

CERF Anticipatory Action Simulation Exercise 2022

October 2022



United Nations
CERF

Central
Emergency
Response
Fund



OCHA



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION



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Background

The Philippines was selected as one of the countries to pilot Anticipatory Action (AA) through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for the typhoon season 2021-2022.

The objective of the pilot is to mitigate, and to a certain extent prevent, the impact of typhoons on people's homes and livelihoods, while building on the government's mandatory pre-emptive evacuation procedures that save lives. With this intervention, the most at-risk communities will have better financial resources to prepare prior to landfall. Multi-sectoral assistance will be delivered by the UN agencies, NGOs and the Red Cross/Red Crescent in close collaboration with local authorities.

Two scenarios were developed for the 2022 AA under CERF covering the most vulnerable areas in Regions 5, 8 and 13 (Caraga). Scenario 1 covers pilot areas in Region 5 and Samar Island Provinces (Northern Samar/Eastern Samar/Western Samar) in Region 8. Scenario 2 covers Region 13 (Caraga) and Leyte Island provinces in Region 8 (Leyte/Southern Leyte).

The pilot aims to reach about 312,000 people under scenario 1; and 187,000 people under scenario 2 with assistance ahead of typhoon landfall.



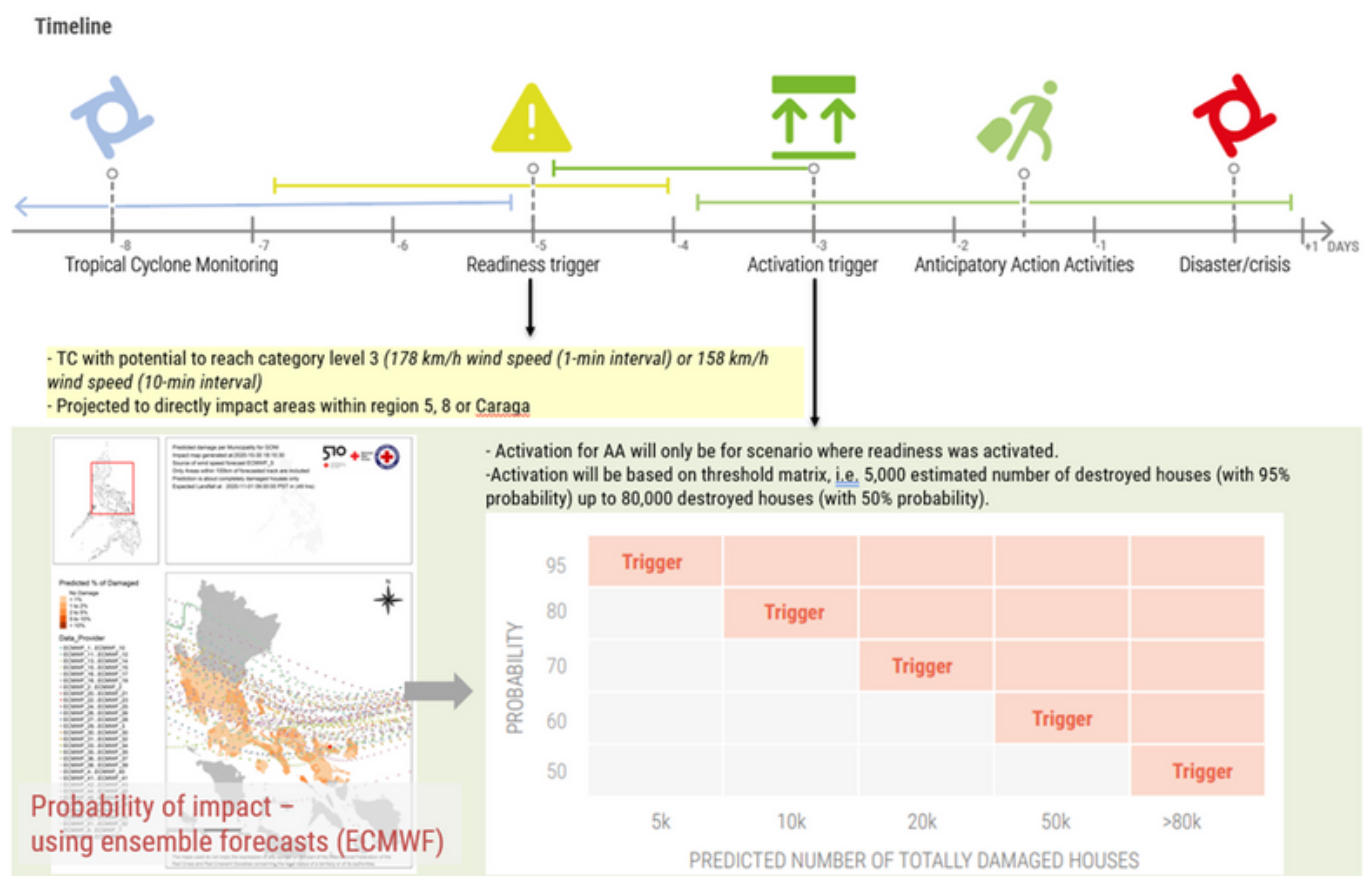
Participants line up at a financial service provider in Surigao City as part of the Anticipatory Action simulation exercise. OCHA/ R.Maquillan

Simulation Exercise

One of the recommendations at the Lessons Learned/After-Action Review (31 March 2022) on the near activation of AA CERF Pilot was the conduct of a **Joint Simulation Exercise (SIMEX)**. A SIMEX was conducted for both scenarios last September 2022 to test the framework and assess the effectiveness of the operational components, namely: risk communications/messages; information flow such as alert/warning signals including stand-by and stand-down messages; coordination with local authorities, community engagement, prepositioning of assistance that includes cash and in-kind, deployment of personnel and other cross-cutting issues such as prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and Accountability of Affected Population (AAP).

The specific **objectives** of the exercise are as follows:

1. To apply effective and efficient coordination of anticipatory actions and support decision-making.
2. To jointly explore the interfaces and synergies with national/local governments and humanitarian agencies relative to AA.
3. To practice relevant coordination methodologies, tools and partnerships.
4. To promote networking and mutual peer learning exchange among collaborating organizations.



The SimEx provided the opportunity to operationally simulate the readiness and AA triggers vis-à-vis specific activities that must be executed following each activation. Further, relevant players become more familiar with AA or responding ex-ante.

SCENARIO 1

Bato, Catanduanes
22-23 September
257 Participants

FAO, WFP
Multi-purpose cash equivalent PHP 500

SCENARIO 2

Surigao City, Surigao Del Norte
19-20 September
250 Participants

IOM, UNFPA, WFP
Multi-purpose cash equivalent PHP 500
Dignity Kits to 50 women
PHP 500 top up for protection (10 women)

More than **160 participants** from a wide range of partners, and **500 beneficiaries** took part in the SIMEX. CERF Secretariat representatives also participated remotely.

Exercise field directors FAO (Scenario 1) and IOM (Scenario 2) helped organize the full set of activities following a timeline. After each exercise, a debrief was conducted going over what went well, what could be improved, and what steps could be taken next to further improve the execution of the Pilot.



Debrief Session Outcomes

Coordination

Timely coordination with the Government, from national to regional and local levels, ensured complementarity between CERF AA activities and Government's ex-ante activities such as Pre-Disaster Risk Assessment (PDRA) and pre-emptive evacuation. Coordination among the implementing UN agencies and partners went well, due in part to the prior orientation of the AA pilot to the HCT.

While the participants did not observe any major coordination gaps, there is still room to improve coordination amongst local authorities, communities and implementing agencies. Further refinement of the beneficiary database through a multi-stakeholder consultative process would ensure appropriate targeting of the vulnerable population. Similarly, integration of AA into the disaster risk management work (DRR, preparedness and response) of agencies would facilitate inter-agency coordination in AA.

Recommendations

- Look-in to upscaling capacity of agencies to manage thousands of recipients in the event of actual AA activation.
- Involve other actors for resource complementation.
- Include remittance centers/FSPs in the preparation phase and coordination structure.
- Conduct regular coordination meetings with IPs and LGUs.
- Improve coordination of contingency plans with local government units. Consider crafting a checklist of actions with timings.
- Collaborate with local authorities and other local partners to ensure the safety and security of beneficiaries at the FSPs.



