



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

Emergency Support Financing Decision

Operational Priorities¹

**The activities proposed hereafter are subject to the adoption of the financing decision
 ECHO/-EU/BUD/2018/01000**

The purpose of these Emergency Support Operational Priorities (ESOP) is to serve as an information tool for Directorate-General 'European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations' (ECHO) partners and to assist them in the preparation of their proposals. The provisions of the Financing Decision ECHO/-EU/BUD/2018/01000 and of the General Conditions of the Agreements to be concluded with the European Commission shall take precedence over the provisions in this document.

Title: Commission Decision on the financing of emergency support within the Union from the 2018 general budget

Description: Provision of emergency support within the Union

Location of action: European Union Member States

Amount of Decision: EUR 200 000 000²

Decision reference number: ECHO/-EU/BUD/2018/01000

1. Emergency Support context, needs and risks

1.1 Situation and context

On the Eastern Mediterranean route, migratory movements remain limited compared to the period before the agreement on the EU-Turkey Statement in March 2016. However, there has been an increase in arrivals in the Greek islands since the early summer of 2017, consistent with seasonal trends. Migratory pressure has increased further from mid-August, with 198 irregular crossings per day on average in September and October, compared to 99 in the same

¹ The ESOP will be published in APPEL, distributed widely to stakeholders.

² This includes 199 000 000 from the operational budget and 1 000 000 from the administrative budget.

period in 2016.³ The top nationalities of refugees/migrants arriving in the Greek islands since the start of 2017 are Syrian (39%), Iraqi (17%), Afghani (10%) and Pakistani (6%).

There have also been some signs of refugees/migrants seeking to leave Turkey by routes other than the Aegean Sea. While the number of detections of irregular land border crossings from Turkey into Bulgaria remains low, there has been a recent increase in irregular crossings from Turkey into Greece via the land border (29 detections as a daily average between 4 September and 9 November, compared to 20 over the previous six months). The main nationalities of arrivals in 2017 to the Greek mainland are so far Turkish (37%), Syrian (27%), Pakistani (15%) and Iraqi (12%).

Based on the Commission's multi-purpose cash scheme, which has consistently served an average of 35 000 people over the course of the last few months, it is estimated that the number of refugees and migrants to be assisted in Greece is about 40 000 (including unaccompanied minors and people of concern outside of the assistance schemes).

Whilst the main nationalities of the refugees/migrants population remain unchanged (Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan), their profile has evolved. An increasing (albeit still relatively limited) number is getting the legal status of refugees; same trend for family reunification and relocation. Finally, a certain number of people have been ordered to leave the territory as their asylum request has been rejected.

Even if sharply reduced compared to the arrivals of the first months of 2016, a certain influx of refugees and migrants is still continuing. On the islands, the reception places available in hotspots are still insufficient. The increasing pressure caused by the recent high arrivals may add further pressure.

On the mainland, more than half of the refugees/migrants live in urban accommodations and almost 12 000 are spread across some 30 camps. Ten camps are considered as "temporary" and are due to close by the end of 2017; in the 20 permanent camps substantial material improvement took place in 2016-2017, with the support under the Council Regulation (EU) 2016/369 of 15 March 2016 on the provision of emergency support within the Union ('Emergency Support Regulation' or 'ESR') creating more than 14 000 accommodation places. Refugees/migrants are now much better accommodated than last year, with all basic services, (such as water and sanitation, cooking facilities, health care, protection, non-formal education, psycho-social support, etc.) provided in camps. The limited presence of camp managers has negatively impacted the humanitarian agencies' capacity to properly plan refugee/migrant transfers and accommodation. An increasing number of people (more than 15 000, according to UNHCR's weekly accommodation reports) are being accommodated through the ESTIA (Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation programme) supported rental scheme. Services such as primary health care, legal and social support, language classes, etc. are accessible in multi-function centres mainly run by NGOs. People seeking asylum in the country, requesting family reunification or applying for relocation are issued a card that regularizes their stay and should allow access to basic services provided by the State, although

³ This compares to an average of 1 700 arrivals per day during the months preceding the EU-Turkey Statement.

in reality they often face challenges to benefit from these services. As of August 2017 more than 8600 persons have received refugee status or subsidiary protection in Greece and this number is rising. According to the terms agreed with the Greek authorities, individuals with refugee status can benefit from the cash and accommodation support only for a "grace period" of six months.

