

TECHNICAL ANNEX

TÜRKIYE

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2023/01000 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 that may be included in the related Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP).

Given the exceptional devastation caused by the earthquakes that struck Türkiye on 6 February 2023, we confirm to all EU humanitarian partners that they may also use the EU humanitarian funding originally allocated to Türkiye for 2023, to respond to the humanitarian consequences of the earthquakes.

This is in line with the HIPTA priorities, as specified in section 4.1.2.5 of this HIPTA, Sector-Specific Priorities, Rapid Response to emergencies: *In case of new humanitarian emergencies such as a large-scale influx of refugees or natural disaster, DG ECHO will seek to provide immediate emergency relief such as targeted protection, health, wash, shelter or basic needs assistance, including through existing programmes and only if and when humanitarian gaps are clearly identified.*

1. CONTACTS

Operational Unit in charge	DG ECHO ¹ /C2
Contact persons at HQ	Contact persons in the field
Team Leader: Youcef HAMMACHE: Youcef.Hammache@ec.europa.eu Sandrine DUCROIX: Sandrine.ducroix@ec.europa.eu Eva PUHAR: Eva.puhar@ec.europa.eu Valentina TRESOLDI: valentina.tresoldi@ec.europa.eu Madeleine VAZQUEZ-ORTIZ: Madeleine.vazquez-ortiz@ec.europa.eu Rashideh YUSEF: Rashideh.yusef@ec.europa.eu	Head of Office: Devrig VELLY: Devrig.Velly@echofield.eu Christophe GADREY: Christophe.Gadrey@echofield.eu Jonathan GRAY: Jonathan.Gray@echofield.eu Lisa HASTERT: Lisa.Hastert@echofield.eu Cecilia PIETROBONO: Cecilia.Pietrobono@echofield.eu

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

2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation²: EUR 65 000 000 of which an indicative amount of EUR 7 750 000 for Education in Emergencies.

In line with DG ECHO's commitment under the Grand Bargain initiative, pilot Programmatic Partnerships were launched in 2020, 2021 and 2022 with a limited number of partners. New Programmatic Partnerships could be signed in 2023³. Part of the allocation of this HIP could therefore also be attributed to these new Programmatic Partnerships.

Indicative breakdown per Actions as per Worldwide Decision (in euros)⁴:

Country	Action (a) Man-made crises and natural hazards	Action (b) Initial emergency response/s mall- scale/epide mics	Action (c) Disaster Preparedness	Actions (d) to (f) Transport / Complementary activities	TOTAL
Türkiye	EUR 65 000 000				EUR 65 000 000

3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

Proposals (single forms) can be submitted at any moment during the year. However, no formal request for proposals can be made before the publication of the HIP. Agreements can only be signed after adoption of the Worldwide Decision and release of the HIP to partners (both conditions need to be satisfied cumulatively).

a) Co-financing

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).

b) Financial support to third parties (implementing partners)

² The Commission reserves the right not to award all or part of the funds made or to be made available under the HIP to which this Annex relates, or to allocate part of the funding to interventions with a regional or multi-country approach.

³ More information can be found in the 'Guidance to Partners – DG ECHO Programmatic partnerships 2023' <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/humanitarian-partnership-2021-2027/programmatic-partnership>

⁴ For flexibility and fast responsiveness purposes, this breakdown can be adjusted within certain limits based on newly arising needs.

Pursuant to Art. 204 FR, for the implementation of actions under this HIP, partners may provide financial support to third parties, e.g. implementing partners. This financial support can only exceed EUR 60 000 if the objectives of the action would otherwise be impossible or excessively difficult to achieve. Such situations can occur in cases where only a limited number of non-profit non-governmental organisations have the capacity, skills or expertise to contribute to the implementation of the action or are established in the country of operation or in the region(s) where the action takes place.

