



**World Food  
Programme**



**Republic of Kenya**



**PEACE, PROSPERITY AND  
REGIONAL INTEGRATION**

## **Report for the capacity strengthening workshop for the National Anticipatory Action Technical Working Group**



**Dates: 16–20 December 2024  
Venue: Naivasha, Kenya**



**Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations**

## Summary

The capacity-strengthening workshop for the National Technical Working Group on Anticipatory Action (NTWG-AA) was held in December 2024 to enhance Kenya's disaster preparedness and resilience through anticipatory action (AA) frameworks. Supported by the World Food Programme (WFP), the "Accelerating Anticipatory Action through Implementation of a Regional Anticipatory Action Roadmap for Improved Preparedness for Humanitarian Action" (ARiPHA) project funded by the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO), and other partners, the workshop focused on refining the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024–2029), particularly its monitoring and evaluation (M&E) pillar, while building the technical capacity of stakeholders. Over 50 participants from government, NGOs, UN agencies, and local organizations contributed their expertise to address critical gaps in disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection systems.

The workshop prioritized three main objectives: training NTWG-AA members and stakeholders on AA fundamentals, finalizing the roadmap's M&E implementation framework, and reconstituting the NTWG-AA with validated Terms of Reference (ToR). Sessions emphasized integrating AA into DRM frameworks to address Kenya's vulnerability to climate challenges such as droughts, floods, and other extreme events. Key discussions included risk analysis, trigger and threshold development, financing mechanisms, and fostering collaboration across sectors.

Significant progress was made toward mainstreaming AA into DRM systems. For instance, Wajir County successfully integrated AA into its County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), established a disaster fund, and developed sector-specific triggers for drought response. Participants also reflected on persistent challenges such as short lead times, capacity gaps, and insufficient legal frameworks. Practical applications, including trigger and threshold systems tailored to regional needs, were illustrated through case studies from Marsabit and Wajir counties. Kenya's Early Action Protocols (EAPs) for drought and flood mitigation were also reviewed, with a focus on readiness activities such as stakeholder training, risk mapping, and action plan development.

The workshop produced actionable outcomes, including commitments to finalize a SMART M&E framework to track progress and strengthen TWGs with well-defined governance structures. Stakeholders recognized the need for broad-based engagement, particularly with entities like the Council of Governors (COG), to align county-level actions with national priorities. The importance of tailored capacity-building initiatives and sustainable resource mobilization through partnerships and government co-funding was also emphasized.

Looking ahead, participants agreed on specific steps, including finalizing the M&E framework in early 2025, strengthening TWG governance structures, and mobilizing resources to align activities with seasonal calendars. This workshop marked a significant milestone in advancing anticipatory action in Kenya by fostering collaboration, building capacity, and setting the foundation for long-term resilience to climate-related disasters.

## Background

The World Food Programme (WFP) Country Strategic Plan (CSP) emphasizes collaboration with national and county governments to strengthen disaster preparedness and response frameworks. WFP aims to enhance government capacity to prevent or mitigate humanitarian impacts before they unfold and to ensure timely delivery of aid during emergencies. Anticipatory Action (AA) is integrated into WFP's risk management strategy, complementing traditional emergency preparedness and response. This involves supporting the policy and operational environment for AA, integrating it into disaster risk management (DRM) and social protection frameworks, and establishing coordination and governance structures for monitoring triggers, communicating activations, and implementing AA measures.

WFP has played a strategic role in advancing AA on Kenya's national agenda, including supporting the National Technical Working Group on AA (NTWG-AA) in finalizing and launching the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024–2029). This roadmap represents a significant milestone in enhancing disaster resilience and risk management in Kenya. WFP, alongside partners like UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, ICPAC, and KRCS, facilitated a workshop in November 2024 to unpack six of the roadmap's seven pillars. The workshop identified gaps and opportunities, setting priority actions for implementation.

A critical gap identified was the need for capacity building within the NTWG-AA, particularly in understanding AA and articulating its role in reducing the need for prolonged humanitarian responses after climate shocks. The workshop also highlighted the importance of investing in a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, the roadmap's seventh pillar, to clarify expected outcomes, set realistic milestones, and strengthen community capacities to anticipate and respond to disasters.

To address these needs, NDOC, with support from WFP and partners, is convening a capacity-strengthening workshop for the NTWG-AA. This workshop will finalize the AA Roadmap's M&E framework and develop a roll-out plan for counties, ensuring effective implementation and enhanced resilience at the community level.

## Specific Objectives

- Training of NTWG-AA members, key government agencies and partners on the fundamentals of AA and integration of AA into sectoral plans to inform AA
- To finalize the AA Roadmap M&E Implementation Framework
- To agree on reconstitution of the NTWG-AA and validate its Terms of Reference (ToR)

## Workshop Overview

The workshop brought together approximately 50 representatives from diverse sectors. The morning session began with participant introductions, highlighting the broad range of expertise and regional representation. This activity fostered an atmosphere of inclusion and collaboration.

Participants created personalized nameplates to enhance familiarity and ease communication. A prayer session followed, reflecting shared aspirations for a productive week. To ensure smooth coordination throughout the event, an organizing committee was formed with designated roles, including timekeeper and welfare officer.

## **Address**

The keynote address highlighted the critical need for anticipatory action (AA) in Kenya. The speaker emphasized the escalating challenges posed by climate variability, particularly the impacts of floods, droughts, and other extreme weather events on lives and livelihoods. Participants were encouraged to critically assess Kenya's disaster profile and develop actionable strategies to address these challenges. The address concluded with a commitment to sustained support for AA efforts and the official opening of the workshop.

