EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

Pakistan | Riverine Floods

15 September 2025

PRCS Staff and Volunteers during EAP Simulation Exercise in District Charsadda of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (Photo: PRCS)

EAP №: **EAP2025PK02**	EAP timeframe: **5 Years**
EAP approved: **15/09/2025**	Early action timeframe: 3 **Months**

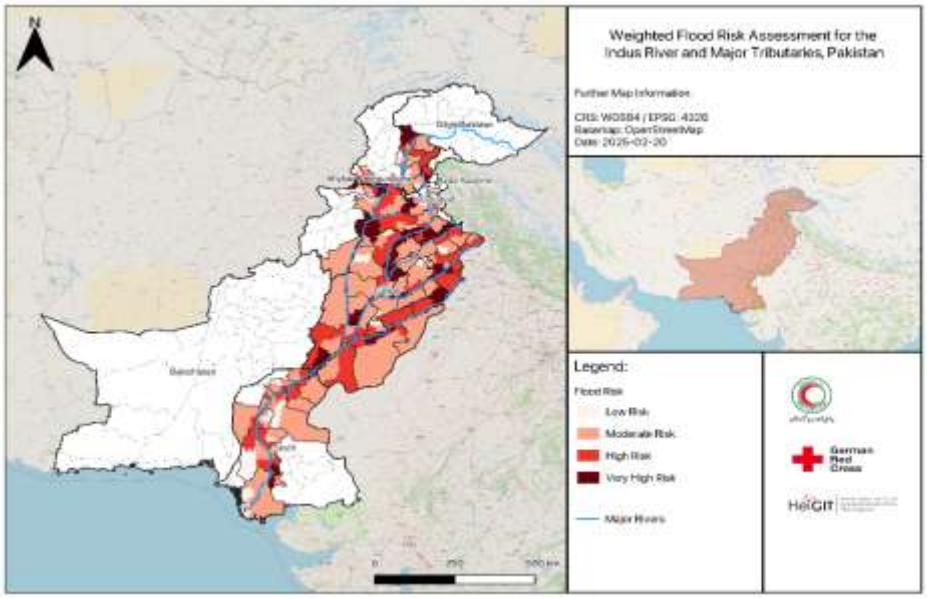
Budget: 829,824 CHF
To assist: 105,000 people

SUMMARY OF THE EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

The IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) has approved a total of CHF 829,824 for the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS). The approved amount consists of an immediate allocation of **CHF 177,152 for readiness** and **CHF 272,263 for pre-positioning stock** and **CHF 380,409, automatically allocated to implement early actions** once the defined triggers are met.

Allocations are made from the Anticipatory Pillar of the DREF, under the DREF appeal code MDRPK029. Unearmarked contributions to DREF are encouraged to guarantee enough funding is available for the Early Action Protocols being developed.

Pakistan is a country with diverse landscapes and a fluctuating climate. While typically hot and dry, it has shown significant variations in recent years. The country is prone to hazards such as floods, droughts, cyclones, heatwaves, and earthquakes. Floods occur frequently due to the summer weather system that develops in the Bay of Bengal during the monsoon months of July to September. According to the Climate Risk Index 2025, Pakistan was the most affected country in 2022, primarily due to exceptionally high relative economic losses.



Flooding in the Indus River and its tributaries cause substantial damage by inundating low-lying areas. This impacts lives, livelihoods, housing, and infrastructure, while also contributing to riverbank erosion. In the lower Indus Basin, where the river flows at a higher elevation than surrounding lands, breaches in embankments lead to prolonged inundation, causing extensive damage and delayed recovery.

