

## **HUMANITARIAN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (HIP) TURKEY**

**AMOUNT: EUR 50 MILLION**

**The full implementation of this version of the HIP is subject to the adoption of the decision amending Decision C(2017) 8863**

The present Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) was prepared on the basis of financing decision ECHO/WWD/BUD/2018/01000 (Worldwide Decision) and the related General Guidelines for Operational Priorities on Humanitarian Aid (Operational Priorities). The purpose of the HIP and its annex is to serve as a communication tool for DG ECHO's partners and to assist in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Worldwide Decision and the General Conditions of the Agreement with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

### **0. MAJOR CHANGES SINCE PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE HIP**

Modification 1 – 16/07/2018

DG ECHO interventions in Turkey to date have helped deliver support to over 1.3 million vulnerable refugees. However, some vulnerable groups are unable to access assistance, for example those who are unable to register in Turkey, seasonal workers, LGBTI refugees and others. Additional provision for actions supporting social inclusion, or targeted actions delivered by local organisations that have a high degree of flexibility, can help address these humanitarian needs. Projects supporting verification can also help contribute to better target highly vulnerable refugees who have registered with the Government of Turkey. The amendment aims to address in particular by filling urgent gaps and ensuring continuity of services. Partners applying for funds may also submit proposals in the following new areas, as well as those previously set out under this HIP. This amendment adds an additional EUR 27 000 000 to the EUR 23 000 000 of funding under the funding version of the HIP.

#### **a). Verification of refugees**

Due to ongoing needs to support documentation and registration of refugees in Turkey, DG ECHO intends to continue supporting the ongoing verification exercise led by the Directorate General for Migration Management DGMM. DG ECHO will consider funding actions to devise a strategy including a risk analysis and mitigation measures. Proposals should include solutions for unverified refugees in provinces where verification is considered finished.

The action will ensure referrals and counter referrals of identified protection cases, monitor access to services throughout the course of the exercise, and ensure continuous protection monitoring and a post verification strategy.

The partner should present an exit strategy for agreement with DGMM ensuring a transition from verification exercise to registration. Information dissemination and complementarity with ongoing humanitarian and development actions shall be ensured.

By the end of the exercise, the partner is expected to produce a report encompassing:

- An analysis of protection needs using triangulated data from protection desks;
- An analysis of the verification exercise taking into account feedback from stakeholders (beneficiaries, authorities, aid agencies, etc.) via post-implementation surveys; and
- Lessons-learnt and advocacy lines to take ensuring continued and full access of refugees to services.

Overhead costs should be kept to an absolute minimum and duly justified.

b). Access and inclusion of refugees in social service programmes through existing government assistance schemes

To support the identification of the most vulnerable and excluded refugees DG ECHO will fund actions under which partners work with the Ministry of Labour, Social Services and Family (MoLSSF) at central and provincial levels to strengthen the institutional capacities for integration of refugees into social welfare and social services through mobile teams (“ASDEP”).



Partners must demonstrate a clear understanding of existing social protection mechanisms and services and plans for scale-up in order to integrate refugees. Partners should show understanding of the protection needs and risks of the most vulnerable refugee groups, a plan for their inclusion in existing mechanisms, and an exit strategy. Complementarity and synergies should be sought with other actors and actions.

Provinces should be selected to reflect a diversification in geography and refugee needs, and the specific protection needs of non-Syrian refugees should also be considered.

The successful project, at a minimum, will include the following features:

- An augmentation of the capacity of ASDEP to respond to the full range of refugees’ needs ;
- Support to the regularization of the refugees’ status through referrals and facilitated access to refugee registration;
- Safeguards to ensure overall humanitarian accountability and compliance with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid (“the EU Consensus”).

