

**CHILD-CENTERED
AND LOCALLY-LED
ANTICIPATORY ACTION:**
A LEARNING AND EVALUATION SYNTHESIS



Annexes

Table of Contents

02

Annex I: Situating child-centered anticipatory action within disaster and climate risk management

11

Annex II: Proposed MEAL analytical framework for AA

14

Annex III: Sectors of intervention of the reviewed projects

15

Annex IV: Key Informant Interviews

16

Annex V: Reviewed reports

19

Annex VI: Reviewed projects

22

Annex VII: Reference documents

Annex I: Situating child-centred anticipatory action within disaster and climate risk management

Definitions

Anticipatory Action: a component of disaster and climate risk management

Save the Children defines Anticipatory Action (AA) as acting ahead of a predictable hazard to prevent or reduce the impacts on children and communities before they fully unfold. Anticipatory Action offers the potential to address predictable crisis impacts in a way that is proactive rather than reactive, to save lives, protect livelihoods and uphold children's rights to survive, learn, and be protected. It also provides an opportunity to address structural inequalities, including gender and age-based vulnerabilities, ensuring that anticipatory measures are inclusive and equitable.

Anticipatory Action should be seen as component of Disaster Management comprising 4 phases: Prevention (or mitigation), preparedness (often placed under Disaster Risk Reduction), Emergency Preparedness, Humanitarian response and Recovery.

AA relies on preparedness and builds on key components of DRR such as disaster and climate risk knowledge, risk identification, risk monitoring, and hazard specific early warning systems.

To enable trigger models to activate anticipatory actions within the window of opportunity, it is essential to ensure timely access to credible and relevant weather and climate information, clearly defined early actions linked to specific triggers, and the availability of pre-arranged resources and financing.

Often termed as the 'build component' of AA, these key building blocks are foundational also to wider climate adaptation. Embedding AA within adaptation strategies can help strengthen communities' capacity to manage both rapid and slow-onset climate risks and thereby ensure that early action also contributes to long-term resilience-building.

When designed with a gender and child-sensitive lens, these systems not only increase efficiency but also ensure that anticipatory actions meet the diverse needs of women, men, girls, boys, and marginalised groups.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to identify, assess and minimise the risks and potential impacts of hazards. It involves risk assessments, including of the vulnerabilities and capacities of children and communities in relation to prevalent hazards, planning for hazard events and establishing early warning systems. DRR efforts can focus on community based participatory approaches, as well as wider work strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risks. Existing local-level DRR systems, such as community- or school-based DRR committees, are the foundations in planning and implementing AA. **As such, DRR can provide a foundation to set up and operationalize Anticipatory Action approaches.**

Emergency Preparedness

Risk-informed preparedness measures are foundational to Anticipatory Action. Emergency preparedness is about ensuring Save the Children and partners are fully prepared to enable early response when needed, including developing systems for risk monitoring and understanding when to act and developing plans for actions. SC's Emergency Preparedness Procedure (EPP) process can likewise be an entry point for developing Anticipatory Action approaches.

Climate Change Adaptation

Likewise, Anticipatory Action links closely with climate change adaptation, which aim to strengthen resilience to a changing climate and its related risks at longer timeframes. Climate research has confirmed that extreme weather events are already increasing in frequency, extent and intensity, and this is projected to increase under climate change. In West Africa, for example, the risk of flood-producing storms has tripled in the last three decades. The systems and capacities required for anticipatory action – inclusive EWS, relevant climate services and confidence in appropriately communicating these, plans and resources to act ahead of predictable climate related crisis impact - are also core capacities for adaptation and elements that will become increasingly existential to SC approaches.

Climate Resilience

For Save the Children, climate resilience is the ability of a child, household, community or system to anticipate, prepare for, manage, recover and improve from recurring and protracted climate shocks and stresses. As such, Anticipatory Action is a key element of the process that will help communities to build the resilience to climate change.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) aims to identify, assess and minimise the risks and potential impacts of hazards. It involves risk assessments, including of the vulnerabilities and capacities of children and communities in relation to prevalent hazards, planning for hazard events and establishing early warning systems. DRR efforts can focus on community based participatory approaches, as well as wider work strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risks. Existing local-level DRR systems, such as community- or school-based DRR committees, are the foundations in planning and implementing AA. **As such, DRR can provide a foundation to set up and operationalize Anticipatory Action approaches.**

Emergency Preparedness

Risk-informed preparedness measures are foundational to Anticipatory Action.

Emergency preparedness is about ensuring Save the Children and partners are fully prepared to enable early response when needed, including developing systems for risk monitoring and understanding when to act and developing plans for actions. **SC's Emergency Preparedness Procedure (EPP) process can likewise be an entry point for developing Anticipatory Action approaches.**

Climate Change Adaptation

Likewise, Anticipatory Action links closely with climate change adaptation, which aim to strengthen resilience to a changing climate and its related risks at longer timeframes. Climate research has confirmed that extreme weather events are already increasing in frequency, extent and intensity, and this is projected to increase under climate change. In West Africa, for example, the risk of flood-producing storms has tripled in the last three decades. **The systems and capacities required for anticipatory action – inclusive EWS, relevant climate services and confidence in appropriately communicating these, plans and resources to act ahead of predictable climate related crisis impact - are also core capacities for adaptation and elements that will become increasingly existential to SC approaches.**

Climate Resilience

For Save the Children, climate resilience is the ability of a child, household, community or system to anticipate, prepare for, manage, recover and improve from recurring and protracted climate shocks and stresses. As such, Anticipatory Action is a key element of the process that will help communities to build the resilience to climate change.

