

Practical guide to
**CO-PRODUCTION FOR
ANTICIPATORY ACTION**
with
IDPs/REFUGEES

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Developed as part of the Istibak project through a consortium comprised of the British Red Cross (BRC), Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (Climate Centre), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Food Programme (WFP), and UK Met Office (UKMO). The project is implemented with the support of WISER MENA Grants and funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO).

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AROUND THE WORLD, climate change is intensifying. Both sudden and slow-onset hazards such as floods, droughts and extreme heat, contribute to a rise in humanitarian needs and displacement, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings¹. Across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), communities are facing increasing risks from both conflict and climate-related shocks, which together are driving complex patterns of displacement. While displacement in the region remains predominantly caused by conflict, climate change is acting as a threat multiplier. Refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) camps are often placed in the most hazard-prone areas of countries, making them highly exposed to hazards with fewer available natural resources. Compounding this, camp settings are often crowded, and shelter is often inadequate, with limited access to early-warning systems (EWS), basic services or institutional protection. There is growing recognition of the need to produce climate and weather services and implement early warnings and early action in a co-created rather than top-down manner. This is particularly true when engaging with displaced people, where barriers such as language and knowledge of local contexts, along with accessibility to early warning, can also act as power differentials that may leave them further marginalised.

This guide aims to offer practical steps and considerations on the process of designing and implementing anticipatory action (AA) for displaced people through co-production. It seeks to present information, tools, short case studies and practical activities that provide actionable, useful and eventually impactful outcomes relating to co-production of AA for displaced people. It draws on case studies and lessons learned from the WISER MENA Istibak project, among others, and approaches for analysing and integrating AA through the lens of gender, equality, and social inclusion (GESI), with the aim of sharing generalizable information on AA co-production for displaced people. Rather than acting as stand-alone guidance, the guide is designed to be integrated within the target audiences' work, in recognition that some or many elements discussed here are already at play within organisations working on AA, migration and displacement, or both. It details key elements of co-production, stakeholder mapping and building partnerships for effective AA, including guidance and tools related to feasibility studies, risk assessments and early-warning systems tailored for displaced people. Specific sections focus on engaging stakeholders in camp and urban settings, selecting and implementing early actions, integrating AA within

existing humanitarian frameworks, and monitoring and evaluation strategies. The guide concludes with a checklist for implementation and recommendations for scaling up AA efforts for displaced populations.

This guide is produced through the Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER) Istibak ('Anticipate' in Arabic) project, a two-year regional project aimed at strengthening climate resilience of IDPs, refugee populations and host communities in Iraq and Yemen by enhancing and promoting the co-production of forecast-based early action with local, national and regional coordination mechanisms. It is a notable example of co-production (described further below) in action and large-scale work to increase early-warning systems and AA in the Middle East and North Africa.

1 https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGII_SummaryForPolicymakers.pdf

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA	Anticipatory action	GCCM	Global camp coordination and camp management	PGI	Protection, gender and inclusion
CCCM	Camp coordination and camp management	HOT	Humanitarian open street	RCCC	Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre
CBOS	Community-based organizations	IASC	Inter-agency standing committee	RCRC	Red Cross and Red Crescent
CSOS	Civil society organizations	IDMC	Internal displacement monitoring centre	RRPS	Regional refugee response plans
CBDRM	Community-based disaster risk management	IDPS	Internally displaced persons	SRAD	Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate
CAMA	Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority	IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	START	START Network
CERTS	Community emergency response teams	IGAD	Intergovernmental Development Authority	TWG	Technical working group
CLIMB	Human Mobility in the Context of Disasters, Climate Change, and Environmental Degradation Database	IOM	International Organization for Migration	UKMO	UK Met Office
DRM	Disaster risk management	KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices	UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
DRR	Disaster risk reduction	LRC	Lebanese Red Cross	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
DTM	Displacement tracking matrix	MENA	Middle East and North Africa	WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
EWEA	Early warning and early action	MDP	MENA Dialogue Platform	WFP	World Food Programme
EWS	Early-warning systems	NMO	National meteorological offices	WISER	Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa
FBF	Forecast-based financing	NMHS	National meteorological and hydrological services	WVI	World Vision International
GBV	Gender-based violence	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion				

INTRODUCTION

Around the world, displacement is rising. Conflict and persecution as well as both sudden and slow-onset disasters are forcing people to leave their homes, with an estimated 122.6 million forcibly displaced people (UNHCR 2024). Millions of these people are displaced due to extreme weather events each year (UNHCR 2024). While growing attention is being paid to this area, there has been less awareness of the impacts of extreme weather events on populations *already* displaced due to conflict or persecution, or people who have already moved once due to climate shocks (a phenomenon known as “secondary displacement”).

In this regard, understanding how to provide assistance to already displaced populations in advance of extreme weather events is critical. Currently, there are over 122 million forcibly displaced people worldwide who were forced to leave their homes due to persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order (UNHCR 2024).² The most severe disaster

events occur in many of the countries most affected by protracted conflict, while many people displaced by conflict end up in hazard-prone countries and regions.³ At the same time, early warnings⁴ are in fact available in many countries affected by armed conflict and high displacement (Jaime et al. 2024), offering important opportunities for early action, even anticipatory action (AA). This highlights the pressing need to examine the possibilities, risks and effectiveness of AA in these settings.

Anticipatory action refers to actions taken ahead of predicted hazards to prevent or reduce acute humanitarian impacts **BEFORE** they fully unfold. Anticipatory action generally relies on agreed parameters including:

- Timing: the action happens in anticipation of a hazard impact and takes advantage of the window of opportunity between the warning and occurrence of the hazard. Actions are taken before the hazard impacts are felt.
- Actions aim to prevent or mitigate the anticipated impact.
- Forecast-informed: impact based on forecasts, and/or collaborative/predictive risk analyses.
- AA technical working groups (TWG): <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/exchange/working-groups>

² This guide uses the term ‘displaced people’ to encompass both refugees and IDPs as well as other categories of people forced to move. In some instances, it is appropriate to reflect on the particular needs or challenges of refugees or IDPs given different legal situations they are often in. The primary and universal definition of a refugee that applies to States is contained in Article 1(A)(2) of the 1951 Convention, as amended by its 1967 Protocol, defining a refugee as someone who: “owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.” While there is no legal definition of who constitutes an “internally displaced person” in international law, the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement defined IDPs as: “[...] persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.”

³ An overview of the top hosting countries for refugees and IDPs can be found here: UNHCR (2024) Refugee Data Finder. Webpage, available at: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=plHnv8> These countries can be cross-referenced with 1) the ND-Gain Country Index (available here: <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>), which summarizes how vulnerable a country is to climate change and other challenges, combined with its ability to adapt and increase resilience, and 2) The World Bank List of Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations, available at: <https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/b3c737c4687db176ec98f5c434d0de91-0090082024/original/FCSListFY25.pdf>.

⁴ The Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) defines early warnings as ‘information provided in advance of a specific hazardous event, disaster or conflict to enable stakeholders to take timely action to reduce disaster risks.’ Available at: https://www.early-action-reap.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/REAP_Glossary%20of%20Early%20Action%20Terms_2022%20edition_FINAL.pdf

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1.1 Guide objectives:

Designing and implementing AA for displaced people through co-production

The objective of the guide is to equip AA practitioners with guidance on how to deliver AA with and for displaced people through a co-produced process. This guide provides practical steps and considerations on the process of designing and implementing AA for displaced people through co-production. It provides information, tools and short case studies aimed at delivering actionable, useful and eventually impactful outcomes relating to the co-production of AA for displaced people. It draws on case studies and lessons learned from the Istibak project and a variety of other studies and initiatives (e.g., WFP and ODI 2022), to share generalizable information on AA co-production for displaced people. The **boxes** show available resources and examples while the **activities** provide descriptions of exercises that practitioners can test out. This guide focuses on co-producing AA in a displaced setting and should be used in conjunction with other AA guides & materials. It can be considered as an addendum to existing AA manuals and toolkits. Ultimately, information provided here is envisioned to integrate the co-production of AA and EW with and for displaced people at policy and implementation levels to allow for the scale-up and replication of

successful AA and EWEA models and approaches. In doing so, it contributes directly to the *Early Warnings for All* (EW4All) initiative, which seeks to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early-warning systems by 2027, with a special emphasis on reaching the most vulnerable, including displaced people, who are often systematically left behind.⁵ Furthermore, the co-production approach aims to enhance participation and leaving no one behind in alignment with the SDGs. By taking relevant considerations on board, it can be integrated into already existing work on EWEA in conflict contexts. This guide begins to fill a gap in this area by providing concrete, actionable considerations for AA co-production for and with displaced people.

The guide builds on '*A manual for co-production in African weather and climate services*' developed by WISER (2020), by providing considerations on AA co-production for and with displaced people. It draws on established anticipatory action and impact-based forecasting resources, including the Forecast-based Financing Practitioner's Manual (Red Cross Red Crescent et al., 2021), The Future of Forecasts (RCRC Climate Centre, 2020) and the AA in FCV Toolkit (RCRC Climate Centre, IWMI, and Anticipation Hub, 2025). Given the diversity of displacement contexts, the guidance should be adapted to each specific situation. For readers interested in better understanding how to implement AA in active conflict settings, please see the resources of [AA in Conflict Practitioner's Group](#).

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United Nations <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/early-warnings-for-all>

BOX 1. RESOURCES ON ANTICIPATORY ACTION

- UN OCHA Toolkit: <https://anticipatory-action-toolkit.unocha.org/first-steps/>
- Red Cross Red Crescent FbF Practitioners Manual: <https://manual.forecast-based-financing.org/en/>
- World Food Programme Monitoring and Evaluation of Anticipatory Actions for Fast and Slow-Onset Hazards: https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents_Manuals_and_Guidelines/WFP-FbF-MEGuide-Oct2021.pdf
- START Network 'Tools and approaches – Anticipatory action for conflict through the START fund': <https://startnetwork.org/learn-change/resources/library/tools-and-approaches-anticipatory-action>
- AA technical working groups (TWG): <https://www.anticipation-hub.org/exchange/working-groups>

1.2 Overview of guide

This guide on anticipatory action (AA) for displaced populations provides a structured and practical approach to designing, implementing and evaluating AA interventions in displacement settings. It begins with **Chapter one: Introduction**, which outlines the purpose and scope of the guide, **Chapter two: Key elements of co-production**, which sets the foundation by presenting the key elements of co-production. **Chapter three:** describes the **six steps for co-production of AA** for and with displaced people. It provides details on identifying key actors, building common ground for engagement, identifying existing needs, co-development of solutions, setting up and implementing anticipatory actions in urban and camps and evaluating AA outcomes and impacts on displaced persons. Finally, **Chapter four: Conclusion - bringing it all together and checklist** summarizes the key points covered throughout the guide and concludes with a checklist for implementation, as well as recommendations for scaling up AA efforts for displaced populations.

The guide uses case studies, and examples from Istibak project and other initiatives along with activities that are designed to help the reader try out the tools or methodology.

1.3 Target audience

This guide targets AA practitioners, producers, intermediaries and users of weather and climate information services, as well as government agencies working on and implementing DRR strategies, humanitarian agencies, including camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) Cluster, shelter cluster and relevant clusters, local government including cities and urban/peri/urban, refugee/IDP focal points, humanitarian organizations and development organizations working on AA with and for IDPs and refugees.

1.4 WISER MENA Istibak project

This guide is produced through the Istibak ('anticipate' in Arabic) project, a two-year regional project implemented through a consortium comprised of British Red Cross (BRC), Red Cross Climate Centre (RCCC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), World Food Program (WFP), and UK Met Office (UKMO). It is undertaken with the support of WISER MENA grants and funded by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO). The project aims to strengthen the climate resilience of IDPs, refugee populations and host communities in Iraq and Yemen, by enhancing and promoting the co-production of forecast-based early action with local, national and regional coordination mechanisms.

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KEY ELEMENTS OF CO-PRODUCTION

What is co-production? How can it effectively be implemented in displacement contexts?

There is growing importance of the need to produce climate and weather services and implement early warnings and early action in a co-created rather than top-down manner.

Co-production plays a critical role in enhancing the effectiveness of early-warning systems and anticipatory action. Academics refer to co-production as 'bringing together different knowledge sources and experiences to jointly develop new and combined knowledge which is better able to support specific decision-making contexts' (Kniveton et al., 2016). Within AA, the co-production process involves bringing together various stakeholders including communities, humanitarian actors, national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS), among others, to identify hazards and risks, understand vulnerabilities and co-design anticipatory systems. These processes and outcomes are documented within an AA framework (also known as early action protocol in the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and anticipatory action plan in the UN). Through this process, relevant skills, expertise and resources are brought together to design fit-for-purpose AA that can be implemented effectively.

Why is it important?

Co-production can enhance knowledge, trust and ownership in the use of weather and climate services (WISER 2020). Involving communities makes adaptation initiatives more responsive and relevant to their needs. It is essential to assess and address inequalities – particularly regarding gender and social inclusion using tools like GESI analysis, as climate change often affects vulnerable groups disproportionately. In the humanitarian sector, co-production supports the localization agenda, shifting resources and decision-making to local actors, including refugee-led organizations in displacement contexts (Pincock et al. 2020). Since displaced populations face challenges such as limited rights and language barriers, engaging them in all phases of co-production is vital to ensure AA systems effectively address their risks from climate hazards. In the design and implementation of AA, the co-production process provides an opportunity for co-creation of solutions to address the impacts of weather and climate. AA design is a very consultative process that requires the engagement of various stakeholders including communities such as displaced people, hydro-met agencies, DRM government and non-governmental agencies, Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and UN agencies among others.

