



Anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific

Results of the 2025 regional mapping



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ABBREVIATIONS

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASMC	ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre
BDRCS	Bangladesh Red Crescent Society
CBPF	country-based pooled funds
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DREF	Disaster Response Emergency Fund
ECMWF	European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HDCS	Human Development and Community Services
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MoDMR	Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (Bangladesh)
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NGO	non-governmental organization
NMHS	National Meteorological and Hydrological Service
OCD	Office of Civil Defense (Philippines)
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PIN	People in Need
RIMES	Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System
TWG	technical working group
TWG EWAA	Technical Working Group on Early Warning and Anticipatory Action
UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welthungerhilfe



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Anticipatory action is becoming an increasingly important part of disaster risk management in Asia and the Pacific. Across the region, floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, heatwaves and other hazards continue to drive losses to lives, livelihoods and infrastructure. By linking early warning information to pre-agreed plans and financing, anticipatory action frameworks can help governments and humanitarian actors reduce such losses, protect vulnerable populations and use scarce resources more effectively.

This report presents findings from the third annual regional mapping of anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific. The mapping identified 169 anticipatory action frameworks across 17 countries in 2025: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

Anticipatory action frameworks and activations in 2025

Of the 169 frameworks identified across Asia and the Pacific in 2025, just over half were active at some point during the year, 27 were inactive and 56 were still under development. As in 2023 and 2024, floods remained the dominant hazard, accounting for 44 percent of all frameworks, followed by drought or dry spell and tropical cyclone frameworks. Growth from 98 frameworks in 2023 to 137 in 2024 and 169 in 2025 suggests that anticipatory action is becoming a more established feature of the regional disaster risk management landscape. While the rapid growth in frameworks reflects increasing uptake, it also raises concerns around fragmentation, duplication, and the operational coherence of anticipatory action systems in the region.

In 2025, 29 frameworks were activated, including six that activated more than once. Activations were concentrated in the Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Indonesia, and were most commonly associated with floods and tropical cyclones. Based on data reported for 12 out of 29 activated frameworks, these activations reached more than 1.3 million people, although data on coverage was incomplete. Respondents identified strong coordination, community and government participation, alignment of triggers with other warnings, timely fuel financing, and capable staff or volunteer networks as key enablers. Uncertainty in the forecast or trigger confirmation, lengthy approval processes and other operational constraints remained important barriers.

Trends and new developments

A first clear trend in 2025 was continued expansion in country and hazard coverage. New or newly reported anticipatory action frameworks appeared in countries such as India, Malaysia and Palau, while Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Pakistan all recorded substantial year-on-year growth. Flood frameworks continued to drive much of this increase, but growth in heatwave, landslide, dzud and multi-hazard frameworks points to a broadening regional landscape.

A second trend was stronger attention to harmonization. The growing number of frameworks reflects momentum, but it also raises concerns about duplication, inconsistent trigger methodologies, diverging targeting approaches and fragmented financing, especially in countries with many overlapping frameworks. Mapping results suggest that alignment is improving, but remains incomplete. Where harmonization is advancing, regular coordination groups and dialogue platforms, joint or aligned processes and close engagement with government are important enabling factors.

A third trend was deeper institutionalization within national systems. Government engagement remains uneven, but several countries are moving from predominantly humanitarian-led models towards stronger public-sector ownership. Examples include the Philippines' new legal mechanism for declaring a state of imminent disaster, Bangladesh's national early action protocols for cyclones and floods, and Nepal's new standards for shock-responsive social protection and relief distribution. These developments suggest that anticipatory action is being embedded more firmly within national disaster risk management and social protection systems.

A fourth trend concerns the readiness and sustainability of frameworks already in place. Inactivity was often linked to revision processes, delayed approvals, insufficient capacity or a lack of guaranteed fuel financing. More broadly, many frameworks still rely on short-term, project-based funding that is better suited to developing new frameworks than to maintaining readiness over time. Securing reliable and flexible pre-arranged fuel financing remains a major concern. Donor responses also pointed to gaps in funding for operational readiness, capacity development and policy integration.

Way forward

Overall, the findings suggest that a major challenge for many countries across Asia and the Pacific in the near future will be to align and consolidate existing anticipatory action frameworks, strengthen government ownership and ensure sustainability. Continued progress will depend on deeper harmonization, stronger institutionalization, more reliable fuel financing, and better support for keeping frameworks ready to activate. Strengthening monitoring, evaluation and learning will also be essential to improve frameworks, support coordination and inform donor and government decision-making.





1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Asia and the Pacific is one of the most disaster-prone regions globally, with countries facing high levels of exposure and vulnerability to a wide range of natural hazards.¹ Across the region, key hazards include floods, droughts, tropical cyclones, heatwaves and cold waves, many of which are becoming more frequent or intense as a result of climate change. In large parts of Asia, climate change is already contributing to more severe flooding, droughts and extreme heat, with cascading impacts on food security, water availability and economic development.²

In this context, anticipatory action is an important component of managing disaster risk. Anticipatory action is carried out before an anticipated hazard event occurs or before the peak of a crisis is reached, to mitigate expected impact on people, assets and infrastructure that are likely to be affected. Linking early warning information with pre-agreed plans and financing can help governments and humanitarian actors prepare for and implement anticipatory action more effectively. Within broader disaster risk management systems, anticipatory action is increasingly recognized as a key element of a wider shift from reactive to proactive approaches to dealing with disasters.

Over recent years, this has been reflected in the growing number of anticipatory action frameworks across Asia and the Pacific. Regional mapping exercises conducted in 2023 and 2024 by the Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Early Warnings and Anticipatory Action (TWG EWAA) show a clear growth in the number of frameworks across countries and hazards, alongside increasing engagement from governments and partners. Together, these trends point to a rapidly evolving landscape in which anticipatory action is becoming a more established component of disaster risk management in the region.

1.2 Purpose of the anticipatory action mapping

The regional mapping of anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific is a collaborative effort of the TWG EWAA. The main objective of the mapping exercise is to gain a better understanding of the progression of anticipatory action frameworks and activations in the region.

The regional mapping exercise started in 2023 to inform the identification of priority activities for the TWG EWAA's regional roadmap (2023-2027).³ As an annual exercise, the mapping now continues to capture regional trends over time, aiming to support the implementation of the roadmap and to guide anticipatory action policy makers, practitioners and donors in their efforts of advancing anticipatory action in the region.

1 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (2023) Seizing the moment: targeting transformative disaster risk resilience. <https://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12870/6258>

2 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2023) Climate change 2023: Synthesis report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/syr/>

3 Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (2024) Anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific: Regional roadmap 2023–2027. <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/download/file-3829>

1.3 Approach and methodology

This third iteration of the regional mapping of anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific was conducted between September 2025 and February 2026. The methodology is largely based on the previous mapping exercises carried out for 2023 and 2024,⁴ but was updated earlier in 2025 to include major lessons learned from the first two mapping rounds. The main areas of enhancement included strengthening the alignment in approach and terminology with the Anticipation Hub's annual global anticipatory action overview report⁵ to enhance coherence and enable the integration of regionally collected data into the global overview; streamlining the data collection process to make it quicker and easier for respondents to navigate; and adding a donor survey element to address donor requests for greater participation.

Box 1. Key concepts and terms as used in this mapping report

Anticipatory action: Acting ahead of a predicted hazardous event to prevent or reduce impacts on lives and livelihoods and humanitarian needs before they fully unfold. This works best when activities as well as triggers or decision-making rules are pre-agreed, and decisions are made to guarantee the fast release of pre-arranged funding.⁶

Anticipatory action framework: A pre-agreed arrangement that enables the implementation of actions in anticipation of a hazard, based on a forecast or risk analysis. A framework defines all the necessary elements for anticipatory actions to be carried out once a specific trigger or threshold is met,⁷ including the source of forecast or warning to be used, the pre-agreed actions, the decision-making and delivery process, and the estimated budget needed for the actions.

Active framework: A framework is considered active in this report if it has been approved, validated (or revalidated) and was ready to be activated at some point in 2025. Active frameworks have guarantees that funding will be released to implement actions once the trigger is met, or a clear pathway to request resources from an anticipatory action fund, anticipation window or other contingency fund, on the basis of a forecast or risk assessment.

Inactive framework: A framework is considered inactive in this report if it was completed but was not ready to activate at any point in 2025 (for example because it was being revised or revalidated during all of 2025, because there was no guaranteed fuel financing, or because the implementing organization(s) did not have enough capacity to act).

Activation of an anticipatory action framework: This is a scenario where a framework that was in place (or 'active') at some point in 2025 was 'activated' that year, meaning funding was released based on a forecast or risk assessment (e.g. a trigger threshold was reached, or risk information was used in a decision making process as outlined in the pre-agreed framework), and actions that aim to prevent or reduce the impacts were initiated before the hazard event occurred, or before its peak impacts were felt. This includes activations that began in 2025, but which continued into 2026. Each framework may have more than one activation event, i.e. a specific instance of activation, in any given year.

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- 4 For more details, see: Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (2024) Anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific: Results from the 2023 regional mapping. https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Reports/TWG_AA_2023_Regional_Mapping.pdf; Asia-Pacific Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (2024) Anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific: Results of the 2024 regional mapping. https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Reports/TWG_AA_2024_regional_mapping.pdf
- 5 Anticipation Hub (2025) Anticipatory action in 2024: A global overview. https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Reports/Overview-report-2024/Overview_Report_2024_Online_FINAL_lowres.pdf
- 6 Grand Bargain Caucus on Scaling Up Anticipatory Action (2024) Outcome document: Commitments from the Grand Bargain Caucus on Scaling Up Anticipatory Action. Inter-Agency Standing Committee. <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/2024-12/GB%20AA%20-%20Final%20Caucus%20Outcome%20Document%20-%20New.pdf>
- 7 Anticipation Hub (2025) Anticipatory action in 2024: A global overview. https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Reports/Overview-report-2024/Overview_Report_2024_Online_FINAL_lowres.pdf

This report is largely based on three rounds of online surveys:

An initial registration survey was distributed to organizations across 17 countries identified as having anticipatory action frameworks in place or under development. It aimed to capture information on the scope and status of frameworks across the region as of September 2025. This initial data collection took place between September and November 2025. The identification of relevant anticipatory actors and dissemination of the registration form at country level were supported by national anticipatory action working groups and other coordination platforms.⁸

Following registration, a full survey was administered from November 2025 to February 2026. Responses were then validated through follow-up exchanges with national focal points, implementing organizations and the Anticipation Hub to ensure consistency and facilitate integration into the global overview. Where multiple organizations reported on the same framework, responses were consolidated with support from country focal points and/or national TWG EWAA focal persons to avoid double counting. In total, 169 anticipatory action frameworks were identified and included in the analysis.

The third survey targeted key donors supporting anticipatory action in the region and aimed to gather perspectives on strategic and operational alignment, funding gaps and evidence needs. This survey was conducted between March and April 2026, with dissemination supported by the regional TWG EWAA. A total of four donors responded. Given the small sample size, these results should be interpreted as indicative and illustrative, rather than representative of donor perspectives across the region.



⁸ Outreach was done as far and wide as possible, but the authors acknowledge there might be some agencies which are disconnected from these networks and therefore left out of the mapping. We encourage them to get in touch with the co-leads of the regional TWG EWAA.



2.

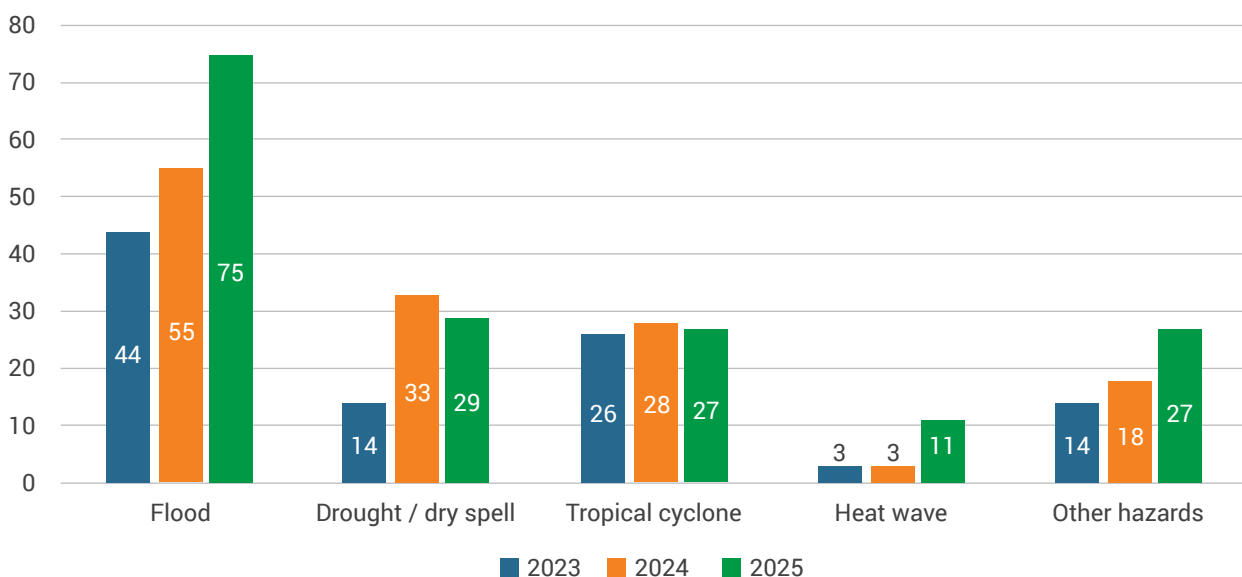
TRENDS AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTION IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

2.1 Expanding country and hazard coverage

Over the past three years, the total number of reported anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific has grown steadily, from 98 in 2023 to 137 in 2024 and 169 in 2025. While the rapid growth in frameworks reflects increasing uptake, it also raises concerns around fragmentation, duplication, and the operational coherence of anticipatory action systems in the region. How these challenges are being recognized and dealt with in the region is discussed in more detail in the following sub-chapters.

Since 2023, the number of drought/dry spell frameworks and tropical cyclone frameworks has remained relatively stable or fluctuated lightly. Over the same period, the number of anticipatory action frameworks covering floods and other hazards has been consistently increasing year on year (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Anticipatory action frameworks by hazard 2023–2025

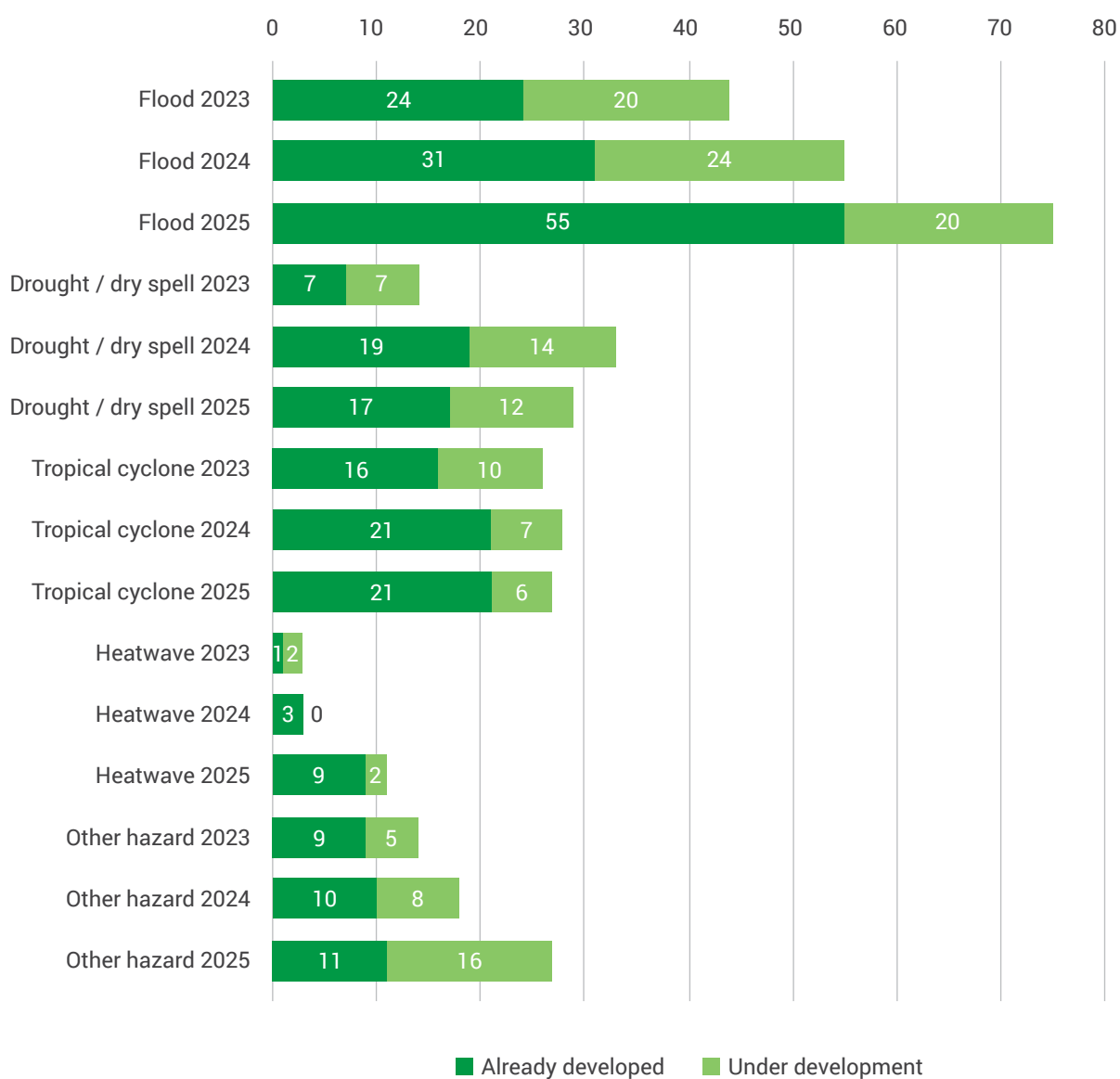


Note: Other hazards include cold wave, dzud, landslide/mudslide, volcanic eruption, livestock pests and diseases, population movement and multi-hazard frameworks.

A closer look at the frameworks still under development compared to those already developed – irrespective of whether they were active or (temporarily) inactive in a given year – indicates that this trend may continue in the near future, with 20 flood AA frameworks, 12 drought AA frameworks, 6 cyclone AA frameworks, 2 heatwave AA frameworks and 16 frameworks covering other hazards still under development at the end of 2025 (Figure 2).

Growth in the anticipatory action frameworks covering hazards other than floods, droughts or dry spells and tropical cyclones has mostly been driven by an increased focus on heatwave (9 frameworks in place, 2 new ones under development), landslide/mudslide (3 frameworks in place, 3 under development), and dzud (3 frameworks in place and 4 more under development). Multi-hazard frameworks were also on the rise. Previously, 2 had been established and a further 4 were under development in 2025.

Figure 2. Status of anticipatory action frameworks by hazard 2023–2025



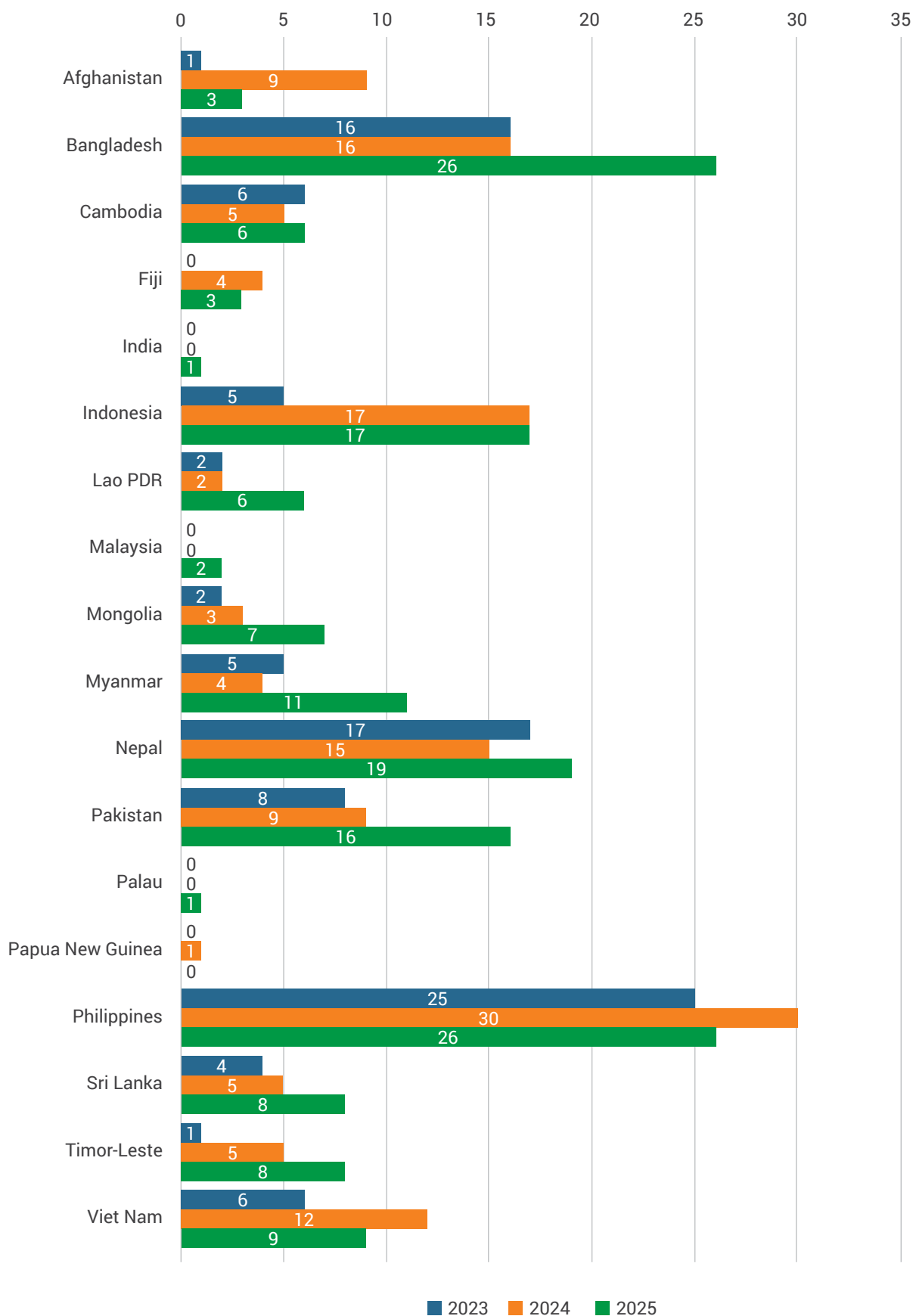
The increasing number of anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific overall is also in part the result of new frameworks being in place or under development in countries that had not previously had any reported frameworks. In 2025, this included India, Malaysia and Palau. Other countries that are not yet captured in the regional mapping exercise but that have upcoming or early-stage anticipatory action initiatives – based on the knowledge of the regional TWG EWAA – include Samoa, Vanuatu and the Maldives. In addition, several countries experienced a substantial year-on year increase in 2025, for instance Bangladesh, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Pakistan.

Other countries, in turn, experienced a stagnation or reduction in the number of reported frameworks, including Afghanistan, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, and Vietnam (Figure 3). Anecdotal evidence from survey responses and follow-up discussions with implementing organizations suggests several reasons why some frameworks that had previously been captured were no longer reported in the 2025 regional mapping exercise. These include changes in context, such as shifts in the political or security environment, and changes in the implementing organizations' priorities, such as transitions to local partners or the discontinuation of anticipatory action programmes. In some cases, frameworks were consolidated under larger consortia or government systems, or transferred to local authorities, meaning they were no longer reported separately by the original implementing organizations (these points are discussed further in Chapter 2.2 and Chapter 2.3 below). In addition, several organizations highlighted challenges in securing sustained funding for both maintaining operational readiness and financing activations, particularly after initial project funding ended (see Chapter 2.4 for more detail on this issue).