Communication

Preparation activities laid the foundation to smooth internal communication among agencies and CERF. Local languages were then used in communicating early warning, readiness and activation messages to communities which helped their situational awareness.

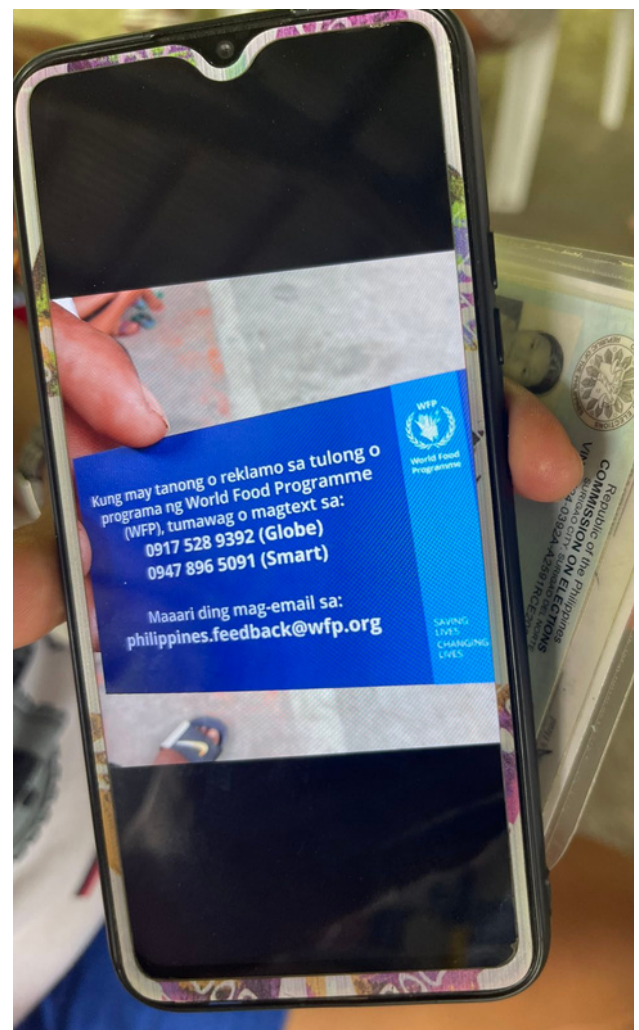
There was a consensus on keeping the last-mile communication simple, clear and easy to understand for communities while ensuring that the sender is legitimate and not to be mistaken for spam. Multiple messages in a short period of time could potentially create some confusion. Local organizers and barangay officials should be involved in the process, and their involvement in drafting time-sensitive messages could increase effectiveness.

Traditional modes of communication, e.g., VHF radios could be used to complement SMS messaging in areas without mobile network coverage or mobile ownership. Consent mechanism for interviews and

Recommendations

- Continue good practices such as use of local languages and use of pre-drafted messaging templates.
- Harmonize messaging among agencies and implementing partners to avoid miscommunication or confusion.
- Review communication protocols to ensure timely information on the availability of assistance
- FSPs can be utilized to help disseminate EWS messages
- Indicate the official sender of information to avoid fake news

- Assess communication channels available in the area. Craft contingency plans in case of failure.
- Explore different strategies for communicating messages to beneficiaries that can improve accessibility such as simplified messaging, or more visual elements to accommodate the deaf or hard of hearing. These strategies should be tested prior to activation.



Cash Based Intervention

Beneficiaries interviewed expressed their appreciation for the cash-based intervention as it is a flexible form of assistance that allows them to prioritize their needs. The pre-agreed beneficiaries' list facilitated the cash distribution process coupled with the presence of partners on the ground, ensured a smoother process.

Financial service providers (FSPs) played a nodal role in channeling the cash from agencies to the beneficiaries, using their pre-existing remittance system. Implementing agencies were able to tap into the private sector's know-how on cash distribution.

During the exercise, observers noted some challenges for the beneficiaries while receiving the cash, in terms of – filling in the form, traveling from home to the distribution point, waiting time, proximity to market and returning home safely.

Application of new strategies should take into consideration the volume of people in an actual AA activation (Do No Harm principle) as the exercise only tested a small percentage of the total number of beneficiaries.

Recommendations

- Assess AA design or the claiming process from the point the communities leave their homes to when they return home or to evacuation centres safely. Agencies are encouraged to address the logistical needs of beneficiaries relating to cash transfer.
- Explore possibility of on-site fund disbursement by remittance centers/FSPs or cash pay-out due to proximity issues
- Address accessibility concerns of the most vulnerable such as the elderly and PWDs.
- Consider time saving strategies to avoid long wait times such as pre-filled forms, dedicated timeslots in FSPs, or bringing payout centres closer to beneficiaries.
- Work with FSPs to improve transactions process
- Ensure the health safety and security of beneficiaries travelling to and from payout centres, and during payout.
- The presence of local partners can quickly address concerns on site.
- Explore the use of digital wallets provided that there is digital literacy and technological infrastructure available.





In Kind

Some agencies complemented cash with in-kind support, by providing dignity kits and maternity kits. Such in-kind support ensured that intersectionality in vulnerability targeting is addressed.

Recommendations

- Provide a brief orientation on the use of in-kind support provided. Reconsider cash instead of pre-positing non-food items.
- Consider having alternative names that can claim the money/in kind on behalf of the recipient, more participation of PWDs and women groups.
- Reduce distribution process steps and put in place risk mitigation strategies.
- Provide recreational activities for children and MHPSS desks in distribution areas.

Cross-Cutting Issues

Gender, AAP, PSEA and protection were among the cross-cutting issues that were integrated into the AA interventions. Observers commended seeing manned feedback desks, and posters with numbers to hotlines that were operational to register any complaints. Agencies and partners were also noted to have localized their approach relating key messages including PSEA.

Recommendations

- Develop infographic and auditory (for visually impaired and hard of hearing) materials for key messages.
- Take advantage of waiting times to share key messages on PSEA, protection, and access to services.

- Observers recommended that agencies work to improve privacy and safety of vulnerable groups coming to receive assistance. Put in place child and women friendly spaces near the distribution points and priority lanes for vulnerable groups.
- Help desks were observed at some distribution points, which could be replicated in all locations to inform beneficiaries with what they need to receive assistance.
- Ensure accessibility and physical friendliness of all distribution sites
- Provide orientation on the feedback mechanism

Ways Forward

Anticipatory Action calls on participants to be proactive on what could be a major disaster. It is imperative that coordination and collaborative systems are in place to ensure that the most vulnerable are provided the support and resources needed to be out of harm's way.

The high-pressure environment simulated in this exercise was a great opportunity to practice and identify areas for improvement.



Annexes

- a. Participants List
- b. AA SIMEX Concept Note
- c. AA Flow of Information
- d. SIMEX Alerts/messages
- e. Sample Observers Guide

ANNEX A. List of Participants

Bato BDRRMO	OCD Region V
BFAR-PFO	OCHA Philippines
CARE Philippines	OCHA ROAP
Catanduanes PDRRMO	Palawan Express
Catanduanes Provincial	Philippine Red Cross
Government	Plan International
CBM Global Disability Inclusion	Provincial Agricultural and
Cebuana Lhuiller	Services Office- Catanduanes
CERF	RD Pawnshop
CFSI	SAC Virac
DILG	Start Network
DSWD DRMB Region V	Surigao City
DSWD DRMB-CO	Surigao City CDRRMO
DSWD FO Region V	Surigao City National High
FAO	School
GCash	Surigao Del Norte Provincial
German Red Cross	Government
Harvard Humanitarian Initiative	Surigao Del Norte Provincial
HDX	Health Office
IFRC	UNDSS
IOM	UNFPA
LBC	UNICEF
MLhuiller	Villarica Pawnshop
Municipality of Baras	WFP
Municipality of Bato	
Municipality of Gigmoto	
Municipality of Pandan	
Municipality of San Andres	
Municipality of San Miguel	
Municipality of Virac	

