EARLY WARNING, EARLY AND ANTICIPATORY ACTION IN HUMANITARIAN SETTINGS:

Reducing impacts of climate and environmental risks and saving lives and livelihoods

Tuesday 28 April 2026
15:00-16:30 CET

Climate and Environment Charter

REAP Risk-informed Early Action Partnership

Anticipation Hub

Language Access

Today's webinar will be recorded and conducted in English. You can enable auto-generated translated subtitles for this webinar by selecting "Show Captions (CC)" at the bottom of the Zoom screen.

El seminario web de hoy se grabará y se celebrará en inglés. Puede activar los subtítulos traducidos autogenerados en este webinar. Para ello, seleccione «Show Captions (CC)» en la parte inferior de la pantalla de Zoom.

Le webinaire d'aujourd'hui sera enregistré et se déroulera en anglais. Vous pouvez activer les sous-titres traduits autogénérés dans ce webinaire. Pour ce faire, sélectionnez « Show Captions (CC) » en bas de l'écran Zoom.

يمكنك تشغيل الترجمة التلقائية للتعليقات المترجمة في هذه الندوة عبر .سيتم تسجيل ندوة اليوم على الويب وسيتم عقدها باللغة الإنجليزية
في الجزء السفلي من شاشة "Show Captions (CC)" يمكنك العثور على ذلك باختيار .الإنترنت

Webinar Objectives

The Charter calls on signatories to **reduce risks, anticipate crises, and act early** (Commitments 1 & 4)

Humanitarian actors are already using Early Warning (EW)/Early Action (EA) and anticipatory action (AA) to build preparedness, though **uptake is uneven**.

Today's webinar: **practical tools, examples, and funding pathways** to turn Charter commitments into action

Key focus areas:

- case studies
- expertise & resources
- financing opportunities
- support needs

Today's Speakers

Framing
- **Catalina Jaime**, the Risk of Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) Secretariat
- **Karen Dall,** Anticipation Hub

Case Studies Panel
- **Isam Ghareeb**, MILE Organization Iraq
- **Mark Harvey,** Resurgence and **Esraa Elgadi,** DARAJA
- **Chance Muwama**, Malawi Red Cross

Resources and Financing Panel
- **Maria Lourdes Kathleen Macasil,** Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)
- **David Peters** and **Tariro Murgoni**, Start Network

Context (Iraq):

- Increasing climate risks: floods, drought, dust storms
- Existing systems are fragmented across institutions
- Limited integration between:
  - Climate hazards
  - Environmental risks
  - Mine Action (ERW/UXO)

Gap:

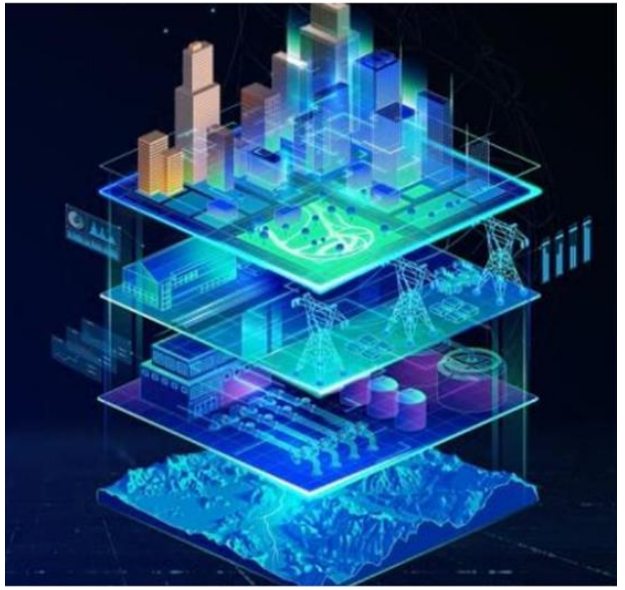
- Early warning exists, but not fully linked to Early Action

MILE's Role:

- National technical partner supporting MoE & Kurdistan Region
- Support building integrated, multi-risk Early Warning systems
- Linking:
  - Data (satellite + field)
  - Analysis (GIS + AI)
  - Action (government + communities)

Iraq National Environmental Information System (INEIS)

Master Data Approach

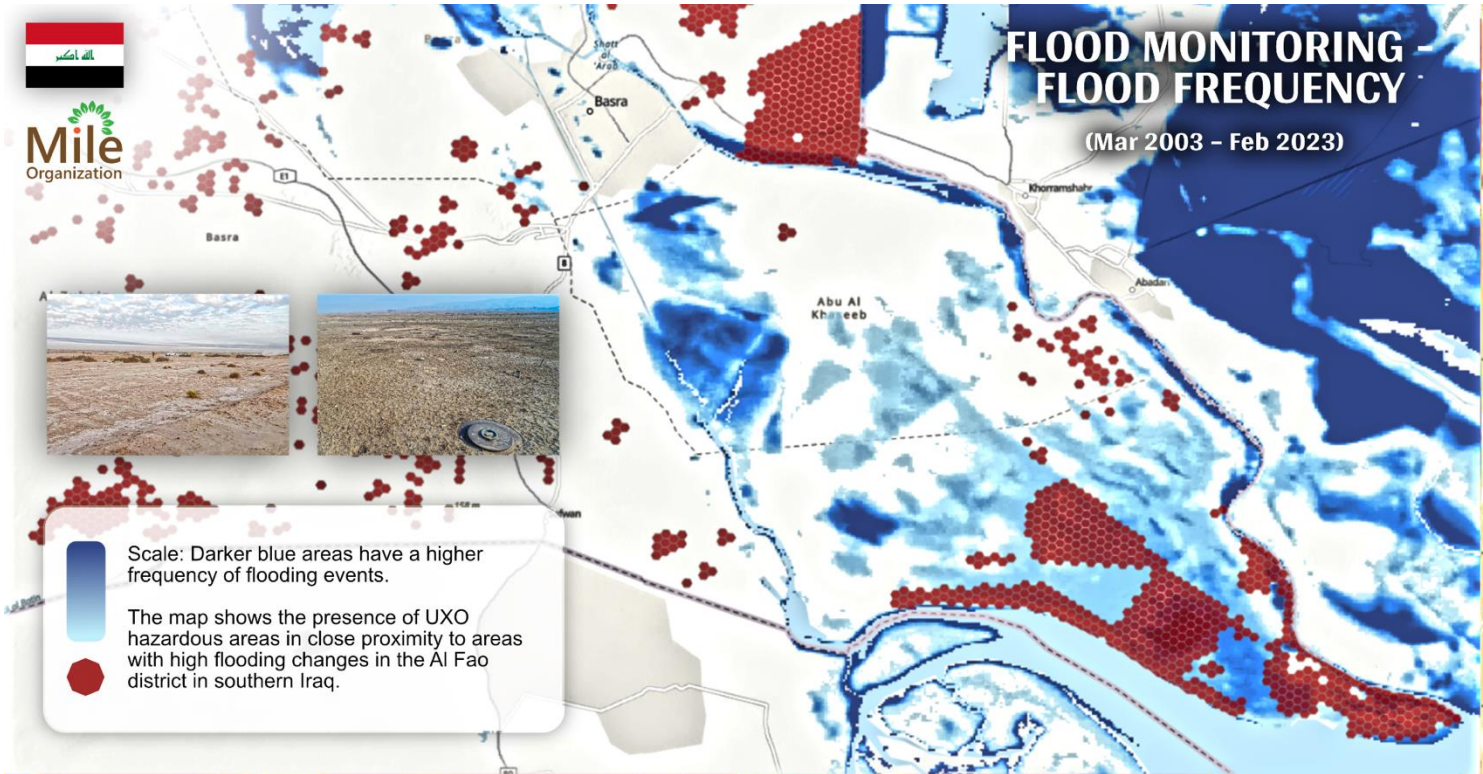


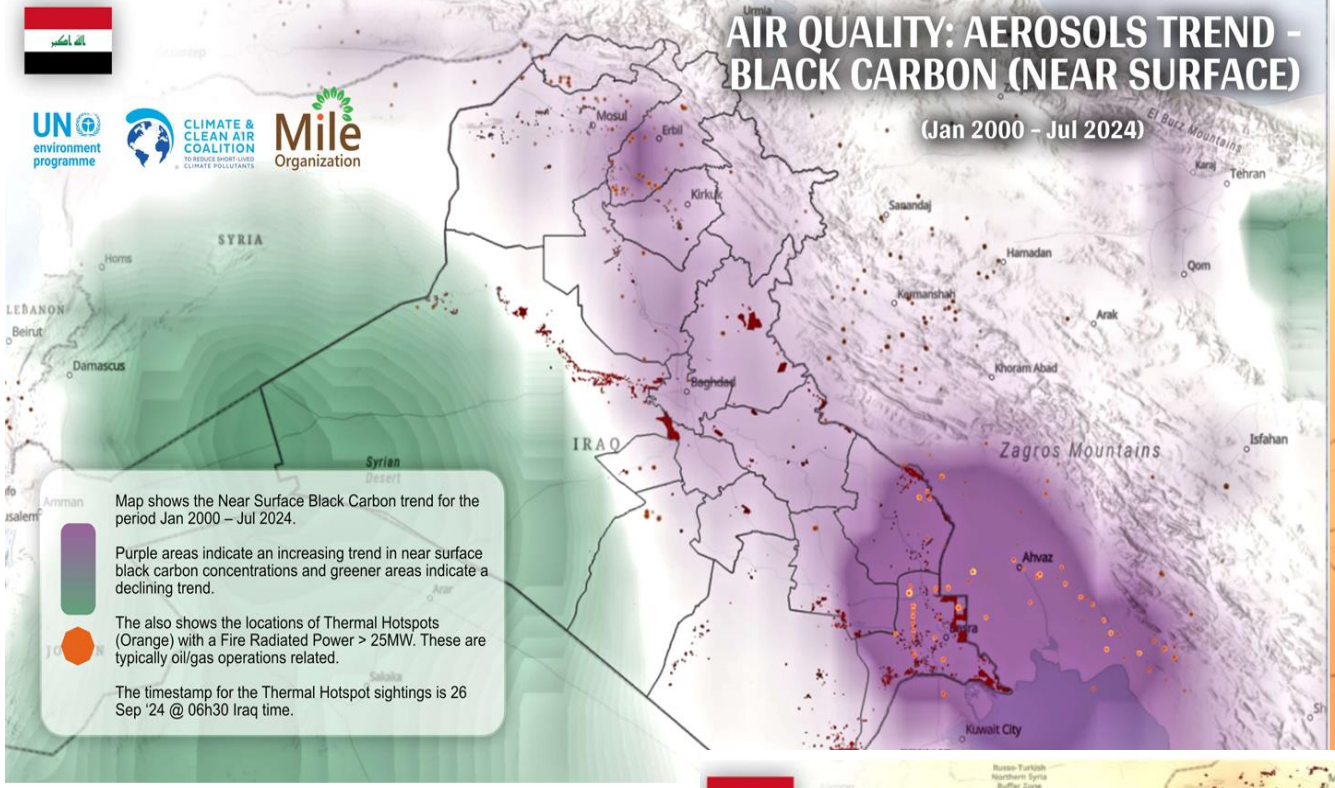
Samples of Environmental Data with ERW Risk for Early Action

