

TECHNICAL ANNEX

TÜRKIYE

FINANCIAL, ADMINISTRATIVE AND OPERATIONAL INFORMATION

The provisions of the financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2024/01000 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).

1. CONTACTS

Operational Unit in charge	DG ECHO ¹ /C2
Contact persons at HQ	Contact persons in the field
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2. FINANCIAL INFO

Indicative Allocation²: EUR 26 000 000 of which an indicative amount of EUR 4 000 000 could be earmarked for Education in Emergencies.

Programmatic Partnerships:

In line with DG ECHO's commitment under the Grand Bargain initiative, pilot Programmatic Partnerships were launched in 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2023 with a limited number of partners. New Programmatic Partnerships could be signed in 2024. Part of the

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

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.

allocation of this HIP could therefore also be attributed to these new Programmatic Partnerships.

Indicative breakdown per Actions as per Worldwide Decision (in euros)³:

Country(ies)	Action (a) Human-induced crises and natural hazards	Action (b) Initial emergency response/small- scale/epidemics	Action (c) Disaster Prepare dness	Actions (d) to (f) Transport / Complement ary activities	TOTAL
Türkiye	EUR 26 000 000				EUR 26 000 000

3. PROPOSAL ASSESSMENT

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)⁴.

b) Financial support to third parties (implementing partners)

Pursuant to Art. 204 Financial Regulation, for the implementation of actions under direct management 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. In such cases, justification must be provided in the Single Form (section 10.6) based on the following grounds: a limited number of non-profit NGOs have the capacity, skills or expertise required; there are only a limited number of organisations in the country of operation, or in the region(s) where the action takes place; in a confederation, family or network context, the partner would rely on other members of the confederation, family or network to ensure geographical coverage, while minimising costs and avoiding duplication.

c) Alternative arrangements

In case of country or crisis-specific issues or unforeseeable circumstances, which 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

³ For flexibility and fast responsiveness purposes, this breakdown can be adjusted within certain limits based on newly arising needs.

⁴ Single form guidelines: <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/ngo/action-proposal/fill-in-the-single-form>

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 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 cost 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 multi-annual Programmatic Partnerships⁵

Funding under this HIP may be used to finance actions implemented in the framework of multi-annual strategies (Programmatic Partnerships), as and when provided for in the HIP. Programmatic Partnerships can be at country, multi-country or regional level. If multi-country/regional, the proposals should specify the breakdown between the different country allocations.

f) Regional and multi-country actions (non-Programmatic Partnerships)

Regional/multi-country actions can be supported under this HIP (and where relevant in conjunction with other HIPs⁶), 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.

g) Multi-year funding actions⁷

⁵ See the dedicated [guidance](#) on Programmatic Partnerships.

⁶ 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.

⁷ For more information - See the factsheet on EU Humanitarian Aid Multi-Year Funding available on the DG ECHO Website ([DGEcho WebSite \(dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu\)](https://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu))

HIPs may be used for multi-year funding actions, which should have a duration of minimum 24 months and the full budget is committed upfront. Specific policy areas for multi-year funding may be mentioned in the respective HIP. Multi-year funding actions aim at generating additional efficiency gains and improve design and delivery of humanitarian assistance. The submitted proposals should demonstrate these gains, which should be monitored during the implementation of the action and will have to be reported in the final reports of the action.

It is possible to request multi-year funding in the context of a Programmatic Partnership to be concluded with DG ECHO. In this situation, see section 3.e.

