: ↗ Cash And Voucher Assistance For Protection: Taking Stock of Cash and Voucher Assistance to Achieve Protection Outcomes in the Protection Sector in Humanitarian Settings (A Global Protection Cluster Task Team on Cash for Protection Paper, March 2024).

FIGURE 6: Anticipatory action positioning within the disaster risk management continuum and resilience programming[9]



TERMINOLOGY: ANTICIPATORY ACTION / EARLY ACTION[10]

Anticipatory action (AA) is defined as acting ahead of predicted hazardous events to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts before they fully unfold. Early Action is defined as a set of actions to prevent or reduce the impacts of a hazardous event before they fully unfold predicated on a forecast or credible risk analysis of when and where a hazardous event will occur.

9 Adapted from: ASEAN Anticipatory Action Framework.
10 Adapted from: Glossary Of Early Action Terms (REAP, 2022 Edition).

FIGURE 7: Approaches falling within and outside of anticipatory action

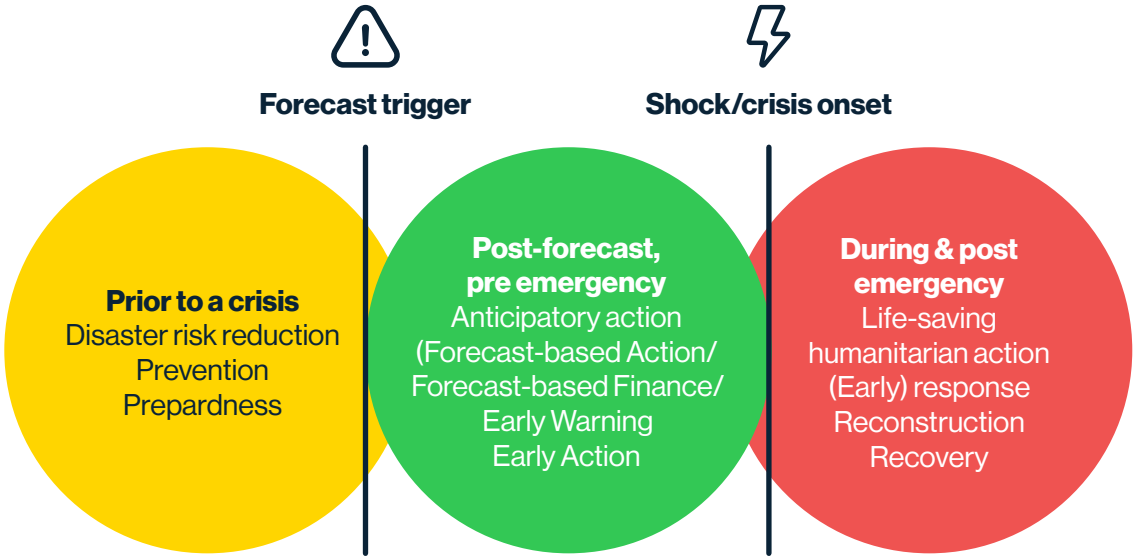
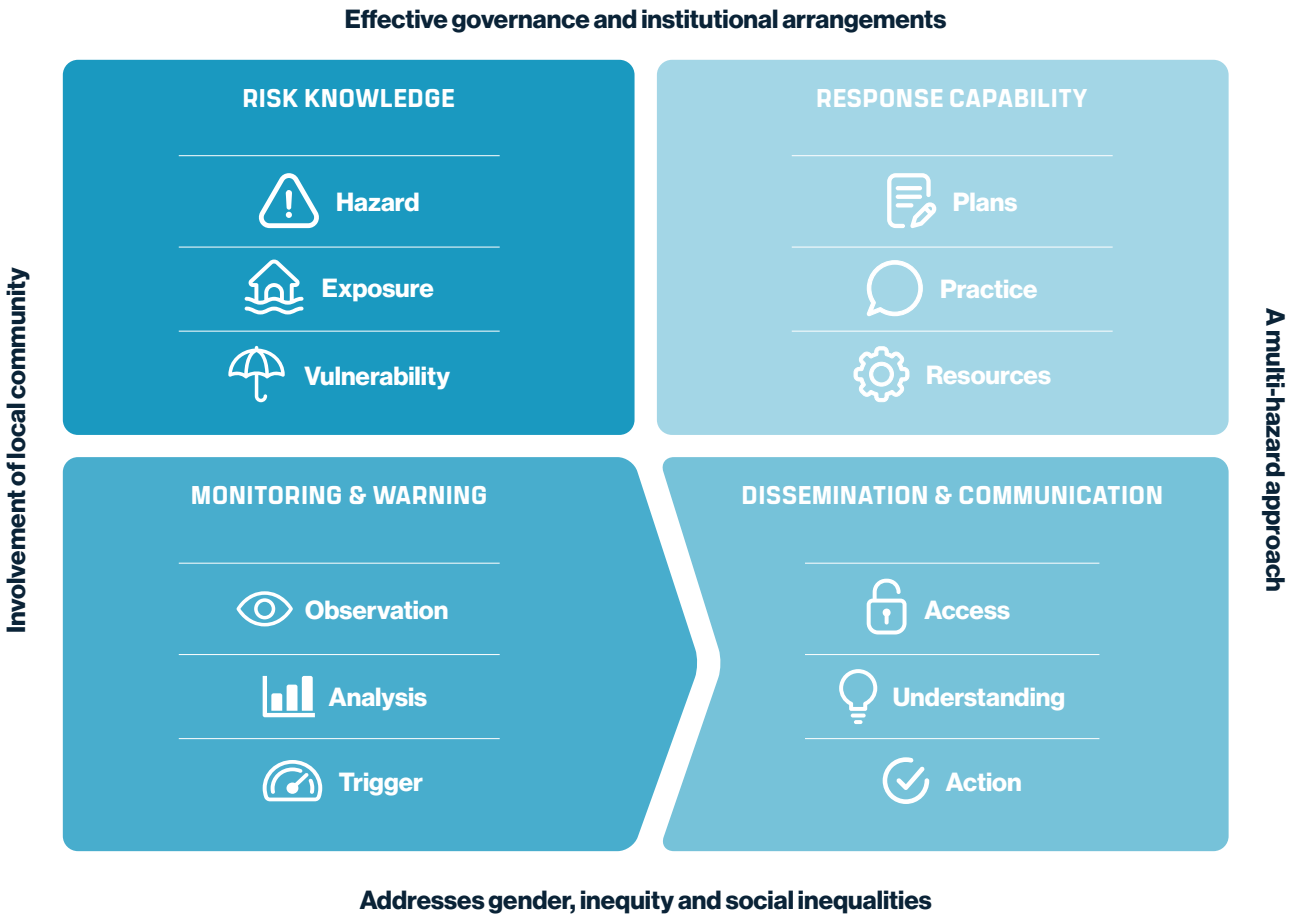
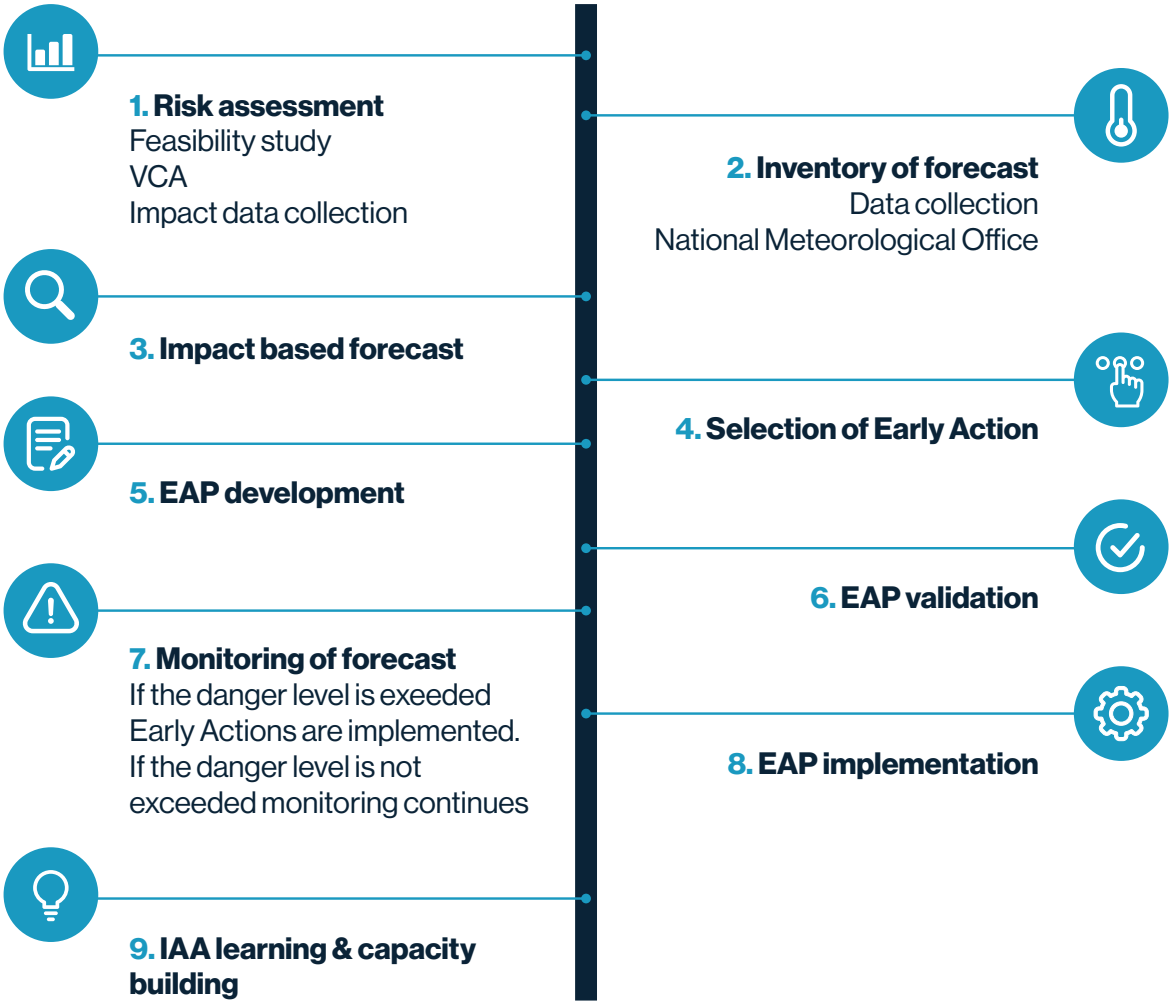


