

Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) for Drought Sanaag, Sool SOMALILAND/SOMALIA



AAP

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Summary

Hazard	Drought
Country, Region District Villages	Somalia, Somaliland Sanaag, Sool Elnimon (Sanaag), Kalmac (Sanaag), Waridaad (Sool), Habrishesay (Sool)
Validity Period	WAHAFA Fuel funding until April 2026. The validity period of this AAP will be extended further if additional pre-agreed finance for anticipatory actions becomes available, including from other alternative sources or donors.
Impacts to be addressed by anticipatory action(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food insecurity 2. Exacerbated water scarcity 3. Increased conflicts in the community 4. Economic losses
Anticipatory action(s)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unconditional cash transfers 2. Water reserve rehabilitation or distribution, if necessary 3. Community Animal Health Workers training 4. Conflict resolution training for community peace committees 5. Support for Early Warning and DRR awareness raising messages
No. of people to be reached	Approximately 4,650HH (27,898 individuals, 50.6% female). The figures of HH and individuals targeted represent the actual number reached during the first activation Jun-Oct 2025.
AAP budget	300,000.00 €
Trigger model indicators for model used for early warning (and lead time)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community observations (observation – no lead time) • NADFOR Combined Drought Index (observation – no lead time) • IPC reported by FSNAU (3 months projection)
Time frame of implementation of anticipatory action(s)	Starting with the Gu (April-June) or Deyr (end of August-December) rainy season
Focal point for this AAP	Abdikadir Abdulsalam, Programme Manager, CARE-Somalia
Governmental coordinating agencies	Somaliland National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR)
Last updated	2026-02-09

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

This Anticipatory Action model is a gender-focused, locally led, actionable trigger and threshold-based Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP) that corresponds directly to observed and forecasted drought impacts expected to emerge in the targeted Earthen regions of Somaliland. Hence, a trigger mechanism was set up, activating the AAP and implementation of anticipatory actions that aim to reduce the drought hazard risks expected to emerge in the targeted regions Sool and Sanaag. The mechanism enables the activation of the AAP and the release of pre-agreed finance from the WAHAFI Fuel funding. The trigger for drought in this AAP includes several indicators: food security projections provided quarterly by the Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) (IPC) (threshold: 20% or more projected to be in IPC phase 3+); this data will be analysed using additional data, namely community observations on (decreasing) pasture availability, (decreasing) water reserves, and (rising) food prices; and the Combined Drought Index provided by NADFOR (threshold: 0.8 or below).

AAPs display a long-term preparation for Anticipatory Action in a localized manner (locally-led anticipation), containing permanent agreements with stakeholders (access guarantee), the long-term cooperation and coordination with partners, pre-agreed finance (binding financing and implementation responsibility), automated and based on scientific thresholds (trigger levels).

CARE

CARE is providing life-saving emergency assistance to people affected by conflict and crisis in Somalia since 1981. It expanded its work to tackle the underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability of rural girls and women and urban youth in Somaliland, Puntland, and South-Central Somalia, and building their resilience to recurrent shocks and stresses.

CARE has been providing emergency relief and lifesaving assistance to the Somali people since 1981. Our main program activities since then have included projects in water and sanitation, economic recovery, health, nutrition, sustainable pastoralist activities and protection. CARE is working in community-based disaster risk management and supported the establishment of local Disaster Risk Management structures, e.g., Disaster Risk Management Committees in communities.

Shaqodoon

Shaqodoon is a national non-governmental organization (NGO) established in 2011 and works to develop custom-built web and mobile technologies to support humanitarian, development and aid agencies in Somalia and Somaliland. Shaqodoon also develops technology-based systems for Early warning systems, Livestock disease surveillance and Crowdfunding platforms. Shaqodoon has offices in Hargeisa (HQ, Somaliland), Garowe (Puntland) and Mogadishu (Somalia). Shaqodoon Organization, renowned for its innovative and technological services, has extensive in-country experience in providing technology services to the humanitarian programs in Somalia. Leveraging advanced technology, Shaqodoon has

streamlined its innovation approaches to the humanitarian setting including digital platforms for resource allocation, real-time data collection for needs assessments, and mobile applications that enhance communication between aid workers and beneficiaries.

Other stakeholders

- The **National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR)** is the government body that provides policy lead and humanitarian coordination in the DRM sector in Somaliland; NADFOR also operates early warning and early action collects data on various hazards, including droughts, floods, and food security, and disseminates this information to relevant stakeholders. NADFOR's early warning infrastructure (including the Authority's Early Warning System and publishing the Combined Drought Index) is a key part of the trigger mechanism of this AAP.
- **DRR committees:** Disaster risk management committees will provide local observational data and report localized indicators of drought such as pasture availability, water resources and prices of food items increasing that will complement national level early warning information.
- **Somalia Cash Working Group:** The Somalia Cash Working Group will provide the latest information related to transfer values pegged to the Somalia Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), which will guide the cash transfer amount as one of the prioritized anticipatory actions.
- **Local government authorities (both at regional and district level):** The targeting and selection of beneficiaries will be done in consultation with the local authorities – with the criteria developed and agreed upon jointly with the communities and local authorities.
- **Financial Service Providers (FSPs):** The FSPs will be responsible for delivering the cash intervention to the beneficiaries. The dominant mobile money transfer service providers in Somaliland are Telesom (Zaad) and Somtel (Edahab)
- **University:** National universities have dedicated departments of peace and conflict studies enabling them to provide specialized expertise and contribute significantly to building community resilience in the face of drought-related challenges.

1.2. Budget

Budget Summary for the prioritized AAs based on the actual budget of EUR 300,000

Prioritized anticipatory actions	Budget (EUR) Total: € 300,000
Disaster Risk Reduction Advisories and Early Warning Messages	5,600.00 €
Dissemination of Early Warning & DRR bulk messages through mobile phone platforms	800.00 €
Facilitate drought early warning and DRR awareness sessions targeting DRR committees and local authority officials (NADFOR)	4,800.00 €
Water Point Rehabilitation	11,878.00 €
Assessment of water points	1,600.00 €
Rehabilitation of strategic communal water points	10,278.00 €
Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA)	183,800.00 €
Community mobilization, selection & registration of cash transfer beneficiaries in Sool and Sanaag region	2,000.00 €
Multipurpose cash transfer to 600 HHs in Sool Region Including Bank commission at the recommended Cash working group MPCA transfer value of EUR 160	96,960.00 €
Multipurpose cash transfer to 600 HHs in Sanaag region Including Bank commission at the recommended Cash Working Group transfer MPCA value of EUR 140	84,840.00 €
Capacity Building of Community Structures	10,000.00 €
Training for Peace Committees: capacity building on resource-based conflicts resolution	6,000.00 €
Training of Community Anima Health Workers (CAHWs) and provision of basic treatment kits	4,000.00 €
Monitoring and Learning Mechanism Implemented	13,775.00 €
Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	3,700.00 €
Facilitate learning and reflection session targeting DRR committees, local government actors and other key AAP stakeholders to review implementation of the AAP	3,000.00 €
Final evaluation/quick trigger evaluation	4,075.00 €
Produce KM products (Technical briefs, stories, video etc.)	3,000.00 €
Project Staff and Other Support Costs	74,947 €

1.3. AAP Validation

Key stakeholders were involved throughout the Build project phase – the development process of the AAP thus reinforced and ongoing validation of its different elements. More specifically, the project facilitated training workshops that improved the capacity of the key AAP stakeholders- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees and local authority officials in the AAP process and understanding of the AA approach. The DRR committees and local authority officials participated in workshops that led to the development of community-led anticipatory actions. The DRR committees from the four villages/communities developed their Community Anticipatory Action plans (CAAPs) that fed into the AAP.