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Figure 3. Anticipatory action frameworks by country 2023–2025



2.2 Advancing harmonization efforts

While the development of new anticipatory action frameworks across the region is a sign of growing interest in the approach, more frameworks do not necessarily lead to better outcomes. A proliferation of frameworks covering the same geographic areas and hazards can instead create inconsistencies, inefficiencies, and coordination challenges across humanitarian organizations and government entities. Based on the experience of the TWG EWAA these inconsistencies are often reflected in differences in trigger methodologies or varying trigger thresholds for the same hazards, diverging approaches to targeting between various organizations, and differences in the types of anticipatory actions included in anticipatory action frameworks. There are also variations in financing mechanisms and delivery channels, which can make it more difficult to coordinate activations effectively across multiple agencies for the same hazard. Such concerns are particularly acute in countries with an already high (and in some cases still growing) number of frameworks, such as the Philippines, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal or Pakistan. If unaddressed, increasing fragmentation risks undermining the efficiency and credibility of anticipatory action as a system-level approach.

Fragmented donor funding can be a hindering factor to harmonization when it results in many separate anticipatory action frameworks that follow different strategic objectives and operational frameworks. Institutions that responded to the 2025 regional donor survey view the strategic objectives of their anticipatory action programmes as at least somewhat aligned with those of other donors and implementing partners in the Asia Pacific region. They also think their programmes are somewhat, mostly or fully operationally aligned with those of other donors and implementing partners. So, while they are not regarded as mostly or completely misaligned, responding donors indicated that there is substantial room for improvement in the level of strategic and operational alignment of anticipatory action programmes across Asia and the Pacific.

In countries where harmonization of anticipatory action is perceived as relatively advanced, several common factors stand out according to donor survey respondents. These factors include regular opportunities for dialogue across governments, donors and agencies, for example through technical working groups at national and regional level. Coordination is also supported by joint or aligned frameworks and processes, and by close engagement with national governments, including efforts to integrate anticipatory action into national policies and systems. In addition, continuity of knowledge across institutions and the availability of sufficient funding help sustain both implementation and coordination.

By contrast, in countries where harmonization is perceived as less advanced, efforts tend to be more fragmented. Frameworks are often developed independently, with limited alignment or coordination, leading to duplication. Cooperation and information sharing may be weak, and anticipatory action is not always prioritized by national or local governments. These challenges are particularly pronounced in fragile contexts, where competing urgent needs make it difficult to allocate resources and attention to anticipatory action, especially in the absence of a clear strategic approach.

When asked about the single most important change needed to improve strategic and operational alignment of anticipatory action programming across actors in the region, donor respondents noted that anticipatory action is entering a phase of consolidation, moving from pilots towards more mainstream use. In this context, there is a need to better define where anticipatory action adds value, and where other approaches may be more appropriate. Strengthening the evidence base, particularly on how anticipatory action improves humanitarian outcomes and how it is being integrated into national systems, would help support this shift; as would expanding technical capacity and shared learning among all stakeholders, including governments, implementing agencies and donors. Overall, aligning anticipatory action more closely with existing humanitarian and government systems, rather than treating it as a separate approach, was seen as key to improving strategic and operational coherence.

In recognition of these challenges and the continued need for harmonization, the TWG EWAA is currently documenting and supporting ongoing harmonization efforts. Based on technical support missions and case studies from Indonesia, Nepal, Mongolia, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Fiji, this process aims to capture lessons and good practices, resulting in a technical guidance note for anticipatory action harmonization to be completed by the end of 2026.

2.3 Deepening institutionalization

As the 2025 regional mapping shows, formalized anticipatory action that combines pre-agreed plans, triggers and funding into anticipatory action frameworks has been gaining traction across Asia and the Pacific. Government engagement in these frameworks remains diverse, with varying levels of ownership across countries (see Chapter 3.5).

However, after nearly a decade of development and implementation of such anticipatory action frameworks that has largely been led by humanitarian actors, several national governments are now becoming more actively involved. In doing so, they are building on their existing disaster risk management structures and previous experiences with using early warnings for disaster risk management activities. Their involvement includes developing standards and policies, and in some cases financing for anticipatory action. At the same time, national disaster management agencies are increasingly taking on a stronger coordination role, helping to align humanitarian and government-led anticipatory action within national disaster risk management systems.

There are several examples of noticeable progress in institutionalising anticipatory action through national government systems across the region in 2025. One such example is the passing of the Republic Act No. 12287 in the Philippines, which established a mechanism to declare a state of imminent disaster that enables government-led and government-funded anticipatory action by law.⁹ In Bangladesh, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) issued national early action protocols for cyclones and floods in 2024,¹⁰ which have since been contributing to greater alignment in trigger setting and selection of anticipatory actions between agencies. The protocols are available for anyone to use, allowing agencies to incorporate them into their own frameworks, or to draw on the protocols to implement anticipatory action based on the common trigger thresholds and proposed set of anticipatory actions, even if they do not have a full anticipatory action framework in place. The Government of Nepal issued new Shock Responsive Social Protection and Relief Distribution Standards in 2025,¹¹ which are meant to strengthen the effective use of Nepal's social security programs in disaster risk management. The standards consider anticipatory action somewhat implicitly under immediate relief and do not go as far as specifying trigger thresholds, types of assistance or targeting for anticipatory action. Nonetheless, several agencies involved with anticipatory action frameworks and social protection in Nepal see them as a good basis for standardization of cash-based interventions and beneficiary targeting for anticipatory action that will help avoid parallel distribution channels in the future.

9 Republic of the Philippines (2025) Republic Act No. 12287: An act establishing a mechanism on the declaration of state of imminent disaster, providing the criteria for its declaration and lifting, enabling anticipatory measures, and appropriating funds therefor. https://senate.gov.ph/legacy/lis_bills/4624442588!.pdf

10 Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (2024) National Early Action Protocol for Cyclone in Bangladesh. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. <https://modmr.gov.bd/pages/policies/national-early-action-protocol-for-cyclone-in-bangladesh-bc745t-69df3edd71e38d494d5eab3b>; Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (2024) National Early Action Protocol (NEAP) for Monsoon Riverine Flood Anticipatory Action. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/EAPs/National_EAP_RiverineFlood_Bangladesh.pdf

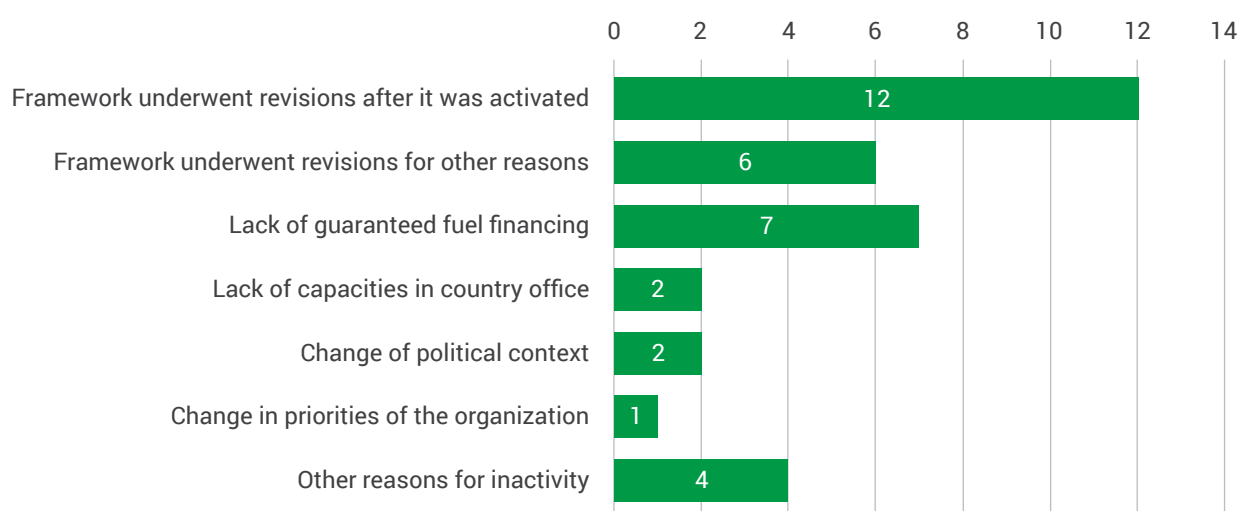
11 Government of Nepal (2025) Disaster-Sensitive Social Security and Relief Distribution Standards, 2081. DPNet Nepal. <https://www.dpnet.org.np/resource-detail/2076>

2.4 Grappling with the readiness and sustainability of frameworks

In 2025, 27 of the total 169 reported anticipatory action frameworks were inactive that year, meaning they were at least temporarily not ready to be implemented if and when trigger thresholds would be reached. This adds to a total of 48 frameworks that appeared in previous mappings in 2023 and/or 2024, but were no longer reported on in the 2025 mapping exercise.

The most common reasons for frameworks being inactive in 2025 were related to the framework undergoing revisions – either after it was activated or for other reasons. While undertaking revisions to an anticipatory action framework can be highly beneficial to the frameworks' quality, for instance when learning from a previous activation is incorporated to enhance the framework, prolonged revision and re-approval periods may mean that the framework is not in place again in time for the start of the subsequent hazard season, which would undermine its effectiveness.

Figure 4. Reasons for inactivity of frameworks in 2025



Note: Active in 2025 in the questionnaire was defined as frameworks that were active at least at some point in 2025, so they could have become inactive that year. Other reasons for (temporary) inactivity of frameworks in 2025 included delays in signing anticipatory action framework agreements, ending of the hazard season, the likelihood of an event being very low in a given year (in this case drought indicators not being monitored because drought risk was linked to El Niño conditions, which did not occur in 2025), and restructuring of administrative areas.

The second most common reason for anticipatory action frameworks being inactive in 2025 was a lack of guaranteed fuel financing, which affected 7 frameworks (Figure 4). Challenges in securing sustained funding, including both fuel funding and funding for further development or maintenance of anticipatory action frameworks were also among the major reasons why some frameworks listed in earlier mappings no longer appeared in 2025 (as discussed in more detail in 2.1).

These findings are consistent with broader observations that anticipatory action frameworks tend to rely heavily on relatively short-term, project-based financing that prioritizes the development of new frameworks, while struggling to secure pre-arranged financing for activations and more sustained resources that are needed to maintain frameworks and ensure continued operational readiness over time.¹²

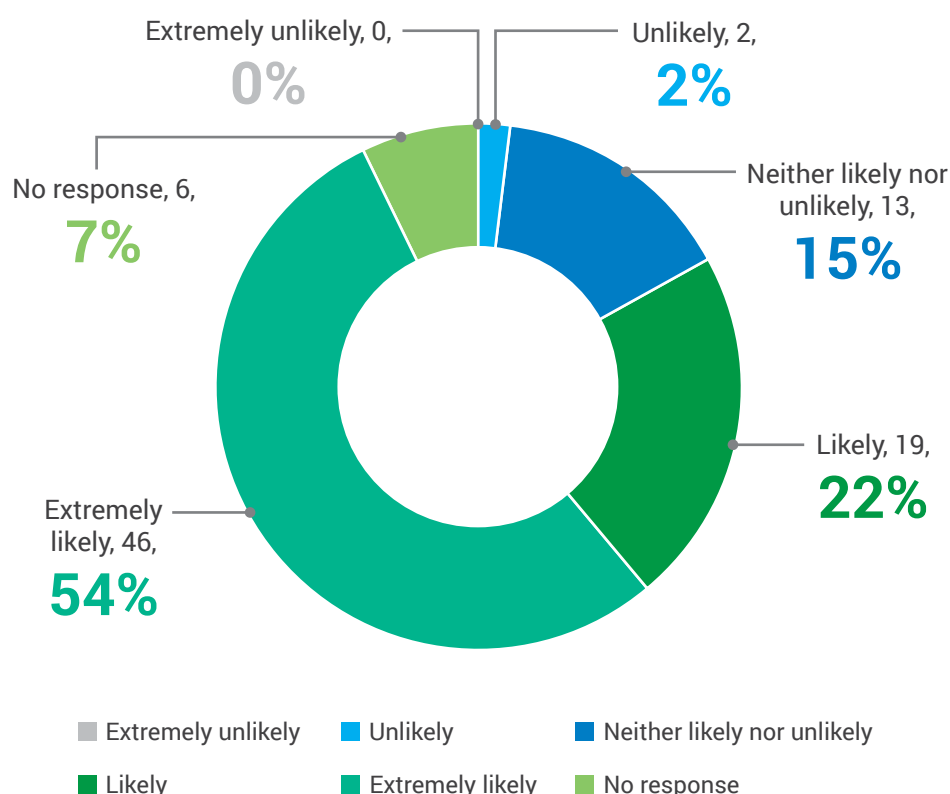
12 CARE Climate Justice Center (2026) The Gap between building anticipatory action frameworks and their activation. A global study on anticipatory action readiness. <https://careclimatechange.org/global-study-on-aa-readiness/>

They are also aligned with the views of donors supporting anticipatory action frameworks across Asia and the Pacific, who see the biggest gaps for anticipatory action funding in the region in the areas of funding for operational readiness activities, capacity development of implementing organizations, and deepening integration of anticipatory action into policy and legislative frameworks. In addition to increasing funding in these areas, donors highlighted the need to strengthen the skills, systems, and institutional readiness of local and national actors. They saw this as essential for enabling governments and partners to plan and act early using their own systems and resources and thus as key to the longer-term sustainability of anticipatory action in the region.

Pathways for sustainable anticipatory action financing and considerations of establishing minimum budget requirements for keeping anticipatory action frameworks up to date and ready to activate were part of a recent Anticipation Hub Community Conversation¹³ on active and inactive frameworks supported by the Asia Pacific TWG EWAA.¹⁴ These issues are likely to remain central to regional efforts to strengthen the operational readiness and sustainability of anticipatory action frameworks in the coming years.

Despite a tightening humanitarian funding landscape, organizations participating in the 2025 regional mapping exercise were mostly optimistic that their framework – if active in 2025 – would remain active in 2026. More than three quarters of respondents thought this was either likely or extremely likely, while 15% were unsure of the future of their framework and only 2% thought continuation of the framework was unlikely.

Figure 5. Likelihood that a framework active in 2025 will remain active in 2026



¹³ Anticipation Hub (n.d.) Community conversations. <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/events/community-conversations>

¹⁴ Anticipation Hub (n.d.) Community conversation #34: When is an anticipatory action framework 'active'? [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yao0Ffx58iU>



3.

ANTICIPATORY ACTION FRAMEWORKS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2025

3.1 Anticipatory action frameworks in the region

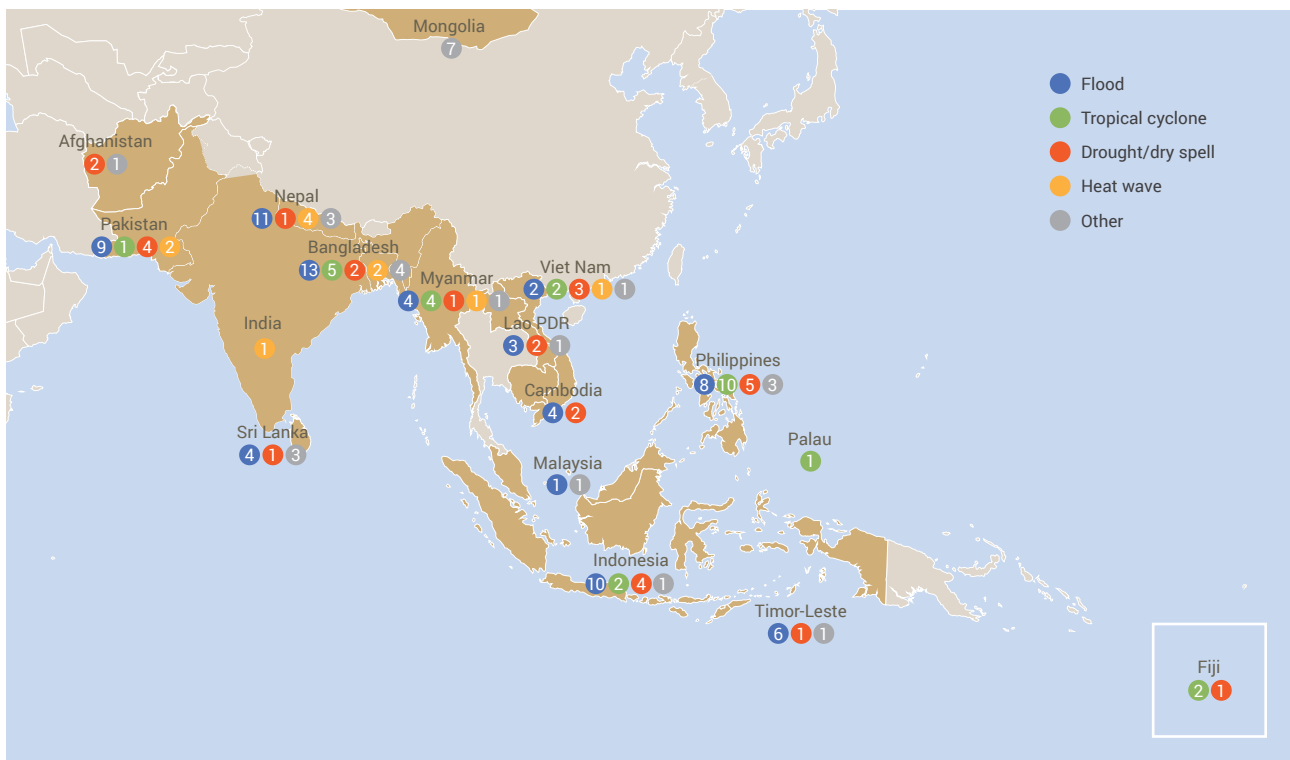
In 2025, mapping participants reported on a total of 169 anticipatory action frameworks that were in place or under development in the Asia Pacific region. These frameworks were spread across a total of 17 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Palau, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam (Figure 6).¹⁵ While some countries only featured a few frameworks, e.g. one each in India and Palau, others have a large number of anticipatory action frameworks already in place or under development. This includes, for instance, Bangladesh and the Philippines with 26 total frameworks each, Nepal with 19 frameworks, Indonesia with 17, Pakistan with 16 and Myanmar with 11. The Annex provides a more detailed national overview for those six countries.

The majority of all frameworks in 2025 were reported by NGOs (57%), followed by UN Agencies (28%) and Red Cross or Red Crescent National Societies (14%) (Figure 7). It is important to note here that each country only has one Red Cross or Red Crescent National Society, while many UN Agencies and NGOs can operate simultaneously within every country. This naturally limits the share of Red Cross / Red Crescent anticipatory action frameworks compared to other types of organizations.



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¹⁵ Figure 3 lists 18 countries in total, but Papua New Guinea was no longer reported on in 2025, therefore the total number of countries with anticipatory action frameworks this year is 17.

Figure 6. Map of countries with Anticipatory Action Frameworks

Note: This includes all reported frameworks, i.e. those that were active at some point in 2025, those that were inactive, and those that were under development. Other hazards are: Afghanistan (1 multi-hazard), Bangladesh (1 cold wave, 3 landslide/mudslide), Indonesia (1 multi-hazard), Lao PDR (1 multi-hazard), Malaysia (1 disease outbreak / human epidemic), Mongolia (7 dzud), Myanmar (1 population movement), Nepal (2 cold wave, 1 landslide/mudslide), Philippines (1 disease outbreak / human epidemic, 2 multi-hazard), Sri Lanka (1 disease outbreak / human epidemic, 1 landslide/mudslide, 1 livestock pests and diseases), Timor-Leste (1 landslide/mudslide), Viet Nam (1 multi-hazard).



Figure 7. All anticipatory action frameworks reported by type of organization in 2025

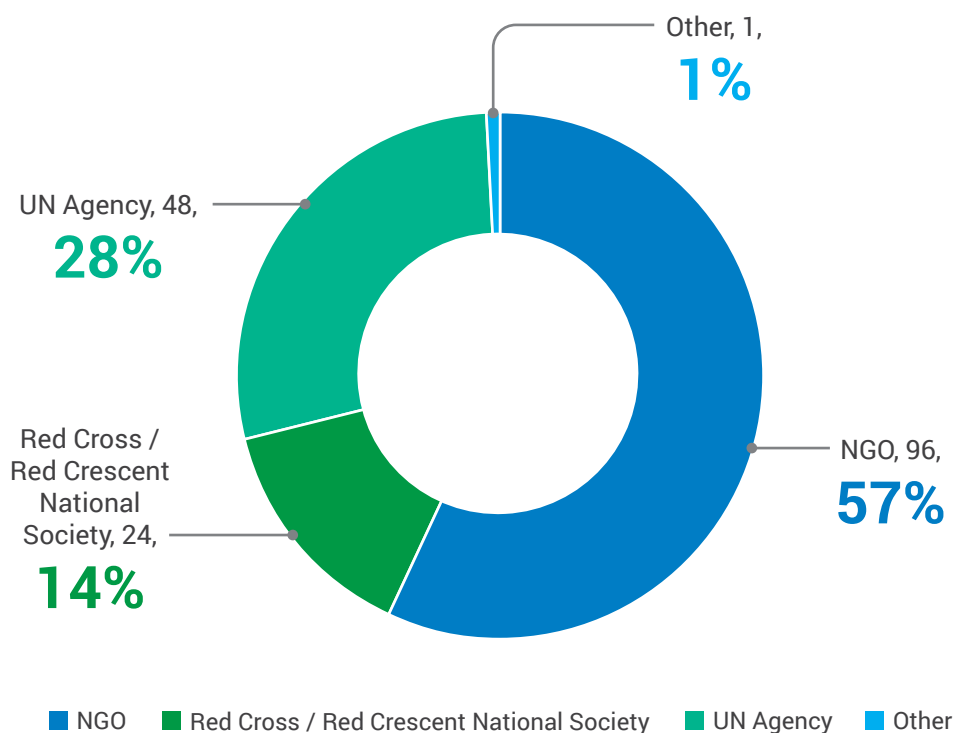
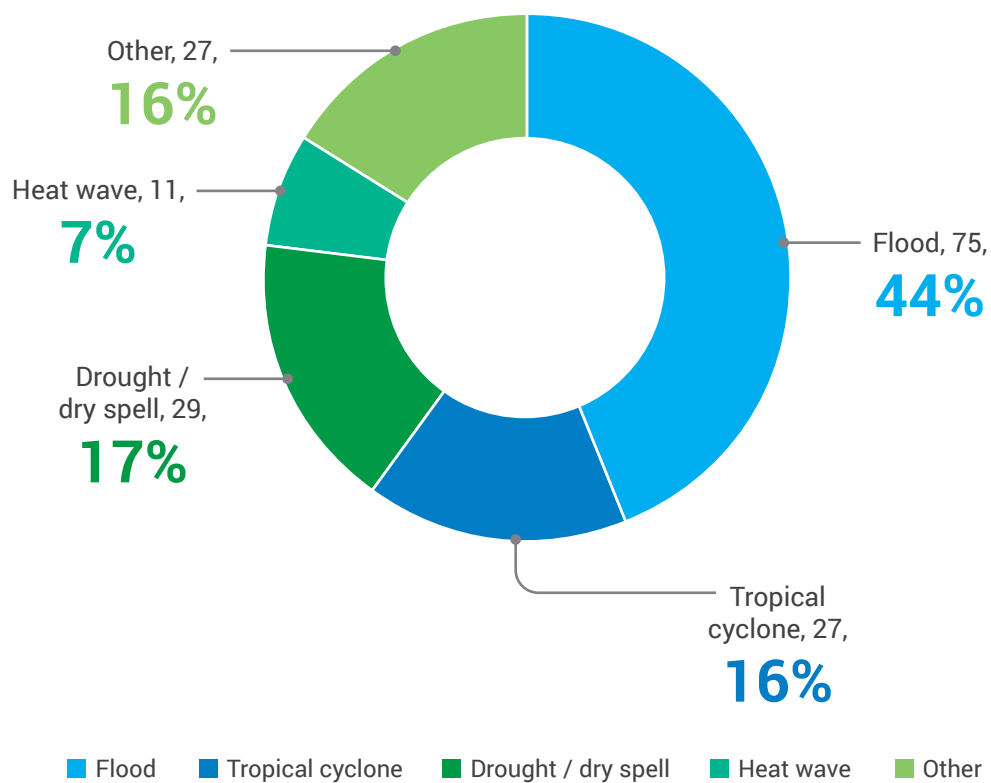


Figure 8. Type of hazard covered by all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025



Note: Other hazards are cold wave (3 frameworks), disease outbreak / human epidemic (3), dzud (7), landslide/mudslide (6), Livestock pests and diseases (1), multi-hazard (6), and population movement (1).