FIGURE 8: Early warning systems diagram[11]



11 Adapted from: ↗ Gender in early warning and early action: why do we still need to talk about it? – Anticipation Hub (anticipation-hub.org). This diagram by Practical Action of an early warning system (2023) updates the UN and WMO EWS framework recognising the need to actively address the diverse ways that gender, inequity and social inequalities affect people's needs and opportunities throughout the full EWS.

FIGURE 9: Steps for establishing a forecast-based action mechanism[12]



TERMINOLOGY NOTES: ANTICIPATORY ACTION/EARLY ACTION[13]

- For many users, the terms 'early action' and 'anticipatory action' are synonyms.
- For those who see 'anticipatory action' as necessarily including pre-agreed financing and programming, 'early action' is sometimes used to describe actions taken before the impact of a hazardous event. These actions are based on forecasts but have not necessarily been planned or allocated funding in advance.
- Users differ in their opinions on how 'early' early actions can be. Some advocate for broadening the definition to allow 'early action' to occur along a longer timeline than AA and be less strongly associated with specific hazardous events. This broader perspective on early action – which includes both corrective and compensatory disaster risk management (DRM) – is more aligned with the views of development and climate actors than with those of humanitarian actors.

12 Adapted from: Diagram by Humanity & Inclusion based on: ↗ Introducing Forecast-based Financing to an Urban Setting (German Red Cross, November 2018).
13 Adapted from: ↗ Glossary Of Early Action Terms (REAP, 2022 Edition).

GUIDE AND TOOLKIT STRUCTURE: COMPONENTS AND ELEMENTS

The guide and toolkit consists of five Components, each of which are divided into Elements that outline PGI-responsive or -transformative EWS and AA.

INTENDED USERS AND USE OF THE GUIDE AND TOOLKIT

Users:

AA advocates, practitioners and policymakers seeking to make AA initiatives PGI-responsive and -transformative where possible. This group encompasses PGI advocates and practitioners aiming to engage in AA and support AA actors to integrate PGI into their initiatives. It includes individuals working with local, national or international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil society organisations (CSOs), UN agencies, other multilateral organisations, and Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies (RCRC), as well as national governments and local authorities who are the principal duty bearers.

Local communities and community-based organisations (including organisations representing different demographics, diversity and abilities) through engagement in and taking ownership of AA processes facilitated by practitioners.

Wider stakeholders and practitioners engaged in AA and early warning–early action in both crisis and non-crisis contexts, including clusters and humanitarian areas of responsibility (e.g., the Gender-Based Violence Area of Responsibility – GBV AoR), reference groups (e.g., IASC Reference Group on Gender and Humanitarian Action), national disaster management authorities, ministries of finance, social protection stakeholders, sectoral cooperatives of producers, institutional and non-institutional donors, private sector entities, research organisations and think tanks.

THE GUIDE AND TOOLKIT ENABLES USERS TO:

- **Support** the capacity strengthening of PGI and AA advocates, practitioners and representatives across diverse stakeholder groups.
- **Raise awareness** of the importance of mainstreaming PGI in AA and facilitate the development of a common understanding, increased collaboration and knowledge exchange between practitioners working on AA and PGI.
- **Identify specific guidance and tools** that can be used to determine which AA elements could be more PGI responsive or transformative and subsequently strengthen them.
- **Ensure the integration of PGI** into the development of organisation or government AA plans i.e., AAFs and/or to strengthen inclusive AA systems (e.g., EWS, organisational AA systems) in terms of PGI.
- **Promote the replication of promising practices** around PGI in AA approaches and models, and support advocacy for the institutionalisation and scaling-up of effective PGI in AA approaches.
- **Apply the Do No Harm framework** to AA through gender and diversity analysis, protection mainstreaming, community engagement and accountability, and conflict sensitivity analysis, among others.
- **Provide guidance** on the ways in which practitioners can collaborate and build partnerships to strengthen PGI in AA.

Types of guidance and tools:

Assessment

Analysis

Checklist

Exercise

Good practices / Tips

Guidance

Spotlight case / Example

Template

NOTE

Key messages on essential points which must be understood and applied for AA to be PGI-responsive.

How to use this guide and toolkit:

After reading Chapters 1 and 2, examine the 'aim' and 'section outlines' provided at the beginning of each of the five Components (numbered 0–4) to understand how you can utilise the guide and toolkit. Then familiarise yourself with the Elements under each Component and the guidance and tools provided for each one:

- ↗ Component 0: PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION
- ↗ Component 1: RISK INFORMATION AND FORECASTING SYSTEMS
- ↗ Component 2: PLANNING, OPERATIONS AND DELIVERY
- ↗ Component 3: FINANCING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
- ↗ Component 4: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

We recognise that organisations have varying capacities, resources and priorities when it comes to AA. Allowing for this, the guide and toolkit presents **'Components'** and **'Elements'** (sub-sections 0.1, 0.2, etc.) which can be applied to establish or strengthen certain aspects of AA, or which can be applied following a comprehensive EWS or AA process. Guidance and tools indicated as 'light touch' [LT] are simpler to adopt and are less time consuming to apply. Guidance and tools indicated as 'in-depth' [ID] can require a greater investment of human and financial resources.

Organisations with limited resources for engaging in AA might want to prioritise the guidance and tools identified as 'light touch' [LT]. Additionally, some 'in-depth' [ID] guidance and tools (such as *2.1a Guidance: Community-based preparedness and protection [ID]*) can serve to support stand-alone interventions for these organisations.

Organisations involved in developing collaborative multi-sectoral AAFs or EWS should consider both the light-touch [LT] and in-depth [ID] guidance and tools.

Consideration should be given to the contextualisation of the guidance and tools. This includes the type of hazard(s); geographical and socio-economic characteristics (including rural-urban), the age, gender, capacity, needs, resources, language(s), culture(s) and other diverse characteristics of the affected populations requiring adaptation; the available human and material resources; and the available communication media and preferences of different population subgroups. The guide and toolkit will be most helpful and relevant if it addresses locally identified needs, employs local terminology for AA concepts, and uses examples and diagrams that resonate with the local context (e.g., using locally meaningful terminology and images relevant to prioritised hazards). [14]

The table below presents various applications of the guide and toolkit, considering the role and resources available to different organisations as well as whether AA plans have already been developed and activated in potential areas of intervention.

14 Adapted from: ↗ https://www.mhpssmsp.org/en/activity/key-consideration-contextualization#page-1.

GUIDE AND TOOLKIT APPLICATION

When resources for engagement in PGI-responsive AA are limited:

Review Element 3.1 Mobilising financing for PGI-responsive AA, before identifying feasible approaches from the guidance and tools provided that could contribute to strengthening certain elements of PGI-responsive AA. This may include those presented in Components 1 or 2. If there are existing AA plans (i.e., frameworks or protocols) for your area of intervention, use the guide and toolkit resources to strengthen the PGI responsiveness of these plans and the associated mechanisms.

Designing a specific AA intervention (i.e., for a specific hazard/threat and sector/sectors):

Review Component 2: Planning, operations and delivery, and especially Element 2.3 Planning PGI-responsive multi-sectoral anticipatory actions. Then examine each of the other four Components to identify resources that can be applied to develop PGI-responsive AA interventions and mechanisms.

For the collaborative development of AA frameworks and systems:

Review each of the five Components, starting with Component 0: Partnerships and coordination, and considering both the in-depth and light-touch guidance and tools throughout the process.