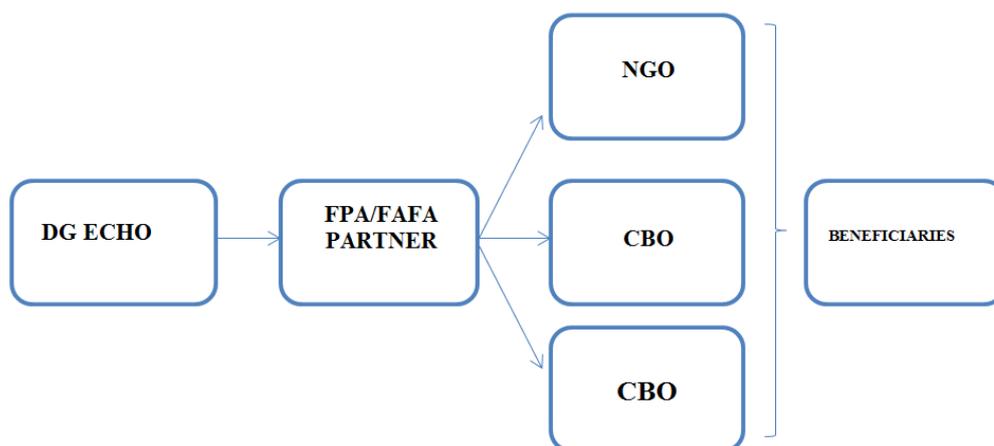
c). A measure to support local organisations to deliver targeted humanitarian interventions to specific at risk groups

DG ECHO will consider funding a grant scheme managed by a partner, to support small and medium-sized local organisations to deliver locally-adapted responses to specific vulnerable groups.

The scheme should complement existing services and actions. It should draw on the flexibility and high community acceptance of local organisations to provide services for vulnerable people at risk of exclusion. It should clearly target gaps in the existing system

of aid delivery in line with sectoral priorities in this HIP and have the flexibility to address sectoral priorities in future HIPs.

The selected partner would need to demonstrate expertise, ideally in Turkey, in managing such a scheme, the ability to provide technical assistance to the selected partners, and the establishment of a sound reporting and compliance mechanism. Complementarity to other donor initiatives (including various EU instruments) should also be demonstrated. The scheme should maintain cost-efficiency and include an exit strategy.



## 1. CONTEXT

As the conflict inside Syria enters its eighth year, Syrians continue to represent the largest displaced population in the world, with about five million Syrians registered as refugees in neighbouring countries, and close to eight million internally displaced inside Syria. On 19 December 2017, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2393 which renewed the authorisation for cross border humanitarian access to Syria for a further twelve months using four border crossings, until 10 January 2019.

Instability continues to be one of the main characteristics of the Syrian crisis especially in North West Syria (NWS) with the governmental offensive in Idlib which has caused more than 300,000 new displacements since 15 December 2017, in an already overpopulated area hosting more than one million internally displaced people. Military operations in the northern Afrin region have also led to significant displacement, according to the United Nations (UN).

The socioeconomic trends in Turkey have not significantly changed as compared to the situation described in the previous HIP. Economic growth is estimated to have exceeded 6% in 2017 and is projected to edge down slightly but to stay between 4,5% and 5% in 2018 and 2019. Price inflation remains high and disinflation is projected to be slow<sup>1</sup>. The official unemployment rate stands at 11%.

---

<sup>1</sup> OECD, *Economic Outlook report, Volume 2017 issue 2*

The State of Emergency has been renewed 6 times since 21 July 2016. In terms of insecurity, whilst a significantly lower number of terrorist attacks were reported in 2017 compared to 2016, the overall security context remains volatile.

According to the latest figures, over the last 6 years more than 3.5 million Syrians have been registered by the authorities in Turkey and granted Temporary Protection (TP). In addition, there are over 350,000 people registered under international, subsidiary protection or asylum seekers status. This makes Turkey the country hosting the highest number of refugees in the world.

Given the prevailing security situation inside Syria and in the absence of a comprehensive political agreement, significant safe, dignified and voluntary return from Turkey to Syria is not expected at this stage.

DG ECHO's Integrated Analysis Framework in 2017 identified high humanitarian needs in Turkey. The vulnerability of the population affected by the crisis is assessed to be high.

## **2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS**

### 1) People in need of humanitarian assistance

According to the latest figure from the Turkish authorities, the estimated number of registered Syrian refugees is 3,547,194 of whom 45% are children, 29% adult women and 26% adult men. In addition, 81,977 are pre-registered<sup>2</sup> and an unknown number of refugees are unregistered. These people have a precarious legal status and no formal access to government services, except for emergency health services.

Among the 350,000 people registered by the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection (IP), most are Iraqis (198,813), Afghans (95,010), along with Iranians (57,347), Somalis (7,473) and other nationals.

The vast majority of the refugee population lives in urban centres across 10 provinces<sup>3</sup>. Registered refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection have access to public services, including education and healthcare, as well as the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) benefitting almost 1,2 million refugees in the country as of February 2018. For a large proportion of refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection, fulfilment of basic needs and access to health and education facilities remains difficult for various reasons, including problems of registration with local authorities, language barriers, and lack of job opportunities. Additionally, in some locations extremely depleted resources can result in social cohesion challenges, including tensions with the local population.