The project also facilitated workshops that enabled DRR committees and local authority officials to develop and validate a drought trigger mechanism, including thresholds triggering this AAP. The AAP validation workshop was held on May 27, 2025. A total of 28 AAP stakeholders (14 male, 14 female) took part in the AAP validation. The AAP was presented to the participants for review and feedback sharing. The AAP was validated after incorporation of feedback from the DRR committees and local authority officials. A summary of the validated AAP was symbolically handed over to the government disaster agency, NADFOR on May 27, 2025, and also shared with representatives of the DRR committees from the four project villages/communities. A more detailed report is in the annexes.

2 Risk Analysis

2.1. Hazard overview

Somaliland has arid and semi-arid climate, in recent years, the frequency, intensity and irregularity of natural and human-induced disasters have increased resulting in higher property damage, habitat destruction and loss of life. The damage caused by natural hazards impeded the socio-economic development of the country. Somalia/Somaliland is ranked as one of the most at-risk countries out of 191 countries, according to the [2024 INFORM Risk Index](#). This index ranks indicated countries on vulnerability, exposure and capacity to cope with hazards.

2.2. Hazard

The main types of hazards are drought, flash floods, conflicts, disease outbreaks, and locust invasion. However, drought is the most prevalent hazard. The country has been experiencing recurrent rainfall failures including in the last Dayr season (September – November 2024). The unpredictability of the rainy season leaves communities vulnerable and in dire need of life-saving assistance. The nature and severity of drought impacts depend on vulnerability and coping capacity and the characteristics of households and communities. The communities most affected by drought are farmers pastoralists who depend on the seasonal rainfall to support their livelihood systems and achieve food security. The AAP targets Sool and Sanaag region, the eastern region of Somaliland most vulnerable to the impacts of the severe drought

due to predominantly pastoralist communities, insufficient water sources and land degradation.

The main rainy season in Somaliland, locally known as Gu occurs between April to June. This is followed by Haga, a short dry season between June to July. The second rainy season, locally known as Deyr in the eastern region, occurs between October to December. Finally, December to March is known as the long dry season (Jilaal).

Therefore, drought usually occurs when there is rainfall failure or below average in season or two consecutive seasons. The drought becomes more severe after the rainfall failure over two or more consecutive rainy seasons. Drought mostly occurs between April and June and from October to December.

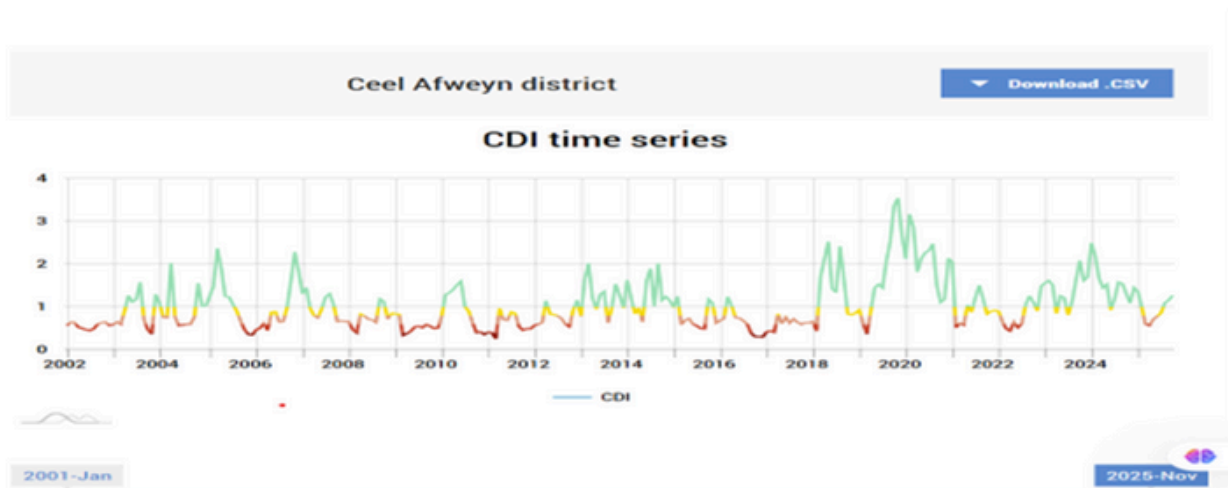
In 2024-2025 rainy seasons, most parts of the eastern parts of Somaliland including the two regions the AAP targeted (Sool and Sanaag region) were in drought conditions because of below average to complete failure of the two main GU and Deyr rain seasons.

The main sources of water in Sool and Sanaag region are surface water points such as community berkads (underground water storage tanks for harvesting and storing rainwater). The water points (Berkads) are replenished by rainfall. Hence, inadequate rainfall is usually the underlying cause of drought, water scarcity, and shortage of pasture, which in turn leads to livelihood disruption and food insecurity. Therefore, the main types of droughts in the project area are metrological, which leads to other types of droughts, namely, hydrological, agricultural, and socio-economic. As a result of the changing climatic and weather patterns, Somaliland has been experiencing an increased frequency of severe drought. The impacts of the droughts and vulnerability of local communities and ecosystems are intensified by human activities such as deforestation, overgrazing, and inappropriate farming practices.

The timing of droughts is closely linked to the four main seasons that characterize the seasonal weather patterns in Somaliland regions: two rainy seasons and two dry seasons (see Crisis calendar, Figure 3).

This AAP takes into consideration early warning signs and the impacts of meteorological, agricultural, hydrological, and socioeconomic drought (see the chapter on the trigger model). By implementing anticipatory actions, the advance effects of droughts can be mitigated. Furthermore, utilizing historical climate and meteorological data enable the anticipation of “out-of-the-ordinary” drought impacts and timely interventions that aim to prevent the worst impacts of drought (see chapter on impact analysis).

The figure below is the Combined drought Index (CDI) time series (2002-2025) for Somaliland, referenced by Elafwein district, Sanaag region.