## **Opening Remarks**

The facilitator outlined the goals for the week, emphasizing the importance of generating a shared understanding of AA approaches, terminologies, and practices. The session underscored building partnerships, identifying collaboration opportunities, and finalizing components of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) pillar for the AA roadmap.

A flexible approach was adopted for the first day, allowing participants to collaboratively learn, discuss, and refine the training agenda. Acknowledgments were extended to key contributors, including the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations agencies, NGOs, local organizations, and government bodies, for their financial and technical support.

## **Setting the Stage for the Week**

Participants were encouraged to focus on practical learning and collaboration. They engaged in gallery walk activities to document their organization's contributions to AA, fostering transparency and appreciation of diverse efforts.

The morning session established a dynamic and inclusive tone, laying the groundwork for meaningful discussions and actionable outcomes throughout the week. The emphasis on collaboration, innovation, and adaptability underscored the collective commitment to advancing AA initiatives in the IGAD region.

## **Strengthening Anticipatory Action Frameworks**

The mid-morning session centered on understanding and strengthening AA frameworks at both national and regional levels. Discussions highlighted ongoing efforts in various counties, with particular emphasis on the experiences and milestones achieved in Wajir County. Topics included lessons learned, challenges faced, and strategies for mainstreaming AA into local development plans.

## **Regional and National Contexts of Anticipatory Action**

The afternoon session focused on discussing the regional and national contexts of anticipatory action (AA) and highlighted the importance of collaboration among stakeholders to refine operational frameworks.

A historical overview of anticipatory action initiatives in Kenya traced their genesis to projects implemented before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. One notable example was the "Innovative Approaches to Response Preparedness" project, involving Kenya, Ethiopia, and

Uganda, which addressed drought and flood hazards. This project emphasized innovative methods within the disaster risk management cycle, particularly in preparedness, mitigation, and early warning phases. The formation of technical working groups for drought and flood action protocols laid the foundation for current AA strategies.

Reflections on the transition from these initial projects to broader frameworks included the development of drought- and flood-specific Early Action Protocols (EAPs) through stakeholder engagement and simulation exercises. Building on this foundation, the session explored current AA frameworks at the national and regional levels, emphasizing the need to expand beyond droughts and floods to include other hazards, such as health crises and conflicts. This expansion aligns with the aim of creating comprehensive, multi-hazard early warning and action systems.

Further discussions emphasized:

- The importance of localized approaches tailored to specific hazards and regions.
- The integration of AA frameworks within broader disaster risk management systems.
- Collaboration with institutions like the Ministry of Health to address cross-sectoral risks.

### **Presentation by Wajir County**

The session began with a detailed presentation from a representative of Wajir County, outlining their journey in implementing anticipatory action strategies. The initiative, which originated under the framework of Forecast-Based Financing (FbF) in 2021, involved training 40 participants from government and non-governmental organizations on the principles of AA. Despite initial challenges in differentiating AA from preparedness and response activities, the county successfully established an AA Technical Working Group (TWG). This group became a part of the County Steering Group (CSG) to avoid duplicating coordination frameworks.

### **Key achievements included:**

- Mainstreaming AA in County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP): AA was integrated into the third-generation CIDP as a disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategy.
- Establishing a Disaster Management Fund: A milestone was the creation of the Wajir County Disaster Management Fund, allocating 0.5% of the county's annual budget to disaster management, including AA phases.
- Developing Sector-Specific Triggers and Actions: With the support of partners like KMD, IPA, and WFP, the county developed triggers and thresholds for droughts. These were used to prioritize sector-specific anticipatory actions, such as livestock vaccination, provision of nutrition commodities, and targeted cash transfers.

### **Challenges and Lessons Learned**

The presentation also highlighted several challenges faced during implementation:

- Short lead times for procurement and capacity gaps at the community level.
- Cultural and religious barriers in communicating forecasts effectively.
- Insufficient legal and policy frameworks to support AA initiatives.
- Coordination gaps between county and national governments.

