



Cash in Anticipatory Action learning series

Session I: CVA and Anticipatory
Action theory

7 June 2022, 1500h – 1630h EAT



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Anticipation
Hub

CASH IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION LEARNING SERIES

# and date	Topic	Speakers
#1 – 7th June 15:00-16:45 EA time	Anticipatory action and cash – theory (incl. short introduction to CVA)	Maja, Phoebe
#2 – 14th June 15:00-16:45 EA time	Cash in Early Action Protocols (EAPs) – theory and examples	Maja, Phoebe, Kenya and Bangladesh
#3 – 21st June 15:00-16:45 EA time	DREF for Imminent Crisis: early actions and cash in NS contingency plans	Maja, Alina Phoebe





SESSION 1: ANTICIPATORY ACTION AND CASH – THEORY

Time needed	Topic	Speakers
5 minutes	Opening and introduction to facilitators	Maja
20 minutes	CVA in theory	Maja
15 minutes	Anticipatory action theory (incl. DRM)	Phoebe
30 minutes	Potentials to include CVA in AA	Maja and Anita
15 min	Q&A	Moderator: Daniel
5 min	Closing and next webinar	Maja

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE DELIVERED THROUGH CVA



\$ 6.3
billion or
19%

CVA in 2020 or 19% out of total international humanitarian assistance (all orgs)

**RCRCM global goal
to deliver assistance
through CVA by 2025**

50%

50% of assistance*,
*being the assistance delivered
directly to HHs (i.e. between in-kind
and CVA); excluding services*

120

120 NS' are cash ready

AIDE HUMANITAIRE VIA TM



\$ 6.3
milliards
ou 19%

TM en 2020 : 6,3 milliards de \$, soit 19% du total de l'aide humanitaire internationale (toutes organisations confondues)

**Objectif global 2025
en TM
pour le MCRCR**

50%

50% de l'assistance,
*c'est à dire l'assistance donnée
directement aux ménages (entre
aide en nature et TM, services exclus)*

120

120 des SN sont "cash ready"

WHAT IS CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE IN EMERGENCIES?

- Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) (KEY TERM):

*Refers to all programmes where cash or vouchers for goods or services are directly provided to recipients. In the context of humanitarian assistance, the term is used to refer to the provision of **cash transfers** or **vouchers** given to individuals, household or community recipients; not to governments or other state actors*

(CaLP Glossary)

Cash in anticipatory action

- 🏠 Avoid sale of assets (consumption smoothing)
- 🏠 Cover evacuation costs
- 🏠 Increase food security
- 🏠 Take action to protect families, homes, livelihoods, livestock
- 🏠 Access to specific services e.g. health
- 🏠 Support markets to stabilise supply and prices



CASH IS A
TOOL



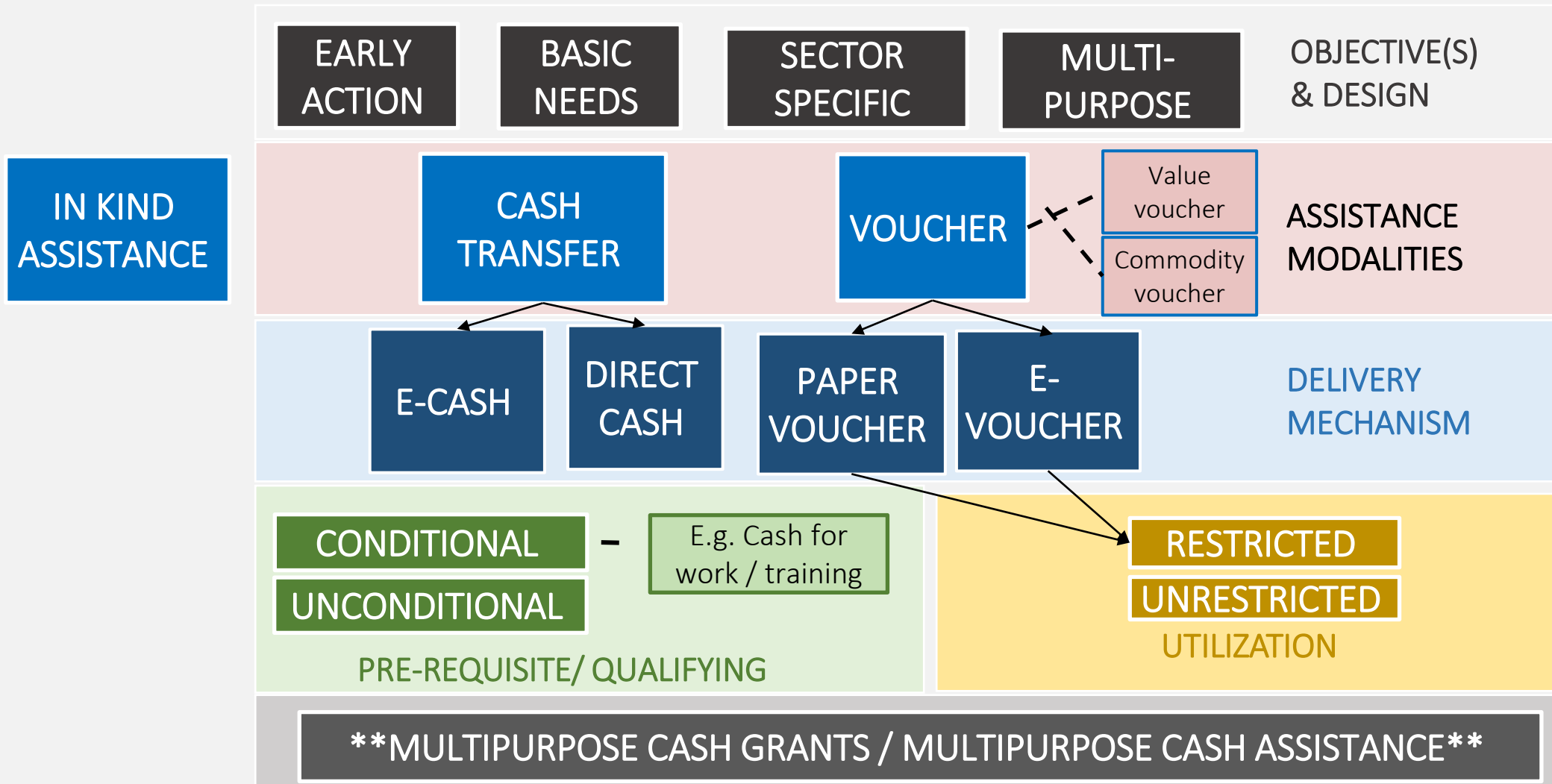
CVA is a means to multiple ends

- CVA can be used by multiple sectors
- But CVA is not a sector/cluster (cash is money)

Risks of uncoordinated approaches

- Tension within or between communities
- Reduced effectiveness and efficiency
- Risk of gaps and duplications
- Protection issues

CASH MODALITY AND DELIVERY MECHANISM



CASH FOR WORK

A photograph of two women in traditional headscarves (one black with red patterns, one orange) working with bamboo poles outdoors. They are using machetes to cut the poles. The background shows a wooden fence and some structures.

Conditional

Unrestricted

Inclusion of the
most vulnerable

Cultural
acceptability

Deciding the wage
amount



IFRC Anticipatory Action Work

23 June 2022

Agenda

- What is Anticipatory Action?
- Why Anticipatory Action?
- Red Cross Red Crescent Approach to Anticipatory Action.



Anticipatory Action

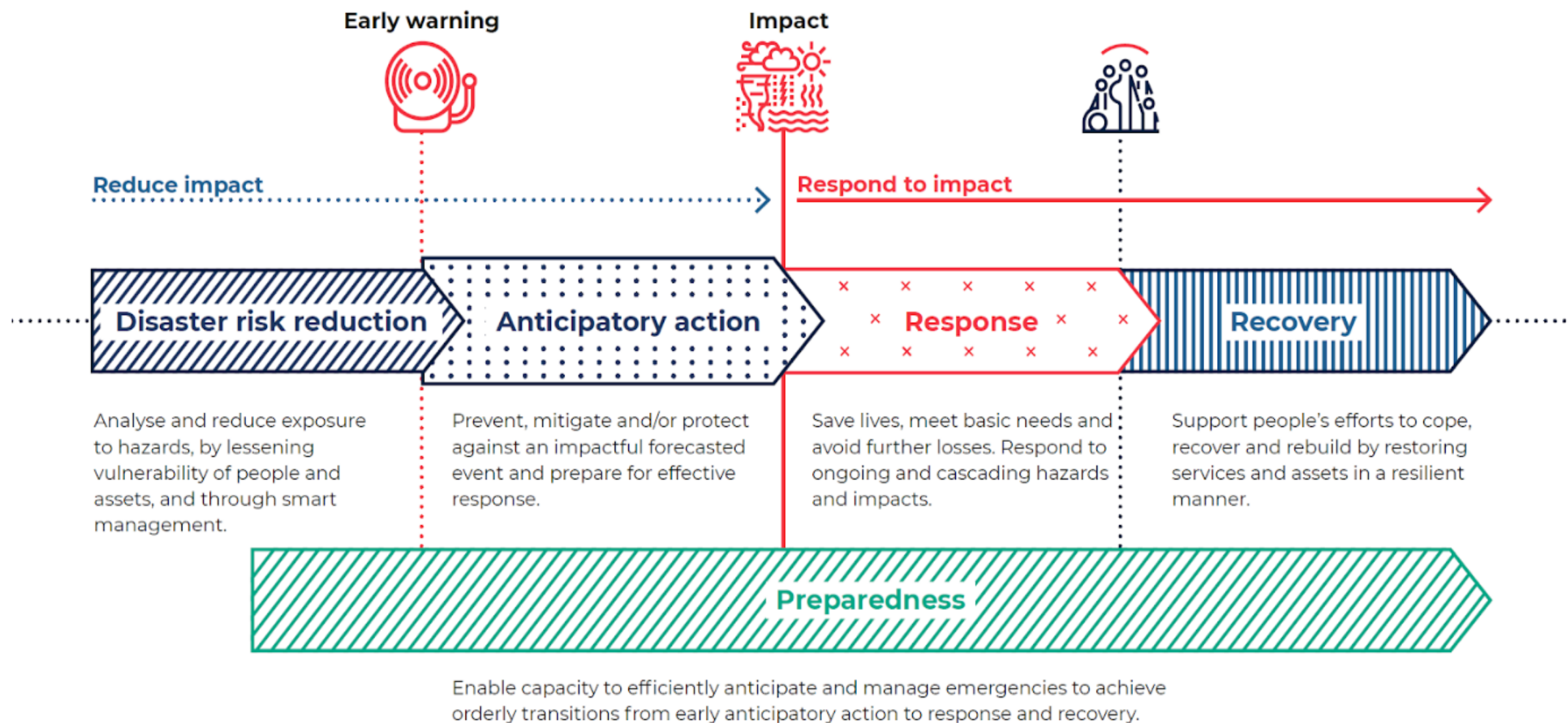
Provides a basis for stakeholders to use **Early Warning (EW) information** to **trigger** a set of **planned and pre-financed measures** taken when a disaster is **imminent, prior to a shock or before acute impacts** are felt, taking advantage of advances in **weather** and **climate** forecasting



What is Anticipatory Action?

- Objectives

- Safeguard lives & livelihoods from immediate effect of hazards protecting longer term gains.
- Improve effectiveness & reduce the cost of humanitarian response.
- Allow vulnerable people to uphold their dignity before, during & after shocks.



