

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).

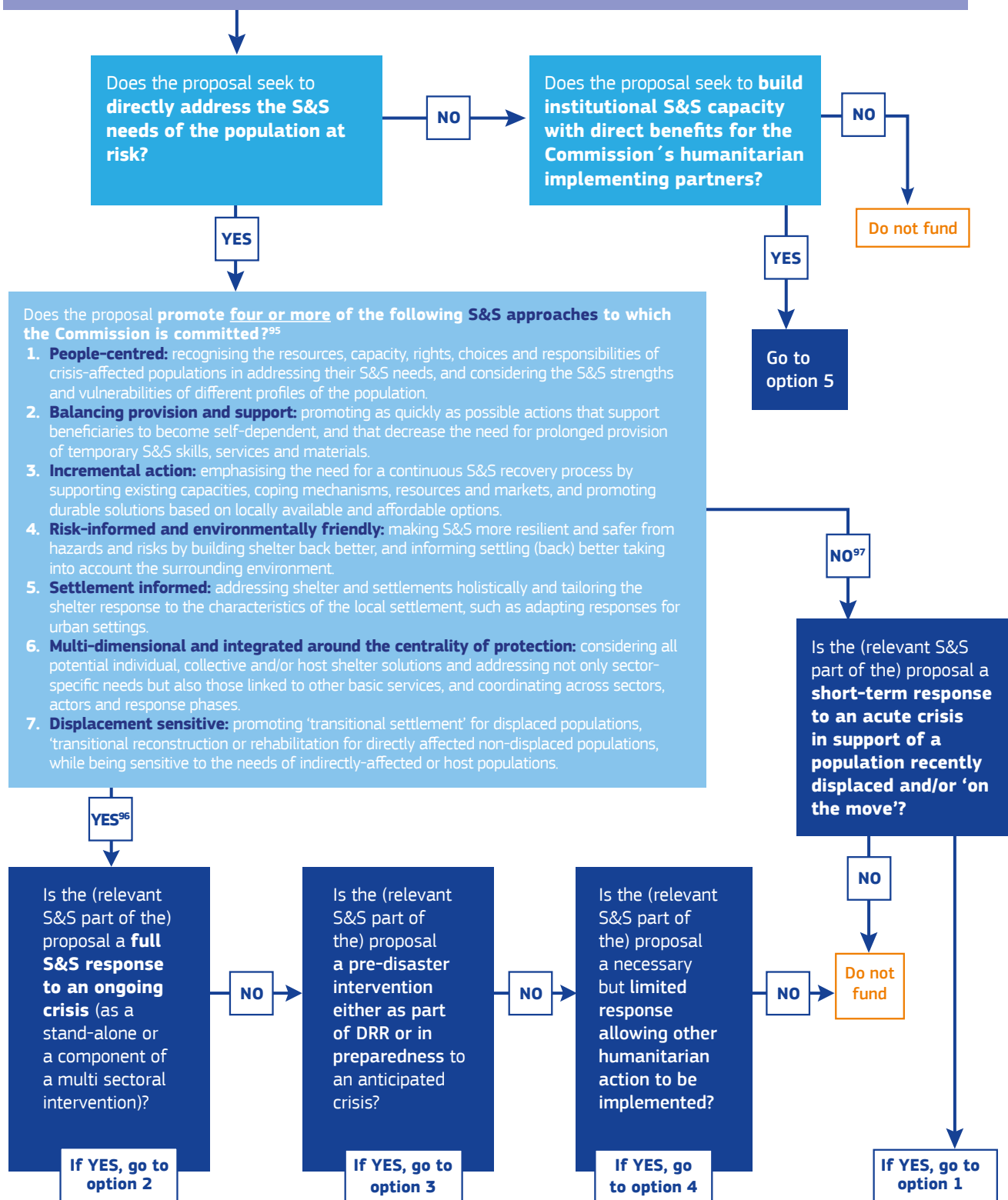
Option 2 considers **fully-fledged S&S responses to ongoing humanitarian crises, either as stand-alone interventions or as a component of a multi-sector intervention**. For examples of recent Commission-funded interventions, see case studies 2 (Linking relief with reconstruction and development in Haiti, 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:**