Children continue to arrive in Greece unaccompanied or separated from their families, which makes them extremely vulnerable. They require a protective environment and a range of appropriate services. As a result, the national child protection system is under pressure to provide adequate assistance. In 2017, the provision of financial support for the management of dedicated shelters for unaccompanied minors (UAMs) was transferred to the national authorities. Currently, 1127 places for UAMs in dedicated shelters exist in Greece, with an additional 1000 places in the pipeline. In addition, as a temporary measure until the availability of more appropriate care arrangements, 10 temporary safe zones were built in camps across Greece to offer short-term care for minors pending transfer to dedicated facilities.

1.2 Identified emergency support needs

On the Aegean islands, refugees and migrants' living conditions appear to be sub-optimal, due to overcrowded reception facilities and limited assistance services.

On the mainland, rented apartments allow a more dignified shelter solution and promote the autonomy of refugees/migrants. Additional apartments (and associated services) would be needed in 2018 with the gradual shift of refugees/migrants from camps to rented accommodation. With the incremental move of refugees/migrants from camps to rented apartments, there will be no need to create further reception places in the existing permanent camps. The existing permanent camps will need ordinary care and maintenance, as well as provision of services for those isolated and not allowing an easy access to services outside the camps. The refugees/migrants need to have access to basic services such as health (including mental health and psychosocial support), education, protection, as well as multi-purpose cash to cater for food and non-food items. Transportation remains an issue, especially for those located in isolated camps, both to have access to the asylum procedure service as well as for other basic services. Moreover transportation to the Asylum Service is also an issue for people living outside Athens.

Protection needs of refugees/migrants cover a wide range of activities, from child protection and legal and social aid, to prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). In several camps, the feeling of insecurity is high, and remains insufficiently addressed. In addition, people should be better informed about their status and rights and the legal framework related to their asylum process. Lack of information in their language, about future available options risks creating misunderstandings, false expectations and contributes to expose them to the risk of smuggling and human trafficking. People with specific vulnerabilities such as women, children, elderly and people with disabilities need specific attention. Adequate accommodation facilities, accompanied by a range of services, remain urgently needed for unaccompanied minors.

refugees/migrants need support to access basic services, and beyond these basic services, to facilitate their integration. Integration policy falls outside the scope of emergency support. However, an increasing number of refugees/migrants are getting their refugee status or subsidiary protection in Greece. This means that they are no longer eligible to remain in the ESTIA programme (both cash and rented apartments) after the first six months. A clear integration path designed by the Greek authorities is necessary. The first steps into this transition, in particular language classes and administrative support (to get the social security card and the tax registration number) have been identified as priority steps to be addressed.

Access to education for children is a right, which should be provided by each Member State. The Greek Ministry of Education (MoE) has rolled out its plan to provide education to all refugee and migrant children in Greece, either through structured bridging classes in the public school system or providing them access to regular school. Younger children (4-6 years) also have access to kindergartens. In parallel, non-formal education activities have been put in place by humanitarian actors, for both children and adults and these would need to remain. Actions and curricula developed in the area of non-formal education should be in alignment with the overall strategy designed by the Government in order to facilitate the smooth transition from non-formal to the public education system.

In order to support the phasing out of the assistance under the ESR and to ensure a smooth transition, capacity building and institutional strengthening are needed. Priority will therefore be given to a structured phase out approach in all areas throughout 2018.

1.3 Risk assessment and possible constraints

- Risks related to influx of new arrivals: sudden major increase of the influx of refugees and migrants into the EU, both through the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes may overwhelm the response capacity of Member States and humanitarian organisations.
- Several years of economic crisis in Greece have put constraints on the response capacity of the authorities. The coordination of the response to the refugee crisis has been an additional burden on an already overstretched administration. In this sense, it is important to underline that the assistance provided under the ESR is of a complementary nature and it is only to be relied on when no other national or EU instruments are available. DG ECHO's assumption is that Member States will first use all other available EU tools and instruments at their disposal such as the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Internal Security Fund (ISF).
- Increasing tensions inside refugee sites (and with host communities) arising out of frustration and despair (namely due to overcrowding and sub-standard condition in the hotspots) have already lead to riots and vandalism.
- Uncertainties about the integration process of people recognised as refugees or benefitting from international protection.