Almost 227,940 refugees live in 21 government-managed camps with access to shelter, health, education, food and social activities.

---

<sup>2</sup> DGMM, *statistic report, December 2017 and February 2018*

<sup>3</sup> *Namely Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, Izmir and Mardin*

In addition, the number of Turkish nationals reported to have been forced to move from their habitual places of residence in the Eastern and South-Eastern Anatolia Regions is estimated at between 355,000 and 500,000 people according to the United Nations.

Since March 2015, access to Turkish territory from Syria is tightly controlled with admissions limited to special cases on humanitarian grounds such as medical emergencies or family reunification. Arrivals by sea or air from third countries require visas for Syrian nationals. Irregular crossings and smuggling networks expose civilians to important protection risks.

## 2) Description of the most acute humanitarian needs

Comprehensive information on acute humanitarian needs for the displaced population described above is often lacking and remains largely anecdotal. Thus, one of the key objectives of this HIP is to provide humanitarian partners with the means to conduct independent comprehensive needs assessments.

Empirical evidence from 2017 shows that refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection are not yet able to cover their basic needs in full, notwithstanding the positive effects of the implementation of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN). Indeed, the protracted nature of the displacement has eroded their capacity to meet all their basic needs, including subsistence, health and educational needs. External support is required to limit the risk of resorting to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, debt accumulation, sub-standard accommodation or poor access to food.

Protection issues remain at the core of the needs identified during the year 2017. As families gain more access to services, it becomes increasingly evident how other vulnerabilities or protection threats are present across the country. The issues related to social dynamics between different groups are considered under this HIP, hand-in-hand with extreme coping mechanisms and protection threats due to eroding capacities for both refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection and host community populations.

Refugees under Temporary Protection and International Protection applicants have access to a range of social services provided by and through different governmental institutions, including health, protection, education and socioeconomic assistance. This access is, however, often hampered by several factors, including a lack of information on the legal framework (rights and responsibilities), language and cultural barriers, and overstretched capacities of public services in some areas. Some studies<sup>4</sup> point out some of these gaps in terms of access to services. A perception survey among the Syrian population highlighted issues related to quality and access to health (72.8%), education (60.1%), shelter (37.6%), food (36%) and cash (31.3%). Another recent report<sup>5</sup> highlights the risk of rising tensions with the Turkish population.

As mentioned in section 1 above, the estimated number of registered Syrian refugees in Turkey is 3,547,194. According to UN agencies, as retained under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), in December 2018, the projected number of individuals from host communities requiring assistance will be 1,800,000.

---

<sup>4</sup> Hacettepe University, IGAM and ANAR research (Ankara Sosyal Araştırmalar Merkezi)

<sup>5</sup> ICG, *Turkey's Syrian Refugees: Defusing Metropolitan Tension*, 29 January 2018

### **3. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

#### *1) National / local response and involvement*

Overall, the response provided by national and local actors remains massive. The Government of Turkey notes that an amount of EUR 27.7 billion has been invested to support refugees in Turkey since the beginning of the crisis. Turkey is the largest provider of assistance to Syrians under temporary protection, as well as other refugee groups. Recognising that refugees are destined to stay in Turkey until the conflicts in Syria and Iraq are resolved, government assistance is evolving toward social cohesion, from health and education to legal employment and opportunities for citizenship.

On top of government services, the Turkish Red Crescent and hundreds of Syrian and Turkish Non-Governmental Organizations continue to actively support relief efforts across the country in partnership with authorities and international humanitarian aid agencies. Humanitarian assistance for Turkish citizens forced to move from their habitual places of residence has been reported as limited according to UN sources.

#### *2) International Humanitarian Response*

The Turkey chapter of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) aims at providing direct assistance to 2,750,000 Syrian refugees and 1,636,000 residents of host communities. Elements of this HIP are aligned with, or are complementary to, the 3RP. For the period 2018, the total amount received as of January 2018 for Turkey is USD 134 million, which leaves a shortfall of USD 1.6 billion (92%) out of a total requirement of USD 1.743 billion. This includes requirements of Governments, UN agencies and NGOs for humanitarian aid and resilience programming.