4. ADMINISTRATIVE INFO

Allocation round 1

- a) Indicative amount: up to EUR 26 000 000.
- 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/ 2024⁸ (Actions will start from 01/01/2024)
- d) The initial duration for the Action may be up to 24 months or more⁹ provided that the added value of a multi-annual duration is demonstrated by the partner¹⁰. Education in Emergencies actions do not need further justification and should have an initial duration of at least 24 months unless there is a needs – or context-based – justification for a shorter duration. For Disaster Preparedness, justification is needed only for particularly volatile contexts. Follow-up actions, which continue/extend ongoing operations financed under a previous Humanitarian Implementation Plan, can be submitted as modification requests to extend the overall duration to a maximum of 48 months. Actions that are extended further through modification requests can be funded under a maximum of three successive Humanitarian Implementation Plans. The same approach may also be used to the extent appropriate in furtherance of any multi-annual strategies provided for by the HIP (see point e) of section 2 above).
- e) Potential partners¹¹: All DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Single Form or Modifications requests of on-going actions¹²

⁸ 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.

⁹ Maximum duration of an action is 48 months.

¹⁰ See the factsheet on EU Humanitarian Aid Multi-Year Funding available on the DG ECHO Website ([DGEcho WebSite \(dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu\)](https://dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu)).

¹¹ Unless otherwise specified potential NGO partners refer to certified partner organisations.

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

- g) Indicative date for receipt of the above requested information: from 01/02/2024

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)? How have the local partners been included in the needs assessment efforts? Have other recent and comprehensive needs assessments been used?
 - Has the proposed intervention been coordinated with other humanitarian actors and local and national actors?
- 2) Capacity and expertise (including in support to the localisation approach)
 - 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.
 - Quality of the proposed localisation approach, and measures taken to minimise the transfer of risks.
- 4) Coordination and relevant post-intervention elements
 - Extent to which the proposed intervention is building on ongoing local response and 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 contributes to resilience and sustainability, including the sustainability of locally driven responses.
- 5) Cost-effectiveness/efficiency/transparency
 - Does the proposed intervention display an appropriate relationship between the resources to be employed, the activities to be undertaken and the objectives to be achieved?

- Is the breakdown of costs sufficiently documented/explained, including the information on percentage of funding to be implemented by local actors and the share of overhead costs transferred to them?¹³

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 a DG ECHO field expert (TA) to determine the feasibility and quality of the follow-up action proposed.

In case of a Programmatic Partnership, the proposed action shall be assessed under the same criteria as listed above. However, a Programmatic Partnership proposal must also demonstrate a clear added value (e.g. efficiency gains; longer term outcomes, scaling up of innovative approaches; contribution to a specific policy; etc.). See dedicated guidance to partners for more details.

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).

All awards made using EU Funds must respect the Conditionality Measures¹⁴ issued under any Council Implementing Decision adopted in accordance with Article 6 of EU Regulation 2020/2092 on a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget¹⁵ (“Conditionality Decision”).

The Commission hereby notifies applicants under this HIP/TA of the following Conditionality Decision (valid at the date of publication of this HIP/TA):

- **Council Implementing Decision (EU) 2022/2506 of 15 December 2022 on measures for the protection of the Union budget against breaches of the principles of the rule of law in Hungary¹⁶.**

¹³ In accordance with the relevant section of the Single Form guidelines (section10)

¹⁴ Conditionality Measures against a Concerned Entity, may, for example, include, amongst others, the requirement to: suspend payments or the implementation of the legal commitment to/with the Concerned Entity; and/or terminate the legal commitment with the Concerned Entity; and/or prohibit entering into new legal commitments with the Concerned Entity. Conditionality Decisions and Measures issued under Council Implementing Decisions may impact the implementation of grants, contributions and procurement contracts awarded, as the Commission is required to ensure the application of these Conditionality Decisions and Measures in the implementation of the EU budget via both direct and indirect management.

¹⁵ Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2020/2092 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2020 on a general regime of conditionality for the protection of the Union budget OJ L 433I, 22.12.2020, p. 1–10

¹⁶ OJ L 325, 20.12.2022, p. 94–109

This Conditionality Decision, in particular its article 2.2, prohibits legal commitments under direct and indirect management with any public interest trust established by Hungarian Act IX of 2021¹⁷, including those entities listed in Annex I to Hungarian Act IX of 2021¹⁸ and other affiliated entities maintained by them (“Concerned Entities”). The Commission will further notify when the above-mentioned Conditionality Measures are lifted.