2 Proposed EU Emergency Support Response

2.1 Rationale

At the time of adoption of the Emergency Support Regulation, the Council activated emergency support for a period of three years until 16 March 2019 for the management of the humanitarian impact of the refugee and migration crisis within the EU.

The response to the refugees/migration crisis in 2018 will be based on the average number of refugees/migrants served over the course of the last few months by the Commission's multi-purpose cash scheme.

The transition towards the phase-out of the support under the ESR has started with the 2017 Financial Planning, drawn up by the Greek authorities and agreed by the European Commission, under which several sectors have already been taken over by the Greek authorities, such as part of the response on the islands and the shelters for UAMs. Under the 2018 Financial Planning, all ECHO supported activities should be progressively handed over to the Greek authorities, as 2018 will be the last full year of contracting.

With the exception of the rental accommodation scheme and partial cash transfers in the islands, in 2018 the emergency support funding will continue to focus on the mainland, while DG HOME or national funds will cover reception needs on the islands. Promotion of a smooth transition and sustainability should be integrated into partners' strategy.

The same modalities, including the Framework Partnership Agreements signed with the Commission for humanitarian aid outside the Union, are used for this instrument. The interventions will be consistent with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid and related EU policies and approaches including those on protection, education in emergencies, health, water sanitation and hygiene, cash, shelter, food, gender and age and with EU standards for humanitarian assistance.

2.2 Objective(s)

Preserving life, preventing and alleviating human suffering and maintaining human dignity through the provision of needs-based emergency support within the Union, complementing the response of the affected Member States.

Specific Objectives:

- a) To meet the basic needs of people adversely affected by the disaster covered under this Financing Decision, i.e. the current influx of refugees and migrants into the Union, through the provision of multi-sectorial support. The multi-sectorial response may include the following sectors of intervention:
 - 1) Food assistance;
 - 2) Non-food items;
 - 3) Shelter;
 - 4) Protection;
 - 5) Educational services;

- 6) Healthcare, including psychosocial support and mental health;
 - 7) Water, sanitation and hygiene.
- b) To support the management of the response to be provided under this Decision through the provision of technical assistance to the extent required.

2.3 Components

In 2018 DG ECHO will continue supporting **the ESTIA programme**, comprised of: a) the multi-purpose cash transfers and b) the rental accommodation scheme. The rental accommodation scheme should be able to gradually accommodate an increased number of refugees/migrants to be transferred out of the camps.

a) The Multi-Purpose cash transfer scheme will include:

- One card, one database, one system, one partner;
- Improving the cost efficiency of the programme, such as by reducing and adapting the current monthly certification process;
- Increasing efficiency by working increasingly through local institutions;
- A single monitoring and evaluation framework with common result and outcome (KRI/KOI) indicators;
- Partners are expected to achieve a maximum efficiency according to the following indicative efficiency ratios: 1) for the delivery of the cash transfers part, partners should achieve an efficiency ratio of at least 90:10, calculated as the actual cash disbursed to beneficiaries and the total costs related to the cash delivery system and; 2) the total cost to transfer ratio, defined as the proportion of the value of transfers received by beneficiaries to the total project costs, should be close to 85:15;
- Programme design to integrate services to be delivered at urban community centres (i.e. cash verification, etc.);
- Government engagement and ownership of the programme with the set-up of a governance body to design a transition strategy from an emergency cash programme to a longer term safety net;
- Sustainability and efforts to align to the Greek Social Solidarity System (SSI): the system should strive to simplify payment processes in view of the migration of the single registry to one that is interoperable with the SSI;
- Protection aspects: see below

b) The rental accommodation scheme will include:

- Apartments and buildings to be as disperse as possible; no creation of concentration areas in specific towns or neighbourhoods;
- Targets: ideally to cover refugees/migrant's needs in the mainland. However, the guiding principle should be the maximisation of the occupancy ratio. From a sound financial management perspective, the scheme has to ensure that the existing empty places are occupied before any new places are created.

- Protection aspects: Beneficiaries should be encouraged to get access to services in urban centres, as to promote their autonomy; house-to-house visits should be related to specific needs.
- Partnership strategy: shifting to local NGOs, and ever more prominent role of municipalities as a building block for a sustainable phasing out;
- Action-oriented studies/research papers designed to provide concrete ideas in relation to the transition from ESTIA towards a longer-term sustainable national social security mechanism.
- Inclusion of refugees/migrants in the provision of services is encouraged where appropriate.

