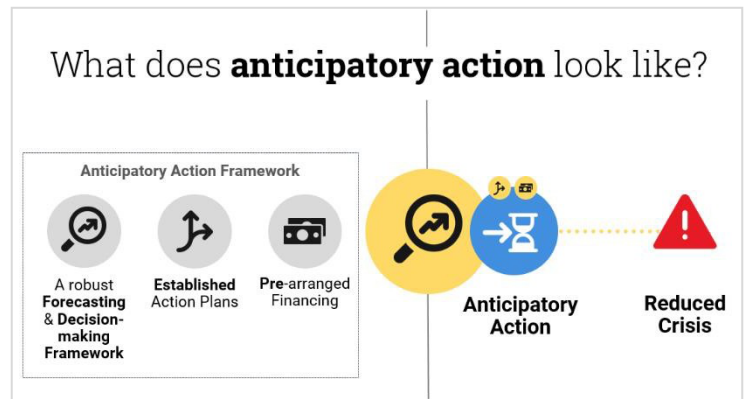


Anticipatory Action: Today, we can predict with increasing confidence the occurrence and the humanitarian impact of certain climatic shocks and diseases. Neither the shock nor the course of a crisis should come as a surprise. The available data can help facilitate the decision to release pre-arranged funds for pre-agreed interventions that take place before such shocks to mitigate their impact. By taking this anticipatory approach – using evidence of risk instead of needs – to respond, the humanitarian community can better protect, save more lives and increase the impact of available funds.

Building on pioneering work done by partners over the last years, OCHA is working with the humanitarian system to make anticipatory action work at scale. Following comprehensive consultations and technical groundwork, OCHA started to pilot collective anticipatory action in Somalia in 2019 and is adding four more pilot countries in 2020: Bangladesh, Chad, Ethiopia and Malawi.

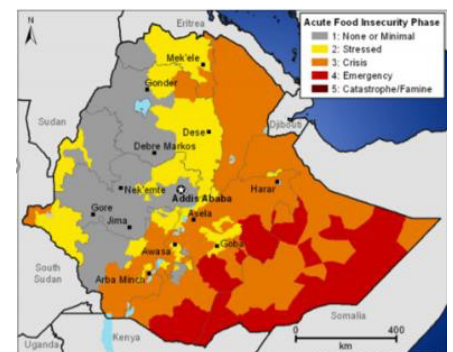
Anticipatory Action Framework: Each pilot involves setting up a formal mechanism called an anticipatory action framework that establishes when and on what basis a humanitarian action will be triggered for a specific hazard; what activities the funding will be used for; and how much funding will go to which agency. The framework has three interconnected components:

- A robust forecasting embedded in a clear decision-making process (the **model**).
- Pre-agreed action plan that can fundamentally alter the trajectory of the crisis (the **delivery**).
- Pre-arranged finance (the **money**).



Anticipated hazard - Drought: Ethiopia is highly vulnerable to climate-related shocks and stresses, more frequent seasonal droughts, erratic rainfalls and prolonged dry spells. The aim of the Anticipatory Action Framework is to mitigate the impact of an out-of-the-ordinary drought shock. Food security phasing will be used as a proxy indicator to monitor the possible impact and determine thresholds to trigger financing and interventions. The compounding effects of other shocks, including COVID-19, the locust outbreak and conflict flare-ups, will be carefully considered and built into the framework.

Multi-partner, multi-sectoral, complementary: The Ethiopia pilot is coordinated by an OCHA rollout team, with country office and headquarters colleagues. The rollout team works collaboratively with the Humanitarian Coordinator, the Country Team, Government, partner organizations and donors in Ethiopia and at headquarter level to set up the anticipatory action framework.

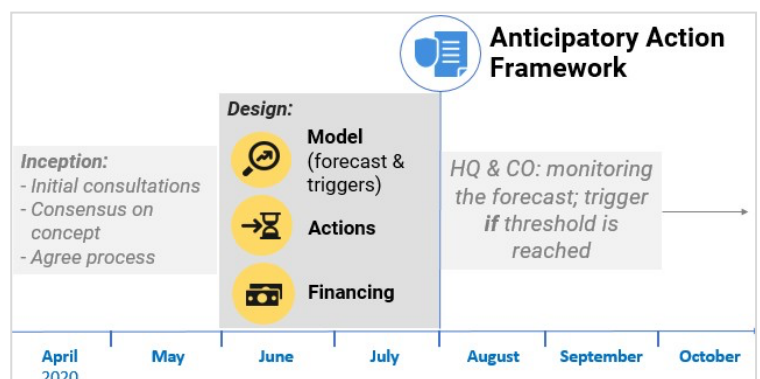


Food Security Outcomes, July 2011 (Source: FEWSNET and WFP)

A key principle of the framework and objective of OCHA in taking anticipatory action to scale is the multi-sectoral approach: The bundled delivery of services will have multiplier effects.

The Anticipatory Action Framework will build on and complement - but not duplicate – ongoing efforts in the fields of disaster risk reduction and finance, prevention and preparedness. The aim for anticipatory action is integration into the humanitarian and development architecture in Ethiopia and ensuring alignment with other relevant planning frameworks.

Learning: OCHA is collaborating with the London-based Centre for Disaster Protection on an independent evaluative learning component that is accompanying the pilots throughout the design, disbursement and implementation stage.



Timeline: The aim is to have the AA framework in place by the end of July.