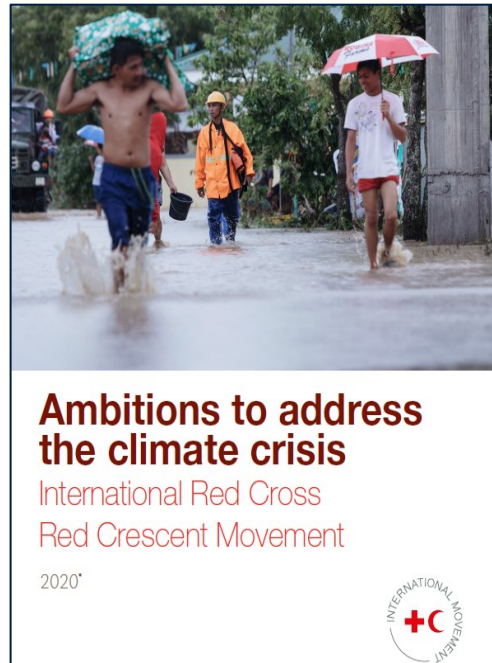
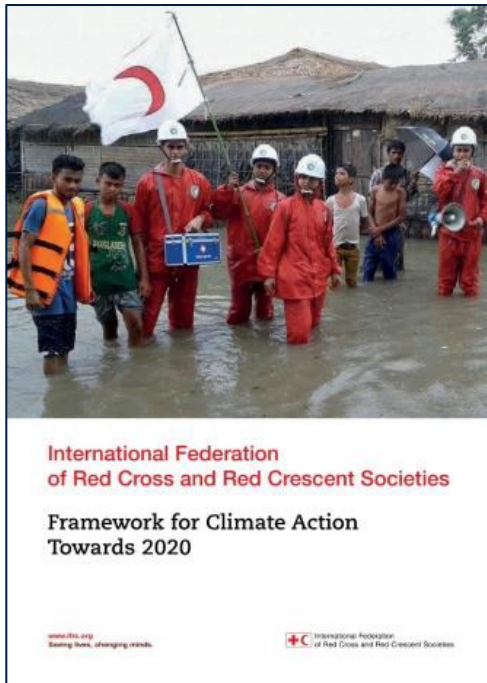
Source: Anticipation Hub (IFRC, German Red Cross, Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre)

Why Anticipatory Action?

- Regional & Local Climates are rapidly changing impacting people in high risk communities & most vulnerable.
- Extreme weather & Climate events are increasing in intensity, duration & frequency.
- IPCC reports indicate that this trend is likely to continue. The impacts of these events will affect all sectors hence the need to support communities to anticipate.
- But technology has enabled more accurate information & good lead time



Why?



Tackling the global challenges of climate and environmental crises

Step up our response to growing humanitarian needs and help people adapt

Support climate change adaptation and adopt climate-smart practice

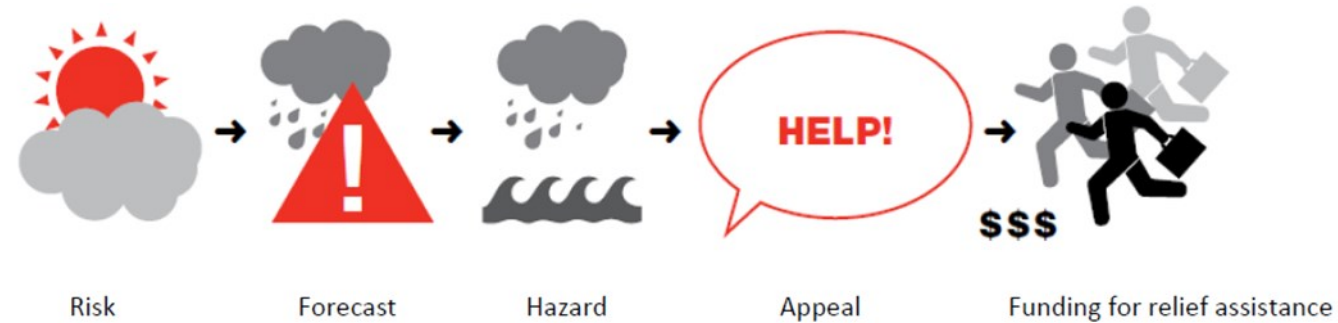
Scale up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, early action and preparedness

IFRC plans and budgets 2021-2025

THE CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT CHARTER FOR HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

What is the difference?

Traditional disaster response:



FbA intervention:



FbF and FbA by the DREF

Forecast based Finance is an **approach** which enables access to humanitarian funding for early action, based on meteorological forecast information.

Forecast based Action by the DREF is an IFRC funding mechanism specifically designed to fund Early Action Protocols (EAP) developed by National Societies.



Key components of Forecast-based Financing:



Triggers

Matching forecasts and risks (exposure, impact, vulnerability)



Selection of Actions

Reducing the humanitarian impact



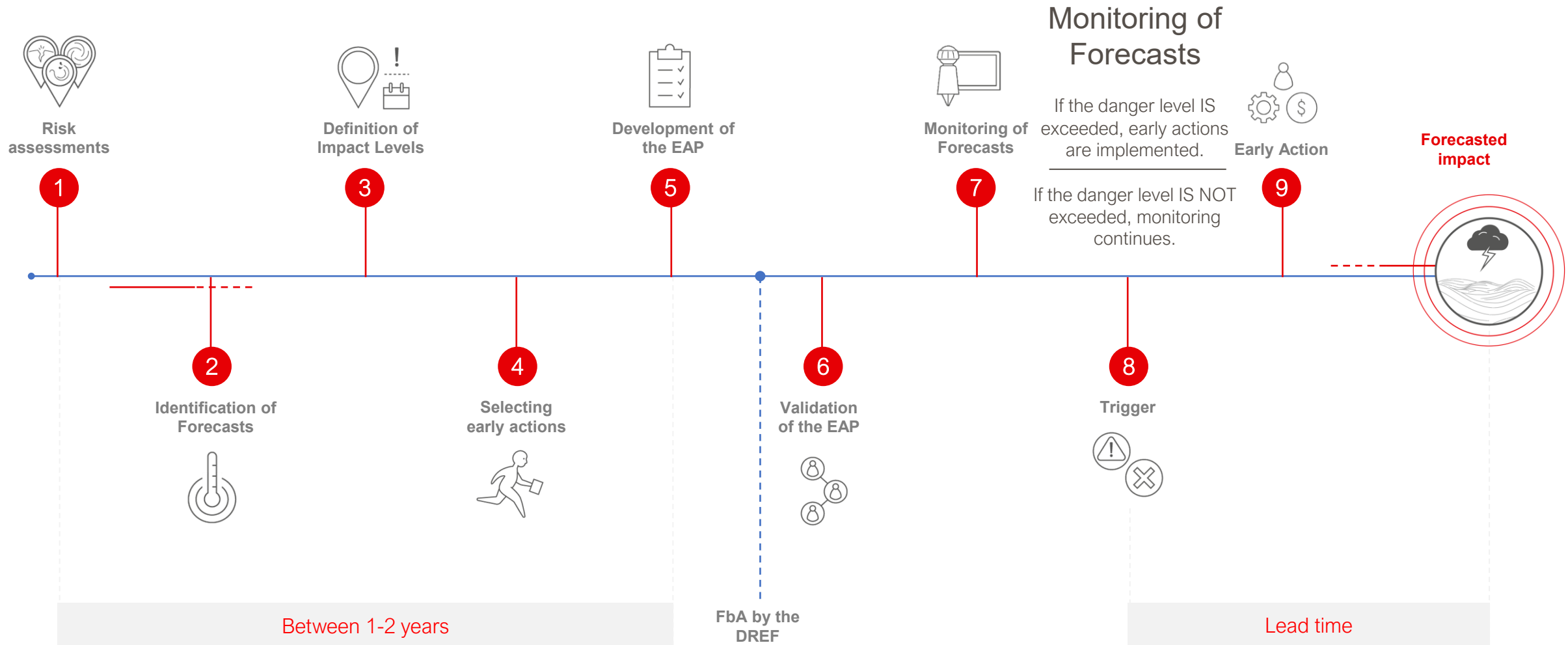
Financing Mechanism

Automatic allocation of funds before the disaster strikes

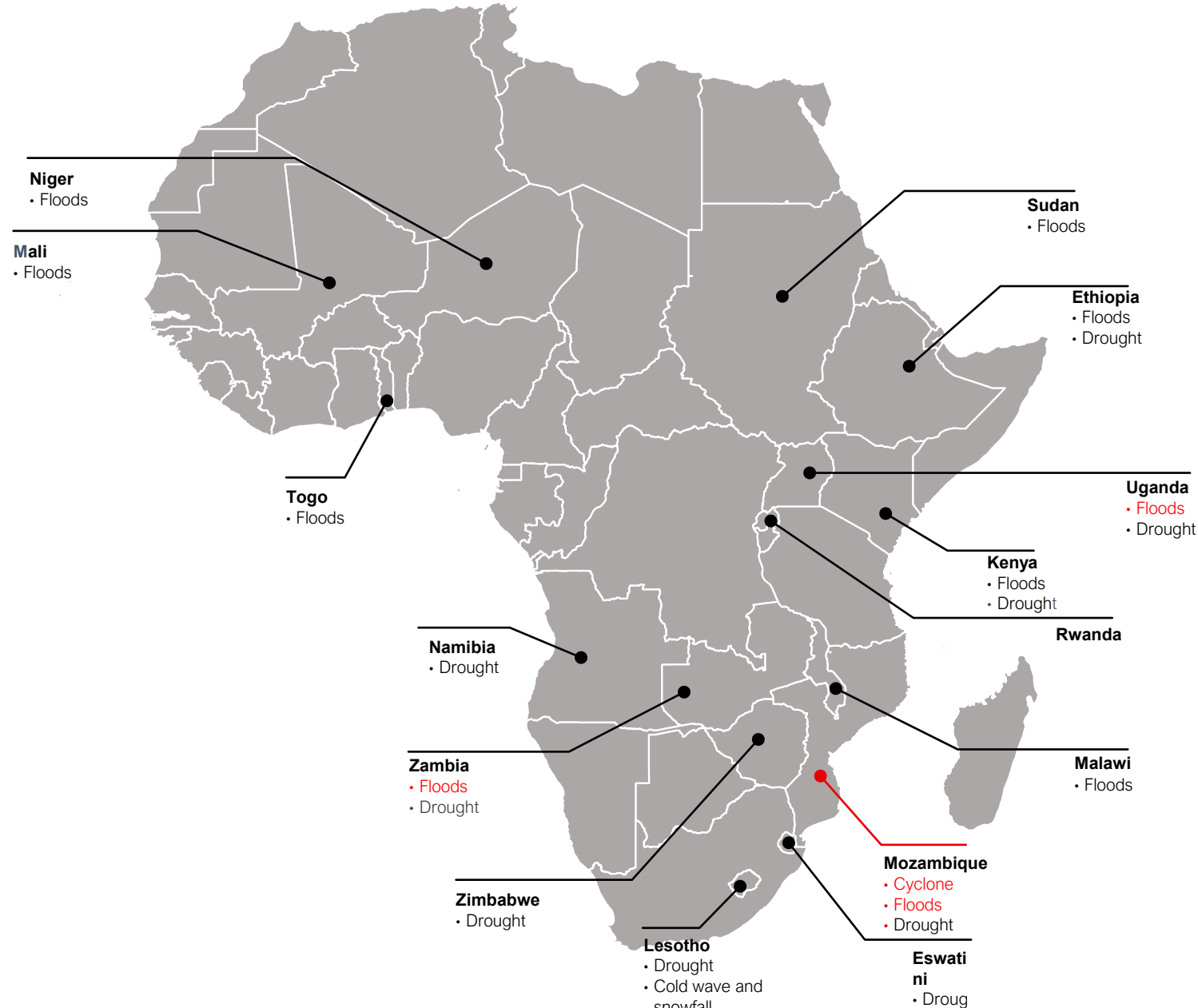


Early Action Protocol (EAP)

The implementation mechanism: 9 steps from analysis to activation



Overview: FbF in Africa



Early Action Protocol



```
graph LR; A[Early Action Protocol] --- B[Budget: 350,000 CHF]; B --- C[Readiness: Maximum 25% of the budget]; B --- D[Pre-positioning: Maximum 40% of the budget]; B --- E[Forecast triggered activation];
```

The diagram illustrates the Early Action Protocol. It begins with a large red shape on the left containing the title 'Early Action Protocol'. A line connects this to a central box labeled 'Budget: 350,000 CHF'. From this central box, three lines branch out to the right, connecting to three separate boxes: 'Readiness: Maximum 25% of the budget', 'Pre-positioning: Maximum 40% of the budget', and 'Forecast triggered activation'. The text 'of the budget' in the Pre-positioning box is highlighted in blue.