Ensuring broad geographical/worldwide coverage while minimising costs and avoiding duplications concerning in particular presence in a country, has prompted many humanitarian organisations to network, e.g. through families or confederations. In such a context, the situations referred to above would imply that the partner would rely on other members of the network. In such cases, justification must be provided in the Single Form.

c) Alternative arrangements

In case of country or crisis-specific issues or unforeseeable circumstances, which may arise during the implementation of the action, the Commission (DG ECHO) may issue specific ad-hoc instructions which partners must follow. Partners may also introduce via the Single Form duly justified requests for alternative arrangements to be agreed by the Commission (DG ECHO) in accordance with Annex 5 to the Grant Agreement.

d) Field office costs

Costs for use of the field office during the action are eligible and may be declared as a unit cost according to usual cost accounting practices, if they fulfil the general eligibility conditions for such unit costs and the amount per unit is calculated:

- i. using the actual costs for the field office recorded in the beneficiary's accounts, attributed at the rate of office use and excluding any costs which are ineligible or already included in other budget categories; the actual costs may be adjusted on the basis of budgeted or estimated elements, if they are relevant for calculating the costs, reasonable and correspond to objective and verifiable information

and

- ii. according to usual cost accounting practices which are applied in a consistent manner, based on objective criteria, regardless of the source of funding.

e) Actions embedded in multiannual strategies

Funding under this HIP may be used to finance actions implemented in the framework of multiannual strategies, as and when provided for in the HIP.

f) Regional and multi-country actions

Regional/multi-country actions can be supported under this HIP (and where relevant in conjunction with other HIPs⁵), where they are proven more suitable/effective than country-based interventions to respond to identified needs, taking into account the operating context, the strategy and the priorities set out in the HIP (or respective HIPs), the operational guidelines provided in section 4.1.2. of this Annex, as well as the applicant organisation's capacities. The proposals should specify the breakdown between the different country allocations.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE INFO

Allocation round 1

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 50 000 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round if it does not cover all the funding.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2023⁶ [Actions will start from 01/01/2023]
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Disaster Preparedness, as well as for Pilot Programmatic Partnerships. Follow-up actions, which continue/extend ongoing operations financed under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, can be submitted as modification requests for the ongoing action with a time extension of up to 24 months and a total duration of the modified action of up to 48 months. The same approach may also be used to the extent appropriate in furtherance of any multiannual strategies provided for by the HIP (see point 3e)⁷. Education in Emergencies actions should have an initial duration of at least 24 months, unless there is a need – or context – based justification for a shorter duration.
- e) Potential partners⁸: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form or Modifications requests of on-going actions⁹
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: From 17/02/2023

⁵ For multi country actions falling under more than one HIP, partners are requested to submit only one proposal in APPEL. The single form should refer to the HIP that covers the majority of targeted countries.

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. In case of amendments to existing agreements, the eligible date will however be the eligible date set in the initial agreement.

⁷ Additional guidance may be issued by DG ECHO in this respect, as appropriate.

⁸ Unless otherwise specified potential NGO partners refer to certified partner organisations.

⁹ Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL.

Allocation round 2

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 15 000 000.
- b) Description of the humanitarian aid interventions relating to this assessment round if it does not cover all the funding.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2023⁶ [Actions will start from 01/01/2023]
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months, including for Actions on Disaster Preparedness, as well as for Pilot Programmatic Partnerships. Follow-up actions, which continue/extend ongoing operations financed under the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, can be submitted as modification requests for the ongoing action with a time extension of up to 24 months and a total duration of the modified action of up to 48 months. The same approach may also be used to the extent appropriate in furtherance of any multiannual strategies provided for by the HIP (see point 3e)⁷. Education in Emergencies actions should have an initial duration of at least 24 months, unless there is a need – or context – based justification for a shorter duration.
- e) Potential partners⁸: All DG ECHO Partners.
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form or Modifications requests of on-going actions⁹
- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: as of 20/03/2023.