There is no comprehensive international response plan for people registered under international, subsidiary protection or asylum seekers or the specific needs of persons forced to move from their place of habitual residence. The needs of host communities are however reflected in the resilience pillar of the 3RP.

#### *3) Constraints and DG ECHO response capacity*

Humanitarian access for INGOs throughout the territory of Turkey remains limited due to legal and administrative requirements that are sometimes difficult to fulfil by certain humanitarian actors. Issues related to the regulatory framework governing the presence and work of international humanitarian NGOs in Turkey and its application impacts the capacity of the EU to deliver a predictable and effective humanitarian response. A number of aid agencies have faced non-renewal of their permission to operate, restrictions for work and cooperation permits and other impediments in 2017. Under this HIP, DG ECHO will continue to promote solutions in this area with the Turkish authorities as well as with FPA/FAFA partners.

As defined by Turkish law, surveys and personal data collection, including through household visits, is regulated, which limits the availability of real-time comprehensive needs analysis, including in relation to an adequate protection risk analysis.

In terms of security, whilst the situation remains volatile, there is no history of direct targeted attacks on humanitarian aid workers in Turkey. A possible deterioration of the security environment in the South East cannot be excluded following the recent launch of military operations inside Syria. The risk of indiscriminate terror attacks inside Turkey remains present.

- 4) Envisaged DG ECHO response and expected results of humanitarian aid interventions.

Actions supported under this HIP will complement and build on DG ECHO's HIPs for 2016 and 2017 for Turkey, implementing the humanitarian leg of the Facility for refugees in Turkey. Altogether 45 humanitarian projects have been contracted with 19 humanitarian organisations which are working in close cooperation with Turkish organisations to provide refugees and vulnerable people with assistance including protection, cash transfers, and health and education services.

In 2018, DG ECHO will continue supporting humanitarian interventions targeting all persons in need of humanitarian assistance irrespective of their country of origin and to the same standards, in full alignment with the EU Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.

This HIP will focus on the following three main components:

### **1. Protection interventions**

Building on DG ECHO's protection strategy for 2017, this HIP will fund actions aiming at:

- a) Information and awareness raising – including active referrals to both protection and non-protection services;
- b) Specialised protection services, including modalities of individual protection assistance;
- c) Targeted protection monitoring and advocacy.

Addressing the needs of non-registered and not-fully registered refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection will be a particular focus this year, considering the lack of access to services caused by their precarious status. DG ECHO will look at targeted interventions for those who are unable to register, or in locations where registration is suspended. Protection of refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection requires an understanding of the barriers to ensure that they are registered, and what their specialised needs may be.

DG ECHO partners are encouraged to work with specific at risk groups/communities, for targeted protection and humanitarian programming, in close collaboration with all local service providers to ensure complementarity, avoid duplication and maximise impact.

Considering that vulnerable groups are both urban and rural, DG ECHO protection partners are encouraged to develop a strategy that can address acute needs, including from a mobile programming perspective when required, with a clear exit strategy. The aforementioned actions will be supported with the aim to increase and facilitate access to relevant services for refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection, primarily through government systems or if not available, through non-government actors. Priority will be given to partners who can:

- Identify clear gaps and justify unaddressed needs<sup>6</sup>;

---

<sup>6</sup> When solid needs assessments are not provided, documented empirical evidence is necessary.  
ECHO/TUR/BUD/2018/91000

- Restrict protection monitoring to a limited number of issues to encourage comparable data sharing and linkages with targeted protection advocacy<sup>7</sup>;
- Adhere to specific protection guidelines as described in the Technical Annex;
- Factor in good practices around protection mainstreaming and integrated protection programming, as per DG ECHO Protection and Gender Policies (i.e. protection risk analysis; sex and age desegregated data, accountability to affected population).

DG ECHO co-funded the refugee verification exercise launched by the Directorate-General for Migration Management in October 2016. It will be pursued and finalised in 2018. This will improve access to services, as well as renew critical demographic data for Syrian refugees. For individuals living far from the Verification Centres, DG ECHO encourages partners to facilitate access to the verification exercise. In the same way, referrals, counter-referrals or any other synergies with other programmes (i.e. Emergency Social Safety Net, Conditional Cash Transfer for Education, but also services provided through Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, Social Service Centres, Migrant Health Centres) are strongly encouraged in 2018.

