



ANTICIPATORY ACTION AFRICA REGION 2023-2025

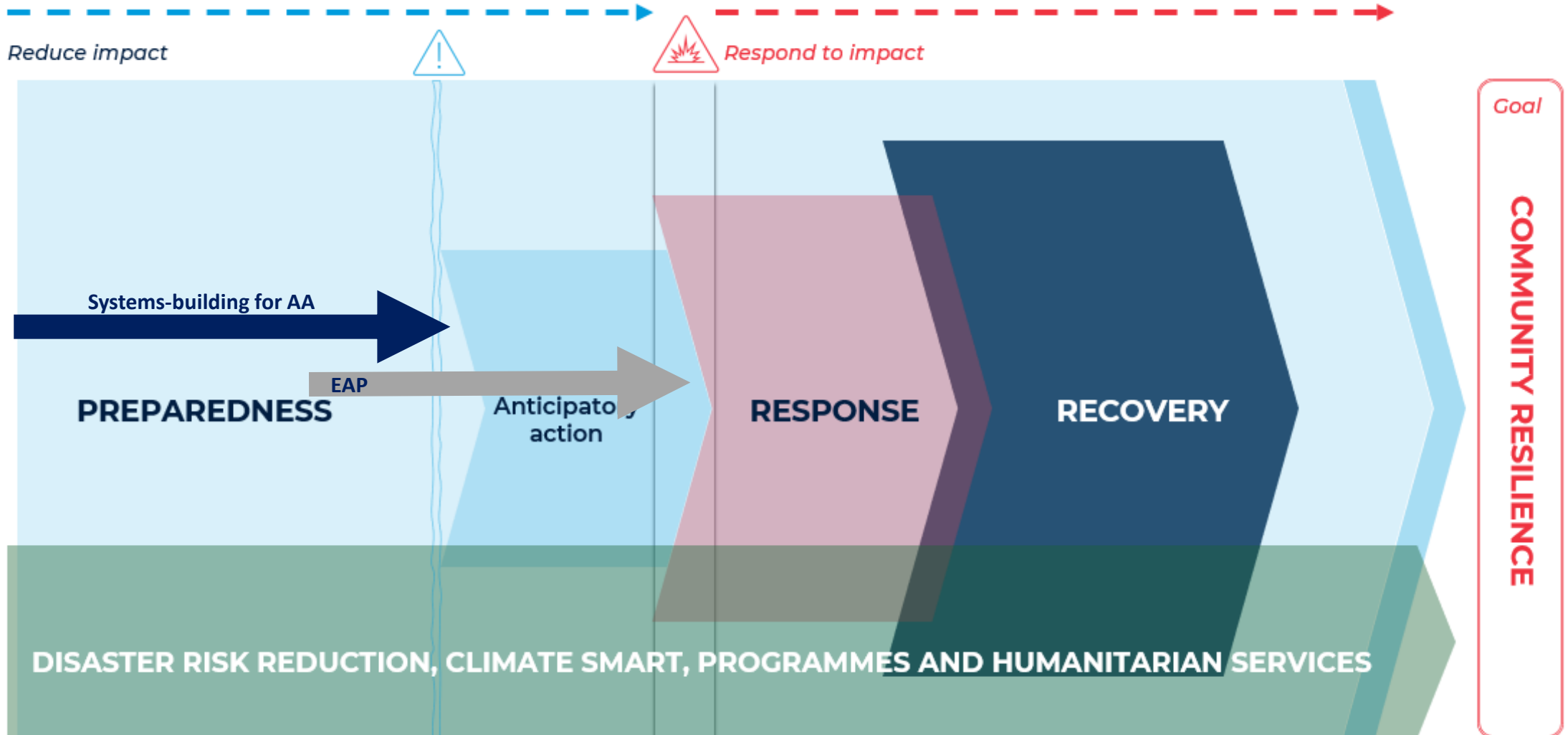
Anticipatory Action – before the hazard becomes a disaster



- 🎯 A set of actions taken to **prevent or mitigate potential disaster impacts** prior to a shock or before acute impacts are felt. Two streams:
 - **Readiness:** set of internal preparatory steps to act
 - **Early Warning / Early Action:** actions carried out in anticipation of a hazard impact and based on a prediction of how the event will unfold.