4.1.2. Specific operational guidelines and operational assessment criteria:

This section outlines the specific operational guidelines that DG ECHO partners need to consider 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.

In line with the DG ECHO guidance on **localisation**¹⁹, and unless duly justified, DG ECHO will expect that proposals are based on partnerships with local actors, including through the participation and leadership of local and national actors in the project cycle, giving them space in the governance process, allocating an appropriate share of funding to local partners. In case of proposals of similar quality and focus, DG ECHO will give priority to proposals where at least 25% of DG ECHO’s contribution will be spent on activities implemented by local and national actors. DG ECHO also expects partners to provide an adequate share of overhead cost to their local implementing partners. In addition, DG ECHO will prioritise proposals where the locally led action constitutes a central element and which are designed bottom up, and where DG ECHO partners provide relevant support to local partners’ response (technical training, institutional support, peer learning).

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.

¹⁷ Act IX of 2021 on public interest trust foundations with a public service mission (entry into force 01/01/2023).

¹⁸ Available (in Hungarian) at: <https://njt.hu/jogszabaly/2021-9-00-00>

¹⁹ Preference should be given to procurement, distribution, and use of environmentally sustainable items, reducing, and optimising secondary and tertiary packaging, avoiding procuring single-use items, and favouring products with greater durability and high recycled content.

The majority of organisations' environmental footprint comes from their logistics/supply chains, and as such these offer an opportunity to minimise environmental impacts²⁰. Preference should be given to procurement, distribution, and use of environmentally sustainable items, reducing, and optimising secondary and tertiary packaging, avoiding procuring single-use items, and favouring products with greater durability and high recycled content.

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.

For **cash** in education projects, particular 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 policy²¹, 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 considering 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.

Specific implementation of the following elements in the proposal should be demonstrated as appropriate:

- Mainstreaming of protection, gender, age and disability inclusion based on a comprehensive needs and risk analysis
- Strategies for effective prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV);

Strategies for effective prevention of and response to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH), including adequate and victim/survivor-centred response approaches and reporting channels.

²⁰ <https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/dg%20echo%20guidance%20note%20-%20promoting%20equitable%20partnerships%20with%20local%20responders%20in%20humanitarian%20settings.pdf>

²¹ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/thematic_policy_document_no_3_cash_transfers_en.pdf

For transfer modalities

The modality choice should be informed by a needs-based response and risk analysis, incorporating joint and timely market analysis, operational and environmental analyses. The use of cash should systematically be considered, across the variety of response mechanisms (anticipatory action, rapid response mechanisms, emergency responses, crisis modifiers, and shock-responsive social protection) funded by DG ECHO. All cash interventions should comply with [DG ECHO's cash thematic policy](#), including the sector-specific considerations in Annexe 3 of the latter document. In addition, programmes above EUR 10 million should comply with the large-scale cash guidance note.

DG ECHO promotes a common system and/or coordinated programming approaches to reduce fragmentation and avoid duplication and parallel ways of working. This includes better operational coordination, coordinated approaches to vulnerability-based targeting, data interoperability (which respects data protection requirements) to facilitate deduplication and referrals, a common payment mechanism, a common feedback mechanism and a common results framework.

DG ECHO promotes, wherever appropriate, a single multipurpose cash (MPC) payment to meet recurrent basic needs, through a common payment mechanism, and timely referral pathways to meet specific multi-sectoral outcomes based on a solid analysis.

DG ECHO expects that the MEB and Transfer Values (TV) are defined under the coordination of the CWG for harmonised response. The value of cash assistance should be adequate to cover or contribute to emergency basic needs and should be complemented by other relevant sectoral interventions which cannot be met through cash, facilitated through multi-sectoral referral pathways. Cash assistance should be risk informed and targeted based on socio-economic vulnerability, and the protection concerns of individuals and groups.

Partners should invest in preparedness measures for cash assistance, as a key enabler of timely response e.g., through anticipatory action or rapid response mechanisms.