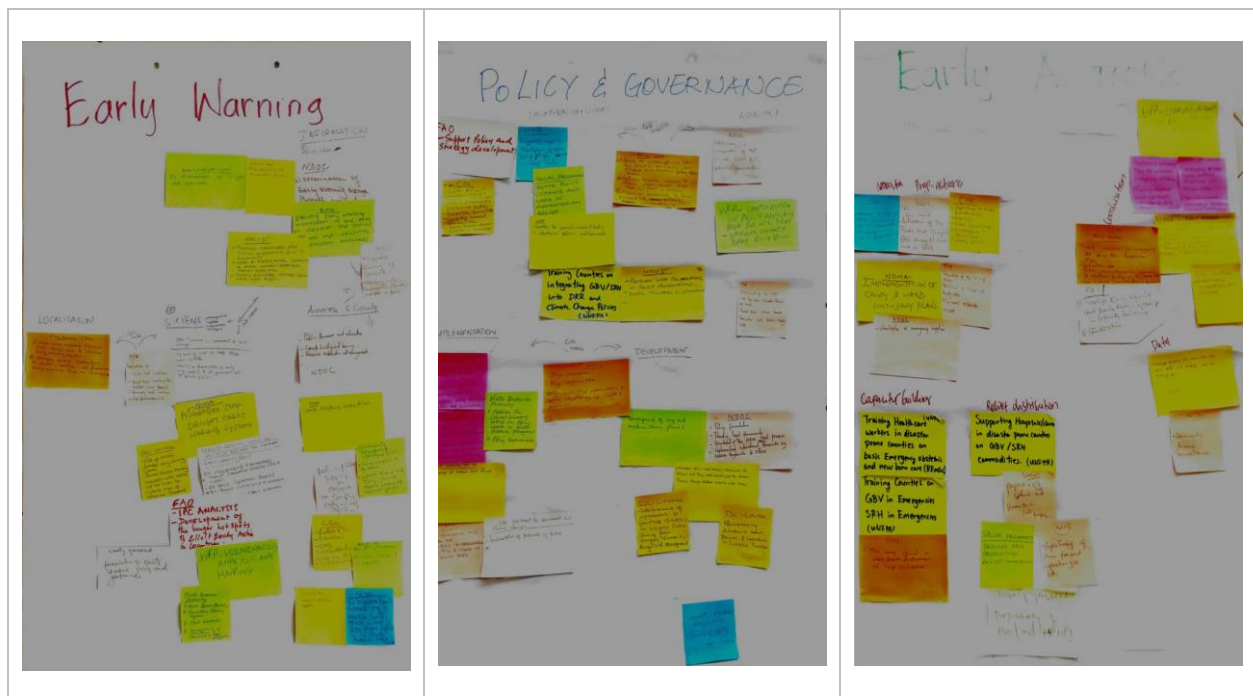
Lessons learned included the need for historical data to complement triggers and thresholds, emphasizing the importance of local inputs and participatory actions to maximize the effectiveness of AA interventions.

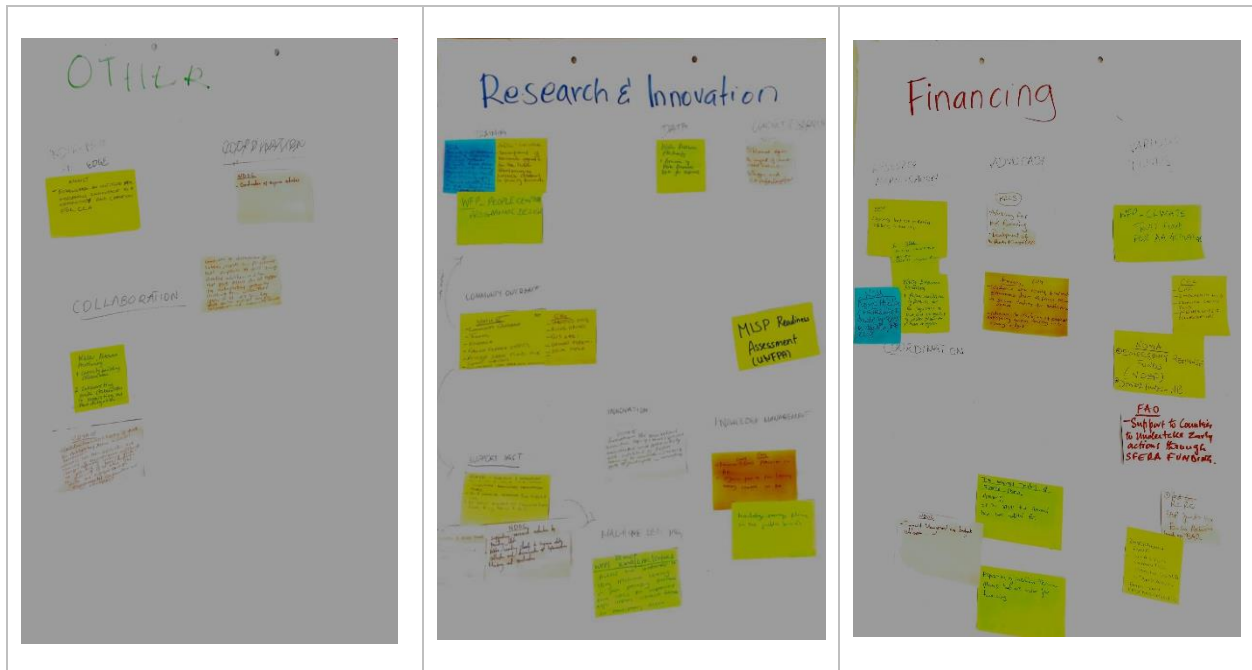
## Plenary / Interactive Session on Organizational Roles

Participants engaged in a collaborative exercise to map out organizational roles and responsibilities in AA.

Participants were encouraged to write on sticky notes detailing their organizations' AA activities and place them on flip charts categorized by thematic areas (early warning, research and innovation, Financing and Policy and Governance)

This exercise aimed to create a "gallery walk" for participants to share insights, identify gaps, and foster collaborations across sectors.





Key insights included:

- The need for enhanced coordination and synergy among organizations to avoid duplication of efforts.
- Recognition of the critical role of indigenous knowledge alongside scientific data in improving AA frameworks.
- Acknowledgment of gaps in financing and the need for sustainable resource mobilization.

## Reflections and Moving Forward

The discussions emphasized the importance of aligning AA initiatives with existing policies and coordination platforms. Participants were encouraged to reflect on their organizational roles and how they contribute to the broader goals of anticipatory action. It was acknowledged that many AA activities are still in formative stages, and there is a need for clearer definitions and objectives to ensure effective implementation.

The session concluded with a collective agreement to improve coordination, clarify roles, and integrate lessons learned into the development of more robust AA frameworks. Participants expressed a commitment to ongoing learning and collaboration to enhance disaster preparedness and resilience in the region.

