



INITIATIVE ON  
Fragility, Conflict,  
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# Implementing Anticipatory Actions in Fragile, Conflict, and Migration Contexts

## A Review of Global Lessons

Ngowenani Nohayi, Sandra Ruckstuhl and Nora Hanke-Louw

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## Key Messages

- ▶ **Anticipatory Action (AA) enhances disaster preparedness in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings (FCASs)** by leveraging early warning systems and forecasts to take early action, therefore, mitigating the impacts of crises. Success depends on meaningful engagement with at-risk communities to ensure these systems are relevant and inclusive.
- ▶ **Impact-based forecasting (IBF) and advanced technologies can empower communities with actionable data**, while clear, culturally aware communication and the integration of traditional knowledge systems facilitate trust and enable effective AA.
- ▶ **Aligning AA efforts with global frameworks and leveraging regional roadmaps** can address interconnected risks, promote cross-border collaboration, and encourage harmonized disaster management strategies.
- ▶ **Innovative adaptation financing models, such as risk-based insurance and public-private partnerships**, supported by cost-benefit analyses, can help secure political buy-in and the resources necessary to institutionalize and implement AA fragile settings.
- ▶ **Continuous capacity building and knowledge exchange** are valuable for building institutional capacity for community resilience. Regular training for officials, practitioners, and communities, along with knowledge-sharing platforms, can strengthen operational frameworks and equip local actors with the skills to effectively anticipate, prepare for and respond to crises.



# 1. Introduction

In fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCAs), where instability, food insecurity, displacement, and climate shocks overlap, the urgent need for proactive strategies like AA have never been more evident (UNHCR, 2022; Kosec et al., 2023; Tozier de la Poterie et al., 2023). These crises often deepen vulnerabilities that disproportionately affect marginalized groups who face systemic barriers to accessing resources and decision-making channels. Traditional disaster responses, while necessary, often arrive too late or fail to address the underlying risks, leaving communities trapped in a cycle of instability (White et al., 2005; McEntire, 2021).

AA offers a forward-looking approach by leveraging risk analysis and early warning systems to enable timely interventions before disaster strikes, therefore minimizing humanitarian impacts (Costella et al., 2017; IFRC, 2020). By integrating preparedness, response, and long-term development, AA bridges the gap between pre-disaster planning and post-disaster recovery, providing a continuous and adaptive model for disaster management (Tozier de la Poterie et al., 2023). However, implementing AA in FCAs presents challenges. Security risks, resource limitations, and fragmented governance systems hinder efforts, stressing the need for innovative and inclusive strategies tailored to these complex and dynamic settings.

To advance the understanding and implementation of AA in FCAs, the AA Community of Practice (CoP), led by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) under the CGIAR Initiative on Fragility, Conflict, and Migration (FCM), facilitates knowledge exchange and learning in partnership with the Anticipation Hub. As seen in Figure 1, the CoP serves as a platform that connects global, regional, and national stakeholders to explore innovative approaches, share best practices, and address pressing research, policy, and implementation gaps.

Figure 1: A community of practice that connects knowledge with practice and policies. Graphic: Ngowenani Nohayi / IWMI.



This info note draws on insights from four learning events (two regional and two global) facilitated by the AA CoP in 2024 (see Figure 2). The geographic focus spans multiple regions, with an emphasis on FCASs across the Global South. The regions represented include:

- ▶ South Asia (Bangladesh, Pakistan)
- ▶ Horn of Africa and East Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan)
- ▶ Southern Africa (Zimbabwe)
- ▶ West Africa (Nigeria)
- ▶ Latin America (Colombia)
- ▶ Europe (United Kingdom)



Figure 2: Overview of the four learning events facilitated by the AA CoP in 2024. Graphic: Thabelang Nthaba/ CreativeEase

These events highlighted best practices, identified challenges, and provided actionable insights from practitioners to inform future research, policy, and implementation of AA in FCASs. They reinforced the potential for AA to promote resilient Food, Land, and Water Systems (FLWSs) by strategically targeting vulnerabilities through disaster risk reduction.

This info note summarizes key recommendations for strengthening AA in FCASs that were shared during this learning series. Emphasizing trust-building, policy integration, and meaningful community participation, it aims to guide policymakers, researchers, and practitioners in developing a forward-looking agenda for AA that aligns with the objectives of sustainable development, peacebuilding, and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

## 2. Key Lessons Learned

The learning events sought to enable a deeper understanding of AA design and practice in FCASs, as highlighted in Figure 3. The series convened diverse stakeholders, including practitioners from government, humanitarian

organizations, academia, community leaders, and CGIAR centers, providing a platform to exchange experiences, identify challenges, and propose innovative solutions to strengthen AA in these complex settings.