Addressing predictable impacts through anticipatory action

Save the Children, like many organisations, is seeking to strengthen integration of both near and longer-term climate-related risks across all areas of programming¹.

Anticipatory action depends on having credible forecasts and can be applicable for a range of predictable crisis impacts, including climate-related shocks and resulting impacts on food insecurity and migration, access to health and education services.

While there is growing interest among Save the Children country offices to expand anticipatory action to conflict-related risks, this requires careful consideration of appropriate forecast methodologies. Unlike climate-related hazards, which benefit from internationally recognized forecasting standards and protocols, the skill of models for forecasting conflicts and conflict-related impacts remains more limited².

While there is clear opportunity to strengthen the conflict-sensitivity of investments in anticipatory action, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings³, it is also important to distinguish these from conflict prevention (which aims to stop violence before it starts), peacebuilding (which focuses on long-term structural transformation), and peacemaking (which involves diplomatic efforts to resolve active conflict)³. In this context, it is particularly important to adopt conflict- and gender-sensitive approaches that minimise risks of exacerbating tensions, while ensuring that anticipatory measures address the distinct protection needs of women, men, girls, and boys.

Reducing the impacts of predictable crisis on children and communities is possible and is a priority at Save the Children across development, CCA and humanitarian work.

Nevertheless, the disconnect between longer term risk mitigation and climate adaptation activities and humanitarian response, often implemented by different stakeholders with different sets of expertise, has been a significant obstacle to effective crisis risk and disaster management. Bridging these divides requires stronger collaboration across sectors, with deliberate attention to inclusion, equity, and the agency of children and marginalised groups in shaping anticipatory responses.

¹Save the Children (2024): [*Programming in a Context of Increasing Climate-related Risk and Change: A climate risk-informed guide for all sectors*](#)

²Caldwell, Seth (2022) : [*Assessing the Technical Feasibility of Conflict Prediction for Anticipatory Action*](#)

³UN Peacekeeping. Available at : <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/terminology>

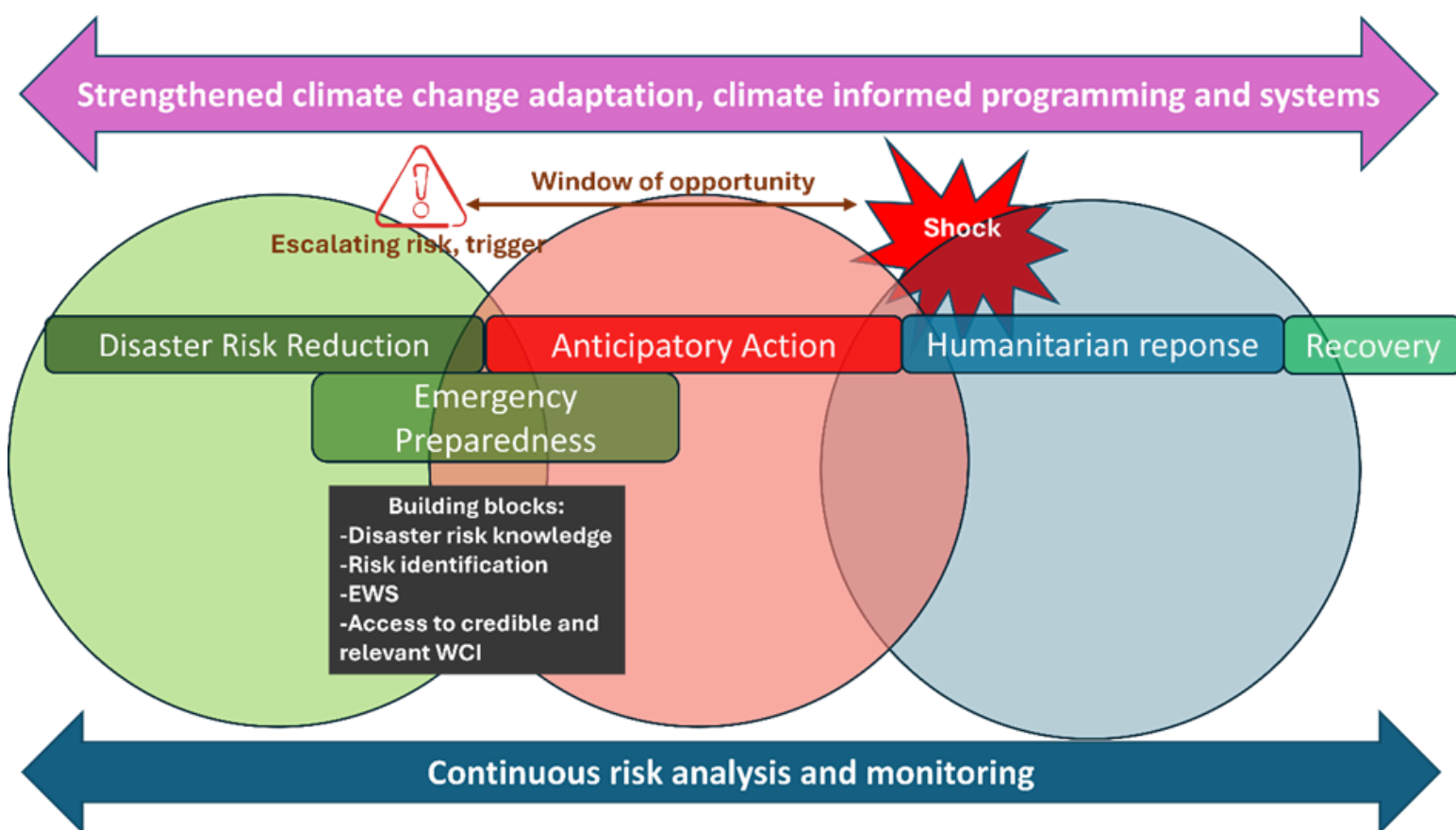


Figure1: Anticipatory Action within Climate Risk and Disaster Management

As highlighted in figure 1, Anticipatory Action offers a way to bridge these gaps to establish a continuum between DRR, response, and longer-term development and CCA. The result is a more fluid process, that helps communities and families at all phases of a disaster.