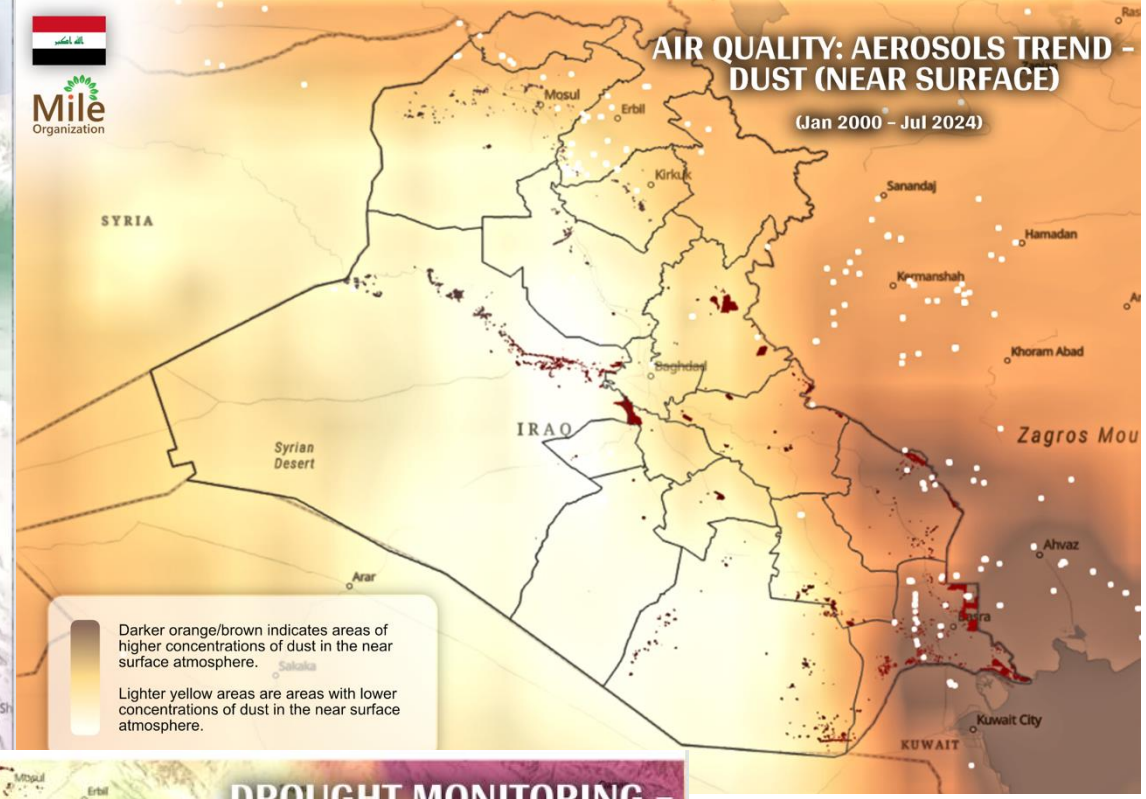
Integration:
Historical data: floods, drought, dust, water changes
Combined with: ERW/UXO contamination maps

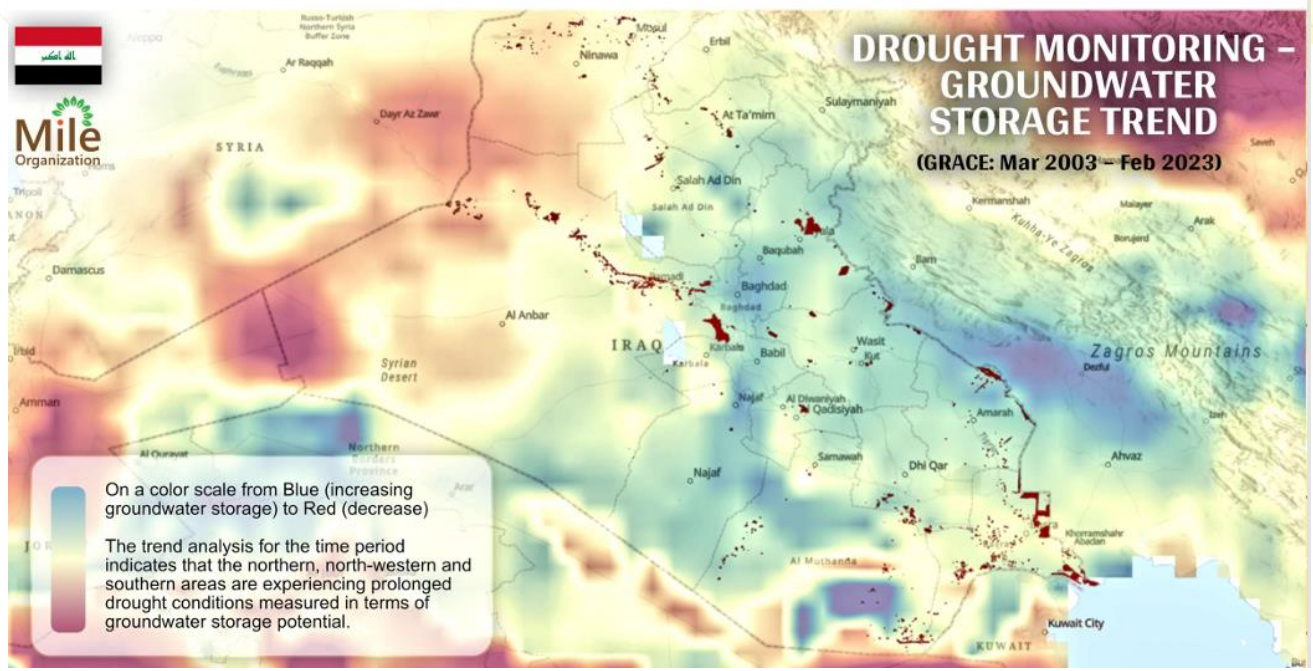
Key Insights:
Floods → move or expose ERW
Drought → uncover buried UXO
Dust → reduce visibility, increase accidents
Water changes → open unsafe access routes

Early Warning → Early Action:
Identify high-risk hotspots (multi-risk areas)
Issue targeted alerts to communities
Adjust clearance priorities & safe routes
Deploy EORE before high-risk periods