## Interactive Discussions

Participants engaged in an interactive exercise using menti.com to share their understanding of AA-related terminologies. Key terms such as early warning, triggers and thresholds, hazards, and early action were the most familiar. Less understood terms included impact-based forecasting and forecast-based financing.

Participants noted that these definitions would guide the development of actionable strategies for implementing anticipatory actions.

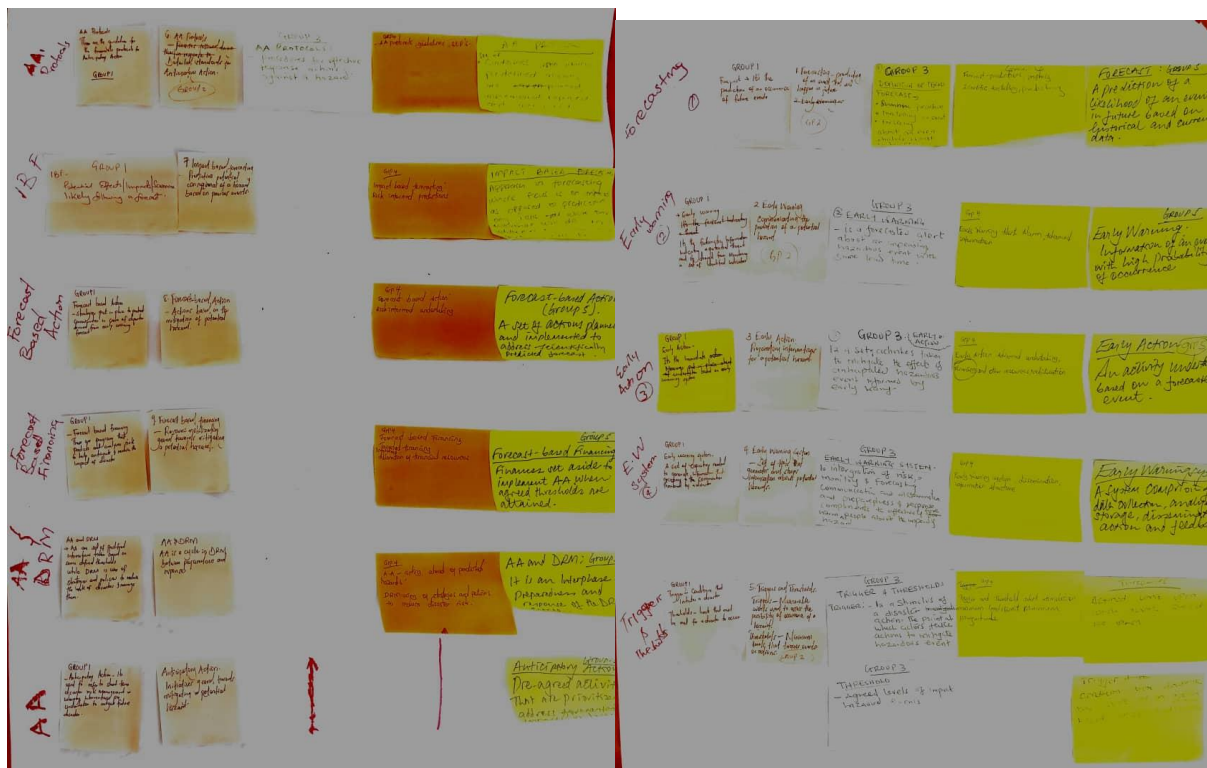


Figure 1: Representation of definitions suggested by participants for key AA terminologies.

## Innovative approaches to Response Preparedness

### Genesis of Anticipatory Action

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a regional organization driving the integration of anticipatory action through various initiatives. In the East African region, countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda have implemented projects focused on response preparedness, with drought and floods being the primary hazards affecting the IGAD region.

As a result, two technical working groups were formed: one for the Early Action Protocol for floods and one for the Early Action Protocol for drought.

The anticipatory action (AA) conversations were initiated following the development of the early warning protocols for drought and floods. Once the AA technical working group was established, six Early Action Protocols were developed by the three countries, resulting in national AA plans with a 5-year timeframe (2024-2029).

Insights were shared on the importance of triggers and thresholds in anticipatory action, with practical examples like flood forecasts and temperature thresholds used to highlight the necessity of pre-agreed criteria for initiating actions. These actions are supported by scientific forecasts and stakeholder consensus.

In the context of disaster risk management (DRM), anticipatory action is considered complementary to its pillars, which define early warning actions. The discussion affirmed that early actions taken before disasters occur reduce the need for humanitarian response, emphasizing the need for synergy among organizations, as disasters are shared problems.

## **Implementation Challenges and Future Directions**

The practical challenges of anticipatory action were elaborated upon, including resource mobilization and stakeholder coordination. The importance of developing anticipatory action plans well in advance of potential hazards was stressed, ensuring resources and actions are deployed efficiently.

The session concluded with a discussion on integrating anticipatory action into the broader disaster risk management cycle. Participants emphasized the need for continuous capacity building, stakeholder collaboration, and the refinement of financing mechanisms to support anticipatory actions.

## **Components in Anticipatory Action**

The session focused on anticipatory action within the humanitarian context and its role in disaster risk management (DRM). Key highlights included the emphasis on anticipatory action strengthening DRM by bridging the critical gap between preparedness and response. Anticipatory action was described as having two distinct phases: building systems and operationalization, where system development precedes the implementation of early actions.

