

This report is produced by the OCHA mission in Türkiye in collaboration with humanitarian partners and covers the humanitarian situation and earthquake response in Türkiye. It covers the period from 7 to 13 April 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 1.6 million people are residing in informal settlements, mostly in makeshift shelters or tents, with very basic living conditions and limited or no access to services.
- Partners are identifying an increasing need and opportunity to shift assistance to cash-based interventions to enable people to appropriately cover their urgent needs.
- Planning to phase out the service of hot meals is ongoing as several partners will stop hot meal distribution after Ramadan, having provided meals to 2.8 million people daily. There is an increased need for facilities and items to enable people to resume cooking.
- In many affected locations, families have lost documentation on land and property rights and require support on how to recover these documents.
- There are increased new shelter requirements due to the expected return of people to their places of origin.



Volunteers sort and package relief items for immediate delivery to people in Hatay. Credit: OCHA/Ahmad Abdulnafi

9.1M

affected people

5.2M

targeted for humanitarian assistance

3M

people having to relocate from their homes

1.6M

people staying in informal settlements

50K

people killed

107K

people injured

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Ongoing environmental challenges continue to affect people, particularly those living in informal sites and tent cities. Heavy rain affected areas including several Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Şanlıurfa and Hatay on 10 and 11 April, causing flooding in tents and other dwellings and a yellow warning was issued for heavy rainfall in 21 provinces, including those in the earthquake zone. On 11 April, three earthquakes measuring 4.3, 4.2 and 4.0 Magnitude occurred in proximity to the areas affected by the February earthquakes. In parallel, increasingly warm weather is forecast in the coming weeks and continuing for several months, necessitating adaptation and mitigation measures in emergency shelters.

Markets and businesses are reported to have reopened and banking systems have been restored in many less affected locations. [Rapid Market Mapping](#) for March, conducted by the World Food Programme (WFP), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), shows that functioning markets are concentrated in less affected neighbourhoods and city centres, but that information about where markets are functioning needs to be provided to the affected populations. Alternative ATMs have been set up near affected bank branches along with some mobile branches, enabling the withdrawal of cash. With the approaching transition out of the emergency phase, in-kind assistance is no longer fully meeting people's diverse and changing needs in many affected locations.

Partners are therefore urging a transition from in-kind assistance to a cash-based modality for the whole response, where appropriate and feasible. There is a pressing need to implement cash and voucher assistance (CVA) projects, including multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) in locations where markets are functioning, taking into account

the sustainability of assistance, cost effectiveness and the level of market recovery in the affected areas. Some in-kind assistance in a few locations observed as being sold in marketplaces, while some shop owners cannot sell legumes, dry food or hygiene items because of the volume of in-kind assistance.

Although schools have reopened in 10 out of 11 affected provinces, **the need for education in emergency interventions remains very high**, particularly in temporary relocation sites where humanitarian partners have set up temporary learning spaces and provided learning materials for catch-up classes and formal education, including in Malatya, where school has not yet resumed for middle and high school students, as well as students in tent cities and informal sites who are reporting difficulty preparing for high-school and university entrance exams. Although the 2022-2023 academic year will end on 16 June, summer programmes will be organized to compensate for the loss of learning due to school closures. The Minister of National Education has called for education activities to resume everywhere possible, including in rural areas and villages.

The **Needs and Response Overview** was published, highlighting improved information on needs, as well as the interim achievements of the humanitarian response outlined in the UN **Flash Appeal**. The report was presented to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) as well as to Member States at a briefing by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator on Tuesday 11 April. The Humanitarian Country Team is preparing for transition from the emergency phase at the conclusion of the Flash Appeal on 17 May. The Flash Appeal for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes is **29.2 per cent** funded, receiving \$293.8 million in contributions (14 April 2023).

The response to the earthquakes in Türkiye continues to be led by the Government of Türkiye in coordination with AFAD and with support from TRC. The international humanitarian community continues to support the government in providing immediate assistance to the affected population. In a collaborative effort, humanitarian partners are mobilizing emergency teams and relief operations, delivering relief items such as food, medical supplies, shelter, hygiene and dignity kits and WASH assistance, among other essential needs.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- Containers or prefabricated schools are needed as learning spaces, equipped with furniture and WASH facilities, accommodation for teachers, as well as to rehabilitate 2,533 lightly damaged schools. Psychosocial support (PSS) is also needed for students, parents/caregivers and teachers, along with the recruitment of additional resources such as contract teachers, and educational materials are needed for students and teachers.
- All activities must be accessible and inclusive for children with disabilities.