AA in practice: an example of AA for education in emergencies

Save the Children recognises AA as part of a wider disaster risk management spectrum that can help protect children and communities from the impacts of predictable hazards.

Here is an example of how anticipatory action can help ensure children's access to education before, during and after a shock:

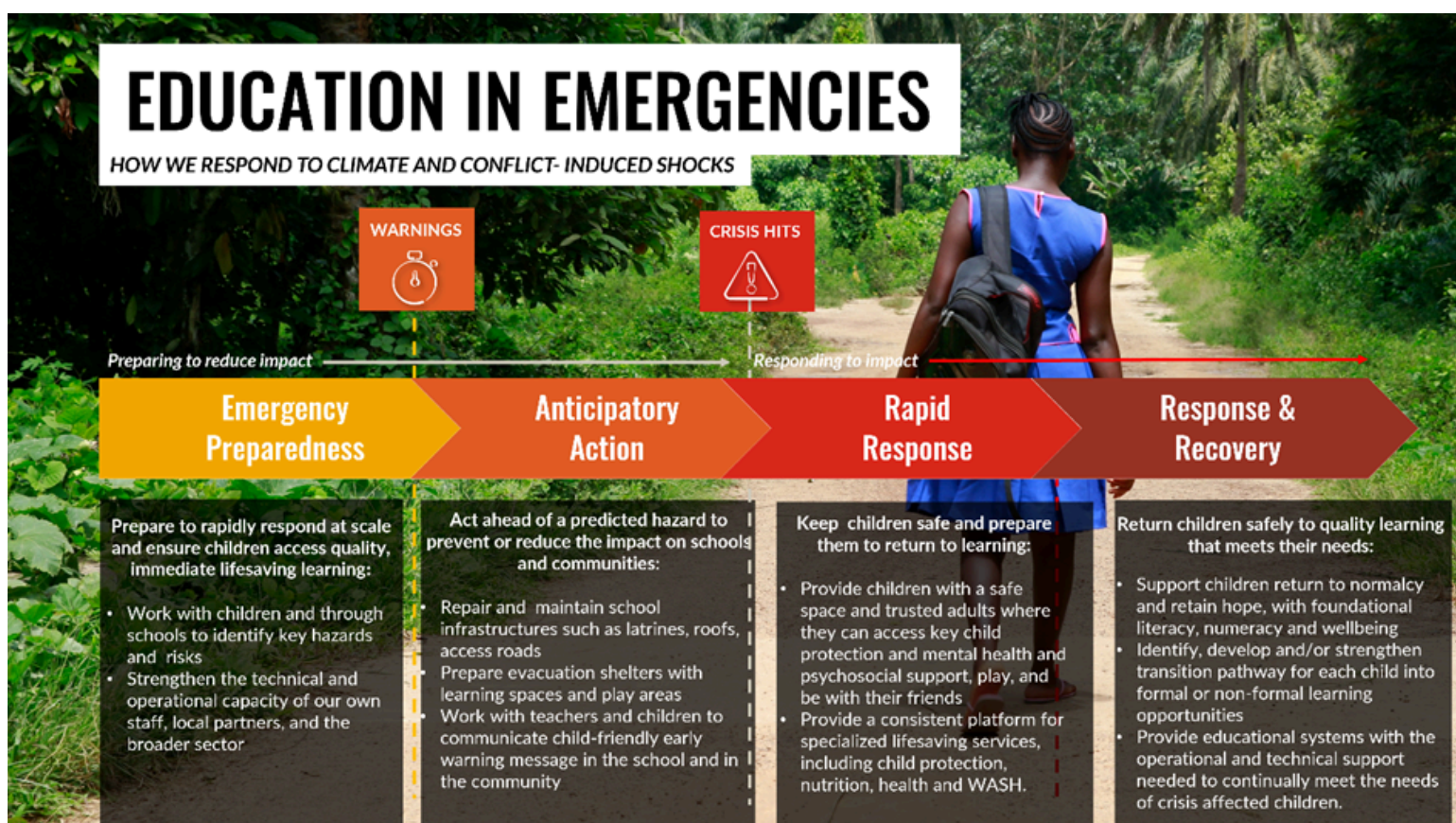


Figure 2: Anticipatory Action in Education in Emergencies

Child-Centred AA

Save the Children focuses on child-centred, gender-sensitive, community-based approach to Anticipatory Action (AA).

Child centred anticipatory action means that children's voices and needs are at the heart of every decision, shaping the decisions and plans that impact them[4]. Key to achieve this is upholding the right of children to be heard - one of the four guiding principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child—and embedding child participation, in all its forms, as a core principle across the enabling processes and building blocks of AA.

[4] Save the Children (2025): [Save the Children's Child Participation framework](#)

Save the Children sees child participation both as a means and as a goal. By exercising their rights to express their opinions, children increase their capacity to shape governance processes in all matters that affect them. In turn, meaningful and ethical participation is key to secure children's rights to education, health and nutrition, protection⁵.