Reviewing and strengthening existing AA plans and mechanisms (i.e., frameworks, protocols or other AA interventions):

Review Component 4: Monitoring, evaluation and learning and Component 0: Partnerships and coordination for an inclusive review process. Identify guidance and tools from the other Components that can support the review, including those in Element 1.3 Assessment of existing early warning systems and inclusive risk assessments and Element 2.2 PGI-responsive anticipatory action plans, frameworks, protocols and mechanisms.

The table below (Steps in setting up a PGI-responsive AAF and related resources) presents the guide and toolkit content and resources to be utilised for each step (↗ Figure 10) of setting up a PGI-responsive or -transformative AA framework.

⚠ NOTE

These steps do not include the setup of inclusive partnerships and coordination [refer to ↗ COMPONENT 0: PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION], which is a prerequisite for any AA initiative.

Steps in setting up a PGI-responsive AAF and related resources

PGI-RESPONSIVE AAF STEPS

1. Risk assessment applying protection, gender, age and disability analysis, and the collection of sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD).

2. Assess the PGI responsiveness of existing early warning and forecasting systems (including community-based EWS).

3a. Assess the PGI responsiveness of existing early warning and forecasting systems (including community-based EWS).

3b. Prioritisation of PGI-responsive anticipatory actions that specifically target the most at-risk and marginalised persons and groups.

4. Development of an AAF that outlines PGI-responsive roles and responsibilities. Inclusive review, approval and dissemination of the AAF in collaboration with intermediaries and other representatives of at-risk groups and individuals. Mobilisation of inclusive financing and resources.

5. Inclusive monitoring of early warning signs and protection risks.

6. Designing PGI-responsive AA monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms.

7a. If risk levels (thresholds) are exceeded, accessible and timely early warnings should be communicated and disseminated inclusively. PGI-responsive anticipatory actions should then be implemented. This includes those carried out by communities and through schools as well as those led by intermediaries.

7b. Inclusive monitoring and evaluation of AA implementation in collaboration with intermediaries and other representatives of at-risk groups and individuals.

8. Refinement and scale-up of PGI-responsive AAFs based on evidence and learning.

FIGURE 10: Key steps of setting up an anticipatory action framework[15]

15 Adapted from: ↗ Piloting Anticipatory Action Country Frameworks and Approaches Internal briefing note (OCHA, February 2021).

CHAPTER TWO: THE APPROACH AND CASE FOR PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

THE CORE PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO MAINSTREAM PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION INTO ANTICIPATORY ACTION[16]

The core protection, gender and inclusion principles include the dignity, access, participation and safety of all individuals and diverse groups.

Dignity: The recognition that all people affected by an emergency have the right to life with dignity is firmly embedded in the fundamental principle of humanity and in the humanitarian imperative. Furthermore, the right to life with dignity is reflected in the provisions of international law encompassing the right to receive humanitarian assistance. Respect for the dignity of at-risk persons should underpin all emergency assistance activities. This assistance must also be provided according to the fundamental principle of impartiality. Safeguarding the dignity of crisis-affected people is a fundamental part of humanitarian work and should be prioritised in all emergency response programmes.

Access: Access to basic and life-saving services is grounded in humanitarian and human rights law. Emergency programmes should ensure access for all individuals and groups within the affected population. Accordingly, the selection and prioritisation criteria for accessing humanitarian facilities, goods, services and protection must be informed by a gender and diversity analysis to ensure that the assistance and protection reach those most at-risk. Four dimensions of accessibility can be identified in relation to humanitarian assistance and protection: non-discrimination, physical accessibility, economic accessibility or affordability, and information accessibility.

16 Adapted from: ↗ https://www.ifrc.org/our-work/inclusion-protection-and-engagement/protection-gender-and-inclusion.

Safety ('Do no harm' and safeguarding): Within affected communities, people's physical and psychological needs differ according to their gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds. It is essential to monitor the safety of project sites and activities with the direct participation of diverse groups to ensure that the assistance provided meets everyone's needs and concerns in an equitable manner. Regular monitoring across sectors is required to assess safety from the perspective of gender, age, disability and diversity. We should always maximise the positive impacts of sector programmes on people's safety.

Participation: Participation refers to the full, equal and meaningful involvement of all members of the community in decision-making processes and activities that affect their lives. The level of participation that people undertake will depend upon their access, how rewarding they find the experience and whether they gain something from the process. In many societies, women, girls, boys, persons with disabilities and marginalised groups continue to be excluded from decision-making and activities in disaster response and recovery.

OTHER PRINCIPLES RELEVANT TO THE APPLICATION OF PGI IN AA INCLUDE:

- Breaking down silos and building bridges: spanning the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus.
- Inclusive systems applying an intersectional lens.
- People-centred approaches, enhancing empowerment, localisation and accountability to affected populations (horizontal and vertical dimensions).
- Continuous inclusive learning and knowledge sharing.

CRITICAL GAPS AND CHALLENGES

Critical gaps in and challenges impending the design, implementation, and wider uptake of PGI-responsive and -transformative AA among humanitarian and development actors include:

The lack of capacity and resources to ensure a comprehensive intersectional risk analysis and successful prioritisation and implementation of PGI.

The lack of available, accessible, accurate and complete data (disaggregated data on historical impacts of disasters on diverse at-risk groups), the lack of data on disability, non-harmonised (PGI-responsive) indicators, among others.[17]

The lack of dedicated funding, frameworks and policies promoting PGI in AA.

Stakeholders prioritising forecast-based action (FbA) and other 'science'-based approaches to AA without recognising and valuing the protective outcomes that AA can achieve, and the necessity for more flexibility in decision-making suited to PGI considerations.

PGI being perceived as an add-on or additional work, rather than being acknowledged as essential to AA.

Fragmented responsibilities (internal experts working in silos) and compartmentalised thematic resources. These can lead to disjointed efforts towards ensuring a PGI-responsive approach to AA that is integrated across all sectors.

The lack of monitoring, evaluation and learning for PGI-responsive and -transformative AA and EWS.

17 ↗ Including everyone in Anticipatory Action: the critical role of collecting and using disaggregated data, (Voice out Loud, 2024).

STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES FOR PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

These key standards enable humanitarian and development communities to support and advance PGI-responsive AA efforts:

- Humanitarian Inclusion Standards for older people and persons with disabilities
- INEE Minimum Standards for Education
- Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
- Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion (IFRC, 2018)
- IASC Principals Statement, The Centrality of Protection in Humanitarian Action

The following are key guidelines to support and advance PGI responsive AA efforts:

- IASC Gender in Humanitarian Action Handbook
- IASC Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action
- IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action
- IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings
- Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) in Crisis Situations (Inter-Agency Working Group for Reproductive Health in Crisis)

CHAPTER THREE: HOW TO APPLY PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION

COMPONENT 0

PARTNERSHIPS AND COORDINATION

This Component will enable you to ensure that stakeholders have gender and diversity awareness, that at-risk groups are represented, and that there is commitment to protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) -responsive or -transformative anticipatory action (AA).

To achieve this, you will need to raise awareness of PGI-responsive and -transformative AA and strengthen capacities for different Elements of PGI in AA. You will also need to engage with networks which support PGI in AA. Additionally, it is important to create understanding around power dynamics and ensure inclusive stakeholder engagement for meaningful consultation and empowerment of at-risk and marginalised groups.

This includes the application of an intersectional lens, ensuring accessibility and reasonable accommodation, and planning how to work with intermediaries representing these groups. It is also vital to have an understanding of the roles played by stakeholders in each of the four early warning system (EWS) elements and a plan for addressing institutional programming and coordination barriers preventing PGI-responsive AA. Finally, feedback and accountability mechanisms should be strengthened to ensure they are PGI-responsive and -transformative from the initial AA planning and design stages and consequently 'Do No Harm'.

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
0.1 Raising awareness, training and networking	Identify resources that can be used to raise awareness of PGI-responsive and -transformative AA as well as training materials and courses on different PGI in AA Elements. Identify key networks to join which can support the mainstreaming of PGI in AA.
0.2 Establishing inclusive engagement, partnerships and leadership capacity	Understand power dynamics and identify and prioritise inclusive stakeholder engagement. Understand how to create safe spaces for meaningful consultation with at-risk and marginalised groups and determine how to engage and support them to take on leadership roles. Determine how to work with intermediaries (organisations representing at-risk groups and marginalised groups).
0.3 Coordination, responsibility, and feedback and accountability mechanisms	Identify stakeholders and ensure inclusive engagement for each of the four EWS elements. Address institutional programming and coordination barriers preventing PGI-responsive AA and strengthen feedback and accountability from the outset to ensure AA initiatives are PGI-responsive and -transformative.