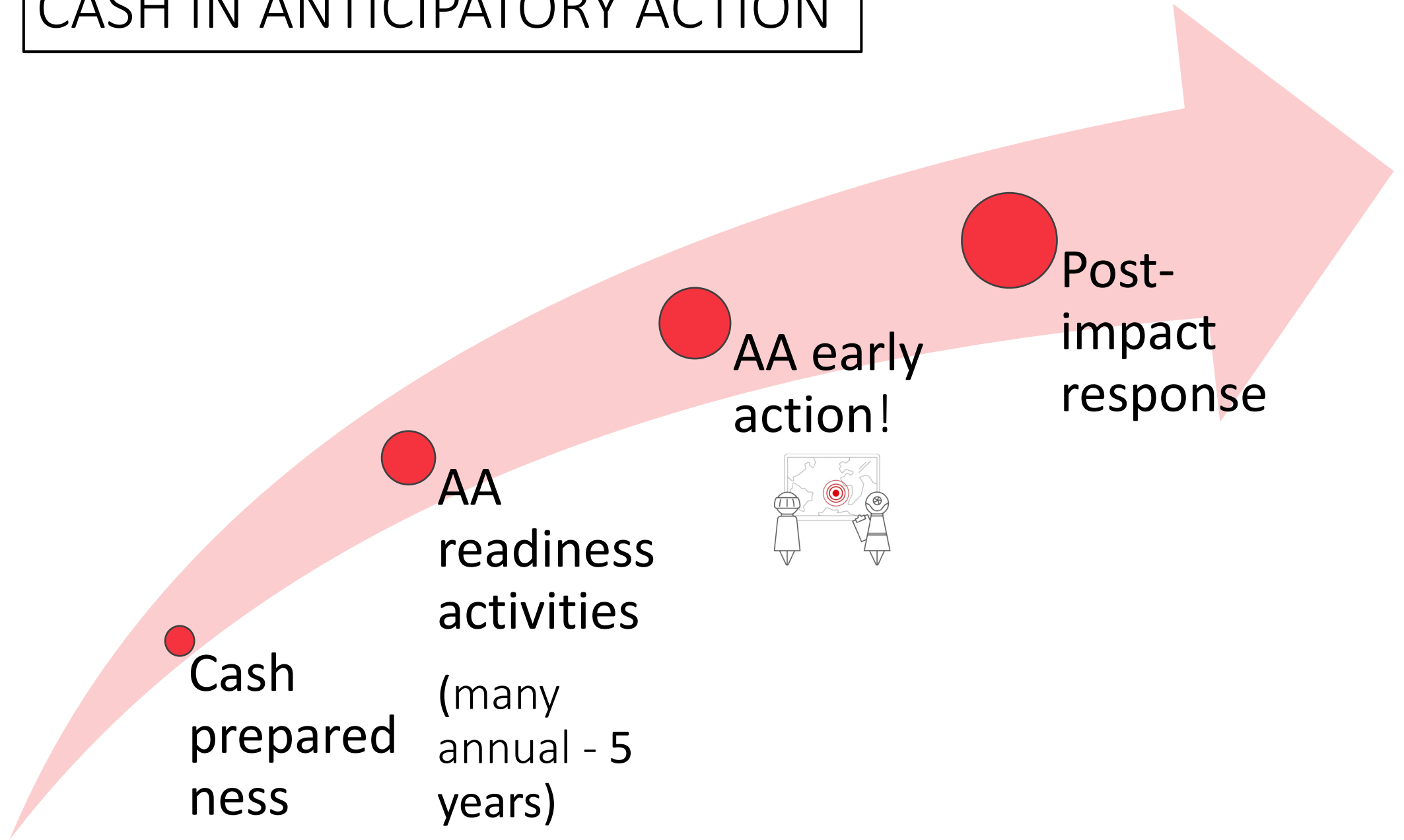
Budget:
350,000 CHF

Readiness:
Maximum 25%
of the budget

Pre-positioning:
Maximum 40%
of the budget

Forecast
triggered
activation

CASH IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION



ANTICIPATORY ACTION USING CVA IN **FLOODS** SCENARIO



Provision of unrestricted cash alongside sensitisation activities on possible actions people can take themselves (pre-training of at-risk population)

- **Cash for evacuation of persons** (transport, coverage of basic needs while in evacuation shelters)
- **Cash for moving of animals** and their fodder (or to buy fodder in evacuation location)
- **Cash for moving critical items** incl. livelihoods, productive assets, and food stock
- **Cash for food and basic needs (MEB)**

NB! Best if cash support includes funds to move back or continues into the response period



ANTICIPATORY ACTION USING CVA IN **FLOODS**

SCENARIO cont.

- **Cash for Work** to construct dikes / clearing and maintaining drainage around homesteads etc.
NB! This only puts cash in the hands of people engaged in CfW and should be complemented with unrestricted cash for those not participating
- **Cash for shelter*** to strengthen housing (items, labour)
- **Cash for rent*** for people to move away from area before onset of disaster

**NB! Ensure that people have access to food and basic needs*



ANTICIPATORY ACTION USING CVA IN **DROUGHT** SCENARIO

Provision of unrestricted cash alongside sensitisation activities on possible actions people can take themselves (pre-training of at-risk population)

- **Cash for investment in drought resistant crops**
- **Cash for animal fodder**
- **Cash for food and basic needs (MEB) as safety nets**

NB! Higher impact of multiple instalments, aligned to the seasonal calendar

- **Early cash to stock food** before market prices increase / supply decreases (higher instalment covering multiple months)

- **Cash for Work** to support planting / cultivation / rehab water systems
- **Cash for traders** to ensure market supply

CASH PREPAREDNESS

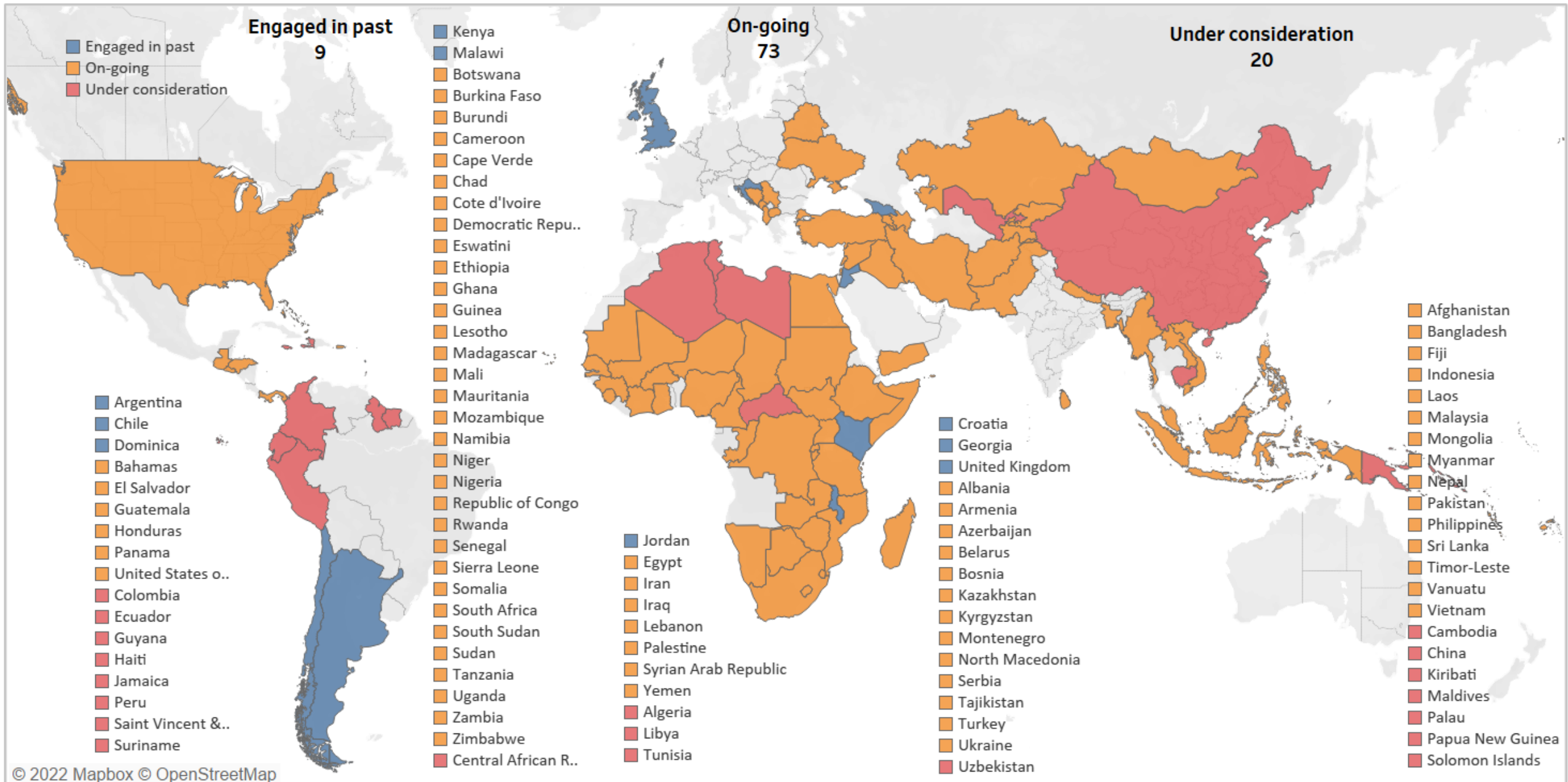
NS **cash ready** level 2 or above

A National Society is CVA prepared when it is able and likely to deliver appropriate assistance, in the form of CVA, safely, accountably and quickly, at any time and at any scale.

Level 2

Basic systems, structures, processes and resources to implement CVA are all in place but require improvement. NS is able to deliver scalable, timely and accountable CVA with limited external support.

GLOBAL MAP OF NS WITH CVAP (2022)



CASH PREPAREDNESS (ongoing process)

- ✦ NS CVA capacity (incl. core functions and systems)
- ✦ [NS leadership buy in and CVA in strategy](#)
- ✦ NS CVA Focal Point and TWG
- ✦ Feasibility analysis and market analysis
- ✦ [Financial Service Provider \(FSP\) procurement and contracting \(framework\)](#)
- ✦ Cash preparedness self-assessment
- ✦ Cash-IM / data management systems
- ✦ CVA risk assessment
- ✦ [CVA in NS contingency plans](#)
- ✦ Coordination (internal/external), setting transfer values
- ✦ CEA and PGI mainstreaming in CVA
- ✦ [Cash across sectors, cash+ components](#)



ANTICIPATORY CASH – READINESS ACTIVITIES

- ✂ NS CVA capacity
- ✂ Feasibility and response analysis
- ✂ Training and simulation (incl. w/FSPs, community members and local authorities)
- ✂ Coordination, Social Protection
- ✂ FSP contract check / update agreement for faster response
- ✂ Pre-Crisis Market Assessment (incl. seasonality) + market monitoring
- ✂ Revise cash transfer value
- ✂ Pre-identification, registration and verification
- ✂ Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM)
- ✂ CEA and PGI mainstreamed

DG ECHO CASH THEMATIC POLICY (2022) (e.g. for HIP)

- In line with its DG ECHO Guidance Note – Disaster preparedness (2021), DG ECHO actively encourages the use of cash within **anticipatory action**, based on robust risk assessment, and supports the necessary investments in forecast-based financing and cash preparedness to enable this to happen. (p.5)
- DG ECHO encourages linkages between humanitarian cash and social protection systems, including the **the shock responsiveness of systems**, which in turn may facilitate anticipatory or early action.