Reliable forecasting was identified as the foundation of anticipatory action, enabling timely resource allocation before hazards materialize. Drawing parallels to insurance systems, anticipatory action was framed as a form of "compensation ahead of time," aimed at preventing communities from incurring substantial losses. The importance of early action was emphasized for being faster, cost-effective, and reducing pressure on emergency resources, thus protecting development gains and mitigating long-term vulnerabilities.

## **Risk Assessment and Prioritization**

This session delved into the significance of understanding the components of risk—hazard, vulnerability, and exposure—as the foundation for AA systems. Prioritization of risks focuses on mitigating the most critical impacts, as addressing all potential risks is neither feasible nor resource-efficient. The process involves defining the impact levels of hazards and identifying trigger points at which early actions must be activated.

The concept of lead time was introduced as a crucial factor for determining feasible early actions. Longer lead times allow for broader interventions, while shorter windows require rapid, high-impact actions, ensuring operational efficiency.

## **Governance and Collaboration**

Governance structures for AA implementation were discussed, acknowledging that the intensive nature of AA processes requires multi-stakeholder collaboration over extended periods. Examples were cited that highlighted the importance of dedicated technical working groups and extensive consultations.

While donor funding currently drives most AA initiatives, there is a growing emphasis on government leadership, co-funding, and ownership of anticipatory action systems.

## **Challenges and Opportunities**

Several challenges were identified, including the lack of dedicated leads for AA processes, limited government funding, and the need for tailored protocols. It was suggested that national AA plans should be adaptable for different sectors and stakeholders. The session closed with reflections on balancing donor-driven protocols with broader DRM frameworks to ensure inclusivity and sustainability.

## **Risk Analysis**

The session focused on risk assessment, prioritization, and funding mechanisms within anticipatory action frameworks. Risk analysis was identified as a key tool for prioritizing interventions based on the critical components of hazard, vulnerability, and exposure. The use of tools such as the Informed Risk Index was highlighted to demonstrate their role in global and national disaster risk analysis.

Examples of how risk assessments are conducted were shared, with indicators such as drought intensity ( $SPI < -0.9$ ) and flood return periods explained. Vulnerability metrics, such as the availability of coping mechanisms and access to health services, were also discussed. The importance of prioritization in resource-limited contexts was emphasized, with high-priority regions identified for targeted interventions.

Several challenges in risk assessment were discussed, including data gaps, dynamic risks, and political influence over resource allocation. The need for stronger data collection systems and collaborations with academic institutions was highlighted to address these challenges.

## **Funding Mechanisms for Anticipatory Action**

The session covered various funding mechanisms, including the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), government co-funding, and donor partnerships. Participants were encouraged to develop cost plans and leverage existing donor frameworks to ensure sustainable financing for anticipatory action initiatives.

The segment introduced two critical funding mechanisms: the system-building fund and the fuel fund. These were presented as pivotal financial instruments in disaster risk management, aimed at sustaining and scaling anticipatory actions.

## **Outcomes and Recommendations**

Participants were encouraged to:

- Strengthen risk analysis by developing more robust methodologies for integrating hazard, vulnerability, and exposure data.
- Enhance data systems to address gaps and improve decision-making.
- Promote collaboration between government agencies, development partners, and academic institutions.
- Secure sustainable funding to ensure both readiness and response capacities are adequately resourced.

## **Trigger and thresholds development**

Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) delivered a detailed presentation on trigger and threshold development, focusing on their application within the Drought Early Warning System (DEWS) used by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA). The trigger system is primarily based on the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) thresholds of -0.09 and -0.98. According to the framework, if the observed three-month SPI falls below -0.09, a county categorized as "normal" transitions into the "alert" phase, provided other conditions, such as the Vegetation Condition Index (VCI) and soil moisture, align with the SPI signal. Similarly, if the observed three-month SPI falls below -0.98, a county already in the "alarm" phase progresses to a "worsening alarm" phase under the same conditions.

These thresholds, while foundational, are complemented by additional criteria to enhance their accuracy and relevance. For instance, NDMA incorporates SPI thresholds with other metrics, such as VCI and population impact thresholds (e.g., 20% of the population affected), to monitor drought phases effectively. Forecasts issued with specific lead times—such as July for readiness actions and September for activation—further strengthen the anticipatory action system by providing a timely window for intervention. Case studies from Marsabit and Wajir counties highlight the value of skill analysis, which refines forecast probabilities to balance high hit rates and low false alarm ratios.

Localized and context-specific thresholds are essential for addressing varying regional and sectoral impacts. Rainfall thresholds, for example, must account for local conditions; 50mm of rain in 24 hours may result in flooding in urban areas with poor drainage but could be insignificant in rural regions with robust water management systems. Additionally, tailored indicators are critical for sectors such as agriculture, health, and transport, where specific vulnerabilities necessitate unique triggers. The OND 2024 forecast underscores these principles, with SPI probabilities of 50%-70% over eastern regions signaling heightened risks. Such thresholds, supported by layered indicators and regional adjustments, enable anticipatory actions to be both effective and resource-efficient. This approach minimizes disaster impacts while building resilience in vulnerable communities.

## **Early Action Protocols**

The mid-morning session focused on developing and implementing EAPs. Kenya's two national EAPs—addressing drought and floods—were highlighted as case studies. Participants examined the steps involved in EAP development, including initial risk analysis, validation, and readiness activities. Examples of readiness activities included stakeholder training, forming agreements with financial service providers, and conducting detailed risk mapping.