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



Anticipatory Action (AA) CERF Pilot Joint Simulation Exercise, 19 to 23 September 2022 Concept Note

A. Background

The Philippines was selected as one of the countries to pilot Anticipatory Action through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) by the Emergency Relief Coordinator for the typhoon season 2021-2022. The objective of the Pilot is to develop an appropriate framework for anticipatory actions to mitigate or reduce the severe impacts of a Category 3 or higher tropical cyclone on people's homes, livelihoods and well-being, while exploiting government's response preparedness actions such as the mandatory pre-emptive evacuation and prepositioning of life-saving commodities in areas at risk. The framework developed for the Pilot outlines the approach or concept of operations to a collective and coordinated anticipatory action delivered three days before the forecasted landfall of the typhoon, at scale to approximately 305,000 (Scenario 1) and 187,000 (Scenario 2) most vulnerable people. The framework is designed with a two-staged trigger mechanism: readiness trigger, prompted at -5 to -4 days; and an activation trigger, -3 days prior to the forecasted landfall of a severe tropical cyclone. The delivery component of the framework are the AA interventions- validated by the pre-crisis survey conducted by Start Network- that will be carried-out by the UN implementing agencies, IOM, UNFAO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP and their partners in the pilot areas:

Scenario 1 - Albay, Catanduanes and Camarines Sur (Region 5) and Northern Samar, Samar and Eastern Samar (Region 8); and

Scenario 2 - Leyte and Southern Leyte (Region 8) and Dinagat Islands and Surigao del Norte (Region 13).

About 70% of the Pilot's operational delivery plan is cash-based intervention, while 30% is prepositioning and distribution of in-kind life-saving relief items and delivery of early warning messages.

B. The Joint Simulation Exercise (SiMex)

While agency-specific simulation exercises had been conducted by the implementing agencies and its partners relative to the Pilot, there is still a need to test the framework to assess its effectiveness as a system and operational components, namely: risk communications/messages; information flow such as alert/warning signals including stand-by and stand-down messages; coordination with local authorities, community engagement, prepositioning of assistance that includes cash and in-kind, deployment of personnel and other cross-cutting issues such as PSEA and AAP.

C. Objectives

To deliver the pilot at scale, coordination is critical. The main objective of the SimEx is to practice and strengthen the preparedness and coordinated execution of anticipatory actions and information management among humanitarian agencies, government and communities at risk under the Pilot.

Specific objectives:

1. To apply effective and efficient coordination of anticipatory actions and support decision-making.
2. To jointly explore the interfaces and synergies with national/local governments and humanitarian agencies relative to AA.
3. To practice relevant coordination methodologies, tools and partnerships.
4. To promote networking and mutual peer learning exchange among collaborating organizations.

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



D. Exercise Methodology and Structure

The exercise will have three phases:

D.1. Preparation phase

The CERF Pilot implementing agencies will have the main responsibility for preparing for the exercise, which includes the following activities:

1. Coordination with PLGU through the PDRRMO/OpCen informing them of the activity.
2. Meeting with Provincial level partners of all the UN agencies, including humanitarian partners, implementing partners and cooperating partners.
3. Coordination Meeting with M/CLGU officials and Offices of the targeted municipalities/city.
4. Coordination meeting with Punong Barangays, key BDRRMC officials and volunteers on the ground. (They will be tapped to inform beneficiaries of the activity).

Simulation flow and schedule need to be presented to the above multi-level partners to facilitate their participation and avoid confusion that the activity may create. Given that each of the UN agencies varies in the approach and partners at the community level, UN agencies may also conduct orientations or provide instruction to respective partners that will be involved in the actual simulation.

At this stage, messages on readiness and activation need to be developed and agreed upon to ensure congruence and harmonization of information. **Please see attached Annex I. (Draft communication messages that will be sent by the Provincial lead to the government on local partners)**

Areas and Dates of SimEx	
Scenario 2	
SimEx Area	Surigao City, Caraga
19 September	SimEx Day
20 September	Debrief/lessons learned/ AAR (led by the Core Group and supported by the Learning Group)
Scenario 1	
SimEx Area	Baras, Catanduanes, Bicol region
22 September	SimEx Day
23 September	Debrief/lessons learned/ AAR (led by the Core Group and supported by the Learning Group)

D.2. Exercise Phase

D.2.1. The start of the exercise will be informed with the intensification of TY "X" and announcement of the readiness phase being triggered, i.e., -5 to -4 days before the projected landfall. Communication messages will include a subject with "THIS IS A SIMULATION EXERCISE: Anticipatory Action Typhoon

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



Alert". The subject will include Typhoon name and whether it's an Alert, Readiness or Activation. Monitoring of the TY "X" will be an artificiality that is -7 to -6 of the AA timelines. Communication will originate from the triggers group and will be communicated to the core group and CERF. Then a message on readiness trigger activation will be sent to the UN agencies and to the CERF secretariat. At this point, the Provincial lead will initiate communication to Provincial partners and offices. This process will include the following:

1. Message on readiness trigger activation will be sent through an email to the Provincial government through their PDRRMO/Operation Center and it will also be the signal for the PLGU partners to convene. A phone call and/or text message will also be made to communicate the readiness trigger activation since almost all partners have social media accounts.
2. After the communication protocols have been followed, the assumption will be that before all the readiness activities have been conducted on the ground, and the partners will be waiting for an AA activation or stand down.
3. CERF secretariat will be informed of activation of the readiness trigger and will be expected to share the approval letters to UN agencies.

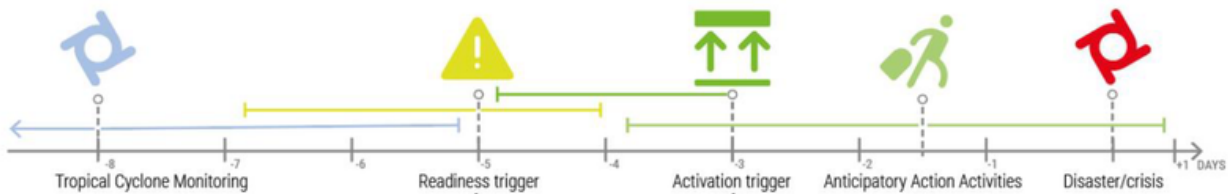
D.2.2. The activation trigger will be announced through email by the exercise control, using the same communication flow from the readiness trigger activation, information will be cascaded down to the community and beneficiary level. Upon activation, cash- transfers will be initiated and using the features of UN agencies' FSPs as well as other means of informing the beneficiaries on fund availability, they will be instructed to claim their cash assistance from the nearest remittance center. Beneficiaries will then simulate pay-out at their designated FSPs.

The cash-based interventions that will be exercised are MPC, top-ups, and CFW from release through FSPs to receipt by beneficiaries, which will be the subject of observation and evaluation for this part of the exercise.

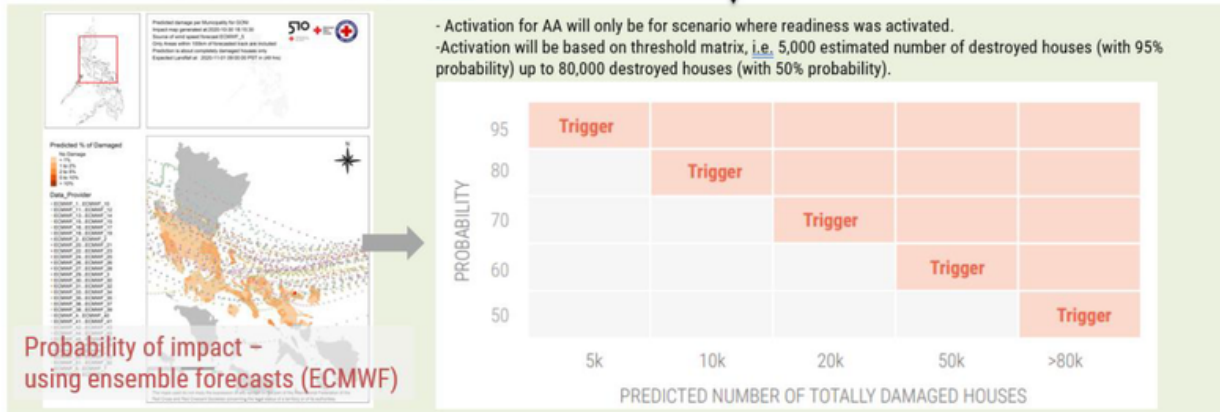
ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



Timeline



- TC with potential to reach category level 3 (178 km/h wind speed (1-min interval) or 158 km/h wind speed (10-min interval))
- Projected to directly impact areas within region 5, 8 or Caraga



D.2.3. Artificialities:

- Monitoring and PDRA meetings related to Typhoon X
- Pre-emptive evacuation
- cross-cutting issues
- duty of care
- other artificialities will be determined by the WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO and IOM.