87

tents have been set up by partners as temporary learning spaces

Response:

- Education for every level has been ongoing in 2,026 temporary learning spaces in 10 earthquake-affected provinces, using tents, containers or prefabricated schools. To date, 87 tents have been set up by partners, 250 are being dispatched to different locations, and another 350 are procured in Türkiye as of the end of March. In addition, Education and Child Protection partners are working together to provide PSS, including psychological first aid to ensure children are supported to cope with the loss, grief and overall trauma.
- Partners organized an orientation session on education in emergencies, coordination and humanitarian principles for members on 12 April for 50 participants from 25 organizations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In informal settlements and in many rural areas and villages, there is a lack of education services, compounded by the limited availability of temporary learning spaces (containers, prefabricated schools), accommodation and transportation for teachers to support the quick resumption of education in affected provinces.
- Education Sector partners have received inadequate funding to deliver an education response at scale for the most vulnerable children and adolescents in affected provinces.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- At least 600,000 people in government-managed and serviced formal settlements are living in tents, with basic living conditions and limited access to services, and over 2.6 million people are living in tent cities across the affected areas. An estimated 2 million people who have self-settled are living in informal sites or next to their damaged houses, sheltered in tents or makeshift shelters, with bare minimum living conditions and limited or no access to services.
- Given the limited funding and operational capacity to respond to scale, shelter sector partners will need to prioritize assisting the most vulnerable households, who currently have little or no access to resources or services and very limited capacity to self-recover.
- Cash-for-shelter/rental support/improved living spaces to ramp up.

775K

people reached with support for improved living spaces.

Response:

- In support of government-led response, humanitarian partners have primarily focused on resourcing AFAD with in-kind relief items, aiming to enable swift distribution of emergency shelter assistance to affected communities.
- A total of 56 humanitarian organizations have provided emergency shelter and basic household items assistance in all 11 affected provinces, including supporting 231,929 households (774,643 people) with emergency shelter (51.6 per cent of target) – mostly tents, but including Relief Housing Units (RHU), toolkits and tarpaulins. Some 1,276,218 households (4,262,568 people) have been provided with basic household items (including clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items).
- Cash-for-NFIs is showing progress.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Considering the government's formal relief-to-recovery pathway and the scale of need, there may be delays and gaps in assistance, requiring priority in decongesting informal sites, while targeting for assistance:
 - Those settled in formal sites, waiting to be moved to containers (container cities), potentially having to stay in tents for a longer period than initially planned.
 - Those self-settled in informal sites, currently living in tents or makeshift shelters, eligible to (but still waiting to) access formal accommodation arrangements (formal sites, containers or rental support).
 - Those self-settled in tents or makeshift shelters, remaining in informal sites, unable or ineligible to access formal accommodation arrangements.
 - Those self-settled in tents or makeshift shelters, choosing to stay close to their damaged dwellings, within their community, their networks of support and/or access to their livelihoods.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs:

- Transitioning from food distribution to cash-based interventions is a priority where markets function, and the population has access to kitchens, utensils and clean water.
- With upcoming seasonal deadlines for spring planting in the impacted area, farmers urgently require inputs including seeds, composite fertilizers and plant protection materials. Animal feed (cattle and small ruminant) is also a priority.

2.8M

people reached with hot meals daily

Response:

- First-line food assistance through hot meals and soup kitchens was provided by 17 organizations, reaching some 2.8 million people every day. However, after Ramadan, some partners are considering phasing out of cooked meals distribution. A plan is under discussion to ensure a smooth transition to alternative programming.
- About 376 mobile kitchens were dispatched, established and operated by TRC, AFAD, Ministry of National Defence, Gendarmerie General Command, UN Agencies and NGOs. When kitchen facilities are available, assistance is provided through food packages. About 136,569 food packages have been provided to the population in nine affected provinces (Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa) to date.
- Some 100,338 people were reached through cash-based assistance where markets are functioning (Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya).
- 750 households received seasonal agricultural support in Gaziantep and Kilis to meet seasonal deadlines for spring and summer planting.
- Cash-for-food support has reached some 900,000 people.