Consultative participation	Children views are sought on issues identified by adults
Collaborative participation	Children help to work out what needs to be done and how based on issues identified by adults
Child-led participation	Children initiate their own activities on issues identified by them, supported by adults

Table 1: Forms of child participation

In our Anticipatory Action work, this has meant creating meaningful opportunities for children and youth - regardless of gender, age, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status - to shape early warning systems, co-develop climate information services, and contribute to the design, implementation, and monitoring of local plans.

There is well-established, well-documented learning that shows⁶ that it's possible for children and youth to contribute to community resilience in the face of climate-related hazards. In a wide range of contexts, children and youth identify risks collaboratively with adults, design climate information materials that are easy to understand for all, and contribute to sharing early warning information to at risk households ahead of incoming hazards.

Despite clear evidence that 'the participation of children, including children with additional vulnerabilities, not only supports the inclusive planning of anticipatory actions but paves the way for greater understanding of and preparation for current and future hazards, building the future resilience of communities⁷, few actors have yet engaged with children and youth in AA. Save the Children has been working to engage children and youth across the anticipatory action project cycle.

⁵Save the Children (2025): [Save the Children's Child Participation framework](#)

⁶Save the Children (2024): [Child-Centered Early Warning Systems: Examples and Good Practice; UNDRR \(2019\) Engaging Children and Youth in Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building.](#) | UNDRR

⁷Save the Children (2024): [Child-Centered Early Warning Systems: Examples and Good Practice](#)

Experience from country-level projects shows that achieving meaningful child-centred AA requires time, resources, and specialised expertise—elements often constrained by short project cycles and limited budgets. While child-sensitive, child-friendly, and child-led approaches were frequently observed but not systematically documented, key informants consistently expressed their commitment to child-centred AA and enabling children and youth to become AA champions, wherever contextually feasible.

It is hoped that this synthesis, by showcasing good practices for engaging children across all the steps of anticipatory action, provides inspiration and guidance to practitioners for advancing child-centred AA.

Approach	Objective	Example
Child-sensitive	Approaches that recognise and take into account the needs and abilities of girls and boys in all their diversity, even if children are not the primary target group.	Communities discuss how slow and rapid onset climate-related shocks differently affect boys and girls and specific groups of children such as children with disabilities
Child-focused	Approaches that make children the primary target group and tailor all aspects of the program to their specific needs, rights, and capacities – without necessarily involving children in all steps	CVCA identifies climate risks specifically experienced by boys, girls and young adults Community-based AA focuses on child-specific sectors such as health, social care and educational systems
Child-friendly	Approaches and materials that are easily accessible to and understood by children	Communities and children are supported to communicate risk information that children can access, understand and act on
Child-led	Approaches that are developed and implemented <u>by children</u>	Children and youth clean the drainage systems of their schools, design and share alert message through local radios, community meetings etc
Child-centered	Approaches that are developed and implemented <u>with children and/or for children</u>	Children and youth take a leading role in shaping and implementing the 5 steps of anticipatory action ⁸ based on their specific capacities and abilities

Table 2: Approaches for engaging children in anticipatory action

⁸Risk assessment, risk monitoring, risk communication, AA preparedness and implementation, AA MEAL, see page 39 in main report (refer to 2 page spread).

Community based and child centred AA: two mutually reinforcing approaches

Save the Children is strongly committed to supporting Local and National Actors (L/NAs)—including children themselves—in driving the sustainable realisation of children’s rights. Our localisation policy⁹ aligns with the Grand Bargain commitments and places emphasis on strengthening the capacity of national and local actors to prevent, anticipate, and respond to crises. As a co-signatory of the [Eight Principles for Locally-Led Adaptation](#), Save the Children advocates for bottom-up approaches to climate resilience that centre community leadership and inclusive planning.

In the context of Anticipatory Action (AA), localisation means shifting resources, decision-making power, and leadership to local and national actors before crises unfold—ensuring that those closest to the risks are also at the centre of the solutions for addressing them.

Community-based AA creates the enabling environment for child-centred AA by ensuring that local systems, knowledge, and capacities are mobilised to anticipate and respond to climate-related risks. When communities are actively involved in risk monitoring, early warning systems, and preparedness planning, they can be better positioned to include children’s perspectives and needs in these processes. Conversely, child-centred AA strengthens community-based AA by ensuring that anticipatory actions are inclusive, rights-based, and responsive to the specific vulnerabilities and capacities of children and youth, and other vulnerable or commonly marginalised groups. By engaging children meaningfully in the design, implementation, and monitoring of AA, communities not only uphold children’s rights to participation and protection but also build intergenerational resilience and foster locally owned and inclusive solutions to predictable shocks.

Gender-sensitive AA

Disasters affect women, men, girls, and boys differently. In many contexts, women and girls bear the brunt of climate impacts due to discriminatory social norms that limit their access to education, resources, and decision-making. For example, women’s often reduced access to early warning information can hinder their ability to make timely, life-saving choices.

Save the Children’s recent gender and anticipatory action guidance¹⁰ aims to ensure a child- and gender-sensitive and intergenerational lens is systematically applied.

⁹Save the Children (2020): [Localisation Policy](#).

¹⁰Save the Children (2025): Integrating Gender Considerations into Anticipatory Action: A gender guidance note for anticipatory action

This means identifying and addressing gender-specific risks—such as gender-based violence, unequal access to services, and exclusion from decision-making—and adapting design and implementation methodologies so that all community groups, regardless of age, gender, ethnicity and socio-economic status, can equitably participate in AA efforts.