The discussion also covered the components of risk analysis, with a focus on hazard, vulnerability, and coping capacity. Participants analyzed drought frequency maps for regions such as Samburu and Mandera counties and emphasized the integration of socio-economic indicators (e.g., poverty, literacy rates, and unemployment) into risk assessments for more accurate prioritization.

## **Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks**

The afternoon session shifted to the design and implementation of M&E frameworks. These frameworks were highlighted as essential tools for tracking project progress, ensuring accountability, and assessing the impact of anticipatory actions. The session distinguished

between monitoring—ongoing tracking of activities—and evaluation, which focuses on assessing the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of actions.

Participants were introduced to practical tools such as dashboards for real-time monitoring and methodologies for conducting cost-benefit analyses. Discussions emphasized linking actions to measurable outcomes, such as improving community resilience and ensuring sustainability.

## Roadmap Alignment

After a brief stretch session, participants engaged in a structured group activity to refine and align the outcomes, objectives, and priority actions outlined in the Kenya Anticipatory Action Roadmap (2024–2029).

## Task Instructions

The facilitator outlined the activity, which involved:

- **Mapping outcomes to objectives:** Identifying objectives aligned with each listed outcome.
- **Mapping objectives to priority actions:** Determining the actions required to achieve the objectives.
- **Filling gaps:** Proposing additional actions or objectives where necessary to ensure comprehensive coverage.

This exercise ensured participants understood the interconnectedness of outcomes, objectives, and actions, while identifying any gaps that could hinder project implementation.

## Key Takeaways

Day 3 provided participants with a comprehensive understanding of disaster risk management through practical applications and real-world examples. Key takeaways included:

- The necessity of tailoring risk analysis and anticipatory actions to specific locations.
- Validating EAPs with robust, updated data and maintaining adaptability in project design.
- Enhancing data quality by integrating socio-economic indicators into risk assessments.
- Building capacity through training on M&E, risk analysis, and anticipatory action planning.

The discussions reinforced the importance of data-driven approaches, collaboration, and continuous learning in building resilience and reducing the impacts of climate-related disasters.

## Presentation of the sub-working groups

The following are the representation of the outcomes from the discussions. Detailed information can be accessed from the online document linked [HERE](#).

### Pillar 1: Early Warning

**Outcome:** Strengthened Institutional Capacity and Collaboration for Improved Forecast Reliability and Lead Times.

**Strategic Objective 1:** To establish a synchronized national framework for developing hazard triggers and thresholds for anticipatory action.

| Priority Actions                                                                                            | Expected Outputs                                            | Key Performance Indicators                                          | 5-Year Targets | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                                                                    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Joint capacity building on forecast, triggers, and thresholds co-development (location and sector-specific) | Trained professionals in forecast, thresholds, and triggers | Number of professionals trained on forecast triggers and thresholds | 500            | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> KMD/NDMA<br><b>Supporting:</b> IMTR, ICPAC, KRCS, UN agencies, KENGEN, NDOC, WRA, Universities |
| National and county triggers and thresholds developed                                                       | Hazard-specific triggers and thresholds developed           | Number of triggers and thresholds developed                         | 34             | 1        | <b>Lead:</b> KMD/NDMA<br><b>Supporting:</b> County Governments, KRCS, UN Agencies, KENGEN, WRA, NDOC        |
| Harmonized methodology for triggers and thresholds developed                                                | SOPs for triggers and thresholds developed                  | Number of SOPs developed                                            | 1              | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> KMD/NDMA<br><b>Supporting:</b> ICPAC, WRA, KENGEN, KRCS, UN Agencies                           |
| Develop and operationalize data-sharing protocols                                                           | Data-sharing agreements developed                           | Number of data-sharing agreements developed                         | 1              | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC<br><b>Supporting:</b> Ministries, Departments, Agencies, County Governments, and Partners |
| Incorporate AI and ML in forecasting and early warning systems                                              | Timely and accurate forecasts                               | Number of forecasts generated through AI and ML                     | 5              | 1        | <b>Lead:</b> KMD, WFP, ICPAC<br><b>Supporting:</b> UN Agencies, NDMA                                        |

**Strategic Objective 2:** To enhance collaboration between forecasters and strengthen capacity for impact-based forecasting and anticipatory action through joint training and research initiatives.

| Priority Actions                                                       | Expected Outputs                         | Key Performance Indicators                | 5-Year Targets | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Capacity building for forecasters and stakeholders on IBF and AA       | Trained personnel on IBF and AA          | Number of personnel trained on IBF and AA | 500            | TBD      | <b>Lead:</b> KMD<br><b>Supporting:</b> ICPAC, KRCS, UN Agencies, NDMA, NDOC  |
| Technical support for institutions producing early warning information | Strengthened capacity for EWI generation | Number of institutions supported          | 10             | TBD      | <b>Lead:</b> KMD<br><b>Supporting:</b> All mapped institutions producing EWI |

## Pillar 2: Early Action

**Outcome:** Increase the number of vulnerable people reached with early actions.

**Strategic Objective 1:** Develop and endorse joint anticipatory action at the national level under the leadership of the government with support from stakeholders and partners.