As in previous years, floods were the single most common hazard covered by anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific in 2025. In total, 44% of reported frameworks focused on floods, including flash floods, riverine floods, pluvial floods and coastal floods. Frameworks for droughts or dry spells and tropical cyclones were also common, making up 17% and 16% of all frameworks respectively (Figure 8). Only one of the reported frameworks in 2025 focused on anticipatory action in relation to conflict and its impacts (a population movement framework captured under 'Other' in Figure 8). This absence of conflict-related anticipatory action frameworks in the mapping highlights a significant gap, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected contexts where displacement and protection risks are highly predictable.

Of the total 169 anticipatory action frameworks reported in Asia and the Pacific in 2025, just over half (51%) were active at some point in 2025, meaning they were ready to be activated, and for funding to be released and anticipatory actions to be implemented if the framework's trigger was met. This percentage is similar to previous years: in 2024, 48% of the total reported frameworks were active at some point during the year. In 2025, a further 16% of frameworks were considered inactive, meaning they had been fully developed but were not ready to activate should a hazard event become imminent at any point in 2025 (Figure 9). The various reasons for inactivity and related challenges are discussed in more detail in Chapter 2.4.

Figure 9. Status of anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

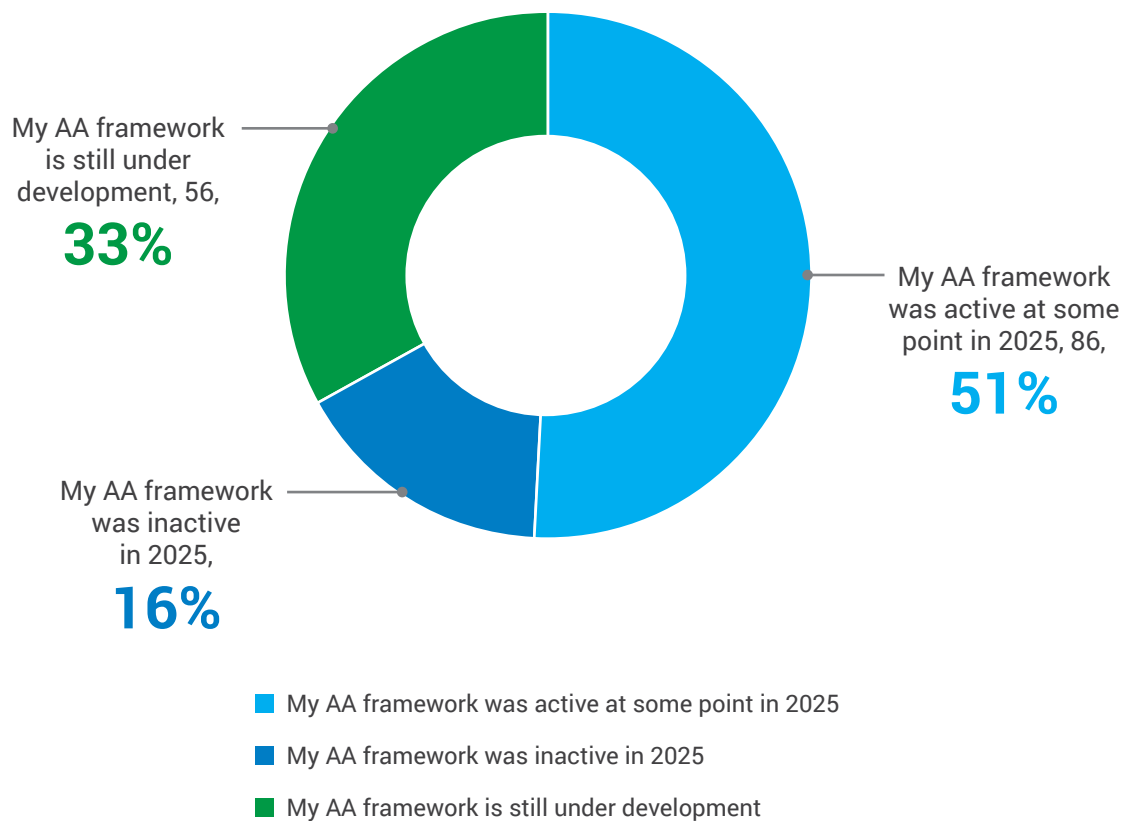
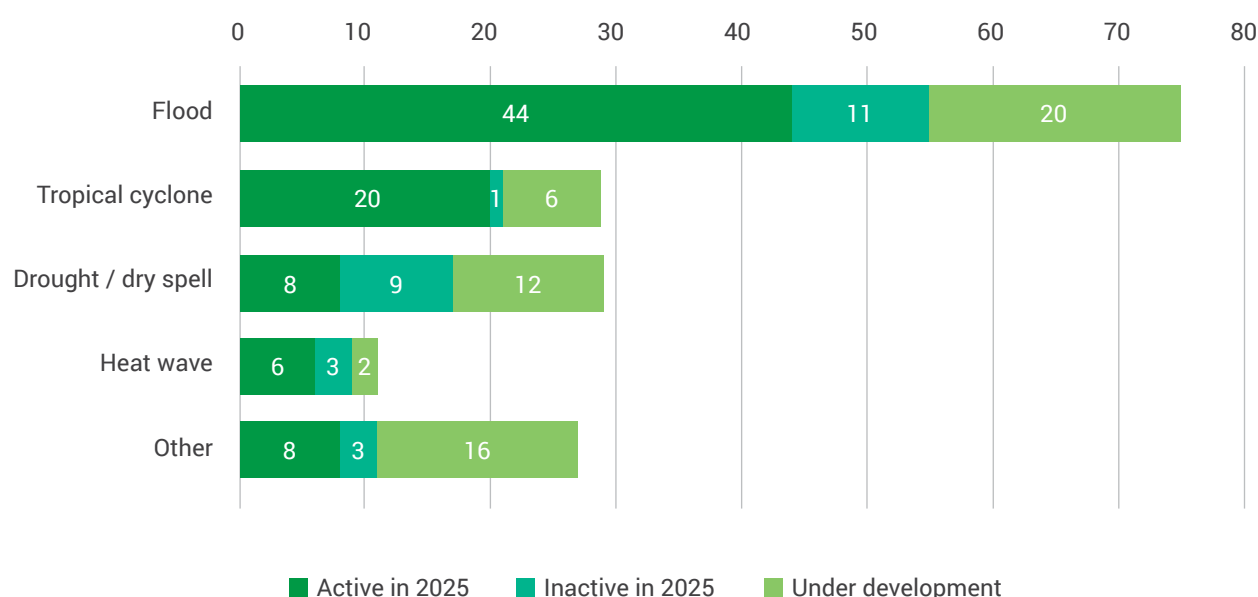


Figure 10. Anticipatory action frameworks by hazard and status in 2025

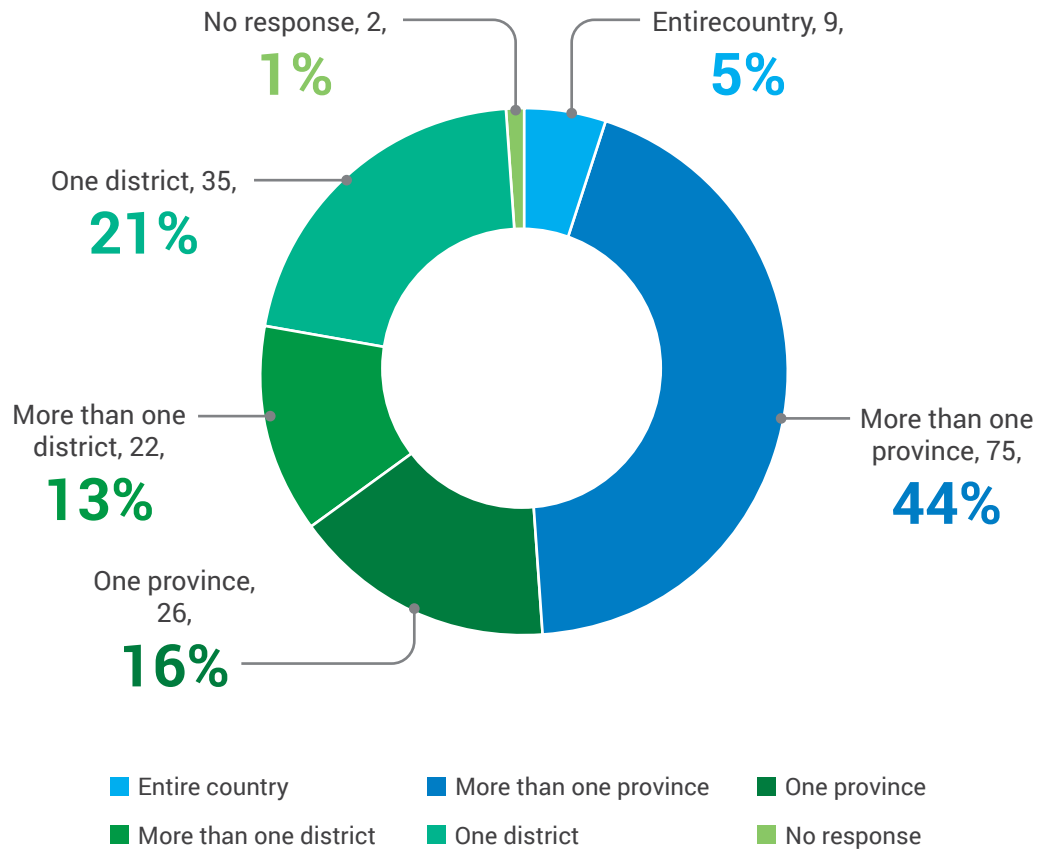
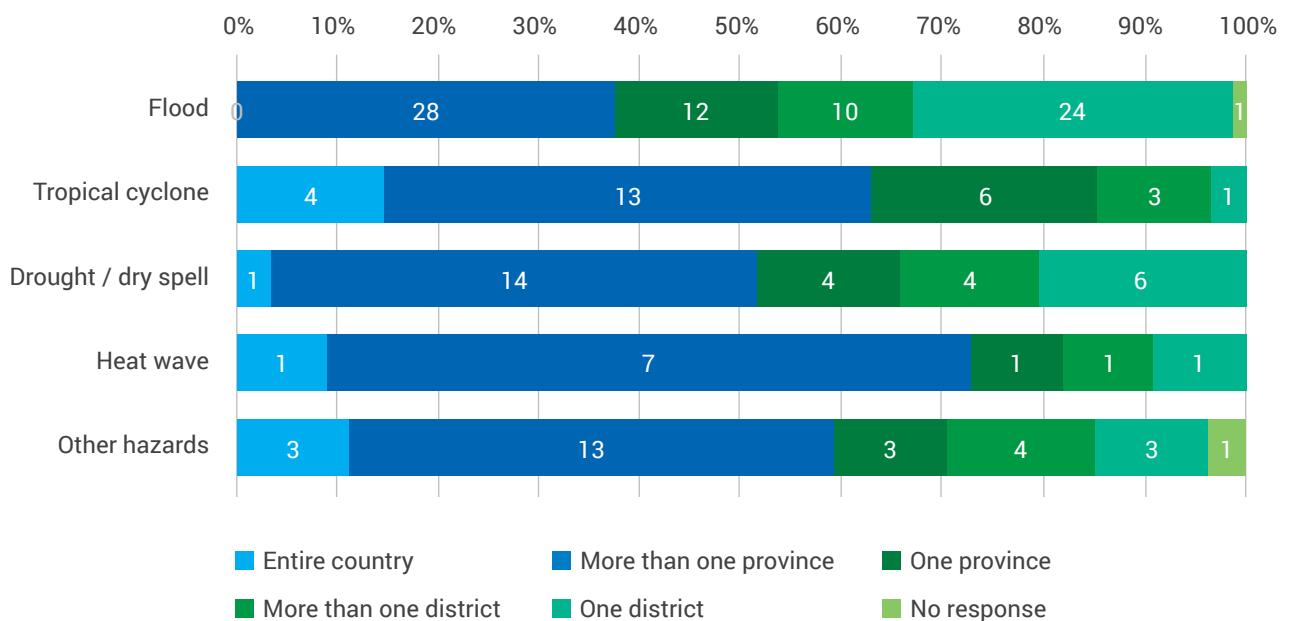
Note: Other hazards under development are cold wave (1 framework), disease outbreak / human epidemic (2), dzud (4), landslide/ mudslide (3), livestock pests and diseases (1), multi-hazard (4), and population movement (1).

About one third of the total reported frameworks in 2025 was still under development at the end of the year when data for this mapping exercise was collected. The number of new frameworks was especially high for floods (20 frameworks under development), reflecting persistently high levels of flood risk across the region¹⁶ (Figure 10).

Geographical coverage of anticipatory action frameworks varies widely, with about 60% of the frameworks covering one province or more, while just over one fifth (21%) of frameworks are limited to activities within a single district (Figure 11). Of all reported frameworks, 5% are spanning the entire country.

Tropical cyclones have the largest number of anticipatory action frameworks with country-wide coverage (four out of the total nine frameworks). However, this includes three frameworks in small Pacific Island states: two in Fiji and one in Palau. The majority of anticipatory action frameworks for heatwaves and for other hazards also cover at least one province or the entire country. Flood frameworks, in turn, are overall smaller in scale compared to other hazard types, with the majority of them covering one province or less (Figure 12). This is consistent with the often very localized nature of pluvial floods. It also includes many anticipatory action frameworks for fluvial floods that focus on particular river basins, for which country-wide coverage is not necessary or feasible.

¹⁶ ESCAP (2023) Seizing the moment: targeting transformative disaster risk resilience. <https://repository.unescap.org/items/e9cac27c-6945-4f95-84ec-f32095219544>

Figure 11. Geographical coverage of all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025**Figure 12.** Geographic coverage of all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025 by hazard

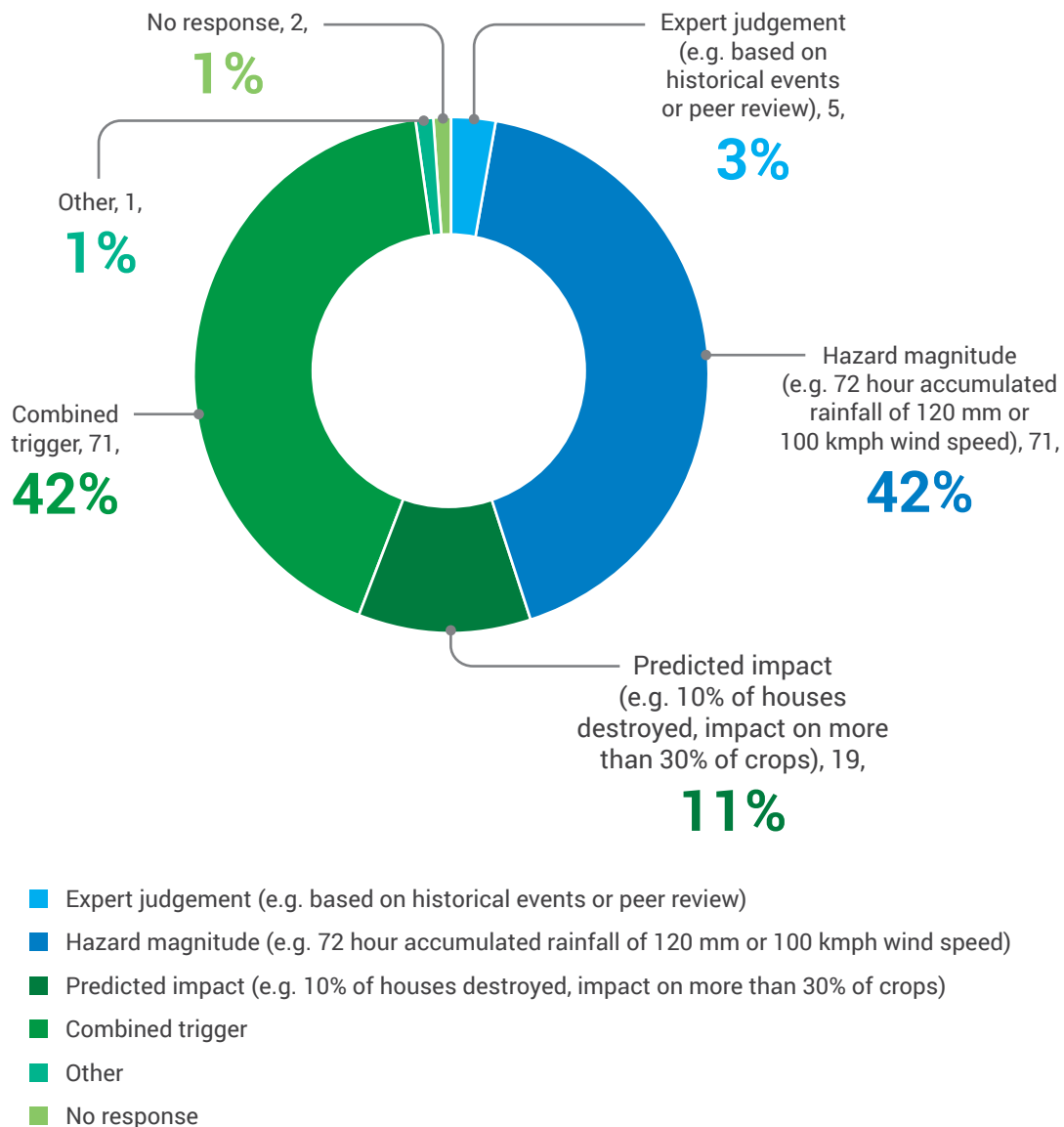
3.2 Triggers

Anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific rely on different types of triggers that are used to activate the frameworks. Triggers are pre-agreed thresholds or criteria established to release funding and initiate the implementation of anticipatory actions through pre-defined activation procedures once they are met.

Most common in the region are forecast-based triggers that reflect the magnitude of a hazard event, for example when 72-hour accumulated rainfall is forecast to exceed 120 mm in a defined catchment area or when maximum daily temperatures are forecast to exceed 40°C for at least 3 consecutive days. About 42% of all the reported frameworks rely on such triggers. To establish a closer linkage between hazard events and impacts on people and assets, about 11% of the triggers used across frameworks in the region are tied directly to the predicted impact of a hazard event, usually by combining hazard forecasts with other data on vulnerability and exposure. Examples of such triggers are modelled crop losses exceeding 30% of expected yields based on projected rainfall deficits and crop stage or forecast wind and storm surge expected to damage more than 20% of housing structures in exposed areas. Lastly, a relatively small number of anticipatory action frameworks relies exclusively on expert judgement for its trigger. Examples of expert judgement triggers include, for instance, a consensus among experts that drought conditions are worsening or a judgement call that heatwave conditions are likely to intensify rapidly based on recent trends and local observations.

Each of these types of triggers has limitations in how accurately they can predict the likely timing, location and severity of a hazard event, and in how much advance warning, or 'lead time', between the trigger being met and the expected event occurring they can offer. Reflecting these limitations, a large number of frameworks (71, or 42% of all frameworks) uses a combination of different types of triggers (Figure 13).

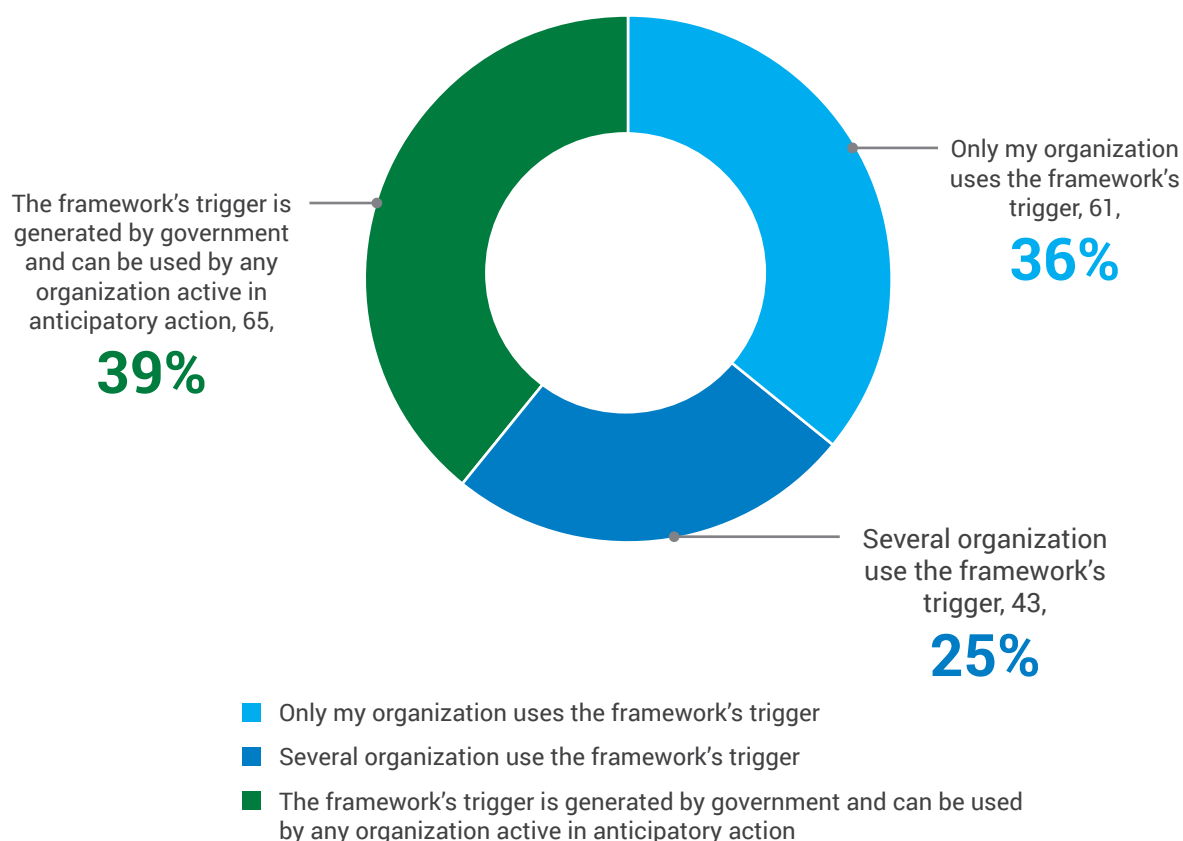


Figure 13. Type of trigger used across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

Note: The other response refers to a community / locally led approach.