All humanitarian interventions funded by DG ECHO must take into consideration, together with other protection concerns, any risk of gender-based violence and develop and implement appropriate strategies to prevent such risks. Moreover, in line with its life-saving mandate, DG ECHO encourages the establishment of quality, comprehensive and safe response services to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV) since the onset of emergencies. Please refer to DG ECHO 2013 Gender policy (link included below) for further details.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender\\_thematic\\_policy\\_document\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/policies/sectoral/gender_thematic_policy_document_en.pdf)

## **2. Rapid response to new emergencies**

This HIP includes a rapid response component to face possible new humanitarian emergencies in the country, such as a refugee influx from Syria requiring medical treatments, shelter or emergency distributions<sup>8</sup>. This component will be complementary to DG ECHO ALERT mechanism. DG ECHO will seek to support immediate emergency relief in a coordinated, harmonised and integrated manner. To that end, approaches that aim to cover specific geographic areas prone to recurrent displacement, as well as contingency planning are encouraged. Triggers for assistance packages able to cover the basic needs of newly displaced people for a minimum period are to be defined with, and by, relevant Technical Working Groups. Multi-sectorial needs assessments should be mainstreamed in order to facilitate targeted follow up actions as required. Coordinated, harmonised and integrated emergency relief in close collaboration with all relevant authorities is expected.

## **3. Complementary humanitarian intervention**

In 2018, no new primary health care activities will be supported except in case of emergency and if agreed with the Ministry of Health. DG ECHO will continue to fill gaps in specialised health care service provision until the Government of Turkey is able to fully cover the needs of refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection, in

---

<sup>7</sup> *Harmonisation of tools should be sought through the Protection Working Group*

<sup>8</sup> *Other interventions might also be considered depending on the acuteness of the needs*

particular on Mental Health, Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and Physical Rehabilitation. Proposals based on quantification of the “demand” for those services will be prioritised.

In the education sector, the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) has already been scaled up and a new Non-Formal Education (NFE) programme has been launched. DG ECHO will support new initiatives only if the proposal specifically targets Out-of-School-Children, is built on those existing initiatives and demonstrates complementarity with ongoing actions and the Turkish Ministry of National Education (MoNE).

While the needs of refugees in Turkey continue to outweigh available resources, it is not expected that DG ECHO will extend direct humanitarian assistance to host communities. However, activities aiming at reducing localised social tension while not doing harm, such as extending services where applicable to vulnerable Turkish citizens and activities to increase community acceptance, may be envisaged.

For the three main components mentioned above, the following rules will apply:

#### *Partnerships*

DG ECHO will be supportive of humanitarian actions that will be implemented in partnership with national organisations, namely Turkish (and Syrian) NGOs and civil society organisations or relevant Government institutions. Partners should demonstrate strategic partnerships built on the principles of equity, transparency and mutual benefit. Elements of good partnership, such as: 1) joint development, planning, monitoring, and capacity building. 2) the relevant contribution and comparative advantage of each partner and, 3) complementarity that achieves tangible outcomes for beneficiaries will be considered. The state and progress of partnerships should be reflected at intermediate and final reports (using the standard Single Form).

#### *Cost efficiency & effectiveness*

All supported actions will have an overarching emphasis on cost efficiency and effectiveness, including reasonable and justified overhead costs.

#### *Engagement with Turkish authorities*

Partners will be expected to engage and collaborate with relevant departments and line ministries of the Government of Turkey. In this regard, a regular presence in Ankara is encouraged.

#### *Additional studies*

Additional studies/evaluation might be envisaged in the course of 2018 with the view to inform programme improvement and ESSN/CCTE transition. This may be implemented directly by the Commission by awarding service contracts.

#### *Strategic coordination and information management*

Actions to support internal coordination and information management platform for the Facility for Refugees in Turkey might be selected under this HIP. This may be implemented directly by the Commission by awarding service contracts.

#### *Reporting*

The actions to be financed under this HIP shall include additional monthly and/or quarterly reporting notably to provide information for and complementary to the Results Framework of the Facility. To achieve this, harmonised results and indicators are required in certain sectors of activity of the Single Form (in particular protection, health, education and multi-purpose cash). An IT platform to collect and visualise monitoring data will be developed. During that time, DG ECHO will continue to provide excel reporting templates through which DG ECHO partners will be able to report until the IT platform is fully operational and tested, also by the partners.