Partners will also be assessed on their ability to explore possible contributions to existing social safety nets and propose feasible entry points for linking humanitarian assistance and social protection at different levels (policy/governance, strategic/institutional level, program design, and implementation/delivery). In line with the nexus agenda, DG ECHO encourages approaches that contribute to the delivery of a needs-based, coherent, and coordinated assistance package from both humanitarian and development funding sources, whilst respecting humanitarian and protection principles.

The sectoral and multisectoral outcomes of cash programmes should be monitored against defined objectives in a consistent way, using the relevant DG ECHO KOIs and KRIs, which are aligned with the Grand Bargain MPC outcome indicators.

At the specific objective level:

- ❖ **Livelihood Coping Strategy** “% of HH without crisis and emergency Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCS)” - Target 80% using the WFP methodology outlined in its [Essential Needs Assessment guidance \(see p20\)](#).
- ❖ *Percentage of households who report being able to meet their basic needs as they define and prioritize them* measured using the standardised scale (all/most/half/some)

Given that large percentages of the MPC assistance is used to cover food needs, it is recommended to also use the Food Consumption Score (FCS) systematically.

At the result level, DG-ECHO recommends the use of:

- ❖ *“Percentage of households with total monthly expenditure which exceeds the MEB”*. -Target 80%.

Multi-sectoral market analysis and monitoring should be ensured, in real time, to inform and adapt assistance, irrespective of the modality. In contexts of high inflation and currency depreciation, partners (under the leadership of Cash Working Groups) should monitor markets and define inflation and currency-related triggers; design programmes and budgets from the outset to anticipate inflation and depreciation; and adapt programmes and budgets based to maintain purchasing power and programme effectiveness. 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/depreciation](#). Whenever duly justified, to cope with market price volatility, partners are encouraged to include contingencies to adapt the transfer value, increase coverage, and/or change to an alternative modality to preserve household purchasing power capacity. Irrespective of the modality, partners are expected to invest in robust due diligence processes and tracking capacity to minimise the risk of diversion.

DG ECHO systematically assess the cost-efficiency of different modalities, using the Total Cost to Transfer Ratio (TCTR), alongside the analysis of effectiveness.

DG ECHO will support Cash Working Groups, under the leadership of the inter-sector/inter-cluster, and in collaboration with relevant sectoral working groups, to provide leadership on the above, in line with the IASC coordination model and [CWG ToR](#).

Specific implementation of the following elements in the proposal should be demonstrated as appropriate:

- Mainstreaming of protection, gender, age and disability inclusion based on a comprehensive needs and risk analysis.
- Strategies for effective prevention of and response to Gender Based Violence (GBV).
- Strategies for effective prevention of and response to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH), including adequate and victim/survivor-centred response approaches and reporting channels.

Environmental considerations

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 DG ECHO's Guidance on the operationalisation of the Minimum Environmental Requirements and Recommendations for EU-funded humanitarian aid operations²².

The minimum environmental requirements should be applied through a 'mainstreaming' approach with environmental impacts mitigated across sectors, projects and programmes with the aim to consider the environment holistically when designing and implementing actions. The requirements will apply to all sectors with special attention on mitigating the negative environmental impacts in protracted, chronic situations.

The HIP Policy Annex should be consulted in parallel.

Sector-Specific Priorities

4.1.2.1. Sector-Specific Priorities: Basic needs

The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) (and C-ESSN under the SSN Programme), funded by the EU, managed by DG NEAR and implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Services and Turkish Red Crescent, continues to be the main tool to address refugees' basic needs in Türkiye. However, in complementarity with the ESSN and other programmes, DG ECHO may consider supporting smaller-scale basic needs interventions to address well documented gaps in the humanitarian response and/or in response to new shocks.

As per the published DG ECHO Thematic Policy Document No.3 for Cash Transfers²³, cash remains the preferred transfer modality. The Policy Document's checklist (Section 7) provides guidance for partners by summarising key considerations according to a programme cycle structure mirroring the Single Form.

