

7.1 Indicative Decision Tree

Beyond the general entry criteria specified in the main text, the following annex provides further guidance on which types of S&S interventions may be considered for DG ECHO funding, and which conditions should be in place.

Option 1 considers **short term responses to an acute crisis in support of a population recently displaced and/or on the move**. For example, see case study 1 (EU Civil Protection assistance in response to the Nepal earthquake).

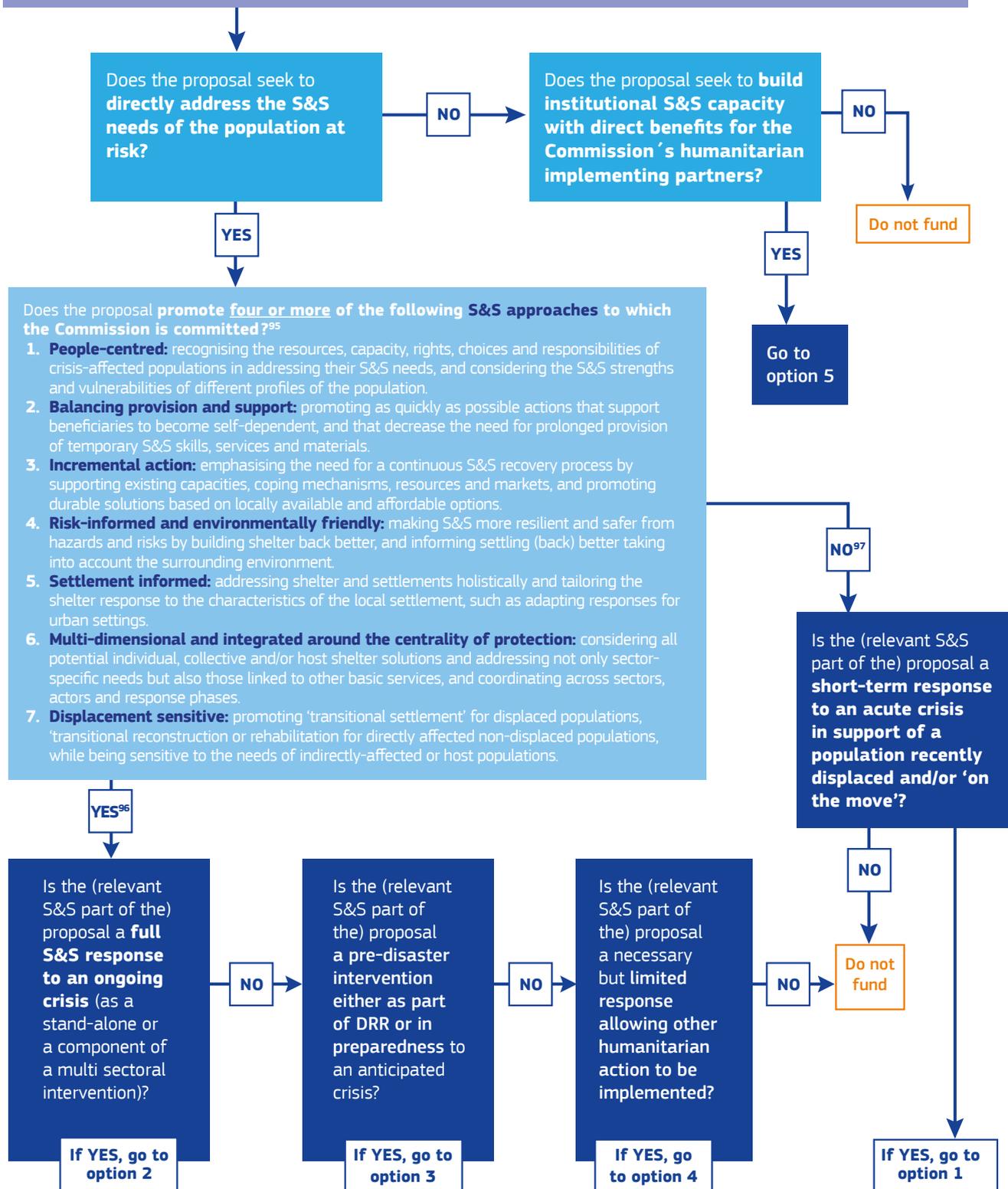
Option 2 considers **fully-fledged S&S responses to ongoing humanitarian crises, either as stand-alone interventions or as a component of a multi-sector intervention**. For examples of recent Commission-funded interventions, see case studies 2 (Linking relief with reconstruction and development in Haiti, page 9), 4 (People-centred supportive approach in the Philippines, page 16), 5 (Shelter support in urban settings of Lebanon), 6 (Financial assistance for shelter repairs in Gaza, page 25), 7 (Financial and technical assistance to typhoon-affected families in Vietnam, page 32), 9 (Innovative approaches to coordination and assessment in Somalia, page 36) and 10 (Promoting S&S innovation in the Caribbean region, page 38).