Supported through an agreed pre-financing mechanism (FbF)

RCRC National Societies work across the DRM continuum



Anticipatory action

The parameter

Why? The objective is to reduce the potential impacts of forecastable hazard(s).

How? Actions are designed based on forecasts or predictive analyses of when and where a hazard will occur.

When? Actions are implemented before a hazard's impact, or before its most acute impacts are felt.

The key components



Triggers

Defines **when and where** early actions will be implemented

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Anticipatory action

Defines what **actions will be taken** to reduce the impact

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Financing Mechanism

a **pre-agreed funding mechanism**

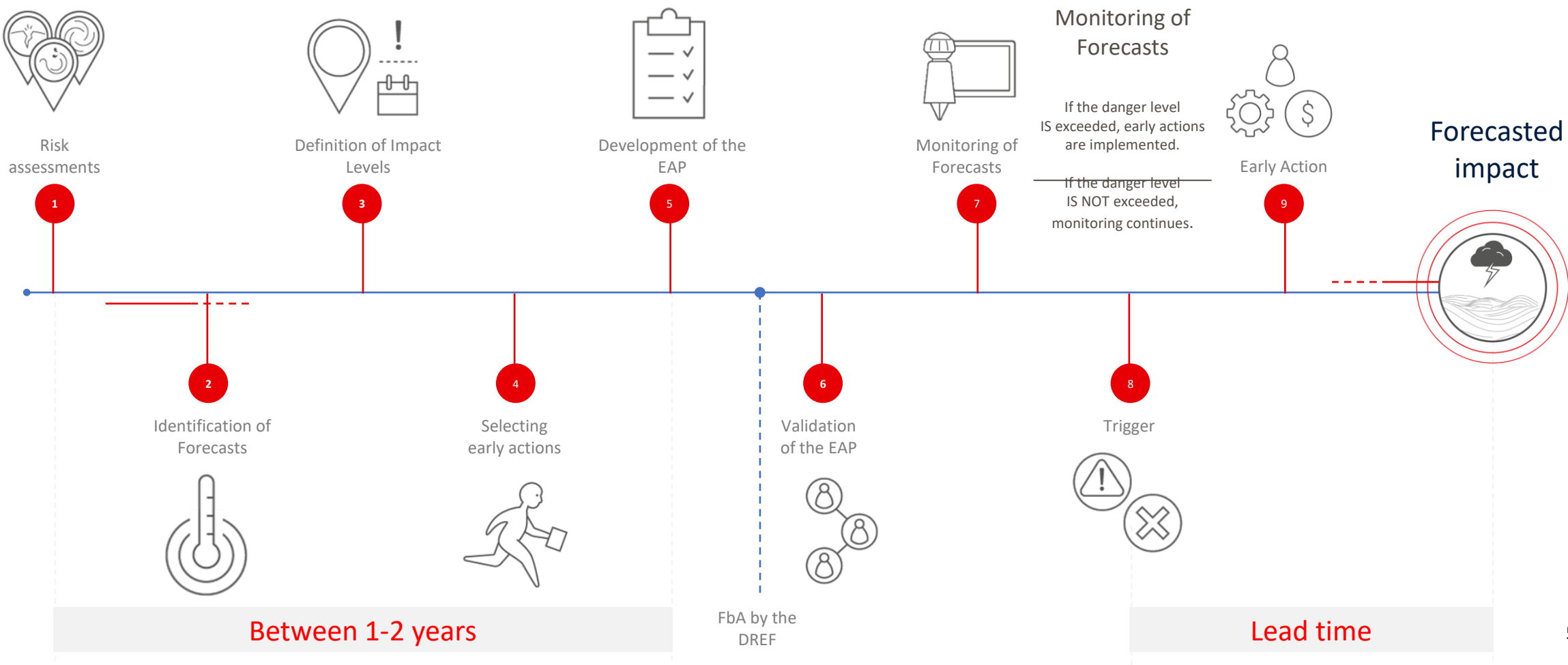
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Delivery

Capacity to implement action as planned.