Cash in Anticipatory Action learning series

Session 2: Cash in Early Action
Protocols

14 June 2022, 1500h – 1630h EAT



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SESSION 2: CASH IN EARLY ACTION PROTOCOLS (EAPs) – THEORY AND EXAMPLES

Time needed	Topic	Presenter
10 minutes	Opening and recap	Daniel, Participants
10 minutes	Linkages to Social Protection (quick)	Maja
20 minutes	Early Action Protocols – steps, activities and where cash can be included	Phoebe
20 minutes	NS case study on cash in EA (cfw) (approach, challenges, learning)	Kenya
15 minutes	NS case study on cash in EA (MPC)	Bangladesh
10 minutes	Contributions from the floor and Q&A	All facilitators
5 minutes	Closing and next webinar (incl. references to learning resources)	Maja

LINKAGES TO SOCIAL PROTECTION

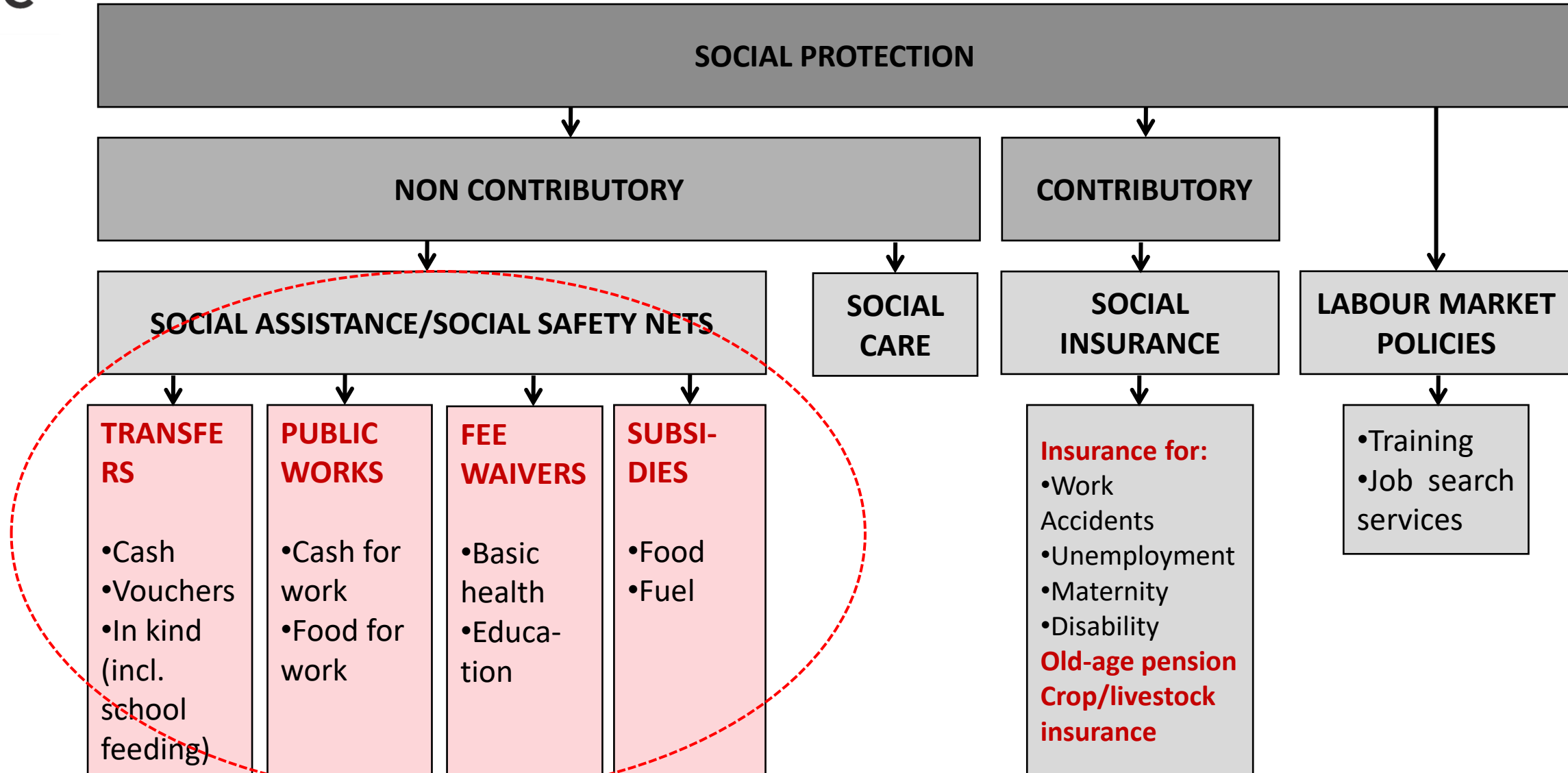
- **Social protection:** A set of policies and programmes that provide cash or in-kind support to help people manage risks by smoothing consumption (protection of assets), thereby preventing the adoption of negative risk-coping strategies and their impoverishing impact.
- Social protection prevents and protects people against poverty, vulnerability, and social exclusion throughout their life cycles, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable groups.



SHOCK-RESPONSIVE AND/OR CLIMATE-SENSITIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Designed to respond to covariate shocks (affecting wide number of HHs in one area e.g. drought, flood, conflict). Can be scaled up rapidly (vertically first, secondly horizontally)





(Modified from : OPM, 2016, DfID shock responsive social protection systems research – literature review)

OPTIONS FOR WORKING WITH SP IN CVA



Vertical expansion

- Temporary increase in value or duration of benefits for affected p.



Horizontal expansion

- Temporary increase in case load
- Rapidly scaling to reach affected p.



Piggy-backing

- Using existing SP infrastructure for delivery
- "Cherry picking"
- Parallel SP and Hum structures



Refocusing / design tweaks

- Adapting SP mechanisms as appropriate and feasible
- Strengthen shock-responsive-ness

WHY SHOCK RESPONSIVE SOCIAL PROTECTION (SRSP)?



Increasing humanitarian crises

Predictable, recurrent, protracted shocks

Short-term humanitarian funding cycles and programmes

Cost-effectiveness and timeliness of early action via existing systems + speed

Localisation, better resource use to shrink needs

BASIC CONDITIONS NECESSARY TO ESTABLISH SP AND CVA LINKAGES

An existing CVA social protection system, particularly CVA social assistance.

Recipient preference for cash support.



Political acceptance of linking humanitarian programming with social protection system.

Strong intent to strengthen the existing state system.

Anticipatory Action

Provides a basis for stakeholders to use **Early Warning (EW) information** to **trigger** a set of **planned and pre-financed measures** taken when a disaster is **imminent, prior to a shock or before acute impacts** are felt, taking advantage of advances in **weather** and **climate** forecasting



Early Action Protocol

- The document is developed by a **National Society** & outlines their **proposed plans** to address one hazard in their country.
- It captures the main elements: **triggers**, **Selections of Actions** (Preparedness, Readiness & Early Actions) & **Budget (CHF 350, 000)**
- NS can have **several** EAPs

Cash in Early Action Protocol

- Anticipatory cash transfers are an effective measure during an extreme weather event
 - To maintain the food security of vulnerable households
 - Reduce asset loss and damage
 - Enhancing the adoption of preparedness measures.
- To make Cash transfers Anticipatory, it should be combined with additional anticipatory measures e.g. dissemination of early warning information & evacuation support to achieve a stronger impact,
- Can be integrated with timely post-flood/crisis assistance to meet the recovery needs of affected communities.



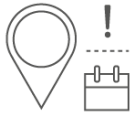
Prepositioning Activities

Prepositioning Activities:

- This are procurement activities done once at the beginning of the project to ensure the relief items are readily available to implement the Early Actions once a trigger is reached.
- The prepositioning requires items that can be stored over the lifespan of the EAP; Ensuring adequate storage facilities; suitable transport links and appropriate insurance.
- Relief items with a shelf life shorter than the EAP lifespan like certain nutrition, medical items are not eligible for pre-positioning funding

Examples:

- IEC materials with EWS messaging, evacuation signposts, Sandbags, Jerricans, shelter kit for shelter needs, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, blanket and tent.
- Mapping & Identification of service providers, procurements, signing of contract etc.



Readiness Activities



Readiness activities:

- The readiness activities facilitate smooth implementation of the Early actions and are essential for the trigger-based activation of an EAP. These activities are undertaken or spread through the lifespan of the EAP.

Examples:

- Training the Branch managers and volunteers in the flood-prone districts on EAP activation, community mapping enabling rapid demarcation of evacuation sites, pre-disaster capacity assessment (including cash readiness), establishing contracts with providers, conducting market assessments and water quality assessments and HR staff costs related to the EAP implementation.



Early Action Activities



Early action activities:

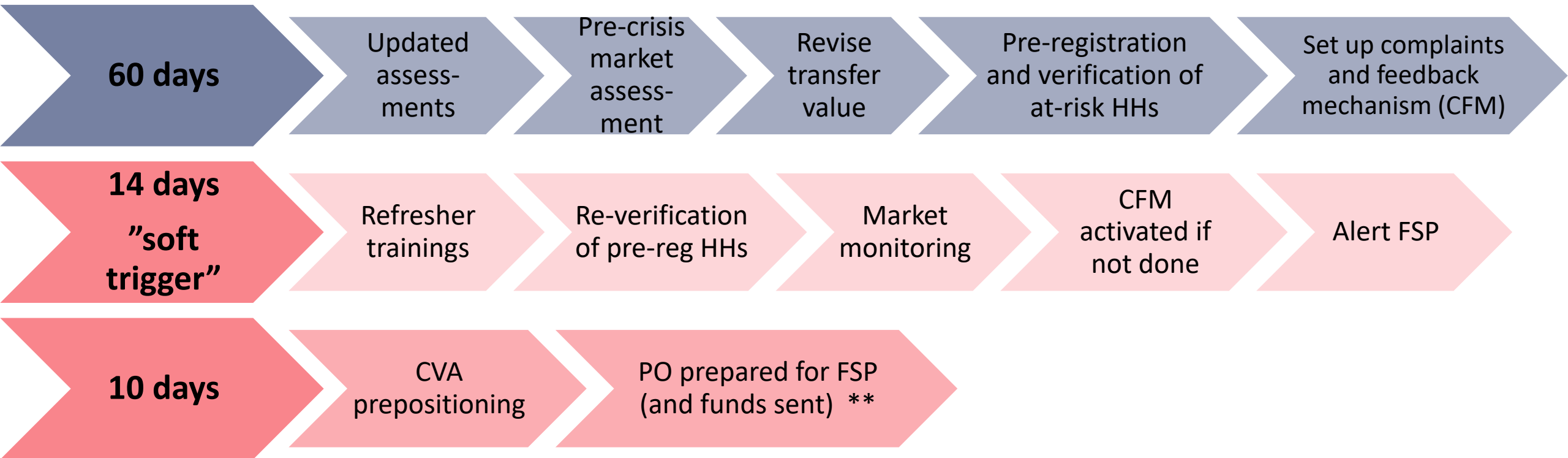
- Are trigger-based activities which will reduce the impact of an extreme event.

Example:

- Providing people with cash and vouchers to buy food, medicines or fodder supplying sanitation and hygiene kits
- Providing and/or reinforcing temporary shelters using cash
- Safeguarding livelihoods e.g by moving livestock to safety or relocating market stalls and assets
- Early harvesting of crops or fishponds



TIMELINE OF CASH-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN AA – READINESS AND EARLY ACTION ACTIVITIES



*** ideal scenario due to issues of FSP timing of transfers, but may clash with level of certainty of hard trigger ***

TIMELINE OF CASH-RELATED ACTIVITIES IN AA – ACTIVATION

**5 days
"hard
trigger"**

Start CfW
activities
(if incl.)

Send benf. list to
FSP

FSP planning

Market
monitoring

5-1 days

Cash disbursement to reg.
HHs

Reconciliation

Real-time
monitoring

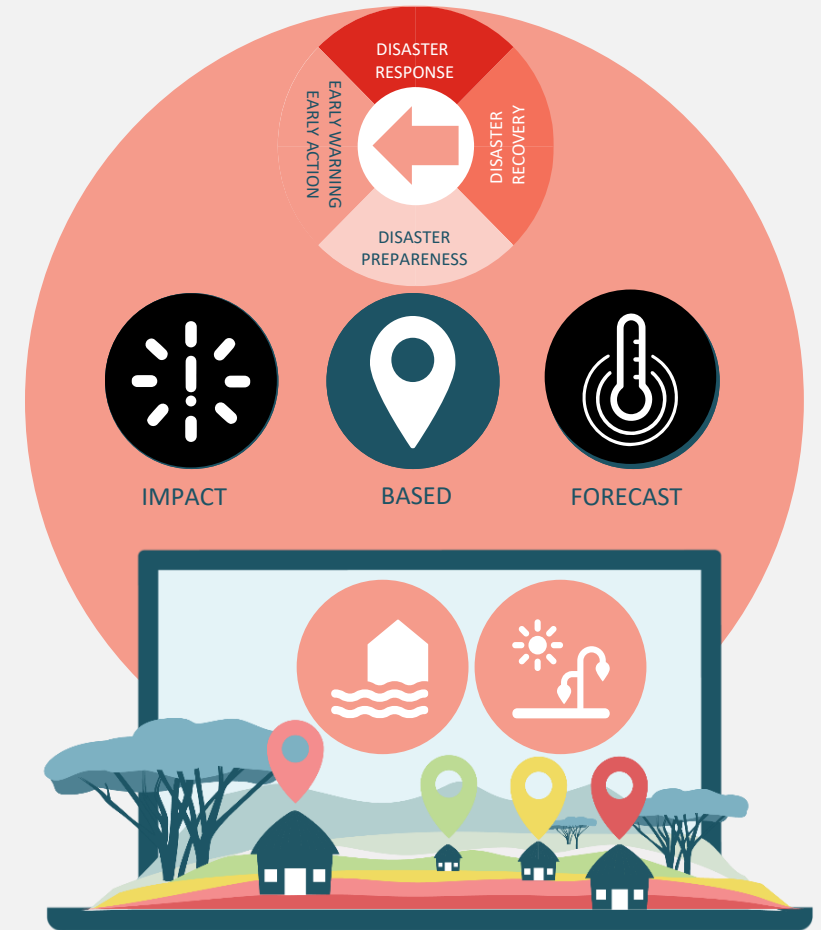
Throughout

Information
dissemination

Technical
support

CEA and PGI

Cash for EA OVERVIEW





Lessons Learned from KRCS EA

KRCS Floods Prioritized Impacts and EA

	Risks/Impacts	Early Actions
1.	Deaths and people injured	Dissemination of Early Warning Messages Support Physical Evacuation Placement of flood markers
2.	2. Disruption / inaccessibility of critical services – healthcare facilities, schools, roads, and electricity	Dissemination of early warning messages on critical services likely to be affected and/or disrupted Activation of mobile health teams Prepositioning of mobile health equipment and emergency medical supplies
3.	Destruction or damage to houses leading to displacement of people	Supporting physical evacuation Prepositioning of Shelter and WASH NFIs Distribution of shelter and wash NFI
4.	Outbreak of water borne diseases affecting people	Prepositioning of WASH NFIs Dissemination of Early Warning messaging on hygiene
5.	Outbreak of vector borne diseases affecting livestock	Support Provision of Veterinary Care Services to protect and treat livestock: Vaccination and Treatment of livestock - which will address the risk associated with livestock, especially the risk of outbreak of vector borne diseases