BOX 2. KEY CO-PRODUCTION RESOURCES

- WISER – A [manual for coproduction in African weather and climate services](#)
- IFRC/Netherlands Red Cross – [Community Consultation Tool](#)

Key elements of co-production

The key elements of co-production, as proposed in the *building on models developed by AMMA-2050, Visman et al., 2017b, KCL engagement in two BRACED consortia projects in Visman et al., 2018 and WISER 2017 Guide*, are adopted for co-producing AA with and for displaced people namely:

- Identifying key actors and building partnerships, which sets the groundwork for inclusive and coordinated engagement by identifying critical stakeholders and recognizing the roles of various actors in anticipatory action.
- Building common ground that sets a shared understanding of the co-production process and ways of working including engagement in camp and urban settings, working with technical working groups, and alignment with national and international strategies.
- Identifying the needs: assessing the specific needs of displaced populations while ensuring that AA is grounded in an understanding of vulnerabilities and priorities defined by affected communities themselves.
- Co-developing solutions: examining how co-production using empathy mapping, among others, can be applied at different stages of AA design and implementation. It explores how various involved actors can jointly develop solutions that reflect both technical knowledge and local realities.

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5. Co-developing solutions: setting up and implementing anticipatory action for and with displaced people provides insights into the practical aspects of AA, including guidance and tools related to feasibility studies, risk assessments and early-warning systems tailored for displaced people.

6. Evaluating the outcomes: explores monitoring and evaluation strategies to assess the effectiveness of anticipatory actions. It provides guidance on how to measure results and ensure accountability and learning.

The blue boxes in *Figure 1* provide examples of the application of these elements in AA for the displaced. It is important to note that these elements of co-production may be repeated at different stages of the anticipatory action process, ranging from design to implementation to post-action monitoring. Chapter three provides details on the application of these elements as steps in the co-production of AA for and with displaced people.

Figure 1 outlines key elements of a co-production approach (proposed by WISER building on models developed by AMMA-2050, Visman et al., 2017b and KCL engagement in two BRACED consortia projects in Visman et al., 2018 and WISER 2017).

- Establish a feedback mechanism (e.g. hotline) for AA interventions designed for displaced people (e.g. via whatsapp if they cannot legally get SIM cards)
- Conduct after-action reviews through surveys, interviews, and focus groups to understand displaced people's and other stakeholders' perspectives on a) the process, b) the outcomes of AA interventions, and e) Ideas and suggestions for further refinement

- Displaced people
- Host communities
- Camp management (e.g. CCCM)
- Local/national NGOs, including those led by displaced people

- Establish LTAs with trusted intermediaries (e.g. camp authorities, refugee-serving humanitarian agencies), with an emphasis on displaced people themselves when appropriate.
- Conduct awareness-raising sessions and develop material (billboards, etc) to sensitise displaced people to early warning and AA plans to increase uptake
- Ensure AA is designed and delivered in a trauma-informed way to account for possible experiences leading to and during displacement.

- Identify trusted information intermediaries and modes of communication for displaced people (e.g. refugee community leaders, trusted WhatsApp groups) and hold consultations with intermediaries like humanitarian agencies or CCCM to design effective early warnings and AA
- Lead focus groups and conduct interviews/surveys with displaced people and host communities to better understand existing early warning channels, knowledge and responses to different hazards, etc.)



- Identify and understand assistance/programming for and by displaced people to explore areas for AA integration and to reduce duplication (e.g. the implementation of similar work in camps)
- Understand key concerns, barriers, and challenges by all stakeholders (e.g. limitations to early actions due to legal context, possible tensions between displaced people and host communities)
- Promote coordination and inclusion and identify common goals and objectives (e.g. AA working groups, Cluster meetings, joint stakeholder meetings, regular information updates, etc.)

- Conduct surveys, interviews, and consultations with a) displaced people, b) humanitarian/development actors working with them, c) national stakeholders (e.g. Met Services, DRM Ministries), & host communities to understand needs and gaps at different levels of AA design and implementation (e.g. displaced population characteristics such as primary language, rights/governance structure for displaced people, assets and livelihoods, communication barriers like mobile phone access, displaced people/host dynamics, etc.)

EXAMPLE OF CO-PRODUCTION IN FRAGILE SETTINGS:

DARAJA, which means 'bridge' in Swahili, is a service and partnership that aims to improve weather and climate information services (WCIS), including early warnings of extreme weather, for urban users. DARAJA is a project by Resurgence, an international nonprofit specialising in urban climate risk and resilience. As a global design, communications and consulting company, Resurgence helps cities and communities protect themselves from the impacts of climate change, particularly in the Global South. Supported by the Weather and Climate Information Service (WISER) and Lloyd's Register Foundation, the DARAJA initiative aims to make weather and climate services more accessible, understandable and actionable for vulnerable populations in informal urban settlements. By working with local NGOs, community-based organizations, meteorological agencies and humanitarian stakeholders, DARAJA ensures that early-warning-systems (EWS) and climate information are effectively used to enhance resilience and reduce disaster risk. The project has been implemented across cities in East Africa, including in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, and Sudan, with recent expansions into secondary cities, specifically in Kenya and Ethiopia.

A flexible, community-Driven approach to co-production

DARAJA follows a step-by-step co-production approach, ensuring that weather and climate services are tailored to the specific needs of each community. The process begins with stakeholder mapping in collaboration with local partners, followed by household surveys, focus group discussions and hazard impact assessments to identify risks and information gaps. Based on the collected data, priority interventions are developed through community workshops, where local stakeholders participate in defining early-warning messages, improving information dissemination channels and designing climate adaptation strategies. Pilot programs are implemented, then monitored and evaluated through endline assessments, ensuring the effectiveness of interventions and long-term sustainability.

DARAJA in Sudan: Adapting to a fragile context

In Sudan, DARAJA has had to navigate a unique and challenging landscape, shaped by conflict, climate-induced hazards and weakened meteorological services. The war and instability have led to the disruption of meteorological services, with data loss, limited internet connectivity and reduced forecasting capacity as key challenges. To address this, DARAJA has collaborated with the regional climate centre ICPAC (IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre) and international meteorological agencies to support the Sudanese Meteorological Authority (SMA) in restoring forecasting services, developing early warning protocols and building human resource capacity. A major challenge in Sudan has been accessibility to weather information, particularly in remote and underserved areas. Many communities lack access to the internet or mobile services, making it difficult to receive timely early warnings. In response, DARAJA has worked with local leaders and religious institutions such as mosques to ensure that weather updates and disaster alerts are disseminated effectively. In some regions, mosques and imams serve as community news providers, delivering important updates every Friday. Additionally, alternative dissemination methods such as SMS alerts, WhatsApp groups and radio broadcasts have been explored to reach the most vulnerable populations, especially in areas prone to flooding.

STEPS OF CO-PRODUCING AA WITH AND FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE

STEP

1 IDENTIFYING KEY ACTORS AND BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS

When designing AA for and with displaced people, IDPs and the contexts and identification of new relevant actors must be considered.⁶ Identifying these actors at the beginning of the AA design process is key to ensuring they are effectively included at different stages of the design, implementation and evaluation processes. A key consideration in the co-production approach is identifying and understanding the relevant stakeholders to be engaged, as well as their mandates, roles and responsibilities. Partnerships are critical to the co-production process in AA as different expertise is needed to understand the hazards, risks, vulnerabilities and exposure that

communities such as displaced people face. Understanding inequalities and discrimination that may exist in the community and how this influences the co-production process is critical. Chapter 2.4 of the WISER Africa Co-Production Manual and Table 1 outline important elements for identifying key actors and building partnerships, along with the actors and tools useful for displacement contexts.

This chapter describes the steps that can be taken to design and implement AA with and for displaced people through a co-production process. The key elements of co production as described in Chapter two have been adapted as practical steps for the co-production of AA. Each step is described in detail with tools, examples and activities as exercises to try out. This chapter will explore identifying and engaging key players; stakeholder mapping, the GESI considerations in this process; the importance of technical working groups and examples of key actors in the context of displacement.

A. Practical approach for identifying and engaging key players

To create inclusive and collaborative partnerships for anticipatory action (AA) in displacement contexts, considerations including political buy-in, inclusivity, gender sensitivity and equitable resourcing are essential to engaging displaced populations and ensuring that AA systems are context-appropriate and collectively owned. The tools below describe some considerations while undertaking stakeholder identification.

⁶ To learn more about EAPs, see the FbF Guide: <https://manual.forecast-based-financing.org/en/chapter/develop-early-action-protocol/>

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Table 1. Identifying key actors and building partnerships for AA in displacement contexts

Issues to consider	Suggested application for displacement contexts
Identify and involve relevant actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See section on stakeholder mapping (Table 2). Stakeholder mapping template below. <p>When identifying key actors, special GESI considerations need to be accounted for. (check box 5 on GESI considerations).</p>
Develop/create new networks or strengthen existing partnerships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage UN Cluster leads in refugee/IDP camps. Based on the impacts the AA is likely to address, identify or connect with NGOs/agencies working in these sectors with displaced people. Introduce stakeholders to existing regional/thematic technical working groups. <p>Example from Istibak project: In Yemen, WFP collaborated with –BCHR, as a local NGO that knows the field and has access to displaced people directly. Among others, BCHR supported in the implementation of KAP surveys that targeted local communities to assess their awareness and perceptions of early-warning systems and centres, ultimately informing future strategies for proactive disaster risk management.</p>
Gain political buy-in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with the relevant government agency or ministry responsible for displaced people to present the relevance of anticipatory action (AA) and associated plans. <p>Example from Istibak project: In Iraq, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Environment to integrate AA into local long-term adaptation plans. This resulted in local anticipatory action and adaptation plans (LAAAP), which were adopted by the ministry and implemented across six pilot governorates.</p>
Map existing coordination structure to facilitate open interaction amongst actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set up or engage existing coordination mechanisms such as AA technical working groups, promoting collaboration and coordination. Where coordination structures exist, use them. <p>Check example provided in Box 6: Example of multi-stakeholder coordination and technical working group on AA on early warning and anticipatory action.</p> <p>Example from Istibak project: In Irak WFP established and worked with the technical interministerial climate information working group (CIWG) consisting of relevant ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and stakeholders to strengthen AA. Figure 5 below provides the roles and responsibilities of the TWG.</p>
Recognise partners' roles and mandates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage partners with mandates to work with displaced people and clarify roles to avoid duplication of services.
Recognise gender and cultural differences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that key stakeholders to be engaged are gender and culturally sensitive and that they have expertise working with displaced people and understand vulnerabilities of such diverse groups
Advocate for transparency on available resources and existing gaps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage partners in fundraising and funding plans that account for the resource needs of all engaged partners, including community-based actors.
Factor in sufficient time and resources to support the steps of co-production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Account for the time needed to translate material or interpret discussions when engaging with displaced communities. Build in time to discuss or negotiate potentially sensitive elements of AA planning related to displacement, such as refugees' freedom of movement (e.g., ability to evacuate a camp if necessary).

B. Highlight on stakeholder mapping

The template below provides an example of stakeholder mapping, identifying a variety of relevant actors and their roles, along with additional information on how they might be categorized and defined.

Table 2: Stakeholder mapping template

Stakeholder mapping template: possible stakeholders and roles in anticipatory action		
Category	Who they are	Roles and responsibilities to facilitate coordination and collaboration in the AA process
Producers	Entities responsible for producing weather and climate forecasts, data and early-warning information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) generate weather and climate forecasts, develop hazard maps and provide technical guidance. International meteorological partners (e.g., UK Met Office, ECMWF): Provide advanced forecasting models, satellite imagery and capacity-building support. Research institutions and academia: Conduct research on emerging forecasting tools, develop new technologies and contribute to hazard risk analysis. Private sector entities: Provide innovative forecasting tools, software and platforms for weather analysis.
Users	End-users and communities impacted by hazards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local communities (women, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups including migrants, IDPs, refugees and host populations): Act on early warnings to take protective measures such as evacuation or preparation. Actively participate in co-creation of solutions, receive tailored early warnings, and take preventive actions. Consultations with displaced and host communities are essential. Farmers, fishermen and other livelihood-specific groups: Respond to sector-specific weather forecasts to reduce risks to livelihoods. Community leaders and camp leaders such as Shawish (a Shawish is the person nominated by other refugees to act as the settlement supervisor and decision-maker): mobilise communities to engage in EWEA, disseminate weather alerts and early-warning messages to camp residents and organize preparedness activities like evacuation drills. International organisations/actors (UN, NGOs, RCRC, GIZ, etc.): Develop localized early-warning systems, facilitate data sharing, support the development of early-action plans and produce context-specific communication tools for vulnerable groups. Local authorities (in both camps and urban areas): mobilize communities and implement early actions at the local level based on hazard maps and weather alerts.
Intermediaries	Organizations that translate scientific data into actionable information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) agencies: Integrate AA into national DRR frameworks, ensure alignment with national strategies and oversee coordination. Humanitarian organizations (e.g., IFRC, WFP, NGOs): Collaborate with local governments, communities and other stakeholders in the design, delivery, evaluation and learning of AA process. Serve as a connector between the producers and users of climate and weather information. Contribute resources such as technical expertise and financial resources for EWEA. Local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs): Work directly with vulnerable communities to disseminate early warnings and conduct capacity-building, deliver on anticipatory activities and mobilize communities. Media outlets: Disseminate alerts through radio, TV, SMS and other communication channels.