The implementation mechanism: 9 steps from analysis to activation



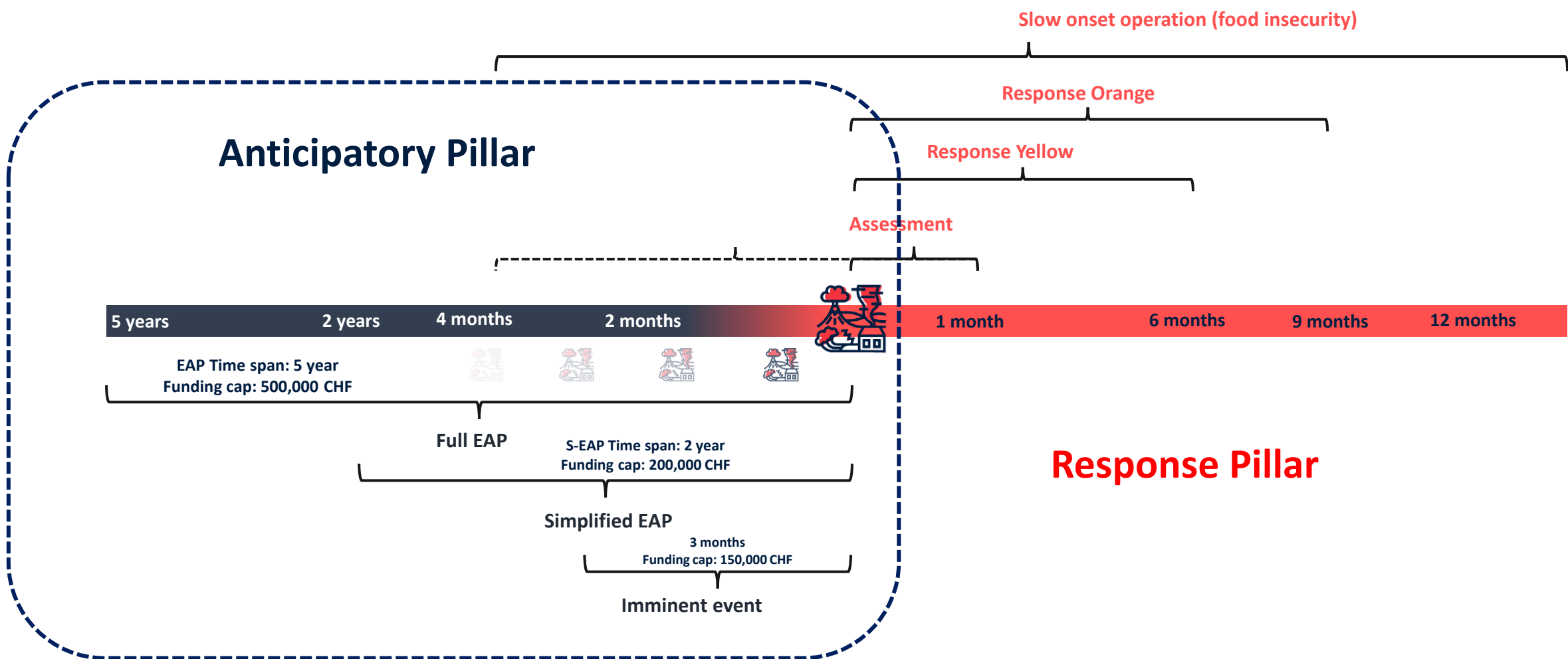
Rationale for Anticipatory Action

There is often a lag between a hazard striking and the disaster response kicking in. This is dangerous and unnecessary.