Cash for EA

- Although the technical components for the set-up of FbF Cash and Voucher activities do not differ in scope from regular CVA in relief or recovery, the timing and execution of CVA early actions under an FbF approach must be well understood. For example,
- **Unknown** time of activation
- The **short timeframe** for registration and encashment/distribution.
- Hence therefore: readiness activities are quite critical
- **Pre-contracting Financial Service Providers (FSP)**, systems for flexible **targeting** and **swift registration**, **access to functioning markets** and well-defined **transfer values** require thorough considerations and a robust set-up.

The linkages

Review of National Social Protection Policy
- KCWG actively involved



To provide for
Shock-
Responsive SP

National Social Protection Secretariat
Custodian of all data MIS data for all safety nets programs &
Coordination

Enhanced National Single Registry – (Social Register)

- Database from which all vulnerable population details will be stored
- KCWG members to share new data to be included in SR (data sharing)

Harmonisation of beneficiary registration tool

- Some KCWG members already adopted government tool

Harmonised SP monitoring tool (to be developed)
- KCWG to take part

What we did: Readiness

- Pre-crisis market mapping to understand functionality of markets.
- FSP Mapping & Pre-agreements
- Beneficiary Management systems and registration tools
- Linking with the Social Protection Enhanced Single registry
- Review of SOPS and and Manuals to align with EA for CVA
- Prepositioning of Cash in the M-pesa platform.
- Stakeholder engagement



How we did it:

- Precrisis Market mapping 3 weeks prior.
- Prepositioning technical capacities within particular regions to implement Cash interventions



- **7 days to the event:.**

- Community mobilization for targeting, registration and verification
- Commenced the CfW
- Monitoring the CfW

- **3 Days to the event:**

- Disbursed cash via Mpesa to 416 Beneficiaries



Lessons Learned:

- Cash for Work made it possible for communities to provide manpower and prioritize critical infrastructures that needed rehabilitation
- The cash received by communities enabled them meet their personal needs, besides the ability to pay for transportation of their valuable assets
- Pre-registration of beneficiaries is vital in supporting timely humanitarian assistance to disaster affected population.
- There is need to embark on targeting and registration process with assurance on availability of resources to cover the intended cash transfers. This would necessitate effectiveness of the emergency response.
- there is need to allocate sufficient resources for CEA activities and subsequently implement the same as expected so as to manage community expectations

Next Steps:

- With the introduction of the shock responsive pillar in the social protection policy, humanitarian organizations plan plug their assistance into the existing social safety net systems. This would mean timely disbursement of live-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable in the community.
- Humanitarian organizations should pre-position resources (cash) in a crisis modifier to facilitate easy access to resources that would facilitate early response to emergencies.
- Mapping and utilization of the most effective communication channels across all target locations to be applied as part of community engagement and accountability approaches.



ICHA International Center ^{for}
Humanitarian Affairs
At the Kenya Red Cross Society

Inquire • Understand • Influence



Kenya
Red Cross

I Have A Question



Cash in Early Action

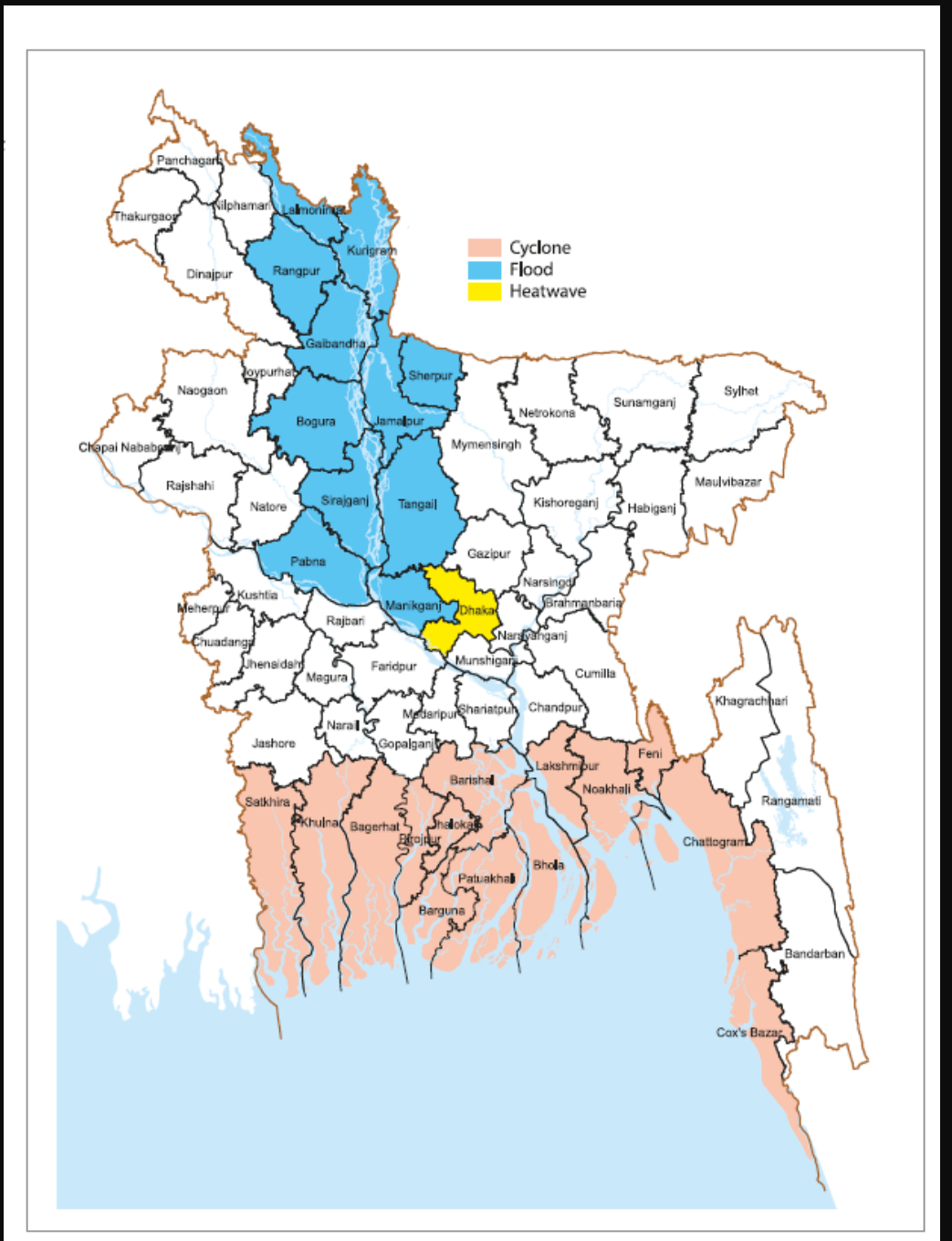
Sheikh Khairul Rahaman,
Project Delegate,
German Red Cross



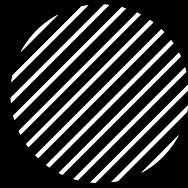
Anticipatory Action in Bangladesh

Early Actions:

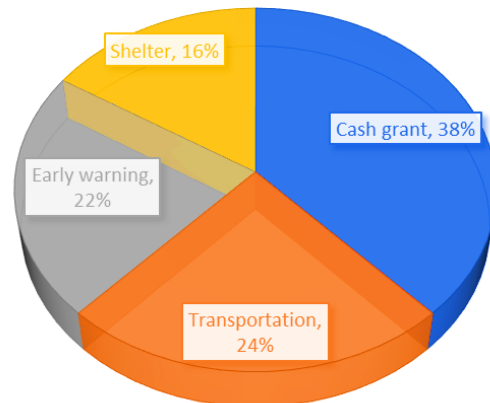
- early warning,
 - awareness generation,
 - evacuation,
 - first aid,
 - cash,
 - food and water
 - Covid-19 safety measures
-



Cash in AA



PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS FOR EARLY ACTIONS



Considering cash as early action:

- To identify potential early actions background research were conducted before finalization of early actions
- Community consultation
- KIIs with key persons
- Market survey
- Lead-time vs. cash feasibility

Readiness:

- Cash SOP, strategy
- Agreement with FSP
- Trained staff and volunteers
- Decentralization/ Localization of Fund

Other activities:

- Coordinate with local government
- Partnership with FFWC, BMD
- Partnership with WFP
- Coordinate with Cash Working Group

Recent Cash Interventions



Cash Early Actions in 2020 - Flood

- 1) Unconditional Cash grant for the selected most vulnerable 3800 HHs, BDT. 4500/HH (approx. US\$ 50)
- 2) Total 1,71,00,000 (US\$ 191,752) BDT has been distributed among the beneficiaries.

Cash Early Actions in 2021 - Heatwave

- 1) Unconditional Cash grant for the selected most vulnerable 197 HHs, BDT. 4500/HH (approx. US\$ 50)
- 2) Total 886,500 BDT (US\$ 9940) has been distributed among the beneficiaries.

CVA during Covid-19 – what to consider?

CVA is more important than ever before, but

- We need to ensure that our approach does not expose vulnerable families to Covid-19
- The service providers are working in limited capacity – how do we ensure speed, efficiency, meet lead-time
- The most effective FSP to be selected (considering Covid-19 situation) – contactless, operational during pandemic, user friendly FSP

Impact of cash in EA

Successfully mitigated damages and losses:

- The FbF cash transfer helped beneficiaries reduce livestock losses. FbF beneficiaries indicated to have lost 9% of their **cows and calves** vs. the comparison group losing 22% of them (-13%).
- The FbF beneficiary group reported that 50% of their **chickens and pigeons** died because of the flood event. The comparison households lost 60% of their chickens and pigeons (-10%).

Reduced negative coping strategies among beneficiaries:

- 44% of FbF beneficiaries said they **had to borrow money to cope** with the impacts of the flood, vs. 56% of the comparison group (-12%).
- None of the FbF beneficiaries had to **sell household assets**, whereas 12% of the comparison group had to adopt that strategy to cope with difficult economic conditions after the flood (-12%).

The background image shows a group of people, primarily men, wearing red vests with a logo and text in Bengali. They are standing outdoors, possibly in a community center or a public area. The text 'Strategies and challenges of implementing EA' is overlaid on the left side of the image.