ACTIVITY

WHO IS MISSING? 1-2-4-ALL
(CO-PRODUCING WITH
WHOM?)

Description: In this activity, participants will brainstorm and suggest formal and informal actors who can contribute or influence implementation of AA.

Objective: To identify stakeholders who can be engaged in AA.

Process:

1. Give each participant sticky notes and pens.
2. Each participant takes three minutes to think about who else is doing work that is related to AA or EWS.
3. Pairs (3min): Participants pair up to share their ideas and take note of any similarities and differences.
4. Foursomes (4min): Each pair joins another to form groups of four. In this group, participants share results from the pair discussion. Invite the group to agree on what will be shared in the plenary.
5. All (5min): Now invite all groups to share the outcome of the foursomes. While one group is sharing, the other groups notice what is similar to their work and indicate resonance by clapping their feet or by a single clap. Tell the groups to skip what has already been mentioned by other groups.
6. Collect all sticky notes and write the outcome of the brainstorming on a visible board or flip chart.

C. Technical working groups

A key facilitator of co-production are technical working groups (TWG) commonly set up as part of an AA framework. These can be thematic or regional, and often serve as platforms for communication, collaboration and alignment across actors, sectors and AA frameworks. Technical working groups provide a structure for coordination and collaboration in the AA co-production process. Practitioners need to ensure that the TWGs are representative of all the stakeholders required in the AA development process for and with the displaced people.

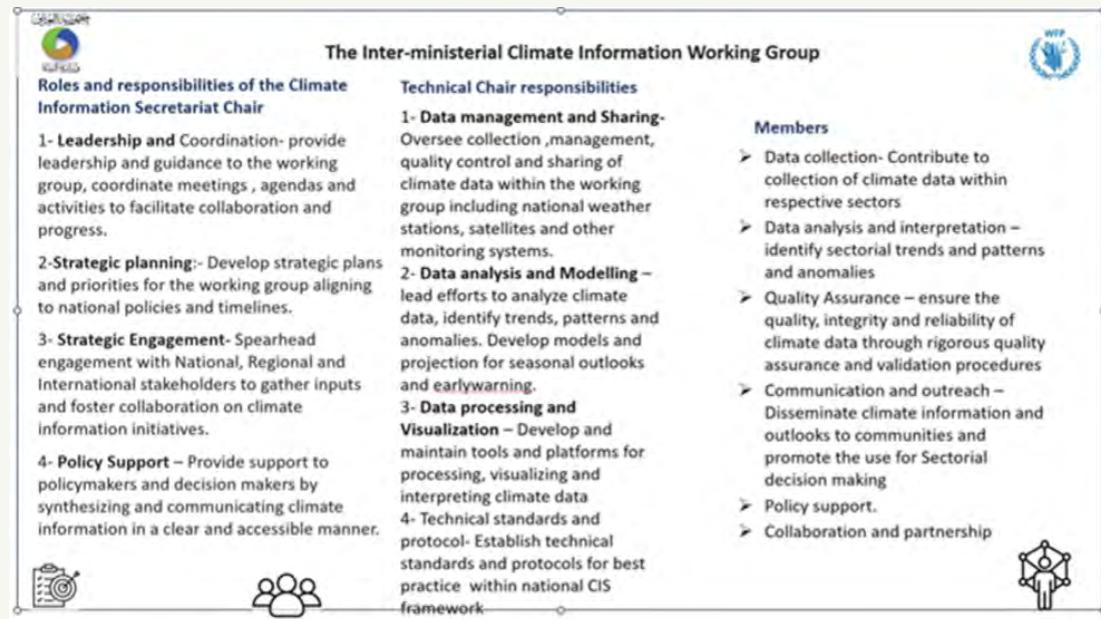
BOX 3. EXAMPLE FROM ISTIBAK PROJECT ON MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COORDINATION AND TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP ON EARLY WARNING AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION

Yemen: With the objective of initiating a technical working group of main stakeholders to work on early warning and anticipatory action, a multi-stakeholder workshop was hosted by WFP on 27 and 28 October 2024, in Yemen. This workshop was a crucial step towards enhancing and integrating AA within Yemen's overall disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy. The event brought together experts and representatives from various organizations to ensure conceptual alignment and consensus on the formation and operationalization of the TWG. Through a combination of presentations, panel discussions, participatory sessions and simulation exercises, the workshop facilitated a comprehensive exchange of knowledge and strategies to address climate-related hazards and improve early-warning systems (EWS) in Yemen.

The workshop included a simulation exercise facilitated by WFP-RBC - Regional Bureau for the Middle East and North Africa where breakout groups were engaged in drafting an anticipatory action plan for three selected hazards (floods, cyclones and cold waves), simulating real-world scenarios to identify the necessary steps for operationalizing an AA plan. The exercise was followed by an RBC-led discussion on the feasibility of AAs and the necessity of a coordination mechanism for successful implementation.

Iraq: The Inter-ministerial climate information technical working group (TWG) in Iraq was established by WFP (see figure 5 roles and responsibilities of the TWG). Bringing together six key ministries (Agriculture, Water Resources, Environment, Planning, Meteorology and Industry), along with UN agencies, NGOs and community members, the TWG plays a central role in strengthening institutional and technical systems for anticipatory action by embedding climate information services into disaster risk management (DRM) structures and aligning with the Early Warning for All (EW4All) framework. A national co-production mechanism was established to generate seasonal and monthly drought outlook. Through collaboration with UNDP, RIMES and other technical partners, several capacity-strengthening workshops were concluded including training on disaster-loss tracking (DesInventar-Sendai system), enhanced technical readiness, inter-agency data sharing and integration of locally disaggregated risk data into planning. By institutionalizing climate data sharing, analysis and visualization across ministries, the TWG has strengthened national ownership and created actionable linkages between science, policy, and anticipatory action for IDPs, refugees and host communities.

Figure 5. Roles and responsibilities of the inter-ministerial climate information technical working group in Iraq.



Tools for conflict-sensitive stakeholder mapping and partnership-building in displacement contexts

- **The dividers and connectors tool** (AA in FCV toolkit, page 277) helps inform conflict sensitivity by analysing connectors representing opportunities for peace and dividers representing sources of tension, which is important in ensuring that AA interventions avoid negative consequences in conflict settings.
- **Stakeholder analysis in FCV contexts checklist** (AA in FCV toolkit page 29) guides users through navigating shifting power dynamics, aligning stakeholder interests, accessing potential influence of cooperation for AA while understanding the potential negative influence of AA, and planning flexible engagement strategies that can adapt to fluid environments.

When applied with community-informed conflict analysis and ethical engagement, these tools help with building inclusive anticipatory actions that are resilient to evolving risks.

7 Toolkit for anticipatory action in fragile, conflict- and violence-affected settings: [https://preparecenter.org/resource/toolkit-for-anticipatory-action-in-fragile-conflict-and-violence-affected-settings/#:~:text=Guidance%20material,Toolkit%20for%20anticipatory%20action%20in,conflict%2D%20and%20violence%2Daffected%20settings&text=This%20toolkit%20brings%20together%20hands,%2Daffected%20\(FCV\)%20contexts.](https://preparecenter.org/resource/toolkit-for-anticipatory-action-in-fragile-conflict-and-violence-affected-settings/#:~:text=Guidance%20material,Toolkit%20for%20anticipatory%20action%20in,conflict%2D%20and%20violence%2Daffected%20settings&text=This%20toolkit%20brings%20together%20hands,%2Daffected%20(FCV)%20contexts.)
Pages 27 and 29.

D. Importance of engaging camp and urban actors

When designing anticipatory action (AA) for displaced populations, engagement with the right coordination structures is critical to ensure coherence, avoid harm and strengthen impact. In IDP camps, camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) cluster (IASC), a global humanitarian coordination mechanism led by UNHCR in conflict situations and by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in cases of natural disasters, serves as the key entry point and can guide the design and implementation of AA and ensure equitable access to services, dignity and protection.

In refugee camps, UNHCR, IOM, host governments and delegated humanitarian agencies (e.g., IFRC, NRC, DRC, national NGOs) may act as primary coordinators, and their involvement is essential before developing AA frameworks.

In urban contexts, where 60% of refugees and up to 80% of IDPs live, engagement is more complex due to legal restrictions, weaker humanitarian presence and integration of displaced and host communities. It is imperative to ensure that consultations on AA design and process development in cities are done at the very initial stages to ensure displaced populations are systematically included in urban resilience and anticipatory frameworks.

Examples of actors to consider when designing and implementing AA frameworks in both camp and urban contexts:

- Displaced populations: Representatives of displaced people, with a focus on marginalized and underrepresented groups (e.g., women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly people,

LGBTQIA+ individuals). In contexts with multiple refugee nationalities, all groups should be adequately represented.

- Community leaders: Refugee-led organizations, settlement leaders and faith-based leaders who serve as key entry points to mobilize and represent displaced communities.
- Host community representatives: Local leaders, opinion leaders, civil society organizations, grassroots initiatives, faith-based leaders and local sectoral representatives to strengthen social cohesion and reduce tensions.
- Government institutions: Relevant ministries engaged in displacement, which may vary by country (e.g., disaster response, protection, social affairs or foreign affairs ministries).
- Humanitarian and development actors: Agencies and organizations working with displaced people across different sectors, including WASH, shelter, health, protection and livelihoods.
- IASC cluster systems: Particularly CCCM, shelter, WASH, and health clusters, as key coordination mechanisms in camp and emergency settings.
- Urban authorities: In cities and informal settlements, municipal governments, local disaster risk management agencies and technical authorities should be directly engaged.
- Technical and academic institutions: Local chapters of national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS), universities and research organizations that can contribute data, analysis and technical expertise.

Embedding these stakeholders into AA design, co-production and implementation ensures more inclusive, context-specific and accountable systems that reflect both displaced and host community needs.

BOX 4. OVERVIEW OF THE GCCCM CLUSTER

The [Global Camp Coordination and Camp Management \(GCCCM\) Cluster](#) is an inter-agency standing committee coordination mechanism that supports people affected by weather and climate-related disasters and internally displaced people (IDPs) affected by conflict with the means to live in safe, dignified and appropriate settings. It is co-led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in conflict situations and by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in climate disaster situations.

The CCCM cluster aims to ensure equitable access to assistance, protection and services for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees living in displacement sites, to improve their quality of life and dignity during displacement while seeking and advocating for durable solutions. To learn more, see: <https://www.cccmcluster.org/>.

E. GESI considerations:

GESI consideration: Gender quality and social inclusion (GESI) is a framework addressing the multi-faceted interplay between power, gender and social identities, with the aim of rectifying power imbalances. It is important to integrate gender and social relationships into the co-production process. The checklist below suggests GESI considerations when identifying key actors and building partnerships as well.

BOX 5. CHECKLIST ON GESI CONSIDERATIONS

A) VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY IN STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:

When identifying the most appropriate means to engage stakeholders in the co-production process, a key GESI consideration is **vulnerability and capacity assessments**.

- Vulnerability** is a function of systems, structures, hazards and exposure conditions.
- Capacity** relates to the extent to which the individual can cope with or respond to the hazard.
- These concepts can form part of feasibility and risk assessments by asking questions in which men and women are differentially vulnerable to risks and hazards such as:

Geographically: how does the location affect access to resources such as water, arable land, clean air, etc.) for the different populations?

Materially: what disparity in access to money, skills and resources can shape the ability to cope, anticipate and respond to hazards by the affected population?

Socially: how do community norms, laws and practices impact access and influence engagement and decision-making?

GESI considerations – gender, social relationships, and intersectionality

When identifying key stakeholders and building partnerships, **gender** can be considered as “those social relationships linked to (but not caused by) biological differences.” Because gender is socially assigned, the co-production process should consider how and whether the identification of stakeholders and the building of partnerships might increase negative outcomes on vulnerable groups (e.g., women and girls, ethnic and minority groups).

Understanding the role of power and unequal power dynamics is a key strategy to mitigate these outcomes: **power with; power in; power over others**.

- * Key resources for ‘thinking about gender’ include: CDKN Gender in Climate Action Training Pack – Resource for practitioners; EVCA (Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment); GAG (Gender, Age, and Diversity) in the UN framework; Gender interpretation of power (Rowlands).

B) INTERSECTIONALITY AND IDENTITY IN STAKEHOLDER MAPPING

Consider:

- the most important aspect of a person’s identity
- how that part of their identity mediates their lived experience and therefore their contribution to building AA systems
- * Key resources for thinking about identity and intersections include: Gender Roles Framework (Caroline Moser); Capacities and Vulnerabilities Assessment Framework (UNDP); Gender at Work Framework.

C) GESI CONSIDERATIONS – GENDER-FOCUSED SURVEY METHODS:

A GESI-sensitive survey can integrate gender differences, inequality and structural oppression in its design, content, dissemination and interpretation.