4.1. Operational requirements:

4.1.1. Assessment criteria:

- 1) Relevance
 - How relevant is the proposed intervention; is it compliant with the objectives of the HIP?
 - Has a joint needs assessment been used for the proposed intervention (if existing)? Have other recent and comprehensive needs assessments been used?
 - Has the proposed intervention been coordinated with other humanitarian actors?
- 2) Capacity and expertise
 - Does the partner, with its implementing partners, have sufficient expertise (country / region and / or technical)?
 - How does the partner contribute to developing/strengthening local capacity?
- 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 humanitarian actors and actions (including, where relevant, the use of single interoperable registries of beneficiaries).
 - Extent to which the proposed intervention contribute to resilience and sustainability.
- 5) Cost-effectiveness/efficiency/transparency
- 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 documented/explained?¹⁰

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.

No award will be made to NGO partner organisations which have not complied with their obligations concerning the submission of audited financial statements (i.e. which would not have submitted those in due time to the Commission without a proper justification) or which would appear not to offer sufficient guarantee as to their financial capacity to implement the proposed actions (in light of their liquidity and independency ratios as appearing from their latest available annual statutory accounts certified by an approved external auditor).

4.1.2. Specific operational guidelines and operational assessment criteria:

This section outlines the specific operational guidelines that DG ECHO partners need to take into account in the design of humanitarian operations supported by DG ECHO. It also lists and explains the assessment criteria – based on those outlined in section 4.1.1 – that DG ECHO will apply in the specific context of the HIP to which this Technical Annex relates when assessing proposals submitted in response to the related HIP.

Regarding **logistics (meaning the entire supply chain)**, DG ECHO will support strategic solutions such as shared and / or common services, joint procurement, etc. if their cost-efficiency and benefit in increasing effectiveness and timeliness of the response is demonstrated, in line with DG ECHO's Humanitarian Logistics Policy. DG ECHO also encourages the application of the Humanitarian Logistics Policy more widely, in particular the key considerations set out in Annex 1: Framework for Operations.

For **Education in Emergencies actions**, priority will be given to funding projects which target at least 50 % girls, unless there is a context-based justification for different targeting.

¹⁰ In accordance with the relevant section of the Single Form guidelines (section10)

For cash in education projects, attention should be paid to sustainability of the interventions and, when possible, linkages to longer-term livelihood solutions.

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 thematic policy¹¹, which will form the basis for the assessment and selection of partners. Partners will be expected to demonstrate a satisfactory efficiency ratio and should ensure that it is maintained throughout the action, unless otherwise approved by DG ECHO. To the extent possible and taking into account the operational context, partners will be assessed on: their ability to work based on common targeting criteria, single or interoperable beneficiary registries, a single payment mechanism, a common feedback mechanism and a common results framework. The large-scale cash guidance note (Annex 1 of the cash thematic policy) includes specific considerations for large-scale cash transfers: segregation of functions, cost-efficiency (including indirect costs), and full transparency on the costs to calculate the efficiency ratio.

Environmental considerations

Environmental mainstreaming and reducing environmental degradation are highly encouraged in partners' interventions. Such actions also contribute to the European Commission's overall implementation of the European Green Deal¹².

The “greening” of humanitarian responses, refers to the environmental responsibility of humanitarian actors and to actions aimed at reducing the negative environmental impacts of humanitarian operations themselves. This includes the environmental impacts that occur at facilities, as part of support operations, or due to the implementation of humanitarian programmes and projects.

All partners are expected to include context-specific measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the proposed actions, while preserving their effectiveness, in compliance with the minimum environmental requirements set out in the DG ECHO Environmental Guidance for humanitarian projects¹³.