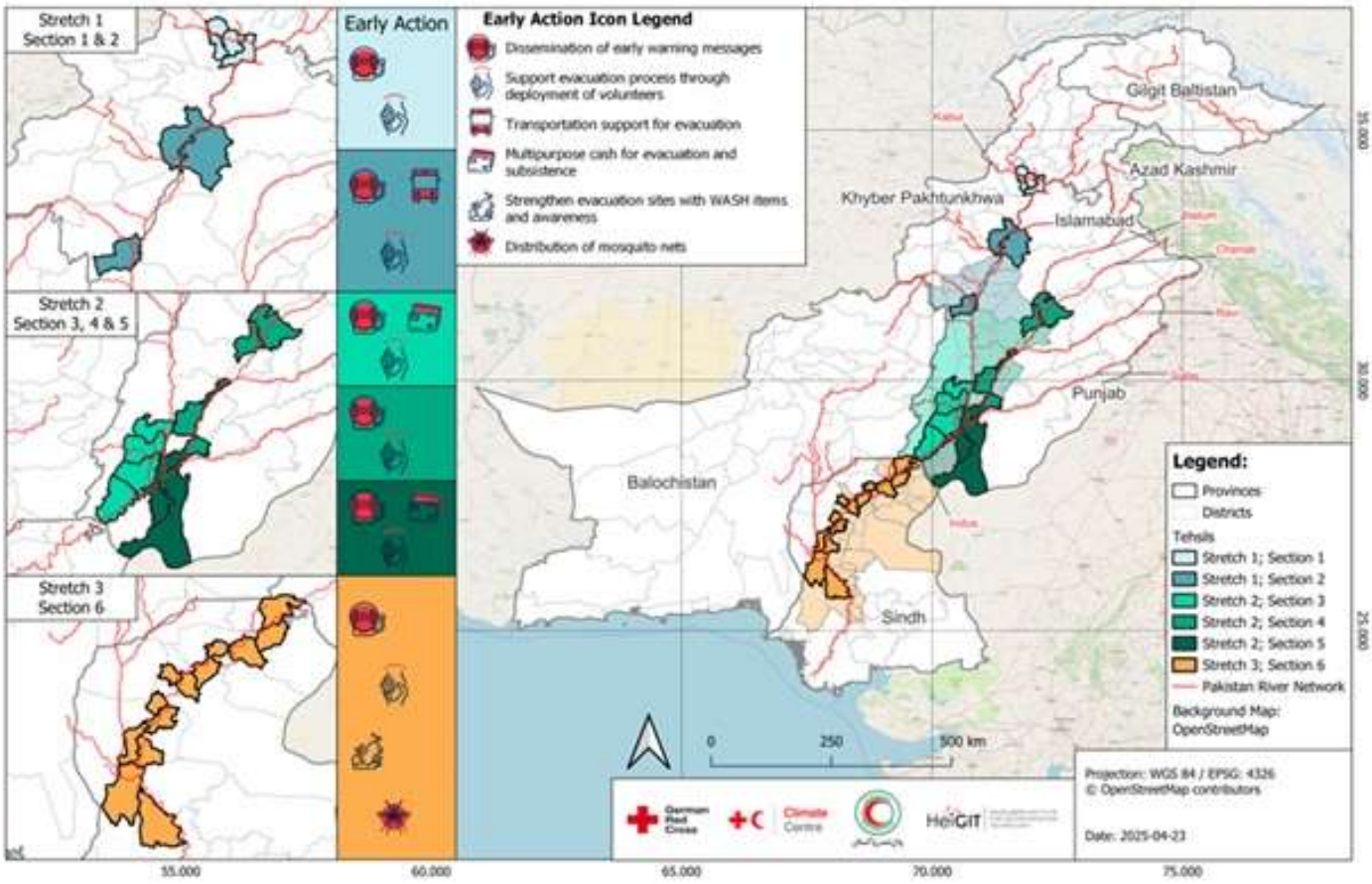
An impact survey conducted for this EAP covering 341 households across 50 vulnerable communities along the Indus River in Sindh and Punjab used quantitative and qualitative methods, including household interviews, FGDs, and KIIs. Findings showed housing destruction (58 per cent) as the most reported impact, followed by crop losses (47 per cent) and livestock losses (43 per cent). Health and social issues included disease outbreaks (35 per cent) and displacement (28 per cent). Economic disruption was significant, with business losses (22 per cent) and reduced labor opportunities (11 per cent). Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure (17 per cent) heightened health risks. Daily challenges during floods were severe: food scarcity (82 per cent), lack of clean water (70 per cent), limited medical care (53 per cent), poor sanitation (51 per cent), income and infrastructure losses (36 per cent), protection risks (25 per cent), and communication breakdowns (22 per cent).

The Early Action Protocol (EAP) was developed with technical support of German Red Cross (GRC), Red Cross Climate Centre (RCCC), and IFRC, in close coordination with National/Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Flood Forecasting division (FFD), Provincial Irrigation Department (PID), and the Federal Flood Commission (FFC). The design process involved multi-stakeholder consultations, risk assessments with HeiGIT, and community surveys, ensuring evidence-based prioritization of early actions.