LEGEND			
Color	Value	Tag	Description
	< 0.4	extreme	Major loss of crops and pasture, extreme fire danger, total water shortages, drying of deep reservoirs and usage restrictions
	0.4 - 0.6	severe	Wider scale of loss of crops and pastures, imposed water rationing and livestock migration
	0.6 - 0.8	moderate	Damage to crops, pastures, drying of shallow reservoirs; voluntary water rationing
	0.8 - 1.0	mild	Going into drought, short term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops. Also coming out of a drought – water deficits, partial loss of crops and pasture
	> 1.0	normal	No drought

Figure 1: Combined Drought Index (CDI) time series 2002-2025 – Elafwein district, Sanaag region, Somaliland ([SWALIM - Combined Drought Index](#))

2.3. Target locations

The targeted locations are Sool and Sanaag regions in Somaliland. The regions that have been identified as the primary focus areas for the AAP are highly susceptible to recurrent droughts. Although the two regions have the same characteristics in terms of the types of livestock, social setting, the types of water points and environmental challenges, some of the villages in the two regions suffer different drought impacts.

The selection of the target locations was done through a participatory process. The target locations were prioritized due to their high exposure to drought-related risks, particularly limited water resources and vulnerability to food insecurity.

The selection of target locations was informed by views from community consultations and key informants interviewed such as prominent local leaders, local government institution representatives, and partner NGOs. The target locations selected were further reviewed at the stakeholder mapping workshop in November.

The AAP targets four villages, two villages in Sool region (Habarhesheye and War Idaad village) and two villages in Sanaag region (Kalmac and El nimcon villages). The four villages, like all other surrounding areas, are characterized by an arid and highly variable climate, with low and erratic rainfall. The climate, coupled with other environmental factors, makes these regions susceptible to drought and desertification. The key economic activity in the four villages are livestock rearing through pastoralism, small-scale business or retail trade and low level rainfed farming. Land degradation, mainly due to overgrazing and deforestation, is very high, increasing vulnerability to recurring droughts. The major impacts of drought on four villages are shortage of food, water scarcity, shortage of fodder, livestock diseases and death, displacement, deterioration of hygiene and sanitation and exacerbated risks of conflicts due to scarce resources. The DRR committees from the four villages participated in the development of the AAP. However, due to similarity in climatic, environmental and socioeconomic conditions in Sool and Sanaag region, the AAP is applicable to and can be replicated in other villages besides the four selected villages.



Figure 2: Map showing the intervention zones: the two regions and 4 villages

The areas of the Sanaag and Sool regions most vulnerable to droughts have been mapped out and are detailed in figure 1 of this AAP. The map (Figure 2) also shows the specific intervention zones covered under the plan. Detailed risk profiles for these regions are elaborated in the vulnerability section of the AAP, which outlines the specific risks and tailored strategies to address them.

2.4. Impact analysis

The table below provides information on historic drought events in Somaliland, the main impacts on communities and exposed elements. The table also shows the dates and geographical distribution of major drought events in Somaliland and the impacts.

Year	Drought cause	Location(s)	Impact(s)
2021	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rainfall La niña effect Hot temperature 	Throughout Somaliland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical situation for 810,000 people in need of emergency assistance. The number of affected people mounts to 1,200,420 persons across all the six main regions in Somaliland. The top priority needs of the people affected were mainly related to water (70%), Food (21%) and Health (9%).
2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rainfall La niña effect Hot temperature 	Marodijeh, Togdheer, Sool and sanaag region	Nearly 500,000 people were affected
2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor rainfall Hot temperature 	Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Sanaag, Sool and Togdheer	N/A

2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Awdal, and Maroodijee	N/A
2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall 	Awdal region	N/A
2010/ 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • La Niña effect 	Throughout Somaliland	N/A
2008/ 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Gabiley and Odweyne districts	N/A
2003/ 2004	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Throughout Somaliland	70% of livestock herd perished
1994	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • La Niña effect 	Throughout Somaliland	N/A
1974	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • La Niña effect 	Sool, Sanaag, and Togdheer regions	N/A
1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Throughout Somaliland	N/A
1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Sanaag region	20,000 persons were affected
1934 -1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall • Hot temperature 	Sanaag region	10,000 people affected most of them in relief camps
1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor rainfall 	Throughout Somaliland	N/A

Source: NADFOR and FSNAU

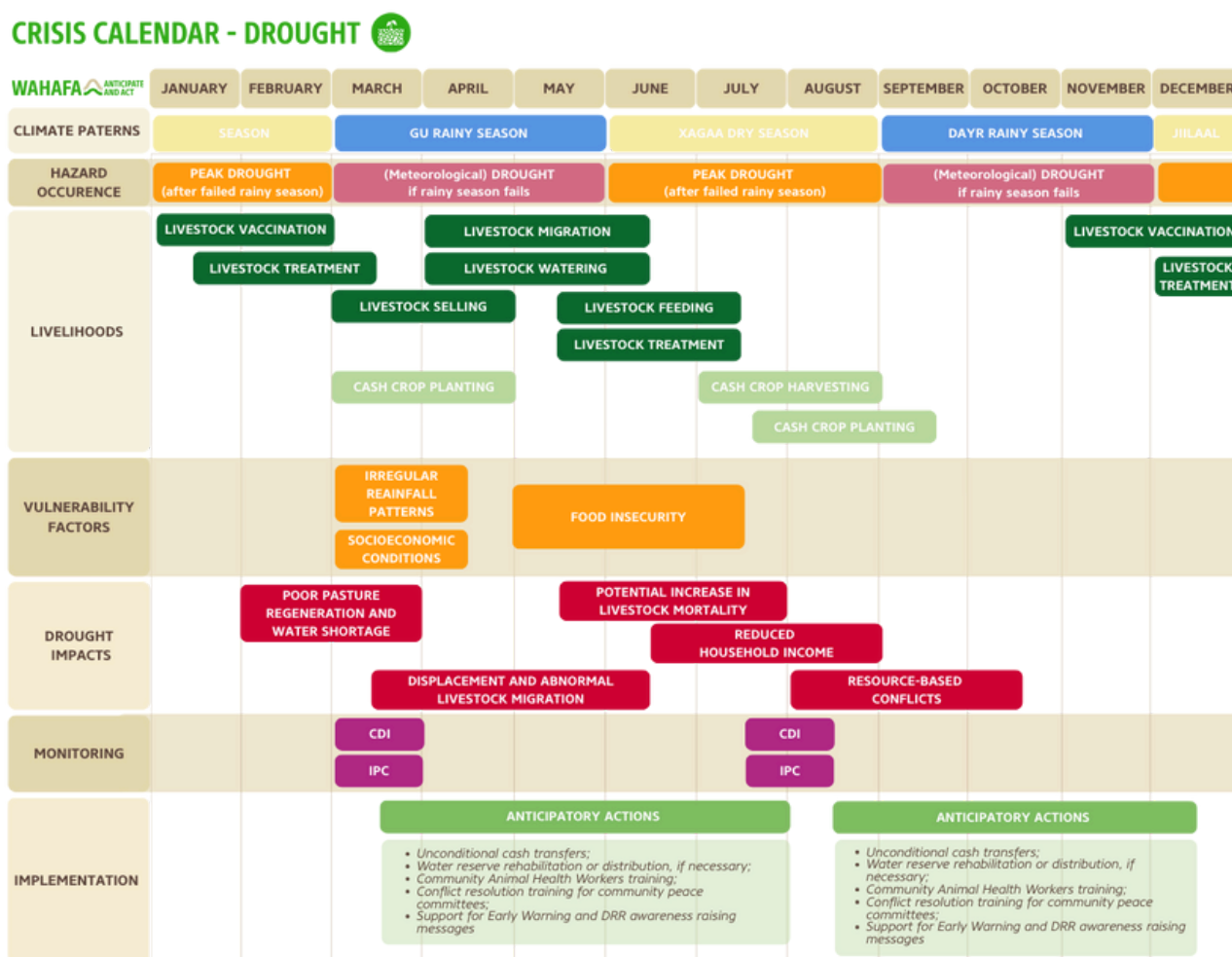


Figure 3: Crisis Calendar Drought

The livelihood sectors more at risk to drought hazards in Somaliland are pastoralists and Farmers :