Anticipatory Action can be used for weather and non-weather hazards. Below are current and exploratory fields of work

- Advances in climate and weather forecasting – early warning information available to inform decision making
- Anticipatory action is faster, more cost-effective and more dignified than traditional humanitarian response
- Reduces losses and suffering before they occur
- Protects development gains
- Increases the impact of available funds
- Weather Hazards – AA can reduce the impact of Floods, Cyclones, Droughts, Volcano activity
- Epidemics – AA can slow the Epidemic curve of different diseases
- Civil Unrest/Conflict – AA can be used to mitigate the impact of forecasted violence, including migration
- Election Preparedness – AA will support preparing for any adverse events foreseen before elections

Anticipatory Action – IFRC Available Mechanisms



ACTIVE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOLS

AFRICA REGION 2023

EAP Time span: 5 year
Funding cap: 500,000 CHF

Active EAPs
15

CHF Value
7,500,000

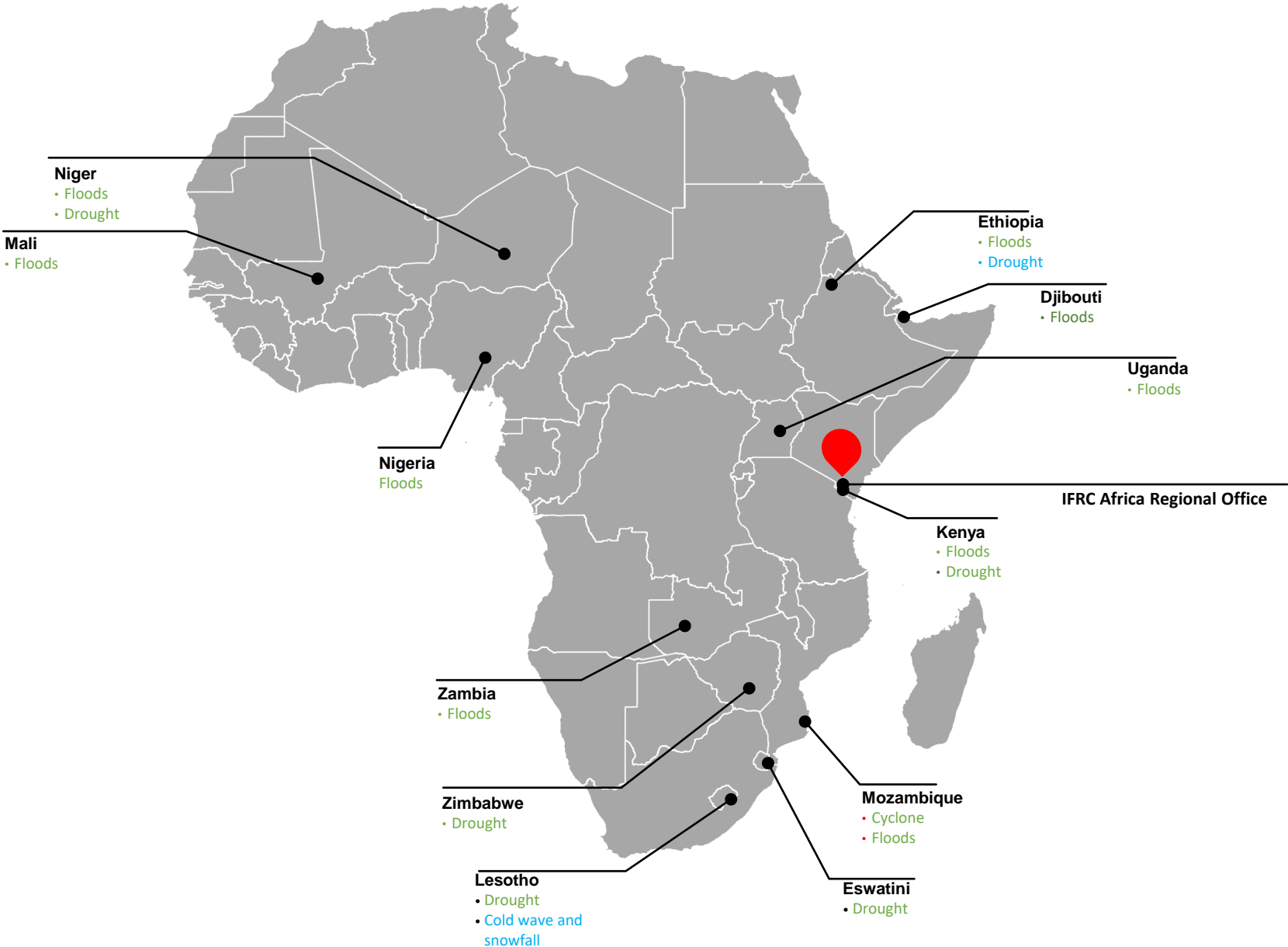
- 7 Floods
- 6 Drought
- 1 Cyclone
- 1 Cold Wave

