



FbF MECHANISM



1 Understand risk scenarios

- Risk scenarios, hazards, vulnerability and capacities are analyzed.

2 Identify available forecasts

- Local and international climate information (observations and forecasts) is used.
- Reliability is analysed for long-mid and short-term forecasts.
- Different kinds of forecasts are considered (temperature, rainfall, water flow, winds, etc.).

3 Understand level of impacts

The level of impacts are defined according to:

- Extreme event return periods.
- Historical impact data of extreme events.
- Minimum criteria of financing institutions.
- Reality in the field.

4 Formulate early actions

The following is taken into account:

- Previous studies on the effectiveness of early actions ('Evidence based actions').
- Preparedness time according to forecast.
- Actions that add value to be implemented between forecast and disaster (*excluding GRD actions, annual actions and actions that are better carried out as a response*).

5 Develop the 'Early Action Plan' - EAP

The EAP includes the following, among others:

- Actors involved.
- Levels of impacts.
- Early actions.
- Detailed action plan.
- Contact list.
- Communication and early alert guidelines.
- Budget for activation.
- Distribution plan.
- Security plan.


6 Validate the EAP

The key-actors for validation are:


- National GRD authorities.
- Hydro-meteorological service.
- Regional and local governments.

7 Monitoring hydro-meteorological forecast

The impact level IS exceeded


Early actions are implemented (*according to the EAP*).

The impact level IS NOT exceeded


Early actions are not implemented, and the monitoring continues.

8 M & E

- Damage evaluation.
- Lessons learned.
- Cost - Benefits.
- Return on investment.
- Case study and communication.