Example from Istibak project

GESI context analysis results provide the following areas to look at when implementing AA:

- Assess the extent to which existing assessments and initiatives include refugees and IDPs living outside of camps and in urban and rural areas.
- Convene and engage a PGI panel of experts and community leaders to support uncovering context specific vulnerabilities and community strengths.
- Ensure that focus groups are split by gender, age and household composition to include women and widow-headed households as well as smaller households. Also consider further disaggregation by household size and composition based on zoning laws and building codes.
- Consider a contingency plan for assessing how IDPs and refugees access EWS where displacement and conflict have spread communities across many neighbouring countries or where post-conflict transition may impact how long communities stay in or return to certain areas within the same country.
- Priority hotspot areas should not be limited to IDP camps, except in Iraq, otherwise they will miss a majority of the IDP/refugee population living outside of camps in urban areas.

STEP

2

BUILDING COMMON GROUND

After stakeholder mapping has been completed, identifying the most appropriate means to engage and build common grounds in co-producing AA is important. Building common ground is essential for AA especially in displaced settings because it provides a framework for engagement with diverse groups of people, including displaced populations. It involves fostering a common understanding and identifying assistance for and by displaced people to

explore areas of integration of AA and reduce duplication, setting common objectives, agreeing on coordination structures, roles and responsibilities, among others, to ensure AA are relevant and inclusive. One of its added values is efficiency, bringing to the table stakeholders with multiple expertise to develop solutions and legitimacy for AA to be implemented.

Building common ground can take different

forms, and in many contexts, it is more effective not to start from scratch but to build on existing structures and locally identified needs. Focusing on promoting coordination as a common ground for engagement, below are two examples: one from Iraq that works on integrating AA based on already established structure, and the other building common ground for AA in Yemen through working groups that align with the national DRR strategy.

BOX 6. BUILDING ON ALREADY ESTABLISHED STRUCTURE: AN EXAMPLE FROM IRAQ

In Iraq, the Istibak project built upon already established local adaptation plans (LAPs), developed by the Ministry of Environment and WFP under the national adaptation plan (NAP) process. Grounded in the principle that adaptation must start at the local level, governorate-led LAPs provided a platform to integrate AA by shifting from response to prevention. Based on hazard mapping, risk profiling and vulnerability criteria, six climate-vulnerable governorates were prioritized, namely Ninawa, Diyala, Salah al-Din, Basra, Maysan and Al-Muthanna. Local working groups composed of ministries, UN agencies and NGOs were established, trained and engaged through surveys, consultations and technical assessments. These revealed that while communities were concerned with long-term adaptation, they were equally worried about immediate risks, highlighting the need for forecast-based actions to protect lives, livelihoods and assets. This provided the basis for local anticipatory action and adaptation plans (LAAAPs), which combined short-term anticipatory measures

for forecastable hazards (e.g., heatwaves, floods, frost) with long-term adaptation strategies for slow-onset impacts (e.g., drought, salinity).

To localize Iraq's climate risk governance, WFP and partners supported the creation of governorate-level LAAAP committees as decentralized planning platforms to operationalize national frameworks at the sub-national level. These committees institutionalized multi-sectoral planning by uniting ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Water Resources, Health and Planning, alongside academic institutions, NGOs and community representatives, ensuring inclusive, gender-sensitive and equity-focused planning in line with locally led climate action (LLCA) principles. Their mandate extended to integrating scientific and local knowledge, strengthening emergency preparedness through joint crisis coordination, aligning technical and strategic efforts with international partners such as WFP and UNDP, and adapting committee structures to local hazard profiles.

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BOX 7. EXAMPLE OF ANTICIPATORY ACTION WITHIN YEMEN'S CONNECTING STAKEHOLDERS THROUGH WISER MENA ISTIBAK WISER PROJECT

As the **Istibak** implementing partner in Yemen, WFP conducted an early warning and anticipatory action multi-stakeholder workshop to initiate a technical working group consisting of all the relevant stakeholders. The TWG simulated real-world anticipatory action plans for three hazards, namely floods, cyclones and cold waves, identifying triggers, financing arrangements and coordination mechanisms. The TWG's structure was designed to align with Yemen's laws, particularly emphasizing the role of the Civil Aviation and Meteorology Authority (CAMA). The TWG serves as a space for stakeholders to work together, set common grounds for work especially within the **national DRR strategy** for Yemen that was developed with the support of UNDRR regional office with a specific focus on the priorities outlined in the **Sendai Framework**, particularly preparedness, resilience-building and strengthening early-warning systems. Priority 4 of the strategy focused on **multi-hazard EWS** and a human-centred design with recommendations such as: strengthening the capacities of early-warning stakeholders and users, to obtain information on hydrometeorological hazards, and to translate this information into warning messages and proactive action plans in high-risk areas based on risk assessments.

The workshop convening the TWG concluded with the following key recommendations to ensure that all stakeholders are working towards common objectives and adopting next steps that align with integrating EW and AA within the national strategy and supporting their implementation:

1. **Alignment with the DRR strategy:** Ensure that anticipatory action is embedded within Yemen's DRR framework, addressing priorities such as understanding and mapping climate-related hazards, disaster risk management mechanisms and access to financing for AA.
2. **Development of AA plans for floods:** Identify high-risk flood-prone areas and develop location-specific AA plans, including clear triggers, financing mechanisms and actionable measures. Floods were identified as the most recurring and impactful hazard, making them a top priority for AA implementation.
3. **Strengthening EWS through CAMA:** Develop and implement a robust EWS managed by CAMA, incorporating effective tools and dissemination processes to ensure timely communication to all stakeholders and communities.
4. **Operationalizing the TWG:** Formalize the TWG's structure, ensuring it aligns with Yemen's national DRR strategy. Establish a regular schedule for coordination, monitoring and evaluation of AA initiatives, while defining clear operational procedures to enhance collaboration among stakeholders.

By emphasizing **co-production principles**, this initiative ensured that local stakeholders were actively involved in the design and implementation of DRR strategies. The integration of AA and EWS into Yemen's DRR framework represents a significant step toward proactive disaster management, enabling communities to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of climate-related hazards effectively.

IDENTIFYING THE NEEDS

Feasibility of AA for and with displaced populations through co-production

One of the ways to define needs for AA is through a feasibility study. This study helps answer the question on the viability of implementing AA in any context, including displacement contexts. The results of the feasibility study help to understand the possibility and potential for implementing

AA in any given context. A feasibility study is the starting point for designing AA, and its objectives include:

- understanding existing EWS initiatives and gaps
- identifying forecasting capabilities and capacities for AA
- understanding the operational framework for AA
- understanding the capacities of stakeholders to deliver AA.

This section explores approaches that can be undertaken to understand the needs and gaps in the AA design for the displaced populations. This includes feasibility studies, KAP surveys, risk and hazard analysis and capacity assessments.

Chapter one of the FbF manual outlines key steps for an in-depth feasibility study, with the key steps reviewed in this section. At a minimum, a FS can be conducted through a literature review and a field visit to a) map existing initiatives, b) assess historical impacts, and c) understand the vulnerability and exposure of the displaced population to extreme hazards.

EXAMPLE: INCREASING AVAILABLE WEATHER FORECASTS FOR HUMANITARIANS WORKING IN COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE CAMPS

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, is home to the largest refugee settlement in the world. Refugee camps in Cox's Bazar have experienced recurring climate disasters since large numbers of Rohingya refugees arrived in 2017. Since then, monsoon season has affected thousands of residents living in the Cox's Bazar settlements, including displacing refugees to other parts of the camp.

Humanitarian and government actors working on early warnings early action and anticipatory action in Cox's Bazar were initially challenged by a lack of forecast literacy and a lack of clarity around the best, most reliable forecasts to share and use (Interview, June 2022). To help address this, an integrated forecast dissemination portal known as 'INSTANT'2 was developed specifically for Cox's Bazar by UNDP with financial support from humanitarian donors and technical support from the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) in collaboration with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department. This portal offers five-day weather

forecasts, seasonal forecasts, a hazard calendar and other tools to help inform humanitarian and development actors. The portal now provides a strong foundation for anticipatory action due to the availability of accurate, timely forecasts. Alongside work on early-warning systems, other important measures relevant for anticipatory action were taken by humanitarians. These included the establishment of a natural hazards working group to ensure actors were basing responses on the same hazard and risk assessments, and the installation first of simple weather gauges with an automated SMS warning system and later a full weather station connected to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department.

To learn more, see: Easton-Calabria, E., Jaime, C., Shenouda, B. (2022) Anticipatory Action in Refugee Camps: Challenges, opportunities, and considerations. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Anticipatory_Action_in_Refugee_and_IDP_Camps.pdf.

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Below are the general steps for conducting a feasibility study with examples from the feasibility study exploring the potential of anticipatory action in Iraq conducted in 2023 that was led by the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre and the Iraqi Red Crescent Society (IRCS) with support from the Danish Red Cross and contributing partners, the Norwegian Red Cross and the German Red Cross.⁸

Feasibility study steps generally include:

1. Selecting the person or team to design and conduct the study

For displacement contexts, it is important to ensure that the lead focal point is culturally sensitive, has experience working with IDPs, refugees and marginalized groups and has previous experience in AA with vulnerable people. The study should engage multiple stakeholders and integrate gender-sensitive aspects.

2. Conducting a literature review

The desk review provides a foundation on the available information on AA in the country, exploring the common hazards that affect the population, available EWS initiatives, institutional capacities to deliver AA, existing collaboration and coordination structures, early actions that have been implemented before, data gaps, among others. The findings from the desk review inform the type of information and data to be collected during the in-country data collection. See the FbF manual section 'Conduct a literature review' for a full list.⁹

Prior to conducting the feasibility study or as part of the literature review, some preliminary preparations are done such as:

- **stakeholder mapping.** During the feasibility study, it is critical to map critical stakeholders engaged and who could be engaged in AA for displaced people. These could be from community, government, academia, private sector, RC, UN, non-governmental organizations... The engagement of these stakeholders can be through existing coordination structures and where these are non-existing, technical working groups can be formed, preferably under the leadership of a mandated government institutions such as government DRM agency. See section B in Step 2 Highlights on stakeholder mapping above for more details, including a stakeholder mapping template. (see AA in FCV tool kit, Stakeholder mapping pages 27, 28 and 29).
- **risk and hazard analysis.** This is to identify types of hazards and how they affect host and displaced populations. There are several heightened risk drivers for refugee and IDP camps. First, people may not know the risks for the places that they are moving, especially if they have travelled far, and lack local knowledge. This can create situations where they are much more exposed to these risks (e.g., if they settle near rivers that they do not know flood annually) and/ or may not have the coping mechanisms to deal with hazards that are new to them. This can then compound their existing vulnerability, such as a loss of assets after displacement or physical injuries due to the conflict or persecution that

they fled. Second, host states generally determine the location of refugee and IDP camps rather than displaced people themselves or international humanitarian actors. These sites are generally less populated and in less desirable parts of countries, and often in hazard-prone areas. Relevant questions to ask include:

- *What are the main climate hazards in the target region (type, location and intensity)?*
- Data on potential impact: number of people affected, number of people displaced, economic losses, damage to critical infrastructure.
- *How are displaced populations, including women, children, elderly and people with disabilities, affected by these hazards?*

- exposure and vulnerability mapping to specific hazards and implications

- *How are the displaced people disproportionately affected and what economic, social, and physical factors increase their vulnerability and exposure?*

Alongside reviewing literature and consulting scientists and other experts, the exposure and vulnerability of populations, as well as their needs and capacities, can be identified by talking with the people themselves. Tools such as the knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) surveys, overviewed in Box 10. below, can be useful for documenting findings.

Examples of people most vulnerable and exposed to hazards from Iraq feasibility study

- **IDPs in camps:** live in fragile shelters (tents, unfinished buildings) with limited access to water and healthcare

8 Available at : https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Feasibility_Study/RCCC_IRCS_Iraq_Feasibility_Study_Final.pdf

9 Available at: <https://manual.forecast-based-financing.org/en/chapter/assess-feasibility-and-commit-to-fbf/>

- **returnees:** highly vulnerable due to unstable livelihoods and climate shocks

- **gender disparities:** women face increased burdens during droughts (water collection, agricultural labour).

- Assessing available weather forecasts

Assessing the forecasts helps in understanding how skilled the forecasts are to support decision-making on AA. When assessing available weather forecast information, key questions to consider include the following:

- *What weather forecasts are available?*
- *What is the skill and lead time of forecasts?*
- *Do intermediaries working with displaced population have access to these forecasts?*
- *What are existing communication channels to displace populations?*
- *Are warnings communicated in language understood by displaced populations (especially in case of refugees)?*
- *Do displaced population have access to and act upon weather forecast and early warnings?*

3. Collecting data:

Primary data collection is done to fill the data gaps identified in the desk review as well as to validate the findings. There are various methods through which data can be collected and this can include:

- key informant interviews with practitioners, refugee representatives and displaced leaders of community or faith-based organizations
- focus groups discussions with displaced people
- direct observation or transect walks with displaced people at the community level, ensuring diverse representation across nationality, gender, disability and LGBTQIA+ groups
- stakeholder workshops with government

representatives, NGOs, host communities and displaced people.

The results from the data collected is used to inform the design of AA. Target communities must be involved in the data collection processes and should be invited to validate the information collected and analysed to ensure ownership of the decision-making processes and participation of the AA processes. This can be done through community meetings or workshops.