Strategies and challenges of implementing EA

Challenges

- Beneficiary selection within short span of time (2-3 days)
- Cash transfer in 1-2 days of the EAP activation
- Accuracy, reliability and dissemination of the Forecast
- Constraint in Covid-19 Pandemic situation

Way forward

- Partnership with FSP to ensure quick transfer of cash
- Consider different FSP to intervene during Covid-19/or post-Covid
- Two Trigger System: 15 days Readiness and 5 days Activation Trigger



Cash in Anticipatory Action learning series

Session 3: DREF for Imminent
Crisis and cash in NS contingency
plans

21 June 2022, 1500h – 1630h EAT



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SESSION 3: DREF FOR IMMINENT CRISIS: CASH SPECIFIC PREPAREDNESS, EARLY ACTIONS AND CASH IN NS CONTINGENCY PLANS

Time needed	Topic	Presenter
5 minutes	Opening and recap	Maja
15 minutes	DREF for imminent crisis overview and cash in NS contingency plans	Phoebe / Daniel
5 minutes 25 minutes	Case study (hypothetical) Breakout groups to design cash in early action (2-3 guiding questions)	Maja Group facilitators: Phoebe, Daniel, Josuane and Dennis
25 minutes	Presentations from the groups – 5 min each	Groups
15 minutes	Recap Mentimeter poll Closing and next steps	Maja / Phoebe / participants

DREF – Anticipatory Pillar

23 June 2022

Anticipatory action



- 1 - **Time factor**: the action happens in anticipation of a hazard impact.
- 2 - **Actions** to prevent or mitigate the impact.
- 3 - Predicated on a **forecast and/or collaborative analyses**



CoD Resolution: Strengthening anticipatory humanitarian action in the Movement:

Our way forward



Goal: to increase commitment in the areas of strengthening capacities, expanding the approach and widening its application in order to overcome current and potential barriers to scaling up at the required pace.

Operational Framework goal and objectives



Vision statement:

Anticipatory action is implemented at scale to enable vulnerable people in at risk communities to protect their lives and livelihoods.

Objective:

- Scale-up and mainstream AA across DRM/CCA processes, frameworks, and plans
- Dedicate more funding to expand AA so that more people can receive assistance ahead of predictable shocks
- Expand geographic coverage and types of shocks that can be anticipated
- Achieve system-wide shift towards anticipatory action in coordinated manner

Scope:

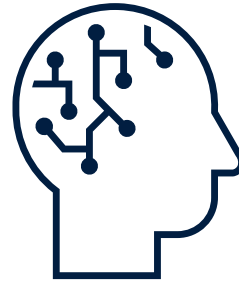
The framework is applicable to all Movement components already supporting or planning to support scaling up AA.

What are the targets that we set in the OF?

By 2025



**80 NS
engaged in
AA (EAPs,
CPs, DREF)**



**4000 NS
staff and
volunteers
trained on
AA**



**80
technical,
strategic,
thematic
partnerships**



**25% of
DREF
allocated
to AA**



**4,3 million
people
engaged in
or
supported
through AA**



DREF

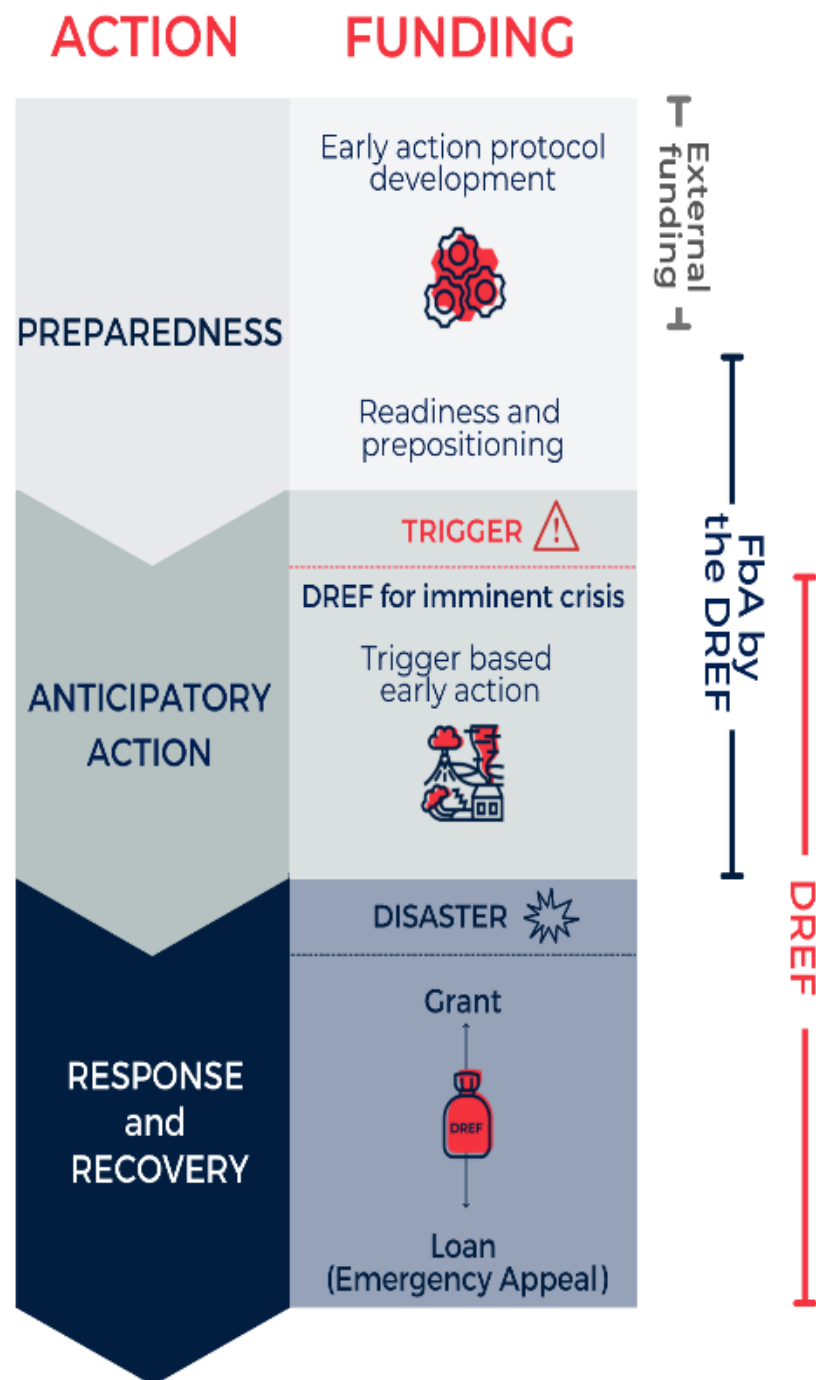
Disaster Response Emergency Fund

One Fund; two support pillars:

❖ **Anticipatory Pillar:** support for NSs via

- i) **An Early Action Protocol** provides guaranteed pre-agreed funding for readiness, prepositioned stock and early action activities. CHF 500,000 over 5 years for weather and non weather related hazards.
- ii) **A Simplified Early Action Protocol** provides guaranteed pre-agreed funding for readiness, prepositioned stock and early action activities. CHF 200,000, targeting 2,000 people over 2 years for weather and non-weather related hazards.
- iii) **A DREF allocation for imminent crisis**, can include **readiness and prepositioned stock as well as early actions** for imminent hazards which are on the horizon. Funding is not pre-agreed – a NS must submit an operational plan and budget to access funding.

❖ **Response Pillar:** Disaster response interventions



Early Action Protocol



- Eligible: **Only National Societies who have a prepared Early Action Protocol**
 - ✓ **Cap: CHF 500,000**
 - ✓ **Target: 10,000 people**
 - ✓ **Readiness + pre-positioning + early action**
 - ✓ **Lifespan: 5 years**
- 9 EAP approved in Africa. 3 EAP (Mozambique – Floods & cyclone & Niger Drought) have been triggered
- Eligible for weather and non weather-related hazards
- Floods, typhoon/cyclone, cold wave, heat wave, drought, volcanic ash



An Ecuadorian Red Cross volunteer registers a community member for assistance in advance of predicted volcanic ashfall

Simplified Early Action Protocol

- ✓ **Budget cap: CHF 200,000**
- ✓ **Target: 2000 people**
- ✓ **Lifespan: 2 years**
- ✓ **Readiness, prepositioning and early action**

Any National Society can apply for pre-agreed anticipatory action funding.

Not only for extreme events

Covers weather and non weather- related hazards

Simplified plan, which can be developed in a more independent manner

National Society must work within their existing capacity



Niger Red Cross used sandbags as an early action during floods in August 2020

Briefing Session for Simplified Early Action Protocol



- ✓ **Date: 05th July 2022**
- ✓ **Time: 3:00 – 4:30 pm EAT**
- ✓ **Language: French & English**
- ✓ **Location: Online (Calendar Invite sent)/Recirculated here**



Niger Red Cross used sandbags as an early action during floods in August 2020

DREF For Imminent Crisis



- ✓ **Budget cap: CHF 150,000**
- ✓ **Duration: one month - sudden onset hazard and four months – slow onset hazard**
- ✓ **Eligibility: Any National Society can apply**

Covers both weather and non weather hazards

Same application process as a response DREF (Operational Plan and budget)

Can include readiness + stock + early actions + response

Not preagreed funding

Promotes acting ahead of the event, the implementation of early actions, and early response



CVM has two approved EAPs, one for cyclone and one for floods (as well as working on third EAP for drought),⁷⁹



Using DREF for Anticipatory Action

Expands the use of DREF for **imminent crisis**:

Longer horizon (1 month sudden onset, 4 months slow onset),
supports readiness, stock and early action activities.

Borrows **elements from the Forecast-based Funding** (use of forecast, vulnerability analysis, triggers for early actions), combining them with the DREF funding for an imminent crisis.

Relies on **scientific information** and **expert judgement** accessible for weather and non weather related hazards.



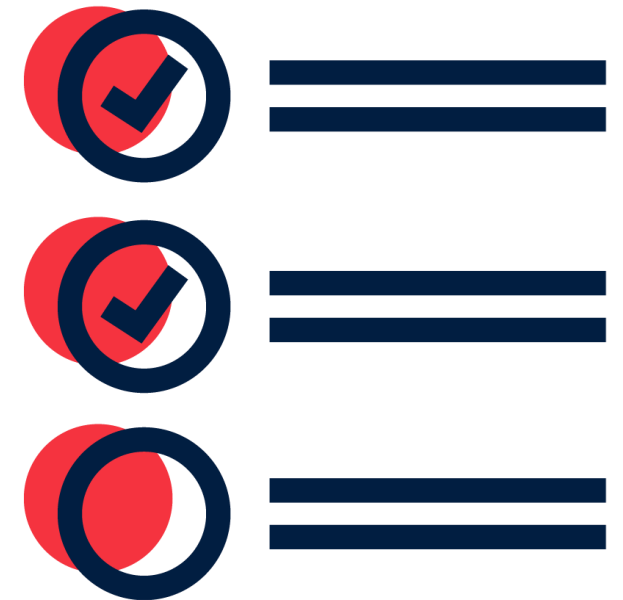
Criteria for requesting a DREF allocation



- **Be eligible** for DREF funds – no pending reports or outstanding balances
- Based on risk analysis, historical impact data and scenario planning, to **establish clear triggers** and targeting in consultation with communities or use triggers explained in a **scalable contingency plan**
- Produce an **Operational Plan (and budget)** which includes readiness and early action activities, rather than just response activities.
- Draw from **Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (VCA)** and **lessons learned** from previous responses.

When planning a DREF request

- Operational plan and budget focused on **anticipated needs**
- **Consistency**: situation based, anticipating needs
- Cost effectiveness **60% operation vs 40% support**
- Minimum of **100 households targeted**
- Maximum of **500 households for stock prepositioning**
- Cost per targeted individual (indicative **CHF 100**)
- Maximum timeframe of **6 months** (from anticipatory action to end of response)
- Maximum amount of **CHF 150,000 for readiness and early actions**



Staggered triggers

This expanded DREF for an imminent crisis allows **readiness and early action with staggered triggers** based on a Contingency Plan, with aim of reducing the impact of foreseeable hazard:

- Trigger(s) for readiness activities,
- Trigger(s) for early actions once alerts are confirmed and disaster is imminent
- Trigger(s) for response actions which will trigger full-fledged humanitarian response operation.