The minimum environmental requirements should be applied through a ‘mainstreaming’ approach with environmental impacts mitigated across sectors, projects and programmes and therefore not implemented as stand-alone or parallel actions to the response activities. The requirements will apply to all sectors with special attention on mitigating the negative environmental impacts in protracted, chronic situations. The following resources should be consulted in parallel with the HIP Policy Annex:

- Guidance on the operationalisation of the minimum environmental requirements and recommendations for EU-funded humanitarian aid operations
- Minimum environmental requirements and recommendations in humanitarian aid operations - DG ECHO's classroom training (through ELSE training platform)

¹¹ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/thematic_policy_document_no_3_cash_transfers_en.pdf

¹² https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

¹³ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/environment/guidance_on_the_operationalisation_of_the_mers_for_eu-funded_humanitarian_aid_operations.pdf

- Greening humanitarian aid – DG ECHO’s e-Learning modules (through ELSE training platform)¹⁴

Climate change adaptation and environmental considerations

Adapting responses to climate change as well as reducing environmental degradation are highly relevant in partners’ interventions. Such actions also contribute to the European Commission’s overall implementation of the European Green Deal¹⁵.

All partners are expected to include context-specific measures to reduce the environmental footprint of the proposed actions, while preserving their effectiveness, in compliance with the minimum environmental requirements set out in the DG ECHO Environmental Guidance for humanitarian projects¹⁶.

4.1.2.1. Sector-Specific Priorities: Basic needs

DG ECHO will continue addressing the refugees’ basic needs in Türkiye through the main channel of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). The ESSN uses a single cash platform to deliver monthly cash transfers to support the basic needs of vulnerable refugees. The assistance should be risk informed and targeted based on vulnerability analysis, taking into account the protection concerns of individuals and groups. DG ECHO expects the ESSN to take into consideration the evolving needs of the refugees and to adapt the programme accordingly.

DG ECHO plans on ensuring the continuity of ESSN activities until 2023, when the ESSN funding will be handed over to DG NEAR. DG ECHO will retain the ability and flexibility to adapt the ESSN depending on context-specific circumstances and the evolution of the situation over time, in complementarity with the DG NEAR funded C-ESSN, and in line with the Facility transition strategy. The preparation of the ESSN’s transition to DG NEAR will be the main priority, as part of the EU humanitarian–development–peace nexus approach.

While the ESSN continues to be the main response for refugees’ basic needs in Türkiye, DG ECHO may consider smaller scale basic needs interventions for documented gaps in the humanitarian response, in complementarity with the ESSN.

DG ECHO maintains its commitment to providing cash, even in contexts of high inflation, provided that programming can be adequately adapted in line with the Good Practice Review on Cash in Inflation/Depreciation¹⁷. The modality choice should be informed by a sound needs-based response and a risk assessment, incorporating joint and timely market, operational and environment analyses.

¹⁴ <https://else.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/learn/course/external/view/elearning/227/greening-humanitarian-aid>

¹⁵ https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal_en

¹⁶ https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/climate-change-and-environment_en

¹⁷ <https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/good-practice-review-on-cash-assistance-in-contextsof-high-inflation-and-depreciation/>

DG ECHO promotes a common system and/or coordinated programming approaches to reduce fragmentation and avoid duplication of parallel ways of working. This includes better operational coordination, coordinated approaches to vulnerability-based targeting, data interoperability (respecting data protection requirements) to avoid duplication with ESSN and facilitate referrals, a common payment mechanism, a common feedback mechanism and a results framework. The value of proposed cash assistance should be adequate to cover or contribute to emergency basic needs and should be complemented by other sectoral interventions. Linkages/referral pathways with livelihood/self-reliance opportunities are encouraged.

As per the newly published DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document No.3 for Cash Transfers¹⁸, cash remains the preferred transfer modality. The checklist (Section 7) in the Policy Document provides guidance for partners by summarising key considerations according to a programme cycle structure mirroring the Single Form. The sectoral and multisectoral outcomes of the basic needs intervention should be monitored against defined objectives in a consistent way, this should comply with the cross-cutting and sector specific Grand Bargain Multipurpose cash (MPC) outcome indicators¹⁹. Multi-sectoral market analyses and monitoring should be ensured in real time to inform and adapt assistance. Considering the impact of price inflation in Türkiye, mechanisms should be established under the leadership of the Cash Working group and in coordination with relevant inter-sector groups for sound trigger mechanisms to adapt assistance based on market monitoring data, and design assistance from the outset to anticipate potential inflationary shocks.