sEAP Time span: 2 year
Funding cap: 200,000 CHF

Active Simplified EAPs
2

CHF Value
400,000

- 2 Floods



EARLY ACTION PROTOCOLS IN DEVELOPMENT/PLANNED

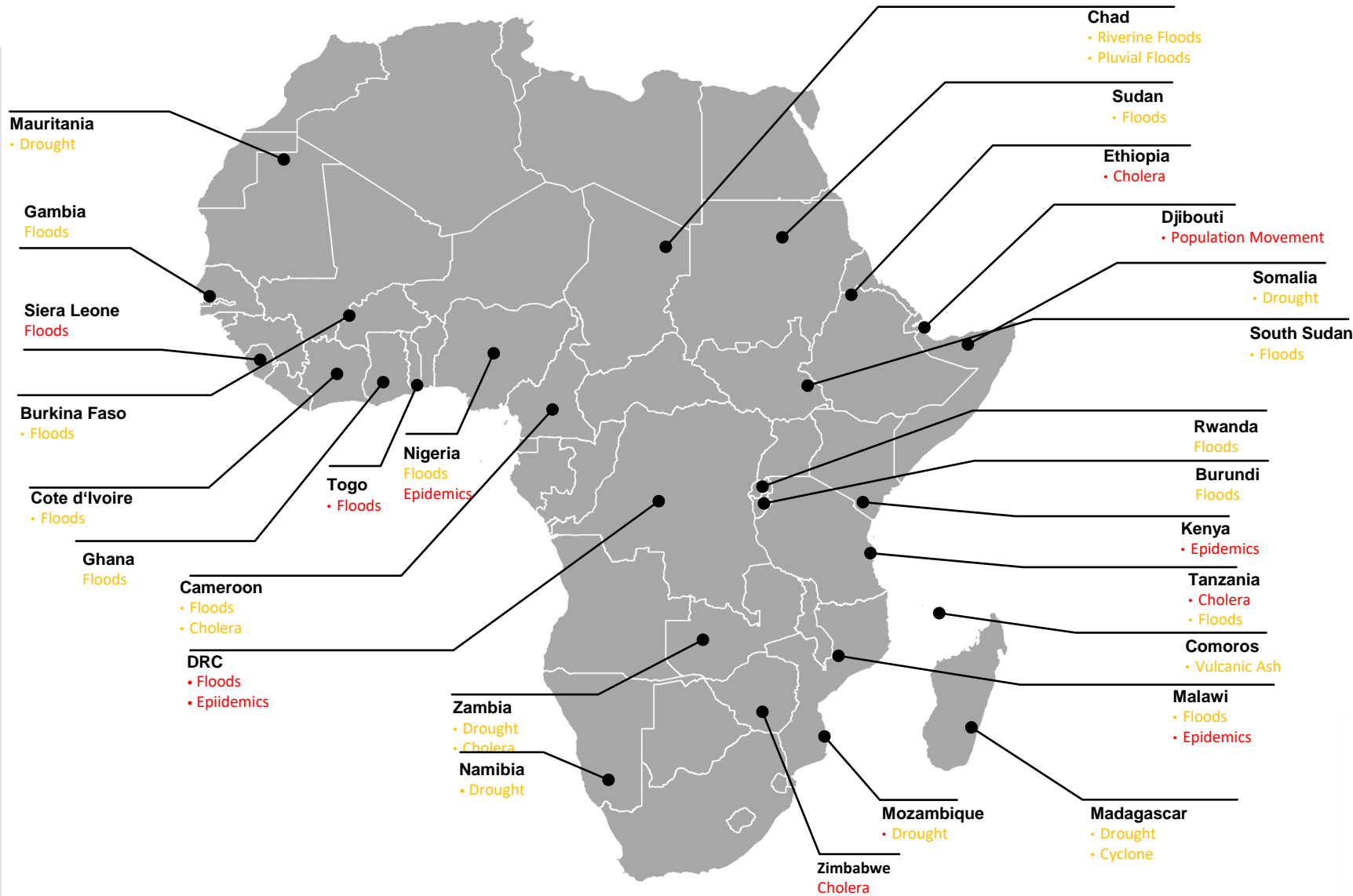
AFRICA REGION 2023-2025

Time span: 5 year
Funding cap: 500,000 CHF

EAP in Development (14)
Planned (6)
CHF Value
10,000,000

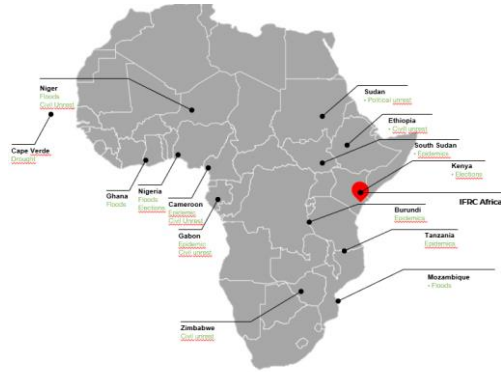
sEAP Time span: 2 year
Funding cap: 200,000 CHF

sEAP in Development (9)
Planned (5)
CHF Value
2,800,000

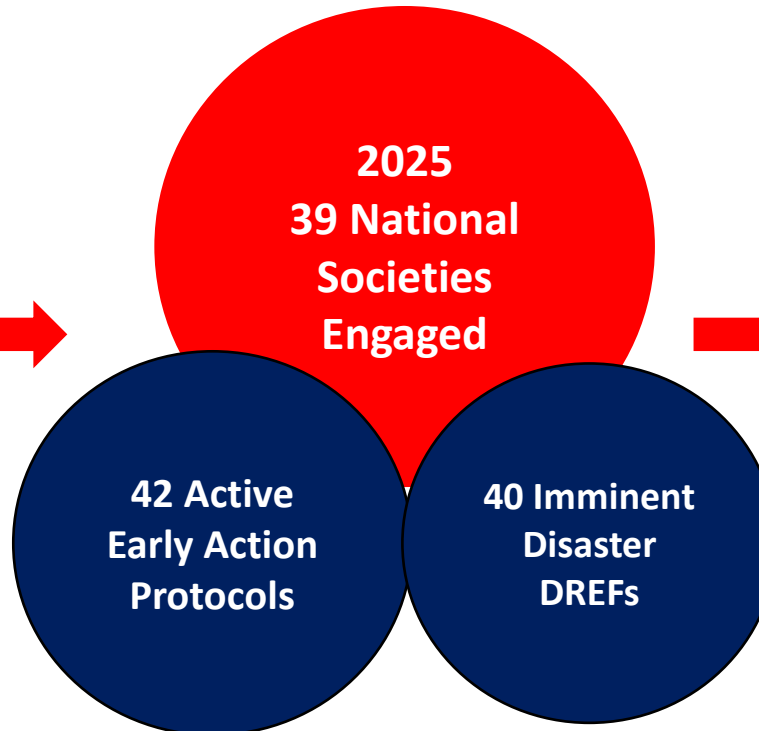
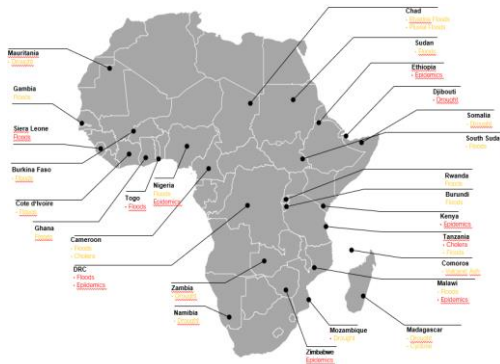


Anticipatory Action Africa – 2023 to 2025

2023



2025





Targeted Countries

Pillar 1 Full EAP

- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Mozambique
- Rwanda
- Tanzania

Pillar 2 Simplified EAP (tentative)

- DRC
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Ivory Coast
- Kenya
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mauritania
- Nigeria
- South Sudan
- Djibouti
- Gambia

Pillar 2 Imminent DREF

- All National Societies are eligible to apply for DREF for Imminent disasters