

TECHNICAL ANNEX

SOUTH, EAST, SOUTH-EAST ASIA and the PACIFIC

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2019/01000 and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

The activities proposed hereafter are subject to any terms and conditions which may be included in the related Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP).

1. CONTACTS

Operational Unit in charge: DG ECHO¹/ C/4

Contact persons at HQ	Contact persons in the field
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2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation: EUR 40 000 000 (of which an indicative amount of EUR 5 000 000 for Education in Emergencies)

¹ Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO)

Breakdown per Actions as per Worldwide Decision:

Country	Action (a) - Man-made crises and natural disasters	Education in Emergencies	Action (c)- DIPECHO	TOTAL
Bangladesh	€ 17 000 000	€ 2 000 000	€ 5 000 000	€ 24 000 000
Myanmar	€ 7 000 000	€ 2 000 000	-	€ 9 000 000
Philippines	€ 1 000 000	€ 1 000 000	€ 1 000 000	€ 3 000 000
Nepal	-	-	€ 2 000 000	€ 2 000 000
Regional Southeast Asia	-	-	€ 2 000 000	€ 2 000 000

3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

Under the EU Financial Regulation, grants must involve co-financing; as a result, the resources necessary to carry out the action must not be provided entirely by the grant. An action may only be financed in full by the grant where this is essential for it to be carried out. In such a case, justification must be provided in the Single Form (section 10.4).

3.1. Administrative info

Allocation round 1 - Bangladesh

- a) Indicative amount:
 - up to EUR 17 million for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - up to EUR 2 million for Education in Emergency Operations
 - up to EUR 5 million for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2 of this Technical Annex.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2019². Actions may start from 1/1/2019.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be:
 - up to 12 months for Humanitarian Aid Operations

² The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.

- up to 24 months for Education in Emergencies Operations
- up to 24 months for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- e) Potential partners³: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁴
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by⁵:
 - 15/01/2019 for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - 15/01/2019 for Education in Emergencies Operations
 - 15/02/2019 for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations

Allocation round 2 - Myanmar

- a) Indicative amount:
 - up to EUR 7 million for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - up to EUR 2 million for Education in Emergency Operations
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2 of this Technical Annex.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2019⁶. Actions may start from 1/1/2019.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be:
 - up to 12 months for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - up to 24 months for Education in Emergencies Operations
- e) Potential partners⁷: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form⁸

³ For UK based applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

⁴ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

⁵ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

⁶ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.

⁷ For UK based applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

⁸ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by⁹:
- 15/01/2019 for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - 15/01/2019 for Education in Emergencies Operations

Allocation round 3 - Philippines

- a) Indicative amount:
- up to EUR 1 million for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - up to EUR 1 million for Education in Emergencies Operations
 - up to EUR 1 million for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2 of this Technical Annex.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2019¹⁰. Actions will start from 1/1/2019.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be
- up to 12 months for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - up to 24 months for Education in Emergencies Operations
 - up to 24 months for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- e) Potential partners¹¹: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹²
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by:¹³
- 15/01/2019 for Humanitarian Aid Operations
 - 15/01/2019 for Education in Emergencies Operations
 - 15/02/2019 for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations

⁹ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

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¹² Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹³ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

Allocation round 4 - Nepal

- a) Indicative amount:
 - up to EUR 2 million for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2 of this Technical Annex.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2019¹⁴. Actions will start from 1/1/2019.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be:
 - up to 24 months for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- e) Potential partners¹⁵: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form¹⁶
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by:¹⁷
 - 15/02/2019 for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations

Allocation round 5 – Regional Disaster Risk Reduction South-East Asia

- a) Indicative amount:
 - up to EUR 2 million for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round: please refer to section 3.4 of the HIP and to the specific guidelines under section 3.2.2.2 of this Technical Annex.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 1/1/2019¹⁸. Actions will start from 1/1/2019.
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be:
 - up to 24 months for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations
- e) Potential partners¹⁹: All DG ECHO Partners

¹⁴ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.

¹⁵ For UK based applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

¹⁶ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

¹⁷ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

¹⁸ The eligibility date of the Action is not linked to the date of receipt of the Single Form. It is either the eligibility date set in the Single form or the eligibility date of the HIP, whatever occurs latest.