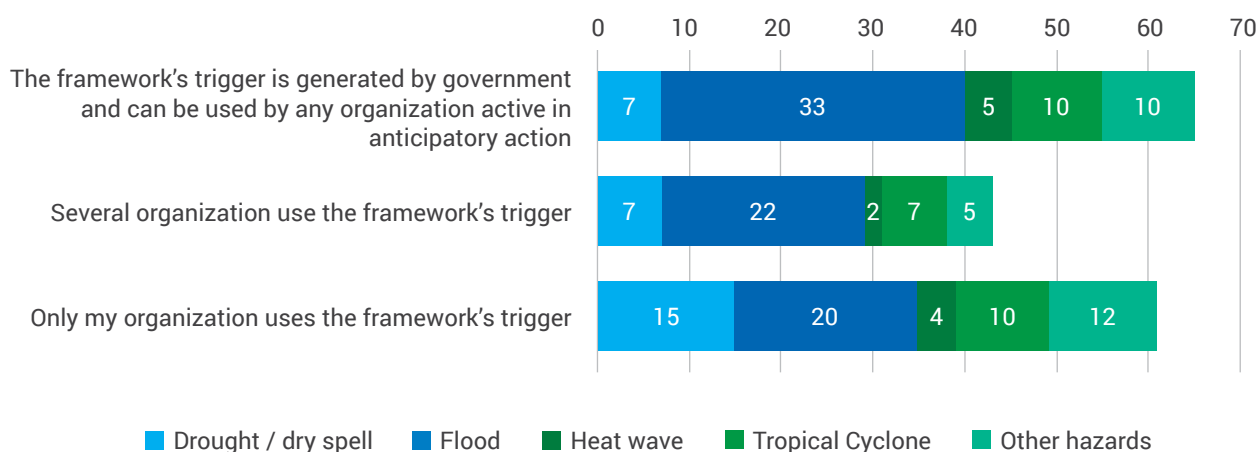
Across the region, there is relatively strong alignment of triggers with nearly two thirds of all anticipatory action frameworks using triggers that are either generated by government and available for wider use (39%), or that are also used by other organizations in their frameworks (25%). But in turn that also means over one third of reported anticipatory action frameworks (36%) rely on triggers exclusively used for that particular framework. This is not per se a problem as new models and triggers may need to be developed to enable anticipatory action where they do not yet exist. However, the 2024 regional mapping identified instances where multiple flood trigger methodologies were being used within the same river basin, leading to fragmentation and duplication. Such scenarios may limit interoperability and reduce potential for scaling anticipatory action across different stakeholders. This remains an ongoing concern in 2025. The findings on the level of alignment of triggers presented in Figure 14 are relatively stable compared to 2024, so the data does not (yet) show increasing alignment over time.

Figure 14. Alignment of triggers used across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025



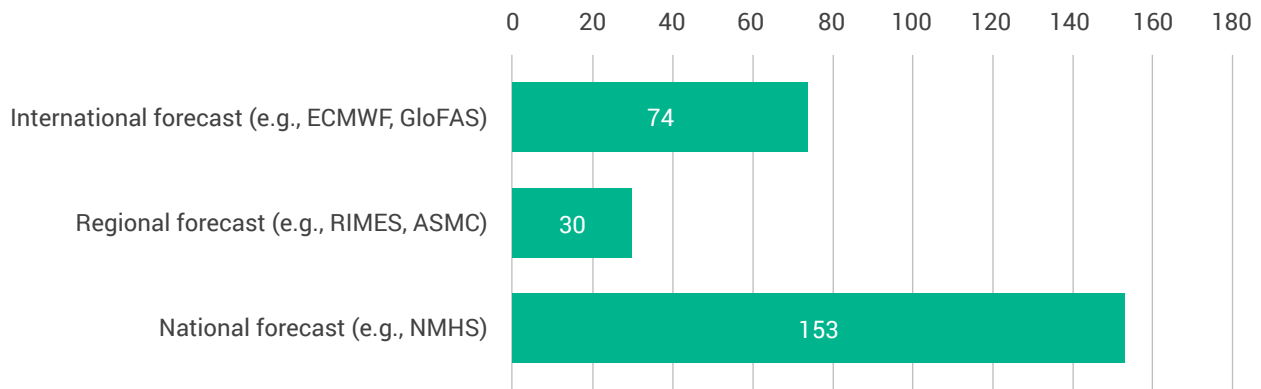
Despite these experiences with fragmentation in flood triggers, the majority of them are either government triggers or cases where several organizations use the framework's trigger. In the case of droughts or dry spells, however, most are used exclusively within the context of the reported frameworks, indicating that drought forecasting and trigger development remains largely driven by the humanitarian community (Figure 15)

Figure 15. Alignment of triggers used across all anticipatory action frameworks by hazard type



Those frameworks that use triggers based on any sort of scientific forecast usually rely on forecasts issued by national level agencies, e.g. National Hydrological and Meteorological Services (NMHS), or a combination of national forecasts and forecasts issued by regional centres such as the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) and the ASEAN Specialised Meteorological Centre (ASMC) or international institutions like the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) and Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS) (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Source of forecasts used across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

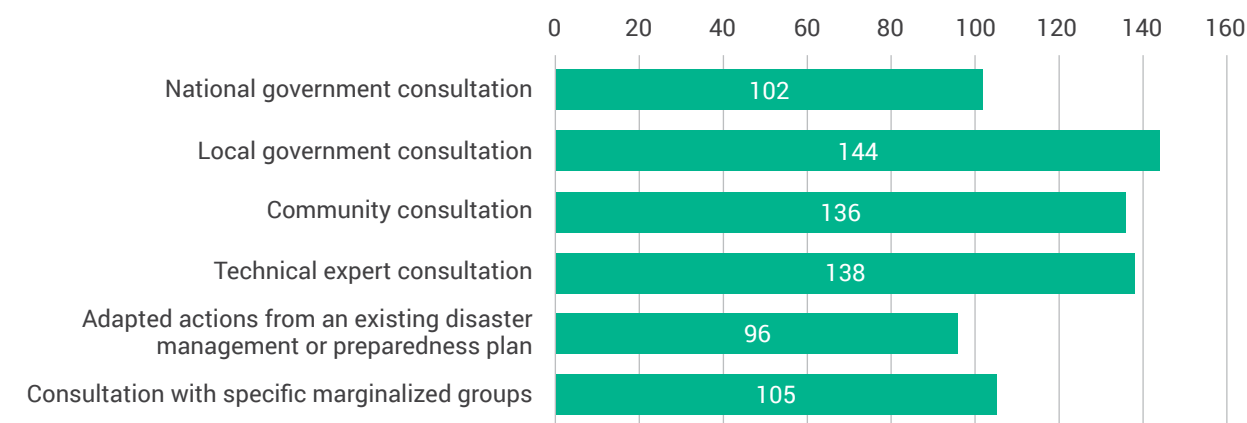


3.3 Anticipatory action design

The development of an anticipatory action framework usually involves detailed steps towards prioritizing and designing actions to be implemented once the framework is triggered. Out of the total 169 frameworks reported in 2025, the vast majority consult local – and in many cases also national government – along with technical experts and communities as part of the process (Figure 17). In over half of all cases, this also involves consultations with specific marginalized groups that are targeted by anticipatory actions under the respective framework. Furthermore, over half of all frameworks explicitly align with existing disaster management or preparedness plans, adapting actions from these plans within their portfolio.

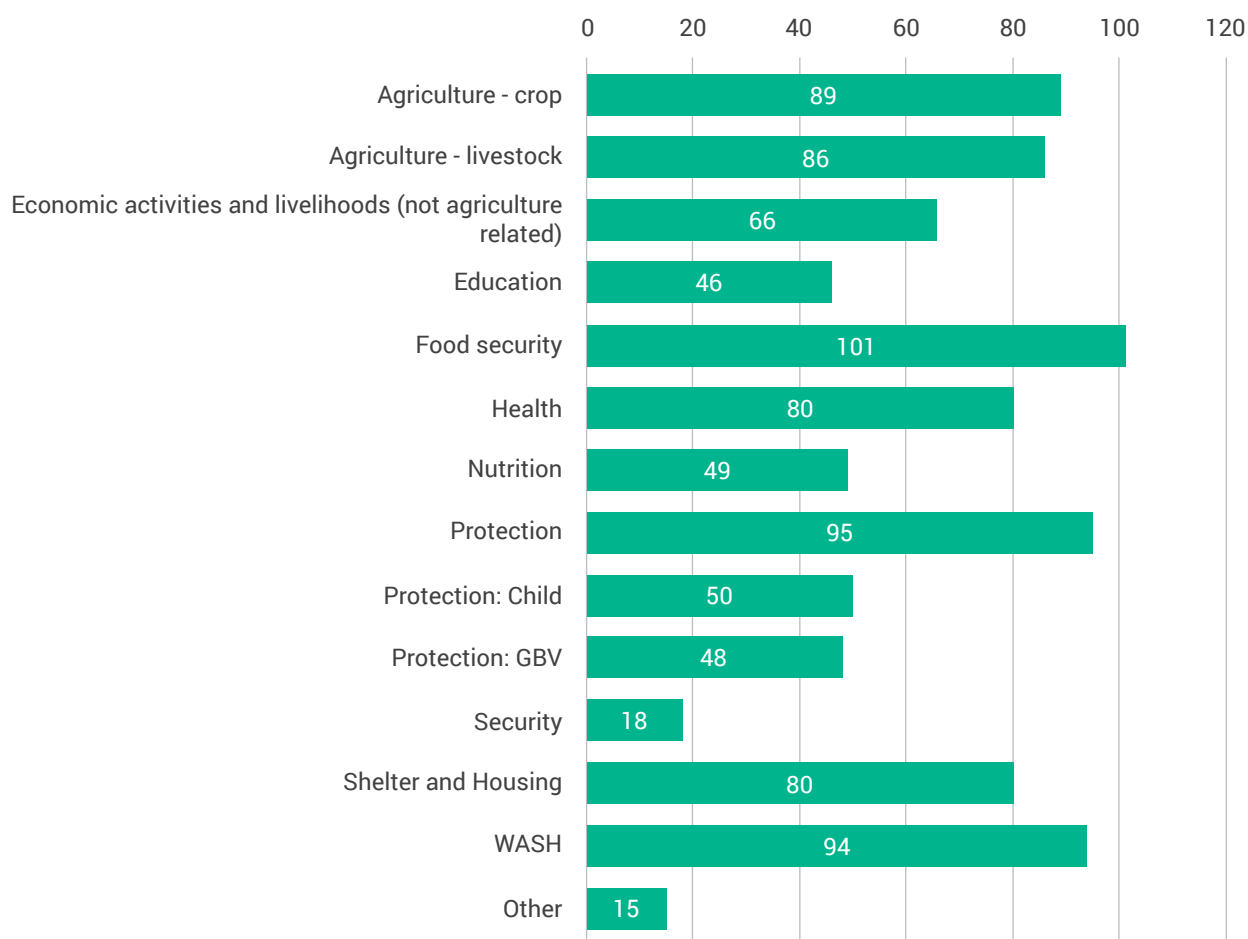
Overall, the anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific cover a wide range of different sectors with their proposed actions. Most common across all countries and hazards are a focus on food security, protection, WASH, agriculture (both crop and livestock) and shelter and housing related interventions (Figure 18). All livelihoods-specific sectors combined, including crop and livestock agriculture and non-agriculture related economic activities make livelihoods – followed by food security – the most prominent sector covered by anticipatory action in 2025. This is consistent with the pattern observed in 2024.

Figure 17. Main steps followed in selecting and designing anticipatory actions across all frameworks reported in 2025



Note: Other include discussions with other organizations currently working on anticipatory action initiatives, consultation with TWGs and anticipatory action implementers and consultation of local authorities.

Figure 18. Sectoral focus across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

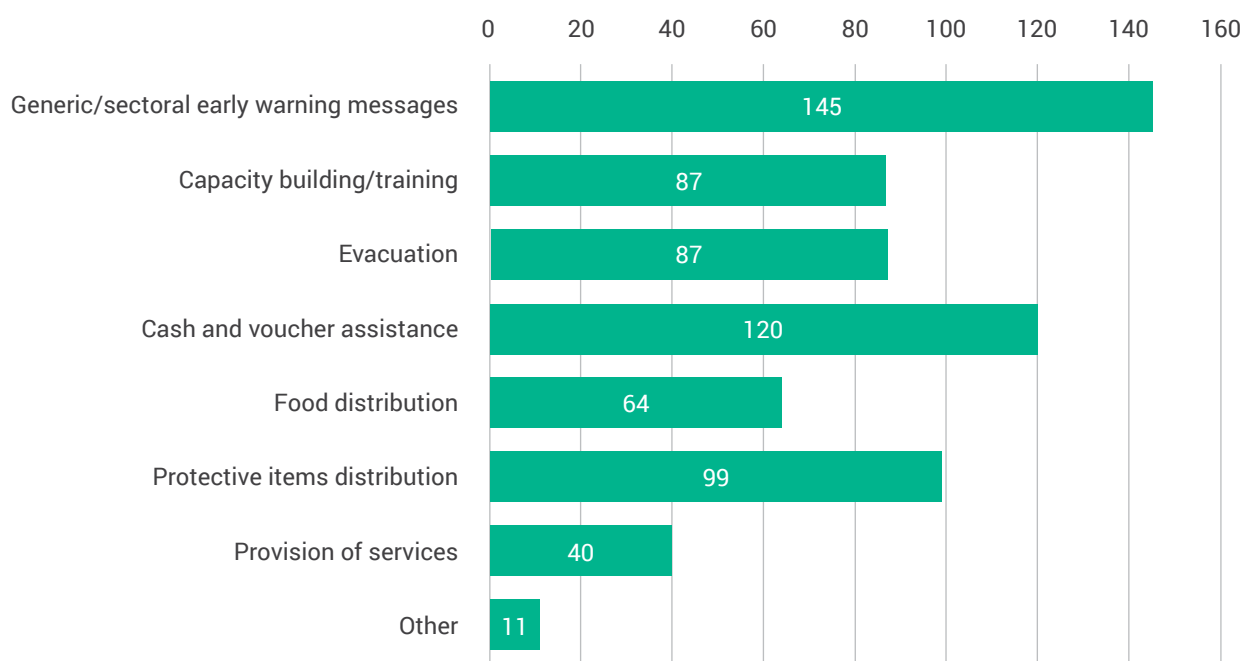


Note: Other sectors include disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, forestry, infrastructure (e.g. electricity supply and transport), disability inclusion, and community engagement and accountability.

The most common type of anticipatory action that is featured in nearly all the frameworks reported in 2025 is the provision of generic or sector-specific early warning messages. This often comes in combination with cash and voucher assistance. Early warning dissemination is typically the responsibility of either a country's NMHS or the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO). It is therefore important that early warning messages provided as part of anticipatory action framework implementation are well coordinated with national authorities to avoid any contradictions and confusions in the framework's target areas. However, a two-way exchange of information between NHMSs, NDMOs and partners implementing anticipatory action frameworks is not yet systematic in all countries.

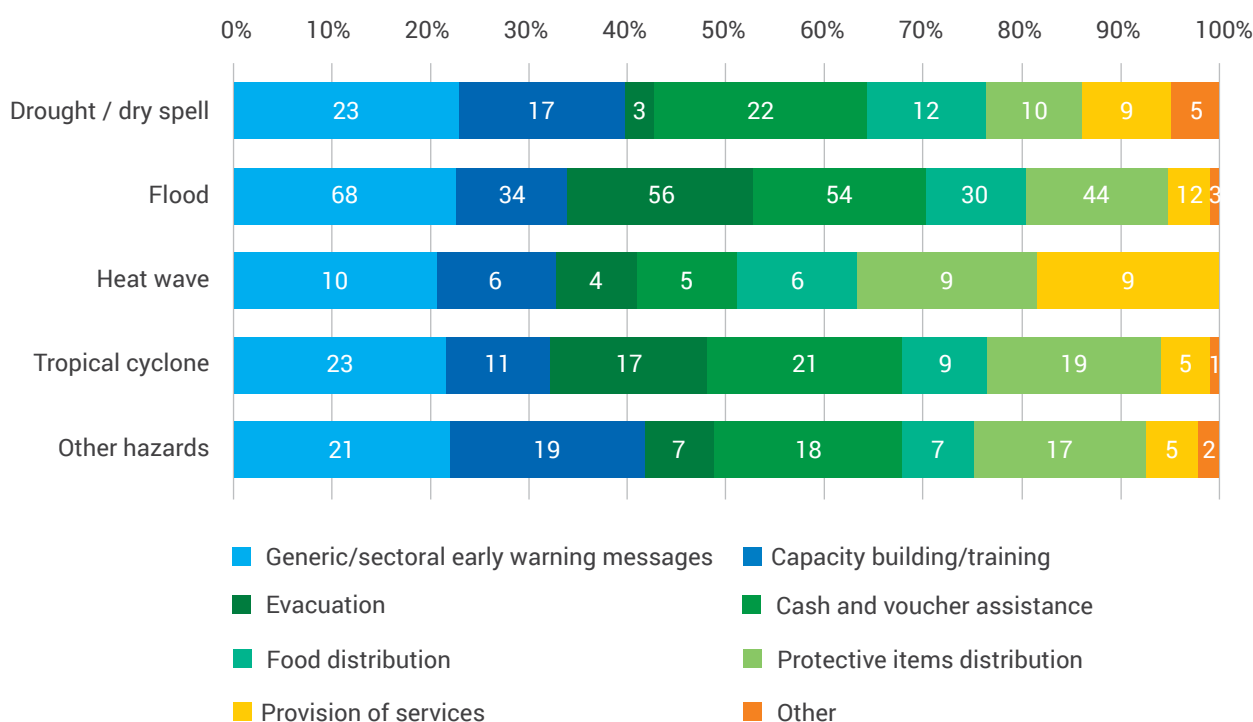
The distribution of protective items such as sandbags, watertight drums, shelter strengthening kits, animal care kits, animal feed or first aid kits is the third most common type of anticipatory action included in frameworks across the region (Figure 19). This is consistent with patterns identified in the 2024 mapping, though other types of anticipatory actions such as evacuations, capacity building and training, food distribution and the provision of services such as cooling centres or livestock vaccinations seem to have gained in prominence.

Figure 19. Types of anticipatory actions shortlisted for implementation across all frameworks reported in 2025



Note: Other actions include distribution of agriculture inputs (e.g. drought tolerant seeds), crop collection, rehabilitation of water conservation and water treatment systems, irrigation, channel cleaning, prepositioning of supplies and emergency services, and distribution of non-food items.

Unsurprisingly, there are some differences in the types of anticipatory actions that are prioritized for different types of hazards. While early warning messaging features strongly across all hazard types, evacuations are much more common amongst flood and tropical cyclone anticipatory action frameworks than amongst those covering other hazards. For heatwaves, the provision of services and protective items is relatively more common – and cash and voucher assistance is much less common – than it is for most other hazards. This is likely related to many of these frameworks providing services and specific supplies for people to help them manage acute heat stress (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Types of anticipatory actions by hazard across all frameworks reported in 2025

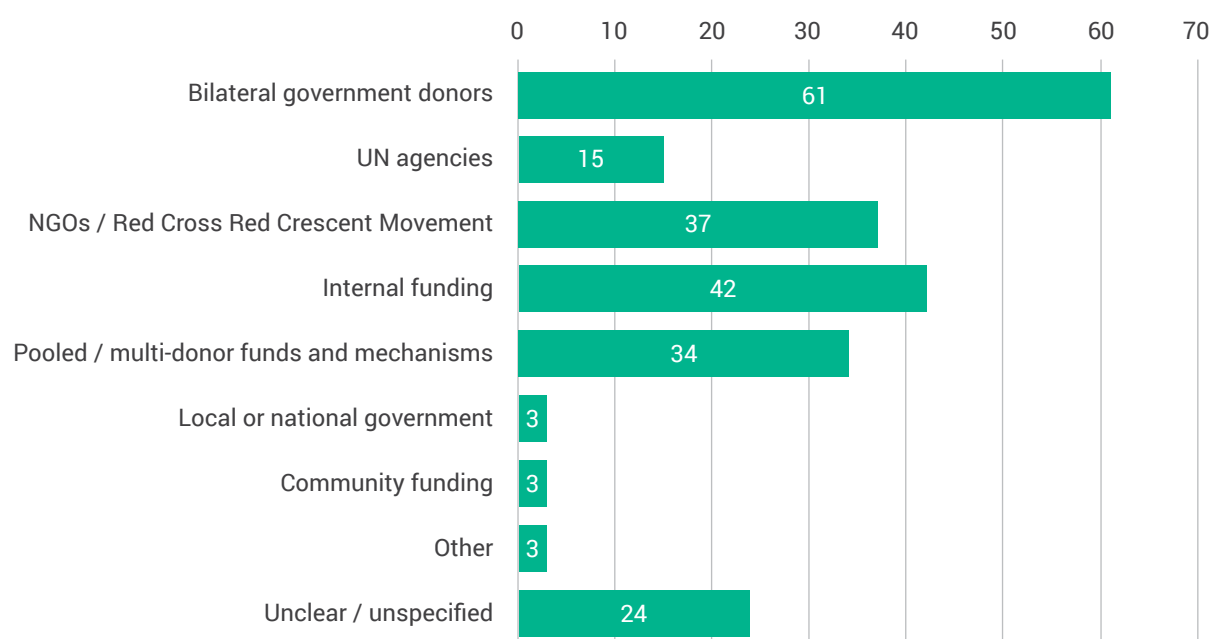
3.4 Funding for anticipatory action frameworks

Anticipatory action frameworks require resources to be developed and maintained over time. This is often referred to as ‘build’ funding. They also need funding to be available so that anticipatory actions can be implemented once the framework’s trigger is reached. This is often called ‘fuel’ funding. This sub-chapter looks at build and fuel funding sources and explores the diversity and predictability of fuel funding under the reported anticipatory action frameworks.

3.4.1 Build funding

Build funding mainly supports the setup of anticipatory action frameworks. This includes selecting or developing appropriate triggers, prioritizing anticipatory actions to address expected impacts, drafting frameworks with clear delivery processes, sensitization of communities targeted in the framework, and training staff. It focuses on the foundations of anticipatory frameworks, ensuring they are robust, scalable, and able to respond to predictable hazards. This often also includes investments in the broader enabling environment, for instance in research, technology, and capacity building of different stakeholders.

Sources of build funding are varied and many frameworks – though not all – have been developed through a combination of different funding sources. Bilateral government donors are the most common source of build funding, having supported over 36% of all the frameworks reported in Asia and the Pacific in 2025. The developing organizations’ own funding, alongside funding from NGOs or Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies, and pooled / multi-donor funds and mechanisms are other common sources of build funding.

Figure 21. Build funding source across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

While bilateral government donors still feature strongly in build funding in 2025 (as they did in 2024), it is important to keep in mind that many of the frameworks reported in this mapping were developed – or started their development process – prior to 2025. This is particularly relevant in light of a rapidly tightening funding environment. Preliminary data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shows that official development assistance fell by 23.1% in 2025, marking the largest annual contraction on record and a second consecutive year of decline. Bilateral aid dropped even more sharply.¹⁷ In this context, the continued prominence of bilateral donors in build funding may not fully reflect future trends, as reduced aid budgets and shifting fiscal priorities are likely to constrain the availability of resources for establishing new anticipatory action frameworks, and for sustaining existing ones, going forward. At the same time, with a large number of frameworks already being in place, major investments into the development of new frameworks may be needed less in the future. Instead, improving what already exists, harmonizing processes with governments, and keeping anticipatory action frameworks up to date and ready for activation will require continued attention and funding.