The EAP aims to reach **15,000 households (approximately 105,000 individuals) across 29 tehsils in 18 high-risk districts along the Indus River and its tributaries (Kabul, Chenab)**. Following are the impacts to be addressed under this EAP:

- Loss of human lives (due to inadequate warnings and delayed evacuation).
- Loss of livelihoods, especially in agriculture and livestock.
- Contamination of water sources and lack of safe drinking water.
- Outbreaks of waterborne and vector-borne diseases (dengue, malaria).

To ensure the timely implementation of early actions, the Indus River has been divided into three stretches, further subdivided into six sections, each with specific triggers and thresholds. These are based on real-time water flow levels, 24-hour forecasts, and other risk indicators, allowing precise forecasting and decision making. If one section reaches its threshold while others do not, early actions are implemented only in that section.



The pre-activation trigger primarily relies on the Global Flood Awareness System (GLOFAS), which will be continuously monitored and validated by PRCS with technical support from the RCCC. Meanwhile, the activation trigger is based on flood forecasts and bulletins, incorporating real-time observed outflows from upstream barrages. These critical data points are provided by the FFD, PMD, and the PID of Pakistan. The lead time of each section varies and starts from 6 hours (section 1) to 3-5 days (section 5).

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

1. Who will implement the EAP - The National Society

The PRCS will implement the EAP, leveraging its extensive branch network and presence in flood-prone areas across Pakistan. PRCS has a strong operational history in disaster preparedness and response, including large-scale interventions during the 2010 and 2022 floods.

PRCS possesses both human and financial resource capacities to implement anticipatory actions effectively. With a nationwide network of volunteers, trained disaster response teams, and established relationships with local authorities and communities, PRCS is well positioned to execute early actions rapidly. Its readiness activities include volunteer mobilization, coordination with government disaster management authorities at all levels, pre-positioning of relief stocks, and framework agreements with the financial service providers.

PRCS National Headquarters and its provincial branches will coordinate closely with government institutions such as NDMA, PDMAs, PMD and local DDMAs to ensure alignment with national disaster management systems. The PRCS's role also includes community-level engagement through its trained volunteers and branch structures, while German Red Cross and IFRC provide complementary support in technical, financial, and operational areas for the implementation of readiness and early action.

2. How the EAP will be activated – The Trigger

Pre-Activation Trigger: Each river section along the upper, middle and lower Indus River system has its trigger statements/criteria for pre-activation and activation. Most of the pre-activation triggers in this EAP are using the GloFAS predicting flood flows greater than 2 -year return to 5-year return period with a probability of more than 70 percent at respective upstream gauging stations, with lead time ranging from 3 to 10 days depending on the river section/stretch in question. The exception to this is the riverine floods in the Kabul and Swat River sections, where weekly weather outlooks from the PMD are used for pre-activation purposes.

Activation Triggers:

Section 1: Kabul & Swat River (Lead Time: 6 hours):

The trigger for Nowshera district will be reached when the observed flood flows in the Kabul River at Nowshera station, as reported by FFD are at a very high flood level (i.e., over 200,000 cusec), while the trigger for Charsada district is reached when the observed flows in the Swat River at Munda Headworks as reported by PID are at a very high flood level (i.e., over 150,000 cusec).

Section 2: Indus River - Tarbela to Taunsa (Lead Time 48 hours)

The trigger will be reached when Bulletin B i.e., Quantitative flood forecast at gauging stations from the FFD predicts:

- Flood inflows in Indus at Tarbela of 400,000 cusecs or above in the next 24 hours or
- High flood inflows in the Indus at Kalabagh of 500,000 cusecs or above in the next 24 hours or
- High flood inflows in the Indus at Chashma of 550,000 cusecs or above in the next 24 hours.

However, the evacuation of people and livestock will only be triggered once the observed river outflows of the Indus surpass the aforementioned thresholds at those respective gauging stations.

Section 3: Indus River - Taunsa to Panjnad (Lead Time: 4 days)

The activation trigger will be reached when both of the following criteria are met:

- FFD confirms the observed outflows in Tarbela to be at flood levels above 400,000 cusecs, or observed flood outflows of Indus at Kalabagh are above high flood level i.e., 500,000 cusecs or observed flood outflows of Indus at Chasma is above 550,000 cusecs.
- Bulletin B from the FFD predicts high flood inflows of above 550,000 cusecs in the Indus at Taunsa in the next 24 hours.

However, the evacuation of people and livestock will only be triggered once the FFD confirms the flood outflows in Taunsa are observed above 550,000 cusecs.