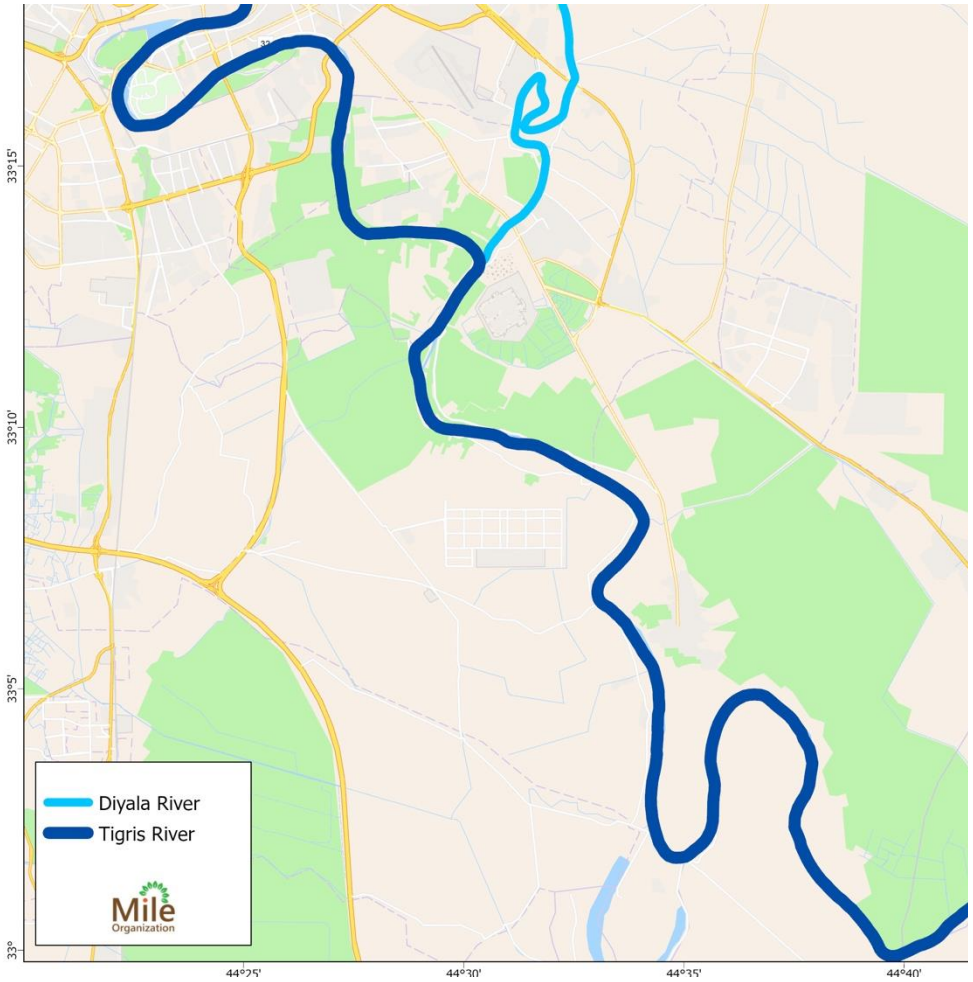


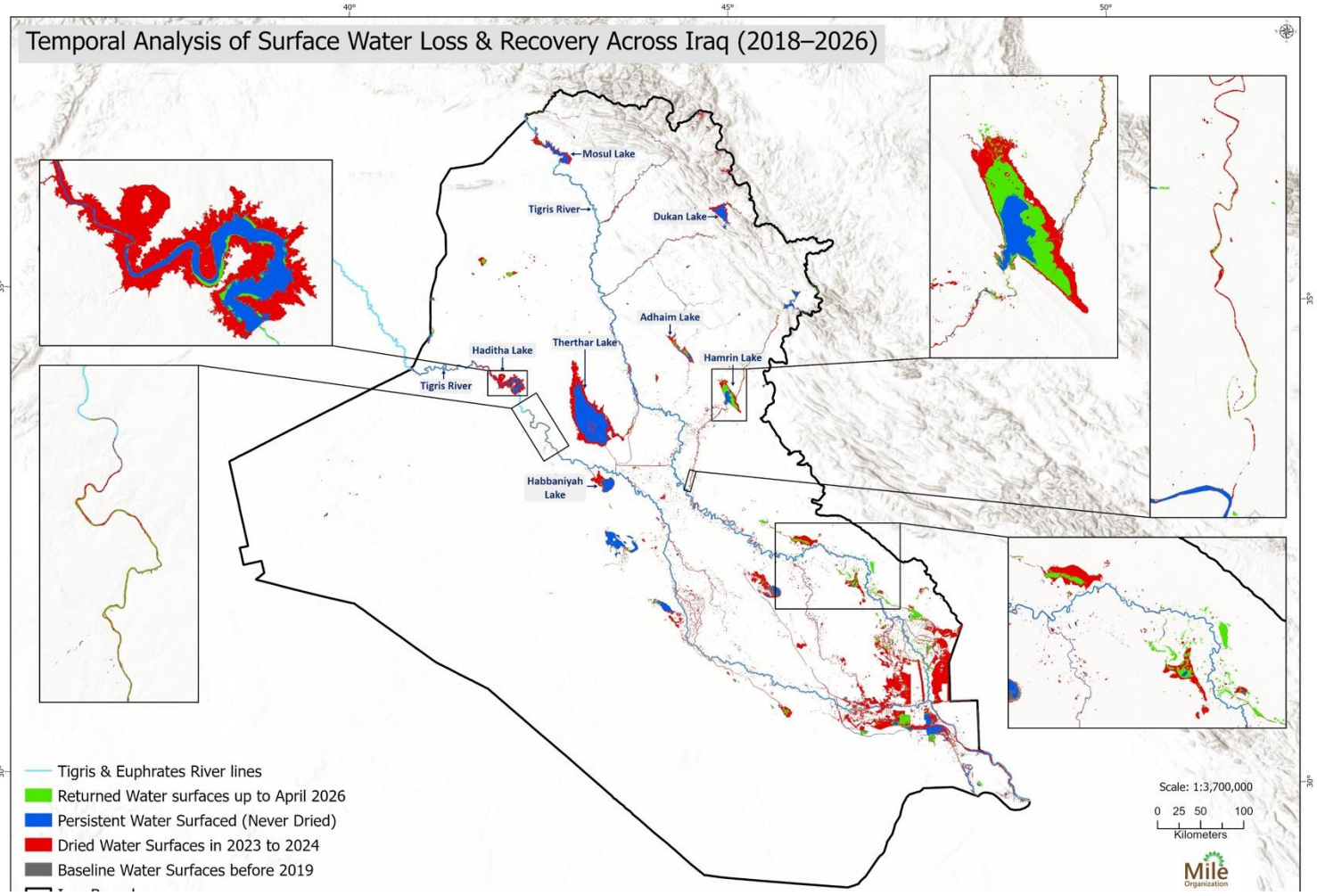

AIR QUALITY: AEROSOLS TREND - BLACK CARBON (NEAR SURFACE)
(Jan 2000 - Jul 2024)
UN environment programme
CLIMATE & CLEAN AIR COALITION
TO REDUCE SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS
Mile Organization
Map shows the Near Surface Black Carbon trend for the period Jan 2000 – Jul 2024.
Purple areas indicate an increasing trend in near surface black carbon concentrations and greener areas indicate a declining trend.
The also shows the locations of Thermal Hotspots (Orange) with a Fire Radiated Power > 25MW. These are typically oil/gas operations related.
The timestamp for the Thermal Hotspot sightings is 26 Sep '24 @ 06h30 Iraq time.
SYRIA
IRAQ
LEBANON
Beirut
Damascus
Amman
Mosul
Erbil
Kirkuk
Sanandaj
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Arak
Qom
Tehran
Khoram Abad
Baghdad
Isfahan
Zagros Mountains
Syrian Desert
Ahvaz
Basra
Kuwait City


AIR QUALITY: AEROSOLS TREND - DUST (NEAR SURFACE)
(Jan 2000 - Jul 2024)
Mile Organization
Darker orange/brown indicates areas of higher concentrations of dust in the near surface atmosphere.
Lighter yellow areas are areas with lower concentrations of dust in the near surface atmosphere.
SYRIA
IRAQ
Mosul
Erbil
Kirkuk
Sanandaj
Hamadan
Kermanshah
Khoram Abad
Baghdad
Zagros Mou
Syrian Desert
Arar
Ahvaz
Basra
Kuwait City
KUWAIT


DROUGHT MONITORING - GROUNDWATER STORAGE TREND
(GRACE: Mar 2003 - Feb 2023)
Mile Organization
On a color scale from Blue (increasing groundwater storage) to Red (decrease)
The trend analysis for the time period indicates that the northern, north-western and southern areas are experiencing prolonged drought conditions measured in terms of groundwater storage potential.
SYRIA
IRAQ
Mosul
Erbil
Ninawa
Kirkuk
Sulaymaniyah
At Ta'mim
Salah Ad Din
Dayr Az Zawr
Ar Raqqah
Damascus
Amman
Baghdad
Al Anbar
Babil
Karbala
Najaf
Wasit
Kut
Al Qadisiyah
Amarah
Samawah
Dhi Qar
Ahvaz
Basra
Zagros Mountains
Syrian Desert
Kermanshah
Arak
Kuwait City
KUWAIT

MILE Maps: If rainfall increases → where will pollution flow?





Prevents environmental disaster, public health crisis, and economic loss

Many seasonal/dead rivers have turned into wastewater channels (industrial + municipal)
During heavy rainfall → these channels reactivate and flush pollution into major rivers (Tigris)

Historical analysis of:

- Dry river networks + flood pathways
- Pollution accumulation zones
- Connection points to Tigris/Euphrates

Real Case (April 2026 – Diyala River):

- Flooding flushed pollution into Tigris → 130 km contamination
- Turbidity +98%, sediment +89%
- Mass fish die-off + water supply disruption

Early Warning → Early Action Gap:

No integrated alert on "flood + pollution risk"
No preventive measures taken before event

Ground evidence of pollution

Imagery Snapshots of the location (Pre and post Event)

4 Sep 2025

1 Feb 2026

12 Apr 2026

Challenges & Lessons Learned – Iraq

1. Fragmented Data → Weak Early Warning
Challenge: Data not shared between institutions
Lesson: Need integrated, real-time data system

2. Poor Coordination → No Early Action
Challenge: No clear roles after warning issued
Lesson: Need SOPs + defined responsibilities

3. Single-Risk Approach → Missed Crises
Challenge: Focus only on one hazard (e.g. flood)
Lesson: Need multi-risk systems (flood + pollution + ERW)

Without data sharing and coordination, early warning cannot prevent crises.

Way Forward – MILE Proposal

Challenge we found:
Fragmented Early Warning systems , Limited data sharing between institutions and actors
Weak link between warning → early action

Proposed Solution
MILE + CSOs Platform for Integrated Early Warning & Data Sharing
Bring together data from:

- Climate & weather systems
- Environmental monitoring including historical data
- Water & pollution data
- Mine Action / risk data

Create a shared platform for stakeholders:

- Government (MoE, water, municipalities)
- Humanitarian actors
- NGOs/CSOs

DARAJA

Drawing Inspiration from Nature and Culture to Design Impactful Early Warning Systems

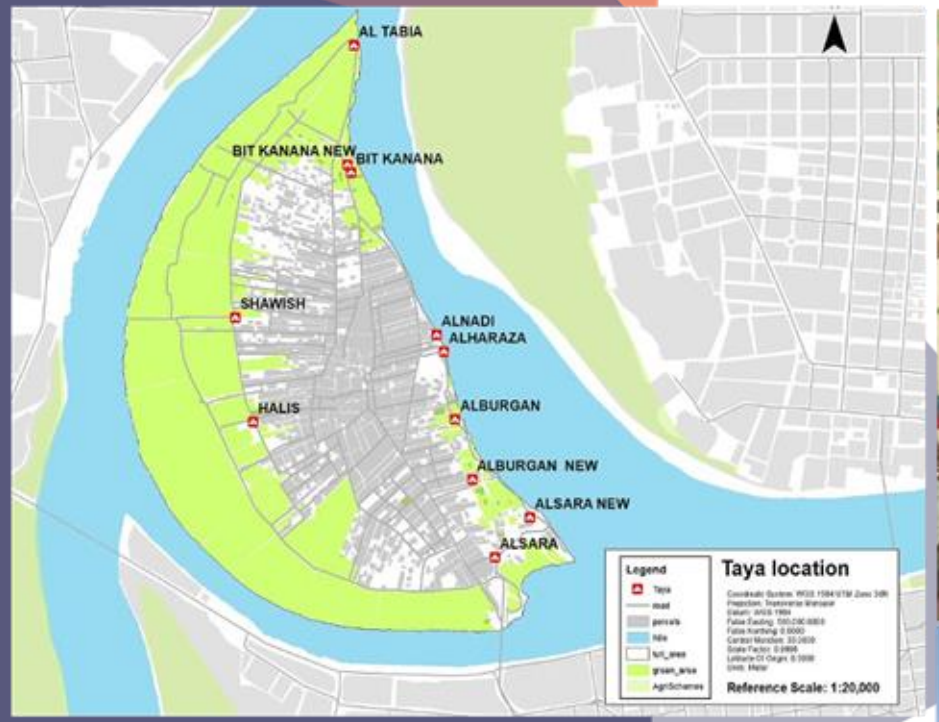
Secretariat for the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations

Photo Credit: Sudan Urban Development Think-Tank (SUDTT)