*Communication/Visibility:*

Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with visibility requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of the EU/the European Commission, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements. This includes prominent display of the EU humanitarian aid visual identity on EU-funded project sites in compliance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union funded Humanitarian Action. The standard visibility budget can go up to 0,5% of the direct eligibility costs, even if this amount exceeds EUR 8,000 for projects that exceed EUR 5 million. A detailed breakdown of planned activities with timeline and expenses will however be required. Partners are encouraged to develop Above Standard Visibility communication projects, which could include fully-fledged integrated communication campaigns, or videos, events, online campaigns, journalist visits, etc. Partners are strongly encouraged to consult DG ECHO in the course of a project and should include relevant supporting evidence (photos of relevant items, copies of/links to communication materials) when submitting the Interim and Final Reports. Where possible, tailored visibility and communications strategies will be presented that takes into account sensitivities around host communities as well as the situation of refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection.

Effective coordination is essential. ECHO supports the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Transformative Agenda (ITA) and expects its partners to demonstrate their engagement in implementing its objectives and to actively take part in coordination mechanisms (e.g. Humanitarian Country Team, clusters and technical working groups).

#### **4. LRRD, COORDINATION AND TRANSITION**

While remaining independent and needs-based, all DG ECHO actions in Turkey will be implemented in coordination with relevant civil society organisations and the Government of Turkey with a clear intention to integrate DG ECHO-supported services for refugees into relevant national and local structures over time. This will be done in such a way to allow DG ECHO to test and prove concepts and models that could be eventually adopted during a transitional period, by development instruments/donors and/or by national and local actors.

*1) Other ECHO interventions*

EUR 1.4 billion approximately has already been contracted by DG ECHO for the humanitarian response in Turkey under the Facility through: i) the 2015 and 2016 HIP Syria Regional Crisis; and ii) the 2016 and 2017 HIP Turkey.

DG ECHO support to cross border operations from Southern Turkey into Syria are addressed under the 2017 HIP Syria Regional Crisis and its technical annex. Cross-border assistance remains important as it is the only possible access to hard to reach

areas. The EU is supporting lifesaving cross-border operations from Turkey to reach people in northern Syria to provide food, water, shelter, health and protection. Re-registration and the regulatory environment of international non-governmental organisations in Turkey have impacted their capacity to undertake aid operations inside Syria.

#### 2) *Other concomitant EU interventions*

The EU has been leading the international response to the Syria regional crisis with over EUR 9.4 billion of total budget mobilised collectively, including humanitarian aid, stabilisation and macro-financial assistance. Regarding the oversight of the Facility, a Steering Committee ensures the coordination, complementarity and efficiency of the EU assistance. The Steering Committee is chaired by the Commission and composed of EU Member States' representatives, with Turkey in an advisory capacity. It also provides strategic guidance on priorities, with what amount, and through which financial instruments. These include the provision of humanitarian aid through DG ECHO and mid- to long-term assistance through NEAR with the Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) and the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syria Crisis ("Madad"), the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) under the Service for Foreign Policy Instruments (FPI). The complementarity between the humanitarian and long-term assistance is instrumental to the success and sustainability of the actions implemented through the Facility, where DG ECHO's close coordination is ensured with the EU Delegation to Turkey to align actions.

Under the non-humanitarian strand of the Facility, EUR 1.6 billion have been contracted as of 31 December 2017 with a focus on education, health, migration management, municipal infrastructure and socioeconomic support. Ongoing development projects are being implemented in 2018 with the following main objectives: i) enhance access to education and employment for refugees and host communities, including financing for cash for work programmes and vocational and language training as well as construction of prefab schools; ii) improve access to health services for Syrian refugees including migrant health centres and a hospital; iii) enhance the resilience of Syrian refugees and host communities and the life skills of non- Syrian refugees; iv) empowerment of women and girls.

#### 3) *Other donors availability*

The main contributions already received for 2018 as part of the 3RP for Turkey are coming from Germany, the United States of America, Japan, Norway, Canada and Sweden. France, Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Poland and the United Kingdom are also providing bilateral support to humanitarian and developments interventions in Turkey. For 2018, the total amount received as of January 2018 for Turkey is EUR 110 million.

#### 4) *Exit scenarios*

Humanitarian actions supported by DG ECHO under the Facility have been and will continue to be developed in close collaboration with other EU instruments as well as with national and local systems, whilst prioritising the integration of humanitarian safeguards. Recognising the protracted nature of the humanitarian needs in Turkey, this HIP will aim to address the protection and most pressing needs of vulnerable populations of concern whilst contributing to their integration into longer term solutions.