Section 4: Chenab River Trimmu to Panjnad (Lead Time: 24 hours)

The trigger will be reached when Bulletin B i.e., quantitative flood forecasts from FFD predict high flood inflows of the Chenab River at Trimmu (i.e., 300,000 cusecs or above) in the next 24 hours.

However, the actual evacuation of people will only be triggered once the FFD confirms the observed flood outflows of the Chenab River in Trimmu are above high flood level i.e., 300,000 cusecs.

Section 5: Indus River - Panjnad to Guddu (Lead Time: 4 days)

The trigger will be reached when any of the following criteria are met:

- The Bulletin B i.e., quantitative flood forecast from the FFD predicts high flood inflows of above 550,000 cusecs in Taunsa or the quantitative flood forecast from the Flood Forecast Division (FFD) predicts high flood inflows of above 550,000 cusecs in Indus at Taunsa in the next 24 hours or
- The Bulletin B i.e., quantitative flood forecast from the FFD predicts high flood inflows of above 300,000 cusecs in Chenab inflows of above 300,000 cusecs in high flood inflows in Chenab at Trimmu or Punjnad in the next 24 hours.

However, the evacuation of people and livestock will only be triggered once FFD confirms the observed outflows of the Indus River at Taunsa are above 550,000 cusecs or observed outflows of the Chenab River at Punjnad are above 300,000 cusecs.

Section 6: Guddu to Kotri (Lead Time: 3-5 days)

The trigger will be reached when any of the following criteria is met:

- FFD confirms the observed outflows of the Indus River in Taunsa is above high flood levels of 550,000 cusecs and that of Chenab River at Panjnad is above high flood levels of 300,000 cusecs.
- Bulletin B i.e., quantitative flood forecasts from the FFD predict very high flood inflows in the Indus River at Guddu or Sukkur (i.e., 700,000 cusecs or above) in the next 24 hours.
- FFD confirms that high flood flows are observed in the Indus River at Kotri (i.e., 450,000 cusecs or above) for 3 consecutive days or more.

However, the evacuation of people and livestock from subsequent tehsils will only be triggered once FFD confirms the very high flood levels are observed in Guddu or Sukkur (i.e., 700,000 cusecs or above).

Once the trigger is reached, the activation process will be initiated by the Deputy Director FbF/EAP Manager or another designated lead. Upon confirmation of pre activation trigger for a specific river stretch or section, PRCS, in collaboration with the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Provincial and District Disaster Management Authority (PDMA/DDMA), will use the updated flood inundation (extent) maps and settlement lists to identify villages that are potentially exposed to flooding. The trigger activation system will be manually operated, requiring continuous communication between PRCS, FFD, and relevant disaster management authorities to confirm triggers before initiating early action.

Target Population per Early Action:

The Early Action Protocol (EAP) aims to target around 105,000 individuals (15,000 households) most vulnerable to riverine flooding residing along the Indus River and its major tributaries. The intervention will cover high-risk communities and evacuation sites in 29 Tehsils/Talukas (sub districts) identified through a comprehensive risk assessment exercise using multiple data sources and criteria.
The target population for each early action is based on the nature of the early action, lead time and National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER) in these areas. The target population of each early action is as follows:

- **Early warning messages** will be disseminated to approximately 105,000 individuals (15,000 households) living in high-risk communities across 29 selected tehsils, identified during the readiness phase in coordination with the DDMAs and will be reviewed and updated annually prior to the monsoon season.

Dissemination will be carried out through megaphone announcements, mosque loudspeakers, and community meetings to ensure broad and effective reach.

- **Support for the evacuation process** will target the same population in high-risk communities. PRCS volunteers will be deployed in these areas to assist with evacuations coordinated by the DDMAs, guiding affected populations to designated evacuation points.

- **Transportation support for evacuation** will target 1,500 households located in Section 2 of Stretch 1 along the Indus River. Initial identification of these households will be based on data from the NSER/BISP registry, which will be further cross-verified and updated by trained volunteers during the readiness phase. Verified households will receive transportation assistance to evacuate both people and livestock to designated evacuation sites or safer locations. The most vulnerable households—such as those headed by widows, single mothers, the elderly, or persons with disabilities—will be included in the assistance even if they are not listed in the NSER/BISP registry.