Some of the questions that may be asked during the in-country data collection on AA in displaced context can include:

- *What is the status of displaced people's (particularly refugees) rights in the country?* This is important as particular legal restrictions such as a lack of freedom of movement (particularly for refugees) may limit or prevent particular early actions like evacuations. A review of legal documents on refugee rights (e.g., whether a country is party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its protocols) is a foundational step to understanding AA in each context.
- *Who are the actors working with displaced people? What are their mandates, coverage and scope?* Making a list of all institutions working in the humanitarian and development sectors with displaced people, including academic research programs/institutions, can augment the list of actors involved in FbF, EWS, hazard forecasting, DRR, preparedness, risk assessment, climate adaptation and the early action space within the country.
- *How long is displacement expected to last, based on past/current experience with displacement in a particular region/geography, particular displaced*

population, current and projected conflict dynamics, etc.? (Note that the average length of displacement is projected to be between 10 and 20 years according to UNHCR and other sources.)

4. Assessing the viability and capacity for AA and enabling environment:

Questions to ask include:

- *Are there any direct or indirect AA systems in place and what are local capacities in displacement settings to implement AA? What policies and legal frameworks exist and do they support or hinder AA for displaced people (e.g., rights for refugees, DRR strategies, local adaptation plans)?*

Example from a feasibility study in Iraq

revealed that the Iraq Red Crescent identified the main strengths, weaknesses and opportunities for AA:

- **Strengths:** strong volunteer network, rapid flood response experience
- **Weaknesses:** limited technical AA knowledge, weak logistics capacity and lack of strategic food, relief and health stocks necessary for emergency response operations
- **Opportunities:** WISER ISTIBAK project that supports implementation of AA and enhances co-production, UKMO partnerships especially in strengthening technical capacities, and growing national AA interest to embed AA within the overall DRR national and sector frameworks.

5. Writing the report and making design recommendations

After data collection, the team conducting the study should write the report, providing actionable recommendations and a roadmap for AA implementation in the displaced contexts. AA design should directly draw on findings from previous steps including stakeholder mappings, risk assessments and data collected from communities, such as KAP surveys or an empathy mapping tool and the feasibility study findings. Displaced people should be engaged throughout the design process. Design considerations include:

- *What main action points/plans are needed (e.g., risk mapping of EW, prepositioning AA needed supplies)? How can or should actors working with displaced people be involved (e.g., training displaced leaders in camps on early warning information dissemination)?*
- *How can ongoing learning and research be supported and conducted to enhance understandings of local culture and knowledge and how will AA implementation and outcomes be impacted by them (e.g., feedback and real-time monitoring and evaluation during AA implementation)?*
- *Can consensus by key stakeholders be gained on the most appropriate design elements and actionable next steps in the design process (e.g., pilot testing and simulations based on scenario planning of AA)?*
- *What previous experiences should inform design (e.g., after-action reviews)?*
- *How can sustainability be embedded in AA (e.g., alignment of AA interventions with national and local DRR and development plans)?*

6. Reporting and validating results to confirm next steps

As with any AA process, it is important to report the results to the stakeholders for feedback, validation and sign off. All relevant stakeholders engaged in the design and implementation of the AA process must be invited to participate in the validation process. This will ensure ownership of the process and agreement for the next steps. This validation process gathers feedback and gets consensus from the stakeholders on whether or not AA is viable and should be implemented.

Key tools and approaches that can be used for data collection

- **KAP surveys** (knowledge, attitudes, practices) can capture displaced people's perceptions of hazards, early warning (EW) and response options.
- **EVCA** (enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment) supports participatory analysis of hazard exposure, vulnerabilities and capacities at community level.
- **Empathy mapping, scenario planning and community mapping** can help in identifying specific risks and barriers for displaced groups.

In Chapter one of the FbF manual, the section 'guidance on interview questions' provides a list of relevant questions to ask or consider related to hazard exposure and vulnerability. Along with these, the following three areas of risk related to displacement may also be useful as part of risk assessment.

What to assess – focus areas for displaced people

Risks to displaced populations due to individual/group characteristics

- **Individual/group vulnerabilities:** Gender, age, disability and language barriers affect access to EW and ability to act. For example, women may face social restrictions in camps; children and elderly may have mobility limitations.
- **Cultural and conflict-related sensitivities:** Mental health, trauma and fear of authorities can shape how displaced people receive and act on warnings.
- **Living conditions:** Overcrowding, poor shelter and limited services (WASH, health, food) amplify disaster risks.
- **Legal and governance barriers:** Limited legal rights (e.g., no work or movement freedom) and exclusion from social protection increase vulnerability and restrict AA options.

Understanding these dimensions through participatory tools strengthens inclusive risk analysis and ensures AA design reflects the real needs and constraints of displaced communities.

Example of hazards identified from Iraq's feasibility study in literature review reflected:

- **Flash floods** (Oct-Nov) damage IDP camps (e.g., 2015 floods affected 84,000 people).
- **Droughts** exacerbate waterborne diseases and food insecurity among displaced populations.
- **Dust storms** worsen respiratory health, particularly in informal settlements.

EXAMPLE: INCREASING AVAILABLE WEATHER FORECASTS FOR HUMANITARIANS WORKING IN COX'S BAZAR REFUGEE CAMPS

Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, is home to the largest refugee settlement in the world. Refugee camps in Cox's Bazar have experienced recurring climate disasters since large numbers of Rohingya refugees arrived in 2017. Since then, monsoon season has affected thousands of residents living in the Cox's Bazar settlements, including displacing refugees to other parts of the camp.

Humanitarian and government actors working on early warnings early action and anticipatory action in Cox's Bazar were initially challenged by a lack of forecast literacy and a lack of clarity around the best, most reliable forecasts to share and use (Interview, June 2022). To help address this, an integrated forecast dissemination portal known as 'INSTANT'2 was developed specifically for Cox's Bazar by UNDP with financial support from humanitarian donors and technical support from the Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System (RIMES) in collaboration with the Bangladesh Meteorological Department. This portal offers

five-day weather forecasts, seasonal forecasts, a hazard calendar and other tools to help inform humanitarian and development actors. The portal now provides a strong foundation for anticipatory action due to the availability of accurate, timely forecasts. Alongside work on early-warning systems, other important measures relevant for anticipatory action were taken by humanitarians. This included the establishment of a natural hazards working group to ensure actors were basing responses on the same hazard and risk assessments, and the installation first of simple weather gauges with an automated SMS warning system and later a full weather station connected to the Bangladesh Meteorological Department.

To learn more, see: Easton-Calabria, E., Jaime, C., Shenouda, B. (2022) Anticipatory Action in Refugee Camps: Challenges, opportunities, and considerations. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Anticipatory_Action_in_Refugee_and_IDP_Camps.pdf.

BOX 8. RESOURCES OF DATA ON DISPLACEMENT, VULNERABILITY, AND CLIMATE HAZARDS

The following resources can provide key data and information on displaced people and displacement contexts to inform a feasibility study.

UNHCR - Refugee data finder. UNHCR's refugee data finder provides global data on refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless people. It offers access to a range of datasets, including population statistics, trends and country-specific profiles.

Link: <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>.

REACH initiative. REACH facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts.

Link: <https://www.impact-initiatives.org/what-we-do/reach/>.

Platform on disaster displacement. A state-led initiative working with partners towards better protection for people at risk of or being displaced in the context of disasters and climate change.

Link: <https://disasterdisplacement.org/>.

Internal displacement monitoring centre (IDMC). The IDMC, a part of the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), tracks internal displacement globally, providing data and analysis on the number of

internally displaced people (IDPs) and the causes of displacement.

Link: <https://www.internal-displacement.org/>.

IOM – International Organization for Migration (displacement tracking matrix - DTM). IOM's

DTM tracks displacement and provides real-time data on the movement of displaced people in the context of humanitarian crises, natural disasters and conflict. The DTM includes data collection tools like site assessments, mobility tracking and needs assessments.

Link: <https://dtm.iom.int/>.

CLIMB database: Human mobility in the context of disasters, climate change and environmental degradation database.

Link: <https://migrationnetwork.un.org/climb>.

BOX 9. RESOURCES ON IDENTIFYING STAKEHOLDERS FOR AA

- **stakeholder mapping** in Section 2.1
- **empathy Mapping Tool** (see Chapter 2)
- **UNHCR partners list.** A list of partners to work alongside UNHCR in refugee and displacement responses. This is a useful resource for identifying key stakeholders in protection, assistance and durable solutions for displaced people.
Link: <https://data.unhcr.org/en/partners>.
- **Integrated host community vulnerability framework (IHCVF).** A scalable mixed-methods model for planning and designing AA approaches in communities hosting refugees or internally displaced persons.

BOX 10. KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES (KAP) SURVEYS WITH HIGHLIGHTS FROM ISTIBAK PROJECT IN IRAQ

Knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) surveys are vital tools for understanding how communities perceive and respond to risks, particularly in the context of displaced populations. These surveys provide invaluable insights into the challenges faced by displaced individuals, including their exposure to climate-related hazards, their preparedness levels and their understanding of disaster risk reduction (DRR). For displaced communities, who often face heightened vulnerabilities due to uncertain living conditions and limited access to resources, KAP surveys offer a pathway to designing targeted interventions. By integrating the findings of these surveys into disaster preparedness and local and national adaptation plans, organizations can ensure that support strategies are tailored to the unique needs of displaced individuals, ultimately empowering them to adapt and enhance their resilience despite their circumstances.

KAP methodology Iraq: The KAP survey conducted by WFP as part of the Istibak project targeted members of the LAAAP committees at the governorate level. The structured tool covered the following dimensions:

- Knowledge: Understanding of EWS functions, data sources and integration into institutional planning.
- Attitudes: Risk perception, trust in forecasts and decision-making behaviour under uncertainty.
- Practices: Early action implementation, inter-agency coordination and use of EWS tools.
- Barriers and gaps: Structural, technical and social constraints impeding effective AA.

Respondents were asked to complete hazard specific modules for flash floods and riverine floods. See Annex 3 for the KAP survey template.

BOX 11. GENDER, PROTECTION AND INCLUSION RESOURCES FOR AA AND DISPLACEMENT

UNHCR gender equality toolkit. The UNHCR gender equality toolkit provides a practical framework for ensuring that gender considerations are integrated throughout humanitarian operations.

Link: UNHCR gender equality toolkit, <https://www.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/legacy-pdf/5e5cd64a7.pdf>.

Inter-agency standing committee (IASC) gender handbook for humanitarian action. The IASC gender handbook is a practical tool to help humanitarian workers design and implement gender-sensitive interventions.

Link: IASC gender handbook, <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/>

[migrated/2019-02/2018-iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf](https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2019-02/2018-iasc_gender_handbook_for_humanitarian_action_eng_0.pdf).

IASC Guidelines for integrating GBV (gender-based violence) interventions in humanitarian action.

The IASC gender-based violence guidelines provide standards for the humanitarian response to GBV and resources for effective coordination, prevention and response.

Link: IASC guidelines for integrating GBV interventions, https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2015-10/2015-iasc-gender-based-violence-guidelines_lo-res.pdf.

The global protection cluster: age, gender and diversity resources. The protection cluster offers a range of tools, guidance and case studies that emphasize gender equality and social inclusion across various humanitarian settings.

Link: global protection cluster GESI resources, https://globalprotectioncluster.org/themes/age_gender_diversity.

PGI in AA working group, protection, gender and inclusion in anticipatory action guide and toolkit.

The guide seeks to share resources and tools to apply the principles of dignity, access, participation and safety to ensure that anticipatory action includes and protects those most at risk and marginalised.

Link: https://www.anticipation-hub.org/Documents/Manuals_and_Guidelines/PLAN-PGI_in_AA_Toolkit-Full-v2.pdf.

Anticipatory action in host communities for emergency preparedness and disaster mitigation (AHEAD). The guide seeks to assess the risks, responses and increased stress of climate risks on host communities.

STEP 4 CO-DEVELOPING SOLUTIONS

This chapter explores solutions to address the identified needs for IDPs and refugees. Co-developing solutions should be done in a collaborative and consultative process involving refugees, government authorities, NGOs, the UN, and the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, among others.

One approach to co-developing solutions is based on the human-centred design which is a participatory approach that focuses on understanding the needs, desires and limitations of people affected by AA interventions. While using the human centred design, it is important to identify trusted information and modes of communication for displaced people and hold consultations with intermediaries such as humanitarian agencies. In parallel, conducting interviews, focus group discussions and empathy mapping with displaced and host communities can support in understanding actual channels and early warning. This approach ensures that the solutions developed are relevant and responsive to a population's context.

An empathy map can be an important part of stakeholder mapping to better

understand the positionalities and priorities of different populations. This in turn can guide the feasibility of actions to implement in advance of a hazard. Effective collaboration requires empathy from producers and users to consider the respective decision-making environments. Empathy mapping is an exercise designed to deepen understanding of stakeholders. It often follows a basic format of dividing a user's experience into categories, such as 'says', 'thinks', 'does' and 'feels'. By using real or fictional cases, empathy mapping participants can write or share how the user in question might respond to different scenarios or versions of early warning or AA. The better you understand the person, the people or the community that you're serving, the more likely they will use the information to better tailor the solutions to their needs.