- **Pastoralists:** they depend on availability of pasture and water to sustain their livelihood sources. Pastoralists are often severely affected by droughts causing widespread livestock loss due to reduced water availability, leading to severe food insecurity, income loss, displacement from their grazing land and vulnerability to conflict as communities compete for scarce resources.
- **Farmers:** they practice dryland rainfed farming system that is severely affected during drought events due to decreased availability of water for growing crops. This leads to crop failure, shortage of food, loss of income, and increased household hunger and malnutrition.

Livestock production through nomadic pastoralism contributes to 60% of the GDP and about 85% of foreign export earnings of Somaliland. It is the source of livelihood for pastoralists, contributes to the government's revenues, and provides employment to a wide range of professionals and other service providers.^[1] As livestock is the backbone of Somaliland's economy, droughts have a tremendous negative impact overall economic and livelihood systems. Therefore, drought preparedness and Anticipatory Action Planning (AAP) are critical to mitigate the droughts and the devastating impacts of the drought.

^[1] <https://moiid.govsomaliland.org/article/livestock-1>

2.5 Vulnerability and Capacities

The main impacts of drought in Somaliland are:

- Water scarcity for both domestic use, agriculture and livestock production.
- Reduced household food and income that lead to hunger and increased prevalence of malnutrition.
- Increase in livestock mortality.
- Debt trap
- Reduced sanitation, hygiene and increase disease prevalence.
- Displacement and livestock migration in search of better resources.
- The movement of pastoralists in search of water and pasture may increase the risk of resource-based conflicts, particularly in areas where resources are already limited.

The forecasted below-average deyr (September-November 2024) rains caused drought conditions in most parts of Somalia/Somaliland, leading to increased food insecurity in the first quarter of 2025.^[2]

Community Groups most vulnerable to drought impacts:

- **Children and young people**, drought contributes to shortage of food or consumption of low-quality food. It impacts children and young people through increased malnutrition and vulnerability to diseases, and protection risks, including child labor and other forms of child abuse.
- **The elderly and people with disabilities**, during drought, the elderly are often neglected, are unable to migrate, left behind in villages without adequate support including adequate food, hence they will suffer from both mental and physical deprivation.
- **Women and women-headed households**, they experience increased exposure to drought-induced gender-based violence including discrimination and inequality in life saving livelihood assets
- **Displaced populations**, people who have been forced to flee their homes due to conflict or other disasters are often in a precarious situation during droughts, with limited access to food, water, and shelter.
- **Ultra-poor households**, households with very few livestock and with limited livelihood sources are highly vulnerable to the impacts

The most recent example for a drought trigger is from 2025: In late March 2025, the IPC Technical Working Group in Somalia conducted an update of their drought analysis released in February 2025. The update reflected the likely impact of the major reduction in humanitarian assistance funding announced recently and a likely further increase in vulnerability to drought impacts due to reduced support in improving adaptive capacities. There were 21 areas analyzed in the acute food insecurity projection update based on changes to humanitarian assistance and other aggravating factors such as conflict and drought-related displacement. For the 21 areas, 36 percent of the population is projected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) with 9 percent in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and 28 percent in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). This is compared to 6 percent and 22 percent, respectively, that were projected in the January 2025 analysis. The revised number of people in IPC Phase 3 or above between April and June 2025 is 713,000 people compared to 553,000 people estimated in the

^[2] https://faoswalim.org/resources/site_files/Somalia_Seasonal_Rainfall_Outlook_for_Gu_2025.pdf

January 2025 analysis, or a net increase of nearly 160,000 people (29 percent).^[3]

Capacities:

The communities demonstrated their capacity to mobilize resources internally towards implementing various desired coping strategies to enhance their adaptive capacities. Predominantly, the resources included availability of manpower mostly to be provided by men (construction of community assets) and contribution of funds up through various institutions/groups e.g. individual community members and Village Development Committees. Community structures in all targeted villages such as Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Committees, Peace -committees, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and Community Water Management Committees (CWMC) exist community capacities that enhance collective disaster preparedness and response efforts. The community structures will provide the local coordination mechanism for implementation of the AAP. However, there is need to continuously improve their capacities through training and provision of critical tools such as livestock tools to Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs). Strong social networks based on family and clan affiliations is a traditional climate adaptation practice that facilitates some form of support during crises such lending lactating livestock to most vulnerable households to use until they recover from crises. Implementation of the AAP will enhance community capacity in prevention of severe impacts of drought before and during early stages of drought condition.

The Community Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment/Resource Mapping (CVCA/CVRM) report is included in the annexes.

3 Early Warning and Risk

3.1. Trigger Model

When the following indicators reach their thresholds before the Gu and Deyr rainy seasons, this drought AAP is activated:

- **Seasonal climate outlook from FSNAU**, indicating a below average rainfall for the upcoming rainy season (Gu or Deyr season)
- **Reports from communities** in the quarterly NADFOR reports indicate that water sources and / or pasture availability is low and / or resource-based conflicts have increased and / or prices of key food items have significantly increased (monitored by community DRR committees and transmitted via NADFOR's app and/or the VAM).

AND

- NADFOR's **Combined Drought Index (CDI)** returns a value of **0.8 or below**

AND

- The **IPC acute food security projection** for Caynaba (Sool) and Ceel Afweyn (Sanaag) districts which project target villages under those districts (Kalmac, Ceelnimcon under Ceel-afwayn; and Waridaad, Habariheshay under Caynaba) has **20% or above** of people projected to face '**Crisis**' or above (**IPC3+**) (monitored by the CARE/Shaqodoon WAHAFA team).

^[3] <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159549/>

Note: If the indicators are not all met (e.g., the IPC and community indicators are met, but the CDI remains above 0.8) or there are clear other early warning signs (e.g., from seasonal forecasts, community alerts), **collective decision making** will determine whether anticipatory actions are triggered.

This trigger model is a clear framework for initiating organizational readiness activities (see annex 6.2) and anticipatory action based on specific indicators, thresholds, observations, and forecasting triggers. It specifies responsibilities, information sources, lead time, probability, and monitoring mechanisms to ensure that actions are taken on time and effectively. This trigger model is based on information from communities and more technical analyses.