- **Multipurpose cash assistance**—aimed at supporting early harvesting, evacuation of people and livestock, and subsistence during the evacuation period—will target approximately 17,500 individuals (2,500 households) registered with NSER/BISP in Sections 3 and 5 of Stretch 2 along the Indus River. These registered households will be further cross-verified and updated during the readiness phase. The most vulnerable households—such as those headed by widows, single mothers, the elderly, or persons with disabilities—will be included in the assistance even if they are not listed in the NSER/BISP registry. Cash transfers will be executed through the BISP disbursement mechanism or via selected FSPs.

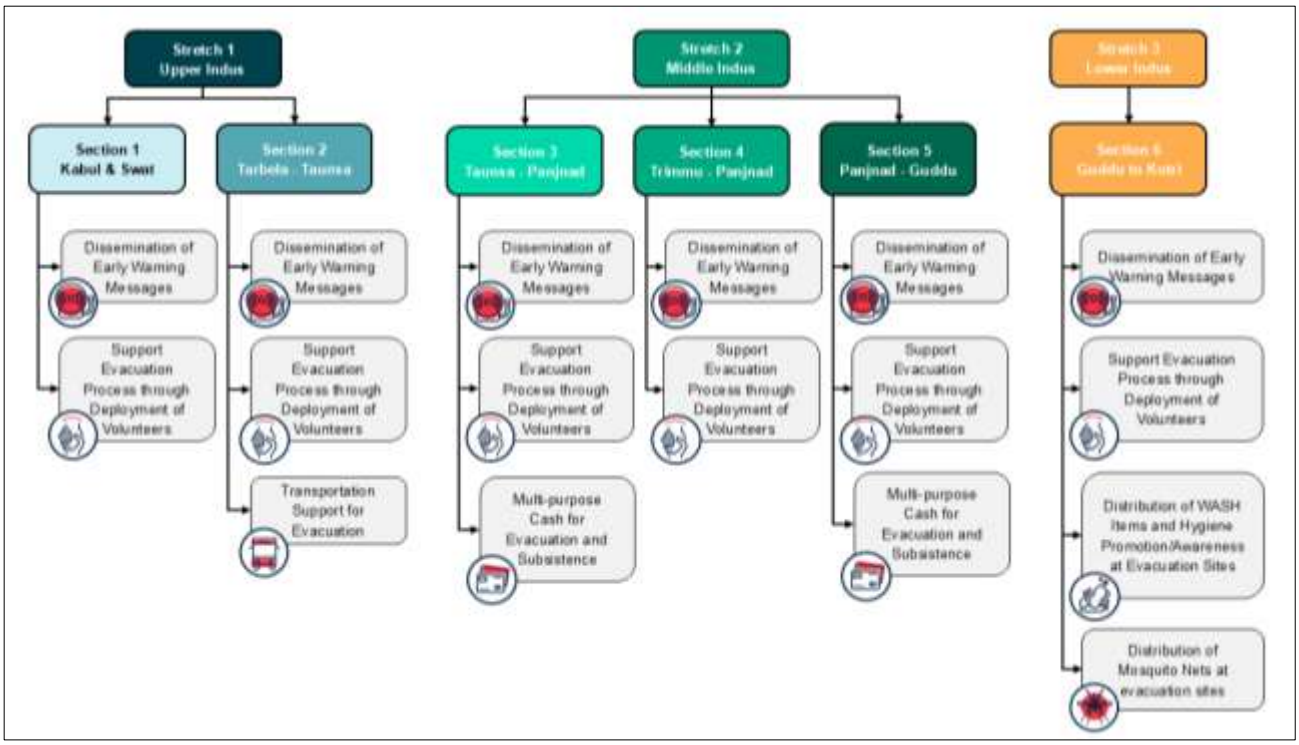
- **Distribution of WASH materials and hygiene promotion activities** will target approximately 24,500 individuals (3,500 households) arriving at designated evacuation sites in Section 6 of Stretch 3 along the Indus River. Each household reaching these sites will receive WASH assistance, accompanied by hygiene awareness sessions to promote safe practices during displacement. Distribution of Mosquito Nets and awareness will reach the same population and evacuation sites mentioned above.

Stop Mechanism

The activation triggers per section are based on real-time or near-real-time flood data, such as observed outflows or imminent inflows in the next 24 hours at the upstream barrages. This reliance on observations and forecasts of 24-hour lead time minimizes uncertainties in the anticipated flood peak in the river sections. Therefore, this Early Action Protocol (EAP) does not include a stop mechanism once early action is initiated. However, to ensure that evacuations are warranted, an additional criterion mandates that support for evacuating people and livelihoods is activated only when observed flood outflows exceed specific thresholds at key upstream monitoring stations/barrages across all river sections.