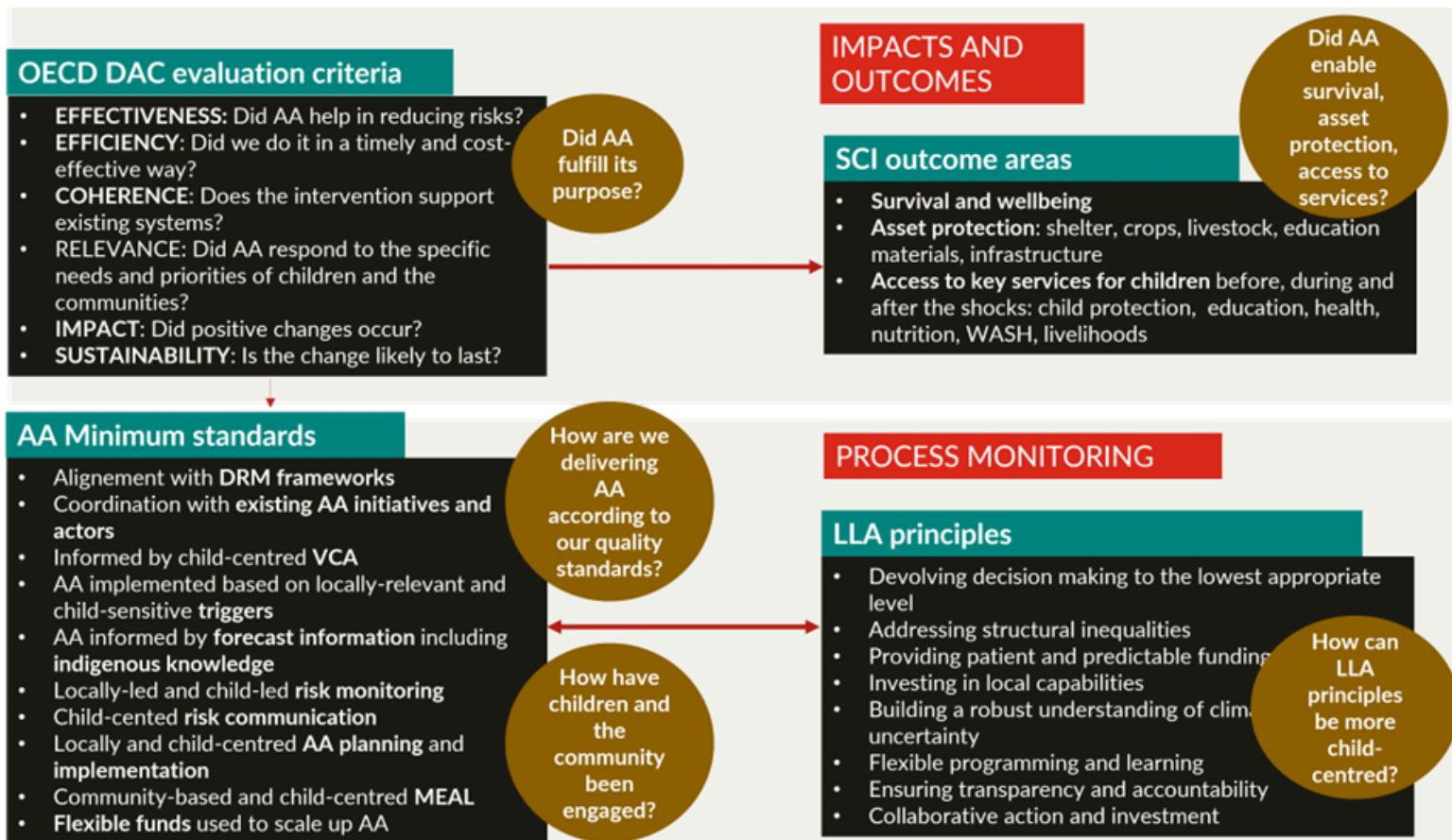
It also requires recognizing intersecting vulnerabilities, such as disability, displacement, and poverty, which further shape who is most at risk and who can access protection and resources. By addressing these overlapping inequalities, gender-sensitive AA moves beyond surface-level disaggregation to confront the root causes of exclusion.

Rooted in our Child Rights Approach, gender-sensitive AA upholds children's rights to protection, participation, and access to essential services. It ensures that anticipatory actions not only safeguard lives but also promote dignity, agency, and equity in crisis preparedness and response.

By embedding gender and age perspectives throughout AA processes, Save the Children strengthens resilience and ensures that anticipatory actions are locally led, rights-based, and responsive to the diverse needs of children. This approach also aligns with global humanitarian standards and our organizational commitments to gender equality, the centrality of protection, and accountability to affected populations

Annex II: Proposed MEAL analytical framework for AA

The design of the synthesis provided an opportunity to **compile and review the evaluation questions** used across different AA projects, and to develop a **flexible analytical framework** for future learning. This framework overlays **Save the Children's AA Quality Benchmarks** with the **OECD DAC evaluation criteria**, ensuring both programmatic relevance and alignment with internationally recognized evaluation standards.



The purpose of basing the synthesis analytical framework on the OEDC DAC Criteria is to ascertain whether Anticipatory Action met its purpose of supporting children and communities to take preventive action before the hazard fully unfolded (**effectiveness**), in the window of opportunity and providing sufficient resources (**efficiency**) to allow for communities to survive, cover their essential needs, and access key services before, during and after a climate-related shock (**impact**). It also helps exploring the extent to which the action helped strengthen and reinforce existing AA and DRM frameworks so that they are more anticipatory and child-centred, while strengthening coordination between humanitarian and development actors in child-focus sectors but also in disaster management (**coherence**).