Information Ecosystems

Function | Disfunction

THE TAYAS & DARAJA IN SUDAN



Al-Taya

The tent
the lookout locations
The team at each location

DARAJA SUDAN EMERGENCY WEATHER AND EARLY WARNING SERVICE

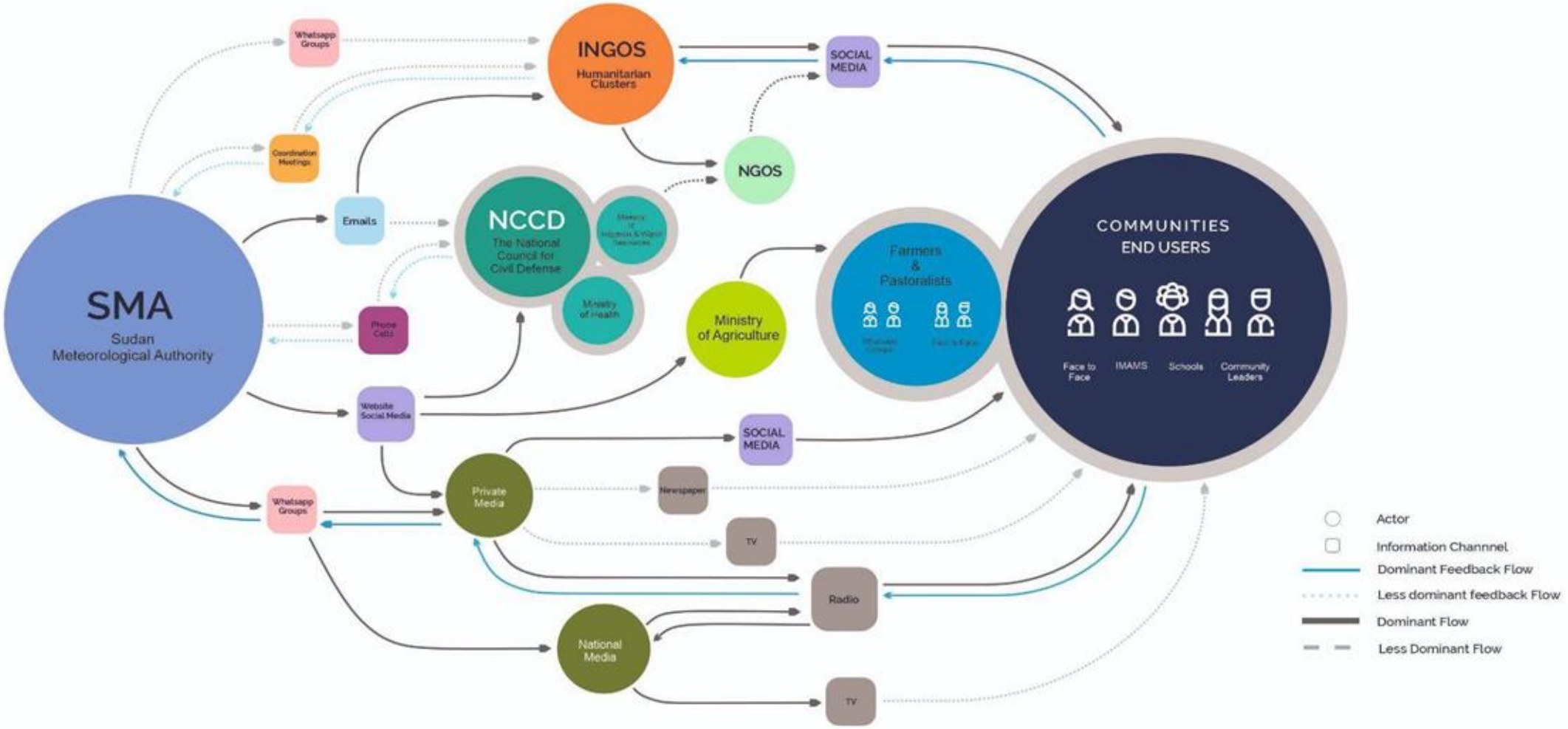
RESURGENCE

IGAD ICPAC

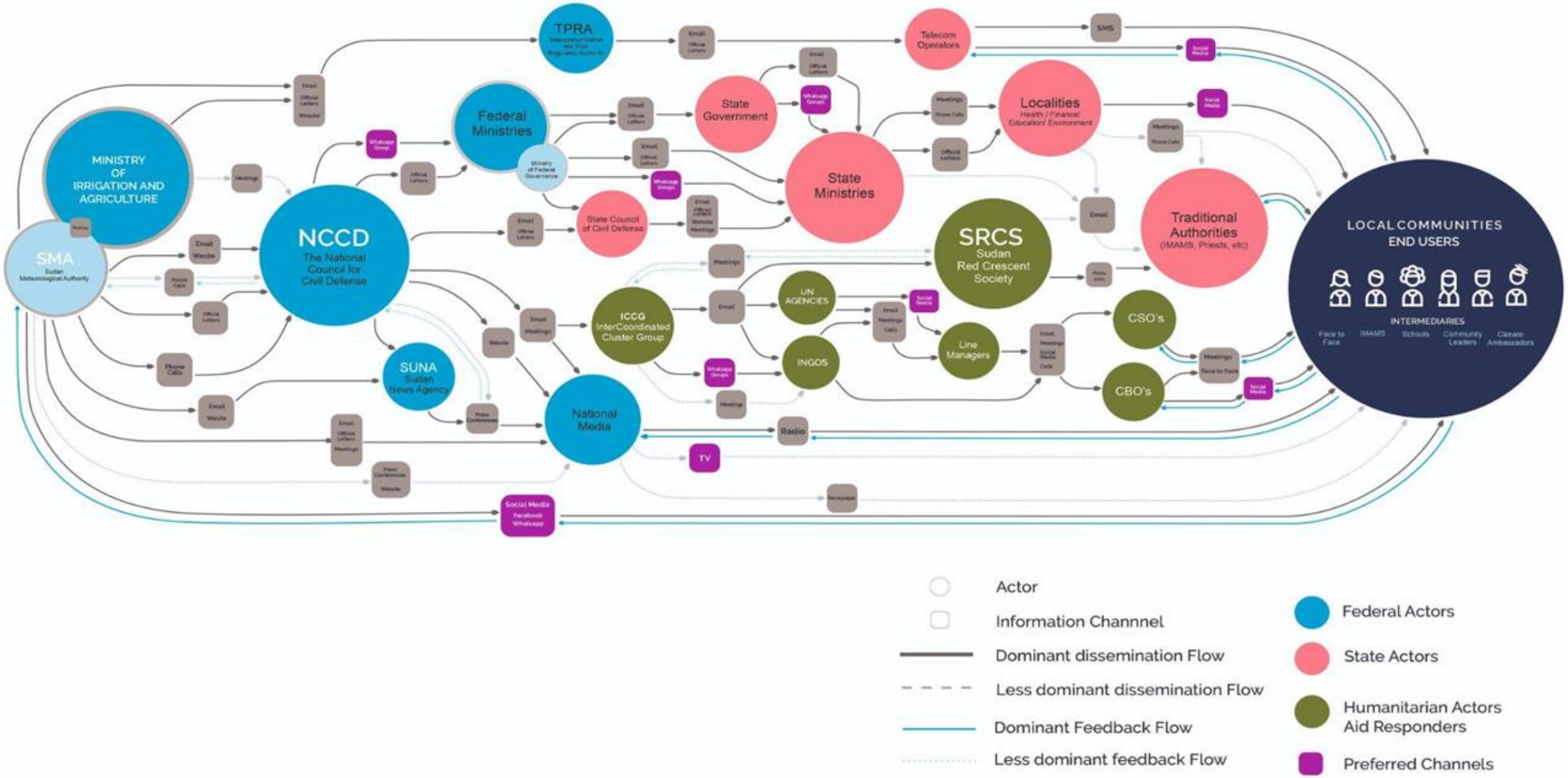
Federal Foreign Office

WISER
Weather and Climate Information Services

SUDAN: BASELINE INFORMATION ECOSYSTEM MAP



SUDAN: ENDLINE INFORMATION ECOSYSTEM MAP



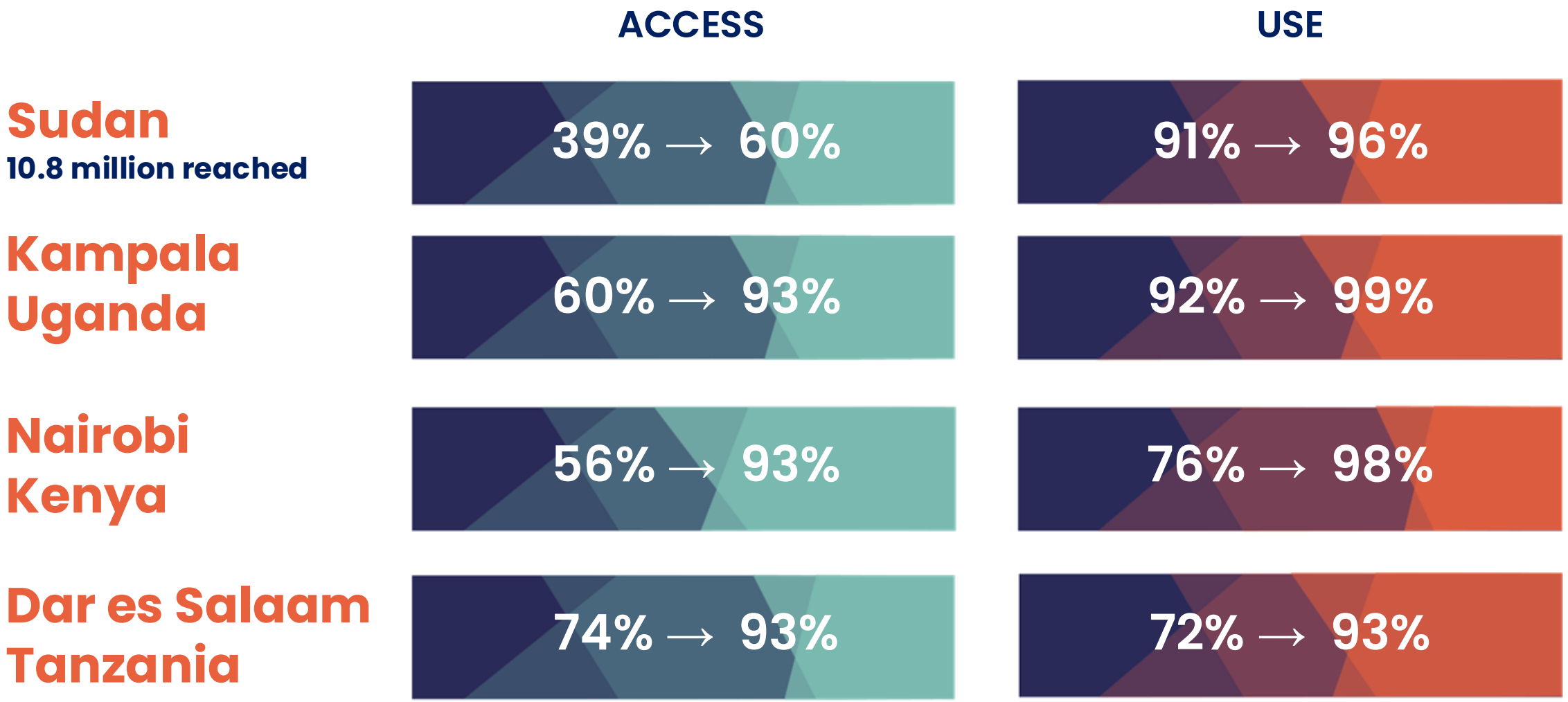
AI to address Language Exclusion in Fragile Contexts

Sudan
- Emergency Early Warning Service + AI
- Focus: conflict-affected, high-risk populations
- Languages: Sudanese Arabic + Tigre