Gaps & Constraints:

- In Hatay, the short shelf life for many products and lack of storage has forced producers to sell goods at half price.
- Farmers have lost their livestock, stored harvest and shelters for their animals. In rural areas, the situation is exacerbated by the lack of seasonal workers.

**Health and Nutrition****Needs:**

- There are urgent needs for maternal health support including for pregnant women, postpartum women and breastfeeding mothers, particularly in tent cities and accessible to women in informal settlements.
- Sexual and reproductive health care is also needed including contraception and condoms in formal and informal settlements. Medical facilities also need safe spaces for women at risk of violence, sexual abuse and exploitation. Hygiene kits, menstrual support kits and mother and baby kits are also urgently needed. Mobile health-care vehicles with cold-chain facilities are needed to reach urban and rural areas to facilitate vaccination.
- High-level advocacy and preventive measures for public health are urgently needed to address the health risks of debris removal and asbestos.

136K

people reached

Response:

- Some 136,208 people have been reached with health and nutrition assistance in the affected area. This includes support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) with 5.7 million vaccine doses, 23 metric tons of trauma and medical supplies, 5,000 Cholera and 5,000 Malaria Rapid Test Dipsticks, and 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines and instruments to 10 Provincial Health Directorates. Through support to MoH with vaccines, 360,000 children will have access to polio immunization, and more than 283,000 will have access to Tetanus and diphtheria immunization.
- Emergency medical teams have provided 71,524 medical consultations to date, while 700 health-care consultations were provided in tandem with PSS and WASH activities during the reporting period and 685 people were supported with medication/health-care support by mobile medical units.

Gaps & Constraints:

- People living in villages and remote areas have been underserved due to limited information on how they can access health services.
- There are limited services in hospitals and no specialized doctors in some departments. As a result, some health services are not available and surgery rooms are limited.
- The most vulnerable people are those with serious medical conditions, people with disabilities, single parents and at-risk children. There is a lack of medication for people with disabilities and those with chronic illnesses. Similarly, a lack of hygiene kits and items is causing some women to suffer from skin diseases and infections.
- Mental health and trauma support are needed, particularly for people who have lost relatives and who are living next to their damaged/destroyed homes.
- Nutrition information for infant and young child feeding for children under 2 years is needed.
- Partners are coordinating to reduce duplications in primary health-care consultations.

**Protection****Needs:**

- There is an increasing trend in child labour observed by partners, increasing with the approaching agriculture season. There are also reports of children working in production and transportation sectors. Reduced school attendance rates are also compounding child labour risks, as well as early and forced marriages.
- Support schemes for women at risk – such as those at risk of intimate partner violence – are needed, especially through flexible shelter arrangements.
- Many people with disabilities, including refugees and migrants, lost their assistive devices/mobility aids in the earthquakes, limiting their mobility and access to information and services, including health, education and protection, increasing their risks of violence, especially for women and young people with disabilities. Physical therapy and special education services have also been disrupted for those in need of regular support. Many settlements do not yet have adequate support for people with disabilities and other mobility issues, including adapted showers, toilets and access to essential services.

146K

people provided with protection services

- Some people are observed to be resorting to negative coping mechanisms including, but not limited to, substance abuse leading to addiction.
- Housing, land and property issues are emerging across all affected areas. Many families have lost their documentation on land and property rights and require support on how to recover these documents.

Response:

- Partners are supporting family tracing through sharing information on TRC's Restoring Family Links procedures with specific reference to referral mechanisms in the earthquake response.
- Visits to key service providers have been undertaken, including to Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres and women's guesthouses, to identify areas of cooperation to support the resumption of specialized services for violence against women, girls, and other at-risk groups. Programming in this area is also expanding, with sector members initiating new activities through remote and on the spot modalities.
- Specialized services for people with disabilities and their caretakers are being delivered by mobile teams and include provision of on-the-spot PSS.
- The Disability Inclusion Task Team is providing technical guidance to sectors in mainstreaming inclusion and access for people with disabilities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- A more targeted approach is needed to identify harmful practices that community members resort to. Inclusion of those using negative coping practices would mitigate or address protection risks as well as prevent stigmatization.
- Continuously meeting basic and immediate needs is the primary measure to prevent protection threats. Receiving material support for immediate needs is the priority of affected people, but barriers to accessing assistance create high levels of concern and negative coping strategies. Meeting these needs would maintain well-being and prevent tension among community members based on concerns around access to resources.