Emerging lessons highlight the essential factors for the success of AA in FCASs. These include building trust in data and technology, empowering community-led approaches, integrating AA into governance frameworks, fostering regional and multi-stakeholder collaboration, and securing sustainable financing. These elements are crucial for ensuring that AA remains viable and effective in addressing the complex and interconnected challenges of FCASs over the long term.

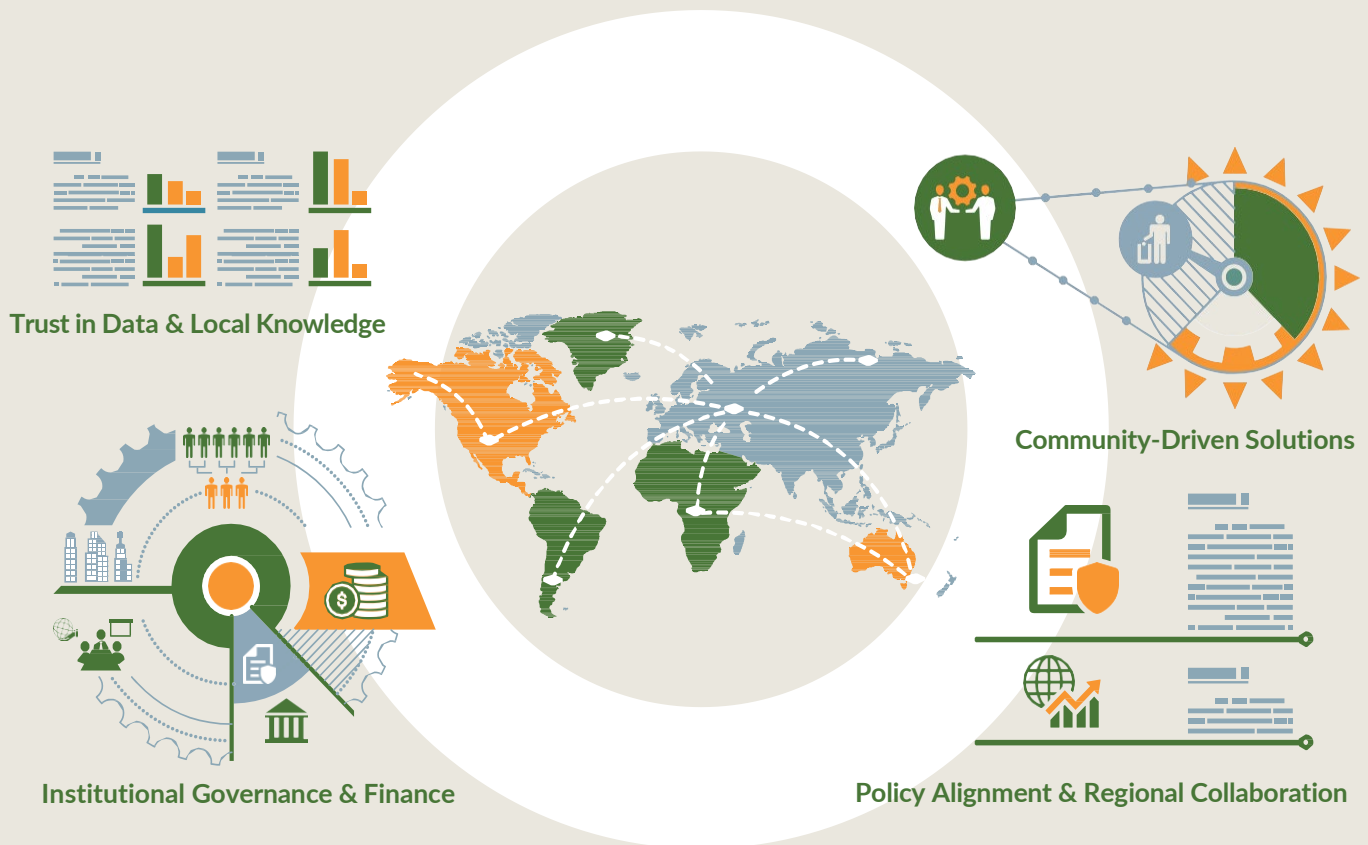


Figure 3: Key lessons and insights from the 2024 learning events on AA in FCASs. Graphic: Thabelang Nthaba/ CreativeEase



