

CONTENT

STEP 9: DEFINE STOP MECHANISM (IF APPLICABLE)

Step 9: Define stop mechanism (if applicable)

For anticipatory action plans with a lead time longer than three days, a stop mechanism may be useful to be considered and is required for s/EAPs. A stop mechanism stops the activation of early action activities in case there is a significant change of the forecast, and the threshold is no longer reached, or it is still met but in a different location. Hence, the stop mechanism should include the description of what the National Society will do if, according to the forecast, the hazard is projected to change in intensity or location within the last days before the event. That means that also actions need to be planned accordingly, so that they can be stopped at the point of the stop mechanism.



Bangladesh Flood EAP

DESCRIPTION

The flood EAP has two triggers. Trigger one which initiates preparatory actions is met if the 10-day forecast indicates a probability greater than 50% of a 10-year flood lasting more than three days. The second trigger, which initiates the early actions, is met if the 5-day deterministic forecast confirms that floods are still imminent and that flooding will damage more than 25% of households' assets or affect 40% of the population.

LEAD TIME:

1st trigger (Pre-activation) 10 days; 2nd trigger (Activation): 5 days

In the trigger statement of the Bangladesh flood EAP, you can see that they introduced a 10-day pre-activation trigger in which they start to pre-register families. However, only when the 5-day activation trigger is met, the early action is implemented. If the 5-day trigger is not reached or confirmed, the activation and thus the early actions will be stopped.