Ethiopia
- DARAJA + AI integration
- Languages: Amharic + Oromo

Kenya
- DARAJA + AI integration
- Languages: Kenyan Swahili

Measurable Evidence of Impact



Data from endline findings - 2020 & 2025

Thank You

esraa@resurgence.io
mark@resurgence.io
www.resurgence.io

Malawi Red Cross Society

"Ready to act before disaster Impact"

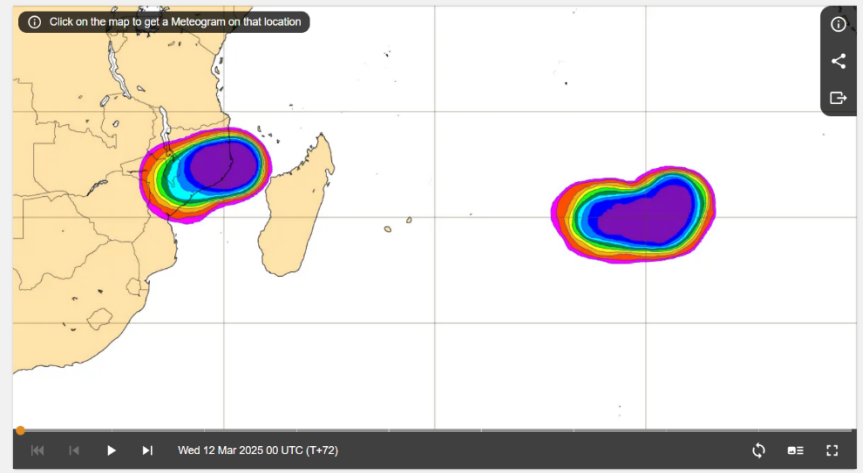
Early warning, early and anticipatory action in humanitarian settings: Reducing impacts of climate and environmental risk and saving lives and livelihoods

Context in Malawi

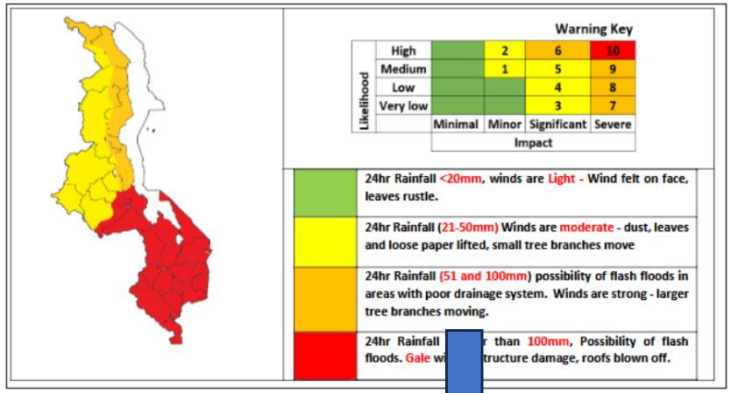
- **Minimal greenhouse gas emissions**, but high vulnerability to climate change
- **Low Climate Readiness**: ranked 167 out of 187 in the ND-GAIN Index (2022)
- **Frequent climate hazards**: droughts, dry spells, heavy rainfall, floods and landslides
- **Severe consequences**: Loss of lives, displacement, damaged infrastructure, flooded farmlands, loss of income, and increased disease outbreaks.
- **Worsening crisis**: 5.7 million people (28%) projected to experience IPC 3+ food insecurity in 2025.

The AA activation Process

Forecasts
Global and Localized



Trigger thresholds informing us when and where to act



IFRC

MALAWI RED CROSS SOCIETY

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

Malawi, Africa | Pluvial Floods

Activation of prioritized Early Action

The Simplified Early Action Protocol is ***pre-activated*** when the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services (DCCMS) issues a 5-days weather forecast, coupled with a warning, indicating rainfall amounts exceeding 100 to 150 mm (see table below) in the catchment areas of Lake Chirwa Basin, Linthipe and Rifidzi, and Shire River basins.

The sEAP will be ***fully triggered***, when DCCMS issues a forecast indicating rainfall amounts exceeding 100 to 150 mm within 72 hours in the above-mentioned catchment areas.

People targeted:	sEAP approved:	sEAP timeframe:	sEAP lead time:	Operational timeframe:
12,500 people direct support	DD/MM/YYYY	2 Years	5 days	3 months

TC Freddy drone image by Chance Muwama (MRCS)

Lessons Learnt for AA Implementation

- DCCMS has strong forecasting capacity and willingness to contribute to meteorological triggers
- NRTs and SAR teams are pre-deployed and highly effective
- Improved coordination between government and humanitarian actors resulting from long-term advocacy and collaboration
- Strong community willingness to act after receiving early warnings
- Early actions lead to lower mortality and more assets saved
- Pre-positioned stock distributed immediately after impact

Priorities to Action:
Aims of the Charter Secretariat

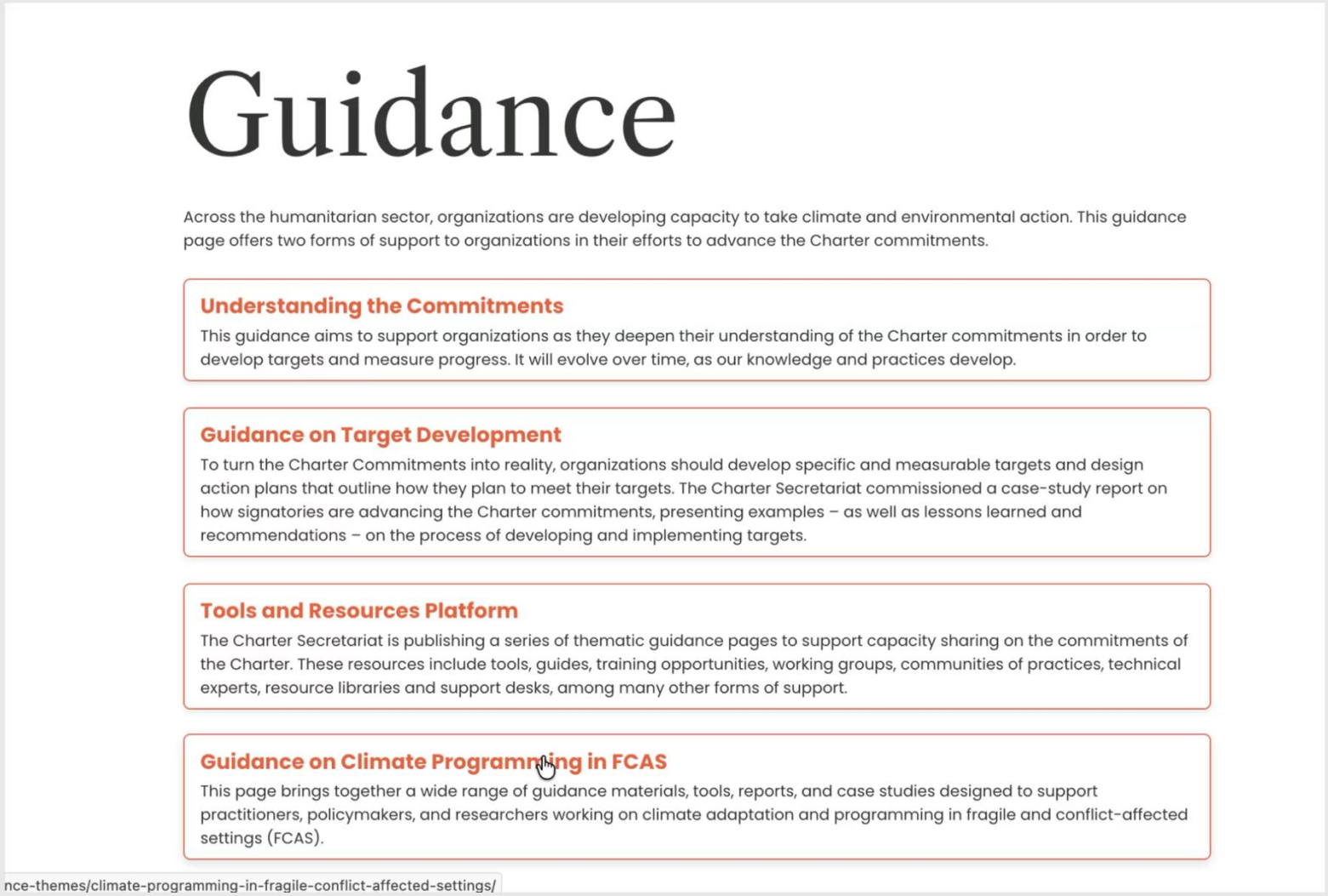
Connect signatories to experts and resources within and beyond the Charter network to access **technical guidance** in implementing Charter commitments.

Serve as a **knowledge-sharing** platform to share Charter-related resources, collaborate in developing knowledge products, and exchange lessons learned and best practices from the Charter community.

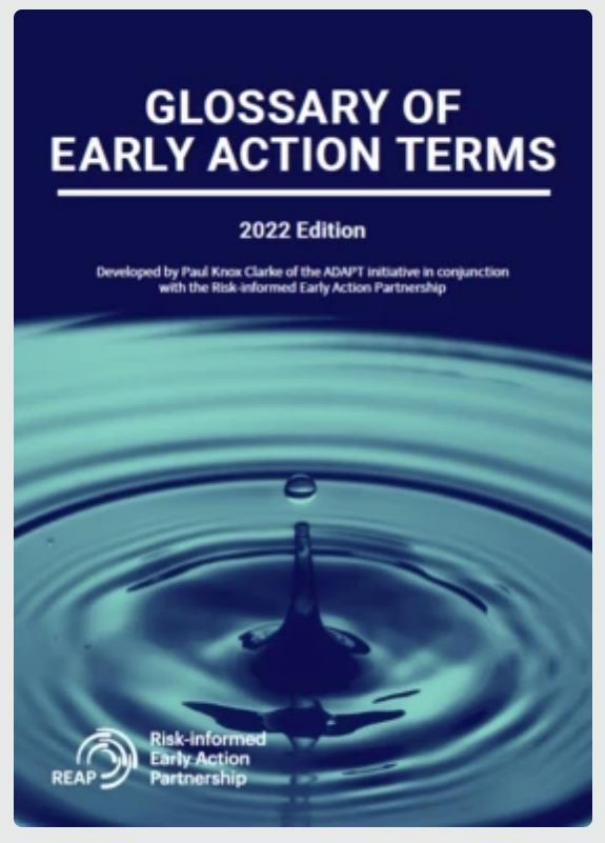
Strengthen **communications and engagement** with Charter signatories through developing and enhancing platforms for partnership, learning, and coordination.

Promote, disseminate, and advocate for the Charter, and the implementation of its commitments, within the humanitarian community.