## 2.1. Strengthening AA through trust in data, technology, and local knowledge integration

Building trust in data and technology emerged as an important theme during the year's learning events. In the podcast episode **How Can Acting Before Crises Reduce Impacts on the Most Vulnerable?** advanced systems like geospatial analytics and impact-based forecasting (IBF) were acknowledged for their potential to provide actionable, context-specific insights that enhance preparedness and decision-making. However, the success of these tools depends on their accessibility, cultural relevance, and the trust they inspire within communities. Participants highlighted that past experiences with

unreliable forecasts or ineffective communication have led to skepticism, emphasizing the need for transparent, consistent, and locally resonant communication strategies.

### ▶ **Challenges in trust, accessibility, scalability, and localized solutions**

Mistrust in data, particularly in how it is packaged and disseminated, was a central theme across the learning series. The 12th Global Dialogue Platform session on **Trusting Information in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations: How insecurity and grievance can shape Anticipatory Action efforts** highlighted the significant impact that mistrust has on the effectiveness of AA in FCASs. Communities, especially those in FCASs, may mistrust scientific forecasts due to past inaccuracies or interventions that failed to align with their local needs and priorities, or due to distrust of authority. This skepticism is further exacerbated by fragmented governance systems, resource limitations, and gaps in infrastructure, which hinder the collection, dissemination, and application of real-time, actionable data. Even when data is available, it may be presented in a format that are not easily understood or usable by local stakeholders, deepening mistrust and reducing engagement.

Scalability remains another challenge. Complex tools managing extensive datasets or large-scale geographies require financial investment and technical expertise, which can make them unsustainable or inaccessible in resource-constrained settings. Addressing these barriers requires targeted efforts to improve information infrastructure, make the technologies more affordable by exploring cost-effective solutions, and build local capacity through training and resource development, ensuring these tools can be effectively adopted and utilized in FCASs.

### ▶ **Bridging scientific and local knowledge**

Building trust goes beyond providing accurate forecasts. It involves designing systems that respect and incorporate both scientific and local knowledge, ensuring that both forms of knowledge are valued and integrated in a way that resonates with the community and enhances the effectiveness of early warning systems. For example, some communities depend on natural indicators like bird behaviour or water flow patterns to predict weather events and to understand climate risks. Integrating these methods with meteorological or climate forecasting tools enables a more holistic and trusted approach to early warning/early action. Participants emphasized the importance of validating traditional knowledge while ensuring alignment with computational models such as these. Transparent engagement and consistent collaboration are key for building trust, empowering communities, and enhancing the cultural relevance of AA strategies.



## **2.2. Empowering locally-led AA**

Discussions across the learning events highlighted the importance of community-driven approaches in improving the relevance and effectiveness of AA. This theme was particularly highlighted during **Webinar 1: Navigating Anticipatory Actions in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Settings to Improve Food, Land, and Water Systems: Insights and Best Practices**. In FCASs, externally led initiatives-often designed and implemented by organizations or actors outside the local community, such as international NGOs or donor agencies-while well-intentioned, may fail to address the unique complexities or priorities of the affected communities. As a result, these initiatives may struggle to gain local

support or prove effective in the long term. Actively involving communities in designing and implementing AA promotes trust, ownership, and long-term sustainability.

An example can be drawn from Sudan's [Tuti Island](#), where the community demonstrated resilience by combining local knowledge with innovative practices to address floods and manage water resources during conflicts. The community developed locally adapted measures for anticipating and mitigating flood risks, such as the Taya system, an indigenous flood monitoring and early warning system. These measures were tailored to the island's unique environmental and social contexts. Through the Taya system, community members monitor river water levels and communicate flood risks using drums, horns, and mosque calls, enabling them to respond effectively to flooding and water-related challenges. Additionally, the community negotiated equitable access to water, ensuring that critical needs were met even in times of tension.

[The DARAJA project](#), led by the [Sudan Meteorological Authority](#) (SMA) in collaboration with the [Sudan Urban Development Think Tank](#) (SUDTT), [Resurgence](#), and the [IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre](#) (ICPAC), builds on these practices by integrating weather and climate information (WCI) into the Taya system. By incorporating modern forecasting tools and low-cost digital communication technologies, the project strengthens the system's ability to respond to climate-induced challenges such as extreme heat and flooding. This collaboration focuses on enhancing disaster preparedness and building long-term resilience, not only for Tuti Island but also for scaling these community-driven approaches to other informal settlements across Khartoum, Sudan.