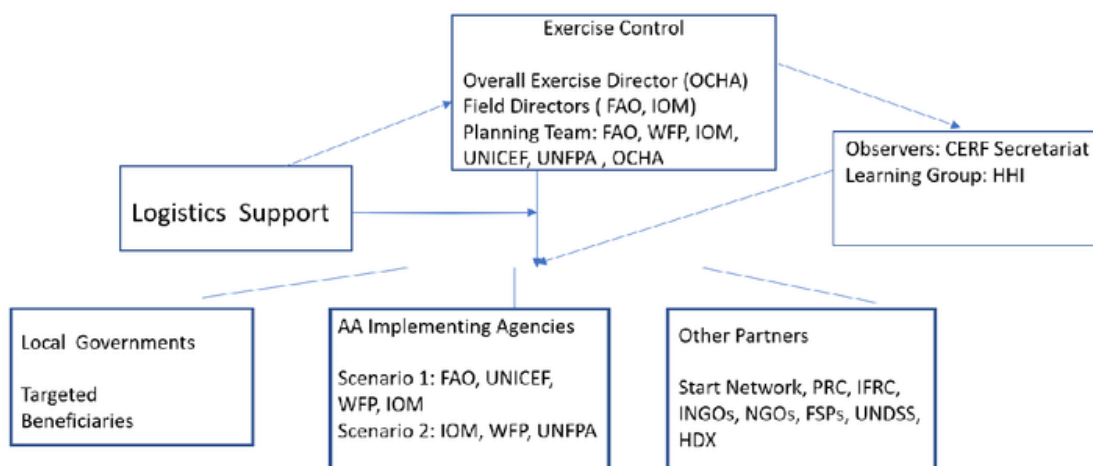
D.3. Post Exercise Debrief

The AA CERF Pilot UN implementing agencies with the support from the learning group (or their respective monitoring and evaluation staff) will develop the standard evaluation forms, debriefing tools and instruments. The debrief session on day 2 after each SIMEX will provide a crucial opportunity for the AA implementing agencies to recap key learnings to further improve coordination and delivery of AAs.

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



D.4. Structure



Scenario 1: Field Exercise Director: FAO

Scenario 2: Field Exercise Director: IOM

Overall Exercise Director- provides strategic oversight and direction for the planning, conduct and evaluation of the exercise. The exercise director is responsible for approving the exercise's purpose, objectives and supporting documentation, including the concept note, exercise plan and exercise instructions.

Field Director- each Exercise Field Director will organize their field-level planning team (ensuring that UN CERF Pilot agencies and their partners are included); develop the SimEx implementation plan (at the field/SimEx areas) according to the purposes and objectives of the SimEx. For this SimEx, the Field Directors are also the Provincial Leads, hence will be responsible for coordinating with relevant government partners and communities that will be part of the exercise. Further, the Field Directors and respective planning team will determine the specific AAs that will be exercised, ensuring and prioritizing CBIs, such as MPC, top-up and CFW.

D.6. Exercise Timeline

(8-10 am)	(8-10 am)	(8-10 am)	(10 am-12 noon)	(12noon -1:00 pm)	1:00 to 3:30 pm	3:30 – 4:30 pm
Day 1						

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



Readiness Phase				AA Activation Phase			End of Exercise (EndEx)
Meeting/Participation to government PDRA (Province level)	Message to Core Group on the TC intensification	Readiness phase triggered Message to AA Core Group/CERF	Early warning messages to beneficiaries	Core group meeting and message on the activation of CERF AA	AA Activities initiated AAs that will be simulated : MPC, Top-Up, CFW		Announcement EndEx Quick debrief/ Plan for the next day
	Early warning messages from CERF agencies to partners and beneficiaries	Readiness activation message to agencies, partners, and beneficiaries	AA readiness activities of UN agencies and their partners; Messages from CERF on fund transfer				
Day 2							
Debriefing (OCHA and Exercise Field Directors develop the program)							

E. Participants

- UN agencies, their implementing partners, other HCT members implementing AA (INGOs and NGOs), private sector, START Network, PRC
- Experts from regional and HQ offices; representatives from relevant learning teams
- Government officials (national and local)
- Financial Service Providers (FSPs)
- Beneficiaries (number of caseload for the exercise/agency-to be determined)

To manage the number of participants in the Debrief session, each UN agency can invite up to 10 participants per scenario, which includes their staff and implementing partners. The overall number of participants for a debrief day should be about 50.

For registration of participants please contact Mayeth Samson <mayeth.samson@un.org>.

F. Budget and Logistics Requirements

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



OCHA will support the venue and food for the two-day exercise in each location. Agencies are encouraged to coordinate with OCHA for arrangements, especially local teams with operational presence in the SiMex areas.

G. Programme

Programme of Activities		
Day	Activity	Remarks
Day 0 (18 and 21 September)	Arrival of Participants	Participants are advised to handle their own accommodation Options for Scenario 1: Lucky Hotel and Resort e-Crown Hotel and Resort Options for Scenario 2: Gateway Hotel Almont Resort Tavern Hotel
	Pre-exercise briefing (optional) Hosted by FAO (Scenario 1) Hosted by IOM (Scenario 2)	Organization depends on the Field Exercise directors including venue and time
Day 1		
8:00 am to 4:30 pm	Simex day 19 September, Surigao City 22 September, Bato, Catanduanes	
6:00 to 8:00 PM	Post- Exercise Dinner Host: OCHA	50 pax Each AA CERF Pilot agency (WFP, IOM, UNICEF, FAO and UNFPA) can invite maximum of 10 persons
Day 2		
9:00 to 4:00 PM	Exercise debriefing	Concept note/programme to be developed by Field directors Tentative Venue Scenario 1: e-Crown Hotel and Resort Tentative Venue Scenario 2: UN Hub Number of participants: 50, each agency is expected to invite up to 10 participants

ANNEX B. SIMEX Concept Note



Annex 1: Draft Communication Messages (Readiness and Activation) that will be sent by Provincial lead to PLGU and other local partners

Day -5 (Email for Readiness Trigger Activation) for Scenario 1

*** THIS IS A SIMULATION EXERCISE: Anticipatory Action Typhoon Alert ***

Dear AA partners,

Following the latest CERF Anticipatory Action monitoring updates and after confirming with NDRRMC, forecast of TY "X" suggests that it will most likely affect Regions 5 and 8 with an initial projected wind speed of at least 158 kph wind speed at 10-minutes interval (178 kph at 1-minute interval). As such, readiness trigger was now raised. Partners and CERF AA (FAO, WFP, UNICEF & IOM) registered beneficiaries are advised to standby and monitor further early warning communications. Preparedness measures are as well recommended. (Ayon sa huling CERF Anticipatory Action monitoring updates at matapos isangguni sa NDRRMC, ang bagyong "X" ay inaasahang makakaapekto sa Region 5 and 8 na kung saan tinatayang aabot sa 158 kph wind speed at 10-minute interval (178 kph at 1-minute interval) ang taglay nitong hangin. Dahil dito, ang readiness trigger ay itinaas na. Ang mga partners at CERF AA (FAO, WFP, UNICEF & IOM) rehistradong mga benepisyaryo ay pinapayuhang umantabay sa mga susunod na komunikasyon. Ang lahat ay pinapayuhan din na gawin ang mga kinakailangan paghahanda.)