Seasonal climate outlook

Seasonal climate outlooks from FSNAU are essential for early drought preparation, giving reliable forecasts of below-average rainfall months in advance. These forecasts are based on detailed analysis of global and regional climate patterns, including historical weather data and climate models. They are published in March and September and indicate if precipitation in the upcoming rainy season (Gu and Deyr) are forecast to be below, normal or above average.

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Classification

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity (IPC AFI) classification provides strategically relevant information to decision makers that focus on short-term objectives to prevent, mitigate or decrease severe food insecurity that threatens lives or livelihoods. In particular, the IPC Acute Food Insecurity classification provides a differentiation between different levels of severity of acute food insecurity, classifying units of analysis in five distinct phases: (1) Minimal/None, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine. Each of these phases has important and distinct implications for where and how best to intervene and therefore influences priority response objectives.

The IPC Acute Food Insecurity classification is conducted according to the four functions of the IPC, including: 1) consensus building, 2) methodical evaluation, review and convergence of all evidence available against global thresholds, 3) strategic communication for action, and 4) quality assurance.

Combined Drought Index

The NADFOR CDI monitoring tool focuses on three factors that influence drought conditions. This includes rainfall, temperature, and the Normalized Vegetation Drought Index (NVDI), which is a proxy for soil moisture.

	Indicator	Location(s)	Data sources / model output	Lead-time	Monitoring period	Trigger threshold
Readiness and anticipatory actions	Water and / or pasture availability	Affected areas around the four target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADFOR DRR committees (transmitted via NADFOR's app and/or the FAM)	Immediate (observation)	Continuous monitoring, quarterly NADFOR reports	< Become Below-average water level < Livestock body condition classification indicates widespread poor health (grade 1-2 on a 5-point score)
	Resource-based conflicts / tensions	Affected areas around the four target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADFOR DRR committees (transmitted via NADFOR's app and/or the FAM)	Immediate (observation)		Communities' reports increase
	Prices of key food items	Affected areas around the four target villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADFOR DRR committees (transmitted via NADFOR's app and/or the FAM)	Immediate (observation)	Continuous monitoring, quarterly NADFOR reports	Significant increase
	Seasonal climate outlook	Sool and Sanaag region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADFOR; FSNAU 	1-3 months	March, August/September	Below average
	Combined Drought Index (CDI)	Caynaba (Sool) and Ceel Afweyn (Sanaag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NADFOR reports / SWALIM 	Immediate (observation)	Continuous monitoring, report issued quarterly in March, June, August and November	0.8 or below
	IPC acute food in security projection	for Caynaba (Sool) and Ceel Afweyn (Sanaag)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IPC reports 	3 months	Continuous report issued quarterly in March, June, August and November	20% or above of people projected to face 'Crisis' or above (IPC3+)

Table 2. Summary of indicators and thresholds used in this AAP

In essence, this trigger system prioritizes a multi-dimensional approach, and community observations with integrate seasonal precipitation forecasts, FSNAU's food security assessments, specifically flagging situations where over 20% of a district's population faces IPC Phase 3 crisis, with NADFOR's Combined Drought Index, signaling high drought stress at 0.8 or below. By incorporating indigenous knowledge and observations, the trigger mechanisms utilize local knowledge and observations of water scarcity, pasture decline, resource-based conflicts, and escalating food prices, which not only provides real-time community feedback but deeper insights on drought conditions based on community experiences.

3.2 Stop mechanism

NADFOR will continuously monitor the forecasted drought triggers and threshold before and after activation of the AAP. The AAP stop mechanisms will be resorted to if the forecast triggers and threshold return to normal or when predicted drought hazard fails to materialize after activation of the AAP. The Stop Mechanism will lead to discount implementation of the pre-determined anticipatory actions.

The key possible scenarios that could result in halting activation of the AAP or discontinue implementation of the anticipatory actions include:

- Not forecasted above average rains in the targeted areas after activation or during the readiness phase
- Food prices drop after initial increase above the set threshold.
- Outbreak of major conflicts or disease epidemics that could limit project staff and partners' access to the targeted communities or areas.

However, the Stop Mechanism decision will not be made solely on 1 or 2 trigger indicators returning to normal but it will investigate the overall status of all the trigger indicators and their threshold level. For example, receiving heavy rain immediately after activation does not always translate to immediate pasture improvement or may cause unpredicted flash floods with catastrophic humanitarian impacts including sharp rise in food prices and water pollution due to transport and water infrastructure damaged by the flash floods.

The stop mechanism decision will be discussed and made by the AAP implementation team (CARE, Shaqodoon and NADFOR). A documented collective STOP MECHANISM decision will be generated and shared with all relevant stakeholders.

4 Anticipatory Actions

4.1 Identification & prioritization of anticipatory actions

Identification of Anticipatory Actions: In February 2025, the project team facilitated a workshop for identification and selection of community-led and gender targeted drought anticipatory actions. The participants who attended the workshop were DRR committees from the 4 villages in Sool and Sanaag regions, representatives from key government stakeholders (NADFOR, ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock), CARE and Shaqodoon project teams,

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Prioritization of the Anticipatory Actions: During the finalization working session with the WAHAFA team (April 2025), the list of all identified potential anticipatory actions was considerably reduced. The criteria for prioritization were:

- Does the anticipatory action suggested by communities make sense in our case?
- IF **YES**:
- Do we have **enough time**?
 - Do we have **enough money**?
 - Do we have the **capacity**?

Does the anticipatory action <u>make sense</u> ?	Do we have <u>enough time</u> ...	Do we have <u>enough time</u> ...	Do we have the <u>capacity</u> ...
<p><u>Will this anticipatory action...</u></p> <p>... be effective of reducing the risk/impact of hazard?</p> <p>... fit also within other policy frameworks (e.g., DRR plans)?</p> <p>... be feasible?</p> <p>... be able to be scaled?</p> <p>... be able to be implemented by your organization/ partners/ stakeholders/ communities?</p> <p>... be implementable given the available time set out by the lead time of your model?</p> <p>... provide value for money/be efficient?</p> <p>... be implementable by your organization given your organizational mandate and priorities</p>	<p>... between the warning and the (beginning of the) impact?</p> <p>Is your window of opportunity long enough to implement the activity?</p>	<p>... from WAHAFA funds and/or other sources?</p> <p>A WAHAFA Fuel activation is a maximum amount of 300,000 €.</p>	<p>... to implement this activity?</p> <p>Do you have the experience, the availability of staff, or partnerships ?</p>

<p>... be socially acceptable?</p> <p>... not cause any harm in general?</p> <p>... not cause any harm also in case of false trigger?</p> <p>... be implementable given the available budget (also for prepositioning)?</p>			
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Based on this, the following five anticipatory actions were prioritized:

1. Unconditional cash transfers
2. Water trucking (potentially preceded by rehabilitation or distribution of water storage tanks or containers)
3. Refresher training for peace committees: capacity building on resource-based conflict resolution
4. CAHWs training
5. Support for early warning messages

4.2 Anticipatory Actions and their theories of change

1) Unconditional cash transfers

What does it aim to prevent?