3. How the EAP will reduce the impact on the population – The Early Actions

The Indus River and its major tributaries are divided into three stretches and six sections based on topography and the locations of flood gauging stations. The trigger model specifies different lead times and thresholds for each section within these stretches. The process for identifying early actions was aligned with this stretch-based model, categorizing interventions for the upper, middle, and lower Indus stretches.



Early actions per river section

The early action selection process was participatory and data-driven, using surveys, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews at the community level, along with consultations with stakeholders through a dedicated early action workshop in October 2024. Six early actions were chosen through the consultative process based on their potential to reduce prioritized impacts. Each river section of Indus River and its tributaries have their own set of early action among the six selected actions based on the lead time, PRCS branch capacity and local coping practices in these respective areas.

Dissemination of Early Warning Messages: Disseminating clear, actionable, and timely early warning messages to at-risk populations is crucial in minimizing damage. Effective early warnings enable communities to prepare for evacuation. For instance, during the 2022 floods in Pakistan, timely dissemination of early warning messages by district administrations significantly reduced the loss of lives, livestock, and valuables in Charsadda and Nowshera districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. An impact assessment conducted for this EAP highlights that 57 per cent of respondents who received early warnings took preventive actions, such as evacuating people and valuables (36 per cent), relocating to rooftops (32 per cent), and safeguarding livestock (25 per cent) ultimately reduce the impacts of the potential floods.

Support Evacuation Process through deployment of volunteers: Timely evacuations are crucial in minimizing adverse impacts and saving lives, livestock, and valuables. The deployment of volunteers and transportation services by PRCS during Cyclone Biparjoy in 2023 helped reduce the impact on coastal communities. Similarly, in Nowshera and Charsadda, communities were evacuated 24 to 48 hours before floodwater inundated the area, contributing to a lower mortality rate during the 2022 floods. As mentioned above, these actions directly reduced the risk of loss of life and damage to essential assets. Among respondents of impact assessment, 42 per cent explicitly stated that evacuation reduced flood impacts, while an overwhelming 98.62 per cent of those who evacuated on time reported achieving three critical outcomes: saving lives, protecting livestock, and preserving valuable household items.

Transportation support for Evacuation to the most vulnerable households enables them to evacuate safely, significantly reducing humanitarian impacts during floods. A proven example is the 2022 floods, where the district administrations of Charsadda and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provided transport to at-risk households. This proactive measure ensured timely evacuations, ultimately resulting in zero casualties despite the severe flooding along the Kabul River.

Multipurpose cash for possible early harvesting, evacuation of people and livestock and subsistence for people during evacuation period: Providing multipurpose cash enables at-risk communities to make informed decisions about early harvesting, evacuation and sustain themselves and their livestock during the evacuation period. PRCS impact assessment highlights how cash assistance directly supports essential needs and strengthens community resilience. Findings indicate that the highest priority for cash utilization was purchasing food (92 per cent), ensuring families could secure sustenance during the crisis. Additionally, 53 per cent of respondents used the cash for evacuation arrangements, underscoring the financial barriers that often hinder timely relocation to safer areas. Another 51 per cent allocated funds to purchasing fodder for livestock, emphasizing the importance of protecting livelihood assets. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) further revealed that vulnerable groups, lacking the financial means for evacuation, often rely on support from family, friends, and neighbors to reach safety.

Distribution of WASH Items and hygiene promotion/awareness at evacuation sites: PRCS post-disaster studies consistently identify poor hygiene conditions and unsafe drinking water during temporary displacement as major contributors to health issues in the aftermath of disasters. Providing clean drinking water, hygiene materials, and health and hygiene awareness during the evacuation period can significantly reduce health risks among displaced individuals, particularly women and children. This underscores the need to improve WASH facilities in evacuation centers to encourage timely evacuation and ensure the well-being of displaced populations.

Distribution of Mosquito Nets at evacuation sites: Dengue and malaria are endemic in Pakistan, and both diseases are prone to seasonal outbreaks, particularly during the monsoon season when conditions are favorable for mosquito breeding. In the aftermath of the 2022 floods, the Journal of Global Health (JoGH) reported, "Thousands of lives have been lost as a direct result of these floods, while millions more are at risk of falling victim to water-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue." The WHO Report "Disease Outbreak News Dengue - Pakistan" October 2022 states that the number of cases was higher than the previous four years due to flooding in 2022. The distribution of mosquito nets at evacuation sites is an effective intervention to control dengue and malaria cases, as recommended by WHO and established by PRCS's experience.