DG ECHO maintains its commitment to supporting multi-purpose cash assistance, even in contexts of high inflation, if programming can be adequately adapted in line with the Good Practice Review on Cash in Inflation/Depreciation. Considering the impact of price inflation in Türkiye, applicants should foresee specific mechanisms under the guidance of the Cash Working Group (CWG), and in coordination with relevant inter-sector groups, to

²² https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/climate-change-and-environment_en

²³ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/thematic_policy_document_no_3_cash_transfers_en.pdf

adapt assistance based on market monitoring, and anticipate potential inflationary shocks²⁴.

DG ECHO promotes coordinated programming approaches, facilitated by Inter-Agency Coordination, to reduce fragmentation and avoid duplications. This includes better coordinated and harmonised approaches to vulnerability-based targeting, data interoperability (respecting data protection requirements) to avoid duplication with the ESSN and facilitate referrals, and a result framework. The proposed value of cash assistance²⁵ must be adequate to cover or contribute to cover basic needs and might be complemented by other sectoral interventions. Market analyses and monitoring must inform and adapt assistance. Partners are strongly encouraged to establish clear linkages/referral pathways with livelihood/self-reliance.

The choice of the modality should be justified by a sound needs-based response and a risk assessment, incorporating joint and timely market, operational and environmental analyses.

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, who, for example, have difficulties with the enrolment processes, live in hard-to-reach and/or earthquakes affected areas, have been displaced after the earthquake or significantly missed out on their educational development. Partners are encouraged to develop actions integrating child protection within their EiE programming (identification, referral), keeping in mind that specialised protection services (such as case management) are to be provided by specialised protection service providers.

Actions focusing on enrolment in formal or accredited non-formal education, addressing non-financial barriers with an individualised and tailored approach, can be supported. Activities may involve outreach, identification, assessment, and direct support aimed at children's enrolment. Proposals should demonstrate efforts to support sustainable education insertion through, for example, individual short-term follow-up aimed to encourage continued participation in education. Interventions must be contextualised to Türkiye, demonstrate coordination, alignment/complementarity and synergy with education stakeholders (e.g. relevant levels of the Ministry of National Education) and other relevant sector (child protection in particular), as well as other EU funded initiatives, such as the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) and PIKTES.

²⁴ <https://www.calpnetwork.org/publication/good-practice-review-on-cash-assistance-in-contextsof-high-inflation-and-depreciation/>

All responses must furthermore adhere to DG ECHO's EiE Thematic Policy, the Regional Refugee Response Plan's Education chapter in Türkiye²⁶ and the SDG 4.²⁷

4.1.2.3. Sector-Specific Priorities: Protection

DG ECHO support will aim at strengthening the protection of asylum seekers, persons benefitting from international, subsidiary, and temporary protection, and other persons of concern (PoC) as well as groups at heightened risk in Türkiye. Particular attention will be paid to individuals affected by the earthquake and vulnerable groups. Proposals shall aim to reduce exposure to protection risks, be based on a solid protection risks analysis and respond to protection violations. To be considered, proposals must demonstrate clear protection outcomes through either stand-alone protection intervention or integrated protection programming, as outlined in DG ECHO's 2016 Humanitarian Protection policy²⁸.

DG ECHO partners are encouraged to focus on the most vulnerable and 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

Legal protection to access basic and social services remains at the core of DG ECHO's protection strategy in Türkiye. DG ECHO will continue supporting activities aimed at facilitating access to registration and civil documentation, through dissemination of information²⁹, legal assistance and advocacy, and address the issue of loss of documentation during the earthquake.

²⁶ Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan – Turkey Country Chapter 2023-2025

²⁷ 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

²⁸ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/system/files/2016-05/staff_working_document_humanitarian_protection_052016.pdf

²⁹ 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.

- **Specialised Protection response**

DG ECHO will support the provision of specialised services to persons at immediate and acute protection risks and/or victims of abuse, violence, and exploitation. These will cover access to case management including safety, legal aid/counselling, mental health, and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and referral to other services based on individual case plans, with a measurable and demonstrated impact.