4.1.2.2. Sector-Specific Priorities: Education in Emergencies (EiE)

DG ECHO's EiE support will target vulnerable out-of-school children and adolescents to access education, who, for example, cannot navigate education enrolment processes, live in hard-to-reach areas, or have significantly missed out on their educational development and do not consider continuing their studies. Children with protection risks are to be referred to protection providers.

Actions offering education-focused case management for enrolment in relevant formal or accredited non-formal education will be supported, addressing non-financial barriers with an individualised or tailored approach. This may involve outreach, identification, assessment and direct support aimed at children's enrolment, with efforts for efficiency considered, where appropriate. Capacity to ensure up-to-date and accurate understanding and effective management of education access regulations, as well as reliable knowledge and an ability to guide on formal and accredited non-formal education options and their eligibility requirements, must be demonstrated. Proposals are to show their efforts for sustainable education insertion through, for example, individual short-term follow-up efforts aimed to encourage continued participation in education. Interventions must be contextualised to Türkiye, demonstrate coordination, alignment/complementarity and synergy with education and other relevant sector frameworks and stakeholders (e.g. relevant levels of, above all, the Ministry of National Education), as well as other EU

¹⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/thematic_policy_document_no_3_cash_transfers_en.pdf

¹⁹ <https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/good-practice-review-on-cash-assistance-in-contextsof-high-inflation-and-depreciation/>

funded initiatives, in particular the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) and PIKTES²⁰. Support to coordination, with demonstrated relevance and added value, may be considered, if coherently justified.

All responses must furthermore adhere to DG ECHO's EiE Thematic Policy, the Regional Refugee Response Plan's Education chapter in Türkiye²¹ and the fourth Sustainable Development Goal²².

4.1.2.3. Sector-Specific Priorities: Protection

DG ECHO will continue to strengthen the protection of asylum seekers, persons benefitting from international, subsidiary and temporary protection, and other persons of concern (PoC) and groups at risk in Türkiye. Proposals shall aim to reduce vulnerabilities and increase access and capacities by preventing, mitigating and responding to protection risks and threats. To be considered, proposals must articulate clear protection risks and outcomes for project beneficiaries and/or present integrated protection programming, as outlined in DG ECHO's 2016 Humanitarian Protection policy²³.

DG ECHO partners are encouraged to focus on marginalised groups/communities with identified protection risks. Increased outreach and refined targeting of persons of concern, via a community-based approach through both static and mobile modalities, will continue to be considered.

Partners should be able to demonstrate adequate technical supervision and a related capacity building strategy, and align their interventions with mid-/long-term strategies and national protection systems, to ensure the sustainability of the services and assistance provided.

Key components

- Registration and civil documentation

Ensuring that people have legal protection and can access basic and social services is still at the core of DG ECHO's protection strategy in Türkiye. DG ECHO will continue supporting protection actions aimed at facilitating access to registration and civil documentation through dissemination of information²⁴, legal assistance and advocacy.

- Specialised Protection response

²⁰ <https://piktes.gov.tr/>

²¹ Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan – Turkey Country Chapter 2021-2022

²² The United Nations General Assembly's Goal 4 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG): to Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

²³ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/system/files/2016-05/staff_working_document_humanitarian_protection_052016.pdf

²⁴ Dissemination of information should help to increase PoC and service-providers' awareness and knowledge of applicable legislation, including procedures, rights, obligations, entitlements and available protection services, as well as existing referral pathways.

DG ECHO will support the provision of specialised services to victims of violence, including but not limited to gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection (CP). These will cover access to safety, case management, legal aid/counselling as well as protection prevention interventions, with a measurable and demonstrated impact. Standalone awareness raising activities will not be considered eligible for funding. For GBV specific interventions, actions need to ensure solid and timely case management, and demonstrate that proper referral pathways to healthcare providers and other services are in place. Where Government services do not exist or are over-stretched, specialised protection services should be delivered to complement government services and to ensure a continuum of care. Protection actors must demonstrate a comprehensive overview of governmental and non-governmental services in their areas of operation (service mapping and referral pathways).