Early Warning and Anticipatory Action



Example 1: Getting Started
Glossary of Early Action Terms



Glossary of Early Action Terms

Interest in risk-informed early action has grown rapidly in recent years, bringing together humanitarian, development, climate, and risk-finance actors. These stakeholders often use inconsistent or conflicting terminology to describe similar work. This lack of shared language can create confusion, hinder collaboration, reinforce silos, and deter new actors from engaging. To help address this, the Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) and the ADAPT initiative developed a glossary to clarify key terms and support more coherent, aligned, and productive conversations across the early action community.

Languages: English
Access: Free

Example 2: Training and Learning

CARE Gender Responsive and Locally-led AA

CARE Climate Resilience Academy Courses

The CARE Climate and Resilience Academy is an online learning platform and capacity-sharing initiative run by the CARE Climate Justice Center and supported by CARE experts. CARE offers a two-part courses on Responsive and to Locally Led Anticipatory Action:

- Anticipatory Action #1: Introduction to Gender Responsive & L
  This course provides a basic understanding of Anticipatory A
  Management Cycle, and its connections to resilience buildin
  components that makeup Anticipatory Action and explains w
  Locally Led Anticipatory Action is, as well as its importance in
  disasters.

- Anticipatory Action #2: Gender Responsive & Locally Led Anti
  course will explore the three key components of Anticipatory
  and pre-arranged financing, along with MEAL for Anticipatory
  recommendations and examples to ensure these componer
  Locally Led.

Languages: English
Access: Free

Example 3: Engagement Opportunities
REAP, Anticipation Hub, and other Working Groups

Anticipation Hub Engagement Opportunities

The Anticipation Hub is a platform to facilitate knowledge exchange, learning, guidance, and advocacy around anticipatory action. They support existing network initiatives and help fuel new collaboration and exchange between policymakers, practitioners and scientists, designing and implementing anticipatory action projects. The Hub aims at supporting its users to connect to a wide range of expertise, incubate innovative ideas and co-create solutions needed to enhance and scale up anticipatory action. Engagement opportunities include: a community directory, dialogue platforms, and its newsletter.

Specifically the Anticipation Hub hosts and shares a selection of thematic working groups, including (among others!):

- Linking Risk Financing to Anticipatory Action
- Anticipatory Action in Conflict Practitioners' Group
- Working Group on Locally Led Anticipatory Action
- Anticipatory Cash Working Group
- Working Group on Anticipatory Action for Displacement

Languages: English, Spanish, and French
Access: Free / Membership Required

Risk Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

The Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP) brings together an unprecedented range of stakeholders across the climate, development, humanitarian and hydrometeorological communities, with the aim of getting ahead of disasters. REAP aims to build a network of networks across communities, levels and contexts. Anyone sharing REAP's ambition and identifying actions or making commitments towards achieving REAP's objectives is welcome to join. These commitments can either directly through its own activities, or indirectly by supporting the work of REAP and its Partners. Local organisations are encouraged to participate via existing networks.

Current REAP working groups include:

- Working group on Comprehensive Risk Management
- Working Group on Risk Communication
- Working Group on Early Warning Initiatives

Languages: English
Access: More information on how to join REAP is available on their website

Example 4: Technical Guides
Navigating AA, Conflict, and Displacement

Anticipatory Action in Complex Settings – WAHAFA Guidelines on Navigating AA, Conflict and Displacement

This document is designed to try and support WAHAFA partners applying for Build projects in navigating some of the complexities around Anticipatory Action (AA) for displacement and/or conflict.

Languages: English
Access: Free Access

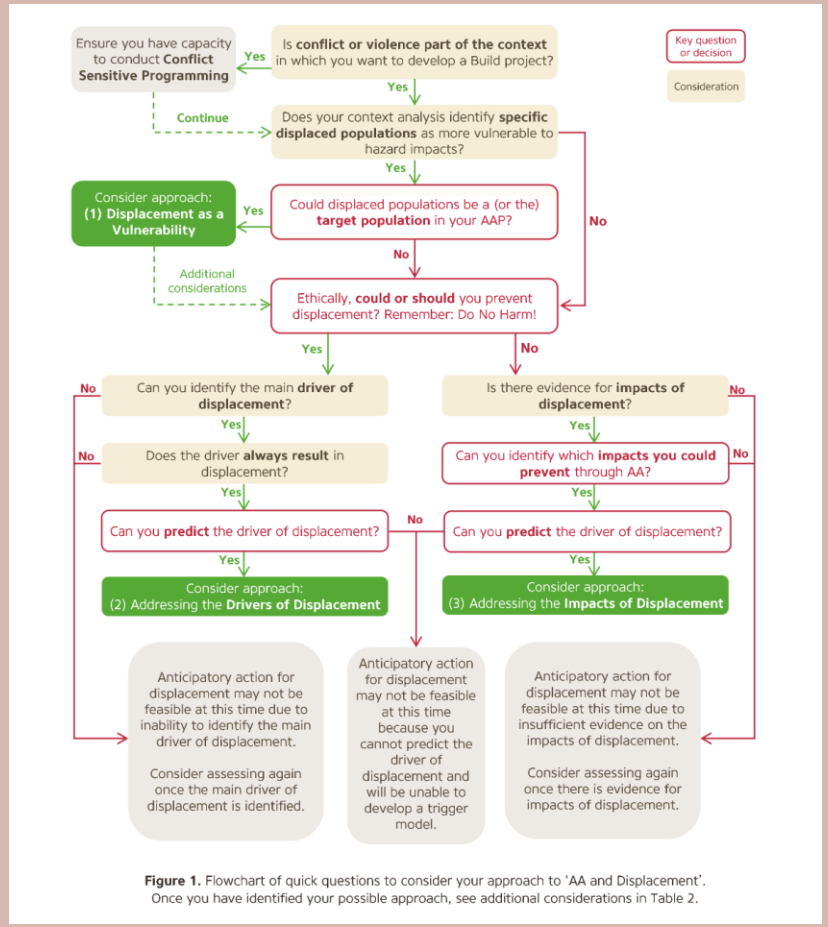


Figure 1. Flowchart of quick questions to consider your approach to 'AA and Displacement'. Once you have identified your possible approach, see additional considerations in Table 2.

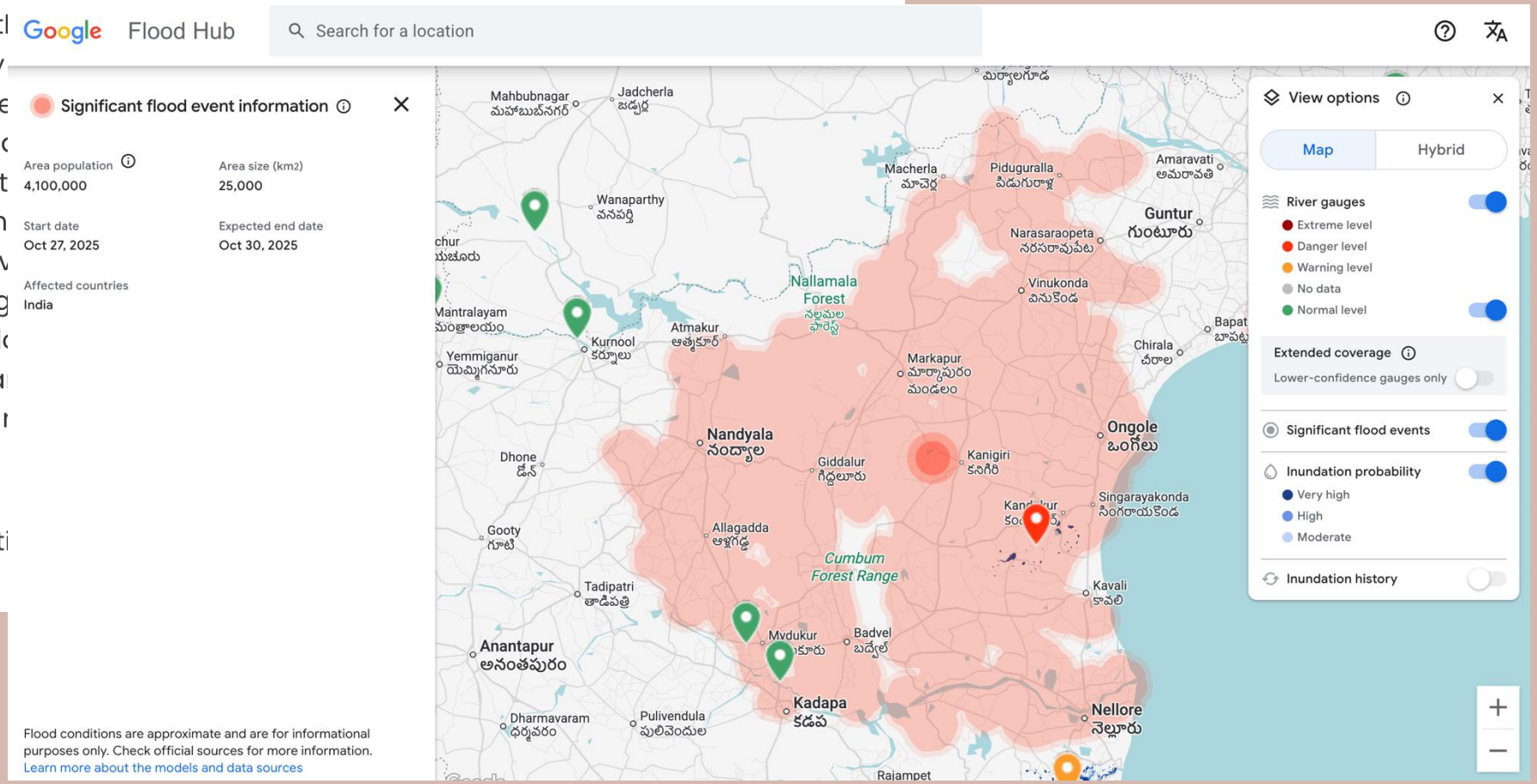
Example 5: Tools
Google Flood Hub

C&E Data

Google Flood Hub

The Flood Hub provides users witl
advance so they can take timely
riverine flood maps and water tre
Google's AI models and global da
governments, local aid organizat
publicly available, and can be sh
currently covers river basins in ov
population of 700M people. Goog
— based on "virtual gauges" for l
the inundation data set as well a
points of their Flood Forecasting r

Languages: English
Access: Free. Find more informati



Example 5: Case Studies

Anticipation Hub

WHO WE ARE | KNOWLEDGE HUB | GLOBAL OVERVIEW | GET INVOLVED | NEWS | EVENTS | CONTRIBUTE | EN

Home > Knowledge Hub > Resources > Case Studies

Case Studies

Practice-based examples that help translate theory into real-world action by illustrating challenges, decisions, and measurable outcomes.

Hazard | Thematic Area | Year | Search | SHOW RESULTS

52 Items | Sort by

Evidence • Scaling up

From Pilot to Policy: How Governments are Leading...

09 March 2026

DOWNLOAD FILE

Early Action • Evidence

Establishing anticipatory action at the national level: a...