Temporary Settlement Support (TSS)

Needs:

- A total of 2,374,569 people resides in settlements, of which, 1,582,850 are living in informal settlements and 791,719 in formal sites. The key needs in informal sites continue to be accessing water and sanitation, access to information on available services and social protection schemes and support for people with disabilities or specific needs (e.g., accessible facilities).

2.4M

live in formal sites and informal settlements

Response:

- TSS Sector partners are conducting an area-based response through mobile TSS activities, focusing on informal sites. Specifically, partner activities include:
 - Identification and referral of gaps and needs at sites and Referral of people with specific needs at the individual or household level are identified and referred through existing mechanisms, with sectors' guidance on individual referrals.
 - Supporting other actors with updated information to facilitate response, including on locations of sites, needs and relevant focal points.
 - Information sharing using available information on service providers, hotlines, key messages etc. TSS partners respond to frequently asked questions using available information from authorities and partners.
 - Community engagement: For larger sites, and for neighbourhoods in areas where there are no larger sites but dispersed, smaller sites, community focal points are being identified to facilitate regular engagement, in addition to ensuring consultations.
 - Site improvements and safety at larger sites, e.g., lighting for individual safety, fire extinguishers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- With available resources, it is impossible to cover locations beyond the four most affected provinces with mobile activities. However, the TSS Sector continues to track needs in these locations and will explore ways to ensure targeted response where acute needs are identified.
- The situation remains highly fluid, with informal sites closed, merged or formalized, movement of populations to formal sites, etc. Having up-to-date information on plans at the local level would enable more effective planning and response by humanitarian partners. Mobile TSS approaches, with area-based teams, will facilitate regular engagement with relevant local counterparts.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- The WASH Sector is working with the CBI TWG on cash-for-work (e.g., cleaning, especially for women who are already cleaning sanitation facilities with no payment).

Response:

- A total of 1,142,907 liters of potable water was delivered.
- A total of 1,741,740 liters of water was delivered for sanitation purposes.
- 626,473 hygiene kits were provided.
- 1,525 latrines were provided across all provinces.
- 1,398 bathing facilities provided in Adıyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces.
- 34,413 dignity kits were provided.
- 180 waste containers were provided by UNDP.
- 146,150 jerry cans were provided.

Gaps:

- The main gap continues to be poor sanitation unit ratios in informal settlements; however, it is improving.
- There is still a shortage of WASH actors, most notably in Adıyaman and Malatya.

Constraints:

- A bottleneck in the procurement and supply of latrine and shower units, including those accessible for people with disabilities, is preventing partners from meeting needs, with only one supplier available locally. The sector is working to resolve this issue.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- Personal protective equipment (PPE) and awareness-raising support are needed for the management of asbestos risk in the process of debris management. Asbestos experts should be mobilized to provide support. Buildings need to be demolished safely.
- Transportation is needed for patients, schoolchildren and people in need of specialized services.
- Small-scale farmers who lost their cattle in the earthquake and who have lost their source of income need support. Some 100 families need assistance to replenish their livestock.

Response:

- [Public health advice on debris removal and asbestos](#) has been prepared in Turkish and Arabic languages in cooperation with the World Health Organization to be disseminated through community outreach.
- Cash-for-work can be considered for recycling initiatives.
- Protocols were signed with Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce and Adana Chambers of Commerce for setting up Regional Recovery and Development Centres, that will address socioeconomic development challenges, channelling existing funding, mentoring and technical support to small and medium enterprises (SME) and cooperatives in need of financing in the affected areas. The first workshop was organized to determine the strategies with partners.
- An Early Recovery Sector Adviser has been appointed and started to work on the early recovery strategy and transition phases.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Loss of documentation and difficulties in including women and people with disabilities are proving challenging for cash-for-work initiatives.
- A stronger focus is needed to support the rural economy, specifically those working in livestock and farming.
- Support through cash assistance for SMEs and farmers is needed in order to keep businesses running and maintain a skilled workforce.
- There may be misconduct regarding debris removal and temporary storage areas. Monitoring of debris management and recycling needs strengthening.
- Funding for early recovery is still very limited.