KEY GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Resources 0.1a
Raising awareness of and providing training on PGI in AA [LT/ID]

Analysis 0.2b
Stakeholder prioritisation and engagement [LT]

Checklist 0.2c
Key considerations when creating safe consultation spaces [LT/ID]

Good practice 0.2d
Persons with disabilities and other at-risk individuals in leadership roles [LT]

Checklist 0.2f
Partnering with women- and girl-led organisations (WGLOs) and other intermediaries [LT]

Guidance 0.3c
Feedback and accountability mechanisms [LT]

FURTHER GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Resources 0.1b
Networks and working groups [LT]

Analysis 0.2a
Stakeholder and power mapping – Exercise [LT]

Tips 0.2e
Partnerships with organisations of persons with disabilities and other intermediaries [LT]

Illustration 0.3a
Roles of state and non-state actors across the four key areas of the early warning system value chain [LT]

Example 0.3b
Good gender equality programming in coordination [LT]

It is necessary to allocate additional time needed to bring people up to speed on the evidence and ensure their understanding and awareness of the different barriers (attitudinal, environmental and institutional), issues and needs related to gender and marginalisation. There is also a need to shift away from the idea that a gender- and diversity-responsive approach is the responsibility of a select few, and help other stakeholders take responsibility and develop programmes and plans that are based on an understanding of differentiated gendered needs. Without this, any gendered considerations in the design of interventions will be ineffective and/or unlikely to be implemented by disengaged stakeholders.[18]

For AA processes to be PGI-responsive and -transformative, it is necessary to ensure the inclusive engagement and representation of the most at-risk and marginalised. This necessitates analysis of gaps and barriers in existing systems (↗ Figure 11) and the establishment of inclusive decision-making processes (as presented for example by (↗ Figure 12) through the creation of safe spaces for dialogue with representatives of those most at-risk and often discriminated against.

FIGURE 11: Steps to developing and designing gender- and diversity-transformative early warning systems and anticipatory action frameworks[19]

1. Identify key stakeholders in AA and EWS, including representatives of, or intermediaries to, the most at-risk groups.

2. Brief key stakeholders on the results of gender, equality and social inclusion (GESI) risk assessments, including barriers and challenges for most at-risk groups in AA and EWS.

3. Allow time for self-reflection of stakeholders to develop actions under their mandate to respond to PGI-responsive and -transformative issues in AA and EWS.

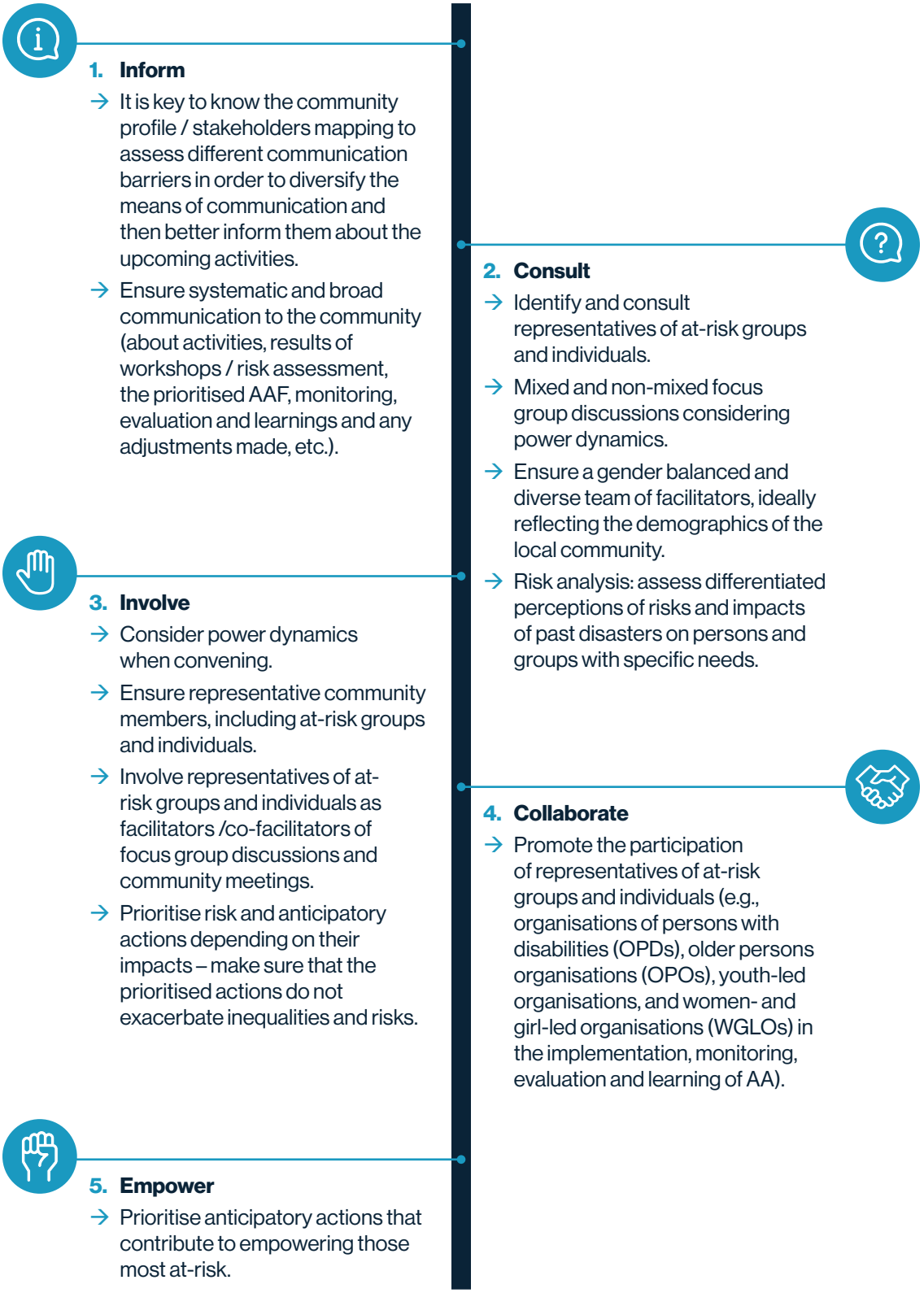
4. Collectively and iteratively review draft actions between stakeholder groups to ensure coordinated strategies and a collective action plan.

5. Agree ways forward, allocating resources and enablers to ensure the needs and voices of the most marginalised are represented and heard in decision making, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluation.

18 Adapted from: ↗ Gender in early warning and early action: why do we still need to talk about it?

19 Adapted from: ↗ From Policy Recommendations to Practical Actions: Towards Gender Transformative Practices for Baguio City's Flood Early Warning System | ADB Knowledge Event Repository (development.asia).

FIGURE 12: Community engagement objectives and outcomes across anticipatory action systems.[20]



20 Adapted from: ↗ Guidance note: Community engagement in Anticipatory Action (FAO, 2023).

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COMPONENT 1

RISK INFORMATION AND FORECASTING SYSTEMS

This Component will enable you to gather and analyse the risk information used to plan PGI-responsive anticipatory action (AA) interventions and to support the targeting of the most at-risk and marginalised individuals. It will also facilitate the development of protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) -responsive early warning systems (EWS), trigger models and thresholds alongside inclusive monitoring of forecasts and warnings.

To achieve this, you will need to analyse power dynamics and identify the most at-risk groups to understand and ensure their inclusion. You will also need to identify gaps in risk information and EWS related to those most at-risk. Next, it is important to prioritise the impacts of differentiated hazard / threat impacts and develop PGI-informed impact scenarios that outline coping strategies and behavioural changes for these at-risk groups.

This should include analysis of gender and protection risks to inform protection mainstreaming, and the integration of protection into sectoral/multi-sectoral interventions and specialised standalone services (e.g. protection, etc.). At this stage, it is also important to capture the perspectives of marginalised people to inform EWS and AA decision-making and design. Disaggregated data on sex, age, and disability (SADDD) should be collected and data management systems strengthened. Early warning systems also need to be analysed and strengthened to ensure they are PGI-responsive. Alongside this, inclusive participatory risk assessments should be carried out to assess vulnerabilities, capacities and protection risks, and support communities to plan PGI-responsive AA strategies with those most at-risk. Finally, at-risk groups should also be engaged in decision-making around the activation of anticipatory action by informing the setting and monitoring of PGI-responsive trigger points and thresholds.

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
1.1 Analyse power dynamics and identify at-risk groups	Understand who is excluded, the power dynamics involved in exclusion, and how to ensure the engagement of marginalised groups. Document evidence and develop understanding of the individuals and groups that are most marginalised and discriminated against in your context. Identify, collate and analyse gaps in risk information on gender and inclusion for EWS.
1.2 Collect and analysing risk data and identifying and prioritising differentiated hazard/threat impacts alongside coping strategies	Analyse and determine gender and protection-informed impact scenarios and identify coping strategies and behavioural changes. Analyse protection risks to inform protection mainstreaming and planning for integrating protection into sectoral/multi-sectoral interventions and specialised stand-alone services (e.g., protection). Capture first-hand perspectives of marginalised people to inform EWS and AA decision-making. Manage and integrate SADDD into data collection, reporting capacities, governance and systematic workflows. Conduct surveys to identify persons with disabilities based on six functional domains to ensure the appropriate measures are taken to overcome these barriers.
1.3 Assessment of existing early warning systems and inclusive risk assessments	Collate and analyse knowledge, monitoring and warning information concerning gender responsiveness and the inclusion aspects of EWS. Support communities to assess vulnerabilities, capacities and protection risks in order to plan inclusive multi-risk reduction strategies that promote an inclusive approach with those most at-risk.
1.4 Deciding when to act by setting and monitoring protection, gender and inclusion -responsive triggers	Improve the detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of hazards and differentiated consequences by combining scientific and technological methods with local and traditional knowledge considering diverse needs to enable all community members to deepen their understanding of EWS and forecasting systems. Identify and establish PGI-responsive triggers and thresholds.