Eligible Activities

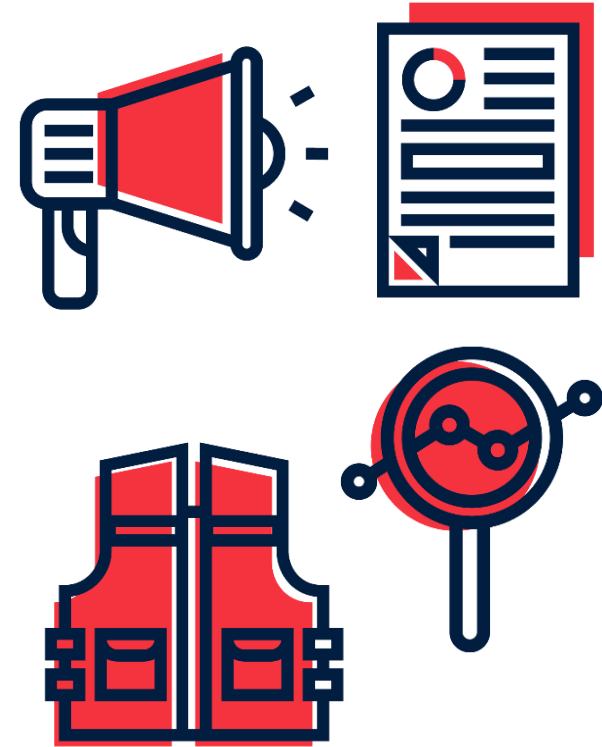
1- NS Readiness

2- Prepositioning of stocks

3- Trigger-based early actions

- **Readiness** e.g., refresher trainings for volunteers, initial planning and coordination meetings, assessment planning, prepositioning of stocks to at-risk areas, pre-agreements with financial service providers, simulations and drills
- **Assessment** e.g., pre-disaster assessment of capacity to respond to imminent crisis; needs assessment, etc., including cash readiness)
- **Prepositioning of items for early actions** - selected items must be justified and aligned to the planned early actions (storage facilities, transportation and appropriate insurance).
- **Early warning** including activation of community early warning procedures, evacuation of people at risk, preparation of shelters
- **Communication** e.g., attracting national and international media attention as early as possible, etc.
- **Monitoring, Evaluation and learning** e.g., beneficiary satisfaction surveys, IFRC monitoring, visit to branches, lessons learned, etc

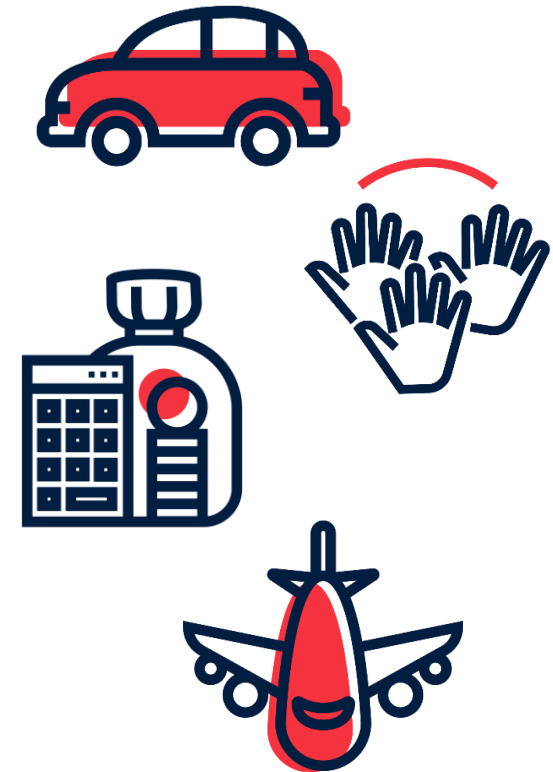
Relief items with a short shelf life may be ineligible for funding (such as certain food, medical items)



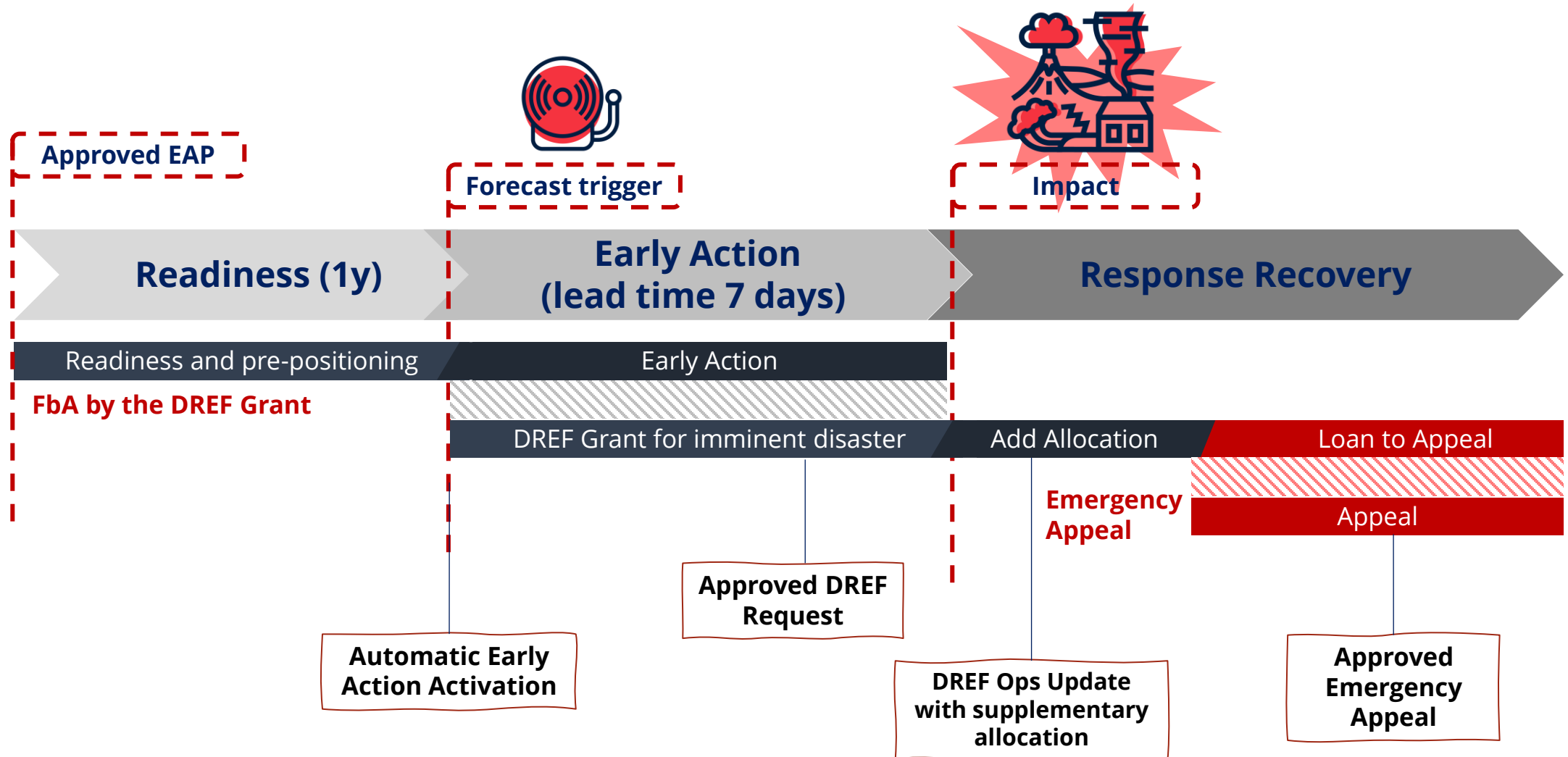
Ineligible Activities

Expenditure should be directly linked to the **trigger-based early action activities**. The following are not eligible:

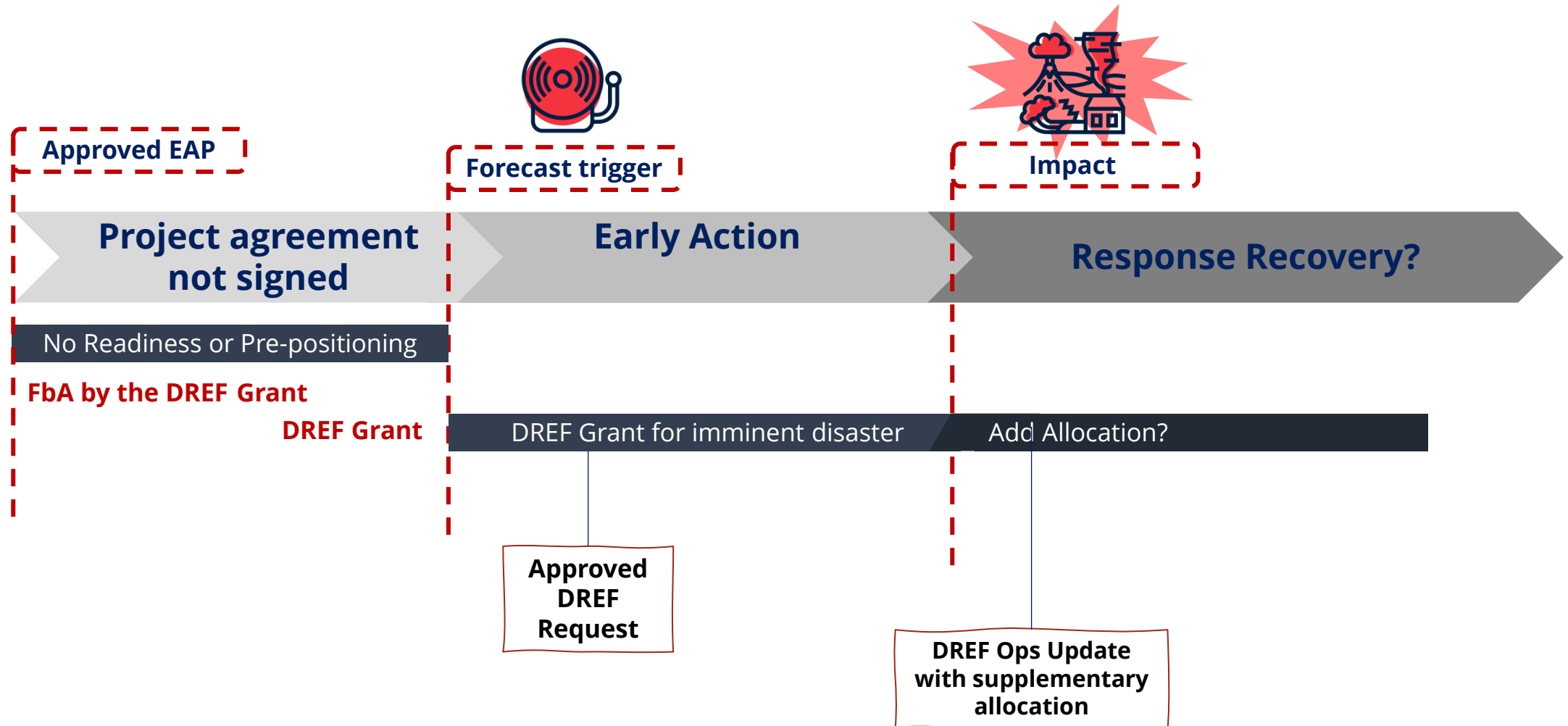
- Costs related to the development of the Contingency Plan ;
- Preparedness or response for **annually recurring events** (e.g. seasonal flooding) ;
- Any costs or activities already budgeted under ongoing/annual programmes or emergency operations;
- Recovery and rehabilitation activities;
- National level disaster management or capacity building training not related to the specific operation;
- Purchase of assets (vehicles, generators, office equipment, etc.) meant for the permanent structures, either of the National Society or IFRC offices.
- Salaries for international personnel aside from surge personnel



Lala Land Floods



Lala Land Cold Wave



CONTINGENCY PLANNING FRAMEWORK



Early warning timeframe

- Calendar (months, weeks, days)
- Potential duration and timing of the hazard and its early warning period.

Coping strategies

- What do people at risk do to cope or protect themselves?
- When do they do it?

Who is most at risk?

- And when will they need support?

What can we do to support?

- What is needed to fill the gap/deficits experienced by people in crisis?
- What food, income, livelihoods sources are primarily impacted?

Window of opportunity

- What's the opportune timing to act early to reduce risks?