¹⁹ For UK based applicants (non-governmental organisations): Please be aware that you must comply with the requirement of establishment in an EU Member State for the entire duration of the grants awarded

- f) Information to be provided: Single Form²⁰
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information by:²¹
 - 15/02/2019 for Disaster Risk Reduction Operations

3.2. Operational requirements:

3.2.1. Assessment criteria:

1) Relevance

- How relevant is the proposed intervention and its coverage for the objectives of the HIP?
- Do joint (prioritised) needs assessment and coordination mechanisms of the humanitarian actors exist, and if so, has the joint needs assessment been used for the proposed intervention and/or has the proposed intervention been coordinated with other relevant humanitarian actors?

2) Capacity and expertise

- Does the partner, with its implementing partners, have sufficient country / region and / or technical expertise?
- How good is the partner's local capacity? Is local capacity of partners being built up?

3) Methodology and feasibility

- Quality of the proposed response strategy, including intervention logic / logframe, output & outcome indicators, risks and challenges.
- Feasibility, including security and access constraints.
- Quality of the monitoring arrangements.

4) Coordination and relevant post-intervention elements

- Extent to which the proposed intervention is to be implemented in coordination with other actions (including where relevant use of single interoperable registries of beneficiaries).
- Extent to which the proposed intervention contribute to resilience, LRRD and sustainability.

5) Cost-effectiveness/efficiency/transparency

under this HIP. If the United Kingdom withdraws from the EU during the grant period without concluding an agreement with the EU ensuring in particular that British applicants continue to be eligible, you will cease to receive EU funding or be required to leave the project on the basis of Article 15 of the grant agreement.

²⁰ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

²¹ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

- Does the proposed intervention display an appropriate relationship between the resources to employed, the activities to be undertaken and the objectives to be achieved?
- Is the breakdown of costs sufficiently displayed/explained?²²

In case of actions ongoing in the field, where DG ECHO is requested to fund the continuation thereof, a field visit may be conducted by DG ECHO field expert (TA) to determine the feasibility and quality of the follow-up action proposed.

3.2.2. *Specific operational guidelines and operational assessment criteria:*

This section outlines the specific operational guidelines that need to be taken into account by DG ECHO partners in the design of humanitarian operations supported by DG ECHO. It also lists and explains the assessment criteria – based on those outlined in section 3.2.1 - that will be applied by DG ECHO in the specific context of the HIP to which this Technical Annex relates when assessing proposals submitted in response to the related HIP.

For all country operations

- (i) Section 2 of eSF: Evidence based and quality of needs assessment is a fundamental requirement.
- (ii) Section 3.1.3 of the eSF: includes a context-specific analysis of risks (threats, hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities) faced by contextually relevant gender, age, and disability groups (linked to 2: quality of the needs assessment).
- (iii) Section 3.1.4 of the eSF clearly demonstrates how the risks (threats, hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities) faced by contextually relevant gender, age, and disability groups informs the response strategy (linked to 3: quality of the response strategy, including the relevance of the intervention and coverage). The response strategy is adapted to the context and actions contain elements of emergency response capacity.
- (iv) Protection mainstreaming (including disability inclusion), gender, and age mainstreaming is reflected across all results and activities and the logical framework includes an indicator at outcome level measuring protection mainstreaming (linked to Section 4: the logical framework, including robust and relevant output and outcome indicators).
- (v) In multi-sectorial programmes, does the partner have a demonstrated capacity to mainstream protection and gender in the proposed action? (linked to Section 6.1: human resources and management capacities).

Allocation round 1 – Bangladesh

Humanitarian assistance: The response to the refugee crisis in Cox's Bazar district will focus on providing protection and dignity to vulnerable refugee population and host

²² In accordance with the relevant section of the Single Form guidelines (section10)

communities in an integrated manner. To this extent, actions proposing interventions in one or several sectors among protection, health, nutrition, WASH, shelter and settlements, food security (including cash assistance), education in emergencies and coordination, will be considered solely based on sound and robust proposals, demonstrated capacity and value added. All proposals should integrate protection and promote protection outcomes whilst demonstrating solid referral capacity and strong accountability mechanisms, to ensure quality assistance. All interventions should be evidence-based and built on robust and continuous needs assessments, to enable agile response to sudden onset of needs. Actions must include a solid risk analysis and adequate preparedness plan, including decongestion needs analysis and related actions. Interventions must respect humanitarian principles, and in particular the principles of impartiality and “do not harm”. DG ECHO partners should demonstrate synergies to respond in an integrated and harmonized manner to arising emergency situations and possibly identify common methodologies of data collection, analysis and response. Effective and transparent coordination remains crucial. Humanitarian advocacy must be addressed through coordinated and evidence-based advocacy in all proposals.