2.3M

people received WASH assistance

Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Social Protection

Needs:

- Some in-kind assistance in a few locations observed as being sold in marketplaces, while some shop owners cannot sell legumes, dry food or hygiene items because of massive in-kind assistance.
- MPCA is urgently required to support people to meet their diverse needs in the most appropriate way. Humanitarian actors are being advised to transition to CVA projects, including MPCA, where markets are functioning, taking into account the sustainability of assistance, cost effectiveness and the level of market recovery in the affected areas.

₺1.7M

has been delivered through cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

Response:

- A total of TRY 1.7 million (approx. \$88,000) has been delivered to 9,240 people through CVA.
- A joint IFRC-WFP-TRC cash programme of \$50 million will initially support 30,000 households, aiming to reach 150,000 households by the end of May. The targeting strategy mirrors that of 15 social protection programmes of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.
- The CBI TWG has presented suggested transfer values for MPCA based on the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) calculation for a household with four members. The TWG suggests a coordinated and harmonized approach for an emergency MPCA programme to quickly and effectively address urgent needs. As such, the CBI TWG recommends providing TRY 6,000 per household, or two transfers of TRY 3,000 per household as standard MPCA.
- The sector has developed MPCA Guidance and an Economic Situation and CVA fact sheet to improve coordination of MPCA and facilitate advocacy with donors around increased funding and project revisions to pivot to CVA.
- The CBI TWG is developing a standardized post-distribution monitoring tool to improve programming, as well as supporting sectors in sectoral cash programming.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The rollout of cash transfers has been inadequate and slow. In order to meet the needs of affected people, more funding for MPCA is needed, and flexibility in donor agreements is needed to allow approved projects to reprogramme projects to cash assistance from in-kind assistance.
- Standardization and collaboration across all partners are needed to reduce the discrepancy between transfer values for projects under the same sector with the same objective.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- Common storage services in Adiyaman (1,800 m²) are activated until mid-May and in Hatay and Malatya until mid-May 2023.
- The Logistics Sector circulated non-exhaustive overviews of transport and storage service providers operating in the earthquake-affected areas to all partners and an update of the Türkiye Logistics Sector Concept of Operations was circulated to partners on 11 April.
- 20 charging station units are operational in temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya. The sector is exploring options to improve the specifications of the charging stations based on feedback from users of services in Hatay. People in those areas can use the service free-of-charge to power their communications devices. Procurement has been initiated for 60 charging station units with solar power capacity: 40 will be installed in Hatay and another 20 units for Malatya and Adiyaman. The tender for the charging station units will close this week.
- On 4 April, training was provided to four Security Operations Centre (SOC) staff to operate the SOC in Gaziantep.
- Delivery of 25 Thuraya Satellite phones with 3 x months services by ITU is pending. ETS is coordinating with OCHA to identify the line ministry focal person for the delivery and handover of items.
- The sector is working with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) through a local service provider, and the repeater in Hatay has become operational. The sector is also assessing coverage in Kilis and Şanlıurfa.

2K

People supported with charging station units in temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya

Constraints:

- Inadequate transportation to cover the geographical distance between affected regions is causing delays.

GENERAL COORDINATION

- Inter-sectoral coordination meetings continue to be held twice a week (Monday and Thursday) in Gaziantep. Weekly area-based coordination meetings are held in the four operational hubs, and sectors are strengthening their presence and coordination in Adıyaman and Malatya.
- A Members States briefing was convened by the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator on 11 April, at which the Needs and Response Overview was presented.
- The Humanitarian Country Team is exploring options for the transition of the humanitarian response at the conclusion of the Flash Appeal on 16 May.

FUNDING

\$1.01B
REQUIRED

\$293.8M
FUNDED



\$712.8M
UNMET

SECTOR	(US\$) REQUIRED	FUNDED	UNMET
Education	\$41.0M	\$6.2M	\$34.9M
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$104.7M	\$141.9M
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$52.5M	\$54.6M
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$16.2M	\$101.8M
Protection	\$104.8M	\$15.7M	\$89.1M
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	\$6.8M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$19.0M	\$65.9M
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$13.1M	\$130.6M
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$8.3M	\$140.2M
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.7M	1.3M
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$1.0M	\$1.0M
Not specified	-	\$55.2M	-

■ Funded ■ Unmet

Data source: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1150/summary>