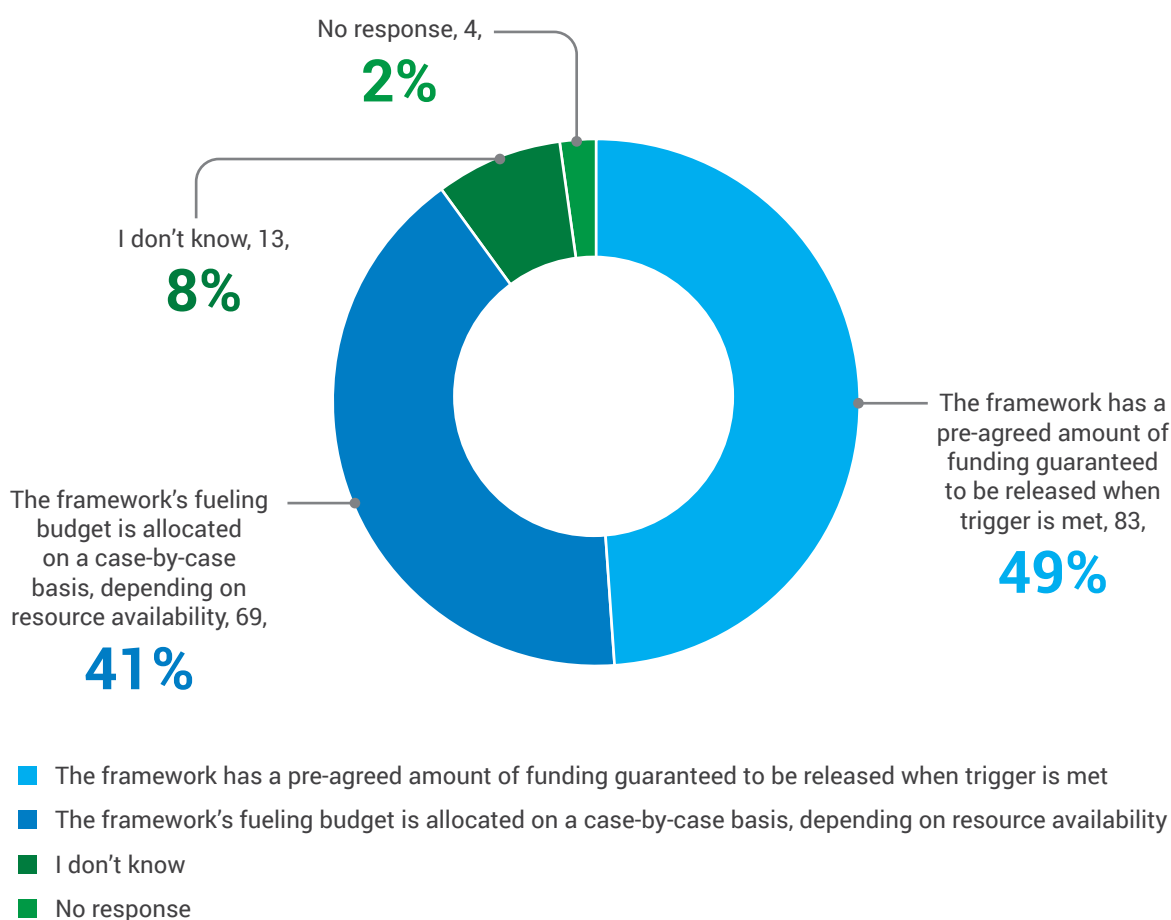
17 OECD (2026) A historic decline in foreign aid: Preliminary 2025 ODA data.
<https://www.oecd.org/en/data/insights/data-explainers/2026/04/a-historic-decline-in-foreign-aid-preliminary-2025-oda-data.html>

3.4.2 Fuel funding

Fuel funding supports the operational side of anticipatory action frameworks once triggers are reached. It covers ongoing implementation costs such as deploying staff, procuring supplies, transferring cash, delivering services, carrying out interventions, and conducting monitoring and evaluation activities. The shorter the forecast lead time, the more important it is that fuel funding is available quickly and reliably to enable timely implementation of the planned anticipatory actions.

Only just under half of all 169 frameworks reported in 2025 had a pre-agreed amount of funding guaranteed to be released if and when the framework's trigger was met. In contrast, the fuel funding source wasn't clear in about 8% of cases, and for over 40% of the frameworks fuel funding was not fully pre-arranged, but allocated on a case-by-case basis depending on resource availability at the time (Figure 22). Pre-arranged financing generally refers to "financing that has been approved in advance of a crisis and that is guaranteed to be released to a specific implementer when a specific pre-identified trigger condition is met".¹⁸ Large-scale examples of pre-arranged financing that have been supporting anticipatory action frameworks across Asia and the Pacific include the early action protocol modality under the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), anticipatory action frameworks under OCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and country-based pooled funds (CBPF) or the Start Ready Risk Pool.

Figure 22. Predictability of fuel funding across all frameworks reported in 2025



18 Centre for Disaster Protection (n.d.) Glossary of Terms. <https://www.disasterprotection.org/glossary>

Given that the total number of anticipatory action frameworks reported in Asia and the Pacific in 2025 included 56 frameworks that were still under development and 27 that were at least temporarily not ready to activate, the relatively low overall rate of frameworks with predictable fuel funding is perhaps not surprising. Looking only at those anticipatory action frameworks that were active at some point in 2025, the share of pre-arranged financing is much higher, at over 70%. In turn, less than one fourth of frameworks still under development and about a third of those frameworks that were inactive in 2025 had guaranteed fuel funding secured (Figure 23). This indicates that a lack of predictable fuel funding may be the cause of (at least temporary) inactivity for some frameworks, but not for all of them (this is discussed further in Chapter 2.4).

Among those anticipatory action frameworks that had clarity on their fuel funding, the majority (47% of frameworks overall) relied on a single fuel funding source. An additional 34% of all frameworks expected to combine multiple sources of fuel funding in the case of an activation (Figure 24).

Figure 23. Predictability of fuel funding by framework status in 2025

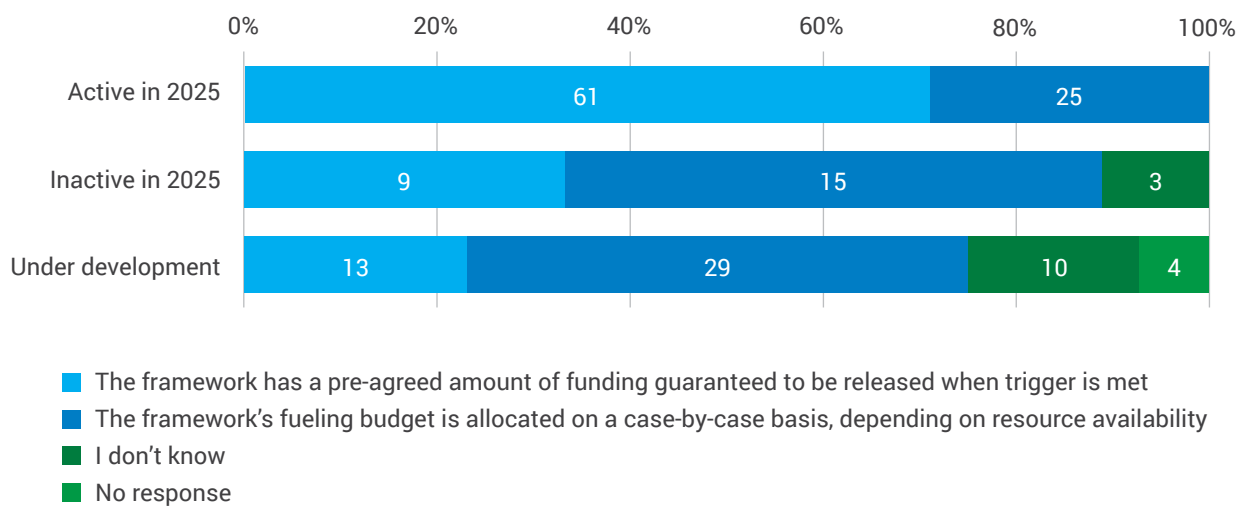
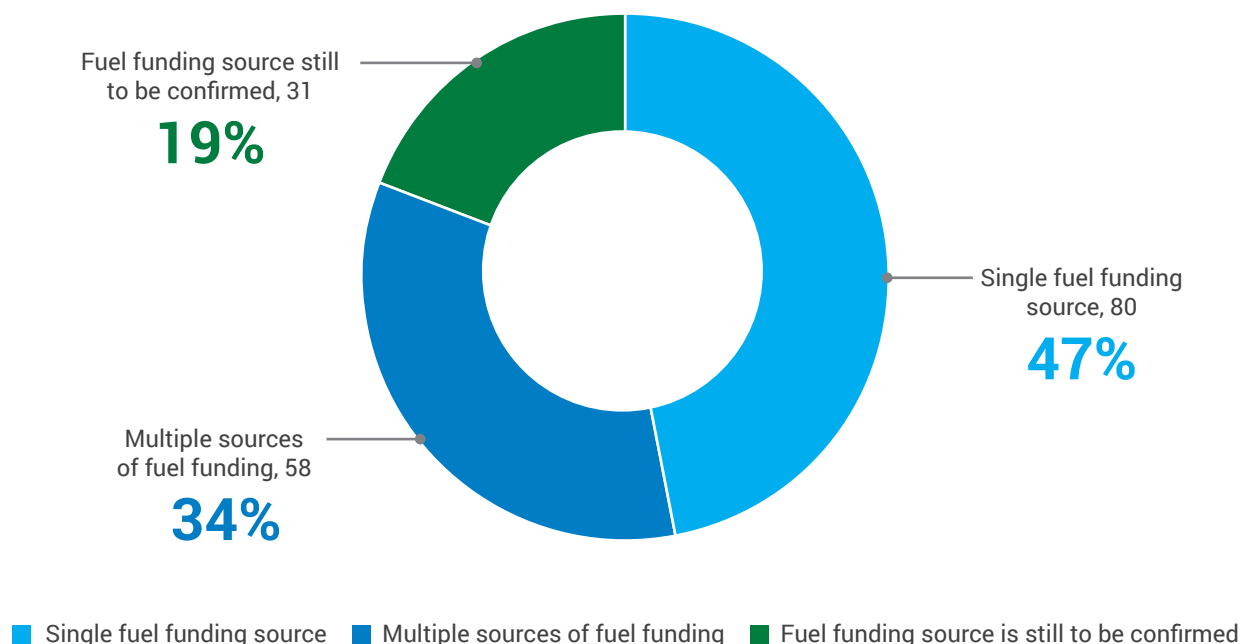
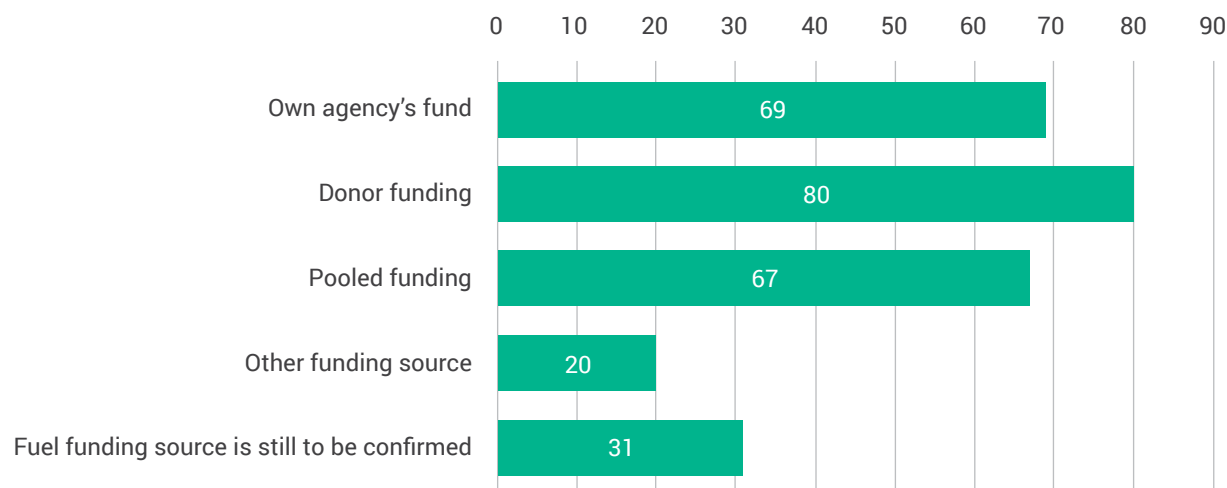


Figure 24. Diversity of fuel funding across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025



Similar to the situation for build funding, donor funding was the most popular source of fuel funding in 2025, closely followed by the implementing organizations' own funding and pooled funding for anticipatory action (Figure 25). This is similar to findings from the 2024 mapping, though donor funding has become a relatively more popular source of fuel funding compared to the agency's own funds in 2025.

Figure 25. Fuel funding sources across all frameworks reported in 2025

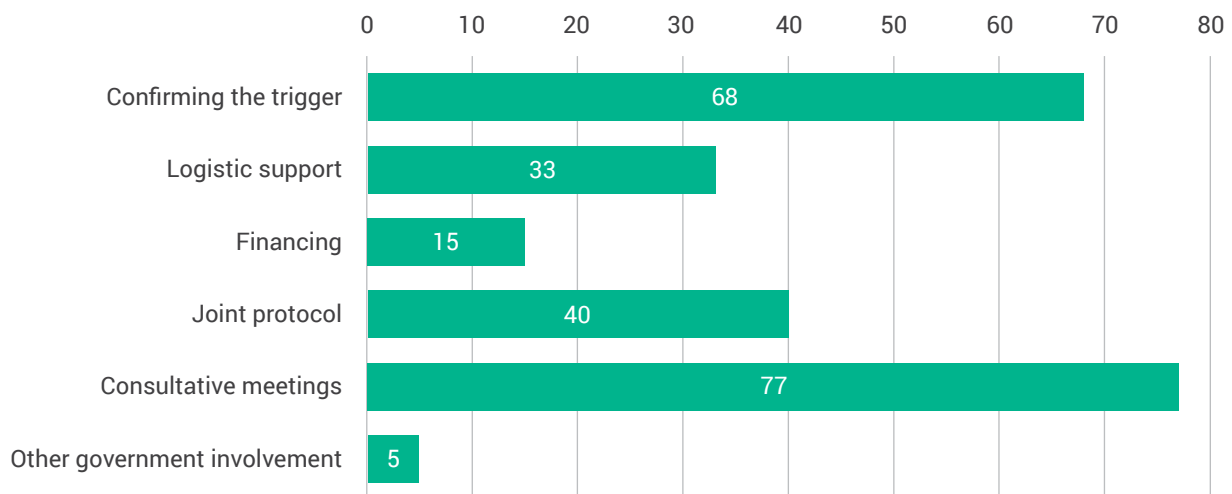


3.5 Engagement of local and national government

Amongst anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025, about half (87 respondents) provided information on their level of engagement with local or national government during framework development and implementation. Of them, the majority had involved the government in their frameworks through consultative meetings and/or as part of confirming the framework's trigger. Other involvement in the form of logistics support or financing was rarer, though 40 respondents considered their frameworks to be joint protocols with the government (Figure 26). These results indicate relatively deep government engagement in anticipatory action frameworks in the case of nearly half of all frameworks that were active in 2025, but also that there are frameworks with more limited to no government involvement across the region.



Figure 26. Government engagement in anticipatory action framework development and implementation across all frameworks reported in 2025

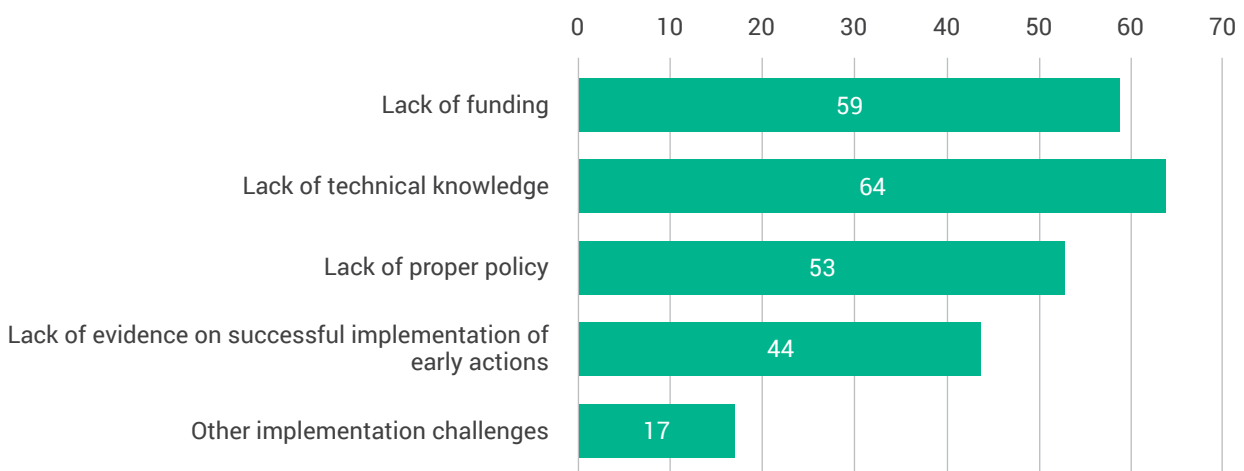


Note: Other government involvement includes support in validating triggers with local stakeholders and community, general consultation, and internal government coordination across levels. Total number of responses: 87 (out of 169 frameworks). Only 7 (out of 27) respondents with inactive frameworks and 2 (out of 56) respondents with frameworks still under development answered this question. Out of the 86 respondents with active frameworks, 8 did not answer this question.

Respondents highlighted limitations in technical knowledge within government institutions as the greatest anticipatory action implementation challenge for national and local governments. In addition, lack of funding and a lack of appropriate policy guiding involvement and use of government funds for anticipatory action were perceived as common barriers (Figure 27).

While relatively less prominent compared to these other barriers, the lack of evidence on successful implementation of early actions was still perceived as a major challenge to government implementation by over half of those responding to this question.

Figure 27. Implementation challenges for government across all anticipatory action frameworks reported in 2025

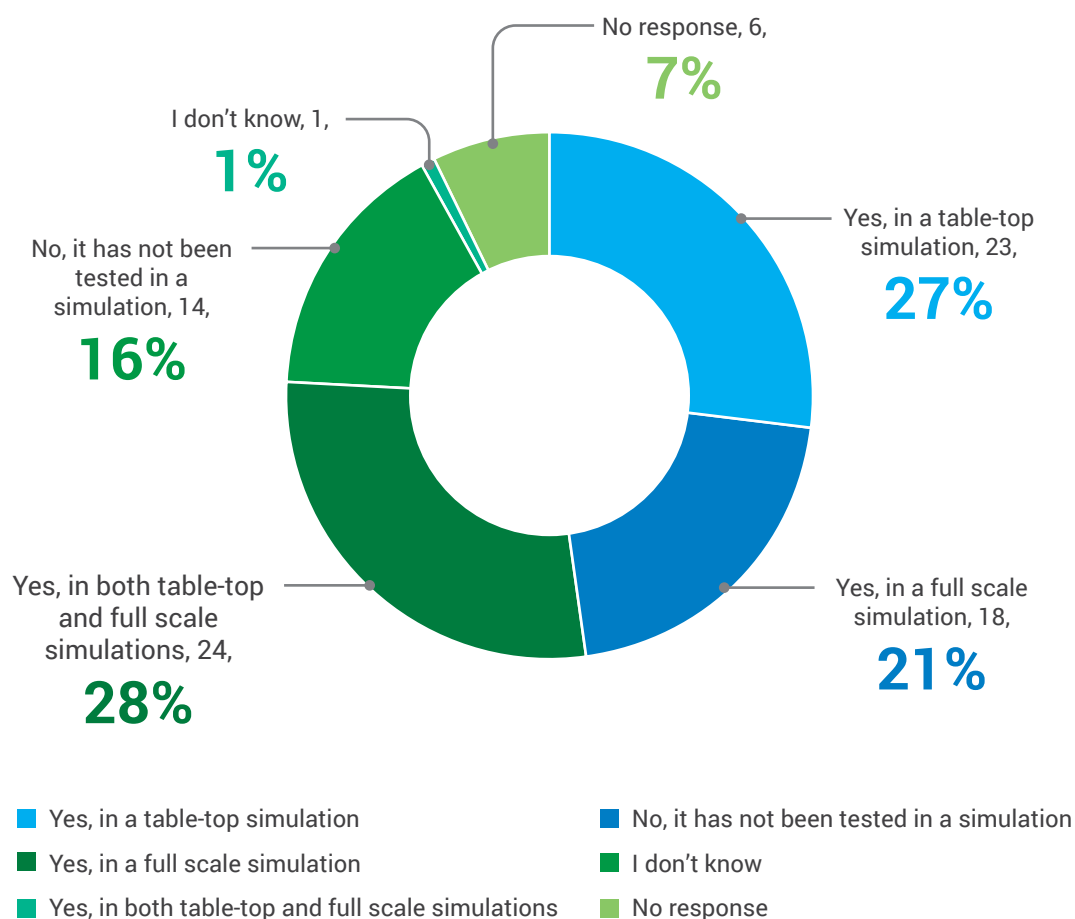


Note: Other implementation challenges include lack of early warning and data dissemination systems, triggers and thresholds that are outside of government control, lack of operational guidelines for anticipatory action and the use of government funds, bureaucratic processes and delays in decision-making, and lack of coordination. Total number of responses: 84 (out of 169 frameworks). Only 3 (out of 27) respondents with inactive frameworks and 2 (out of 56) respondents with frameworks still under development answered this question. Out of the 86 respondents with active frameworks, 7 did not answer this question.

3.6 Monitoring, evaluation and learning on frameworks

Over three quarters of all the frameworks that were active in 2025 had undergone some form of simulation to test and improve their frameworks' procedures. This was split relatively equally into three parts: 27% of all active frameworks that had been tested through a table-top simulation, 21% that had undergone a full-scale simulation, and 28% that were tested through both a table-top and a full-scale simulation (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Simulations of anticipatory action frameworks that were active at some point in 2025

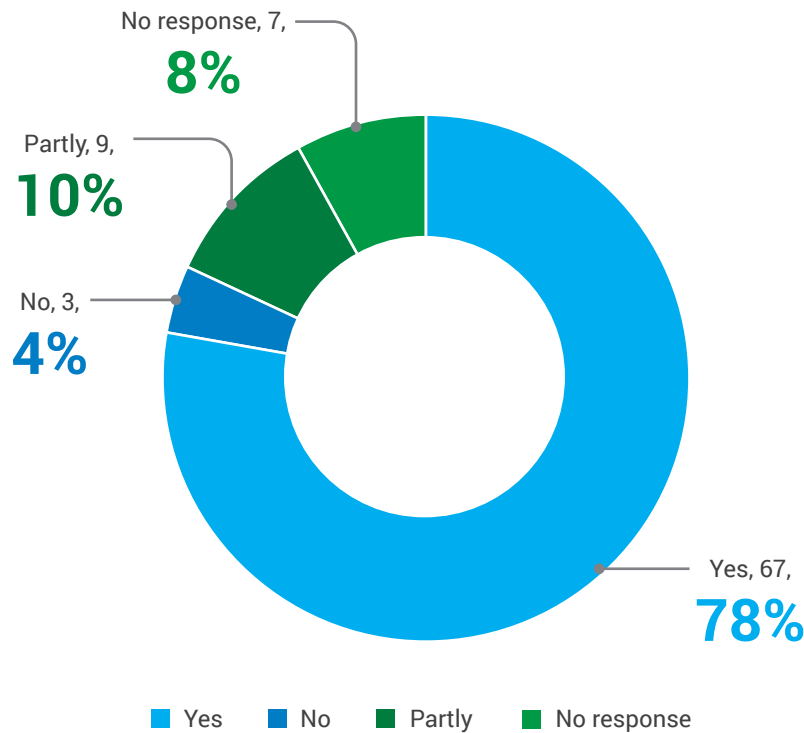


Note: Only frameworks active in 2025 are included here as most responses for inactive frameworks / frameworks under development have no responses and may not (yet) have been in a position to conduct simulations.