Based on the expressed needs of communities, our assumption is that the cash will be used to prevent all or some of the following impacts, depending on individual household needs:

- Water scarcity --> disruption of agri-food systems --> food insecurity
- Lack or scarcity of pasture --> livestock death /livestock-based livelihoods decline --> food insecurity
- Crop failure --> food insecurity

The drought hazard will cause lack of or scarcity of water that will lead to crop failures, lack of or scarcity of pasture, livestock deaths, decline in livestock production, increase in basic food prices, erosion of household incomes and adoption of negative coping strategies by the drought affected households. These impacts will disrupt local agri-food systems, exacerbate household food insecurity, and increase levels of hunger malnutrition. The anticipatory unconditional cash transfers will enable vulnerable households to buy critical supplies such fodder for their livestock, drought resistant seeds, water storage containers and food to mitigate the impacts of the drought.

Assumptions

The cash transfer can effectively reach this objective, if...

- Targeting / selection strategy in place and the most vulnerable households (for which we can aim to prevent a deterioration of food insecurity) are selected
- Cash transfer is timely and sufficient

2) Rehabilitation of water points and water storage materials, water trucking (where necessary)

What does it aim to prevent?

- Drought --> Water scarcity --> disruption of agri-food systems --> food insecurity
- Drought --> Water scarcity for livestock and household consumption --> water-related diseases --> mortality

The anticipatory water-related interventions (rehabilitation of water points and water storage materials, water trucking, based on initial verification of their condition) will enable improved access to water to mitigate the devastating impacts of the drought on vulnerable households such as water-related diseases, loss of livelihoods and food insecurity.

Assumptions

- Preceded by an assessment of existing water storage options in all communities and, if necessary, existing ones will be rehabilitated or new ones distributed

3) Refresher training for peace committees: capacity building on resource-based conflict resolution

What does it aim to prevent?

- Drought --> Scarcity of pasture and water --> increased tensions and conflicts over scarce pasture and water --> loss of lives, injuries and displacement

The anticipatory training of peace committees will improve capacity of peace committees and prepare them to identify and diffuse potential drought-related conflicts before they occur.

Assumptions

- The peace committees will have representatives from different segment of the community, including clans, men, women and local authority officials.
- The peace committees will be fully committing to the training.

4) Community Animal Health Workers training

What does it aim to prevent?

- Drought --> Shortage of pasture --> deterioration of livestock body condition --> disruption of agri-food systems --> food insecurity
- Drought --> Water scarcity for livestock and household consumption --> water-related diseases --> mortality

The anticipatory training of the CAHWs will improve their capacity to provide to their community preventive livestock disease control and surveillance interventions for mitigation of drought impacts on livestock health and production.

Assumptions

- The drought affected communities will seek timely services from the trained CAHWs
- There will not be any major disruptions such as conflict outbreak that will limit movement of the trained CAHWs.

5) Early Warning Messages

What does it aim to prevent?

- Early Warning messages --> increased community DRR awareness --> improved HH capacity to take appropriate anticipatory action --> reduced vulnerability to drought impacts
- Dissemination of early warning messages will enable the community to undertake anticipatory actions that will mitigate the impacts of the drought.

NADFOR will be supported to develop, translate and disseminate early warning messages and drought advisories. Various communication channels will be employed to disseminate the message with aim of reaching wider audience, such as SMS, voice messages, radio, or flyers.

Moreover: Early warning messages as cross-cutting information during all engagement (during other activities, such as the selection of project participants, baseline study, distribution etc., available information on anticipated drought impacts will be shared).

Assumptions

- Support is needed to ensure most vulnerable and marginalized populations receive NADFOR's early warning messages.
- HHs will use early warning messages to carry out appropriate anticipatory actions to prevent or reduce the impacts of drought.

5 Operationalization

5.1. Trigger monitoring guidelines

Phase 1 of the AAP (i.e. to implement readiness activities) will be triggered after expert consultations when seasonal climate outlooks are published. CARE and Shaqodoon will organize a meeting with the WAHAFA team to decide whether minimum and advanced readiness activities should be implemented to ensure operational and organizational readiness should phase 2 / Anticipatory Action trigger thresholds be reached. If deemed necessary, they will consult with experts, for example, NADFOR and other AA actors will consult internally. The key readiness activities for this AAP are dissemination of DRR early warning messages, assessment of water points and internal organization (CARE and Shaqodoon) team building meetings between Programme and Support teams to initiate necessary procurement and logistics measures.

For **phase 2** (i.e. to implement anticipatory actions), the trigger monitoring and activation system will be operated by NADFOR. When the trigger thresholds are reached, NADFOR will notify the other WAHAFA AAP team members in Somaliland- (CARE and Shaqodoon). NADFOR, CARE and Shaqodoon will convene an urgent meeting to jointly verify the trigger and threshold information and make a collective decision to activate the AAP. NADFOR will prepare AAP activation letter for sharing with the WAHAFA team in Somaliland, Germany and any other concerned stakeholder.

When the Phase 2 trigger thresholds are reached, CARE, Shaqodoon, NADFOR and other relevant agents/ministries (Ministries of Livestock, Agriculture, and Water, as well as the University of Hargeisa) will collaborate and convene coordination meetings for implementation of the AAP. The WAHAFA Somaliland team will also inform CARE Germany and the global WAHAFA team as soon as possible.

5.2. Operational preparedness / readiness

The steps below will be taken when the seasonal outlook indicates an above average risk for drought and/or after failed rainy seasons in the project areas (phase 1).

General operational and organizational readiness

When the seasonal forecast indicates a possibility of triggering the anticipatory actions (phase 2), operational and organizational readiness activities will be triggered. The general initial readiness activity will inform all concerned organizational operational units and staff about the heightened awareness and potential trigger of the AAP. The AAP focal person will also facilitate a session with concerned operational units to quickly jointly go through the AAP to remind the team of the planned AAs and assess the necessity to conduct refresher trainings on AA (and potentially conduct those trainings).