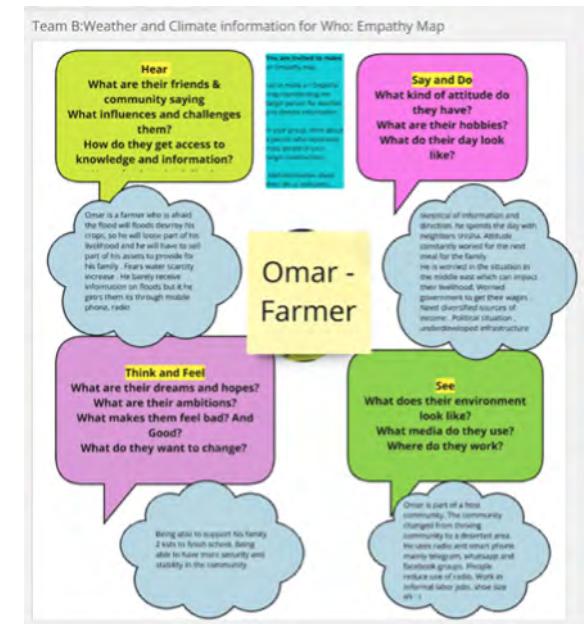


Figure 6: Demonstration of empathy mapping based on co-production training exercise. Conducted within the Istibak project.

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ACTIVITY 2

EMPATHY MAP - PUTTING THE PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE (CO-PRODUCING FOR WHO?)

Objective: To obtain adequate understanding of the target users of AA. This activity will help participants appreciate the needs, desires and limitations of the end users.

Duration: 10-20min

Process: This activity helps participants to focus on people who are the expected recipients of co-developed AA. Empathy maps can ground participants on the most important stakeholders. Participants in the empathy mapping process can gain deeper insights into the user context and thus suggest applicable solutions.

- Participants are tasked with responding to a hypothetical extreme weather event such as a heatwave. They were asked to identify vulnerable populations (e.g., the elderly, children, displaced groups, outdoor labourers). Inform the participants that they will be creating a persona who represents the target audience. Divide the participants into groups of five.
- Invite them to draw a face of the person who represents the target audience in the middle of a flip chart. Leave space to write about the person.
- Ask participants to give the person a name, age and source of livelihood.

- 1) Add content about what the user is hearing (regular sounds and voices), seeing (surrounding environment), saying (quotes and keywords), doing (actions and behaviours) and feeling (emotions).
- 2) Ask the participants to describe the person's experiences based on the categories above.
- 3) Invite the participants to analyse the wants and pain points. Choose one affected individual (e.g., a farmer) and reflect on what they feel, think and fear.
- 4) Identify primary and secondary impacts of the weather event on that individual.
- 5) Place the empathy maps in a place where they are visible for everyone so they can continuously be referred to.

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BOX 12. CO-PRODUCTION IN PROCESS: AN EXAMPLE FROM THE LEBANESE RED CROSS AND FOCUS ON COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (CBDRM)

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has been at the forefront of AA, working with and supporting national, regional and local efforts. At the national level, the LRC focuses on developing AA, working and providing support at the national, sub-national and local levels mainly during cold and heat waves. Their work is based on the **community-based disaster risk management (CBDRM)** approach, which is designed to empower communities, including IDPs and host populations, to anticipate risks and take pre-emptive action. This approach blends scientific evidence, local traditional knowledge and participatory methodologies to ensure inclusivity and sustainability in building resilience.

The CBDRM framework:

LRC's CBDRM roadmap offers a structured yet flexible process to integrate anticipatory action (AA) into community resilience efforts using a co-production approach. It emphasizes:

- Community consultation and inclusivity:** actively involving an all-community approach, including IDPs, refugees and host communities, in identifying hazards, vulnerabilities, capacities, exposure and actionable solutions. Ensuring that all segments of society including children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities are represented in decision making and promoting social cohesion.



Picture 1: Community consultations through a focused group discussion- Akkar, Lebanon

- Capacity building and empowerment:** The CBDRM approach prioritizes capacity building and empowerment by providing comprehensive training sessions to local stakeholders, including host community members, non-host members and Shawish (leaders of the informal tented settlements), community emergency response <https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/05b40340baee42e1b94a3db297be6810> and disaster risk management committees at the community level. The sessions include different hazard awareness (featuring booklets, videos and infographics designed to be easily understood by all community members, including internally displaced persons), preparedness (contingency plans and simulations) and practical skills development while enhancing community structures such as support to schools. Furthermore, this approach adopted by the disaster risk reduction unit at the LRC actively supports the establishment and empowerment of community emergency response teams (CERTs), providing them with the necessary training and resources to enhance their first response capabilities and foster collaboration.



Picture 2 Empowering community members and raising awareness, Bekaa - Lebanon

- Stakeholder engagement:** Stakeholder engagement is the cornerstone of LRC's roadmap to community resilience, a step-by-step guide to operationalize the [IFRC's Framework for Community Resilience](#). This inclusive approach not only strengthens social cohesion, but also promotes the effectiveness and sustainability of disaster risk reduction efforts. Furthermore, by providing training and empowerment activities, the framework supports local stakeholders in playing an active role in preparedness and response. This active participation strengthens the community's resilience and ensures that disaster risk reduction efforts are locally led, sustainable and effective.

ACTIVITY 3

REFRAMING CHALLENGES INTO SOLUTIONS WITH "HOW MIGHT WE (HMW)" STATEMENTS

Description: Having discussed main challenges and obstacles for successful AA, this activity invites participants to explore possible solutions.

Objective: Reframe challenges into solutions.

Process:

- Explain to participants that they will be turning priority challenges into "how might we" statements as a step towards finding solutions.
- Each group at the table is given a challenge to rephrase into opportunity that begins with "how might we". For example, how might we deliver early-warning information for displaced people in location x? Participants can come up with more than one HMW statement for each challenge. Encourage statements that can accommodate more than one solution but should not be too broad either.
- Write the agreed-upon HWM statements for each group.
- Invite participants to select a spokesperson to share the HMW statement with the entire group in the plenary.
- Adjust the HWM statements if needed and write them on a large visible board or flip charts. This will serve as a resource for solution brainstorming.

ACTIVITY 4

EVALUATING THE CO-DEVELOPED SOLUTIONS USING DVP

Description: Using the desirable (D), viable (V) and possible (P) framework, the participants will evaluate ideas to select those with most potential to address the challenges at hand.

Desirable: solutions that are user-centred i.e., most preferred by the user.
Possible: solutions that can be implemented given the technical and cultural constraints.
Viable: solutions that can be implemented and sustained given the cost and practicality of the context.

Process:

- Review the desirable, viable and possible (feasible) framework. Inform the participants that user desires are always prioritised first, but we also need to know the viability and possibility/feasibility of our solutions.
- Ask participants to be in groups of three. Give each group a flip chart and ask them to draw three circles all intersecting at one point (add illustration).
- Invite the trios to revisit the idea wall, pick one solution and subject it to DVP frameworks. Ideas that pass the DVP test are chosen as the best ones.
- Ask each group to share their best idea with the whole group. This is noted or posted on the "best idea wall". Similar best ideas will be clustered together.

STEP

5

SETTING UP AND IMPLEMENTING AA FOR AND WITH DISPLACED PEOPLE

A. Selecting early actions

The identification and selection of early actions for displaced people will follow similar steps as those outlined in chapter 4.2 of the FbF manual. However, additional or different considerations are needed, such as identifying restrictions for early actions that displaced people might face (e.g., legal restrictions like on the right to freedom of movement). A multisectoral needs assessment, such as the one undertaken in Lebanon when developing an AA framework against cholera,¹⁰ offers an important starting point, with particular consideration for particular needs that displaced people may face.

The following four key questions are important when selecting early actions for displaced people:

1. *What are the main impacts for displaced people that are caused by the hazard in question and to what extent does their displacement status increase their risk?*

10 WHO (2024) Preempting cholera outbreaks in Lebanon. Press release, 11 September. Available at: <https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/preempting-cholera-outbreaks-lebanon>.

Possible limitations to cash-based AA for refugees

One example of barriers that refugees can face in accessing AA can be seen through digital cash-based AA. Refugees are already a population limited by the digital divide, with many of the poorest or members of marginalised groups lacking mobile phones. Furthermore, refugees in many countries are unable to legally acquire a SIM card as they do not have the national ID which some governments require for registration. These limitations exemplify how digital financial transfers before an extreme-weather event prove impossible in many contexts. However, digital cash transfers are the fastest and easiest way to provide assistance within the short lead time that exists for sudden-onset hazards such as floods. In the absence of this mechanism, the in-person provision of vouchers is impractical or often impossible to implement in the window of opportunity that exists before disasters take place and even may cause undue risk to refugees who must arrive in person to a designated area to receive assistance. This points towards the value of considering the specific economic, social and legal contexts of displaced people which determine the options for action.

This chapter reviews early action selection for anticipatory action targeting displaced people and presents steps for implementing AA in camp and urban contexts. It provides case studies and resources to further exemplify and support learning. Please note that as with previous chapters, practitioners seeking to learn the detailed steps of setting up and implementing AA should refer to the FbF manual or other AA resources.

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BOX 13. ISTIBAK PROJECT IRAQ PROPOSED LIST OF AA OPTIONS TO BE INTEGRATED INTO IDENTIFIED LAAAP

Priority hazard	Lead time (forecast to impact)	Proposed anticipatory actions
Heatwaves	Maximum 5-14 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Warning and awareness messages · Cooling centres or shelters · Centres to provide clean water · Distribution of food baskets to outdoor workers to reduce sun exposure · Cash transfers to compensate for income loss (for outdoor workers) · Mobile health units
Flash floods	Maximum 5-10 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Early warning messages · Cleaning urban drainage systems · Mobile health units · Resettlement of displaced persons · Waterproof storage of assets · Reinforcement of shelters (especially in camps) · Establishment of emergency water purification facilities · WASH awareness campaigns · Psychosocial support · Distribution of food baskets · Distribution of cash assistance · Community capacity building
Dust storms	1-5 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Early warning campaigns (including dissemination of public and educational messages) · Distribution of food parcels and protective supplies · Distribution of headscarves and protective goggles · Establishment of "dust-free centres" for vulnerable individuals · Mobile health units · Distribution of medicine for vulnerable groups

B. Implementing anticipatory action in camps and urban areas for and with displaced people

Implementing AA for and with displaced people involves numerous steps and stages which are outlined in the FbF manual. These include conducting a risk analysis, identifying the anticipatory actions, setting triggers, selecting beneficiaries, designing the MEAL framework and describing resources needed. All these components are reflected in an early action protocol (EAP) or anticipatory action framework/plan, a document that describes where and when anticipatory action will be implemented, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders and the coordination mechanisms for its activation. This section focuses on implementing AA in camp and urban settings with displaced people and selecting early actions and ensuring AA fits within existing refugee and IDP response frameworks.

Camp-based AA: Strong potential for coordination and effective action

Camps can be highly suitable settings for AA given that they are sites of ongoing humanitarian intervention where vulnerability is clearly understood. This in turn can increase the effectiveness of impact-based forecasting and warning through more localized knowledge of risk. AA for camp-based displaced populations can be facilitated through factors including:

- accessibility of humanitarian actors to displaced people in camps (rather than dispersed throughout urban areas)
- UN cluster system presence and engagement for coordination and streamlined implementation
- prior and ongoing knowledge of camp populations (demographics and needs)
- multi-sectoral needs assessments to use of when designing AA plans and specific early actions
- camp committees to include displaced people in dialogue and planning.

For IDP camps, the [CCCM cluster coordination toolkit](#) may be a useful resource when considering how to best design and implement AA and how to engage or

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coordinate with different actors. The toolkit 'provides guidance, tools, templates and examples to be used to support coordination teams to deliver on all core functions of cluster work' and contains elements that could be adapted for AA or serve as a resource for practitioners newer to camp settings.

For refugee camps, it is important to ensure the AA is aligned with [refugee response plans](#). Responses to refugee crises are guided by refugee response plans which are developed by UNHCR to promote the coordinated and coherent provision of assistance. They provide detailed insights on facts and figures related to a refugee crisis, including a situational analysis, sectoral overviews and plans, as well as other information relevant for adding value and identifying entry points for AA.

BOX 15. FLOODING IN IDP CAMPS IN SYRIA AND THE POTENTIAL OF AA

The following example underscores the opportunity for future AA efforts to be more participatory and locally informed through co-production. Syria is affected by various hazards, including floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, landslides, storms and wildfires. In 2008, for example, a drought in Syria affected around 1.3 million people. In 2019, Syria experienced a strong flood with more than 200,000 people affected, and in 2020 a wildfire affected more than 140,000 people. Syria has experienced increases in extreme temperatures in recent decades with both an increase in the frequency and intensity of heat extremes. Many of these climate hazards impact IDPs in the country.

In January 2021, for example, heavy rains caused widespread flooding in north-western Syria in the

BOX 14. RESOURCES FOR IMPLEMENTING AA

General: Red Cross Red Crescent FbF practitioners' manual, chapters 3-5
FAO eLearning Academy (2023): Developing an anticipatory action system, <https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=632>.