KEY GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Resources 1.1b
Gender equality and inclusion – Exercise [LT]

Analysis 1.1c
EWS GESI scoping – context analysis questions [ID]

Analysis 1.2a
Impact scenarios and coping strategies – Gender and protection analysis [ID]

Analysis 1.2b
Further analysis for protection mainstreaming, integration and stand-alone services [LT/ID]

Tips 1.2d
Good practice in managing and using sex, age and disability disaggregated data [ID]

Assessment 1.2e
Washington Group Short Set on functioning [LT]

Analysis 1.3a
EWS GESI gap analysis – Risk knowledge, monitoring and warning [ID]

Guidance 1.4b
Setting PGI-responsive triggers and thresholds [LT/ID]

FURTHER GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Analysis 1.1a
Networks and working groups [LT]

Assessment 1.2c
Stakeholder and power mapping – Exercise [LT]

Assessment 1.3b
Partnerships with organisations of persons with disabilities and other intermediaries [LT]

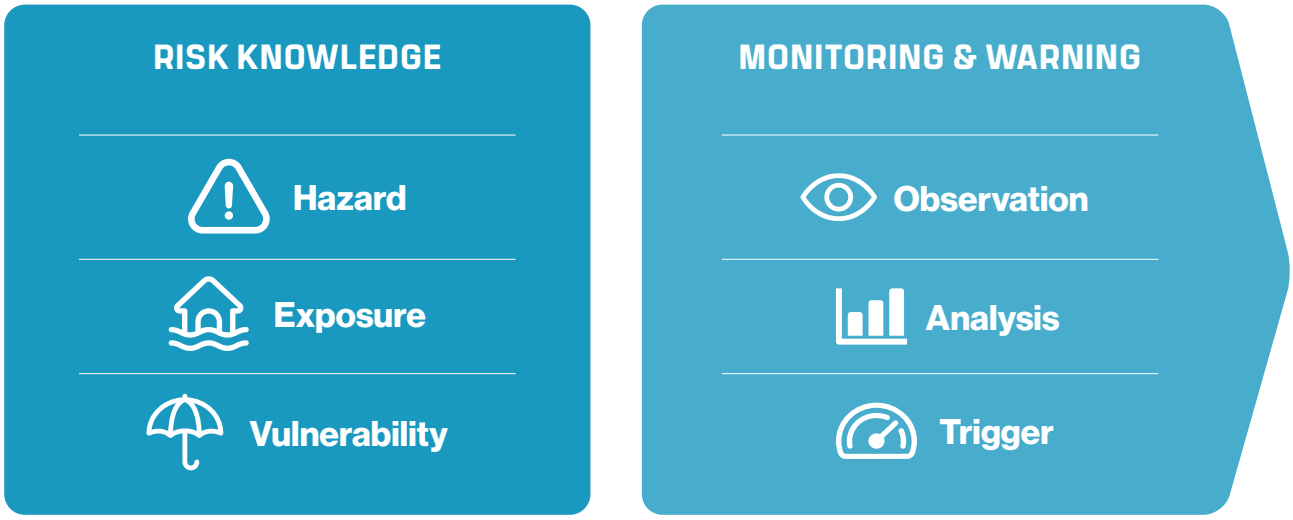
Checklist 1.4a
Roles of state and non-state actors across the four key areas of the early warning system value chain [LT]

PGI-responsive approaches need to be applied in the same way to both EWS (↗ Figure 13) and AA interventions, including when developing models and triggers (↗ Figure 14) for both slow- and rapid-onset events. Consideration should be given to the analysis of protection, gender and inclusion when determining PGI-responsive trigger points and thresholds for both slow- and rapid-onset events.

TERMINOLOGY: IMPACT-BASED EWS / IMPACT-BASED FORECASTS

For the purposes of this guide and toolkit, the term 'early warning system' (EWS) is used in place of the longer, more comprehensive term 'multi-hazard impact-based early warning system'.[21]

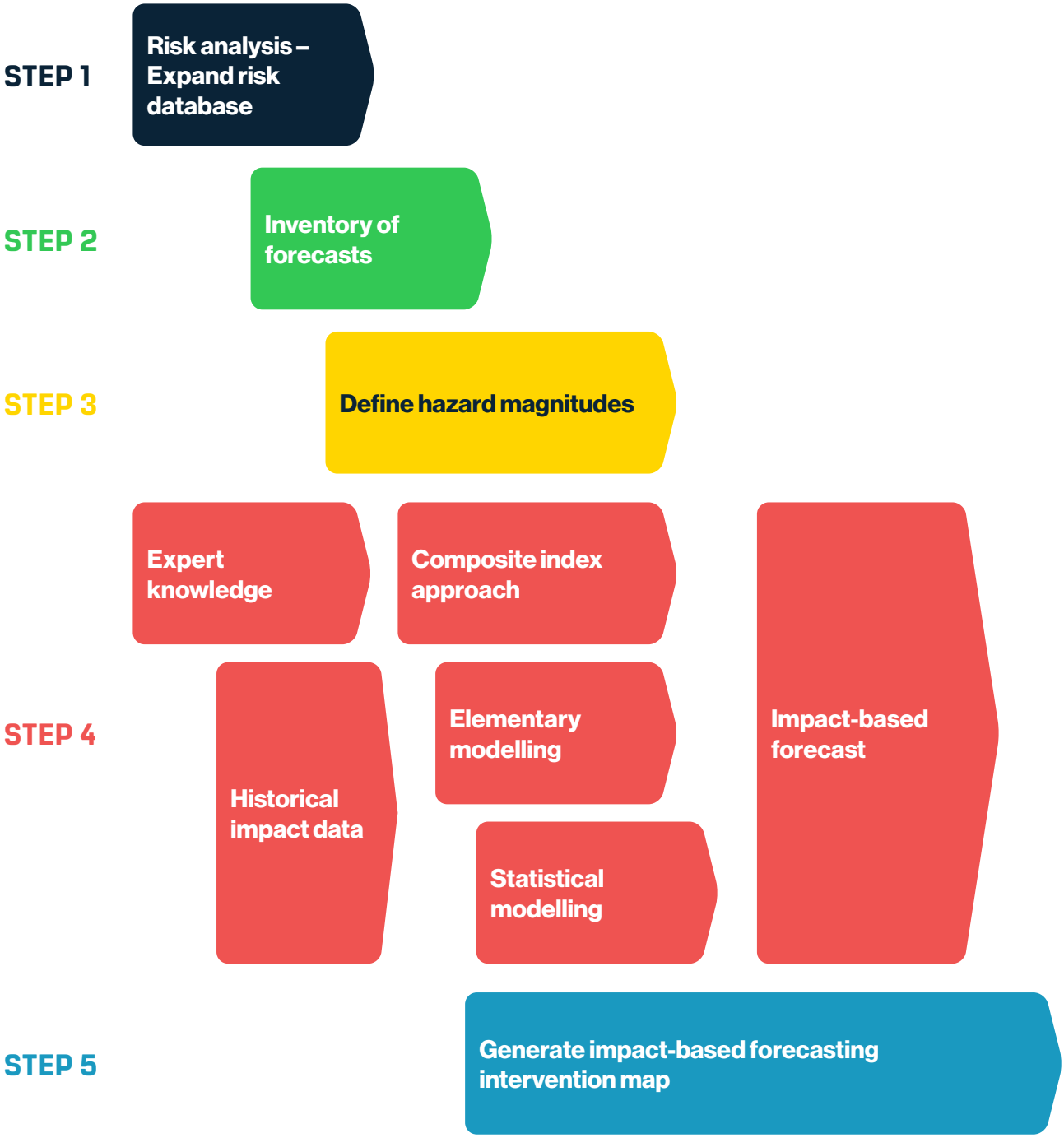
FIGURE 13: Early warning system components: risk knowledge, monitoring and warning[22]



21 ↗ https://www.gfdrr.org/en/publication/designing-inclusive-accessible-early-warning-systems-good-practices-and-entry-points. Multi-hazard impact-based early warning systems are also typically known as multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS).

22 Adapted from: ↗ Gender in early warning and early action: why do we still need to talk about it? – Anticipation Hub (anticipation-hub.org).

FIGURE 14: Process for developing impact-based forecast models and triggers[23]



23 ↗ Training Module on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Responsive Anticipatory Action (ASEAN, April 2023).