| Priority Actions                                        | Expected Outputs                                   | Key Performance Indicators                     | 5-Year Targets | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Development/Updating of early action plans              | Early action plans developed/Updated               | Number of early action plans developed/Updated | 5              | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA/KRCS<br><b>Supporting:</b> UN Agencies, MDAs |
| Develop guidelines for county early action plans        | Guidelines for county early action plans developed | One guideline developed                        | 1              | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA/KRCS<br><b>Supporting:</b> UN Agencies, MDAs |
| Build capacity for developing county early action plans | Capacity on developing                             | Number of counties with capacity built         | 32             | 2        | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA/KRCS                                         |

|                                                                   |                                             |                                  |   |   |                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                   | county EA plans built                       |                                  |   |   | <b>Supporting:</b> UN Agencies, MDAs                                |
| Updating knowledge on risk anticipatory actions                   | Risk profiles updated                       | Number of risk profiles updated  | 5 | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA/KRCS<br><b>Supporting:</b> UN Agencies, MDAs |
| Provide modalities for joint activation of existing AA plans/EAPs | Modalities for joint activation established | Number of modalities established | 1 | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA/KRCS<br><b>Supporting:</b> Partners          |

### Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen implementation of early action for hazards.

| Priority Actions                                                                                         | Expected Outputs                            | Key Performance Indicators                       | 5-Year Targets | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Develop AA reporting protocols to share plans and implementation status among national and county levels | AA reporting protocol developed             | Number of AA reporting protocols                 | 1              | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA<br><b>Supporting:</b> Partners                  |
| Technical support for institutions and communities implementing AA                                       | Strengthened capacity for AA implementation | Number of institutions and communities supported | TBD            | TBD      | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC/NDMA<br><b>Supporting:</b> All relevant stakeholders |

### Pillar 3: Coordination and Governance

**Outcome 1:** A robust, inclusive, and responsive AA coordination and governance framework that enhances partnership and promotes inclusive decision-making.

**Strategic Objective:** To facilitate collaboration, coordination, and synergy among stakeholders to enhance preparedness for disasters and crises.

| Priority Actions                                                                                    | Expected Outputs                          | Key Performance Indicators                           | 5-Year Targets                   | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Map existing stakeholders dealing with AA                                                           | A detailed AA stakeholder map established | Number of stakeholder maps developed                 | 1 stakeholder map                | 0        | <b>Lead:</b><br>NDOC<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDMU, NDMA, Partners, NTWGs-AA          |
| Organize AA coordination meetings to create a coordination structure for implementation of AA       | Coordination meetings held                | Number of coordination meetings held                 | 4 meetings held quarterly        | 0        | <b>Lead:</b><br>Secretariat of NTWGs-AA<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDMU, NDMA, Partners |
| Support development of a yardstick assessment tool for tracking AA implementation and mainstreaming | Yardstick assessment tool developed       | Number of assessment tools developed                 | 1 yardstick assessment tool      | 0        | <b>Lead:</b><br>Secretariat of NTWGs-AA<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDMU, NDMA, Partners |
| Support development of Terms of Reference (ToRs) for County TWGs                                    | ToRs for County TWGs developed            | Number of ToRs developed; Number of functioning TWGs | ToRs for TWGs in all 47 counties | 0        | <b>Lead:</b><br>Secretariat of NTWGs-AA<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDMU, NDMA, Partners |

|                                                                                             |                                                    |                                                    |                                                            |   |                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Establish a shared online platform for stakeholder communication and resource sharing       | Online communication platform established          | Number of platforms developed                      | 1 online communication platform                            | 0 | <b>Lead:</b><br>Secretariat of NTWGs-AA<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDMU, NDMA, Partners          |
| Mainstream AA in DRM committees (non-ASAL) or County Steering Groups (CSGs) (ASAL counties) | AA incorporated into DRM committee and CSG agendas | Number of DRM committees and CSGs incorporating AA | Mainstreamed in DRM committees and CSGs in all 47 counties | 4 | <b>Lead:</b><br>National Dialogue Platform<br><br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDOC, NDMU, NDMA, Partners |

## Pillar 5: Policy and Advocacy

**Outcome 1:** Increased awareness of stakeholders on AA.

**Strategic Objective:** To advocate for and advance Anticipatory Action initiatives that safeguard lives and livelihoods in the face of predicted hazards.

| Priority Actions                                                                        | Expected Outputs                   | Key Performance Indicators                                                   | 5-Year Targets                              | Baseline | Responsible Institutions                                                                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Organize a high-level breakfast briefing to introduce AA to senior government officials | High-level breakfast briefing held | Number of senior government officials sensitized;<br>Number of meetings held | 60 officials sensitized; 1 briefing meeting | 0        | <b>Lead:</b> PS - State Department of Internal Security<br><b>Supporting:</b><br>NDOC, NDMA, Partners |

|                                                                                             |                                     |                                            |                                   |   |                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Organize cluster sensitization meetings on AA for county officials, NGOs, and local leaders | AA sensitization meetings held      | Number of cluster sensitization meetings   | 4 cluster sensitization meetings  | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> PS - State Department of Internal Security<br><b>Supporting:</b> NDOC, NDMA, Partners |
| Develop IEC packages for each pillar to build knowledge and awareness on AA                 | IEC packages developed              | Number of IEC packages developed           | 7 IEC packages per year           | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC<br><b>Supporting:</b> NDMU, NDMA, NTWGs-AA                                       |
| Advocate for the enactment of the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Bill, 2024                 | DRM Bill enacted                    | Number of Bills enacted                    | 1 Bill                            | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> NDOC<br><b>Supporting:</b> NDMU, NDMA, NTWGs-AA                                       |
| Identify and train AA champions from the stakeholder map                                    | AA champions identified and trained | Number of champions identified and trained | 2 champions per county (94 total) | 0 | <b>Lead:</b> Secretariat of NTWGs-AA<br><b>Supporting:</b> NDMU, NDMA, Partners                    |

### Advancing Anticipatory Action Roadmap Implementation: Structural, Operational, and Governance Enhancements

The session focused on advancing the implementation of the anticipatory action roadmap and addressing the structural and operational needs of the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) and their associated pillars. Discussions emphasized sequencing activities logically, with foundational tasks such as curriculum development prioritized before related actions like training programs. For instance, participants identified curriculum development as a prerequisite for training-of-trainers (TOT) sessions, while broader training programs were proposed to be phased annually, depending on resource availability. Specialized training needs were also highlighted, particularly for trainers requiring additional expertise, which might involve international collaborations or external support.