Protection services remain crucial, from case management, to legal aid, from psychosocial support to translation, etc. Urban community centres providing such services should be at the forefront of the protection response, with an increasing shift of service delivery from sites to urban multipurpose centres. As a general line, protection should be provided by those agencies/partners directly in charge of sites or rented accommodation, including protection outreach. As a strategic line, emergency support to the gap-filling approach with roving teams will no longer be provided under the ESR. Partners should maximize available resources for protection through other components of the funded portfolio, such as the cash and rental components of the ESTIA. This will result in a true and meaningful protection mainstreamed approach. Similarly, the response to the feeling of insecurity in sites should be addressed in a mainstreamed approach. For individual protection assistance, clear distinctions have to be made between accompaniment (to address lack of information, language issues preventing access to services, etc.), legal assistance and case management (multi-disciplinary process promoting quality and effective outcomes, such as assistance for SGBV, child protection or other cases involving violence). Recognised refugees should be able to access social services and administrative support might be needed for that purpose.

Interpretation services, cultural mediators to facilitate access to information and services will also be supported.

Support to refugees/migrants, and in particular people with 'specific needs' such as children, different age groups, elderly, chronically ill, persons with disabilities, lactating or pregnant women could be considered in order to enabling their access to basic needs.

For UAMs, financial support for the provision of necessary accommodation places will remain with the Greek authorities, under the AMIF national programme. Funding under the ESR will continue to support the running of the 10 safe zones in the camps as long as those camps are open and in any case no longer than the end of 2018.

Health: as of 1st January 2018, the emergency support to the health sector provided under the ESR will gradually, and in a coordinated way, be phased out, namely in relation to the support to primary health care in sites. The phasing out will ensure that partners coordinate with the Greek Ministry of Health, implementing the DG HOME-funded 'PHILOS - Emergency health response to refugee crisis' programme, which aims also at reinforcing the capacity of the

Greek Health Services to address the medical needs of refugees and migrants. Support to specific needs such as mental health (with health providers), cultural mediators/interpreters, some psycho-social activities could be considered. These activities should be as much as possible implemented in coordination and inside the urban community centres, and not be based in-sites.

Support to camps: As a complementing capacity to the rental accommodation scheme, support will continue to be provided under the ESR to those sites/camps that are identified as permanent. In line with the 2017 Financial Plan, temporary reception places or their upgrading will not be funded by EU funds beyond the 31 December 2017. During the course of the year it is expected that an increasing number of refugees/migrants will move from sites to the rental accommodation scheme and only few permanent sites will remain open. The support could cover:

- Site Management Support (SMS) activities: only in camps where a camp co-ordination representative has been appointed by the MoMP.
- Support to be limited to care/maintenance and not anymore infrastructural works.
- Other services such as protection, including the insecurity feeling, health, WASH, NFI, etc. are to be carried out in line with the general principles outlined below and in complementarity of the services provided by the Greek authorities.
- Inclusion of the refugee population in the provision of services is encouraged where appropriate.
- Support to transportation, including advocacy for sustainable transportation solutions, could be supported for remote or semi-remote camps (i.e. those camps not serviced by close-by public transport means).

Education: For the school year 2017-18, the assistance provided under the ESR will continue complementing the capacity of the Greek Ministry of Education in support of several needs such as school transports, cultural mediators/interpreters; training of educators in cooperation with the MoE. It is expected that the assistance provided under the ESR to the education sector for the school year 2018-19, will only include administrative support to register in school and non-formal education, including Greek language classes and mother-tongue for children and adults. Delivery of non-formal education activities should be guided by a national framework for non-formal education developed in conjunction with the Greek authorities, leading to harmonisation in the non-formal education sector and facilitating the smooth transition for students into formal education.

Geographic scope: for smaller regions (i.e. Epirus), DG ECHO expects one partner to take over a multi-sector approach (both SMS and related basic services).

2.4 Complementarity and coordination with other EU services, donors and institutions

A wide range of Commission services are contributing to the response to the refugee crisis. DG HOME with the AMIF and the ISF, DG SANTE with the health programme budget line to support Member States facing migratory pressure, DG JUST with the Rights, Equality and

Citizenship Programme, DG EMPL with the European Social Fund have already provided significant financial resources for assistance within Europe. In addition, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) has been used for the first response.