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Multi-purpose Cash	Female > 18: **4,381**	Female < 18: **4,110**	**325,436 CHF**
	Male > 18: **4,649**	Male < 18: **4,360**	AP Code: **081**
Indicator:	Number of HHs reached with multi-purpose cash grant in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities	**1.** Selection of high-risk villages in identified tehsils based on the DDMA's & PDMA's inundation maps/lists and yearly cross-checking and updating if required. **2.** Data collection from the National Socio-Economic Registry (NSER)/BISP for high-risk villages. **3.** Signing of agreements/Addendum with Financial Service Providers (shortlisted)		
Prepositioning Activities:	**1.** Printing and pre-positioning of IEC Material related to cash intervention for training and display/distribution in target high-risk communities		
Priority Early Actions:	**1.** Provision of multipurpose cash to 2,500 HH to facilitate the possible early harvesting, evacuation and subsistence for people and livestock during evacuation period. **2.** Post Distribution Monitoring (After one month)		

Health & Care	Female > 18: **6,134**	Female < 18: **5,754**	**70,841 CHF**
	Male > 18: **6,508**	Male < 18: **6,104**	AP Code: **107,108, 109**
Indicator:	Number of people reached with health and care interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness activities	1. Development of IEC Material for awareness raising and use of mosquito nets (with local translation) 2. Training/Refreshers for volunteers on distribution of mosquito nets, awareness raising and education on use of mosquito nets and vector borne diseases.		
Prepositioning Activities:	1. Printing and prepositioning of IEC Material for awareness raising and use of mosquito nets (with local translation) linked with WASH Material 2. Procurement and prepositioning of 7,000 mosquito nets		
Priority Early Actions:	1. Deployment of volunteers at evacuation sites for registration. 2. Distribution of Mosquito Nets at evacuation sites to registered beneficiaries. 3. Raise awareness about the importance and use of mosquito nets to prevent vector-borne diseases (linked with activity 1) 4. Post Distribution monitoring		

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	Female > 18: **6,134**	Female < 18: **5,754**	**207,082 CHF**
	Male > 18: **6,508**	Male < 18: **6,104**	AP Code: **110, 111**
Indicator:	Number of people reached with WASH interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	1. Development of IEC Material for Hygiene Promotion/education (with local translation) 2. Training/Refreshers for volunteers on distribution of WASH Items and hygiene promotion/ awareness raising to prevent vector borne diseases		
Prepositioning Activities:	1. Printing and prepositioning of IEC Material for Hygiene Promotion/education (with local translation) 2. Procurement and pre-positioning of 3,500 Family Hygiene Kits. 3. Procurement and pre-positioning of 7,000 Jerry Cans (10 liters) 4. Procurement and prepositioning of 17,500 strips12 of Aqua Tabs.		
Priority Early Actions:	1. Distribution of Family Hygiene Kits, Jerry Cans and Aqua Tabs.		

	2. Hygiene promotion/ awareness sessions at evacuation sites. 3. Post Distribution Monitoring

Protection, Gender and Inclusion	Female > 18: **26,288**	Female < 18: **24,658**	**0 CHF**
	Male > 18: **27,892**	Male < 18: **26,162**	AP Code: **114, 116,117**
Indicator:	Number of people reached with PGI interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	1. Orientation of staff and volunteers on PGI (Part of all training reflected in sectoral plans). 2. Assessment of identified evacuation sites and provision of ramps for people with disabilities, elderly and women.		
Prepositioning Activities:	Not applicable		
Priority Early Actions:	1. Ensure accessibility of people with disabilities, elderly and women at distribution points 2. Ensure gender balance in staff and volunteers' distribution and aware raising on ground. 3. Sexual and Gender based Violence (SGBV) sensitization is part of health and hygiene awareness session. 4. Staff and volunteers representing diverse genders and identities are available to address feedback and complaints.		

Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery	Female > 18: **26,288**	Female < 18: **24,658**	**75,257 CHF**
	Male > 18: **27,892**	Male < 18: **26,162**	AP Code: **101, 103, 105,106**
Indicator:	Number of people reached with risk reduction and/or climate adaptation interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	1. Develop comprehensive standard operating procedures for the EAP. 2. Update/adopt flood warning messages for different phases of flooding in consultation with PDMAs/DDMAs. 3. Compile & update the list of evacuation sites of high-risk communities in consultation with local authorities 4. Conduct feasibility assessments for transportation support as early action, including transportation services, cash or voucher as options 5. EAP Activation Training		
Prepositioning Activities:	1. Procurement and prepositioning of 200 megaphones.		
Priority Early Actions:	1. Support in dissemination of early warning messages through mobilization of volunteers in high- risk communities		

	2. Support the evacuation process through mobilization of trained volunteers 3. Transportation support (in-kind/Cash/Voucher) for evacuation

Community Engagement and Accountability	Female > 18: **26,288**	Female < 18: **24,658**	**4,528 CHF**
	Male > 18: **27,892**	Male < 18: **26,162**	AP Code: **129**
Indicator:	Number of people reached with community engagement and accountability interventions in advance of a hazard		
Readiness Activities:	1. Develop and establish a feedback and complaint mechanism (FCM) based on the communities' preferred communication channels. 2. Training /Refresher of staff and volunteers on CEA from relevant districts and provincial branches		
Prepositioning Activities:	1. Printing and prepositioning of IEC Material for implementation of FCM. 2. Prepositioning of feedback forms		
Priority Early Actions:	1. Disseminate FCM information in high-risk communities and evacuation sites through trained volunteers. 2. Establish FCM desk at PRCS NHQ and maintain feedback log and FCM dashboard on daily basis. 3. Conduct satisfaction survey about the information and services provided at community level.		

Enabling approaches

Coordination and Partnerships			**8,474 CHF**
			AP Code: **118, 119, 127, 128**
Readiness Activities:	1. Pre-monsoon meeting with relevant stakeholders on EAP to ensure coordination for possible activation. 2. Coordination and signing of agreement with the local authorities to support early warning dissemination and evacuation process at community level. 3. Coordination and signing of agreement with the local authorities to support health and WASH intervention at evacuation sites. 4. Renewal of Letter of Understanding with BISP 5. Quarterly coordination meetings with in-country movement partners and PRCS FbF Technical Working Group		
Prepositioning Activities:	Not Applicable		

Priority Early Actions:	**1.** Activation meeting/call with focal person from relevant stakeholders. **2.** Regular coordination with relevant stakeholders during the implementation of early actions

Secretariat Services			**50,070 CHF**
			AP Code: **122**
Readiness Activities:	**1.** Provide technical support PRCS for the implementation of readiness and pre-stock activities **2.** Monitoring of readiness activities **3.** Coordination with relevant stakeholders		
Prepositioning Activities:	Not applicable		
Priority Early Actions:	**1.** Provide technical support for the implementation of Early actions **2.** Monitoring of early action activities		

National Society Strengthening			**87,836 CHF**
			AP Code: **124,125,126**
Readiness Activities:	**3.** Monitoring of readiness activities **4.** Training on Operationalization of approved EAP for relevant PRCS departments, branches and in country partners **5.** Conduct Simulation Exercise on EAP		
Prepositioning Activities:	**1.** Procurement and prepositioning of visibility material (vest, caps and T-shirts for staff and volunteers). **2.** Printing and prepositioning of EAP summary/Pocket Guide		
Priority Early Actions:	**1.** Travel and fuel costs for mobilization of staff for activation and implementation of EAP Monitoring early action activities **2.** Lesson learnt workshop at national level with all stakeholders involved.		

BUDGET

IFRC

Early Action Protocol Summary

Code - Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS)
Riverine Floods
Standard EAP - EAP#

Operating Budget	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	**56,427**	**266,665**	**360,351**	**683,444**
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	**0**
Livelihoods	0	0	0	**0**
Multi-purpose Cash	9,469	622	315,645	**325,736**
Health	9,018	54,111	7,712	**70,841**
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	203,225	3,856	**207,082**
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	**0**
Education	0	0	0	**0**
Migration	0	0	0	**0**
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	37,940	6,220	31,098	**75,257**
Community Engagement and Accountability	0	2,488	2,040	**4,528**
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	**0**
Enabling Approaches	**120,725**	**5,598**	**20,058**	**146,380**
Coordination and Partnerships	5,675	0	2,799	**8,474**
Secretariat Services	45,872	0	4,198	**50,070**
National Society Strengthening	69,177	5,598	13,061	**87,836**
TOTAL BUDGET	**177,152**	**272,263**	**380,409**	**829,824**

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