Thank you very much and keep safe. (Maraming salamat at manatili po tayong ligtas)

Note: This is for the simulation exercise only (Ito ay bahagi lamang ng simulation exercise)

Day -3 (Email for AA activation) for Scenario 1

Dear AA partners,

*** THIS IS A SIMULATION EXERCISE: Anticipatory Action Typhoon Alert ***

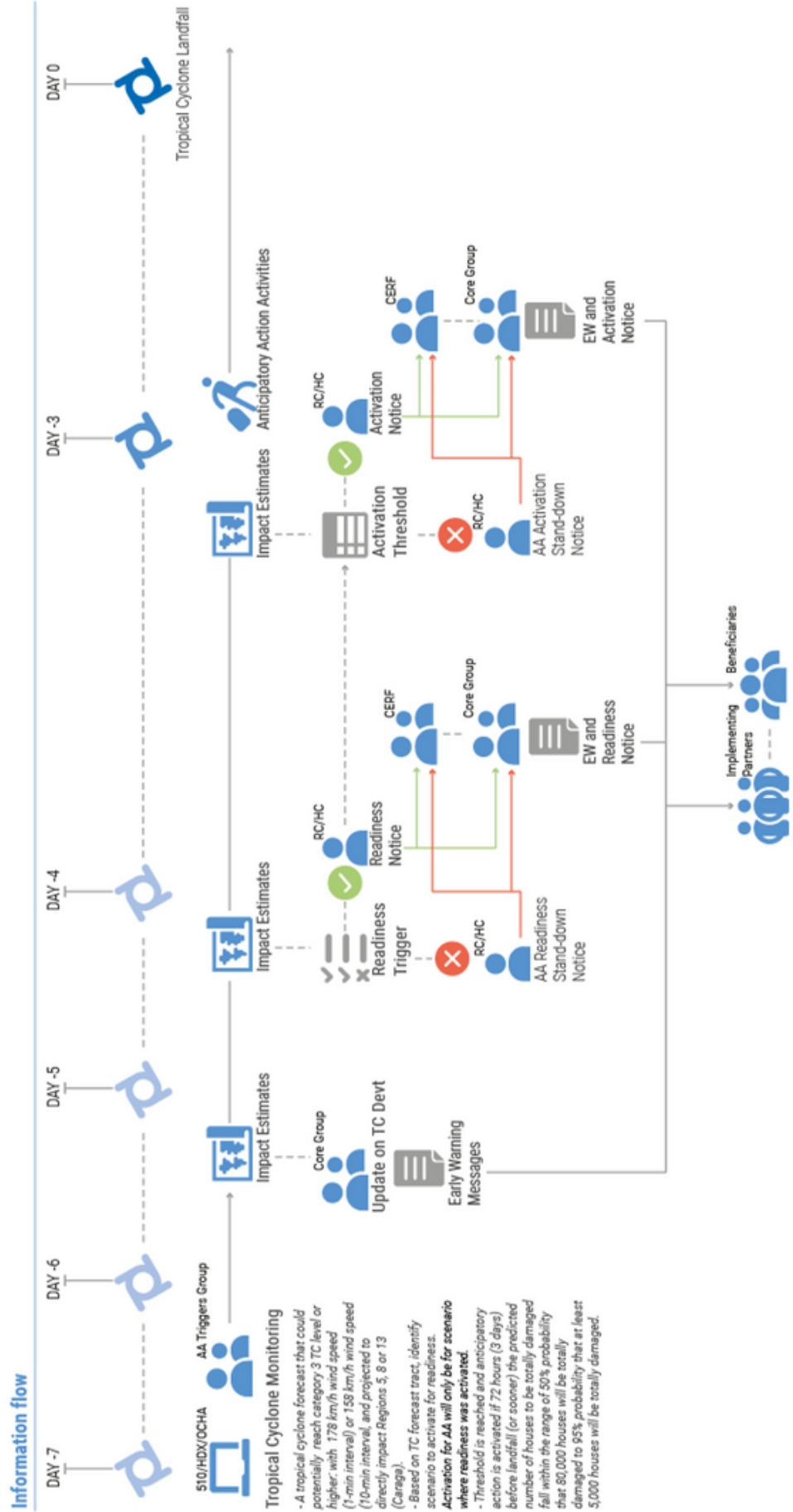
Based on forecasts, models, and calculations made by CERF Anticipatory Action and after confirming with NDRRMC, TY "X" with projected wind speed of 158 kph windspeed at 10-minute interval (178 kph at 1-minute interval) has a 50% probability of affecting at up to 80k households in Regions 5 and 8. Such data resulted in the activation of Anticipatory Action. (Ayos sa mga pagtataya, mga modelo at kalkulasyong ng CERF Anticipatory Action at matapos isangguni sa NDRRMC, ang bagyong "X" na may tinatayang taglay na ha hanging aabot sa 158kph (178KPH pataas ay may 50 % tsansa o posibilidad na makaapekto sa tinatayang 80,000 na kabahayan sa mga Rehiyong 5 at 8.. Dahil dito and Anticipatory Action ay activated na.)

Thank you very and keep safe. (Maraming salamat at manatili po tayong ligtas)

Note: This is for the simulation exercise only (Ito ay bahagi lamang ng simulation exercise)

ANNEX C.

AA Information Flow



ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages

---SIMULATION EXERCISE ALERT MESSAGES FOR SCENARIO 1---

Message to triggers group and AA Core group cc CERF [6pm 21 Sept]

*** This is a simulation exercise ***

22 September (Day -5 5am): Simulation Exercise: Tropical Cyclone alert monitoring message

A Tropical Depression 22W being monitored is intensifying over the Western Pacific Ocean as it moves west in the Philippines Sea. It is expected to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 23 September to be named 'Yolly'. TD 22W is forecast to rapidly become a Tropical Storm (TS) later tonight or early tomorrow morning, and as a Severe Tropical Storm (TS) tomorrow afternoon. It shall move westward with an increased forward speed of 20 km/h towards eastern portion of the Central Philippine Sea.

22 Sept: Day -5 (Thursday)	23 Sept: Day -4 (Friday) 	24 Sept: Day -3 (Saturday) 	25 Sept: Day -2 (Sunday)	26 Sept: Day -1 (Monday)	27 Sept: Day 0 (Tuesday)
Monitoring/ alert for potential readiness activation.	- Alert for readiness activation. - Alert for potential AA activation.	Alert for AA activation.		Projected landfall late night of 26 September.	Projected landfall early morning of 27 September

Partners are advised to standby and monitor further updates. We will continue to provide update on the development of the Tropical Cyclone.

AA Readiness Activation Trigger	TC Forecast
TD forecast to reach 158 kph (10-mins mean)/178 kph (1-min mean) wind speed	No definite information yet
TD forecast to impact Regions 5, 8 and/or 13 (Caraga)	Projected to make landfall in Region 3, 5, 8 and 13.

Message to triggers group and AA Core group cc CERF [6am 22 Sept]

*** This is a simulation exercise ***

22 September (Day -5 5pm): Simulation Exercise: Tropical Cyclone alert monitoring update message

Tropical Depression 22W has further intensified into a Tropical Storm and has now been named 'Inog' and continues to intensify over Philippines Sea. It is expected to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) in the early morning on 23 September to be named 'Yolly'. TS Inog (Yolly) is projected to directly impact regions 3 and 5 based on available forecast tract. TS Inog (Yolly) has maximum sustained winds of 85 kph (10-minutes mean) near the center and gustiness of up to 105 km/h. It shall move westward with an increased forward speed of 23 kph towards eastern portion of the Central Philippine Sea.

Partners are advised to standby and monitor further updates. Preparedness measures and internal AA protocols are recommended especially for scenario 1. We will continue to provide update on the development of TS Inog (Yolly).