In line with DG ECHO Humanitarian Protection policy, the use of cash²⁵ to achieve protection outcomes will only be considered if it is part of a broader response i.e. case management and when the correlation between the use of cash and protection outcomes are clearly demonstrated.

- **Legal Counselling and Assistance**

Provision of legal counselling and assistance for beneficiaries identified with relevant needs will be supported as in previous years.

- **Psychosocial Support (PSS)**

In their proposals, partners must specify the nature of the planned PSS activities, as part of a protection action, the target group(s) and the expected outcome(s). All PSS activities need to be reflected in the proposals, with its relevant PSS indicator looking at improvements in well-being (and not just reflected in terms of persons trained or activities attended). All activities for PSS should include, as much as possible, referrals to specialised protection and mental health services.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) should follow the IASC Guidelines 2007 and the DG ECHO health consolidated guidelines²⁶, as well as DG ECHO Protection policy. Standalone recreational activities are not considered PSS activities.

- **Protection Monitoring and advocacy**

Protection monitoring activities should identify and analyse protection trends to inform programming and feed into advocacy efforts.

Protection advocacy should focus on access to, and enforcement of, rights and obligations of persons benefitting from international, subsidiary, and temporary protection, asylum seekers and other individuals or groups at risk in Türkiye. Advocacy activities must always be evidence-based and should include a clear and well defined advocacy plan, including potential ways to mitigate risks that may be caused by advocacy activities.

²⁵ IPA shall not be considered from 2023 in line with the consultations and workshops held with Türkiye-based partners in 2021 and 2022.

²⁶ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/health2014_general_health_guidelines_en.pdf

- **Coordination**

Coordination activities might be supported to enhance coherence and harmonisation of interventions across protection actors, collaboration between sectors that ensure mainstreaming of protection, and to facilitate protection dialogues with relevant key stakeholders, including development actors, in order to ensure sustainability of the protection response.

4.1.2.4. Sector-Specific Priorities: Health

DG ECHO will only provide targeted bridge funding, if necessary, to support current actions that provide specialised services in the area of Post-operative Care/Physical Rehabilitation (PPR), until DG NEAR takes over DG ECHO funded activities covering this sub sector. In the proposals, partners must clearly demonstrate their transition plans, including an exit strategy highlighting specific activities for programme sustainability.

Partners must document, also for their implementing partners, an appropriate institutional capacity (including HR and prior field experience) to manage a PPR project, or project component.

4.1.2.5. Sector-Specific Priorities: Rapid Response to emergencies

In case of new humanitarian emergencies such as a large-scale influx of refugees or natural disaster, DG ECHO will seek to provide immediate emergency relief such as targeted protection, health, wash, shelter or basic needs assistance, including through existing programmes and only if and when humanitarian gaps are clearly identified.

For rapid responses to new emergencies, anticipation modalities may be envisaged to be better prepared. As a general point, assistance must be aligned and coherent with recommendations provided by international and national coordination bodies, and should be coordinated with relevant national authorities.

4.1.2.6. Sector-Specific Priorities: Coordination, reporting, Monitoring and Evaluation

DG ECHO maintains its reporting system, which consolidates data on planned and actual progress of Actions funded by DG ECHO in Türkiye. The reports produced by this information system will provide for improved and efficient follow-up of actions by DG ECHO, up-to-date reporting to the European Parliament, EU Member States and Turkish authorities, and information to the humanitarian community for operational coordination purposes.

For this reason, quarterly reporting will be required from DG ECHO partners. This frequency may change during the course of the action due to, for example, the need to report more frequently on rapid responses to new humanitarian emergencies. To achieve this, harmonised results and indicators will be required in certain sectors of activity of the Single Form. Appropriate reporting templates and relevant guidance on the reporting

content and the specific reporting schedule will be shared by DG ECHO to all partners funded under this HIP.