17 February 2026

LEARN MORE

Cash & Voucher

A Journey to Resilience - Cash for Anticipatory Action in...

27 June 2025

DOWNLOAD FILE

Advocacy • Early Warning System

Integrating Anticipatory Action in Indonesia

26 June 2025

DOWNLOAD FILE

IFRC | CREWS Climate Risk & Early Warning Systems

PEOPLE CENTERED EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS:

LEARNING FROM NATIONAL RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Tailored Support: Climate Action in Fragile and Conflict Affected Settings

This resource list brings together a wide range of guidance materials, tools, reports, and case studies designed to support practitioners, policymakers, and researchers working on climate adaptation and programming in fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCAS). The aim is to help users navigate the growing body of evidence and practice on how to integrate climate, peace, and security considerations into humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding work. Resources are organized into five sections — **Frameworks and Principles**, **Conducting Assessments**, **Programming**, **Monitoring**, **Evaluation and Learning**, and **Datasets** — each addressing a different stage or aspect of climate action in contexts of fragility.

Tags indicate relevant sectors, themes, formats, and languages to facilitate quick navigation.

SECTORS: Humanitarian | Peace | Development | Climate/Environment

THEMATIC: Adaptation/Resilience | Risk | Finance | DRR | WASH | Mobility | Livelihood | Food | Resources | Health

RESOURCE TYPE: Report | Brief | Case-study | Multi-media | Interactive | Guide/Toolbox | Actor

LANGUAGE: English | Spanish | Portuguese | French

Contribute a Resource

Thematic Pages

- Disaster Risk Reduction (online)
- Environmental Sustainability (online)
- Local and Indigenous Knowledge (online)
- Nature-based Solutions (online)
- Climate Risk and Impact Data (online)
- Preparedness, Early Warning, Anticipatory Action
- *Climate Change Adaptation (coming soon)*
- Cluster-level Guidance

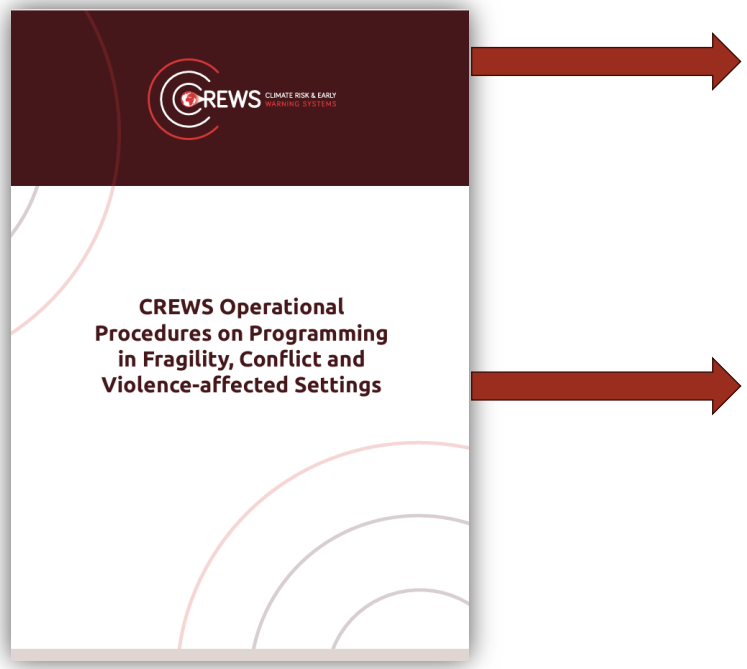
Do you have a TOOL or RESOURCE to share?

Bridging the Climate Finance Gap: CREWS Operational Procedures for Fragility, Conflict, and Violence Settings

Maria Lourdes Kathleen Macasil (Elkaye), Senior Programme Officer, CREWS Secretariat

Introduction: CREWS and The FCV Challenge EWS

Early warning system is essential for protecting lives, yet people in **Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV)** settings are frequently left behind and face a significant **climate finance gap**.



The **Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)** initiative has developed new **FCV Operational Procedures** to bridge this gap by integrating FCV considerations into all stages of project development and implementation.

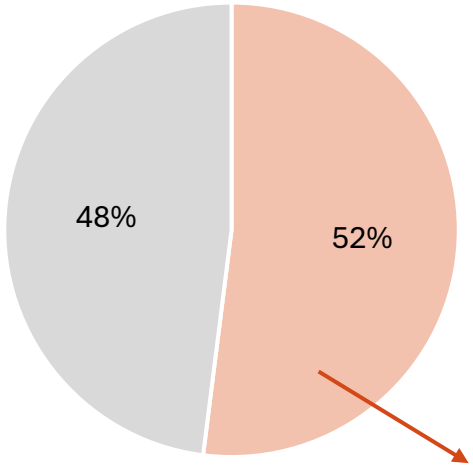
These procedures aim to ensure **sustainability and impact** for the most vulnerable populations by aligning investments with other financing mechanisms and providing tailored guidance for complex settings.

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

What is CREWS and How Does it Function?

CREWS is committed to enhancing early warning system delivery in the world's most vulnerable countries, specifically **Least Developed Countries (LDCs)** and **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)**.

Financing Scope



23 countries categorized as FCV by the World Bank are supported by CREWS

Funding Mechanisms

Accelerated Support Window (ASW)

Provides funds for **FCV-sensitive project design** and rapid context analysis to ensure project continuity in volatile conditions.

Strategic Allocation

The Steering Committee uses FCV status to determine **pipeline allocations**, ensuring funds reach high-risk areas.

Flexible In-country Funds

Projects are encouraged to include **contingency budget lines** for the rapid protection of EWS equipment and data during crises.

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

The FCV Operational Procedures and the Humanitarian Connection

About the Operational Procedures

A framework designed to ensure that EWS investments are **FCV-sensitive**, meaning they account for institutional fragility, contested territories, and high-intensity or protracted conflict.

Why they matter to Humanitarian Organizations

Nexus alignment

For early warning system to be effective in humanitarian crises, CREWS partners must work in tandem with humanitarian actors through the **Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) nexus**.

Operational Continuity

The procedures provide a risk appetite framework and contingency plans, helping humanitarian partners maintain operations even when security or political complexity escalates.

Targeting Vulnerability

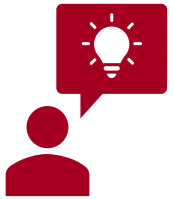
They prioritize reaching the "last mile," including Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees, who are often the primary focus of humanitarian aid.

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Opportunities for Collaboration and Partnerships

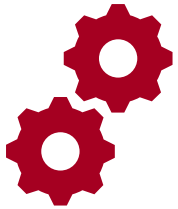
Tactical Partnerships

CREWS Implementing Partners are encouraged to establish agreements with protection agencies and national NGOs who have unique access to hard-to-reach communities.



Conflict Foresight

There are opportunities to collaborate with emerging foresight networks (e.g., UNDP, OECD) to monitor project-related risks and improve early warning accuracy.



Joint Programming

Humanitarian organizations engaged in Anticipatory Action can work with peace and development actors to translate nexus policies into concrete EWS activities.

IHL Integration

Collaboration with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) actors is recommended to advocate for the protection of critical EWS infrastructure during armed conflicts.

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Strengthening Early Warning Early Action in FCV and Hard-to-Reach Areas
Inclusion of Vulnerable Groups

Approaches for strengthening early warning systems in FCV contexts:

Co-produced mechanisms

Mechanisms must be co-produced with specifically identified FCV-affected groups, such as **child soldiers, survivors of gender-based violence, and ethnic minorities**, to ensure warnings are relevant and actionable.

Post-Crisis Planning

Strengthening mechanisms involves proactive planning for **post-war reconstruction** of EWS, ensuring that systems can be rapidly restored once conditions improve

Community-based warning system

Strengthening local actors and faith-based organizations is vital, as they often maintain the **trust and knowledge** required to operate in areas controlled by Non-State Armed Groups.

Technological Innovation

- Expanding remote sensing and OpenStreetMap to map exposure in insecure zones.
- Investing in AI-related capacity building for national authorities to tailor solutions to local needs.

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

CREWS CLIMATE RISK & EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS

Thank You

CREWS Members

Australia
Austria
Canada (Chair)
Finland
France
Germany
Luxembourg
Monaco
Netherlands
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CREWS Observers

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New Zealand
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Visit www.crews-initiative.org
Contact us: crews-secretariat@wmo.int
Engage with us: @CREWSInitiative

WE ARE A GLOBAL NETWORK OF NGOS

148
NGO Members

73%
Local & National Organisations

OXFAM

PLAN INTERNATIONAL

Save the Children

World Vision

CONCERN worldwide

CRS CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

welt hunger hilfe

CADENA

SEEDS

FSD

P.A.R.C

WASDA For the People of the Horn of Africa

NUTRITION ACTION ZIMBABWE

A NEW ERA OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

The Start Fund Niche

START NETWORK

FOCUSING ON 3 TYPES OF HUMANITARIAN NEED

UNDERFUNDED SMALL TO MEDIUM SCALE CRISES

ANTICIPATION OF IMPENDING CRISES

SPIKES IN CHRONIC HUMANITARIAN CRISES

GLOBAL Start Fund - AA

START FUND

START NETWORK

Alerting_date

1/1/2015 | 4/14/2026

169
ALERTS RAISED

123
ALERTS ACTIVATED

£29,313,964.40
FUNDS DISBURSED

£2,139,486.00
TO LNNGOS DIRECTLY

6,800,826
PEOPLE REACHED

51
COUNTRIES RESPONDED IN

A NEW ERA OF HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Global Start Fund - Alert 1046 Zimbabwe Anticipation of Disease Outbreak