AA Readiness Activation Trigger	TC Forecast
TD forecast to reach 158 kph (10-mins mean)/178 kph (1-min mean) wind speed	85 kph
TD forecast to impact Regions 5, 8 and/or 13 (Caraga)	Projected to make landfall in Region 3, 5

ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages

Message from RC/HC to AA partners and CERF [7:00am 22 Sept]

*** This is a simulation exercise ***



23 September (Day -4 5:00am): Simulation Exercise: Readiness Trigger activation

Readiness trigger message

From: Gustavo Gonzalez, RC/HC
To: CERF secretariat
CC: OCHA Philippines, Core Group

Dear CERF secretariat,

The readiness trigger has been reached as based on PAGASA and international forecast information on Tropical Cyclone Inog (Yolly) with potential to reach category level 3 (greater than 178 kph maximum 1-minute sustain wind speed/158 kph 10-minutes sustain wind speed) before landfall on 27 September. It is projected to directly impact areas within Region 5 and 8. **Scenario 1 under the AA Framework is now activated for readiness.** Scenario 1 funding requirement is USD 6.4 M for FAO, IOM, UNICEF and WFP.

Details are attached.

Grateful for your swift attention to this notice.

Sincerely,
Gustavo Gonzalez, RC/HC

*** This is a simulation exercise ***



23 September (Day -4 5am): Simulation Exercise: Readiness Trigger activation

Based on latest information, the **AA readiness trigger has been reached for scenario 1**. All readiness activities for AA under scenario 1 should immediately commenced.

AA Readiness Activation Trigger	TC Forecast
TD forecast to reach 158 kph (10-mins mean)/178 kph (1-min mean) wind speed	Forecast to reach 165 kph (10-mins mean)
TD forecast to impact Regions 5, 8 and/or 13 (Caraga)	Projected to make landfall in Region 3, 5

Regular analysis on the development of the Tropical Cyclone will be conducted to determine the potential activation of anticipatory action for scenario 1.

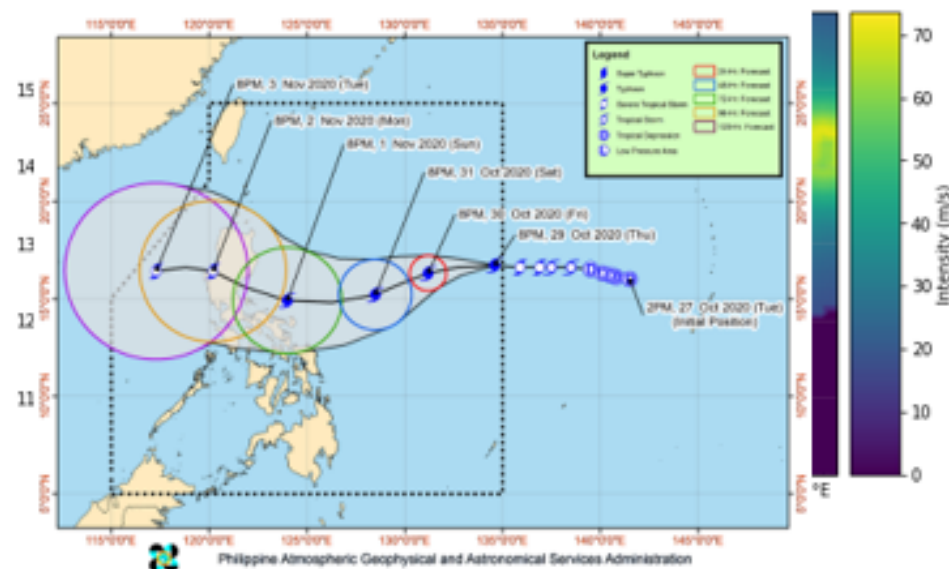
TS Inog (Yolly) has intensified further into Severe Tropical Storm (STS) with maximum sustained winds of 110 km/h (10-minutes mean) near the center and gustiness of up to 130 kph.

According to PAGASA and other international weather forecasting agencies, STS Inog (Yolly) is forecast to intensify up to 165 kph (10-minutes mean) wind speed or 186 kph (1-minute mean) which is equivalent to typhoon category level 3. STS Inog (Yolly) is projected to directly impact areas within Region 5 and northern section of region 8. Based on current projected typhoon track, it will make landfall in Catanduanes in the early morning of 27 September (Tuesday).

ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages

Forecast Timeline as of 23 September:

22 Sept: Day -5 (Thursday)	23 Sept: Day -4 (Friday)	24 Sept: Day -3 (Saturday)	25 Sept: Day -2 (Sunday)	26 Sept: Day -1 (Monday)	27 Sept: Day 0 (Tuesday)
An LPA has developed into a Tropical Depression.	Rapidly strengthens into an STS as it turns west southwestward while already inside the PAR...about 1,265 km E of Casiguran, Aurora [2pm:16.2°N 133.9°E @ 110 kph].	Intensifies rapidly into a Typhoon (TY) as it maintains its west-southwest track, accelerating towards Bicol Peninsula...about 643 km ENE of Bato, Catanduanes [2PM: 15.4°N 130.0°E at 130 kph].	Approaching the East Coast of Catanduanes while attaining its peak intensity as a Category 3 Typhoon, still moving west-southwest towards Bicol Region...about 261 km E of Bato, Catanduanes [2PM: 14.0°N 126.7°E at 165 kph].	Approaching the East Coast of Catanduanes while sustaining its peak intensity as a Category 3 Typhoon, still moving west-southwest towards Bicol Region...about 170 km E of Bato, Catanduanes [11AM at 165 kph].	Projected landfall early morning of 27 Sept in Catanduanes at 165 kph .



We will continue to monitor, generate impact estimates and provide update on the development of STS Inog (Yolly).

ANNEX E. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages

*** This is a simulation exercise ***



24 September (Day -3 4am/~75hrs prior to forecast landfall): Simulation Exercise: Anticipatory Action activation

Activation trigger message

From: Gustavo Gonzalez, RC/HC or OCHA Philippines Head on his behalf
To: Core Group
CC: CERF secretariat

Dear AA Core Group,

The readiness trigger has been activated with Typhoon Inog (Yolly) last 23 September. With the readiness activation, 510 with HDX and the Triggers Team monitored and generated the impact estimates every 6-12 hours.

Based on the latest impact estimates, **AA activation threshold has been reached** as the predicted number of destroyed houses amounts to 10,000 with 90% probability, which falls within the range of AA Framework Activation Threshold.

Readiness was activated for Scenario 1, we are therefore **activating the CERF anticipatory action for Scenario 1** before the 72 hours (3 days) projected landfall. All Anticipatory Action activities under scenario 1 should immediately commence.

Further details are attached.

Sincerely,
Gustavo Gonzalez, RC/HC

Message from CERF to AA partners

** This is a simulation exercise **

Dear colleagues,

The threshold for activating Scenario 1 of the Anticipatory Action (AA) pilot in the Philippines has been reached.

I am writing to notify you that CERF has just sent the approval letters to the agencies' HQs for counter-signature. The implementation period of these projects is maximum of 6 months from the date of fund disbursement. Once the funds are disbursed, detailed information about this project will be displayed on the CERF website.

The pilot relies on a two-stage trigger mechanism: a readiness trigger and an action trigger.

Upon disbursement, agencies are authorized to use 100% of the CERF grant if the action trigger has been reached.

If only the readiness trigger has been reached, agencies are authorized to immediately use only the "readiness" amount of the CERF grant in line with the approved project proposals. The remaining "action" amount can only be used if the action trigger is reached.

However, if the action trigger is not reached by the end of the typhoon season, then the "action" amounts and any unspent part of the "readiness" amounts must be reimbursed to CERF.

Thank you and best regards,
CERF secretariat

ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages

*** This is a simulation exercise ***

Dear colleagues

Further to my previous message – I am writing to notify that you that CERF has received the counter-signed approval letters from the agencies. CERF will now instruct the UN Treasury to disburse the funds.

Kind regards
CERF Secretariat

*** This is a simulation exercise ***



24 September (Day -3 4am/~75hrs prior to forecast landfall): Simulation Exercise: Anticipatory Action activation

Based on PAGASA, ECMWF and other weather bureau forecasts information on TC Inog has intensified further into a Typhoon with maximum sustained winds of 130 kph (10-minutes mean) or 147 kph (1-minute mean) near the center and gustiness of up to 150 kph. It is projected to further intensify up to 165 kph (10-minutes mean) wind speed or 186 kph (1-minute mean) which is equivalent to typhoon category level 3. Typhoon Inog (Yolly) is projected to directly impact areas within [Region 5](#) and northern section of region 8. Based on current projected typhoon track, Typhoon Inog (Yolly) will make landfall in Catanduanes in the early morning of 27 September (Tuesday).