Education in Emergencies: DG ECHO will consider responses that increase access to primary and secondary education for refugees. This may include formal or non-formal education responses, responding to the barriers children face in (re-)entering education (physical, social, institutional, language-barriers, gaps in learning etc.). Education in Emergencies actions must include child protection responses, including psycho-social support and referral and response pathways where possible. Adherence to the INEE²³ Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, and particularly to the principles of Conflict Sensitive Education is required. Innovative responses to provide welcoming pathways into learning for vulnerable children will be strongly considered. Life-saving and life-sustaining skills relevant to children in the context should be included in any education response (e.g. DRR, WASH).

Disaster Risk Reduction: DG ECHO will consider actions along 3 priorities:

- a) Explore all opportunities to integrate contingencies and preparedness arrangements into locally-owned basic service delivery and social protection for refugees and local communities in Cox’s Bazar. Specific efforts to support overall communities’ preparedness and to strengthen local authorities’ capacities to manage disaster will guide targeted DP investments, making sure that adequate attention is given to cash preparedness programme and shock responsive service provision and social protection.
- b) Earthquake preparedness - Urban DRR. Strengthening the preparedness for earthquake in urban setting and definition of a road map for inclusive earthquake preparedness in Dhaka with clear distribution of role and responsibility.
- c) Setting up a rapid response capacity for the provision of timely and effective response to floods if/when the national authority response capacity nationwide is overwhelmed. Giving DG ECHO the necessary footprint to respond to floods nationwide should they exceed the capacity of the National Authority to respond.

²³ Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies

Allocation round 2 - Myanmar

Humanitarian Assistance: In northern Rakhine, DG ECHO will continue to prioritize protection including child protection, food, nutrition, health, including psychosocial support. Leveraging nexus opportunities through EU funding instruments and those of other development donors to better ascertain and meet needs on the ground is encouraged, as are actions with a strong cross-border focus. In Central Rakhine, DG ECHO will support dignified solutions to displacement through targeted support for shelter and settlement and WASH, repairs for populations in camps while continuing to advocate for durable solutions in line with international standards. Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), protection, health, GBV prevention and response will also be key priority areas. In Kachin and Northern Shan States priorities are: CCCM, protection, food assistance (particularly in areas outside government control), shelter and settlement, health, GBV prevention and response, respect for IHL, and WASH. Expanding the Emergency Response Mechanism (ERM) to northern Shan to ensure greater strategic coverage and coordination with the durable peace program will be fundamental to building the resilience of communities affected by multiple displacements. In South Eastern border areas, mine-risk education and continued monitoring of the situation in case of potential returns from Thailand is recommended. In all proposals, a clear access strategy will need to be articulated and tailored to the different geographical locations targeted.

Education in Emergencies: DG ECHO will consider responses that increase access to safe, equitable and quality primary and secondary education for out-of-school children in Kachin and northern Shan states. Actions should target the most vulnerable children, providing education options tailored to the target group (e.g. children living in camps). Education in Emergencies actions must include child protection responses, including psycho-social support and referral and response pathways where possible. Use of cash for education as a modality will also be considered. Adherence to the INEE Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, and particularly to the principles of Conflict Sensitive Education is required. Mine Risk Education in highly contaminated areas, will also be supported.

Disaster Risk Reduction: **In case funding will be available,** DG ECHO will consider actions along 2 priorities:

- a) Consolidation and expansion of earthquake preparedness initiative focusing in urban settings incorporating stronger linkages with the private sector where appropriate.
- b) Strengthen institutional capacities to respond to natural and man-made disasters using cash transfers. Explore ways to establish shock responsive safety net programs with capacity building and technical support to foster an efficient and sustainable system for delivering emergency assistance to newly displaced and potentially relocated communities in conflict-affected areas of Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan.