Displacement-specific: Easton-Calabria, E., Jaime, C., Shenouda, B. (2022) Anticipatory Action in Refugee Camps: Challenges, opportunities, and considerations. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Anticipatory_Action_in_Refugee_and_IDP_Camps.pdf

Easton-Calabria, E. (2022) Trauma-Informed Anticipatory Action: Considerations for Refugees and Other Displaced People. Feinstein International Center, Tufts University. <https://fic.tufts.edu/publication-item/trauma-informed-anticipatory-action-considerations-for-refugees-and-other-displaced-populations/>

Dana sub-district of Idlib, where the majority of IDPs in the country live. At least 122,000 IDPs across more than 300 camps in the area were affected. At least 8,400 shelters were destroyed, with nearly 14,000 more sustaining some level of damage. Thousands of households were forced to seek shelter in schools, mosques and open spaces. Extreme flooding has reoccurred since 2021 in the region. In December 2024, OCHA reported that almost 730,000 Syrians living in camps in north-western Idlib and around Aleppo had been affected by rain, flood and wind events throughout the year. These events affect people living both in and outside of IDP camps in north-west Syria.

Given the high number of IDPs living in the Dana sub-district and its surroundings, anticipatory action measures could greatly reduce the impact of recurring storms and flooding in the area. For example, AA could allow people to receive timely warning information to take action to protect their personal belongings and assets. An impact-based forecast could enable the camp coordination and

camp management (CCCM) cluster members to preposition crucial early action and relief material in advance of a hazard, thereby making sure that key items are available directly after it occurs. In some contexts, the provision of anticipatory cash-based transfers also means that IDPs could stock-up on food or water or fortify their shelters as best as they can. From a weather forecasting perspective, a study shows that the 2019 flood event induced by heavy rainfall was predicted with a 70% probability at a lead-time of three days, and 50% with a lead-time of seven days (Jaime et al. 2024). This positive ability to forecast such extreme weather events raises questions on how humanitarian agencies and communities can use this information to reduce the impacts of flooding for IDPs in the future.

Adapted from: Easton-Calabria, E., Jaime, C., Shenouda, B. (2022) Anticipatory Action in Refugee Camps: Challenges, opportunities, and considerations. Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre. Available at: https://www.climatecentre.org/wp-content/uploads/Anticipatory_Action_in_Refugee_and_IDP_Camps.pdf.

BOX 16. ELEMENTS OF TRAUMA-INFORMED AA FOR DISPLACED PEOPLE

Displaced people have a high likelihood of experiencing trauma which may impact their receptiveness to early warnings and AA. A trauma-informed approach takes the existence or likelihood of traumatic experiences into account when engaging with recipients of assistance, implementing actions and defining outcomes—all while actively avoiding re-traumatization. For displaced populations, this can include:

- **Targeted communication campaigns for refugees distinct from those for host populations** (language, medium, etc).
- **Gaining trust to counter possible mistrust of authority figures** (e.g., through trained peer support and community leaders).
- **Encouraging mental health support in advance of and during extreme events** (e.g., addressing fears around family separation).
- **Building in time to build trust — which may not always be available in the case of fast-onset disasters** (e.g., developing longer-term relationships between agencies and communities receiving assistance).

BOX 17. OVERVIEW OF REFUGEE RESPONSE PLANS

A refugee response plan:

- Provides a platform and tools to properly plan and coordinate an inter-agency response.
- Raises the profile of refugee assistance.
- Raises funds for partners.
- Provides an overarching vision and coherent engagement in refugee responses in alignment with host government strategies.

Regional refugee response plans (RRPs) are developed to respond to the needs of a specific refugee population found in the neighbouring countries of the region.

Understanding RRPs supports in identifying opportunities for AA integration such as prepositioning of supplies, setting thresholds and others within existing humanitarian coordination mechanisms.

To learn more, see: Refugee response plans and regional refugee response plans, <https://www.unhcr.org/us/refugee-response-plans>.

AA in urban contexts

AA in urban contexts for displaced people can be more difficult than in camps for several reasons. First, displaced people are generally harder to find in urban areas than in camps due to being dispersed across different areas. Second, some displaced people may in fact not want to be found due to the risk or reality of ongoing persecution, or because they may feel afraid of authority figures, thus remain unregistered. This in turn can make identifying displaced people most vulnerable to climate risks more difficult. Compounding this, actors working with urban displaced people may be restricted by the legal environment related to refugees or others, which can limit the types of AA that can be implemented.

To address these and other challenges, the following good practices can support the implementation of AA for displaced people in urban contexts:

1. KAP survey through random or non-random sampling

Conducting a KAP survey (discussed above in Box 9 and available in Annex 3) through random or targeted sampling in areas hosting displaced populations helps in identifying potential AA recipients.

2. Area-based approaches

Interventions targeting the community or neighbourhood can ensure the inclusion of both displaced people and host populations. This mixed-group approach reduces the risks of exclusion or conflict and allows for AA even where legal registration status is unclear.

3. Embedding AA within city disaster risk management plans and programmes and advocating for the inclusion of displaced people within them

Embedding AA into existing urban disaster risk management (DRM) plans strengthens preparedness while advocating for the explicit inclusion of displaced people in city-level strategies. This promotes recognition of displaced populations as urban inhabitants and increases the likelihood of positive AA outcomes.

4. Gender transformative approaches checklist

Five requirements for gender transformative research can be used to assess the GESI-sensitivity of the intervention including:

- Ensuring that a social and gender analysis is conducted to identify norms and power relations which cause gender inequalities.
- Interventions are designed to address the underlying causes of gender inequalities.
- Interventions are implemented at different scales over time.
- Interventions are evaluated to determine their efficacy.
- Learning generated from the intervention is used to inform future initiatives and scale-up and scale-out (Cole, et al., 2020; FAO, 2023, Hillenbrand et al., 2015).

5. Community-based adaptation and leadership:

while community-based adaptation plans are growing, such as through community adaptation action planning (CAAP), these are rarely completed with refugees and other displaced people for legal constraints and formal recognition which prevents their inclusion in the process. Displaced people tend to prioritize short term humanitarian needs. In addition to developing concrete plans for implementation at local scales, community-based planning can generate important evidence and knowledge for wider planning and provide the basis for linkages to broader systems and plans. Leaders for displaced people and refugee/IDP-led organizations and other civil society actors have an important role to play in facilitating this planning.

BOX 18. RESOURCES ON INCLUDING DISPLACED PEOPLE IN DISASTER RISK PLANNING AND ADAPTATION PLANS TO FACILITATE EFFECTIVE AAA REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN:

UNHCR – [Strategic plan for climate action 2024-2030](#)

Disaster displacement – [Addendum to the city resilience scorecard](#)

EVALUATING THE OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS OF ANTICIPATORY ACTION ON DISPLACED PEOPLE

Monitoring and evaluating (M&E) is an important component of AA to understand and measure the effectiveness, efficiency, accountability and learnings for improvement. M&E for AA for and with displaced people will be similar to the steps outlined in the FbF manual¹¹, adapting them to AA context includes: defining the AA actions to be monitored during activation; how to assess impacts through relevant indicators; clear roles and responsibilities and timelines and a well-structured plan on how to collect data, when, by whom and a checklist that also includes lessons learned. Additional considerations for this population and for co-production are presented in this section.

- Engage displaced people as surveyors and researchers to evaluate the outcomes of the AA intervention.
- Integrate GESI considerations at each stage of the co-production process.
- Establish a feedback mechanism (e.g., hotline) for AA interventions designed for displaced people (e.g., via WhatsApp if they cannot legally get SIM cards).
- Conduct after-action reviews through surveys, interviews and focus groups to understand the perspectives of displaced people and other stakeholders on a) the process, b) the outcomes of AA interventions, and c) ideas and suggestions for further refinement.
- Interview humanitarian actors working with displaced people who were involved or aware of the intervention and gather thoughts and feedback on how aligned (or not) the intervention was to relevant work, perceived outcomes and the issues addressed.

BOX 19. RESOURCES ON AA M&E

Chapter six, 'activate, monitor, evaluate' of the FbF manual

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ANTICIPATORY ACTION PLAYS A CRITICAL ROLE

in mitigating the challenges faced by displaced people. The approach outlined in this guide emphasizes the importance of engaging displaced communities as active participants in the decision-making processes of anticipatory action. By fostering meaningful and GESI-sensitive collaboration between humanitarian organizations, local actors and displaced individuals, co-production ensures that interventions are more responsive, contextually appropriate and empowering. Promoting this model of partnership not only strengthens the impact of anticipatory action but also

supports current opportunities to transform research and implementation programs in these contexts and long-term efforts towards building the long-term resilience of displaced communities. It is critical that the principles of co-production be embedded into all stages of anticipatory action, ensuring that displaced people are not just recipients of aid, but partners in shaping their own futures. The checklist below in box 21 brings together guidance and resources from previous chapters to offer a condensed version of steps and considerations for implementing AA for and with displaced people.

By acting proactively, rather than reactively, organizations and governments can prevent or reduce the impact of displacement, improving the resilience and well-being of affected populations. The value of co-production - collaborating with communities, local stakeholders and affected individuals - is crucial in ensuring that anticipatory measures are both contextually relevant and sustainable. By prioritizing anticipatory action and co-production, the AA community can better safeguard the rights and dignity of displaced people while strengthening local capacities for resilience in the face of future crises.

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BOX 20. CHECKLISTS FOR AA CO-PRODUCTION WITH PRODUCERS, USERS AND INTERMEDIARIES

1. Checklist for AA co-production with producers

Stakeholder	Co-production elements	Main actions	Key activities, tools and resources for implementation
PRODUCER	1. Building common ground and engaging stakeholders	<p>Conduct stakeholder mapping to identify and categorize actors (local authorities, humanitarian organizations, camp leaders, IDP representatives, women's groups, youth groups).</p> <p>Conduct stakeholder consultation and introductory workshops that focus on displaced and vulnerable segments .</p> <p>Map the current capacities and needs of producers.</p>	<p>Stakeholder mapping and power influence matrix Annex 1</p> <p>Stakeholder consultation workshop</p>
		<p>Involve end-users, especially vulnerable groups, in early-warning planning processes to ensure inclusivity.</p>	<p>Empathy mapping tool (see section on 'assessing the feasibility of AA for and with displaced populations')</p> <p>EWS Gap analysis</p>
	2. Explore the needs	<p>Conduct needs assessments and focus groups and use empathy mapping to understand the perception of weather forecasts.</p> <p>Conduct focus groups and participatory risk assessments with displaced communities to identify key risks (e.g., floods, droughts) and gaps in preparedness and response.</p> <p>Map existing local and national capacities for early warning and anticipatory action, including technical, institutional and human resources.</p>	<p>Focus group discussions and semi-structured qualitative interviews with displaced people and other end-users</p> <p>KAP survey (Annex 2)</p> <p>Needs assessment</p>
			<p>Focus group discussions and semi-structured qualitative interviews with producers</p> <p>Stakeholder mapping</p>

Stakeholder	Co-production elements	Main actions	Key activities, tools and resources for implementation
PRODUCER	3. IDP/camp-specific interventions/developing solutions	Map hazard-prone areas and overlay them with data on vulnerable groups (IDP/refugee settlements).	Risk mapping
		Cross-reference hazard maps with disaggregated data (gender, age, disability).	
		Share maps with local authorities and decision-makers to develop risk-reduction strategies (e.g., relocation, evacuation plans). Involve humanitarian organizations working with displaced people to provide feedback based on needs and best practices.	Meetings with local authorities and decision-makers, including humanitarian organisations
		Develop early warning protocols, ensuring input from end-users (IDPs and host communities) and aligning with national DRR frameworks.	Common alerting protocol online training (ITU, n.d.)
		Apply empathy mapping to understand the specific needs of different demographic groups (e.g., displaced people, women, elderly, youth, persons with disabilities) and tailor solutions accordingly.	Empathy mapping
		Invest in localized weather stations for accurate data collection (rainfall, temperature, wind speed, etc.) especially in high-risk areas where displaced people and host communities are located.	Weather data collection
		Train camp leaders and managers (e.g. humanitarian organisations) to interpret weather bulletins and develop early-warning messaging tailored to camp residents (e.g., simplified infographics for low-literacy audiences).	Training in weather bulletins Co-production of early warning messages
	4. Co-delivering solutions	Partner with international meteorological offices (e.g., UK Met Office, Copernicus) to provide technical assistance and training on emerging tools (e.g., CDT).	Development partnerships with relevant weather producers
		Share data and hazard maps to improve forecasting capacity.	Technical assistance and training
		Invest in weather station upgrades and enhance access to forecasting tools.	Climate service investment
		Build common ground between national, government and local stakeholders to ensure integration of the needs of vulnerable groups including refugees and host communities within national strategies.	Stakeholder meetings, including with displaced people, to co-identify needs and co-develop ways forward
		Gather and overlay data on vulnerable groups with hazard maps to guide national disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans.	Hazard mapping
5. Evaluation, coordination and monitoring		Ensure IDPs, refugees, women, children and elderly are included in all phases: stakeholder engagement, risk assessment, preparedness, early action and response planning.	Establishment of roles and responsibilities for EWS
		Establish clear roles and responsibilities for national, international and local partners.	Document and agree on roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders (e.g., through a ways of working document)
		Reduce duplications in efforts through coordination platforms and mechanisms.	
		Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of early-warning systems by integrating feedback from stakeholders and vulnerable groups.	Monitor process and evaluate outcomes of EW dissemination and AA implementation
		Establish feedback loops with camp residents to evaluate the effectiveness of early-warning systems and refine them based on community input.	