Complementing these simulations, the vast majority of active frameworks (78%) had a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan in place, while a further 10% had a plan partly in place. Only 4% reported having no M&E plan in place at all (Figure 29). Chapter 4.4 provides deeper insights into the more specific types of M&E activities that have been undertaken during and after any framework activations.

M&E plans that are part of anticipatory action frameworks can fulfil many functions. Depending on the types of activities these plans entail, they can help organizations learn from activations and refine their plans over time, assess the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of early actions compared to late response, and strengthen coordination by clarifying roles, timelines, and operational bottlenecks. They are also critical for accountability and transparency to donors and affected populations, and for building the evidence needed to engage governments and scale up approaches (Chapter 3.5).

Figure 29. Monitoring and evaluation plan for anticipatory action frameworks that were active at some point in 2025



Note: Only frameworks active in 2025 are included here as most responses for inactive frameworks / frameworks under development have no responses

As funding becomes more constrained and competition for resources intensifies (as discussed in Chapter 3.4 above), the ability of M&E systems to generate credible, decision-relevant evidence becomes even more important, including in areas that are central to donor decision-making (Box 2).

Box 2. Donor perspectives on decision-relevant evidence for anticipatory action

Respondents to the donor survey highlighted cost-effectiveness/value for money, operational feasibility and performance data, and risk and needs analysis as the most influential types of evidence for their own institutions' decision-making on anticipatory action. These types of evidence are valued because they demonstrate efficiency and impact, ensure interventions are well targeted, and provide credible justification for investments.

Major remaining evidence gaps, according to donor respondents, are the limited data on long-term impacts and resilience outcomes of anticipatory actions, insufficient comparative evidence across modalities and contexts, weak information on forecast and trigger performance, and a shortage of well-documented activation experiences and analysis of what makes them "successful". Overall, respondents emphasised the need for high-quality, transparent evidence that supports learning and decision-making, rather than primarily serving advocacy purposes.



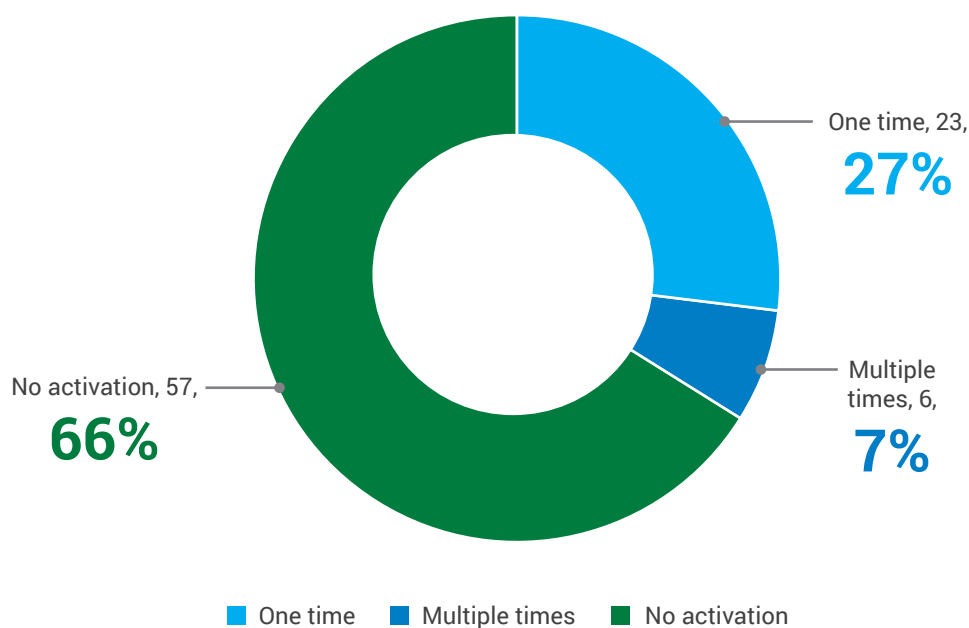
4.

ACTIVATIONS OF ANTICIPATORY ACTION FRAMEWORKS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC IN 2025

4.1 Overview of framework activations

In 2025, 29 anticipatory action frameworks (or 34% of those reported as being active) in Asia and the Pacific were activated when the trigger conditions were met.¹⁹ Of these, 6 frameworks activated multiple times for different events throughout the year (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Number of anticipatory action frameworks active in 2025 that activated in 2025



In total, the reported activations in 2025 reached over 1.3 million people through their anticipatory action interventions. However, it is important to note here that only 12 of the 29 activated frameworks had information on the number of people covered reported in the mapping exercise. For the remaining 17 activations, no information was provided on the number of people reached during the activation. Over two thirds of the activations for which this data is available reached less than 15,000 people, whereas the average of over 112,000 is heavily driven by a few individual large-scale activations.

¹⁹ Box 1 offers more detailed explanations and a definition of anticipatory action framework activations.

Table 1. Overview of number of people reached through activations in 2025

	Number of people reached
Minimum	50
Maximum	881,843
Average	112,793
Median	10,850

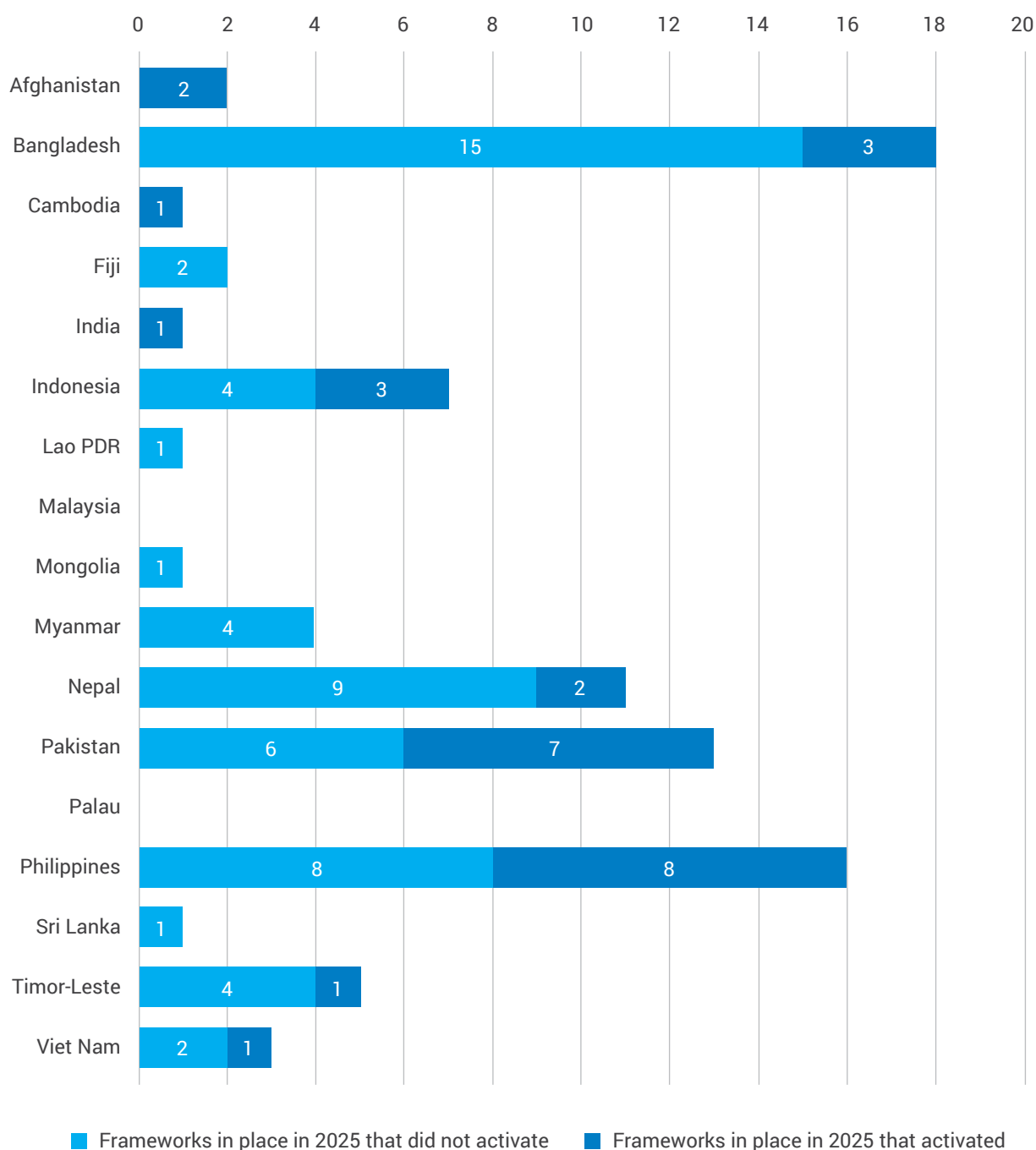
Note: These calculations are based on responses relating to 12 out of 29 activations. For the remaining 17 activations, no response was provided to the question about the number of people reached through the activation.

The Philippines (8 activations), Pakistan (7 activations), Bangladesh (3 activations) and Indonesia (3 activations) saw the largest number of anticipatory action framework activations in 2025 in absolute terms. These four countries are also amongst the five countries with the highest number of frameworks in place in 2025 overall (Figure 6). Amongst them, the Philippines and Pakistan stand out with a relatively high share of frameworks that were activated compared to all the frameworks that were fully developed and in place ready for activation in these countries in 2025: Pakistan had a 54% activation rate and the Philippines a 50% activation rate.

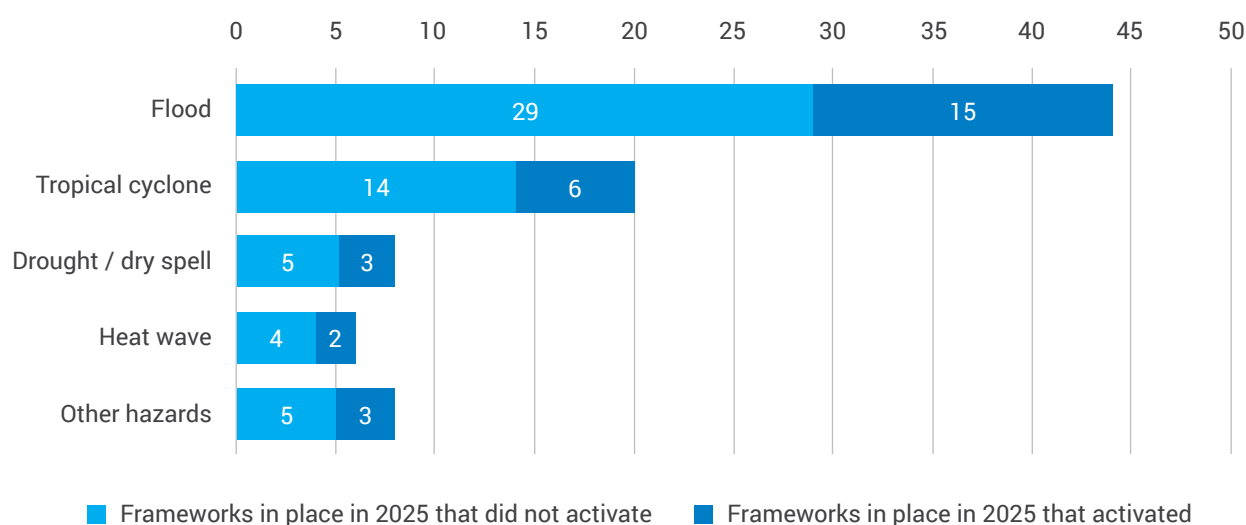
In turn, no frameworks were activated in several countries (Fiji, Lao PDR, Mongolia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka) in 2025. Of these, Fiji, Myanmar and Sri Lanka did not experience activations in 2023 or 2024 either.



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Figure 31. Anticipatory action framework activations in 2025 by country

Across the region, floods and tropical cyclones were the most common types of hazards for which anticipatory action frameworks were activated when trigger conditions were met in 2025. In total, 15 frameworks were activated for floods and six for tropical cyclones, 3 for drought/dry spell, 2 for heat wave and 3 for other hazards, including a cold wave in Nepal, a landslide/mudslide in Bangladesh, and a multi-hazard activation in the Philippines (Figure 32). This is consistent with the trends in those countries with high activation rates. In Pakistan, 5 out of the total 7 activations were for floods (the other two for drought/dry spell and heat wave), while in the Philippines, 5 of the total 8 activations were for tropical cyclones and 2 for floods (the remaining being the multi-hazard activation).

Figure 32. Anticipatory action framework activations in 2025 by hazard type

Note: Activations of anticipatory action frameworks for other hazards included cold wave (1 framework), landslide/mudslide (1), multi-hazard (1).

While not particularly exceptional in terms of the overall number and intensity of tropical cyclones in the western North Pacific,²⁰ the 2025 typhoon season stood out with a high concentration of typhoon-related impacts in the Philippines. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) retired seven storm names after the 2025 season due to their severe impacts (Crising (international name Wipha), Emong (Co-May), Mirasol (Mitag), Nando (Ragasa), Opong (Bualoi), Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong)). According to the Office of Civil Defense (OCD) these seven storms cumulatively caused 373 deaths, 680 injuries, 132 missing persons, and over PHP 36 billion (about USD 584 million) in damage.²¹ Anticipatory action framework activations for tropical cyclones in the Philippines were concentrated in September and November 2025, indicating that they managed to pick up some of these very damaging events (Typhoons Mirasol (Mitag), Nando (Ragasa) and Opong (Bualoi) made landfall in the Philippines in September, Tino (Kalmaegi) and Uwan (Fung-wong) in November), but that they may have missed other events such as Typhoons Crising or Emong that occurred earlier in the year.²² Potential reasons for missed activations are discussed further below.

All 5 anticipatory action framework activations for floods in Pakistan were concentrated over July, August and September (Pakistan's usual major flood season). Monsoon rainfall exceeded annual averages in several regions, resulting in particularly severe flooding in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In total, nearly 6.9 million people had been affected, 217,194 houses damaged and 16,332 livestock affected/damaged by the end of the monsoon because of exceptionally heavy rainfall, intense downpours, cloudbursts and incidents of glacial lake outburst floods across the country.²³ The high number of riverine flood anticipatory action frameworks that were activated for Pakistan in the last year is therefore consistent with actual flood events observed on the ground. Three flood anticipatory action frameworks in Pakistan

20 ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee Secretariat (2026) Report on ESCAP/WMO Typhoon Committee key activities and main events in the region in 2025 (TC58). <https://www.typhooncommittee.org/58th/docs/final/REPORT%20KEY%20ACTIVITIES%20TC58.pdf>

21 PAGASA (2025) DOST-PAGASA decommissions seven tropical cyclone names from 2025. <https://pagasa.dost.gov.ph/press-release/203>

22 Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (2025) Preliminary summaries of tropical cyclones. <https://pubfiles.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/pagasaweb/files/tamss/weather/tcprelimsummary/>

23 National Disaster Management Authority Pakistan (2025) Monsoon 2025: Post-monsoon situation analysis report. <https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/publications/December2025/NUgyCMG8uMFYsFhVMXka.pdf>

– one for riverine flood, one for flash flood and one for rain flood – were not activated, even though the flash flood framework coverage included the most flood affected regions. It is not clear from the information collected in the mapping why the framework was not activated (e.g. whether the trigger threshold was not reached in the framework's particular location, whether there were any issues with the trigger itself or its monitoring, or other reasons).

While the Philippines and Pakistan already have extensive experience with anticipatory action frameworks and their activations, other countries in the region are at much earlier stages. In some of these countries, the hazard events that occurred in 2025 but were not covered by anticipatory action framework activations (Table 2) point to missed opportunities and the potential of anticipatory action to reduce impacts going forward. This includes several cases where losses and damages from types of hazards that could in principle be addressed through anticipatory action occurred in countries in Asia and the Pacific, but where either existing anticipatory action frameworks did not activate, or where there were no active frameworks in place for these hazards in 2025. For instance, India experienced major storms, and floods and Sri Lanka faced devastating storms in 2025, but no anticipatory action frameworks were reported as covering those hazards in these two countries in the mapping exercise. That said, there are several anticipatory action frameworks for riverine floods in Sri Lanka – two inactive and two still under development in 2025 – which may have been triggered by rains associated with Cyclone Ditwah had they been active; provided that these rains translated into floods in the respective river basins covered by these frameworks.

Analysis of disaster impact data indicates that there were three prominent instances in 2025 where anticipatory action frameworks covered types of hazards in countries that experienced significant impacts from these hazards, but where the frameworks were not activated throughout the year: Tropical Storm Senyar in Indonesia, a major drought in Nepal, and storms in Viet Nam (Table 2).

Table 2. Impacts of hazard events in countries with anticipatory action frameworks in Asia and the Pacific in 2025

Country	Disaster type	Number of Events	Total Affected	Total Damage (USD '000)
Afghanistan	Flood	2	2,048	–
Bangladesh	Storm	2	10,104	50,000
Bangladesh	Flood	2	15,350	–
Cambodia	Flood	1	67,000	–
India	Storm	7	1,839,204	642,900
India	Flood	6	1,924,784	2,200
India	Mass movement (wet)	3	3,719	–
Indonesia	Flood	12	146,229	–
Indonesia	Mass movement (wet)	2	591	–
Indonesia	Storm	1	3,205,037	4,000,000
Indonesia	Volcanic activity	2	2,872	–
Malaysia	Flood	7	52,314	–

Country	Disaster type	Number of Events	Total Affected	Total Damage (USD '000)
Myanmar	Storm	2	131,430	–
Myanmar	Flood	2	35,580	–
Nepal	Storm	2	687	–
Nepal	Glacial lake outburst flood	1	5,585	–
Nepal	Flood	1	20,342	–
Nepal	Drought	1	1,200,000	–
Pakistan	Storm	2	171	–
Pakistan	Flood	1	6,901,067	3,000,000
Philippines	Storm	11	31,411,350	552,000
Philippines	Flood	2	123,192	–
Philippines	Volcanic activity	1	110,000	–
Sri Lanka	Storm	1	1,702,737	4,100,000
Sri Lanka	Mass movement (wet)	1	3,007	–
Viet Nam	Flood	2	800	–
Viet Nam	Storm	12	3,504,578	1,724,251

Source: Data on number of events, total number of people affected and total damage from EM-DAT, CRED / UCLouvain, 2026, Brussels, Belgium. Accessed April 2026 at www.emdat.be

Note: Lines in green are country - hazard combinations that had active frameworks in 2025 (irrespective of whether these were activated or not); lines with text in red are frameworks that were activated in 2025. Event types that are recorded in EM-DAT but not commonly covered by anticipatory action frameworks, e.g. because of their short lead time, are excluded from this table. This includes, for instance, earthquakes, industrial accidents or transportation incidents. Other event types that are being addressed by some anticipatory action frameworks, but are not captured in the EM-DAT database (e.g. population movement), in turn, could not be included in this analysis. In this table, “storms” include tropical cyclones and instances of severe weather.

From a first glance at Table 2, it may seem that several anticipatory action frameworks failed to trigger when they should have. However, the reality is more complicated. Based on information reported in the 2025 mapping exercise and more generally available information about these events, there are several reasons that may have at least in part been responsible for why frameworks were not activated in the run up to these events:

1. **The framework did not cover the specific geographic area where the hazard event caused major impacts:** The mapping identified two anticipatory action frameworks for tropical cyclones in Indonesia (one active and one inactive in 2025). Both frameworks were focused on Yogyakarta Province, but Yogyakarta was not significantly affected by Cyclone Senyar. The cyclone’s major impacts were instead concentrated in Sumatra.²⁴

24 Badan Meteorologi, Klimatologi, dan Geofisika (2025) Prospek cuaca mingguan periode 28 November–4 Desember 2025: Siklon tropis Senyar punah, gelombang atmosfer pengaruhi cuaca signifikan di Indonesia. <https://www.bmkg.go.id/cuaca/potensi-hujan-sepekan/prospek-cuaca-mingguan-periode-28-november-04-desember-2025-siklon-tropis-senyar-punah-gelombang-atmosfer-pengaruhi-cuaca-signifikan-di-indonesia>

2. **The nature of the event did not correspond to anticipatory action framework triggers:** Cyclone Senyar's impact came mainly through catastrophic rain-induced floods and landslides in Sumatra, rather than from a very intense windstorm.²⁵ If the trigger was calibrated against wind speed and its impacts alone, this may have been an additional reason for the event not to be picked up by tropical cyclone frameworks. Similarly, Typhoon Tino caused severe impacts, mostly in Cebu, in large parts to its associated rain and landslides. In addition, forecasts were not very reliable 72 hours prior to the Typhoon making landfall in Cebu.
3. **Cumulative events resulted in significant damages within the same year, but no single event was severe enough to reach trigger thresholds:** Compared to previous years, 2025 was one of Viet Nam's most severe and prolonged storm seasons in decades. However, 2025 stands out for the number and sequencing of storms, not necessarily because every storm was individually more intense than past extremes. For example, 2024's Typhoon Yagi was an exceptional single event in Viet Nam, but 2025 was more of a compound, repeated-shock season, with Bualoi, Matmo, Kalmaegi and other systems arriving in quick succession and producing prolonged floods and landslides.²⁶ The regional mapping exercise did not capture the details of the triggers for the active Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) tropical cyclone anticipatory action frameworks in Viet Nam, but given the nature of the storm season it is possible that the individual events may have remained below the trigger threshold despite their cumulative impacts being severe. Even if they had all reached trigger thresholds, the succession of events could have complicated activations as implementing organizations may have depleted their stocks after a first activation.
4. **The framework was still under development:** This was the case for a CARE Nepal anticipatory action framework for drought that is intended to cover parts of Madhesh province in Nepal. This is the same province that was severely hard-hit by a drought in July 2025, which particularly affected agriculture and water supply.²⁷ However, the framework was not yet in place at the time.
5. **The framework was fully developed but inactive:** The FAO and CRS anticipatory action frameworks for tropical cyclones in Viet Nam were reported as inactive for parts of the year – due to Government restructuring of administrative areas in one case, and because of a lack of guaranteed fuel financing and a lack of capacities in the country offices in another. This means they were not ready to activate when major storms hit the country between July and November 2025.²⁸

These findings suggest that activation gaps are not only driven by trigger performance, but also by the nature of specific hazard events and by structural constraints including geographic coverage, framework readiness, and financing limitations.

25 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2025) Indonesia: Aceh, North Sumatra and West Sumatra provinces – Flood, 2025 DREF operation (MDRID028). <https://reliefweb.int/report/indonesia/aceh-north-sumatra-and-west-sumatra-provinces-indonesia-flood-2025-dref-operation-mdrid028>

26 United Nations Viet Nam (2025) Viet Nam: Joint response plan for multiple typhoons and floods 2025. <https://vietnam.un.org/en/304102-viet-nam-joint-response-plan-multiple-typhoons-and-floods-2025>

27 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2026) Nepal drought 2025: DREF final report (MDRNP019). <https://reliefweb.int/report/nepal/nepal-drought-2025-dref-final-report-mdrnp019>; Shrestha, S., Shrestha, S., Dulal, B., & Khadgi, V. R. (2025) 2025 drought in Nepal's Madhesh Province: A rapid situational analysis. International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development. <https://lib.icimod.org/records/zjxcxf-jtf62>

28 United Nations Children's Fund (2025) Viet Nam humanitarian situation report no. 4 (multiple typhoons and floods), 30 October–18 November 2025. <https://www.unicef.org/media/176501/file/UNICEF%20Viet%20Nam%20Humanitarian%20Situation%20Report%20No.%204%20%28Multiple%20Typhoons%20and%20Floods%29%20-%2030%20October%20-%2018%20November%202025.pdf>

Box 3. Ad hoc implementation of anticipatory action without a framework in place

Anticipatory action frameworks can improve the timeliness and effectiveness of early action when a hazard is imminent. By setting trigger thresholds in advance, they can speed up decisions on when to act; by agreeing on actions beforehand, they can clarify what needs to be done; and by arranging financing upfront, they can help ensure that resources are available when they are needed most.