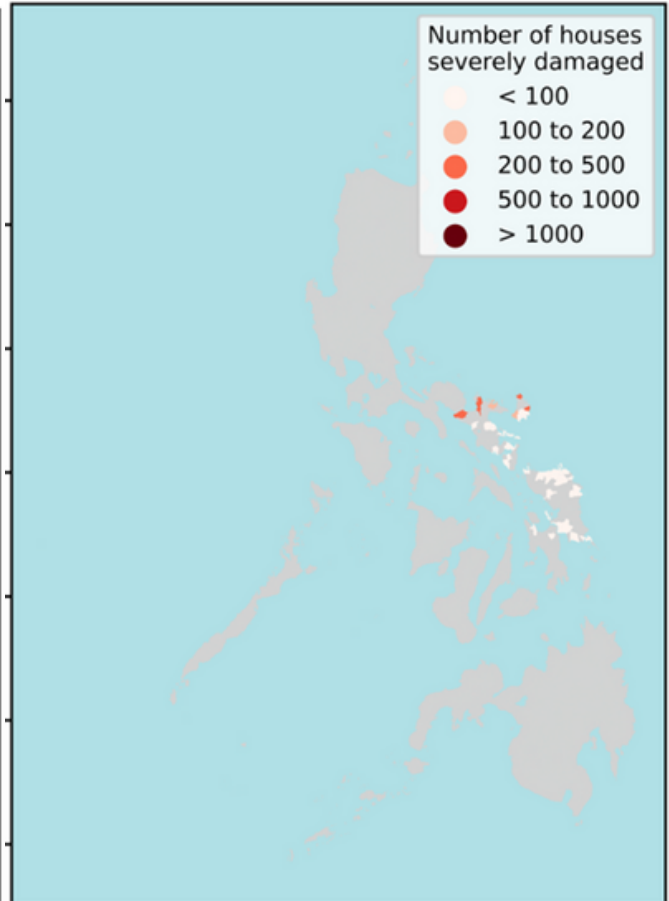
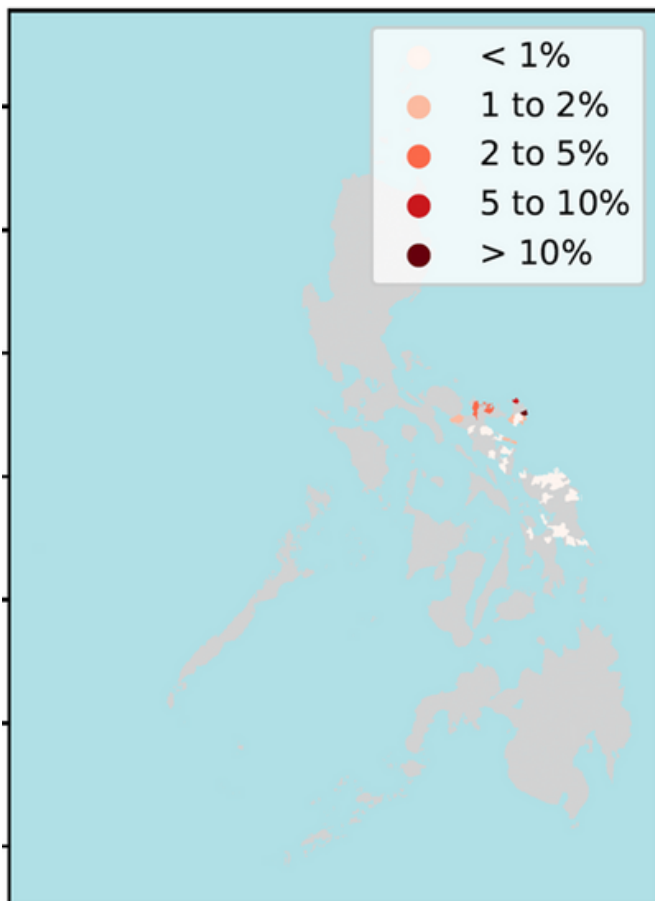
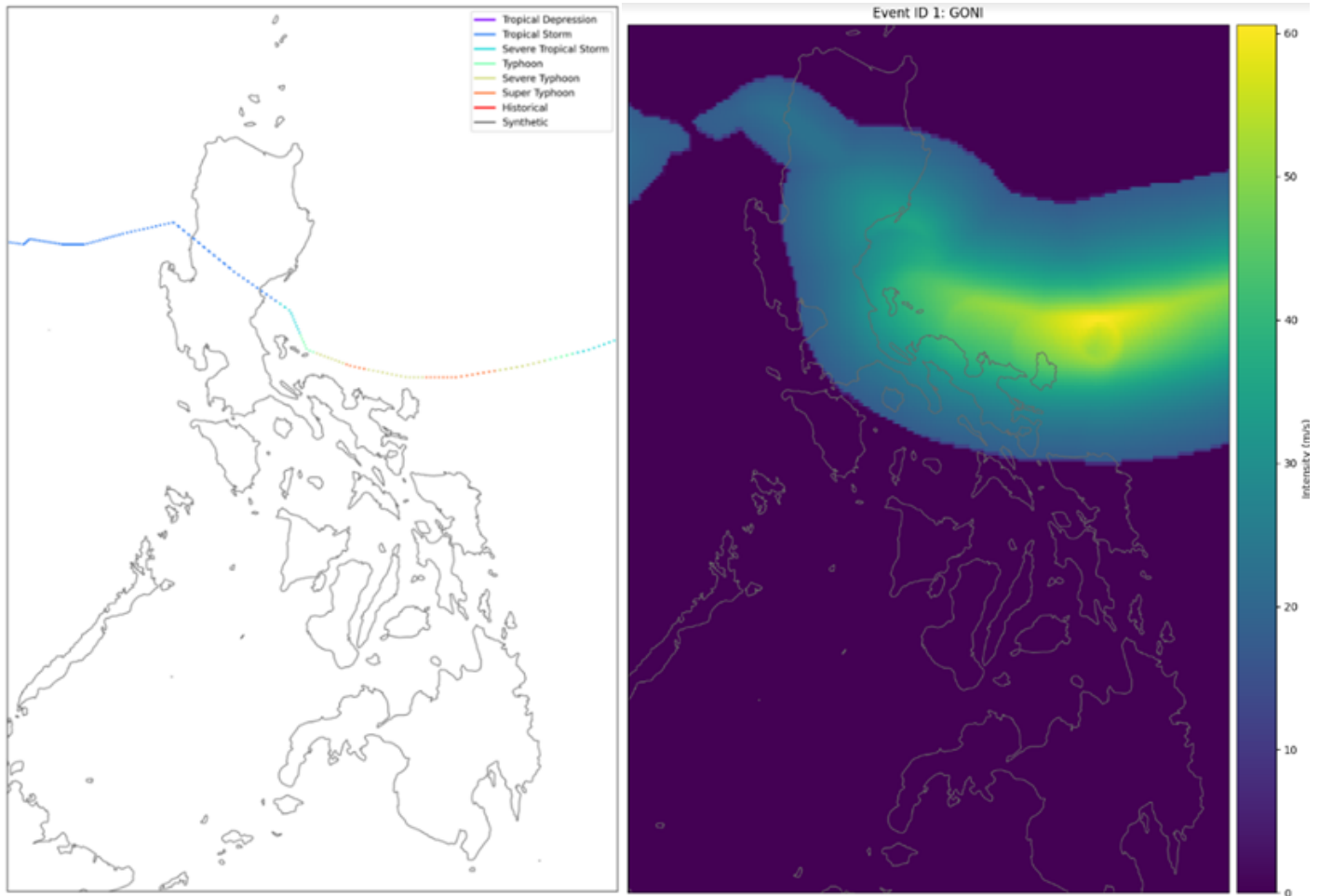
Since the readiness trigger has been reached, the Triggers Team monitored the development of the Typhoon Inog (Yolly) and regularly generate impact estimates using the model. Based on the latest impact estimates, **activation threshold has been reached** as the predicted number of destroyed houses amounts to 5,000 with 100% probability/10,000 with 90% probability, which falls within the range of 50% probability that 80,000 houses or more will be totally damaged and 95% probability that at least 5,000 houses will be destroyed. The triggers group is recommending the **activation of the CERF anticipatory action for Scenario 1 All AA** activities should immediately commence.