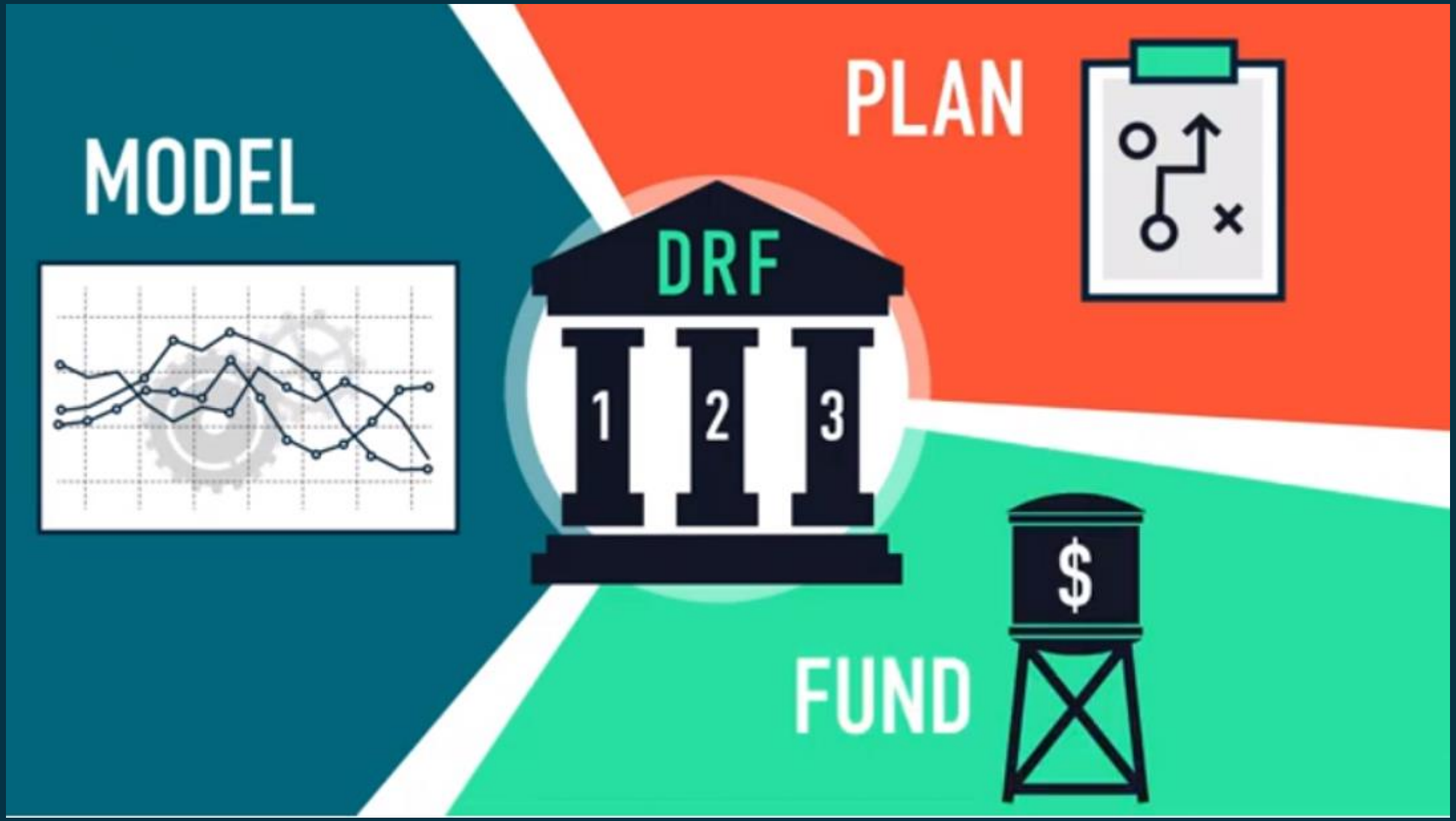
Troicaire: Women in Chiredzi District receive water storage materials.

£350,000 GBP released, 70,662 people reached.

Forecast of flooding during the rainy season.

Target districts have poor WASH infrastructure, health facilities and a history of water-borne disease outbreaks.

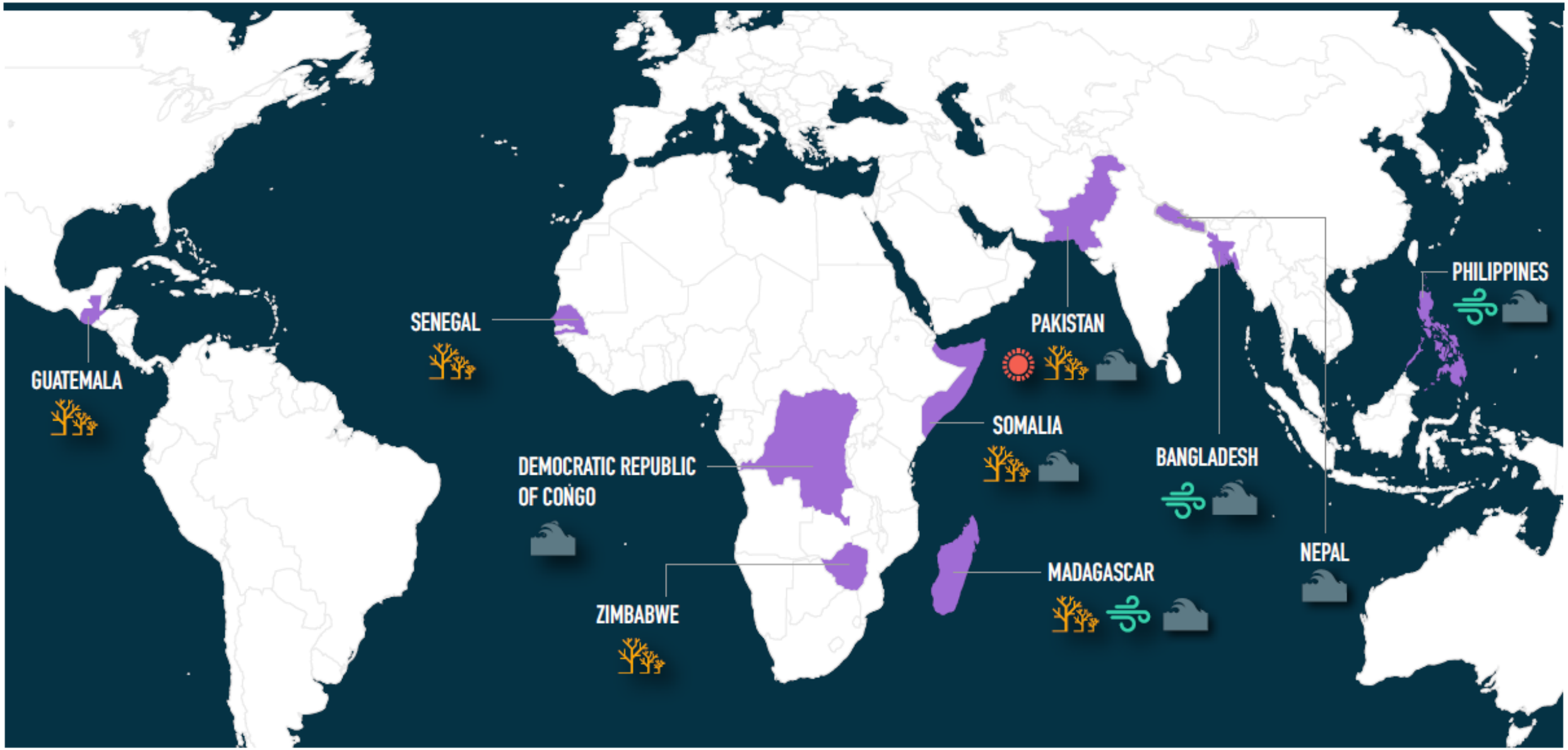
Start Ready



START READY
START NETWORK

START READY RISK POOL 5

HEATWAVES DROUGHT CYCLONES FLOODS



Start Ready

Total AA Protocol Activations: **45**

People Reached: **1,171,029**

Funds Disbursed: **£20.9million GBP**

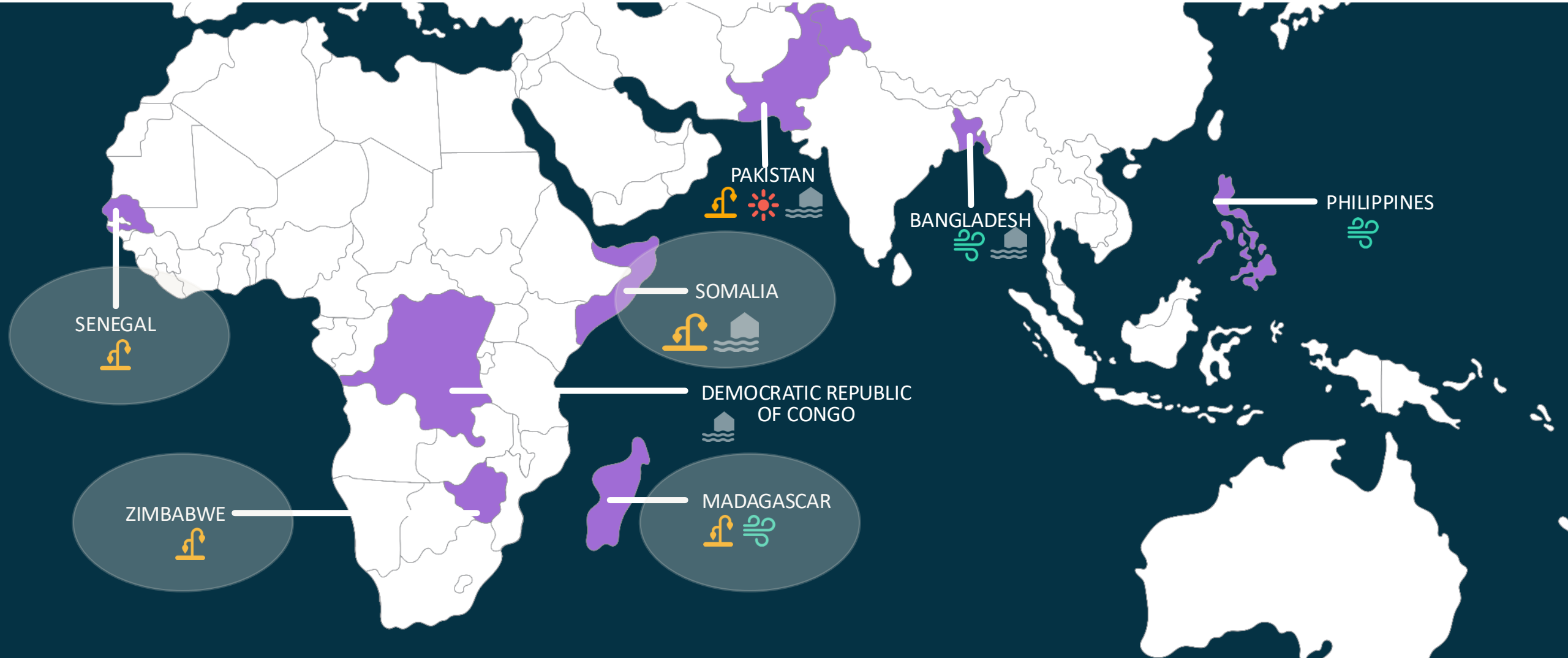
Start Ready - Zimbabwe

£60,00 National Reserves

£800,000 GBP released for drought forecasts in August 2024.

76,239 people reached in 3 districts.

ARC Replica Macro-Insurance Countries



ARC Replica - Zimbabwe

$8,9m USD pay-out for response to drought - May 2024.

Food & vouchers provided to 188,449 people in Aug-Sept-Oct 2024.

Q&A Time

Menti: https://www.menti.com/alpfhr6igkxx

Code: 7930 5245