Allocation round 3 – Philippines

Humanitarian Assistance: The humanitarian assistance in Mindanao aims to reach those most vulnerable conflict-affected populations who have been less assisted, socially and

culturally discriminated. It should prioritize: i) the poorest IDPs who have been left displaced for years and those who will remain without durable solution in the next few years such as the Marawi IDPs; ii) the cyclical IDPs in Maguindanao and North Cotabato who are affected by repeated displacements that further worsen their vulnerability; iii) the displaced and conflict-affected indigenous peoples in Surigao Del Sur, Agusan Del Sur and Bukidnon; iv) those who are inaccessible to mainstream assistance such as the Basilan Sulu IDPs. The humanitarian assistance is to cover gaps in the current response in food security, emergency livelihood, nutrition, water and sanitation, health, nutrition, protection including GBV and child protection. Interventions and assistance should be specific to the needs of the affected people and their vulnerabilities as described above. While there are services that are required in the immediate and short term, such as water trucking, mobile clinic, and the like, there may be interventions that require multi-year timeframe to render it holistic and effective. For example, livelihood assistance needs more than one cropping season to meet the desired food consumption level of the beneficiaries. In such cases, proposed actions should clearly present what part of the whole assistance they intend to cover and how these would be sustained along the course of the need.

Education in Emergencies: DG ECHO will consider responses that increase access to safe, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, in the event of education disruption by humanitarian crises. This may include disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness to minimize disruptions to education. Education in Emergencies actions must include appropriate child protection responses and priority given to conflict-affected and displaced children in Mindanao who have not been covered by any back-to-school assistance by the national government and other sources, including isolated population such as indigenous people. Adherence to the INEE Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, and particularly to the principles of Conflict Sensitive Education is required. Life saving and life-sustaining skills relevant to children in the context should be included in any education response (e.g. DRR, WASH, Mine Risk Education).

Disaster Risk Reduction: In 2019, DG ECHO will prioritise Mindanao area for DRR with the necessary level of engagement at national level. In particular:

- a) Consolidate and disseminate urban poor resilience building model, Moving Urban Poor Community toward Resilience, and integrate this with long-term development. In the HIP 2017, an urban DRR model was developed, piloted and introduced in Metro Manila. In 2019, Dg ECHO will look at expanding and disseminating this DRR model to Mindanao where the conflict is causing urban displacement, as experienced during Marawi conflict. The challenges of displacement in the urban area have caused a humanitarian crisis that is particularly worsened by its urban context (e.g., water and sanitation crisis).
- b) Tap and strengthen existing government social safety net platforms for shock-responsive early action. Actions exploring the opportunities offered by existing social protection systems (and notably safety nets) to respond to disasters and build the resilience of the most vulnerable such as the urban poor and those affected by conflict in Mindanao will be prioritised.

Allocation round 4 – Nepal

Disaster Risk Reduction: In line with the DG ECHO disaster preparedness priorities, in 2019 the prime focus for DRR actions in Nepal is to continue building national and local response capacity. This will notably be done in urban setting, by strengthening the operational capacity of the new Disaster Management institutions introduced by the New Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act: the National Disaster Management Authority, Province and Municipality Disaster Management Committees.

The following actions will be prioritized:

- a) Urban Disaster Preparedness. The disaster management governance has changed with the changed political system of the country. The new legislature of the country has significantly delegated the Disaster Management roles and responsibilities to the municipalities. DG ECHO will prioritise innovative action aiming to make some municipalities “DRR champions”, by increasing their capacity for DP/DRR, in coordination with private sector and civil society, in order to improve emergency response capacity in urban areas, especially to tackle the fire incidences and improve earthquake safety.
- b) Preparedness for emergency response in the Western Region. As mentioned above, the disaster management governance has changed in the country. There is a critical need to establish and improve coordination between the local, province and federal governments to effectively manage emergency disaster response. DG ECHO will consider actions looking at strengthening disaster management system across all levels of government, including information management system, needs assessment and response capacity and cluster contingency plans.

Institutionalization and advocacy - in both of the above sectors, the action should support national and local authorities to institutionalize DP/DRR activities and advocate with government and donors to mainstream DRR in their sectoral plans and activities (education, health, agriculture, housing, economic infrastructure, etc.).

Allocation round 5 – Regional Disaster Risk Reduction South East Asia

Disaster Risk Reduction: In South East Asia, DG ECHO will prioritize regional DRR action supporting for the implementation of AADMER 2016-2020, through three main components:

- a) Shock responsive social protection. In line with previous phase of investments, actions supported should improve the understanding of how risk-informed and shock-responsive social protection can support vulnerability reduction, disaster response, recovery and resilience building. This will be achieved by increasing coordination and capacity of Social Protection (SP), DRM and other concerned sectors to identify national specific requirements and reach consensus on collaborative actions to make SP risk-informed and shock-responsive. Building up on the findings of the scoping work of the UN and under the umbrella of AADMER, selected actions should continue supporting the ASEAN resilience, strengthening