DG ECHO partners are therefore expected to have solid monitoring and evaluation systems for their actions in place. Concrete operational measures to monitor and ensure equal treatment and non-discrimination of beneficiaries with special emphasis on vulnerable groups/communities at risk (e.g. LGBTI, sex workers, seasonal workers) must be in place.

In addition, DG ECHO will also conduct independent Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) for a broader and more holistic assessment of the effects and impact of the humanitarian strategy. DG ECHO partners funded under this HIP are expected to cooperate with the MEAL system.

4.1.2.7. Sector-Specific Priorities: Visibility and Communication

Partners must ensure, through adequate and proactive communication about EU-funded actions, that the public is aware of how the EU is helping and how funding is used, with the objective of fostering continued strong support for humanitarian aid among key stakeholders and the general public. Detailed information on DG ECHO's visibility requirements can be found in the 'Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union-funded Humanitarian Aid Actions'²⁷.

Standard visibility is a contractual obligation for all DG ECHO-funded projects. Partners must ensure EU visibility through the prominent display of the EU emblem with accompanying text on project sites, relief items and equipment, as specified in Section 12.1.A of the Single Form, as well as structured and proactive communication throughout the project duration with broad dissemination (press releases, social media, webpages, blogs, photos etc.), as specified in Section 12.1.B of the Single Form.

Partners with strong and ambitious communication ideas are encouraged to apply for above-standard visibility in addition to standard visibility. DG ECHO may provide additional funding should a partner wish to carry out communication actions such as elaborate audio-visual productions, journalist-visits, campaigns, exhibitions or other events with an important outreach to the European public and media. For above standard visibility, a separate communications plan, costed, with an estimated audience reach and timeline, must be submitted as an annex to the Single Form. The plan is to be first discussed with ECHO's Regional Information Officer (RIO) covering the region, and finally approved by DG ECHO's Communication Unit (ECHO.01) prior to contract signature.

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

²⁷ <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/reference-documents-visibility>

provide initial lifesaving multipurpose assistance when other response mechanisms are not yet in place. ERM/RRMs are mostly used for rapid-onset crises. For slow-onset crises, objective indicators with thresholds for engagement / disengagement should be defined in coordination with other stakeholders including national authorities.

(2) Flexibility embedded into the actions

Whenever relevant, partners should introduce flexibility to mobilise resources from on-going actions and swiftly respond to and/or act in advance of any new emerging shocks occurring and/or forecasted in the area of their operations (a crisis within a crisis). Flexibility measures can be triggered to provide an initial lifesaving multipurpose response in the aftermath of a rapid-onset crisis, as well as to act in advance of an imminent shock, during three main scenarios: i) to fill the time gap while waiting for additional resources; ii) to respond to small scale humanitarian needs which would otherwise remain unattended; iii) to provide assistance in advance of an imminent shock to prevent or reduce its acute humanitarian impact, according to a pre-agreed plan with defined triggers and actions.

The application of flexibility measures should be based on a multi-risk analysis and the development of the worst and most likely scenarios. Partners should develop a detailed plan considering repositioning 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 act in advance and to bridge the time gap between the shock and the time needed to mobilise ad-hoc resources through the ERM/RRM or additional funding. The Timeliness of a response is a key element for the 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).

(3) European Humanitarian Response Capacity (EHRC):

The EHRC aims to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance with a gap-filling approach. Under the EHRC, the Commission disposes of several tools that can be activated in case of sudden-onset disasters, e.g. a series of Common Logistics Services (including air operations, warehousing services, last-mile ground transportation, etc.), or a stockpile of emergency WASH and shelter items that can be pre-positioned in regional warehouses worldwide.

DG ECHO might propose, directly to one or more partners, to manage some of the Common Logistics Services, or be in charge of the distribution of the emergency relief items. The choice of the partner will be taken on the basis of a diverse set of criteria, such as presence in the affected area, experience and expertise available. Since the EHRC is an emergency response capacity, decisions of activation will be taken in a consultative yet rapid manner. In order to manage EHRC services and/or distribute emergency relief items, partners may make use of the flexibility embedded into the actions (section 2 above).