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COMPONENT 2

PLANNING, OPERATIONS AND DELIVERY

This Component will help you to ensure that anticipatory action (AA) plans – including frameworks and protocols – and early warning systems (EWS) (↗ Figure 15) are co-developed with those most at-risk and marginalised. It will also enable you to integrate protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) into sectoral/multi-sectoral plans and stand-alone interventions, including for identified protection risks. Moreover, it will support you to assess and establish community-based and operational capacities, preparedness and readiness for AA. This includes putting in place safeguarding measures for diverse at-risk groups to help ensure that AA interventions 'Do No Harm'. Finally, this Component will help you to establish inclusive risk information dissemination and communication strategies for the activation of anticipatory actions.

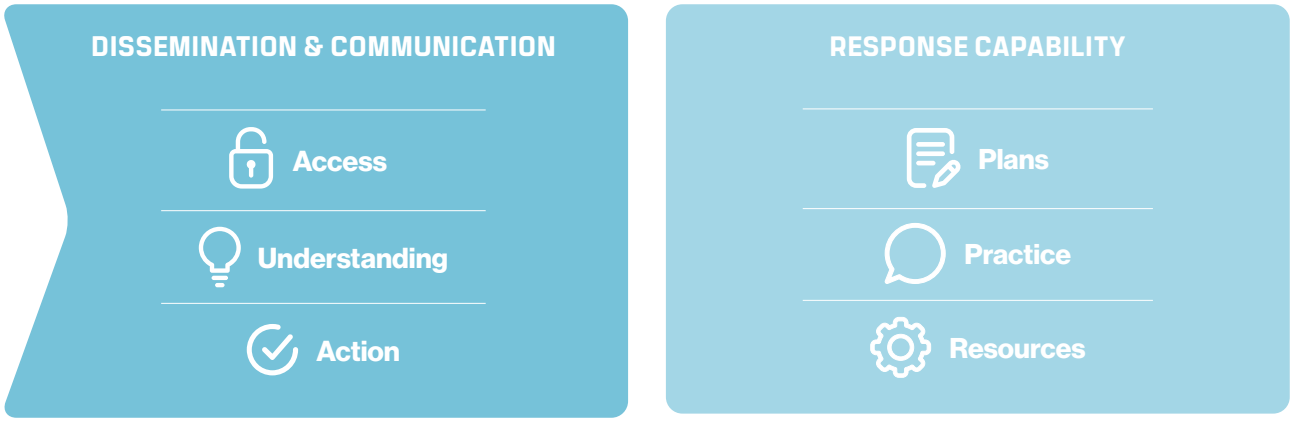
To achieve this, you will need to work with communities and the most at-risk, marginalised and discriminated individuals to develop inclusive preparedness plans which define PGI-responsive preparedness, readiness and anticipatory actions. This will first require you to identify the existing hazards, risks, resources and support structures in the target communities as well as establishing who is most at risk and how they are impacted by shocks and stresses. You will need to support communities – including at-risk, marginalised and discriminated groups – to own community-based and community-led (community-driven) early warning systems (EWS) that are connected to AA activation mechanisms.

You will need to ensure that stakeholders understand how to mainstream PGI in AA frameworks and EWS to establish PGI-responsive mechanisms. Next, you will help enhance individuals' and actors' preparedness, readiness and capacities to implement anticipatory actions. This also necessitates the provision of insight and coordination mechanisms for protection-focused AA. Additionally, AA processes and interventions need to be assessed to ensure they meet the minimum 'PGI-responsive' standard. An intersectional lens should also be applied to identify actions that could more effectively address issues of marginalisation through AA programming.

You will also need to ensure that AA interventions include PGI-responsive sectoral/multi-sectoral and stand-alone anticipatory actions, supported by a robust theory of change. Where applicable, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) in AA should also be PGI-responsive in design and its links to social protection programmes clearly identified. Furthermore, AA beneficiary identification and selection should be conducted based on comprehensive disaggregated data on sex, age and disability. Conflict analysis should be used to inform the design and potential redesign of engagement strategies or AA interventions.

You will also need to strengthen protection mainstreaming in AA interventions by establishing an intersectional approach to safeguarding and upholding standards related to gender-based violence (GBV) and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Moreover, you will need to evaluate the practical implementation of relevant laws and policies in order to identify any restrictions or limitations that could hinder the execution of planned anticipatory actions. Finally, inclusive early warning and risk information communication must be designed using communication and dissemination mechanisms that are accessible to all, including those based in areas affected by conflict and violence.

FIGURE 15: Early warning system components: dissemination and communication; response capability[24]



ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
2.1 Inclusive planning and capacity strengthening for PGI-responsive AA	Develop inclusive preparedness plans which define PGI-responsive anticipatory actions and associated preparedness and readiness actions in partnership with communities and those most at-risk, marginalised and discriminated against. Identify hazards, risks, resources and support structures in communities and determine those most at-risk and the ways in which they are impacted by shocks and stresses. Empower communities to own and lead EWS connected to AA activation mechanisms, including the development of early warning messages and anticipatory actions.

24 Adapted from: ↗ Gender in early warning and early action: why do we still need to talk about it? – Anticipation Hub (anticipation-hub.org).

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
2.2 PGI-responsive anticipatory action and EWS plans, frameworks, protocols and preparedness	Ensure stakeholder understanding of how to mainstream PGI in AA frameworks to establish PGI-responsive mechanisms (including EWS). Enhance individuals' preparedness, readiness and capacities to take anticipatory action. Provide insight and coordination mechanisms for protection-focused AA. Assess the mainstreaming of PGI principles to realise the minimum 'PGI-responsive' standard and identify key actions to ensure a holistic and intersectional approach to AA programming.
2.3 Planning PGI-responsive multi-sectoral anticipatory actions	Identify and plan AA interventions with PGI-responsive sectoral/multi-sectoral and stand-alone anticipatory actions, and develop a theory of change. Where applicable, design PGI-responsive CVA in AA and identify links with relevant social protection programmes. Ensure that beneficiary identification and selection processes in anticipatory action are PGI-responsive, and analyse conflicts to inform the design and potential redesign of engagement strategies or interventions.
2.4 Operational mechanisms and preparedness	Strengthen PGI mainstreaming and the quality of AA interventions by establishing an intersectional approach to safeguarding and maintaining standards related to GBV and PSEA. Evaluate the practical implementation of law or policy and identify any restrictions or limitations that could hinder the execution of planned anticipatory actions.
2.5 EWS: Inclusive dissemination and communication of risk information	Design inclusive early warning communication and dissemination mechanisms. Where necessary, co-produce warnings that extend to areas with armed conflict and widespread violence.

KEY GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Guidance 2.1a
Community-based preparedness and protection [ID]

Guidance 2.1c
Community-driven EWS, early warning messages, and identifying anticipatory actions – Exercise [LT]

Guidance 2.2b
PGI-responsive anticipatory action frameworks [ID]

Assessment 2.2e
Assessment of 'PGI-responsive' as a minimum standard for interventions [LT]

Guidance 2.3a
Identification, prioritisation and validation of anticipatory actions [ID]

Guidance 2.3b
PGI in AA mainstreaming and integration within sectors and linkages with specialist stand-alone services [ID]

Guidance 2.3d
Beneficiary identification and inclusive targeting [ID]

Analysis 2.3e
Do No Harm – Conflict sensitivity analysis [LT/ID]

Checklist 2.4b
Field checklist for gender-based violence and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse mainstreaming [ID]

Guidance 2.5a
Dissemination and Communication of Risk Information [LT]

FURTHER GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Assessment 2.1b
Risk and resource mapping (youth and adults) – Exercise [LT]

Example 2.2a
Anticipatory action mechanism – Mainstreaming disability inclusion [LT]

Checklist 2.2c
Inclusive early warning-early action – Preparedness and response capacities [LT]

Example 2.2d
Timeline of anticipatory action – Led by GBV coordination [LT]

Analysis 2.2f
Intersectional gap analysis – Adapting policies, programmes and actions – Exercise [LT]

Guidance 2.3c
PGI in cash and voucher assistance and social protection [LT]

Guidance 2.4a
Intersectional safeguarding mechanisms [ID]

Checklist 2.4c
Disaster preparedness and response law and policy [LT/ID]

Guidance 2.5b
EWS monitoring and communication in conflict and violence settings [LT]

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COMPONENT 3

FINANCING AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This Component will support you to identify funding for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) -responsive and -transformative anticipatory action (AA) based on equitable risk financing for the most at-risk, marginalised and discriminated individuals.

To achieve this, you will need to identify any potential sources of financing for building PGI-responsive and -transformative AA systems and initiatives, and deliver PGI-responsive and -transformative anticipatory action. You will also need to evaluate the PGI responsiveness of existing risk financing to expose any inequalities and advocate for gender-responsive allocation of risk financing.

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
3.1 Mobilising financing for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)-responsive anticipatory action	Determine potential financing sources for PGI-responsive and -transformative AA interventions.
3.2 Inclusive AA financing and resource management	Evaluate the gender responsiveness of current risk financing and advocate for necessary reallocations. Expose the way in which gender inequalities may have inadvertently become embedded in public policies and AA resource allocation, and promote budget measures to address this.