In 2016/2017 the European Commission was by far the largest humanitarian donor in Greece, accounting for 80% of the total (Source: UN OCHA, September 2017). The vast majority of this funding was from DG HOME and DG ECHO, with DG HOME Multiannual AMIF and ISF granting EUR 573,6 million; DG HOME Emergency Assistance AMIF and ISF granting EUR 372,6 million and DG ECHO contracting EUR 440 million under the Emergency Support Regulation (as of 30 October 2017). Though focused on asylum and border security measures a considerable amount of DG HOME EMAS funding was granted for actions relating to the humanitarian response to the situation in Greece, notably accommodation, food and medical care which were provided by the army for refugees and migrants. Throughout 2017 there has been thorough coordination between DG ECHO, DG HOME, the Structural Reform Support Service (SRSS) and the Greek authorities to ensure most effective use of funds, avoid duplication and anticipate gaps. This will continue throughout 2018.

3 Monitoring

In accordance with Article 7 of Council Regulation (EU) 2016/369 of 15 March 2016 on the provision of emergency support within the Union, actions receiving financial support must be monitored regularly.

4 Proposal Assessment

Administrative info

- a) Indicative amount: An amount of EUR 199 000 000 is available under this ESOP.
- b) Description of the emergency support interventions relating to this assessment round:
Geographical coverage: in accordance with Commission Decision on the financing of emergency support in favour of the affected Member States in response to the current influx of refugees and migrants into the Union to be financed from the 2018 general budget of the European Union (ECHO/-EU/BUD/2018/01000), funding available under this assessment round may be used to address humanitarian needs where necessary.
- c) Costs will be eligible from 01/01/2018.
- d) The expected initial duration for the Action is up to 31 December 2018.⁴
- e) Potential partners: all DG ECHO Partners
- f) Information to be provided: Standard⁵ Single Form

⁴ If the implementation of the actions envisaged in this Decision is suspended due to force majeure or any comparable circumstance, the period of suspension will not be taken into account for the calculation of the duration of the emergency support actions. Depending on the evolution of the situation in the field, the Commission reserves the right to terminate the Agreements signed with the partner organisations where the suspension of activities is for a period of more than one third of the total planned duration of the action. In this respect, the procedure established in the general conditions of the specific agreement will be applied.

g) Indicative receipt date of the above requested information: 10 December 2017.⁶

Operational requirements

Assessment criteria:

The assessment of proposals will look at:

- The compliance with the proposed strategy (ESOP) and the operational requirements described in this section.
- Commonly used principles such as: quality of the needs assessment and of the logical framework, relevance of the intervention and coverage, feasibility, applicant's implementation capacity and knowledge of/presence in the affected State.
- Partners have to demonstrate in their project proposal that their proposed activities do not overlap with activities funded by other donors, in particular from the EU.
- In principle, only one partner per sector per location will be funded. A large geographical coverage will be given priority, in order to promote efficiency and economy of scale.
- In case of actions already being implemented on the ground, where DG ECHO is requested to fund a continuation, a visit of the ongoing action may be conducted to determine the feasibility and quality of the Action proposed.

Operational guidelines:

In the design of their operation, DG ECHO partners need to take into account DG ECHO policies and guidelines. **The humanitarian principles** of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, in line with the European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, and strict adherence to the "**do no harm**" approach remain paramount. Partners should provide specific information on their active engagement in **coordination**: participation in coordination mechanisms at different levels, not only in terms of meetings but also in terms of joint field assessments and engagement in technical groups and joint planning activities. The partners should actively engage with the relevant national and local authorities and, when feasible and appropriate, stipulate co-ordination in Memoranda of Understanding.

Ensuring **gender-age mainstreaming** is of paramount importance to DG ECHO, since it is an issue of quality programming. Gender and age matter in humanitarian aid because women, girls, boys, men and elderly women and men are affected by crises in different ways. Emergencies also tend to change gender dynamics. The needs and capacities of different gender and age groups among targeted populations must be adequately assessed and - consequently - assistance must be adapted to ensure equal access and that specific needs are addressed. Context-specific gender-sensitive needs assessments and gender analysis must be

⁵ Standard Single Forms will be submitted to DG ECHO using APPEL. Sections 7.4 and 8.3 are not applicable. Section 2.2 is mandatory.