These efforts demonstrate the importance of flexible AA strategies tailored to community-specific needs and stress the value of empowering communities to co-develop solutions that are practical, inclusive, and sustainable.

▶ **Challenges in scaling locally-led AA efforts**

While community-driven solutions hold great promise, extending their reach to other areas and replicating their success remains difficult. Discussions pointed out that resource constraints, fragmented governance systems, and limited technical capacity hinder the ability to replicate successful initiatives across broader contexts. Many grassroots efforts operate in isolation, often without the institutional frameworks or policy support necessary to formalize or expand their impact. Another issue lies in adapting localized innovations for broader application and ensuring relevance and impact when doing so. Solutions that work in one context may not easily adapt to others due to variations in cultural, environmental, or conflict dynamics. Additionally, the exclusion of women, displaced people, and other marginalized groups in decision-making processes undermines the inclusivity and comprehensiveness of these efforts. Together, these factors limit the scalability of models of locally-led AA.



**2.3. Institutionalization AA and strengthening adaptation finance**

While AA as a formalized concept may seem new, it builds on long-established disaster management practices in regions like the West African Sahel, where governments have been addressing drought risks for years through early warning systems and preventive measures. AA offers added value by providing a more structured and systematic approach that integrates climate forecasts, early warning systems, and financing mechanisms, ensuring coordinated, timely, and targeted

interventions before disasters strike. By operationalizing these concepts, AA shifts the focus towards preventive actions that mitigate disaster impacts and reduce recovery costs. However, embedding AA into formal governance systems can still face significant challenges, especially in complex and dynamic contexts. Some countries are making significant progress, such as through the [ASEAN Framework on Anticipatory Action in Disaster Management](#), which helps member states integrate AA into their national disaster management plans. This framework supports early warning systems, risk assessments, and climate adaptation strategies. The framework highlights the importance of cross-border collaboration, shared knowledge, and consistent financing to ensure long-term sustainability and effectiveness of AA efforts in the region.

### ▶ **Governance and policy integration**

Across the year's learning series, participants emphasized the importance of robust policy frameworks and institutional governance for the sustainable implementation of AA, as discussed in **Webinar 2: When Governments Talk Anticipatory Action: The Silver Bullet for Disaster Risk Reduction or Just Wishful Thinking?**

The Government of Pakistan has made significant progress in working toward the integration of AA into its disaster risk management (DRM) systems. While AA is not yet fully institutionalized, key frameworks such as the [National Disaster Management Act \(2010\)](#), the [National Disaster Management Plan \(2012-2022\)](#), the [National DRR Policy \(2013\)](#), the [National Policy Guidelines on Vulnerable Groups in Disaster \(2014\)](#) and the [National Disaster Response Plan \(2019\)](#) provide a foundation for integrating AA. These frameworks offer policy space for financing disaster-related costs, including AA.

In practice, the Government of Pakistan has taken AA-like actions during rapid-onset events such as Cyclone Biparjoy in 2023. For instance, national and provincial coordination councils led the evacuation of over 80,000 people, demonstrating the country's growing capacity to act on early warning information and coordinate effectively among governments, humanitarian organizations, and technical experts. Building on this progress, Pakistan is exploring mainstreaming AA within its [Disaster Risk Financing \(DRF\)](#) systems. This move aligns with ongoing reforms in the country's DRF Strategy and reflects Pakistan's broader commitment to enhancing proactive crisis response capacity and make its disaster management more anticipatory and efficient.

### ▶ **Challenges to institutionazing AA**

Institutionalizing AA in FCASs is a complex process influenced by multiple factors. Political instability, competing priorities and funding often shift focus toward reactive crisis responses, limiting opportunities for anticipatory measures. Fragmented governance and weak coordination among stakeholders can hinder the integration of early warning systems into actionable plans. Resource limitations and insufficient evidence demonstrating AA's benefits further hold back its adoption. Tailored approaches that build institutional capacity, enhance collaboration, and align AA with national disaster risk management priorities are necessary to address these challenges effectively.