Action-specific readiness

Readiness activities for cash transfers: total duration of 2 weeks

What?	Who?	When?
Confirm budget for cash distribution processes – confirm budget availability within the organization and MEB cost	Program Manager (CARE)	Day 1 after trigger
Staff orientation ahead of cash implementation (ensure correct skills)	MEAL Officer (CARE)	Week 1 after trigger
Ensure MoU with the bank and/or Mobile Money transfer telecoms is signed	Head Finance or Operations (CARE and Shaqodoon)	Day 1 after trigger
Stakeholder engagement – CARE, Shaqodoon, NADFOR, Regional governors, local authorities, DRR or village committees	Program Manager (CARE) will lead supported by Hub Coordinator (CARE) and Programme Manager (Shaqodoon)	Week 1 after trigger
Prepare registration forms and PDM tool	MEL officer (CARE) to lead supported by Project officers (CARE and Shaqodoon)	Week 1 after trigger
Finalize selection criteria	Programme Manager (CARE)	Week 1 after trigger

Readiness for Rehabilitation of water points

What?	Who?	When?
Water source mapping /assessment and selection and site selection	WASH Engineer (CARE) to lead supported by DRR committees	Week 1-2 after trigger
Preparation of designs and estimation of Bills of Quantities	WASH Engineer (CARE)	Week 3 after trigger
Approval of the designs and Bills of Quantities	WASH Engineer (CARE)	Week 3 after trigger
Preparation of tender/quotation documents for water points rehabilitation	WASH Engineer (CARE) supported by Procurement Officer (CARE)	Week 4 after trigger
Sharing of the tender/quotations with qualified water infrastructure vendors	Procurement Officer (CARE)	Week 5 after trigger
Analysis of bids submitted by vendors, selection and award of the contract (signing of the contract will be finalized once IPIA between CARE and CARE Germany if also finalized)	Procurement Officer (CARE) supported by CARE tender committee	Week 7 after trigger
Engage accountability (FAM)	FAM officer	Throughout /already on-going activity

Readiness activities for Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) training

What?	Who?	When?
Engage Ministry of Livestock Somaliland and draw MOU and training TOR for capacity building of the CAHWs focusing on measures for mitigating anticipatory drought-related livestock diseases	Programme Manager (SHAQODOON)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Collaborate with Ministry of Livestock for identification of CAHWs to be trained	Programme Manager (SHAQODOON)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Collaborate with Ministry of Livestock for identification of ministry approved trainers or available ministry staff.	Programme Manager (SHAQODOON)	Week 5-8 after trigger
Collaborate with Ministry of Livestock to develop training schedule, budget and materials	Programme Manager (SHAQODOON)	Week 5-8 after trigger

Readiness activities for conflict mitigation and resolution capacity building

What?	Who?	When?
Organization has capacity to deliver the training: experience with communities and on this type of training, funding etc.	To lead: Program Manager (CARE)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Ensure logistical capacity is available to visit communities	Program Manager, Admin officer (CARE)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Inform the university of Hargeisa, Institute of Peace Studies about early signs of drought and AAP trigger likelihood	Program Manager (CARE)	Week 5-8 after trigger
Collaborate with University of Hargeisa, Institute of Peace Studies to develop training TOR	Program Manager (CARE)	Week 5-8 after trigger

Readiness activities for dissemination DRR, early warning and drought advisory messages

What?	Who?	When?
Engagement meetings CARE and NADFOR to discuss approach and method of dissemination of the messages	Project team (CARE) and NADFOR focal persons	Week 1-4 after trigger
Developing and sharing TOR and/or MoU with NADFOR for development and DRR and early warning messages	Program Manager (CARE)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Develop draft early warning messages and translation to Somalia language	Project team (CARE) and NADFOR Focal person	Week 5-8 after trigger
Identifying early warning channels	Project Manager, Project Officer, MEAL officer supported by Communication focal person	Week 5-8 after trigger
Contracting early warning mobile network service provides	Program Manager, Project Officer, Procurement Officer (CARE)	Week 1-4 after trigger

5.3 Anticipatory actions implementation step by step

1) Unconditional cash transfers

What?	Who?	When?
Consultation meeting (internally, externally)	Programme Managers Program Officers, MEL focal persons, finance team (CARE and Shaqodoon)	Week 1-4 after trigger
Community mobilization based on selection criteria (agreed upon in readiness phase 1)	Program officers (CARE and Shaqodoon)	
Registration of selected households	Program officers (CARE and Shaqodoon)	
Verification and registration of registered beneficiaries	Programme Manager and MEAL focal person (CARE and Shaqodon)	
Identification and contracting of mobile money transfer service provider	Programme Manager and MEAL focal person (CARE and Shaqodon)	
Payment request	Program officers (CARE and Shaqodoon)	
Release of funds to beneficiaries	Program officer and finance focal people (CARE and Shaqodoon)	
PDM	MEAL officer (CARE)	

2) Water trucking (preceded by rehabilitation or distribution of water storage)

What?	Who?	When?
Engagement government regional/district coordinators, Ministry of Water officials and DRR committees	Hub Coordinator (CARE), Programme Manager (CARE and Shaqodoon (Project officers CARE and Shaqodoon), WASH Engineer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Assessment and selection of water points for rehabilitation	WASH Engineer (CARE), DRR Committees	Month 1 after trigger
Preparation of design and bills of quantities of water points to be rehabilitated	WASH Engineer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Preparation of tender documents and Sending quotation to vendors, analysis and award of contracts	WASH Engineer (CARE), Procurement officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger

Rehabilitation of water points, construction inspections and monitoring	WASH Engineer (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Handing over completed water points to DRR committees	Programme Manager (CARE), WASH Engineer (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Payments to the vendors	Procurement and Finance Officer (CARE)	Month 4 after trigger
Community mobilization and assessment of HH water storage	Project officer, MEAL officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Beneficiary registration and verification	Project officer, MEAL officer (CARE)	Week 1-2 after trigger
Water distribution	Project officer, MEAL officer (CARE)	Months 2-4 after the trigger
Monitoring – water quality etc.	Project officer, MEAL officer (CARE)	Continuous (months 1- 4 after the trigger)

3) CAHWs training

What?	Who?	When?
Finalize training service provider documentation (e.g. ToR, contracts, etc.)	Project Manager, Project officer, Grants/finance officer (Shaqodoon)	Month 1 after trigger
Engagement meetings with Ministry of Livestock and signing of MOU	Project Manager, Project officer, (Shaqodoon) and Ministry of Livestock focal person	Month 1 after trigger
Determine and procurement of animal health materials required for training e.g. livestock veterinary kits, etc)	Project Manager, Project officer, (Shaqodoon) and Ministry of Livestock focal person	Month 2 after trigger
Identification/recruitment of the training participants and training venue	Project Manager, Project officer, (Shaqodoon) and Ministry of Livestock focal person	Month 2 after trigger
Delivery of the training	Training facilitators nominated by the Ministry of Livestock	Month 2 after trigger
Release of payments to training participants and service providers	Finance officer, Procurement Officer (Shaqodoon)	Month 4 after trigger
Monitor and impact measurement	MEAL Officer (CARE) and project Officer (Shaqodoon)	Month 3-4 after trigger

4) Refresher training for peace committees: capacity building on resource-based conflict resolution