KEY GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Guidance 3.1a
Inclusive AA financing sources and resource management [LT]

Checklist 3.2a
Gender- and diversity-responsive disaster risk financing – for implementers, donors and policymakers [LT]

FURTHER GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Guidance 3.2b
Gender-responsive budgeting [ID]

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COMPONENT 4

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

This Component will enable you to monitor, evaluate and capture evidence and learning on anticipatory action (AA) interventions and use this to strengthen Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) -responsive and -transformative early warning systems (EWS) and anticipatory action frameworks (AAFs). It will also help you to communicate your learning and conduct advocacy for PGI in AA.

FIGURE 16: Gender equality and social inclusion domains[25]

To achieve this, you will need to design and establish inclusive and ethical monitoring and evaluation systems for AA interventions. These should focus on the PGI responsiveness of key elements of AA and EWS. This requires you to define PGI-responsive and -transformative indicators for AA interventions, considering PGI-transformative aspects when feasible (as partially illustrated in ↗ Figure 16). You will also need to reflect on the extent to which at-risk groups have been included within the design, planning and implementation of AA interventions. It is also vital to establish systems that can assess the extent to which AA interventions ensure the safety and protection of at-risk groups and the extent to which AA programming, analysis and assessment, and participation and leadership consider diverse identities. Finally, PGI in AA findings and recommendations should be communicated to foster more informed programming and challenge discriminatory social norms. At-risk groups should also be supported to share knowledge and evidence as a basis for creating advocacy messages for groups to use for PGI-responsive and -transformative AA.

25 Adapted from: ↗ Training Module on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Responsive Anticipatory Action (ASEAN, April 2023).

ELEMENT	OBJECTIVES FOR EACH ELEMENT
4.1 PGI-responsive monitoring and evaluation and data collection	Design and establish inclusive and ethical monitoring and evaluation systems for AA intervention. These should focus on the PGI responsiveness of key AA and EWS elements.
4.2 Monitoring and evaluation of PGI in AA interventions	Define PGI-responsive and -transformative indicators for AA interventions. Reflect on the inclusion of at-risk groups in the design, planning and implementation of AA interventions. Assess the impact of AA interventions and the extent to which AA programming, analysis and assessment, participation and leadership, and safety and protection consider diverse identities.
4.3 Learning: sharing, use and dissemination	Communicate PGI in AA findings and recommendations to foster informed programming and challenge discriminatory social norms. Support at-risk groups to take on PGI -responsive and -transformative AA advocacy roles.

KEY GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Guidance 4.1a
Inclusive monitoring and evaluation of anticipatory action interventions [LT]

Guidance 4.2a
Applying PGI indicators to AA interventions [LT]

Guidance 4.3b
Leveraging capacities of at-risk groups in anticipatory action advocacy [ID]

FURTHER GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

Guidance 4.1b
PGI-responsive monitoring, evaluation and after action reviews [LT]

Analysis 4.2b
Identifying gaps in the Inclusion of at-risk groups in AA interventions – Reflection exercise [LT]

Assessment 4.2c
Impact evaluation assessment questions [LT]

Assessment 4.2d
Assessment of the inclusion of diverse identities in initiatives [LT]

Checklist 4.3a
Communication of protection, gender and inclusion in anticipatory action findings [LT]

ANNEX: KEY RESOURCES

Protection, gender and inclusion resources:

- A Toolkit for Integrating GESI in Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation (World Vision, June 2023). This toolkit is designed to provide guidance and tools to support staff in integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) perspectives in all stages of project design, monitoring and evaluation.
- Anticipatory Action: A Child-Centered Guide (Save The Children, April 2024). This AA Guide is designed to provide practical guidance on how to plan, design, and implement AA activities while promoting local leadership and supporting children's right to participation in decisions that affect their lives.
- Child-Centred Multi-Risk Assessments: A field guide and toolkit (Plan International, July 2018). This field guide provides tools which can be used for either: a comprehensive multi-risk assessment or baseline measurement; specific tools for thematic or multi-sectoral interventions; or for community-led assessment of risk, vulnerabilities, impacts and capacities which can form the basis of child- or community-led action planning.
- Empowerment and participation good practices from South and South-East Asia in disability inclusive disaster risk management (Disability Inclusive Disaster Risk Reduction Network for Asia and Pacific, 2014). This paper illustrates recommendations towards greater participation of persons with disabilities. It also gives guidelines as to how the participation of people with disabilities in disaster risk management can be facilitated. It provides good practices, highlighting the involvement of individual persons as well as groups, and the lessons learned from the practice and key recommendations.
- Guidance on Coordinated Anticipatory Action in Education (Global Education Cluster, May 2024). This guidance defines the Global Education Cluster's (GEC) approach to Anticipatory Action. Understanding how education clusters can coordinate inter-agency efforts on Anticipatory Action in education will enhance sector preparedness, support the provision of rapid and quality education in emergencies, strengthen education advocacy work and contribute to nexus programming.
- Inclusive Early Warning Early Action Checklist and Implementation Guide (UNDRR, 2023). This checklist and implementation guide aims to ensure that the key elements of EWS (governance; disaster risk knowledge; detection, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting; dissemination and communication; and preparedness to respond) are gender-responsive and disability-inclusive. It provides support and direction for systematically integrating and monitoring gender and disability inclusivity across all actions related to warnings. The checklist can be adapted or contextualised as needed.
- Intersectionality Resource Guide and Toolkit – An Intersectional Approach to Leave No One Behind (UNPRPD and UN Women, 2021). This guide provides conceptual clarity and a practical framework and tools for reducing compounded and intersecting inequalities faced by people experiencing diverse and compounded forms of discrimination. It contributes to an understanding of intersectionality that bridges the gap between theory and practice.

- Issue Brief, Anticipatory Action and Child Protection: Acting Early to Better Protect Children in Emergencies (IFRC, Climate Center and Child Protection AoR, 2021). This issue brief addresses the opportunities to support the mainstreaming of child protection into anticipatory humanitarian action. It includes recommendations to stakeholders on how anticipatory humanitarian action can reduce risks to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation against children.
- Minimum Standards for Protection Gender and Inclusion (IFRC, 2018). These standards are used by all Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers and are a key reference for partners and other stakeholders interested in the IFRC's approach to Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) issues.
- PGI in Emergencies Toolkit (IFRC, 2020). This toolkit provides guidance to plan, implement, and monitor PGI standards. It is a compendium of tools, which can be drawn on and adapted when required. The toolkit is organised in four chapters: Overview; Planning and assessment; Implementation; and Monitoring, evaluation and reporting.
- Research Query: GBV and Anticipatory Action Approaches (GBV AoR, 2021). This paper provides a brief overview of what an anticipatory action approach is. It describes the systems, processes and timelines that align with the approach, including the different lead times for undertaking anticipatory actions depending on the specific type of emergency event, or hazard, and how these link to operational planning processes, including the design of gender-based violence (GBV) activities to be implemented as part of AA.
- The Missing Voices Approach Manual (Practical Action, October 2023). This manual provides guidance on how to capture first-person perspectives of marginalised people to inform impact-based forecasting. The Missing Voices GESI-EWS scoping framework is available on request (contact: enquiries@practicalaction.org.uk).
- Tip Sheet: Ensuring Attention to GBV in Anticipatory Action (GBV AoR, April 2024). This tip sheet serves as a primer on anticipatory action for GBV actors and those supporting GBV risk mitigation interventions.
- Training Module on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Responsive Anticipatory Action (ASEAN, April 2023). The training module on gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) -responsive anticipatory action aims to strengthen the capacity of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states in ensuring equal and inclusive participation. It aims to benefit the most at-risk groups within the three building blocks of the anticipatory action system in the ASEAN framework on anticipatory action in disaster management.

Other key resources:

- Locally Led Anticipatory Action Guide & Toolkit (Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction, 2024). This resource outlines an overall process and three main approaches applied in locally led anticipatory action: (i) Community-led early action; (ii) locally led early action by local actors; and (iii) enhanced participatory contingency planning and forecast-based action planning. It also includes advocacy resources to support driving the process of scaling up locally led anticipatory action.
- Red Cross Red Crescent Forecast-based Financing (FbF) Practitioners Manual. A step-by-step approach for forecast-based financing implementation.
- Welthungerhilfe Forecast-based Action Manual: Early action identification and Early Action Protocol development – step-by-step guidance (Welthungerhilfe, August 2022). This document evaluates the different steps to take to identify early actions [anticipatory actions] and develop an anticipatory action framework.[26] It answers the questions on who is involved, the level of implementation and methods to use.

26 Referred to as an AAF in this resource.

ANNEX: GUIDE AND TOOLKIT PILOTING FEEDBACK FORM

PURPOSE

To capture feedback from piloting the protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) in anticipatory action guide and toolkit.

HOW TO USE

This form should be completed by staff and stakeholders involved during the pilot initiative. Reflect on your experience using the following questions and use this form to capture your feedback. Identify recommendations that could be valuable to strengthen the guide and toolkit and inform its next iteration.