### ▶ **Securing sustainable financing**

Sustainable financing remains fundamental to AA's success. Without dedicated funding, AA risks being viewed as aspirational rather than actionable. Participants highlighted innovative mechanisms such as risk-based insurance, public-private partnerships, and pre-allocated contingency funds as potential solutions to bridge resource gaps.

Cost-benefit analyses were identified as critical advocacy tools to demonstrate the economic value of AA and to attract political and financial support. However, many governments continue to struggle with allocating sufficient funding, highlighting the need for sustained advocacy to secure the resources required for scaling AA initiatives in FCASs.



#### **2.4. Aligning policies with multi-hazard approaches and regional collaboration**

A consistent theme across the learning events was the importance of collaboration and aligning AA policies with the multi-hazard nature of disasters like climate shocks, food and water insecurity, displacement, and conflict. Integrating AA into global frameworks, such as the [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#), can enhance coherence with broader disaster management and climate adaptation strategies, while also ensuring that AAs are aligned with international standards. This alignment helps to reinforce national and regional policies, facilitating collaboration and ensuring that disaster risk reduction efforts are effective and mutually supportive.

To achieve this, policies at both national and regional levels must be harmonized to effectively address interconnected risks and ensure proactive, consistent, and sustainable anticipatory measures across sectors and regions.

Regional coordination mechanisms, such as the [Intergovernmental Authority on Development \(IGAD\)'s disaster preparedness \(AA\) roadmap](#) in East Africa, illustrates how cross-border collaboration can advance shared learning, harmonize policies, and strengthen disaster risk reduction efforts. These mechanisms highlight the potential of partnerships that bring together governments, regional organizations, NGOs, private sector actors, local communities, and researchers to ensure AA strategies are inclusive, context-specific, and aligned with broader national and global priorities. To fully realize the benefits of such coordination, building trust, promoting evidence-based advocacy, and strengthening multi-stakeholder collaboration are essential for overcoming barriers like fragmented governance, competing priorities and limited political will.

### **3. Actionable recommendations and strategic directions for implementing AA in FCASs**

The recommendations outlined here are consolidated from the series of learning events that explored the implementation of AA in fragile contexts, as shown in Figure 4. These strategic directions emphasize the need to strengthen governance and policy alignment, enhance data integration, promote community involvement, and secure sustainable financing. The goal is to improve the effectiveness of AA by promoting collaboration, ensuring inclusivity, and addressing the unique challenges faced in these complex settings.

#### **3.1. Strengthen governance and policy alignment**

- ▶ Governance and political dynamics, which can be particularly complex in FCASs, influence the effectiveness of AA. In such settings, it is important to integrate AA into national disaster management systems, ensuring policies are aligned with both global frameworks and the local context. Strengthening governance in FCASs

involves addressing challenges in political stability and ensuring that AA strategies are adaptable to evolving conflicts and power dynamics.

- ▶ Promoting inter-governmental and international coordination is important to building strong partnerships and securing sustained political commitment. This helps overcome governance challenges inherent in FCASs and ensuring that AA remains a priority across sectors and stakeholders.



Figure 4: Summary of actionable recommendations for strengthening AA in FCASs. Graphic: Thabelang Nthaba/CreativeEase

### 3.2. Leverage data and evidence to strengthen AA

- ▶ In FCASs, where data is often unreliable due to conflict and weak infrastructure, enhancing data collection by integrating traditional knowledge with modern data analytics is key. This approach bridges information gaps and provides context-specific insights to inform AA decisions and policy integration. Moreover, cost-benefit analyses tailored to FCASs can highlight the long-term advantages of AA, encouraging investment and expanding stakeholder involvement.
- ▶ Establishing robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems is equally essential in these settings to ensure that AA remains adaptable and responsive to the rapidly changing disaster risks attribute of these FCASs. Given the instability and uncertainty in these settings, M&E systems can facilitate continuous learning and allow for the ongoing refinement of AA strategies. This ensures that decisions can be made flexibly, improving the effectiveness of AA in these dynamic and often unpredictable environments.

### **3.3. Enhancing data and technology integration**

- ▶ Integrating EWS with advanced technologies, such as mobile-based solutions and remote sensing, while expanding access to IBF can provide actionable insights for decision-making in FCASs. This helps improve preparedness by overcoming challenges related to limited infrastructure, connectivity, and communication.
- ▶ Developing and implementing technologies in consultation with local communities ensures they are culturally relevant, easily understood, and trusted. This encourages transparent communication and community engagement, improving the use of forecasts and supporting the effectiveness of AA in at-risk communities.