Option 3 considers **disaster preparedness or disaster risk reduction actions** of which S&S is a core component. For an example, see case study 8 (Saving lives through timely resettlement and temporary shelter solutions in exposed areas of Bolivia, page 33).

Option 4 considers **a necessary but limited S&S intervention which is required to facilitate a primary (and possibly more critical) humanitarian action** such as protection. See case study 3 (Shelter, settlements and the centrality of protection, page 14) for an example.

Finally, **Option 5** considers **institutional S&S capacity-building interventions**, directly benefiting Commission humanitarian implementing partners. Examples of past interventions include supporting the Global Shelter Cluster to provide surge support to enhance coordination and/or assessments capacity at (sub) country level, pre-positioning of S&S items in strategic partners' regional logistic hubs, and the development and testing of innovative shelter technologies and products.

Assuming that: a) an assessment has confirmed humanitarian S&S needs which are consistent with the objective of the applicable funding decision; b) addressing these needs is achievable through standard humanitarian and/or civil protection means and; c) the implementing partner(s) are equipped and competent to address these needs; and d) the proposal respect basic humanitarian principles, **and then ask:**

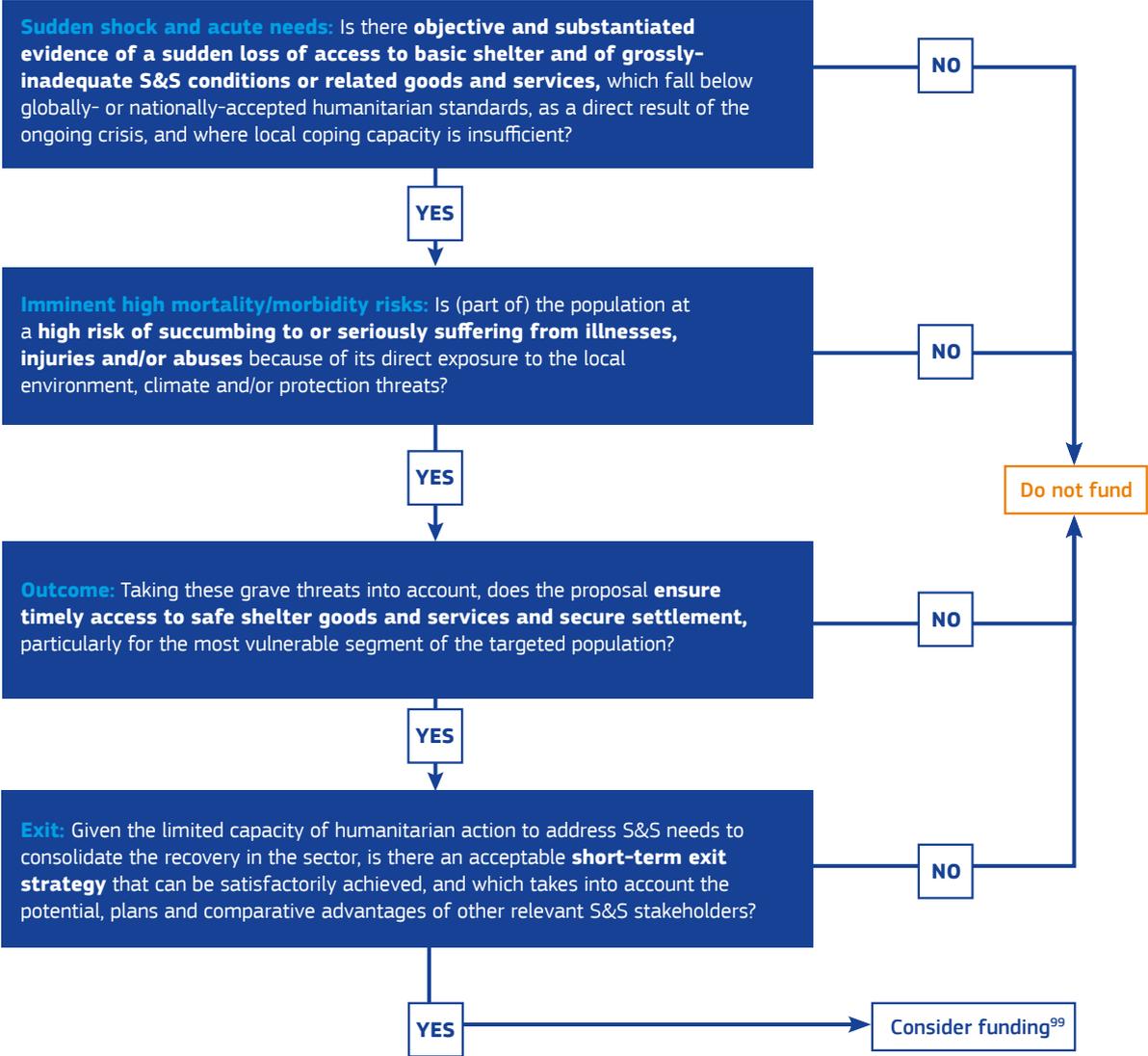


⁹⁵ - These principals are not exhaustive and may vary according to the context. Whilst some may not be achievable early in the response, the implementing partner is expected to continuously assess which ones can be realistically adopted as early as possible and take swift corrective action where appropriate.

⁹⁶ - That is, promoting a majority (four or more) of these approaches.

⁹⁷ - That is, promoting three or fewer of these approaches.

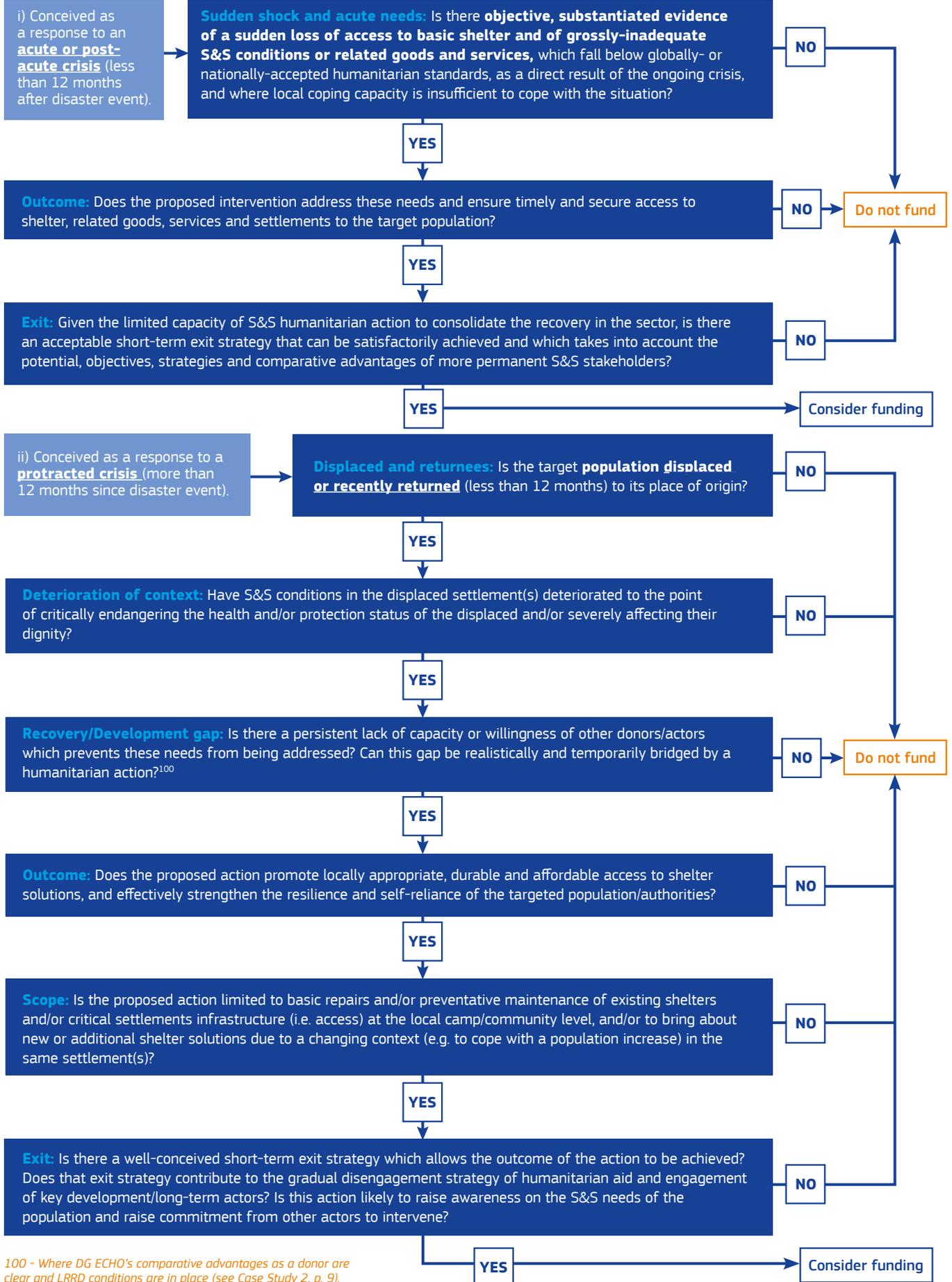
Option 1: A short-term response to an acute crisis in support of a population recently displaced⁹⁸ and/or 'on the move'



98 - For one month or less usually.