- What is working/has gone well or better than expected? Why?
- What is not working/has not gone so well or not as expected? Why?
- What could be improved, added, changed in the next PGI in AA Guide and Toolkit version?

Please send the completed form to email: ↗ anticipatory.action@plan-uk.org.

FORM

Piloting organisation/agency

Timeframe of the pilot initiative

Type of AA initiative (including brief details on the context)

Which stakeholders, including representatives of at-risk groups, were engaged in the pilot?

GUIDE AND TOOLKIT STRUCTURE

Is the guide and toolkit accessible and easy to navigate? Yes ○ No ○

Is the structure of the guide and toolkit – including the Chapters, Components and Elements – appropriate? Yes ○ No ○

Is the guide and toolkit able to balance user-friendliness with the right depth of content? Yes ○ No ○

Do the Overview and concise Summary versions of the guide and toolkit include the right content? Yes ○ No ○

Any other feedback

PRE-PILOT PHASE

Did you allow for any preparation/training/ allocation of resources ahead of the pilot? Yes ○ No ○

Was that enough? Yes ○ No ○

If not, why?

Any other feedback

PILOT PHASE

How did you use the guide and toolkit? (e.g., applying selected tools, reviewing entire components)

Do you have any feedback related to applying specific Components or Elements?

Do you have any feedback related to the tools?

What is the likelihood that you will use the guide and toolkit again?

- ◯ Extremely likely
- ◯ Moderately likely
- ◯ Slightly likely
- ◯ Unlikely
- ◯ Not sure

NEXT ITERATION

Would any complementary resource(s) be useful in further piloting and application of the guide and toolkit?

List any useful resource(s) that you think should be included in the next iteration

Any further comments?

Plan International is an independent development and humanitarian INGO with over 80 years of experience in working to advance children's rights around the world focusing specifically on promoting girls' rights and gender equality. Plan International UK is one of 20 national organisations which support programmes in over 50 low- and middle-income countries in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

The **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest volunteer-based humanitarian network. With 191-member National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies worldwide, it is in every community reaching 160.7 million people annually through long-term services and development programmes, as well as 110 million people through disaster response and early recovery programmes. IFRC acts before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. This is done with impartiality as to nationality, ethnicity, gender, religious beliefs, class and political opinions.

Handicap International – Humanity Inclusion (HI) is an independent and impartial aid organization working in around sixty countries in situations of poverty and exclusion, conflict and disaster. Since 1982, the organization has been working alongside persons with disabilities and vulnerable populations, acting and bearing witness to respond to their essential needs, improve their living conditions and promote respect for their dignity and fundamental rights.

Practical Action is an international development group, building sustainable lives and livelihoods with people on the frontlines of poverty and climate change. Its vision is for a world that works better for everyone. Practical Action believes where there's action, there's hope. Together with communities and global partners, Practical Action is developing unexpected, real-world solutions to create sustainable lives and livelihoods on the frontlines of poverty and climate change. Turning surviving into thriving. Overcoming injustice, especially for women and vulnerable groups. Practical Action believes societies and economies can work for the benefit of all. That all can live within the planet's means. That innovation and cooperation can conquer any challenge.

UNICEF works to reach the most disadvantaged children and adolescents – and to protect the rights of every child, everywhere. UNICEF works in over 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights, and to help them fulfil their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

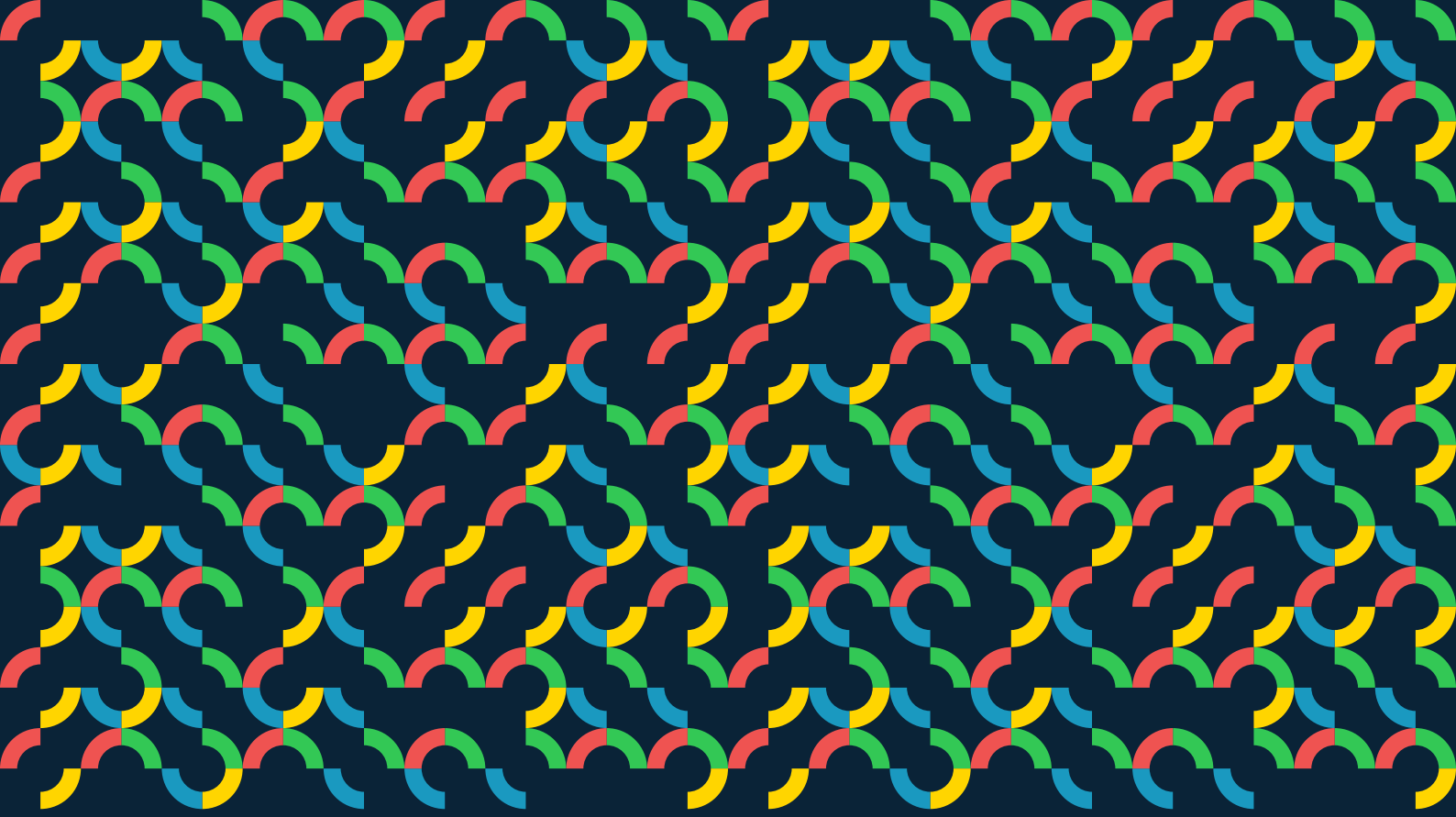
UNFPA is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. UNFPA's mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled. The agency promotes gender equality and empower women, girls and young people to take control of their bodies and their futures. UNFPA works with partners in more than 150 countries to provide access to a wide range of sexual and reproductive health services. The agency's goal is ending unmet need for family planning, preventable maternal death, and gender-based violence and harmful practices including child marriage and female genital mutilation by 2030.

The Warning Research Centre (WRC) at UCL is a unique academic centre bringing together global expertise to explore the role of warnings in managing vulnerabilities, hazards, risks, and disasters for all natural and human-made hazards and threats. Established in 2020, the WRC integrates warning expertise at UCL with international universities and institutions to work with businesses, government, and intergovernmental organisations to address the growing need for effective warning and alert systems via cutting-edge research, policy guidance, applications, and collaborative expertise.

Start Network is a UK Charity & Company limited by guarantee, operating as a global networked organisation with more than 100 member organisations across five continents, ranging from large international humanitarian agencies to national NGOs. Our mission is to create a new era of humanitarian action through locally led action, early and rapid financing, and by driving a culture of innovation and learning. We work with and empower people on the frontlines to provide effective and locally led responses when and before crises strike.

Education Cannot Wait was set up in 2016 and is the Global Fund for Education in Emergencies and Protracted Crises. ECW works to generate greater shared political, operational and financial commitment to meet the educational needs of millions of children and adolescents affected by crises, with a focus on more agile, connected and faster response that spans the humanitarian-development continuum to lay the ground for sustainable education systems.

The **Anticipation Hub** is a platform to facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, guidance, and advocacy around anticipatory action both virtually and in-person. The Anticipation Hub is a joint initiative between the German Red Cross (GRC), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (Climate Centre). The Anticipation Hub brings together partners across the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, universities, research institutes, (i)NGOs, UN agencies, governments, donors, and network initiatives. The German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) is the primary and founding funder of the Anticipation Hub.



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