### **3.4. Empower communities and promote inclusivity**

- ▶ In FCASs, community empowerment is crucial as local populations often face displacement, instability, and disrupted social structures. Engaging communities from the outset in co-designing and implementing AA strategies ensures they have ownership and agency, leading to context-specific solutions that address their unique needs.
- ▶ It is equally important to ensure the inclusion of marginalized groups, such as women, youth, refugees, and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in planning and decision-making processes, allowing their perspectives to shape AA strategies and promoting broader inclusivity.

### **3.5. Adopt multi-hazard approaches**

- ▶ Given the complex and interconnected nature of crises in FCASs, AA strategies must address multiple threats including both natural and man-made risks, such as climate hazards, conflict, and displacement. This considers the vulnerabilities of displaced populations, weakened governance structures, and socio-political instability.
- ▶ Aligning AA protocols with regional and global best practices is key to ensuring consistency, enhancing effectiveness, and facilitating coordinated responses to the multifaceted challenges faced in FCASs, therefore, making AA more comprehensive and impactful.

### **3.6. Strengthen regional collaboration and knowledge sharing**

- ▶ Enhancing collaboration across governments, NGOs, and communities is necessary for addressing the complex challenges in FCASs, such as resource scarcity and limited access to basic services. By working together, stakeholders can implement AA strategies more effectively, leveraging evidence to demonstrate their impact and secure the support and resources needed for success.
- ▶ Leveraging regional mechanisms for cross-border collaboration and knowledge exchange can promote shared learning, helping to address the interconnected nature of crises in these settings. Aligning efforts among governments, humanitarian organizations, research communities, and local leaders ensures a coordinated and effective response to the complex challenges faced by FCASs.

### **3.7. Secure sustainable adaptation financing**

- ▶ Securing sustainable financing for AA initiatives in FCASs requires innovative mechanisms that can adapt to the instability and resource constraints inherent in these contexts. Governments and development partners should explore financing models that combine humanitarian and development funds, integrating tools like risk-based insurance and emergency contingency funds into national and regional financing structures.
- ▶ Leveraging successful AA interventions and evidence-based results can effectively demonstrate the value of these initiatives. This, in turn, encourages governments and donors to increase long-term investments and commit to scaling up AA strategies in FCASs, guaranteeing their sustainability and broad impact.

### **3.8. Build institutional and community capacity**

- ▶ Building capacity in FCASs requires a focus on both institutional and community resilience, going beyond general, introductory training. Government officials should receive specialized training that addresses the unique challenges of working in conflict zones and navigating the humanitarian-development nexus. At the community level, capacity building should strengthen local networks and empower community leaders to take an active role in AA efforts.
- ▶ Promoting collaborative learning and fostering cross-sector partnerships enhances the adaptability and long-term effectiveness of AA strategies. Additionally, investing in community-based DRR initiatives can help strengthen local resilience, enabling communities to adapt more effectively and recover from crises.

## **4. Strengthening the AA CoP: Key areas for the 2025 Learning Program**

Building on insights from the 2024 AA CoP learning series, the following key areas for the 2025 program have been identified based on feedback from a diverse group of participants, including government officials, humanitarian organizations, academia, research institutions, NGOs, and experts from CGIAR centers. These contributors represent sectors such as disaster management, food security, climate resilience, conflict resolution, and development.

Contributors from organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), International Water Management Institute (IWMI), German Red Cross, Resurgence, Sudan Urban Development Think Tank (SUDDT), the Anticipation Hub, Nigeria's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), Pakistan's National Disaster Management Authority, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), and the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre have shared their expertise in areas like forecast-based financing, cash-based programming, policy integration, DRR, community-led AA, and food security. Their collective insights have been instrumental in shaping the key topics for the 2025 learning program.

### **4.1. Data-driven and evidence based decision-making for AA in FCASs:**

- ▶ How can we better leverage data and tools like Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) and cost-benefit analyses to inform AA strategies, particularly in resource-constrained and conflict-affected settings?

- ▶ What are the best methods for overcoming data challenges and improving real-time decision-making?

#### **4.2. Adaptive land and water management in refugee-host communities:**

- ▶ What are the best practices for managing land and water resources in refugee-host communities?
- ▶ How can we ensure sustainable livelihoods for both refugees and host communities?
- ▶ How can Nature-Based Solutions (NbS), such as wetland restoration and agroforestry, be integrated into land and water management strategies to enhance sustainability and resilience, while reducing tensions over limited resources between refugees and host communities?

