

## Step 2: Understand how you will use the data

You will need the data you collect using the methods below to meet a number of EAP criteria (see link to the full and simplified EAP criteria in the [toolbox](#)). The following table lists the validation committee criteria and the data necessary to meet them that can be obtained using the methods in this chapter. Additional criteria and data sources specific to forecast selection and trigger definition are covered in [chapter 6](#).

<b>EAP criteria</b>	<b>Data to be gathered using the methods in this chapter</b>
The EAP triggers are based on a combination of the analysis of risk factors and the forecast in line with the steps of the trigger methodology outlined in the FbF manual.	Primary or secondary data on vulnerability, exposure, and coping capacity contribute to the risk analysis that feed into the trigger.
The EAP provides an analysis of historical disaster impact for the selected hazard and provides an evidence-based analysis of exposure and vulnerability.	Primary or secondary data on historical impacts, exposure, and factors contributing to vulnerability.
Data must be provided that shows that an event of the magnitude/strength of the event that the trigger is based on has caused disastrous humanitarian impact in the region in the past.	Secondary impact data and/or consultations with stakeholders demonstrate humanitarian impacts of previous events.
There is a map or a clear methodology that will tell the NS where action should be taken based on a combination of vulnerability, exposure, and the forecast when the EAP is activated based on the trigger model.	Primary or secondary data on exposure and factors contributing to vulnerability and locations in the country that are at the highest risk based on vulnerability and exposure criteria.
Forecast-based Early Actions are selected based on the reduction of risk that they will provide. And, for each early action selected, the EAP must include a Theory of Change and show that the action chosen is appropriate to reduce the specific risk.	Evidence from other interventions, the evidence database, and/or consultations with stakeholders indicate that the actions proposed are appropriate and likely to reduce the impacts in question.
Selected actions should be socially acceptable according to the context and there should be evidence of its effectiveness.	Primary data community and stakeholder consultations indicating that the proposed actions are socially acceptable.
The EAP clearly explains how the target beneficiaries within the intervention areas will be selected.	Targeting criteria are justified based on secondary vulnerability data and/or consultation with stakeholders indicating the relative susceptibility of targeted populations to the hazard impacts being prioritized.

While the data and analyses required for sEAPs are not as rigorous, data gathered through the methodologies are applicable to the following criteria, again taken directly from the sEAP validation criteria:

<b>sEAP criteria</b>	<b>Data to be gathered using the methods in this chapter</b>
Hazard selection is supported with evidence related to the historical disaster impact.	Secondary impact data and/or consultations with stakeholders demonstrate humanitarian impacts of previous events.
The risks being prioritized are relevant to the hazard's main impacts.	Secondary vulnerability and exposure data and/or consultations with stakeholders indicate that the impacts being targeted are produced by the hazard.
The simplified EAP has a clear trigger statement.	Secondary impact data and/or consultations with stakeholders can help to determine an appropriate threshold for humanitarian action.
Selected early actions seek to reduce the possible impacts of the risks prioritized by the National Society.	Evidence from other interventions, the evidence database, and/or consultations with stakeholders indicate that the actions proposed are appropriate and likely to reduce the impacts in question.
The simplified EAP clearly explains who will be targeted with the early action activities.	Targeting criteria are justified based on secondary vulnerability data and/or consultation with stakeholders indicating the relative susceptibility of targeted populations to the hazard impacts being prioritized.