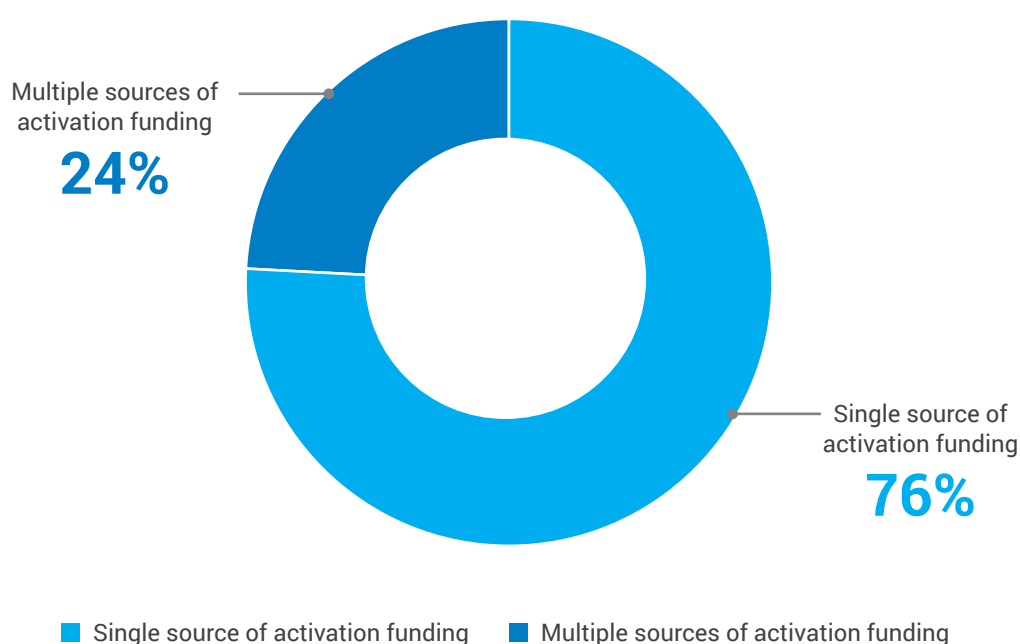
At the same time, a formal framework is not always a prerequisite for taking anticipatory action. Governments and agencies may still act ahead of a crisis when forecasts, early warnings or risk analysis indicate that a hazard poses imminent danger. Such ad hoc anticipatory action can be valuable, especially in fast-evolving situations or where no framework has yet been developed.

During the initial registration survey for the regional mapping exercise, several respondents reported having implemented such ad hoc anticipatory action without a framework in place in 2025. This includes anticipatory action implemented for heatwave in Nepal and Viet Nam (3 cases), drought in the Philippines and Sri Lanka (2 cases) and flood in Sri Lanka (1 case).

4.2 Fuel funding for anticipatory action framework activations in 2025

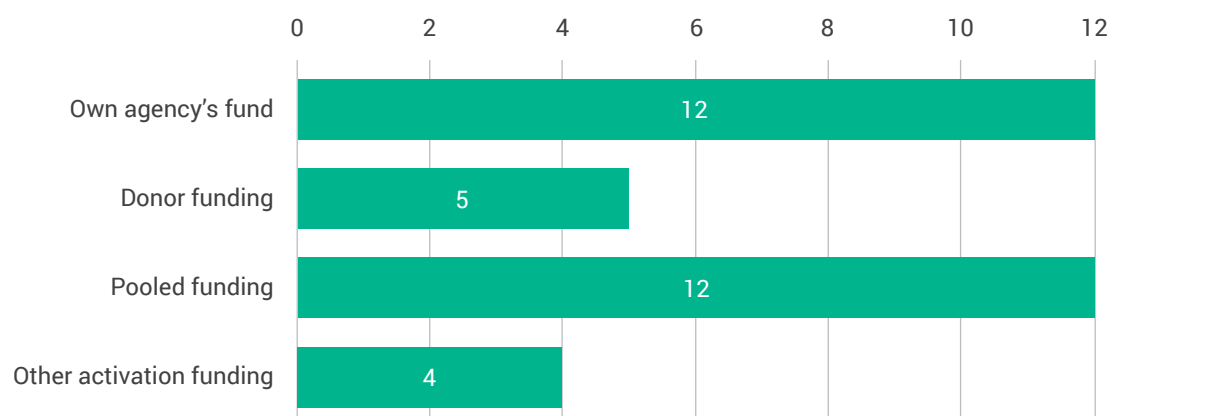
Activations of anticipatory action frameworks in 2025 were mostly fuelled by a single funding source. Over three fourths of all activated frameworks reported that they relied on a single source of activation funding, while one fourth used multiple sources of funding to support their activations (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Diversity of fuel funding for anticipatory action framework activations in 2025



Pooled funds and agencies' own funds were particularly prominent as sources of fuel funding for anticipatory action framework activations in 2025, with each contributing to 12 activations (either on their own or in combination with other sources of fuel funding). Donor funding and other funding sources were much less prevalent, supporting 5 and 4 activations, respectively (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Fuel funding sources for anticipatory action framework activations in 2025



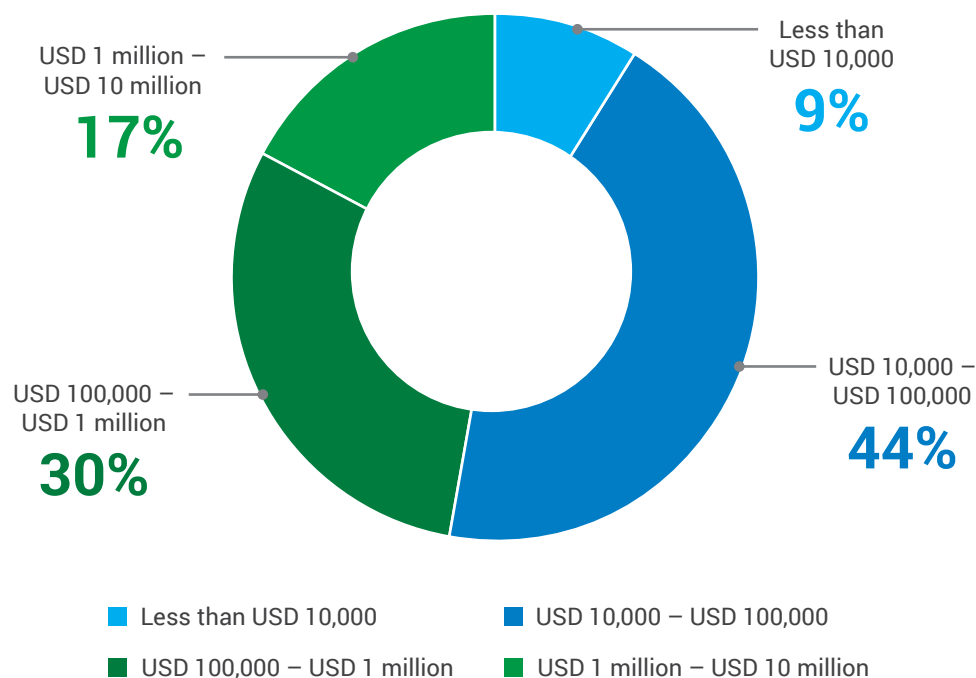
Note: Other activation funding included community funds, partner funds or project-specific funds; 2 respondents did not provide information on the fuel funding source.

Table 3. Overview of activation funding amounts for activations in 2025

	USD
Minimum	4,200
Maximum	10,000,000
Average	1,006,987
Median	60,000

Note: Calculations are based on the 23 frameworks for which this information was available. No responses to the question about amounts of fuel funding released for activations in 2025 were provided for 6 frameworks.

The average amount of funding per activation was just over USD 1 million. However, as with the number of people reached per activation (see Chapter 4.1 above), this relatively high average is heavily driven by a few very large-scale activations reaching between USD 1 million and up to USD 10 million (Table 3). The majority of all activations in 2025 were funded with USD 60,000 or less (Figure 35).

Figure 35. Amounts of fuel funding released per activation in 2025

Note: Calculations are based on the 23 frameworks for which this information was available. No responses to the question about amounts of fuel funding released for activations in 2025 were provided for 6 frameworks.

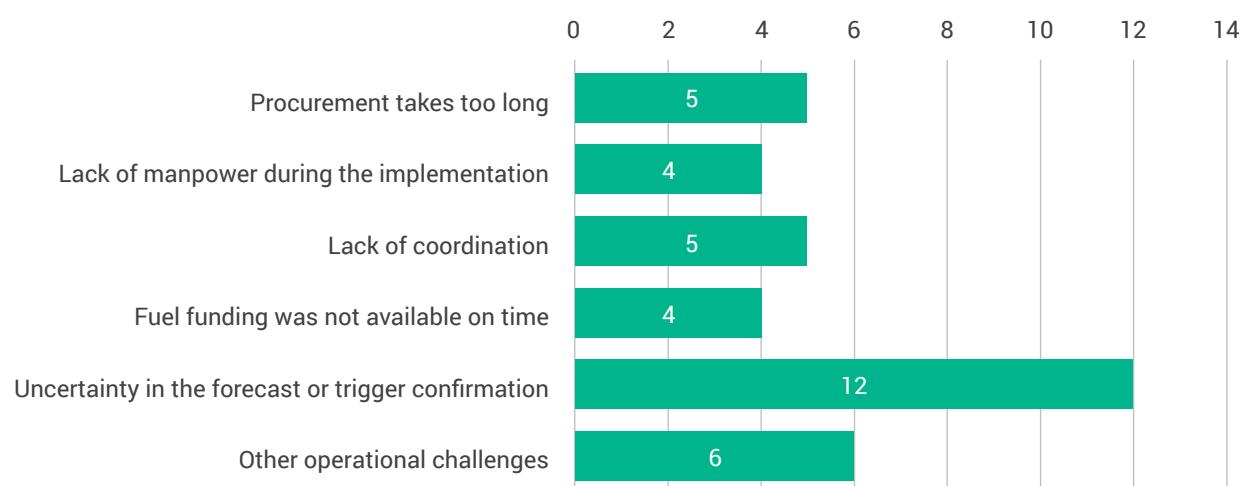
4.3 Enablers and challenges to implementation

According to the organizations involved with the activation and implementation of anticipatory action frameworks, multiple factors jointly contributed to effective implementation of activated frameworks in 2025. Out of the 27 activations for which information is available, 67% - 74% found that high levels of coordination with partners, community and government participation in the activation, consistency of the trigger with other available warnings, timely availability of fuel funding and strength of staff / volunteers of the implementing organization were key enablers to support effective implementation (Figure 36). Logistical readiness and flexibility to adapt activities to the evolving situation were also perceived as important enablers, but were relatively less frequently mentioned compared to the other factors.

By far the most important challenge to the effective implementation of anticipatory action frameworks during activations were uncertainty in the forecast or trigger confirmation, according to respondents (Figure 37). This was brought up as a major challenge for half of the activated frameworks, but was very hazard specific. Uncertainty in the forecast was a particular issue for floods and tropical cyclones – in both cases it was identified as the biggest challenge across activations for those hazards in 2025. By contrast, forecast uncertainty was not mentioned as a challenge at all for any of the other hazards for which frameworks activated in 2025 (drought/dry spell, heat wave, cold wave, landslide/mudslide, and a multi-hazard activation).

Figure 36. Enablers for effective implementation of anticipatory action framework activations in 2025

Note: Other implementation enablers include prepositioning of anticipatory action funds with financial service providers and the adoption of an observational trigger. No responses were given for two of the activated frameworks.

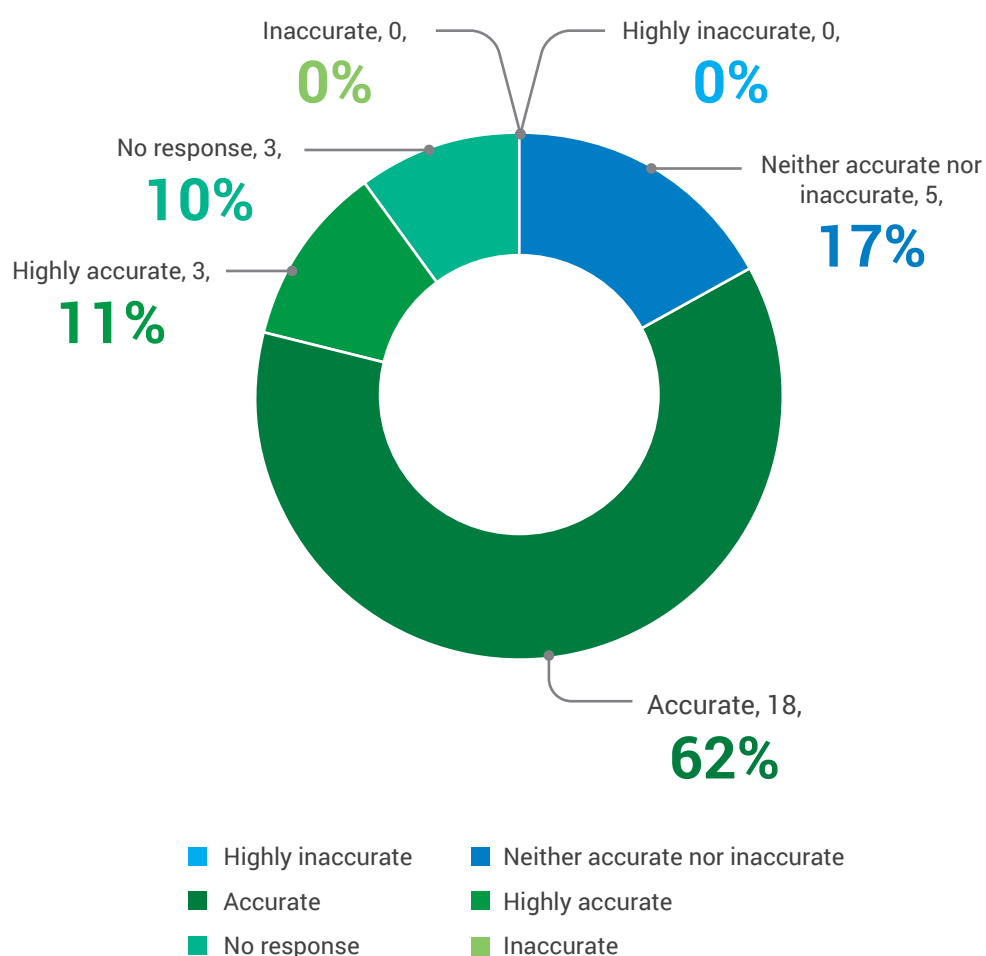
Figure 37. Challenges to effective implementation of anticipatory action framework activations in 2025

Note: Other operational challenges include lengthy processes for approval of the anticipatory action framework or for obtaining specific project approval / no-objection certificates, and ongoing changes to the framework. No responses were given for three of the activated frameworks.

Second most common were other operational challenges, which largely referred to lengthy processes for obtaining approvals or no-objection certificates for the implementation of specific project activities or for obtaining approval of the anticipatory action framework as a whole, which can mean that frameworks are not in place in time ahead of the respective hazard season and can complicate activation if a hazard event occurs before final approval.

Despite uncertainty in the forecast or trigger confirmation representing a major challenge, respondents judged the trigger accuracy of their activated anticipatory action frameworks as relatively high overall in retrospect. Nearly three quarters (73%) of respondents with frameworks that activated in 2025 thought their triggers were either highly accurate or accurate. Only 17% thought they were somewhere in the middle between accurate and inaccurate, and none thought their triggers were inaccurate or highly inaccurate (Figure 38). It is important to note that these assessments reflect the views of implementing organizations, based on self-evaluation, rather than objective scientific verification of triggers. While the overall picture is encouraging in that most triggers in frameworks activated in 2025 appear to have performed satisfactorily, these findings also point to some room for improvement in trigger development and testing.

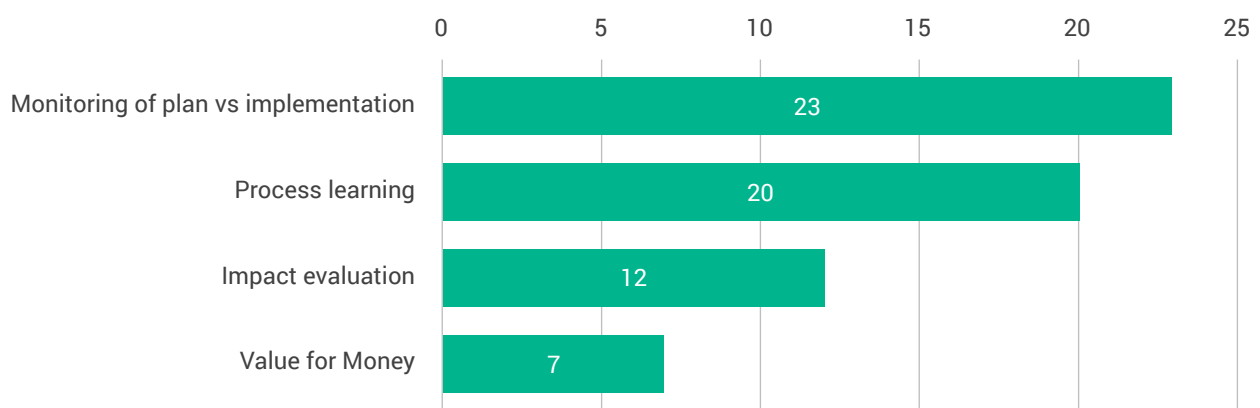
Figure 38. Perceived trigger accuracy for anticipatory action framework activations in 2025



4.4 Evidence on the activations of anticipatory action frameworks

Of the total 29 anticipatory action frameworks that were activated in 2025, 25 frameworks reported on their activation-related M&E activities in mapping exercise. Of these frameworks, nearly all (23 frameworks, or 92%) had some level of implementation monitoring undertaken during the activation. A relatively high number (20 frameworks, or 80% of those providing information on this question) also engaged in forms of process learning to understand what worked well and what could be improved. Impact evaluations and value for money assessments were relatively less common (Figure 39). This suggests that while operational learning is taking place, the evidence base required to demonstrate impact and inform investment decisions – a key evidence priority for donors (Box 2) – remains limited. However, it is important to note that impact evaluations are also more resource-intensive and costly than implementation monitoring and process learning, so it may be appropriate to conduct them more selectively, focusing on a subset of activations where the learning gains are greatest.

Figure 39. Types of M&E activities carried out on anticipatory action framework activations in 2025



Note: Four respondents did not provide an answer to this question.



5.

WAY FORWARD

Findings from the 2025 regional anticipatory action mapping exercise suggest that anticipatory action is at a critical juncture in Asia and the Pacific. The number of anticipatory action frameworks continues to grow, including through expansion into new countries and hazards. While this reflects increasing interest, it also implies a need for stronger coordination in countries with a rising number of frameworks to avoid inconsistencies and duplication, and to ensure the efficient use of limited resources.

Across many countries, the focus is now shifting from developing new frameworks to improving alignment among existing ones, and to strengthening their integration into national and local disaster risk management systems.

At the same time, sustaining these completed frameworks remains a key challenge. This includes keeping frameworks updated, ensuring continued operational readiness, and securing reliable and sufficiently flexible fuel financing for activations. These challenges are becoming even more acute in a humanitarian funding environment that is expected to continue tightening in the coming years. Emphasis on sustainable and coordinated approaches will thus be critical going forward.

Box 4. Summary of key priorities for advancing anticipatory action in Asia and the Pacific

1. Continue harmonizing anticipatory action frameworks by deepening coordination across agencies and support consolidation by integrating frameworks.
2. Strengthen government ownership and institutionalization of anticipatory action frameworks within national and local government systems.
3. Improve sustainable and equitable access to fuel financing across countries.
4. Expand funding opportunities to support the continued readiness of anticipatory action frameworks that are already in place.
5. Strengthen M&E of anticipatory action to support the generation and use of evidence needed to improve frameworks, support coordination amongst agencies and with government and inform donor investment decisions.
6. Address emerging and compound hazards within anticipatory action frameworks.
7. Improve annual mapping efforts by building on the current methodology and by better connecting national TWG-led data collection efforts that are already underway or planned in some countries with the regional mapping exercise.

A woman with dark hair, wearing a red t-shirt, is smiling and balancing a white cardboard box on her head. The box has the IFRC logo (a red cross and a red crescent) and the text 'IFRC' printed on it. The background is a blurred green field with trees.

ANNEX: COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

The following snapshots are prepared for the countries with more than 10 AA frameworks in 2025 – e.g., Bangladesh, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and the Philippines.

