

## Step 9: Define stop mechanism (if applicable)

For (s)EAPs with a lead time longer than 3 days a stop mechanism is required. A stop mechanism stops the activation of the EAP in case there is a significant change of the forecast, and the threshold is no longer reached or in a different location. Hence, the stop mechanism should include the description of what the national society would do if the forecast changed in strength or location within the last days before the event. That means that also actions need to be planned 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.