- through social protection policy and help developing the shock responsiveness feature in selected countries with capacity building and technical support for social protection programmes. The overall aim will be fostering a more efficient and effective vehicle for delivering emergency assistance. In countries most exposed where external humanitarian aid is likely to be required in case of major event, this may include Cash preparedness programme, to support the shift from prepositioning essential goods (such as food) to data, such as a unified registry of vulnerable households or an inventory of possible payment networks.
- b) Forecast-based early actions (FbA). Building on the wealth of experience in the region, DG ECHO will consider funding action demonstrating the potential for FbA mechanisms to be adopted at scale in disaster risk management decision-making through the use of different sources of risk financing and national and regional delivery mechanisms. Selected Actions should help documenting the evidence and preparing for gradually expanding the reach and scope of initial experiences. Scaling involves physical expansion (replicating approaches to new areas/countries and addressing additional hazards), greater social reach (increasing coverage in number or scope of people targeted), extending political engagement and institutional capacity (ASEAN and countries policy and budget commitments and mainstreaming FbA within institutions by expanding early action to other programmes and institutional processes) and deepening the conceptual framework around FbA.
- c) Urban resilience. DG ECHO will finally consider investing in Urban Resilience to reinforce attention to the growing importance of disaster preparedness in urban settings, and the work still to be done to capitalise on urban areas as amplifiers of operational challenges, impacts, and integrated approaches in best reaching people in need. In 2016, DG ECHO started a regional initiative to foster urban resilience. The emphasis has been put on Earthquake Preparedness. Lessons learnt and best practices should be replicated and linkages being further sought with development programmes/strategies by government and other stakeholders such as the "Making Cities Resilient Campaign" and the DG DEVCO-funded Making Cities Sustainable and Resilient project.

CASH ACTIVITIES

Where assistance is to be delivered in the form of cash transfers, particular attention will be paid to the principles laid down in DG ECHO's cash guidance note, which will form the basis for the assessment and selection of partners, in particular in the case of large scale transfers. Partners will be expected to demonstrate a satisfactory efficiency ratio and, to the extent possible and taking into account the operational context, partners will be assessed on their ability to work on the basis of common targeting criteria, single or interoperable beneficiary registries, a single payment mechanism, a common feedback mechanism and a common results framework. In line with the cash guidance note, DG ECHO will expect partners to strive for segregation of duties and full transparency on the costs of implementation. For the delivery of smaller-scale cash transfers, DG ECHO will assess proposals paying particular attention the Guidance note's principles of coordination, harmonisation and multi-partner approach. A good efficiency ratio will also be expected for small-scale projects.

STRENGTHENING EARLY RESPONSE CAPACITY

1) Emergency/Rapid Response Mechanisms (ERM/RRM) as standalone actions

Emergency/Rapid Response Mechanisms (ERMs/RRMs) are stand-alone actions pooling capacities of different partners for improved and more coordinated preparedness and early response, guided by early warning and contingency plans. ERMs/RRMs are designed to provide initial lifesaving multipurpose assistance when other response mechanisms are not yet in place. ERMs/RRMs are mostly used for rapid-on-set crisis. For slow-on-set, objective indicators with thresholds for engagement / disengagement should be defined in coordination with other stakeholders including the State Authorities.

2) Flexibility embedded into the actions

Whenever relevant, partners should introduce flexibility to mobilize resources from on-going actions and swiftly respond to any new emerging shocks occurring in the area of their operations (a crisis within a crisis). Flexibility measures can be triggered to provide initial lifesaving multipurpose response in the aftermath of a rapid onset crisis; the two main scenarios are: i) to fill the time gap while waiting for additional resources; ii) to respond to small scale humanitarian needs which would otherwise remain unattended.

The application of flexibility measures should be based on a multi-risk analysis and the development of worst and most likely scenarios. Partners should develop a detailed plan considering prepositioning of stocks, surge staff, triggers and sectors of intervention.

ERM/RRM and flexibility measures are complementary and do not exclude each-other; flexibility measures enable to bridge the time gap between the shock and the time needed to mobilize ad-hoc resources through the ERM/RRM or additional funding. Timeliness of response is a key element for effectiveness of both flexibility measures and ERM/RRM. Partners should adopt indicators to measure the timeframe required to deliver the first assistance (e.g. lifesaving response for xxx persons, and/or need assessment within xxx days from the displacement/disaster/alert/exceeded triggers).