CONTENT

How can anticipatory action be delivered and financed?

Anticipatory action can take different forms depending on the institutional and operational context. Within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, four main pathways can be distinguished :

- **Early Action Protocols** are formalized anticipatory action frameworks that define risk analysis, pre-agreed triggers, early actions and financing in advance. Through a full or simplified EAP, National Societies can access pre-arranged funding via the anticipatory pillar of the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund.
- **The Imminent DREF** is a flexible and lower-threshold mechanism that allows National Societies to request a fixed amount of DREF funding based on forecasts or predictions of an imminent hazard, even in the absence of a formalized EAP. This pathway can also serve as an entry point or testing ground for anticipatory action.
- Anticipatory action can be **embedded within community-based disaster risk reduction** processes, building, for example, on enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA), enabling communities to define and trigger tailored early actions based on local or national warning systems.
- In their auxiliary role, National Societies may **support national or subnational authorities** in mainstreaming the concepts and mechanisms of anticipatory action within existing disaster management systems, for example by developing and implementing anticipatory action frameworks at national or subnational levels.

The next chapter provides a detailed overview of these approaches and helps National Societies reflect on suitable entry points.