Although the study did not include direct consultation with beneficiaries, it assessed **sustainability** through evidence of policy uptake, institutionalization of AA practices, and observable shifts in community behavior. This is based on the underlying rationale that child-centered policy reforms and anticipatory community behaviors contribute to long-term resilience.

The AA Quality Benchmarks (see Box 1) serve as Save the Children's internal quality benchmarks to ensure that anticipatory action is grounded in child rights, localization, and meaningful child participation. Projects that adhere to these standards are more likely to deliver **relevant**, timely, and context-appropriate information, technical support, and resources, maximising beneficial impacts for children and their communities.

Finally, the study team emphasized the importance of ensuring mutual reinforcement between Save the Children's AA Quality Benchmarks and the **Principles for Locally Led Adaptation (LLA)** – particularly in advancing child-centred, gender justice, inclusive governance, and risk-informed decision-making across short-, medium-, and long-term climate risks.

Box 1 – Save the Children's Quality Benchmarks for anticipatory action

Strategy, Approach and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actions and plans are aligned with existing National Disaster Risk Management Framework and in coordination with National Disaster Management Authorities at sub-national and national levels ✓ Actions and plans are coordinated with existing Anticipatory Action and Early Warning or Early Action initiatives and working groups (govt and others)
Risk Information, Forecasting and Early Warning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Actions are based on assessment of risk and probable impacts on children and communities ✓ Use of triggers validated at the national level and adapted to local level- window of opportunity ✓ Use of credible forecasts
Planning, Operations and Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Intent of actions is to reduce the impact of predictable hazards and preidentified impacts on children and communities within the window of opportunity ✓ Risk communication and or early warning part of plans ✓ Plans follow relevant sector-specific guidance and standards
Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring and reporting on actions ✓ Tracking and documentation of actions ✓ Use of AA core indicators
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Leverage available flexible funding as possible (crisis modifiers, program flexibility, Humanitarian Fund, Country-Based Pooled Funds)

Annex III: Sectors of intervention of the reviewed projects

	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Kenya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mozambique	Nigeria	Peru	Somalia	South Sudan	Sudan
Hazard	Drought Heatwave Cyclone Landslide	Droughts Floods	Floods	Drought Cyclone	Drought	Drought	Floods	Drought	Floods Drought Disease outbreak	Floods	Floods Disease outbreak
DRR	X			X	X	X			X	X	X
Food Security and Livelihoods	X	X	X		X	X		x	X		X
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	X	X					X		X		X
Education	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X
Child Protection	X	x			X					X	
Health and Nutrition	X	X			X				X		X
Shelter	X										X
Infrastructure	X	X		X			X		X		X
Non Food Items	X			X					X	X	X
Risk Communication and Community Engagement/ Early Warning Systems	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Advocacy/ Policy influencing	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Annex IV: Key Informant Interviews

Country	Job title	Office Base	Interview Date
Bangladesh	Anticipatory Action Adviser	Dhaka	19/06/25, 23/07/25
	Manager – Anticipatory Action	Dhaka	16/07/25, 28/07/25
	Manager – Anticipatory Action	Dhaka	17/07/25, 23/07/25
South Sudan	DRR and CCA Specialist	Juba	17/07/25
	DRRCCA Coordinator	Maban	25/07/25
Somalia	Area REALM Manager	Mogadischu	17/07/25
	AA and DRR Manager	Garowe	22/07/25
	FSL Programme Manager	Beletweyne	23/07/25
	Child Development and Child Protection Manager	Mogadischu	31/07/25 04/07/25
	Early Childhood Education Manager	Beletweyne	31/07/25
Nigeria	Early Warning Systems Manager	Abuja	28/07/25
	Early Warning Systems Coordinator	Maiduguri	31/07/25
Ethiopia	SWAN Consortium Lead	Addis Ababa	28/07/25
	FSL Programme Manager	Jijiga	31/07/25
	Humanitarian Programme Manager	Addis Ababa	30/07/25
Mozambique	Programme Coordinator (PRO)	Nampula	13/08/25
	Project Coordinator	Tete	8/8/2025
Sudan	FSL Technical Adviser	Addis Ababa	29/07/25
	CVA/ FSL Program Manager	Blue Nile	
	FSL Coordinator	Blue Nile	29/07/25, 31/07/25
Malawi	Project Manager - Localization	Lilongwe	8/8/2025
	Senior Manager – Humanitarian Operations	Lilongwe	8/8/2025
Peru	Humanitarian Manager	Lima	8/8/2025
Madagascar	Programme Director	Country Representative Tana	25/07/25
	Advocacy and Comms Coordinator	Antananarivo	8/8/2025
	MEAL Manager	Antananarivo	
	MEAL Officer	Antananarivo	

Annex V: Reviewed reports

Country	Date	Document type	Title
Global	2024	Impact evaluation	End term El Nino review
Regional	2024	Research report	Lessons learnt: Anticipatory Action in a protracted crisis
Regional	2024	Research report	Looking ahead in the midst of a crisis: the role of AA in a protracted drought
Bangladesh	2024	Impact evaluation	Post-Impact Assessment on the Impact of Early Action for Drought & Heatwave - El Nino 2023
Bangladesh	2023	Impact evaluation	Impact of Monsoon Anticipatory Action in 2023 Flood Prone Areas of Bangladesh
Bangladesh	2025	Project report	Anticipatory Action for Landslides Causing Displacement for Communities.
Bangladesh	2025	Project report	GFFO Multi-Hazard Anticipatory Action (AA) Initiative
Bangladesh	2025	Case studies	*Empowering Youth in Climate Services: Insights from Bangladesh's El Niño Anticipatory Action (WMO) *Engaging Youth in Anticipatory Action initiatives Bangladesh (GFFO)
Bangladesh		Case studies	*Process documentation on Child-Centered Community Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Mapping Patuakhali district - eight unions in Kalapara and Patuakhali Sadar Upazilas (Coastline - center)
Bangladesh	2015	Impact evaluation	The Bangladesh Child Resilience Project (CRP) impact evaluation