510 model estimates

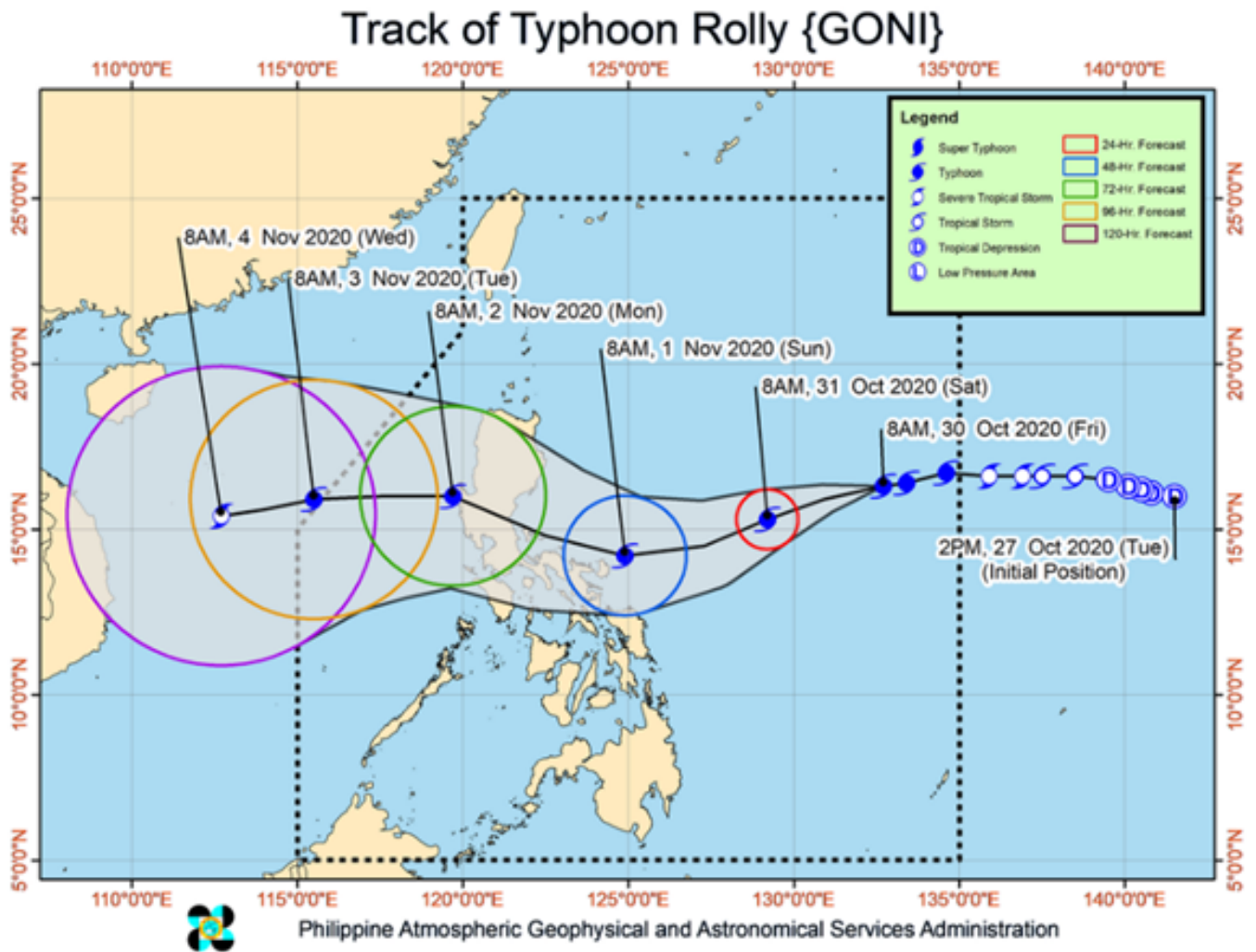
Typhoon	>=80k	>=50k	>=20k	>=10k	>=5k
Inog/Yolly	10	40	65	90	100

		Damaged Houses (estimate)				
		5,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	80,000
Probability	95	Reached	Reached			
	80		Reached			
	70					
	60					
	50					

ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages



ANNEX D. Scenario 1 SIMEX Alerts/ Messages



ANNEX E. Sample Observers Guide



Anticipatory Action (AA) CERF Pilot

Joint Simulation Exercise, 19 to 23 September 2022

Observer's Guide

What is a simulation exercise?

Simulations is an opportunity to practice or refine contingency plans, standard operating procedures, disaster preparedness or response mechanisms. They replicate high-pressure environments where information is limited or conflicting, demands are high, and time is short.

While agency-specific simulation exercises had been conducted by the implementing agencies and its partners relative to the Pilot, there is still a need to test the framework to assess its effectiveness as a system and operational components, namely: risk communications/messages; information flow such as alert/warning signals including stand-by and stand-down messages; coordination with local authorities, community engagement, prepositioning of assistance that includes cash and in-kind, deployment of personnel and other cross-cutting issues such as PSEA and AAP.

Simulation Exercise Details

Scenario 1	Scenario 2
22-23 September Bato, Catanduanes 369 Participants Multi-purpose cash equivalent PHP 500	19-20 September Surigao City 250 Participants Multi-purpose cash equivalent PHP 500 Dignity Kits to 50 women PHP 500 top up for protection (for only 10 women)

Participants

Scenario 1	Scenario 2
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) officials 2. Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (BDRRMO) officials 3. DSWD 4. CERF HQ 5. FAO, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA 6. Lhuillier, Palawan, Cebuana, LBC, Villarica, RD Pawnshop, Landbank (FSP) – 8 outlets 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (CDRRMO) officials 2. Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (BDRRMO) officials 3. Department of Education (DepEd) officials from Surigao City National High School Evacuation Center 4. CERF HQ 5. IOM, WFP, UNFPA, OCHA 6. Palawan Express (FSP) – 3 outlets 7. GCash (FSP)

ANNEX E. Sample Observers Guide

SCENARIO 2 SURIGAO CITY			
Day – 5 to -3 (CERF AA framework)		Key Actions	Key Questions/ Observations
September 19 8:00 AM- 6:00 PM	Release of information on TY intensification	Triggers group led by OCHA to inform the core group and CERF	Are participants aware of what will happen?
	CDRRMO calls for a meeting upon receiving PAGASA's Cat. 3 Typhoon forecast; plan for pre-emptive evacuation and early response	IOM: Transfer money to Palawan; join the CDRRMO meeting; deploy staff to AA site; alert beneficiary leaders through phone calls/SMS	Are participants aware of what will happen? Were the messages clear and harmonized? Were the communication platforms used effective?
	CDRRMO orders pre-emptive evacuation	Continue coordination with Palawan re master list and mobile payout notification of beneficiaries; deploy staff to evacuation center to install modular tents	
	Pre-emptive Evacuation Activities	Families moves to evacuation centers Message sent to pre-registered beneficiaries to claim MPC	How will the messages be delivered? Were communication channels used effective? Were hotlines to agencies and PSEA visible?
	Beneficiaries Cash-Pay Out and simulate MPC use before returning to evacuation centers	Assess readiness of cash-payout Center IOM: Support and manage claimants flow and COVID protocols Assess if logistical requirements in place	Are the Cash-payout centers ready? What were the challenges of cash pay-out centers? Were beneficiaries able to claim they have the Ref Code and required IDs to claim MPC? Were hotlines for feedback available? What were the hindrances or bottlenecks observed?

CERF Anticipatory Action Simulation Exercise 2022

Core partners



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IOM
UN MIGRATION



World Food Programme



OCHA
Office for the Coordination

Strategic partners



AN INITIATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS RED CROSS

centre for humdata

START NETWORK



Implementing partners



CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES



Plan



Oxfam International



A SINGLE DROP FOR SAFE WATER



Community and Family Services International



RED CROSS



World Vision



Logo



Logo



ACCORD