#### **4.3. Leveraging emerging technologies and local solutions for scaling AA:**

- ▶ How can emerging technologies like artificial intelligence, machine learning, and blockchain be utilized to scale locally-led AA interventions in conflict and disaster-prone areas?
- ▶ What role can these technologies play in enhancing forecasting, improving funding mechanisms, and accelerating community responses?
- ▶ Additionally, how can we package and adapt community-driven solutions to be scalable, ensuring they remain locally relevant while attracting the support needed for broader implementation?

#### **4.4. Integrating FLWSs into AA:**

- ▶ How can FLWSs be integrated into AA frameworks to strengthen resilience and prevent crises like food insecurity and water shortages?
- ▶ What strategies, such as agroecology, sustainable irrigation, or digital water management solutions (e.g., real-time monitoring systems, remote sensing, and data-driven decision-making), can be adopted to enhance food and water security in FCASs?
- ▶ How can circular economy principles, such as resource recycling and waste reduction, be applied to improve sustainability and resource efficiency within these systems?

#### **4.5. Cross-sector collaborations for comprehensive AA:**

- ▶ How can the agriculture, health, water, education, and WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) sectors collaborate more effectively to create comprehensive AA strategies?
- ▶ How can these sectors work together to address complex and interconnected risks in FCASs, ensuring that vulnerable populations receive coordinated support to improve livelihoods, health outcomes, and access to essential services like clean water and sanitation?

#### **4.6. Integrating social protection programs with AA:**

- ▶ How can social protection programs, such as cash transfers be integrated into AA to provide timely support for vulnerable populations before a crisis escalates?

- ▶ What models can be developed to create seamless safety nets for those at risk of crisis, including insurance schemes such as risk-based insurance and contingency funds?
- ▶ How can these mechanisms help scale AA efforts and ensure quicker, more efficient responses in FCASs?

#### **4.7. Conflict-sensitive AA:**

- ▶ How can conflict sensitivity be integrated into AA strategies to ensure that interventions do not inadvertently exacerbate tensions?
- ▶ What steps should be taken to understand and mitigate conflict dynamics when designing and implementing AA in FCASs?

#### **4.8. Building research capacity to support AA in FCASs:**

- ▶ How can local research capacity be enhanced to support evidence-based AA strategies in FCASs?
- ▶ How can research on food security, water management, land use, and other critical areas be integrated into AA programming to ensure context-specific, adaptable interventions?
- ▶ How can local institutions leverage both traditional knowledge and scientific data to improve the design and effectiveness of AA strategies?

#### **4.9. Inclusive approaches to AA:**

- ▶ How can AA strategies be designed to be more inclusive of women, youth, refugees, and IDPs?
- ▶ How can we ensure that these marginalized groups are actively involved in the planning and decision-making process, and that their needs are addressed in AA interventions?

#### **4.10. Exploring sustainable financing models for AA:**

- ▶ What innovative financing models can ensure the long-term sustainability of AA initiatives in FCASs?
- ▶ How can we integrate mechanisms like risk-based insurance, contingency funds, and community-led investment funds to ensure that financing is accessible, effective, and reaches the people who need it most in a timely manner?

By focusing on these areas in 2025, the AA CoP will continue to promote knowledge exchange, collaboration, and the refinement of AA strategies to tackle the complex challenges of FCASs. This will ensure the program remains relevant, adaptable, and effective in meeting the real-world needs of communities and stakeholders, while highlighting the critical importance of sustained funding and support. The 2025 program will prioritize a bottom-up approach, ensuring that the voices of communities living with environmental change are central to shaping AA strategies.

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## Author and affiliations

**Ngowenani Nohayi**, Senior Research Officer, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Pretoria, South Africa [n.nohayi@cgiar.org](mailto:n.nohayi@cgiar.org)

**Sandra Ruckstuhl**, Senior Researcher, IWMI, and Co-lead of the CGIAR Initiative on Fragility, Conflict, and Migration [s.ruckstuhl@cgiar.org](mailto:s.ruckstuhl@cgiar.org)

**Nora Hanke-Louw**, Deputy Country Representative and Project Coordinator, IWMI, Pretoria, South Africa [n.hanke-louw@cgiar.org](mailto:n.hanke-louw@cgiar.org)

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