Cost considerations were a significant focus, with participants advocating for standardized costing frameworks to streamline financial planning across the pillars. Unit costing was proposed for workshops and training programs, accounting for per-person, per-day costs and adjusted for location-specific expenses such as transport and accommodation. Comprehensive budgeting was emphasized to ensure auxiliary costs were captured, avoiding financial shortfalls. The group acknowledged the need for clarity on the total costs associated with each pillar, particularly those requiring further development, such as pillars 6 and 7.

## **Governance structure**

The establishment of governance and membership structures for each pillar was another critical topic. Pillar leads were identified as key to coordinating activities, with NDOC tasked with convening initial meetings to finalize membership and governance roles. Membership criteria focused on inclusivity and relevance to pillar objectives, with a call for expressions of interest to attract stakeholders. The pillar leads shall be decided after the first meeting where NDOC will call for the first meeting and they will choose the leads and co-leads.

## **Additionally;**

- The TWGs will convene initial meetings to finalize roles, responsibilities, and membership. These meetings will also define the specific contributions of development partners and align them with pillar objectives.
- Membership in the TWGs will remain dynamic, allowing for new organizations to join based on expressed interest and relevance to pillar activities.
- Each pillar lead will coordinate quarterly meetings, supported by the Secretariat, to ensure alignment with the overarching roadmap goals or additional details!

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) emerged as a priority, with discussions centered on defining the scope of M&E activities to avoid unnecessary data collection and focusing on roadmap-aligned objectives. Stakeholder mapping was identified as crucial, involving key actors at national and county levels to enhance M&E outcomes. Participants also emphasized capacity building to strengthen M&E systems through targeted training and resource allocation.

Policy advocacy and stakeholder engagement were highlighted as essential components of the implementation process. Participants were urged to replace vague terms like “support” with measurable, actionable objectives and to engage key stakeholders, such as the Council of Governors (COG), early in the process to ensure buy-in and alignment with county-level priorities. Coordination between pillars was also emphasized, with inter-pillar meetings recommended to harmonize activities and address overlapping responsibilities. A coordination group comprising pillar leads and the secretariat was proposed to streamline implementation efforts.

The session concluded with clear next steps, including finalizing governance structures, standardizing budgets, mapping stakeholders, refining the M&E framework, and transitioning from planning to implementing roadmap activities. The discussions provided a strong foundation for the roadmap’s success, emphasizing the importance of clear strategies, effective coordination, and sustainable practices in achieving its objectives.

## **Conclusion**

## **Workshop Outcomes**

**(i)Consensus on Key Priorities:** Participants agreed on the urgency of aligning county-level actions with national frameworks, with clear roles and responsibilities assigned to each stakeholder. **(ii)Commitment to M&E:** The workshop reinforced the importance of a robust M&E framework for tracking progress and ensuring accountability in implementing anticipatory action plans. **(iii)Broadened Stakeholder Network:** Discussions emphasized inclusivity, incorporating perspectives from diverse sectors and regions. This ensures a holistic approach to addressing risks and implementing solutions. **(iv)Actionable Roadmap:** The roadmap now includes a clear sequence of prioritized activities, cost plans, and timelines for implementation. **(v)Focus on Sustainability:** Strategies discussed during the workshop aim to build long-term resilience through collaborative efforts, efficient resource use, and capacity building

## Way Forward

### Finalization of the M&E Framework

- Participants acknowledged the need to refine the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework to make it SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound).
- A smaller team, comprising the secretariat and team leads, will organize a three-day meeting in January to complete the cost and detailed M&E matrix.

### Stakeholder Engagement

- Participants highlighted the importance of involving critical stakeholders, including entities not present at the workshop. Validation and approval from government authorities and partners will strengthen buy-in.
- The Council of Governors (COG) was identified as a key actor for aligning county-level actions with national priorities.

### Resource Mobilization and Collaboration

- Participants suggested utilizing existing forums, such as the National Climate Action Forum, to align activities with seasonal calendars and ensure coordination among stakeholders.

### Capacity Building and Training

- Immediate plans include training on triggering mechanisms under Pillar 1. Partners will collaborate to initiate capacity-building activities targeting specific sectors and stakeholders.
- Training programs must align with ongoing initiatives to avoid duplication and ensure efficient use of resources.

### Strengthening Governance Structures

- TWGs will finalize membership and governance structures to ensure inclusivity and effective implementation.
- National platforms will be strengthened through regular meetings and follow-ups to maintain momentum.

### Policy Advocacy

- Advocacy strategies must be clearly defined, avoiding ambiguous terms such as "support."
- Measurable actions will be emphasized to ensure accountability and alignment with project goals.

**Resources:**

<http://icha.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/IARP-Booklet-1.pdf>

**Annex**