Bangladesh

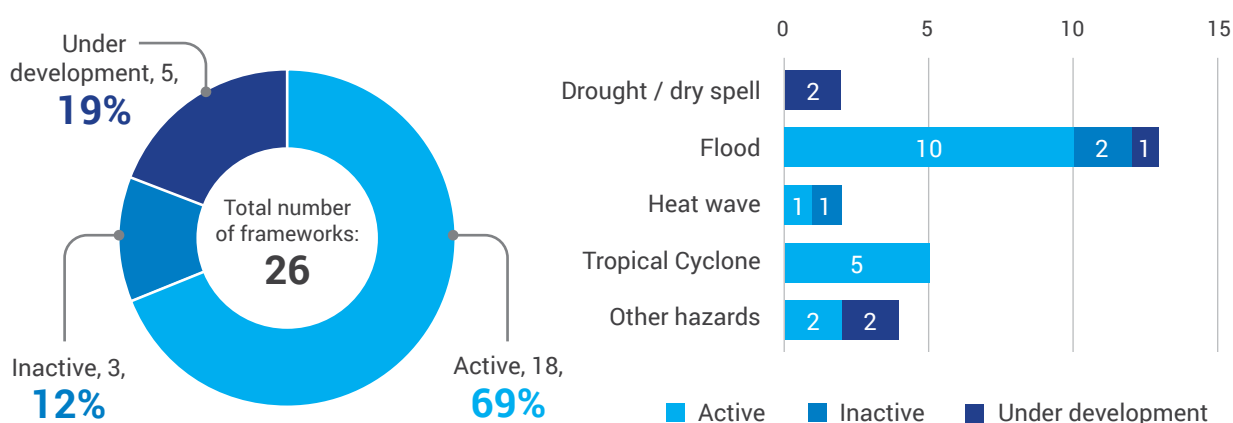
In-country coordination structure and contact details

Bangladesh TWG-AA: Atika Khan (BDRCS) atika.khan@bdracs.org and Damodar Kanel (WFP) damodar.kanel@wfp.org

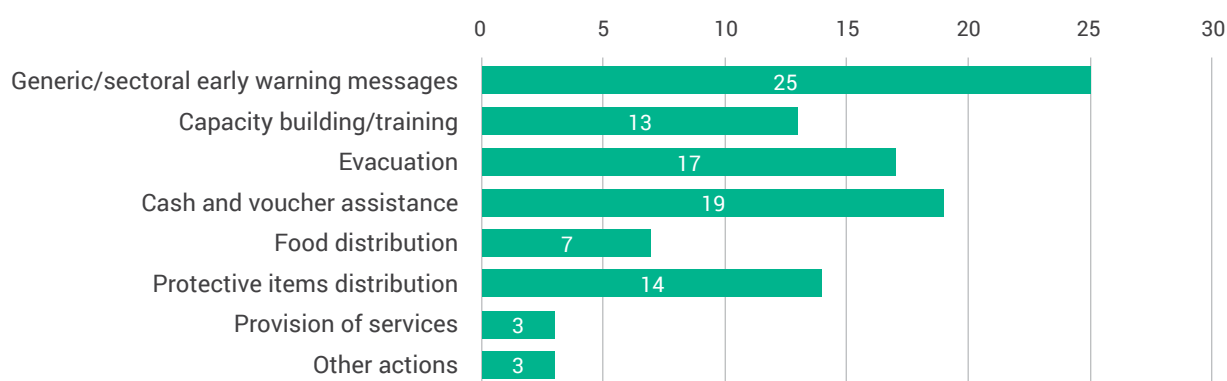
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

Action Against Hunger Bangladesh, BDRCS, BRAC, CARE Bangladesh, Centre for Disability in Development, Save The Children, Start Network (Bangladesh), UNRCO (with FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP), WFP

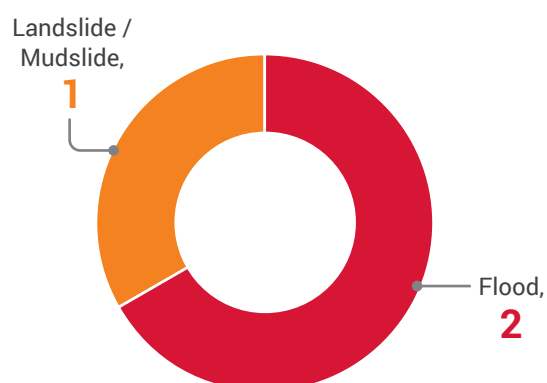
Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



Anticipatory action frameworks activated in 2025



Total number of framework activations in 2025: 3

Total number of people reached: 11,000

Total amount disbursed (USD): 80,000

Indonesia

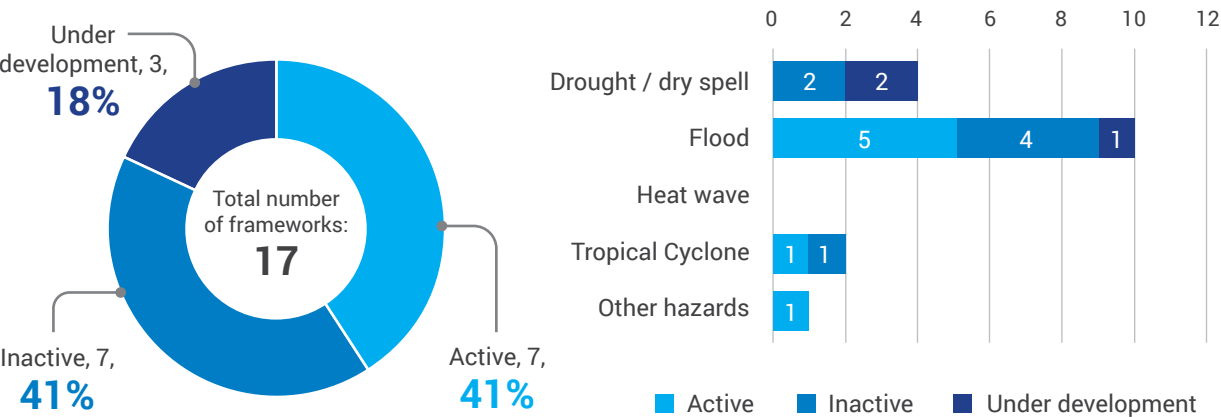
In-country coordination structure and contact details

Indonesia TWG-AMPD: Titi Moektijasih (OCHA) moektijasih@un.org

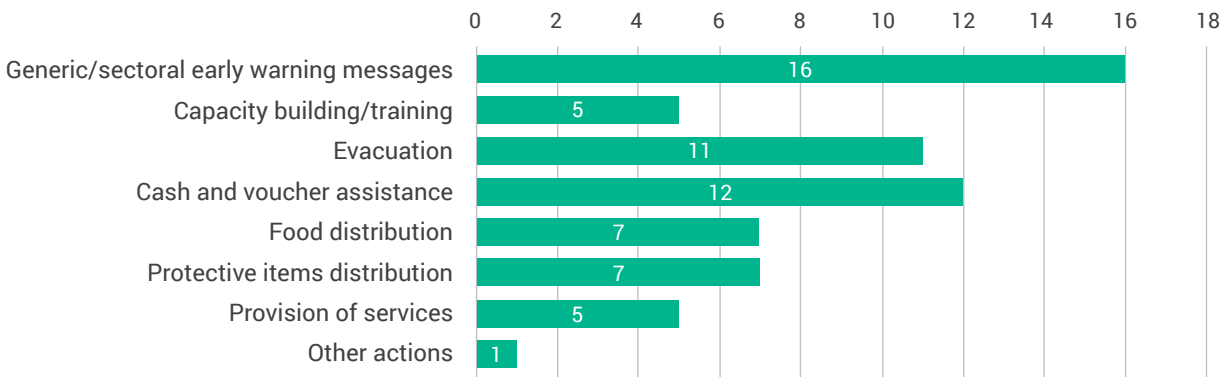
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

Catholic Relief Services, Center for Disaster Studies UGM, Indonesian Red Cross, KONSEPSI, Plan International Indonesia, Wahana Visi Indonesia, YAKKUM

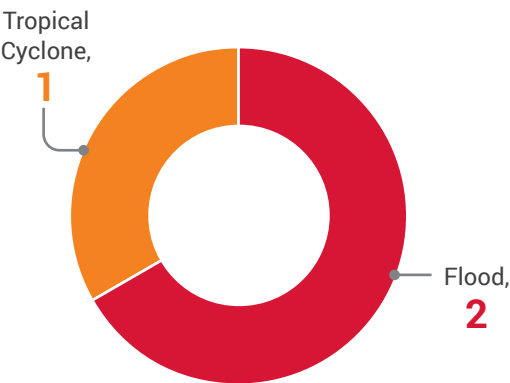
Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



Anticipatory action frameworks activated in 2025



Total number of framework activations in 2025:	3
Total number of people reached:	11,750
Total amount disbursed (USD):	57,035

Myanmar

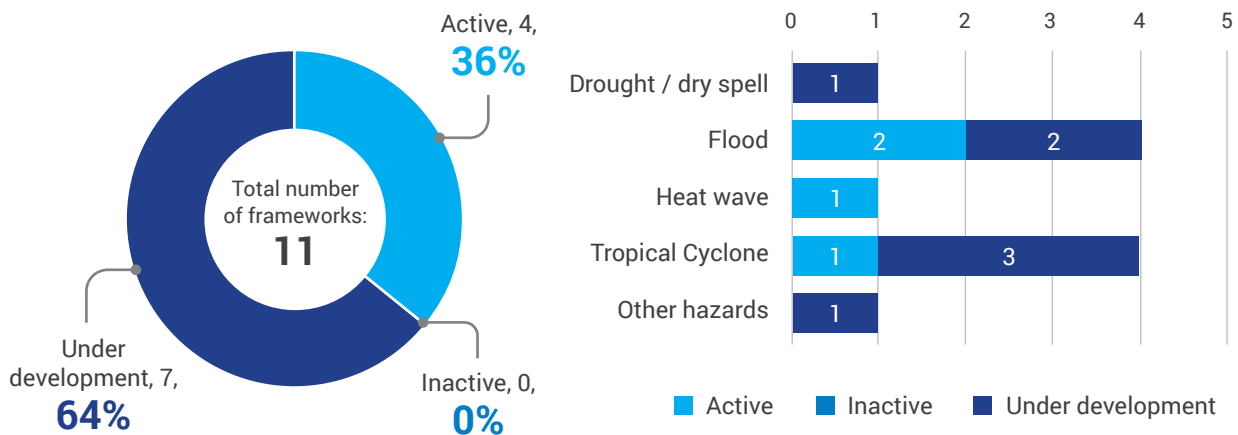
In-country coordination structure and contact details

Myanmar AA Task Force: Sai Kham (OCHA) sai.kham@un.org

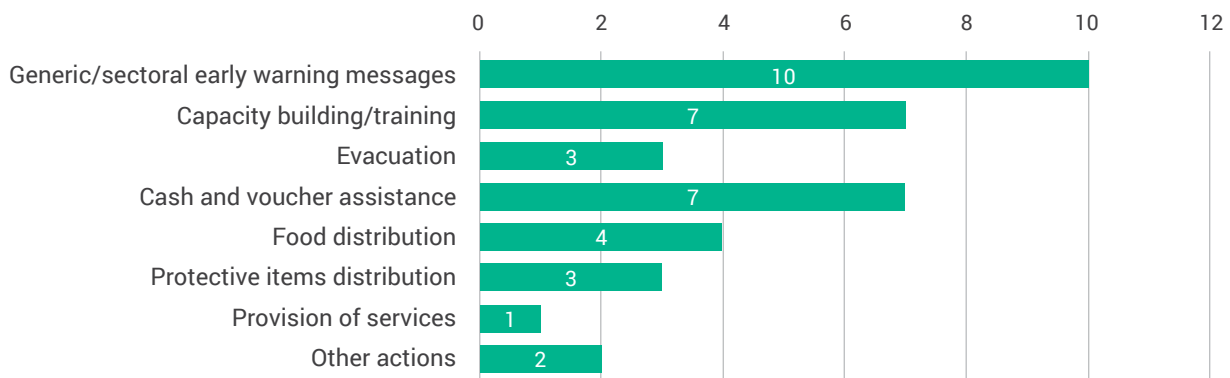
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

FAO, German Red Cross, Mercy Corps

Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



None of the reported anticipatory action frameworks activated in Myanmar in 2025

Nepal

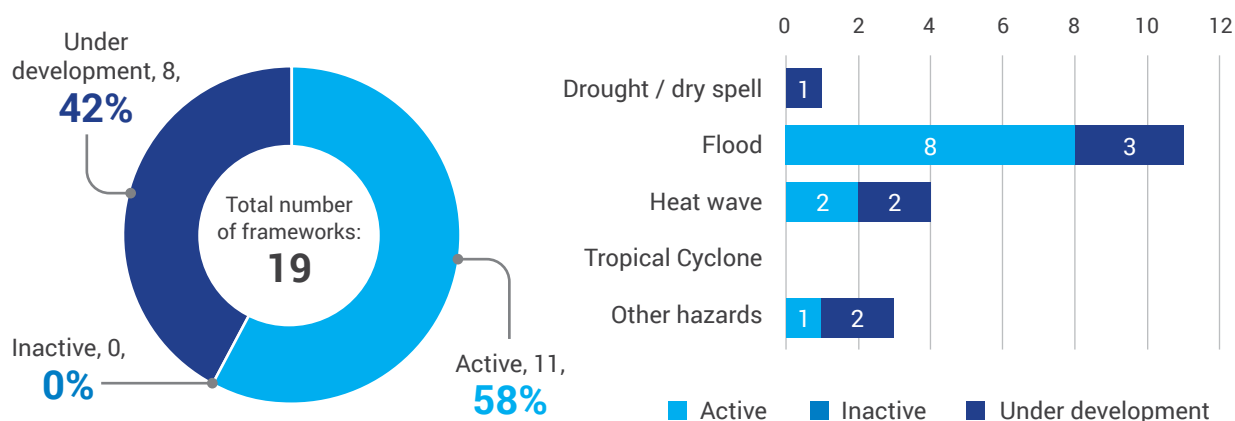
In-country coordination structure and contact details

Nepal: Reena Bajracharya (Anticipatory Action Clinic) reeba@rodekors.dk and Pramodh Adhikari (Nepal Red Cross) pramod.adhikari@nrcs.org

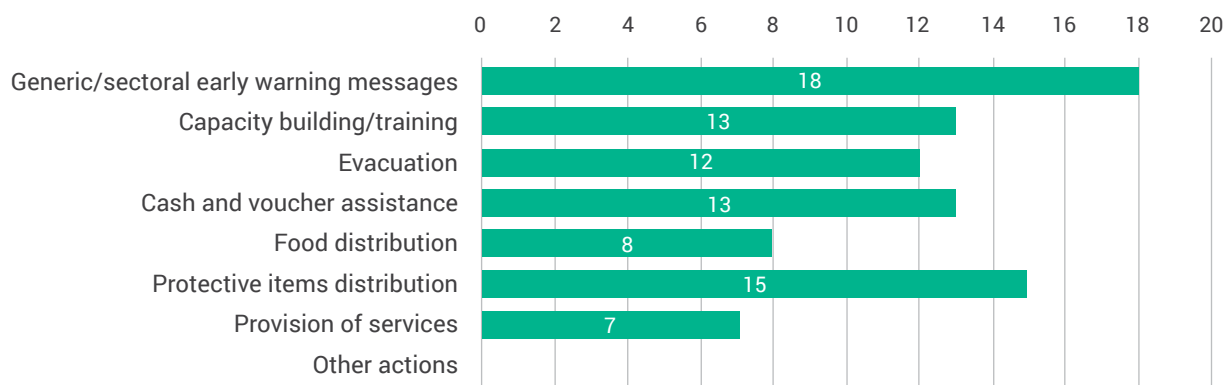
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

DanChurchAid, HDCS, Mercy Corps, Nepal Red Cross Society, Save the Children, UNRCO (with FAO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP), WFP

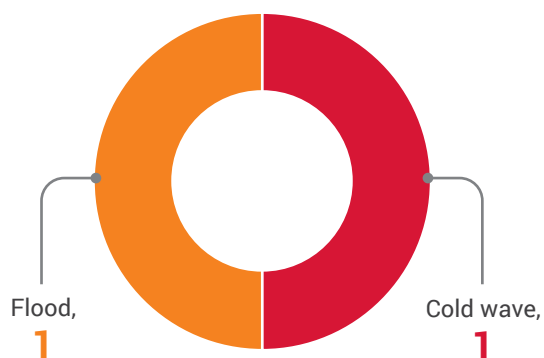
Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



Anticipatory action frameworks activated in 2025



Total number of framework activations in 2025: 2

Total number of people reached: 4,226

Total amount disbursed (USD): 10,000

Pakistan

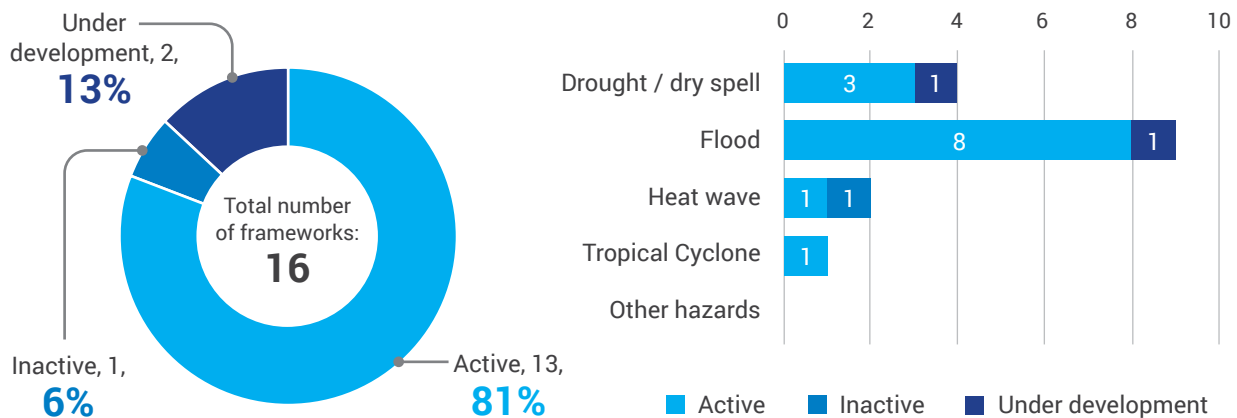
In-country coordination structure and contact details

National Coordination Forum on AA: Naeem Iqbal (FAO) Naeem.Iqbal@fao.org and Muhammad Idrees (NDMA Pakistan) mdrr@ndma.gov.pk

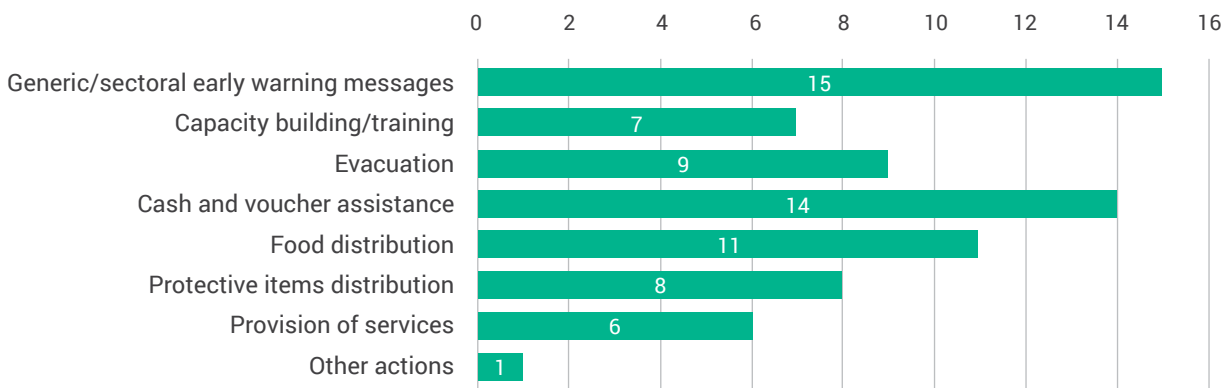
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

CESVI Pakistan, FAO, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Save the Children - International, Start Network - Pakistan, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), WFP

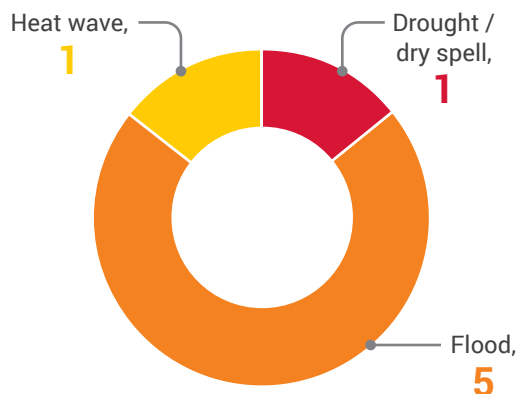
Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



Anticipatory action frameworks activated in 2025



Total number of framework activations in 2025: 7

Total number of people reached: 1,321,343

Total amount disbursed (USD): 2,957,786

Philippines

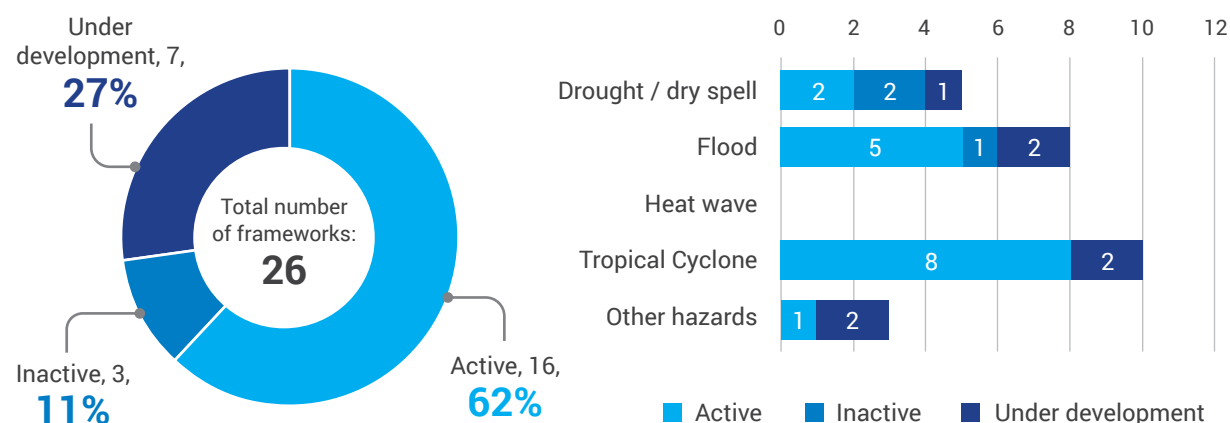
In-country coordination structure and contact details

Philippines TWG-AA: Kathleen Zambas (Philippines Red Cross)
k.zambas@redcross.org.ph

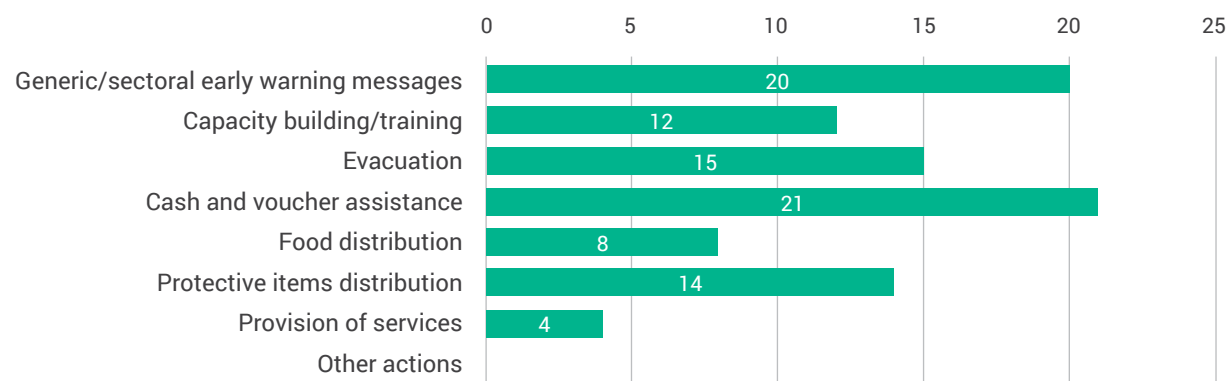
Organizations reporting active frameworks in 2025

Action Against Hunger, CARE, CRS, FAO, OCHA (with FAO, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP), Oxfam Pilipinas, Philippines Red Cross, Plan International Pilipinas, Save the Children Philippines, Start Network, WFP, World Vision Development Foundation Inc. (World Vision -Philippines)

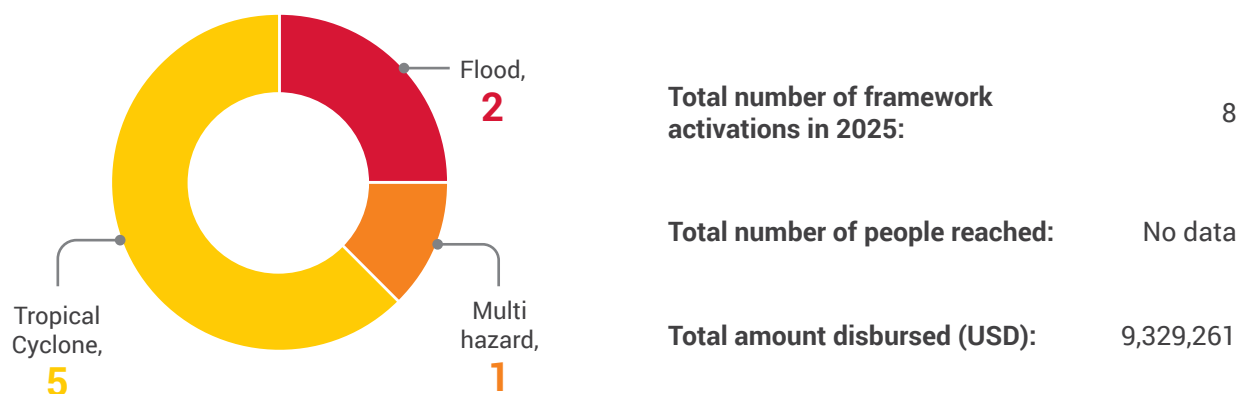
Number of reported frameworks in 2025



Anticipatory actions planned for implementation in the reported frameworks



Anticipatory action frameworks activated in 2025



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