Country	Date	Document type	Title
Madagascar	2024	Learning brief	The role of anticipatory actions in strengthening community adaptation to drought
Malawi	2025	Project report	Transforming Local communities through capacity strengthening on child protection in anticipatory action
	2023	Learning brief	Malawi dry spell Anticipatory Action
Malawi	2023	Research report (HEA)	Predicting the impacts of El Nino on Children and Families for Anticipatory Action: findings from a Household Economy Analysis (HEA) assessment
Somalia	2025	Project report	Documentation for the EAP activation in anticipation of drought in Burco district, Toghdheer region, Somaliland
Somalia	2025	Donor report	Interim report 3 - Sept 2024-Feb 2025
Somalia	2024	Impact evaluation	El Nino case study: Capturing Learning Approach, Process, and Impact
Somalia	2024	Impact evaluation	ENDLINE ASSESSMENT FINDINGS FOR ANTICIPATORY ACTION ON FLOODING: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF MPCA ON AGRO-PASTORAL HOUSEHOLDS
Somaliland	2024	Research report	No regrets: Acting in anticipation of flooding in Somaliland
Kenya	2024	Research report	LESSONS IN ANTICIPATORY ACTION: An operational pilot for flooding in Kenya

Country	Date	Document type	Title
Sudan	2024	Learning brief	Anticipatory Action Approaches for Disease Outbreaks - A Learning Brief from Sudan GFFO Anticipatory Action Project in 2024.
Sudan	2025	Donor report	Sept 2024-Feb 2025
Sudan	2021	Impact evaluation	Impact Assessment of Anticipatory Action on Flooding in Sudan
Sudan	2024	Impact evaluation	FLOOD DISASTER RISK REDUCTIN (DRR) & ANTICIPATORY ACTION (AA) ACTIVITIES IN BLUE NILE, SUDAN Donors: ECHO and Start Network
South Sudan	2024	Impact evaluation	Stepping back going forward: Learnings from piloting locally led and child centered approaches to mitigate the impact of forecasted crisis in Maban, South Sudan
Nigeria	2025	Research report	JOURNEY TO RESILIENCE: Cash for Anticipatory Action in Nigeria
Ethiopia	2024	Impact evaluation	Enhancing Localization and Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) in Ethiopia.
	2024	Donor report	Final narrative report (SC Italy) - Enhancing Localization and Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA)
	2023	Learning report	Lessons learnt from failing to act scenario
	2025	Process documentation	Anticipatory action for Drought Hazard resilience: A Cost -effective Model in East Bale Zone, Oromia
Peru	2024	Impact evaluation	Impact Assessment of Anticipatory Actions Implemented by Save the Children Regarding Droughts in Junín and Huancavelica, Peru

Annex VI: Reviewed projects

Country	Project	Implementation period	AA activation date	Donor
Bangladesh	El Nino AA	2023-April 2024	Drought, Heat waves - December 2023	HF
	SAFE in Gaibandha district	February 2023 - January 2024	Flood - August 2023	HF
	Anticipatory action for landslides causing displacement for communities in Chattogram and Bandarban districts	May 2024-April 2026	Landslides - May 2025	ECHO
	Child-Centred Anticipatory Action for Better Preparedness of Communities and Local Institutions in Northern and Coastal Areas	2024-2025	Landslides - May 2025	GFFO
South Sudan	Flood AA in Maban	May 2023-December 2025	Floods - June 2023 and 2024	DANIDA
Somalia	Reducing Impacts of Disasters Using the Anticipatory Action Framework	January 2024-December 2026	Drought - Burao in 2025	GFFO
	El Nino AA in Beletweyne	September 2023-January 2024	Floods - November 2023	HF
	MPCA on agropastoral Households in Beletweyne	October 2023-January 2024	Floods - October 2023	ECHO
	Operational flood project - Somaliland	June 2021-June 2024	Floods - October 2023	SCUK

Country	Project	Implementation period	AA activation date	Donor
Sudan	Reducing the Impact of Predictable Shocks by Initiating Community Based Anticipatory Action	January 2024-December 2026	Floods and disease outbreak - 2024 and 2025	GFFO
	Anticipatory Action for floods	June -August 2021	Floods - 2021	Start Network
	Flood DRR & AA activities in Blue Nile	May 2022-April 2024	Floods - September 2023	ECHO, Start Network
Nigeria	Community-based flood AA project	May 2024-ongoing	Floods - September 2024	HF
Ethiopia	Scaling Up Child-Centered Early Warning & Anticipatory Action to Strengthen the Resilience of Children & Communities	2024-2026		Coca Cola
	Drought Hazard Early Action Initiatives - implemented by SWAN	March 2023-December 2024	Floods - OND 2023 Drought - OND 2024	SC Italy
	Scaling Up Anticipatory Actions for Drought Hazard Management in Legehida and Sewan woredas of Oromia Region, Ethiopia (EHF)	March-April 2025	Drought - Bale, March 2025	
Mozambique	AA for drought in Gaza province	2023-2024	Drought 2024	USAID