2. Checklist for AA co-production with users

Stakeholder	Co-production elements	Main actions	Key activities, tools and resources for implementation
USER	1. Building common ground	Alignment with national strategies: integrate anticipatory action (AA) into national DRR frameworks.	Map relevant national strategies and identify how AA fits within them to promote alignment
		Engage community leaders (e.g., Shawish) and representatives of vulnerable groups in dialogues to foster mutual understanding and build relationships with producers and intermediaries.	Conduct community dialogues
		Collaborate with national and scientific entities for a unified approach to early-warning systems and integrate localized needs into national strategies.	Hold joint meetings with relevant national and scientific entities
	2. Explore the needs	Conduct consultations with local communities using KAP and empathy mapping to identify vulnerabilities and needs.	Conduct KAP surveys
		Develop hazard maps and cross-reference them with displaced/vulnerable populations.	Hazard mapping
		Document local knowledge and integrate it with scientific forecasts for comprehensive risk profiles.	
PRODUCERS	3. Developing solutions	Develop contingency plans including AA plans that are inclusive and localized driven by the identified hazards and associated needs.	Development of contingency plans
	4. Capacity building for community leadership	Train local leaders, such as shawish (informal camp leaders), on hazard awareness and response.	Conduct trainings and community sensitisation on local hazards, EW and AA
		Provide seasonal risk awareness campaigns for community members.	
PRODUCERS AND USERS	5. Developing solutions: inclusive and simplified communication	Develop inclusive training programs for vulnerable groups, including women and elderly individuals, to lead preparedness activities.	
		Use multiple communication channels (e.g., SMS, WhatsApp, radio, visual aids) to disseminate weather alerts and AA information.	Warnings in Violence and Conflict: Coproducing Warnings with and for Those Most at Risk (Peters et al., 2023)
		Simplify messaging for low-literacy audiences, focusing on actionable steps.	
		Include traditional knowledge (e.g., cloud formations, wind, sea conditions) in communication to resonate with community practices.	Practical Guide: Early Warning and Response Systems Design for Social Conflicts (UNDP and Organization of American States, n.d.)
PRODUCERS AND USERS		Gather community feedback on the effectiveness of AA efforts and refine strategies as needed.	Conduct community feedback/evaluations
	6. Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI)	Tailor early-warning messages to the specific needs of marginalized groups.	Ensure women and other marginalized groups are key stakeholders in the AA design process
PRODUCERS AND USERS		Empower women leaders within IDP/refugee camps to take active roles in preparedness and response efforts.	

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3. Checklist for AA co-production with intermediaries

Stakeholder	Co-production elements	Main actions	Key activities, tools and resources for implementation
INTER-MEDIARY	Building common ground	Map stakeholders and identify their roles, knowledge and needs regarding weather information and AA.	Stakeholder mapping
	1. Stakeholder engagement and co-production	Conduct KAP (knowledge, attitude, and practices) surveys to gain insights into host and refugee communities' use of weather information.	KAP surveys
		Use empathy mapping to develop tailored AA interventions and ensure end-user buy-in.	Empathy mapping
		Develop surveys and overlay hazard maps with vulnerable populations for targeted action.	Hazard vulnerability surveys
	2. Integration into national and regional frameworks	Align AA with national contingency plans and DRR frameworks to avoid duplication.	Map relevant national strategies and contingency plans and identify how AA fits within them to promote alignment
		Foster collaboration with national authorities to embed AA within existing systems rather than creating parallel mechanisms.	Conduct key stakeholder dialogues
	3. Developing solutions: capacity building and knowledge sharing	Develop joint technical capacities with stakeholders through workshops and training.	Host trainings and workshops to develop technical capacities of key stakeholders
		Share tools and templates (e.g., stakeholder mapping, KAP survey frameworks, co-production training takeaways) for consistent implementation.	Standardise and widely disseminate main tools and templates for co-developing AA solutions
	4. Coordination mechanisms and role clarity	Organize project workshops to clarify roles and responsibilities among project partners, national counterparts and local implementers.	Conduct workshops with key stakeholders to clarify roles and responsibilities
		Facilitate regular exchanges between project focal points and local teams to strengthen collaboration and learning.	Facilitate regular key stakeholder dialogues
5. Strengthening AA at national and regional levels through national dialogue platforms for AA		Participate in the national AA dialogue platforms and the global dialogue platform to support coordination for scaling AA.	Participate in national AA dialogue platform and the global dialogue platform
		Develop a community of practice through training, academia collaboration and representation in AA initiatives.	Develop a community of practice on AA and displaced people
		Build foundational tools for AA implementation (e.g., MDP action plan, advocacy tools).	Continue to develop tools to implement and advocate AA for displaced people.

ANNEX 1.

STAKEHOLDER MAPPING FOR AA TEMPLATE

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Category	Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities	Role in EW and AA	Previous work and intervention	Areas of collaboration	Priorities	Power and influence on EW and AA	Geographical region/area	Level of engagement
Producers	Entities responsible for producing weather forecasts, data, and early-warning information	National meteorological offices (NMOs): Generate weather forecasts, develop hazard maps and provide technical guidance.							
		International meteorological partners (e.g., UK Met Office, Copernicus): Provide advanced forecasting models, satellite imagery and capacity-building support.							
		Research institutions and academia: Conduct research on emerging forecasting tools, develop new technologies and contribute to hazard risk analysis.							
		Technical NGOs: Develop localized early-warning systems, facilitate data sharing and produce context-specific communication tools for vulnerable groups.							
		Private sector entities: Provide innovative forecasting tools, software and platforms for localized weather analysis.							
Users	End-Users and communities impacted by hazards	Local communities (IDPs, refugees and host populations): Act on early warnings to take protective measures such as evacuation or preparation.							
		Community leaders and camp leaders (e.g., shawish in informal camps): Disseminate weather alerts and early-warning messages to camp residents and organize preparedness activities like evacuation drills.							
		Local authorities: Implement early actions at the local level based on hazard maps and weather alerts.							
		Women, children, elderly, and other vulnerable groups: Actively participate in co-creation of solutions, receive tailored early warnings and take preventive actions.							
		Farmers, fishermen and other livelihood-specific groups: Respond to sector-specific weather forecasts to reduce risks to livelihoods.							

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Category	Stakeholders	Roles and responsibilities	Role in EW and AA	Previous work and intervention	Areas of collaboration	Priorities	Power and influence on EW and AA	Geographical region/area	Level of engagement
Intermediaries	Organizations that translate scientific data into actionable information	National disaster risk reduction and management (DRR) agencies: Integrate AA into national DRR frameworks, ensure alignment with national strategies and oversee coordination.							
		Humanitarian organizations (e.g., IFRC, WFP, NGOs): Serve as a bridge between producers and end-users, translating scientific data into understandable, actionable messages.							
		UN agencies: Facilitate regional and global-level collaboration, standardize protocols and offer technical and financial support.							
		Local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs): Work directly with vulnerable communities to disseminate early warnings and conduct capacity-building.							
		Media outlets: Disseminate alerts through the radio, TV, SMS and other communication channels.							

ANNEX 2.

KAP SURVEY

Interviewer: _____

Community Name: _____ Country: _____

Neighbourhood (if applicable): _____ Date of interview _____

Statement to be read to potential respondents

Hello, my name is _____. I am working with the Red Cross to learn more about disasters, the challenges you face with weather and climate events, and disaster preparedness in your community. Your experiences are important to us, and we want to use this information to help improve the support and services provided to you and others. I assure you that everything you share will be kept confidential and anonymous, and you can choose not to answer any question if you prefer. The survey will take about 15 to 20 minutes to complete.

Do you agree to be interviewed? Yes _____ No _____

Disaster risk, household, and climate survey questionnaire

(Facilitator: Please read the instructions in italics to the respondent before each section)

Household characteristics

Q#	Question	Response options	Notes / additional info
1a	How many people live in your house?		
1b	How many families live in your house?		
2a	2.I am going to read you four statements. Please tell me if they apply to you or any of your family members. There are children between zero and four years of age (<5 yrs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Number: _____
2b	There are children between five and 17 years of age	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Number: _____
2c	There is one or more older adults (55 yrs or older)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Number: _____
2d	There is a physically or mentally disabled family member	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Number: _____
3	Does your family have...	<input type="checkbox"/> Both adult male(s) & female(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Adult male(s) only <input type="checkbox"/> Adult female(s) only <input type="checkbox"/> No adults	

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Disaster risk knowledge

Q#	Question	Response options	Notes / additional info
4	How much of a concern are emergencies or disasters to you?	<input type="checkbox"/> Little concern <input type="checkbox"/> Great concern <input type="checkbox"/> No concern	
5a	What types of natural disasters threaten your community? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rains <input type="checkbox"/> Severe storms <input type="checkbox"/> Floods <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical cyclone/hurricane <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Volcanic eruption <input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> High waves/swells <input type="checkbox"/> Landslides <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfires <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> None	
5b	What other types of disaster threaten your community?		
6	Do you think your community could experience a natural disaster in the next five years?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	

Hazard exposure

Q#	Question	Response options	Notes / additional info
7a	In the past five years, was your community affected by extreme/severe weather events?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
7b	If yes: How many disasters or emergencies occurred?		
7c	What types of disasters/emergencies? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rains <input type="checkbox"/> Severe storms <input type="checkbox"/> Floods <input type="checkbox"/> Tropical cyclone/hurricane <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Drought <input type="checkbox"/> Volcanic eruption <input type="checkbox"/> Tsunami <input type="checkbox"/> Earthquake <input type="checkbox"/> High waves/swells <input type="checkbox"/> Landslides <input type="checkbox"/> Wildfires <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
8a	In the past five years, has your family been affected by a disaster or emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
8b	If yes, how was your family affected? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ RESPONSES)	<input type="checkbox"/> Serious injury <input type="checkbox"/> Minor injury <input type="checkbox"/> Death <input type="checkbox"/> Evacuation <input type="checkbox"/> Property damage <input type="checkbox"/> Disruption/loss of income <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	

Household preparedness

Q#	Question	Response options	Notes / additional info
9	How prepared is your family to handle a disaster or emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/> Very prepared <input type="checkbox"/> Somewhat prepared <input type="checkbox"/> Not prepared <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
10a	Compared to a year ago, is your family more or less able to handle a disaster or emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/> More able <input type="checkbox"/> Less able <input type="checkbox"/> No change <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
10b	If less able, why? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ RESPONSE)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lost job <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced earnings (same job/income earning activities) <input type="checkbox"/> Family member died or moved away (includes resulting loss of income) <input type="checkbox"/> Family member became sick, disabled, or couldn't work for health reasons <input type="checkbox"/> Family is worse off financially than before because cost of living has increased <input type="checkbox"/> Illness/disability <input type="checkbox"/> Increased cost of living <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	
11a	Do you have supplies or other things in your home that could be used for a disaster or emergency?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know	
11b	If yes, what supplies? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ RESPONSE)	<input type="checkbox"/> First aid kit <input type="checkbox"/> Packaged food <input type="checkbox"/> Flashlight <input type="checkbox"/> Bottled water <input type="checkbox"/> Important documents <input type="checkbox"/> Cash <input type="checkbox"/> Radio <input type="checkbox"/> Eyeglasses/medicine <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Nothing	

Climate change & DRR awareness

Q#	Question	Response options
12	In the past year, have you or your family members...	For each: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
a-g	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attended disaster preparedness meeting? • attended first aid trainings? • participated in an evacuation drill? • joined a community volunteer activity related to disaster preparedness or prevention? • attended a meeting to learn about climate change and its impact on the community? • learned about the natural environment and ecosystems surrounding your community? 	
13	Does your community have an early-warning system?	For each: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
14	Does your community have a disaster response or emergency plan?	
15	Does your community have a committee or organized group that decides what to do in disasters or emergencies?	
16	Have community members been trained to assist others in the event of a disaster?	For each: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
17	Does your community have evacuation routes?	
18	Does your community have a shelter identified where people can go in the event of a disaster?	
19	What does climate change mean to you? (Multiple responses allowed – DO NOT READ)	<input type="checkbox"/> Change in weather patterns over time <input type="checkbox"/> Dry/rainy seasons <input type="checkbox"/> Changes in food production <input type="checkbox"/> Changes in atmosphere <input type="checkbox"/> Increased temperature <input type="checkbox"/> Stronger or number of storms <input type="checkbox"/> Increase of floods <input type="checkbox"/> Increase of droughts <input type="checkbox"/> Sea-level rise <input type="checkbox"/> Degradation of natural habitat <input type="checkbox"/> Act of God <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Climate-displacement considerations

Q#	Question	Response options
20	Have you been previously displaced?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
21	How long have you lived in current site?	Years: _____
22	Is the weather here different from where you lived before?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
23	Have you/your family experienced displacement because of a disaster?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
24	Where did you live before you were displaced?	_____
25	What type of shelter are you currently living in?	<input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Tent <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____
26	Do you feel your current shelter is safe from climate-related hazards?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
27	Are you aware of any early-warning system for climate disaster in your area?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
28	Are you able to receive information about access to services?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
29	Did the information help you prepare beforehand, so you are more protected?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
30	What is your preferred way to receive EWS?	<input type="checkbox"/> Social media <input type="checkbox"/> Phone calls <input type="checkbox"/> News/TV <input type="checkbox"/> Flyers <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____



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