For interventions responding to the needs of survivors of protection violations (GBV survivors, children, women, and men victims' other serious protection violations, LGBTIQ+³⁰ at high protection risks), the 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 (particularly because of the earthquake), 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).

Standalone awareness raising activities will not be considered eligible for funding.

In line with DG ECHO Humanitarian Protection policy, the use of cash to achieve protection outcomes will only be considered if it is part of individual 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 activities for PSS should include effective referrals to specialised protection services and mental health services for serious cases, especially in light of the impact of the earthquake on mental health.

³⁰ Acronym for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Queer. The '+' represents minority gender identities and sexualities not explicitly included in the term LGBTIQ.

MHPSS should follow the IASC Guidelines 2007 and the DG ECHO health consolidated guidelines³¹, as well as DG ECHO Protection policy. Standalone recreational activities are not considered PSS activities.

- **Protection Monitoring, advocacy and coordination**

Protection monitoring activities should identify and analyse protection trends to inform programming and feed into advocacy efforts, in particular in the aftermath of the earthquake and the consequences vis a vis access to humanitarian assistance, registration, deportations, etc.

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. 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

Considering the earthquake emerging needs, DG ECHO could maintain targeted bridge funding, if necessary, to support current actions that provide specialised services in the area of Post-operative Care/Physical Rehabilitation (PPR). 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: other sectors and 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.

³¹ https://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/health2014_general_health_guidelines_en.pdf

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 partners are expected to have in place solid monitoring and evaluation systems for their actions. 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. LGBTIQ+, 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 (firstly EU and secondly Turkish 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'³².

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

³² <https://www.dgecho-partners-helpdesk.eu/reference-documents-visibility>

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 provide initial lifesaving multipurpose assistance when other response mechanisms are not yet in place. ERMs/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 the State 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 initial lifesaving multipurpose response in the aftermath of a rapid onset crisis, as well as to act in advance of an imminent shock; the three 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; 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 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 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. Timeliness of response is a key element for effectiveness of both flexibility measures and ERM/RRM. Partners should adopt indicators to measure the time 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)

DG ECHO can decide on the activation of the EHRC should operational and logistical gaps emerge. The use of the EHRC support is described in the relevant EHRC Humanitarian Implementation Plan and its Technical Annex.

Under this HIP, DG ECHO can propose directly to one or more partners, to receive and be in charge of the distribution of emergency relief items or hosting an EHRC humanitarian expertise. The choice of partner will be taken by DG ECHO based on a set of criteria, such as presence in the affected area and experience. The EHRC inputs will be part of the partner's response action and will, where relevant, be included in existing grant agreements.

(4) Disaster Preparedness actions

During the last years, an increasing number of countries and regions have been implementing targeted Disaster Preparedness actions, stretching the limited resources assigned to Disaster Preparedness to the maximum. In order to adapt to this increased demand in Disaster Preparedness, while ensuring an efficient use of the limited funds, and with the recommendation for actions to have an initial duration of 24 months, starting from 2024 the Disaster Preparedness budget line will be allocated on a biennial basis. This means that a given country/region will receive Disaster Preparedness funding every two years unless exceptional circumstances would require otherwise. Two-year allocations will allow more predictability and sustainability of the DP strategy in the relevant countries/regions, with expected higher impact and effectiveness of its objectives.

To ensure a smooth transition from the previous annual allocation of funds to the current biennial frequency, a limited envelope has been established in 2024 to facilitate the shift between modalities and address specific gaps in some countries impacted by the transition. These "bridge funds" will be typically allocated for the extension of ongoing actions that, based on strategic and programmatic considerations, are considered eligible for a top up to ensure expected objectives are met, and to mitigate any identified gaps resulting from the shift to the new allocation frequency. This measure will be applied only in 2024 to avert discontinuity and it is not meant to be repeated in 2025.