What?	Who?	When?
Finalize and /or update the training ToR,	Project Manager, Project officer, Governance Advisor (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Engagement meetings with University of Hargeisa, Institute of Peace building and Security Studies	Project Manager, Project officer, Project officer, Governance Advisor (CARE), University of Hargeisa	Month 1 after trigger
Final approval of training TOR and Agenda with University of Hargeisa training facilitators	Project Manager, Project officer, Governance Advisor (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Preparation and signing of MOU/agreement letter with the University of Hargeisa	Project Manager, Awards Officer (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Contact community leaders, DRR committees and local authority officials and identify and select training participants (mobilization)	Project officer (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Finalise training Logistics arrangements	Project Manager, Project officer, Admin and procurement team (CARE)	Month 2 after trigger
Delivery of the training package	University of Hargeisa	Month 3 after trigger
Release of payments to training participants and service providers	Finance Officer, Procurement officer (CARE)	Month 3 after trigger
Monitoring and impact measurement	MEAL team (CARE)	Month 4 after trigger

5) Support for early warning messages and drought advisories

What?	Who?	When?
Finalizing and updating TOR for DRR and early warning messages	Programme Manager, Project Officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Engagement meetings between CARE and NADFOR to finalize early warning TOR, communication formats and channels	Programme Manager, Project Officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Development, translation and /or recording of the messages , agree message channels and message frequency	NADFOR	Month 1 after trigger

Verification of the messages	Programme Manager, Project Officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Engage voice actors/digital communication platform for dissemination of messages	Programme Manager, Project Officer (CARE)	Month 1 after trigger
Dissemination of messages through digital communication platforms	Service Providers	Month 2-4 after trigger
Early warning and anticipatory actions sensitization and trigger and threshold monitoring by NADFOR team.	NADFOR	Month 3 after trigger
Payment release to service provider	Procurement and Finance team (CARE)	Month 4 after trigger
Monitoring and impact measurement	MEAL team (CARE)	Month 4 after trigger

5.4 Selection strategy for population(s) at risk

Vulnerability Households' Selection Criteria

- Households with Acute malnourished children under 05 years, with Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW), the elderly, and disabled persons
- Food insecure households from marginalized or communities with minority affiliations and those with low food consumption scores
- Households who lost all or most of their livelihood assets
- Child headed households lack adult support.
- Household headed by a female, disabled or elderly lacking regular income.
- Households with a high number of displaced people and lacking any income or social support.
- Household that using negative coping mechanism for source of livelihood like charcoal burning.
- Households with no source of income and/or consume less than 2 meals per day.
- Newly displaced households due to climate related or conflict with source household income
- Households headed by a vulnerable Persons with Disabilities (PWD) with no regular incomes or lacking support.
- Households lacking support and vulnerable HHs hosting IDPs or separated/orphan children with less income or no economic activity.

5.5 Implementation MEAL

The implementation of the anticipatory actions will be monitored and evaluated using the MEAL plan and tools adopted during the Build Phase. The purpose of the monitoring is to track progress in implementation of the planned anticipatory actions, once the AAP is triggered. The monitoring methods include site visits and observation, interviewing key informants, soliciting feedback from DRR committee and reviewing documents, e.g., to register cash transfer beneficiaries. After the Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to the targeted households, Post Distribution Monitoring will be conducted to assess whether cash assistance reached the intended beneficiaries, understand how it was used, and determine if it met priority needs in a timely and appropriate way. It also identifies any challenges, protection risks, or community concerns, measures beneficiary satisfaction, and provides insights to improve future distributions and ensure accountability to affected populations. Final evaluation will be conducted after the end of the project to assess how anticipatory actions – the unconditional cash transfers (MPCA), rehabilitation of water sources, training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), Early Warning Messages, and the activation of peace committees – contributed to protecting livelihoods, improving food and water security, and enhancing local capacity for conflict prevention and early action. It also explores beneficiary satisfaction, inclusion of vulnerable groups, and the sustainability of key project achievements.

CARE has an operational organization-wide Feedback and Accountability Mechanism (FAM). If the AAP is triggered, the existing FAM will be used and adapted where necessary. AAP stakeholders including targeted communities were sensitized on how the FAM works and introduced to the FAM hotline mobile phone number.

After the implementation of the planned anticipatory actions, CARE and Shaqodoon will bring project staff, partners, and AAP stakeholders together to reflect on what has been done, analyze what worked and what did not, and extract practical lessons that can improve the design and implementation of future interventions.

The MEAL plan and tools are included in the annexes (6.3).

5.6 Financial Flow Process

Once the fuel phase is activated, CARE Somalia will prepare and submit the AAP activation fuel budget and the completed WAHAFa application template to the CARE Member Partner (CARE Germany). CARE Germany will review and approve the documents and share them with the WAHAFa AAP focal point. A funding agreement will then be signed between CARE Germany and WAHAFa, followed by a separate Individual Project Implementation Agreement (IPIA) to be signed between CARE Germany and CARE Somalia.

Pre-financing modalities will be considered in case of delays in receiving WAHAFa funds, CARE Somalia will proceed with AAP fuel preparatory activities such as water point assessments and cash transfer beneficiary registration but only after securing a pre-financing agreement with CARE Germany. Implementation of these pre-financed activities will also depend on the availability of funds within CARE Somalia.

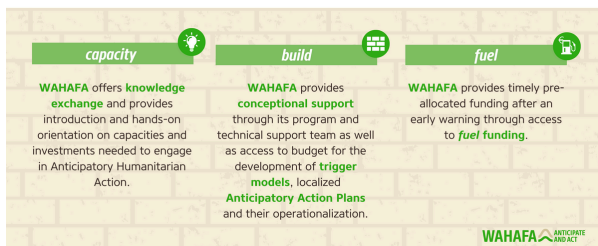
CARE will continuously monitor and pursue opportunities from potential donors and funding sources to support the scaling and sustainability of the AAP.

WAHAFA

Welthungerhilfe (WHH) coordinates and implements the WAHAFA (Welthungerhilfe Anticipatory Humanitarian Action Facility), a three-year program funded by the German Federal Foreign Office, which provides WHH Country Offices, German NGOs and their local partner organizations in Sub-Saharan Africa with the opportunity to implement their own AHA sub-projects in partnership with Welthungerhilfe. WAHAFA aims to identify and analyze hazard risks, support the development of AHA mechanisms, and secure funding to implement these mechanisms.

Through these sub-projects, WAHAFA supports access to essential key pillars of AHA:

WAHAFA ANTICIPATE AND ACT



How we work

WAHAFA places people, including communities, local stakeholders, and LHPs, at the forefront of efforts. To achieve this, WAHAFA has developed an AAP Custodianship approach, encouraging German NGOs to collaborate with LHPs. The LHPs take a leading role in developing the AAPs by contributing its unique skills and knowledge to the process. The custodian engages with actors at various levels, from community members to local and national governments.

WAHAFA ensures contextualized AAP development by providing guidance for community-based approaches. Involving a LHPs or CBOs as the custodian, in collaboration with stakeholders at different levels, creates a space for local actors to participate in designing processes and desired outcomes. This approach helps ensure that AAPs include anticipatory actions that are meaningful, relevant to the local context, and garner high acceptance and buy-in from people at all levels. Ultimately, this makes the entire process more sustainable and aligned with the needs of populations at risk from hazards.

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Anticipatory Action Plan (AAP)

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