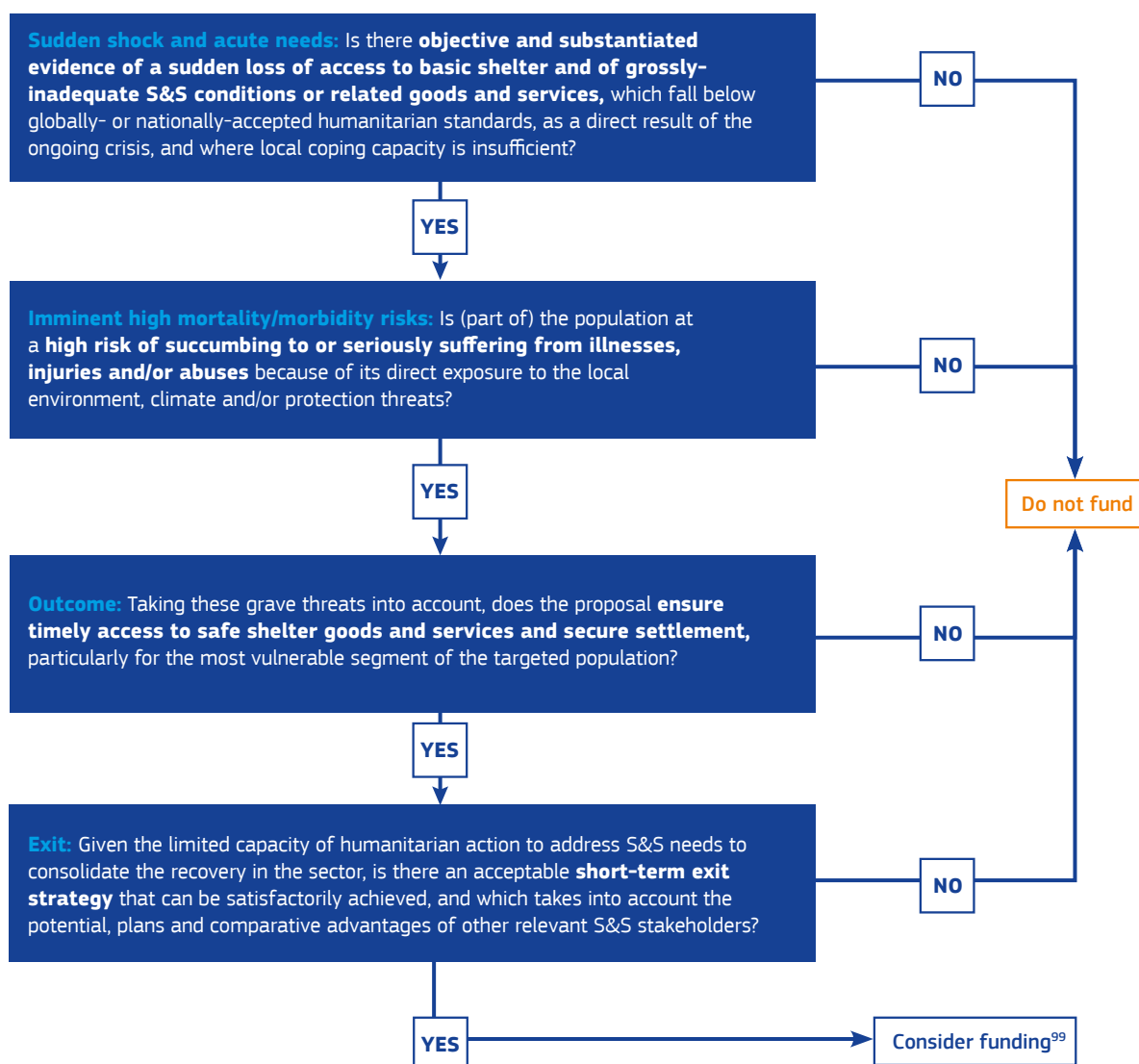


⁹⁵ - These principals are not exhaustive and may vary according to the context. Whilst some may not be achievable early in the response, the implementing partner is expected to continuously assess which ones can be realistically adopted as early as possible and take swift corrective action where appropriate.

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

i) Conceived as a response to an **acute or post-acute crisis** (less than 12 months after disaster event).

Sudden shock and acute needs: Is there **objective, substantiated evidence of a sudden loss of access to basic shelter and of grossly-inadequate S&S conditions or related goods and services**, which fall below globally- or nationally-accepted humanitarian standards, as a direct result of the ongoing crisis, and where local coping capacity is insufficient to cope with the situation?

YES

Outcome: Does the proposed intervention address these needs and ensure timely and secure access to shelter, related goods, services and settlements to the target population?

YES

Exit: Given the limited capacity of S&S humanitarian action to consolidate the recovery in the sector, is there an acceptable short-term exit strategy that can be satisfactorily achieved and which takes into account the potential, objectives, strategies and comparative advantages of more permanent S&S stakeholders?

YES

Consider funding

ii) Conceived as a response to a **protracted crisis** (more than 12 months since disaster event).

Displaced and returnees: Is the target **population displaced or recently returned** (less than 12 months) to its place of origin?

YES

Deterioration of context: Have S&S conditions in the displaced settlement(s) deteriorated to the point of critically endangering the health and/or protection status of the displaced and/or severely affecting their dignity?