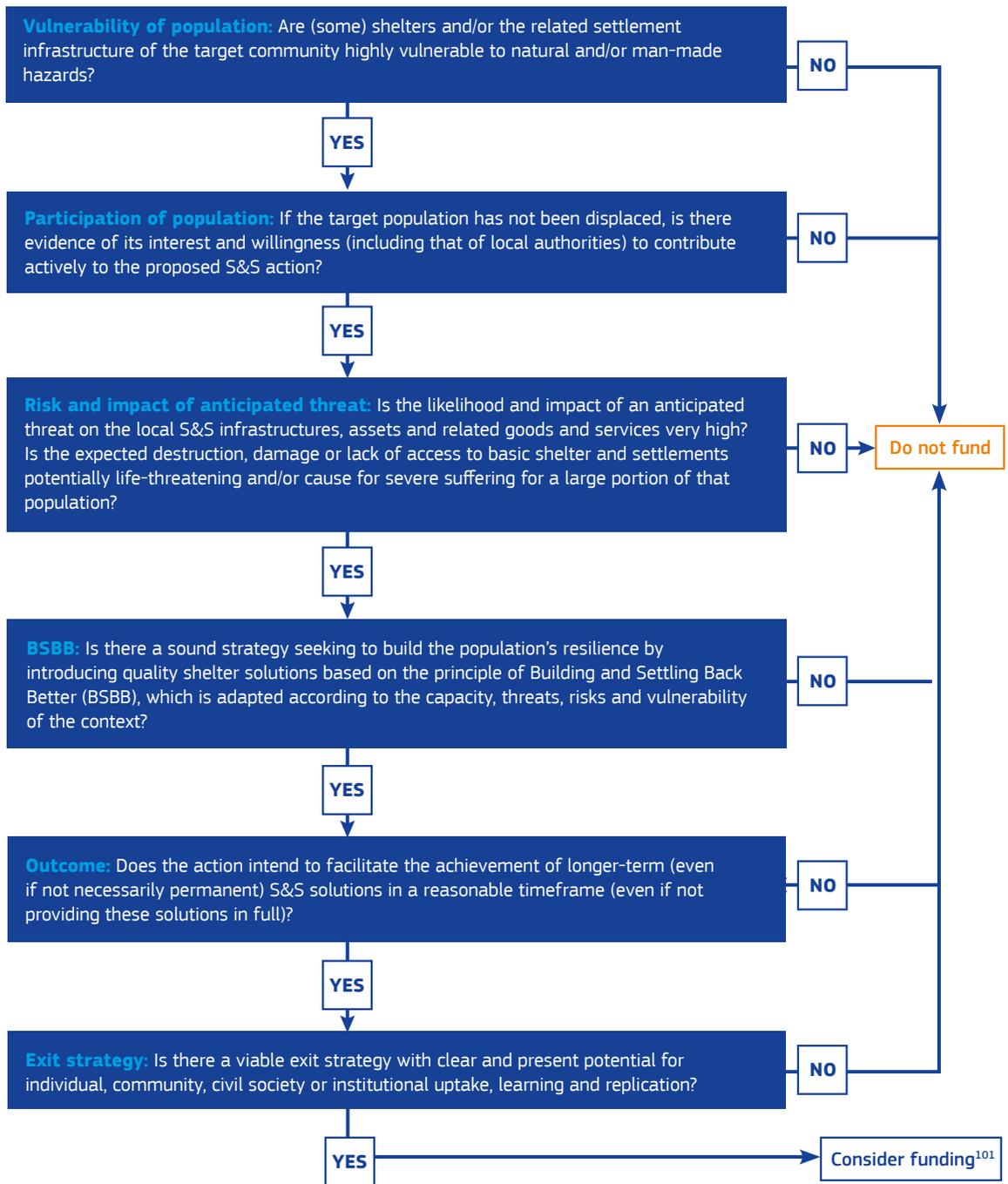
99 - For a maximum of three months usually.

Option 2: A fully-fledged S&S response to an ongoing humanitarian crisis, either as a stand-alone intervention or as a component of a multi-sectoral intervention



100 - Where DG ECHO's comparative advantages as a donor are clear and LRRD conditions are in place (see Case Study 2, p. 9).

Option 3: A disaster preparedness or a DRR action of which S&S is a core component



101 - In line with the corresponding funding decisions, where DG ECHO's comparative advantages as a donor are clear, and where LRRD conditions are in place (see Case Study 2, p. 9).