⁶ The Commission reserves the right to consider Single Forms transmitted after this date, especially in case certain needs/ priorities are not covered by the received Single Forms.

conducted to avoid vulnerability-related assumptions (e.g. women should not be considered the most vulnerable groups by default) and to ensure a more effective targeting. On the basis of the identified needs, practical examples of assistance adapted to the needs of different gender and age groups must also be provided in the Single Form. Actions targeting one specific gender and/or age group - particularly when one group is clearly more vulnerable than others —may in some instances be deemed necessary (e.g. unaccompanied minors or adolescents): such actions should respond to a clear need that has been identified through a gender and age analysis and cannot be adequately addressed through mainstreaming. While assistance may specifically target one group, the participation of other groups may prove crucial for reaching the expected impact. All project proposals/reports must demonstrate integration of gender and age in a coherent manner throughout the Single Form, including in the needs assessment and risk analysis, the logical framework, description of activities and the gender-age marker section.

Involvement of a wider variety of actors: Where it is in the interest of the action, and without prejudice to the applicable legal framework, DG ECHO supports involvement of a broad range of actors engaged in humanitarian response, including local and/or international private sector. Involvement of local organisations is promoted as a mean to improve efficiency of the action and to develop response capacities, and should be framed in a cooperative and coordinated environment.

Innovative tools and approaches: Innovative tools and approaches are key to ensuring an efficient and effective response. Partners are encouraged to look at and – when relevant and without prejudice to the applicable legal framework – procure and implement innovative solutions, processes and products to perform their actions. Partners are also encouraged to better communicate with researchers and innovators, grant them access to their activities, and – outside the scope of DG ECHO funded activities - participate in research and innovation projects to help them better meet the needs and tackle the challenges of emergency support and humanitarian action.

Visibility and Communication requirements

Funding provided under the EU Emergency Support Instrument is an expression of European Solidarity towards vulnerable displaced people. Partners are expected and encouraged to acknowledge this as a key message in their project-related communication. Partners are also encouraged to particularly highlight in their communication products the actions in line with EU priorities, namely Protection, Shelter, Cash, Health and education in emergencies.

Partners will need to agree on their communication plans with DG ECHO and will be invited to provide regular updates on the nature of activities, mention of EU visibility, impact and results of the different communication actions taken.

Partners are expected to inform DG ECHO in advance about media and communication activities planned in the framework of the joint projects in order for DG ECHO to advise on its participation in these events.

Partners will be expected to acknowledge the EU as a donor through visibility and

communication.

This includes the prominent display of the EU emblem with accompanying text on all project sites, relief items and equipment as well as the systematic written and verbal recognition of the EU's support when referring to EU-funded projects in press releases, social media, webpages, blogs, media interviews, articles and other communication products. The EU emblem should be included in all items where the partner organization's emblem is planned and should be foreseen at the production phase. All partners are required to respect the guidelines laid out in the DG ECHO visibility manual <http://www.echo-visibility.eu/>.

Partners will be expected to ensure full compliance with visibility requirements and to acknowledge the funding role of and partnership with the EU/DG ECHO, as set out in the applicable contractual arrangements, namely the following:

- The communication and visibility articles of the General Conditions annexed to the Framework Partnership Agreements (FPAs) concluded with non-governmental organizations or international organizations or in the General Conditions for Delegation Agreements concluded in the framework of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) with the UN.
- Specific visibility requirements agreed-upon in the Single Form, forming an integral part of individual agreements:
 - Section 9.1.A, Standard visibility in the field, including prominent display of the EU humanitarian aid visual identity on all projects sites and on EU funded relief items and equipment (see below) ; derogations are only possible where visibility activities may harm the implementation of the Action or the safety of the staff of the partner, staff of the Implementing partners, the safety of beneficiaries or the local community and provided that they have been explicitly agreed-upon in the individual agreements.
 - Section 9.1.B, Standard visibility recognizing the EU funding through activities such as media outreach, social media engagement and provision of photos stories and blogs; every partner is expected to choose at least 4 out of 7 requirements. If no requirements are selected, a project-specific derogation based on security concerns is needed.
 - Section 9.2. Above standard visibility; applicable if requested and if agreed with DG ECHO based on a dedicated communication plan prior to signature.

This is the EU humanitarian aid visual identity to be used in a project related visibility and communication actions (applicable in English and in the language of the Member State concerned, e.g. Greek):