YES

Recovery/Development gap: Is there a persistent lack of capacity or willingness of other donors/actors which prevents these needs from being addressed? Can this gap be realistically and temporarily bridged by a humanitarian action?¹⁰⁰

YES

Outcome: Does the proposed action promote locally appropriate, durable and affordable access to shelter solutions, and effectively strengthen the resilience and self-reliance of the targeted population/authorities?

YES

Scope: Is the proposed action limited to basic repairs and/or preventative maintenance of existing shelters and/or critical settlements infrastructure (i.e. access) at the local camp/community level, and/or to bring about new or additional shelter solutions due to a changing context (e.g. to cope with a population increase) in the same settlement(s)?

YES

Exit: Is there a well-conceived short-term exit strategy which allows the outcome of the action to be achieved? Does that exit strategy contribute to the gradual disengagement strategy of humanitarian aid and engagement of key development/long-term actors? Is this action likely to raise awareness on the S&S needs of the population and raise commitment from other actors to intervene?

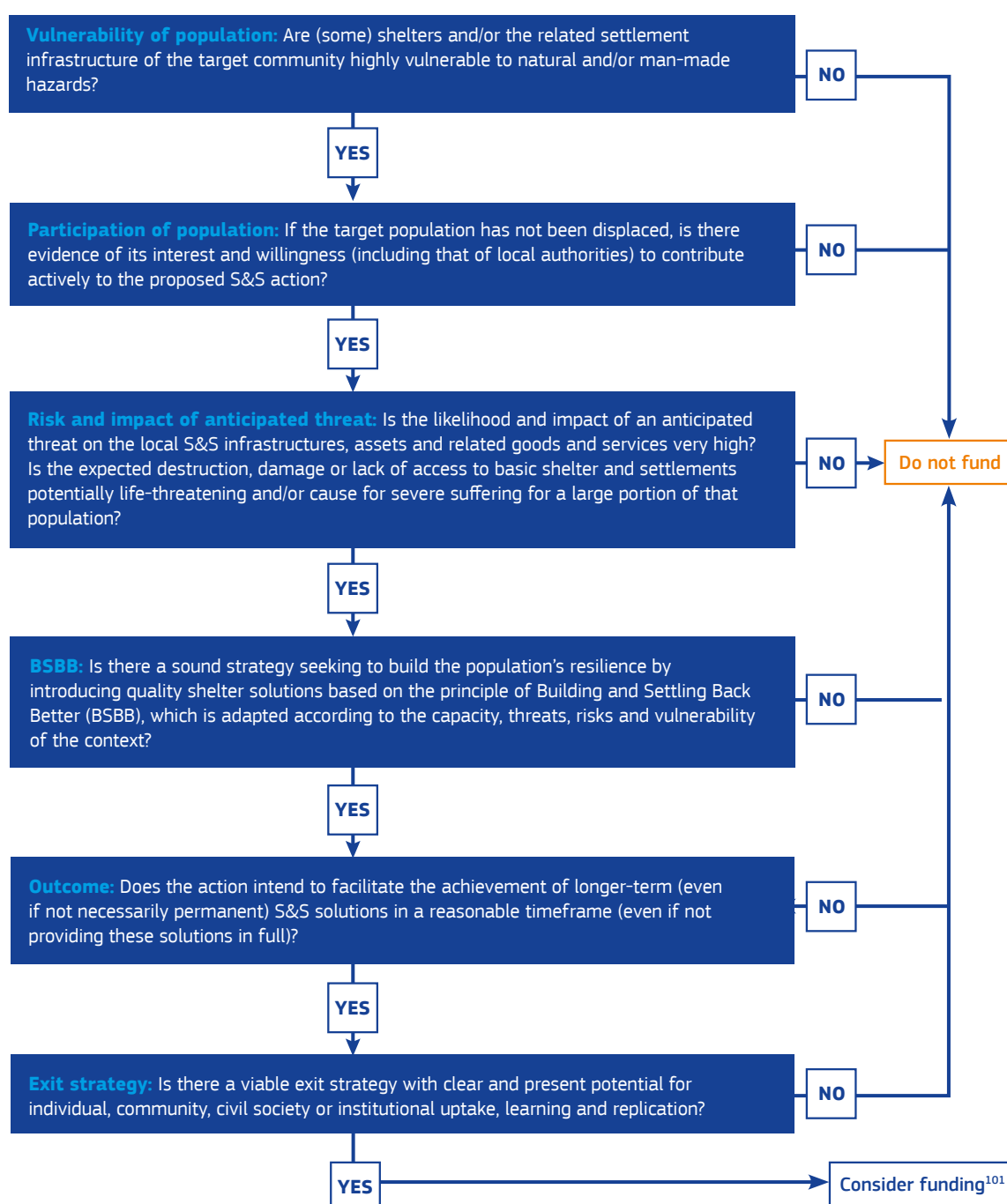
YES

Consider funding

Do not fund

Do not fund

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).