Case Study: Anticipatory Action for impending floods in Monesia

Étude de cas : Actions anticipatrices pour des inondations imminentes à Monesia



23 June 2022

FLOODING IN MONESIA

15 May	Regional Forecast (ICPAC) predicts 65% higher chance of > 700 mm rainfall (Jun to Sep) NS starts to monitor the situation
15 June	National Forecast confirms ICPAC forecast, peaking mid-July East Region most affected
30 June	NS allocated DREF of CHF 150,000 for 3 months – readiness and early actions Trigger 1 reached, readiness activities commence , timeframe 45 days (CHF 65,000)
15 Aug	Readiness activities completed
17 Aug	National Forecast observed increased rainfall in the last 2 days, will continue 5 to 7 days affecting Monesh River in three states Trigger 2 reached, early actions starts , timeframe 15 days (CHF 85,000), target: 5,000 people/1,000 HH
30 Aug	Flood waters start to peak Trigger 3 reached, response activities start 2nd DREF allocation for response increasing the target to 10,000 people/2,000 HH, extending timeframe – from end Sep to end Dec.
31 Aug	Early action activities completed

INONDATIONS A MONESIA

15 mai	Les prévisions régionales (ICPAC) prévoient 65% de chances supplémentaires de précipitations > 700 mm (juin à septembre). La Société nationale (SN) commence à suivre la situation.
15 juin	L'Agence nationale de météorologie (ANM) confirme les prévisions de l'ICPAC, avec un pic prévu pour la mi-juillet. La région de l'Est sera la plus affectée.
30 juin	La SN reçoit une allocation DREF de 150 000 CHF pour 3 mois - pour préparation et actions précoces. Le 1 ^{er} déclencheur est atteint, les activités de préparation commencent , pour un délai de 45 jours (65 000 CHF).
15 août	Les activités de préparation sont achevées.
17 août	L'ANM observe une augmentation des précipitations au cours des 2 derniers jours, qui se poursuivront pendant 5 à 7 jours, affectant la rivière Monesia dans trois états. Le 2 ^e déclencheur est atteint, les actions précoces commencent , pour un délai de 15 jours (85 000 CHF) cible: 5.000 personnes/1.000 ménages.
30 août	Les eaux de crue commencent à culminer. Le 3 ^e déclencheur est atteint, les activités de réponse commencent . La SN reçoit une 2 nd e allocation DREF pour la réponse, augmentant la cible à 10.000 personnes/2.000 HH, avec une extension du temps de mise en œuvre - de fin septembre à fin décembre.
31 août	Les activités d'action précoce sont achevées.

MONESIA NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY

Contingency plan as basis for DREF for Imminent Crisis, 150,000 CHF for readiness and early act

Widely trained staff and volunteers on CVA (capacity to respond almost anywhere in country)

FSP framework agreement in place; not yet activated for anticipatory action

High preference in NS incl. leadership to use unrestricted cash assistance where feasible

NS has CVA embedded in multisector contingency plan



CAPACITÉ DE LA CROIX-ROUGE DE MONESIA

Le plan de contingence sert de base pour obtenir un DREF pour les crises imminentes, avec une allocation maximale de 150.000 CHF pour la préparation et les actions précoces.

Personnel et volontaires formés à l'assistance sous forme de transferts monétaire (CVA) (avec une capacité d'intervention étendue au pays tout entier)

Accord-cadre avec le fournisseur de services financier (FSP) en place ; pas encore activé pour les actions anticipatrices

Préférence marquée pour l'utilisation de l'assistance sous forme de de transfère monétaire sans restriction dans la mesure du possible, y compris chez les dirigeants.

La SN intègre la CVA dans son plan d'urgence multisectoriel.



THE CASE STUDY TASK

Groups 1 + 2 (en / fr)

1. Discuss and note down relevant readiness tasks per next slide – pay particular attention to **readiness tasks related to engaging in cash** for anticipatory action
2. As much as possible try to organise these on a timeline – the timeframe is **45 days**
3. Discuss and note down three main challenges related to cash readiness activities

Groups 3 + 4 (en / fr)

1. Discuss and note down relevant **early action activities that can be done using cash**
2. As much as possible try to organise these on a timeline – the timeframe is **15 days**
3. Discuss and note down three main challenges related to cash early action activities

ETUDE DE CAS: TACHE A EFFECTUER

Groupes 1 + 2 (An/Fr)

1. Discutez et notez les tâches de préparation pertinentes selon la diapositive suivante - accordez une attention particulière aux tâches de **préparation liées à l'engagement de la CVA** pour des actions anticipatrices.
2. Essayez, dans la mesure du possible, de les organiser selon un calendrier dont le délai est de **45 jours**.
3. Discutez et notez les trois principaux défis liés aux activités de préparation à l'utilisation au transferts monétaires

Groupes 3 + 4 (An/Fr)

1. Discutez et notez les activités **d'actions précoces pertinentes qui pourraient être réalisées avec la CVA**
2. Dans la mesure du possible, essayez d'organiser ces activités selon un calendrier dont le délai est de **15 jours**.
3. Discutez et notez les trois principaux défis liés aux actions précoces en matière d'utilisation des transferts monétaires.

Floods scenario – which activities do you suggest in readiness (Group 1)



Readiness

- Installation of Early Warning systems
- Beneficiary selection and communication for cash transfers – individual as well as cash groups.
- Identification of evacuation centres
- Identification of safer routes.
- Cash Standard Operating procedures - develop
- Mapping of other Cash Initiatives for complementarity.
- Training of FSP volunteers and communities – on cash transfers and modalities
- Stocking of equipments to support cash processes.
- Creating of dykes to divert water through cash for work.
- Procurement/Activation of Financial Service providers.
- Market assessment
- Procurement of PPEs
- Repositioning of stocks to the field???

Early Action

Humanitarian Response

- Multi-purpose cash grants
- Distribution of Household items
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Hygiene promotion
- Shelter Management
- Provision of PSS and PFA
- Provision of First Aid



Floods scenario – Timeline – 45 Days (G1/2)



Readiness

1. Installation of Early Warning systems & Risk communication – Day 45 to 40
 2. Procurement/Activation of Financial Service providers Day 45 to 0
 3. Identification of evacuation and safer routes including communication with communities on the same - using cash for work schemes – Day 40 to 33
 4. Stocking of equipments to support cash processes – Day 40 to 33
 5. Training of volunteers & communities on cash transfer modalities – Day 33 to 30
 6. Market Assessment - Day 30 to 27
 7. Cash for work to create dykes – 33- 13
 8. Beneficiary selection and communication for cash transfers – individual as well as cash groups.
- Procurement of PPEs
 - Repositioning of stocks to the field???

Early Action

Humanitarian Response

- Multi-purpose cash grants
- Distribution of Household items
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Hygiene promotion
- Shelter Management
- Provision of PSS and PFA
- Provision of First Aid



Scénario d'inondations - quelles activités suggérez-vous en préparation (G1/2)



Préparation

- Formation et équipement
- Contract avec le prestataire financier
- Mise en place des equipe de community engagement
- Mise en place de l'équipe qui coordonne l'activities

Actions précoces

Intervention humanitaire

- Transferts monétaires
- Distribution d'articles ménagers
- Distribution de kits d'hygiène
- Promotion de l'hygiène
- Gestion des abris
- Fourniture de services PSS et PFA
- Fourniture des premiers soins



Floods scenario – which activities do you suggest in early action (Group 3)



Readiness

Early Action

1. Cash-for-work (CfW) to clear drains, bushes and rehabilitate dykes

- Community-based with the government
- Gov provides machinery
- Community provides manpower
- 3 days to repair dykes

2. CfW to evacuate livestock

- Workers support loading/off-loading people and animals onto trucks
- (un)conditional cash to buy animal feed at the evacuation sites

3. CfW for early harvesting of fish / crops

4. CfW to evacuate market traders (SME)

Response phase planning – put it in your Contingency plan:

Flood evacuation scenario AFTER the evacuation and very likely not an early action because it cannot be done within 15 days BEFORE the flood peak:

- Women cooperatives to buy more livestock
- Vaccination, dipping

Having said that, do talk to partners to see who CAN roll out early activities in parallel to the national society response.....i.e. protection / health / vet services

Humanitarian Response

- Multi-purpose cash grants
- Distribution of Household items
- Distribution of hygiene kits
- Hygiene promotion
- Shelter Management
- Provision of PSS and PFA
- Provision of First Aid



Scénario d'inondations - quelles activités suggérez-vous en actions précoces (G4)



Préparation

Actions précoces

- Information et sensibilisation (jour 1 et 2)
- Coordination avec les autres acteurs (continuuel)
- Evaluation détaillée des besoins
- Déterminer la valeur de l'enveloppe, panier minimum): Jour 3 et 4
- Mettre en place les critères de vulnérabilité (Jour 5)
- Identification et enregistrement des beneficiaires: Jour 5, 6, 7,8
- Enquete du marché (évaluation continuelle du marché): continuuel
- Communiquer avec le prestataire financier pour organiser le plan de distribution du cash (Jour 7,8,9)
- Distribution du cash pour les besoins de base: jour 10,11,12, 14
- Rapport: jour 14

DEFIS:

- Accès au lieux inondés
- Coordination avec les autres intervenants
- In depth need assessment

Intervention humanitaire

- Transferts monétaires
- Distribution d'articles ménagers
- Distribution de kits d'hygiène
- Promotion de l'hygiène
- Gestion des abris
- Fourniture de services PSS et PFA
- Fourniture des premiers soins





Africa Dialogue Platform

28-30 June 2022

AA technical working groups

Sub-regional Cash CoPs



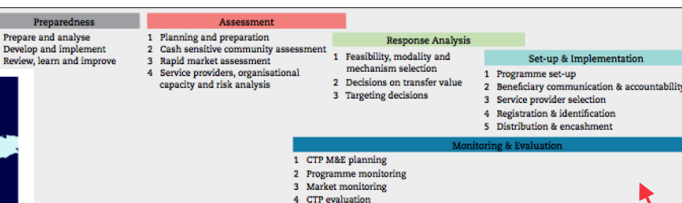
Cash and Anticipatory Action

Anticipatory action seeks to reduce the negative impact of disasters by providing assistance to populations before a forecasted disaster occurs. Disasters are often predictable, and the science used to forecast them is increasingly reliable. Through the effective use of forecasts, risk analysis and



Overview of Red Cross/Red Crescent forecast-based actions that use cash and voucher assistance as a modality

Country	Hazard	Action	Lead time	Overview
Argentina	Flood	Cash		EAP being developed, cash transfer under consider to cover evacuation & basic needs.
Bangladesh	Flood	Unconditional Cash	10 days	Distribution of unconditional cash grants of 4500 T (approximately USD 53). These grants are meant to help people evacuate or otherwise prepare for the floods, thereby reducing their losses.
Ecuador	Volcanic ash	Unconditional Cash	Not fixed	Cash is delivered by debit card if >10mm ash is projected to fall in an area. Cash is meant to allow



FbF Practitioners Manual

Early action database

Identifying appropriate early actions for a particular hazard and context is essential to successful anticipatory action. In the interests of organizations, regions, and actors, this early action database allows practitioners to see what anticipatory actions are being taken around the world.

Using the dropdown menus and search options below, you can pull up early actions according to country, organization, hazard, sector, and region. The resulting list will provide you with basic information about the actions including lead times and links to additional resources, where available. The database is a foundation for further research and discussion as to how to adapt these actions to new contexts.

Please note that, at the moment, the early action database only contains early actions from Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies working with other actors in anticipatory humanitarian action to catalog their programs and actions and include them in the database. Contributing to this database and keeping it up to date is a community effort. If you or your organization identify an early action not in the database, please fill out the following form and send it to [Arielle Tozier de la Poste](mailto:ariele.tozier@la-poste.fr) so that we can add them.

EXPORT DATABASE HERE

Country Organization Hazard

Early Actions Sector Purpose

Evidence database

Early action

- ☐ Animal care kits
- ☐ Borehole rehabilitation
- ☐ Cash
- ☐ Cash-for-work
- ☐ Clearing drainage systems
- ☐ Evacuation (livestock and/or assets)
- ☐ External spawning

FORECAST BASED FINANCING

LESSONS LEARNED ON EARLY ACTIONS WITH CASH TRANSFERS

EXPERIENCE IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON CASH TRANSFERS AS EARLY ACTION MECHANISM FOR CLIMATE RISKS IN THE NORTHERN YAUQUE BASIN

With the technical support of CashCap



> STRENGTHENING LINKAGES WITH SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS

- Orientation guidance for Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies
- Social protection in the age of COVID-19

> ADVOCATING FOR SOCIAL PROTECTION - COVID-19 TIP SHEET

- For National Societies advocating to Governments on the use of Cash and Social Protection during COVID19

Chapter 4.2.1 Cash-based Early Actions

- Step 1: Cash Feasibility Assessment
- Step 2: Cash Capacity Assessment
- Step 3: Analyse Response Options
- Step 4: Design and Set-Up of Cash EA
- Step 5: Testing and Simulation
- Step 6: Implementation
- Step 7: M&E and Capacity Building
- Toolbox

DOWNLOAD THIS CHAPTER

Chapter 4.2.2 Link Early Actions to Social Protection

- Opportunities: Why linking FbF and SP?
- What can the Integration of FbF and SP look like?
- Potential Challenges
- How to go about it?
- Toolbox





THANK YOU / MERCI

Contacts: Maja.Tonning@ifrc.org
Phoebe.Shikuku@ifrc.org