Country	Project	Implementation period	AA activation date	Donor
Madagascar	AA for cyclones	February-March 2023	Cyclone Freddy - March 2023	ECHO HIP, HF
	AA for drought	September 2023 - August 2024	Drought - September 2023	Start Network, HF
Malawi	Localisation project in Zomba and Neno districts phase 1 and 2	2022-2025	Drought - Oct 2023 - March 2024	SC Italy
	Resilient Economic Development Gains (RED) project in Zomba district	July 2019-June 2024	Drought - November 2022	SC Italy
	AA protocol development in Zembo and Neno districts	2023-2024		HML
	Transforming Local communities through capacity strengthening on child protection in AA in Zoma district	June 2024-May 2025		SC Italy
Niger	Co production workshops	June 2025		SC Denmark
Peru	Anticipatory action for droughts	2022-2024	Drought -December 2022	CHLOE
Kenya	Operational pilot for flooding in Kenya - 2023	June 2021-June 2024	Floods - September 2023	SCUK

Annex VII: Reference documents

GUIDANCE AND POLICY DOCUMENTS

Save the Children (2025): Enabling Child Centred Climate Services: Save the Children's Role

Save the Children (2025): Save the Children's Child Participation framework

Save the Children (2024): Anticipatory Action: A Child-Centered Guide

Save the Children (2024): AA Minimum Standards (internal)

Save the Children (2024): Programming in a Context of Increasing Climate-related Risk and Change: A climate risk-informed guide for all sectors

Save the Children (2024): Child-Centered Early Warning Systems: Examples and Good Practice

Save the Children (2023): Anticipatory Action in Education

Save the Children (2021): The Nine Basic Requirements for Meaningful and Ethical Children's Participation

Save the Children (2020): Localisation Policy

GLOBAL REPORTS

Save the Children (2025): Anticipatory Action: Protecting Children From Predictable Crises

Save the Children (2025): Born into the Climate Crisis 2. An unprecedented life: Protecting children's rights in a changing climate

Save the Children (2024): Save the Children's report on Anticipatory Action in 2024: Acting early to ensure children survive, learn and are protected

Save the Children (2024): El Niño Anticipatory Action Mid Term Review Learning Brief

Save the Children (2023): Build Forward Better

Save the Children (2023): Localisation Infographic: Local to global for impact

Save the Children (2024): Children's climate demands for COP29

Save the Children (2022): A Dangerous Delay 2: The Cost of Inaction

Save the Children (2021): Born into the Climate Crisis: Why we must act now to secure children's rights

Save the Children UK (2018): Social Cost Benefit of the Early Action Fund

Save the Children UK (2017): Achieving true Early Action: A summary of Save the Children's learning from 3 pilot projects to mitigate slow onset food and nutrition crises (2014-2017)

Save the Children, Oxfam (2011): A Dangerous Delay The cost of late response to early warnings in the 2011 drought in the Horn of Africa

COUNTRY REPORTS

Save the Children (2025): *Post-Impact Assessment on the Impact of Early Action for Drought and Heatwave*

Save the Children (2025): *A Journey to Resilience: Cash for anticipatory action in Nigeria*

Save the Children (2025) *LINK: Building climate resilience by linking climate adaptation and social protection*

Save the Children UK (2024): *The Role of Anticipatory Action in Protracted Food Crises*

Save the Children UK (2024) *Lessons Learned: Anticipatory action in a protracted crisis*

Save the Children UK (2024) *Lessons in Anticipatory Action: An operational pilot for flooding in Kenya*

Save the Children UK (2024) *No Regrets: Acting in anticipation of flooding in Somaliland*

Save the Children (2024) *Flood Disaster Risk Reduction & Anticipatory Action Activities in Blue Nile, Sudan*

Save the Children (2024): *The Role of Anticipatory Action in Protracted Food Crises*

Save the Children (2024): *Child Protection in Anticipatory Action: Briefing Note, Matrix of Actions and Relevant Resources*

Save the Children Denmark (2023) *Stepping Back Going Forward: Learnings from locally led anticipatory action in Maban South Sudan*

Save the Children (2023): *Predicting the-impact of El Nino on families and children, a Household Economy Analysis assessment in Malawi*

Save the Children (2023): *Household Economy Analysis for Anticipatory Action*

Save the Children (2023): *Lessons Learned from Community Consultation and Fail to Act Scenario (Flood Anticipatory Action Failed) in Somali Region, Shebelle Zone*

EXTERNAL REPORTS

Anticipation Hub (2025): *Anticipatory Action in conflict-affected settings*

WMO (2024): *WMO 2024 State of Climate services*

Global Education Cluster (2024): *Guidance on Coordinated Anticipatory Action in Education*

Impact Initiatives (2024): *Endline assessment findings for Anticipatory Action on flooding: Evaluating the impact of MPCA on agro-pastoral households*

Caldwell, Seth (2022): *Assessing the Technical Feasibility of Conflict Prediction for Anticipatory Action*

UNPUBLISHED, INTERNAL REPORTS:

Save the Children (2025): Endline evaluation of localised early warning and early action for climate-induced hazards project draft report (Ethiopia)

Save the Children (2025): Engaging children in community-based AA Quick Guidance and Tools.docx

Save the Children (2025): Integrating Gender Considerations into Anticipatory Action: A gender guidance note for anticipatory action

VNG Consulting 2024): El Nino Initiative Endline review

Save the Children (2024): Impact Assessment of Anticipatory Actions Implemented by Save the Children Regarding Droughts in Junín and Huancavelica, Peru