

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 21 to 27 April 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- A major storm affected 300 households in Pazarcık, injuring about 45 people and damaging shelter and possessions, including some recently provided to earthquake-affected people.
- Partners plan to increase cash and voucher assistance in several sectors to address an evolution in needs and conditions.
- Food distribution is being reviewed as some partners plan to end provision of cooked meals.
- There is a continued inadequacy of water, sanitation and hygiene support in informal settlements.



Psychosocial support activities are conducted for children affected by the earthquakes. Credit: INARA International

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

People who were forced to relocate after the earthquakes are showing interest in returning to their areas of origin. This is partly attributed to the pace of the development of formal settlements housing people in containers (“container cities”). Some 20 per cent of people who temporarily relocated to cities outside the earthquake-affected provinces are returning, according to the Ministry of Interior. Financial constraints and the high cost of living in the hosting provinces may be possible factors for those returning. Rents rose 47 per cent in Gaziantep Province and 25 per cent in Hatay Province between February and April (the national average where data is available is 16 per cent).¹ The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has observed an increase in returns of refugees to the affected provinces as well, for similar reasons. To meet the needs of the returning population, authorities are attempting to strengthen shelter capacity through temporary accommodation.

A heavy storm hit Pazarcık district in Kahramanmaraş on 20 April, affecting vulnerable earthquake-affected people. Tents and containers sheltering earthquake-affected people in both informal and formal settlements were blown away and damaged, exposing some of the affected families to harsh weather conditions. An observation visit to the affected neighborhoods on 21 April conducted by humanitarian partners found unconfirmed reports that 1 child died and at least 44 people were injured during the storms, and about 300 families were affected. Some privately donated containers used for shelter were heavily damaged. Humanitarian actors, alongside the Disaster and Emergency

¹ Shelter Sector Türkiye: Rental prices changes, February - April 2023

Management Presidency (AFAD) have responded: all families affected by the storm and subsequent flooding received tents and blankets from partners in informal settlements, and AFAD provided tents in formal settlements. Other needs remain, including hygiene kits, vector control (primarily for mosquitos), detergents and lice treatment. On 25 April, a partner reported plans to provide hygiene kits with lice shampoo. Heavy rain and cold temperatures are forecast for the weekend of 29 April.

Close to 70,000 Syrians were issued authorizations to temporarily exit to Syria after the earthquake according to authorities, mainly to check on family and attend funerals. UNHCR estimates that as of 20 April, some 16,000 Syrians have returned to Türkiye.

Training and sensitization on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Accountability to Affected Populations (PSEA) is scaling up. Information has been shared regarding consolidated PSEA Network messaging and training materials that are now available to United Nations members, and uploaded to [ReliefWeb](#) for access by others. Distribution of the materials is encouraged. The PSEA Coordinator is exploring opportunities for a localized and sustainable PSEA initiative for the earthquakes response, focused on capacity building, with an emphasis on reaching new aid providers.

Women and girls continue to have unaddressed, sector-specific needs. These include the need for: women- and children-only spaces; early recovery support for activities linked to care work; support addressing violence against women (supporting government interventions, case management centres, referrals and women's shelters); resumption of cooking; support for family reunification; safety and wide accessibility for women and girls to water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and education services and facilities; addressing health and hygiene issues and sexual and reproductive health services; gender responsive design of relocation settlements; and access to menstrual products, shampoo, hair removal and underwear in different sizes. Gender-responsive assessments are being promoted as a key measure in addressing the observed exclusion of women and girls from receiving appropriate assistance in some informal settlements in rural areas (including both general and gender-specific assistance). In parallel, the Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group and the Information Management Working Group held a seminar on [Gender-Responsive Assessments in Humanitarian Action](#) on 13 April, attended by 155 people from civil society organizations and UN agencies, to strengthen gender-responsive needs assessments in the Türkiye earthquakes response.

The [Flash Appeal](#) for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes is **30.2 per cent funded**, receiving \$303.6 million as of 27 April 2023, including \$10 million allocated by the Central Emergency Response Fund.

The response to the earthquakes in Türkiye continues to be led by the Government of Türkiye in coordination with AFAD and with support from the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). The international humanitarian community continues to support the government in providing immediate assistance to the affected population, including through the direct contribution of in-kind relief items for onward distribution. 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:

- Education has resumed in all districts of provinces affected by the earthquakes as of 24 April. Multiple factors are affecting attendance figures, including location of schools far from settlement sites and transportation needed for learners in rural and remote areas.
- Containers or prefabricated schools continue to be needed as learning spaces, equipped with furniture, WASH facilities and accommodation for teachers, along with rehabilitation of 2,533 lightly damaged schools. Psychosocial support (PSS) is also still needed for students, parents/caregivers and teachers. Additional resources such as contract teachers and educational materials for students and teachers are still needed.
- All activities must be accessible and inclusive for children with a disability, including providing adapted and accessible WASH facilities in learning spaces. Child protection partners have identified gaps in access to education for children with special education needs.
- Teaching and learning materials are needed, including art and recreational materials, and materials for students in grades 8 to 12, and students preparing for high school and university entrance exams.

333K

children accessing formal or non-formal education through system-strengthening and programmes

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.
- Cumulatively, more than 332,587 children are accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through education sector system-strengthening and programmes, and about 23,000 children are receiving daily education activities, including catch-up classes and exam preparation.
- In total, 2,037 students have received learning materials.
- Support is being provided to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) Secondary Education Director General for the resumption of learning of upper-secondary level students (grades 9-12) and graduates preparing for the University Entrance Exam (YKS), through the development of supplementary learning resources, providing 1,061,170 students who were forced to relocate from and within the earthquake-affected area with books and learning materials.
- The Education Sector convened on 26 April in Kahramanmaraş and will meet in Adıyaman next week.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Although school has resumed, the lack of transportation means is impeding students and teachers from reaching learning spaces and newly reopened schools, especially in rural areas.
- 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:

- Despite response efforts by the Government of Türkiye and the humanitarian community, supporting families to move from emergency shelters (short-term emergency assistance) to other accommodation solutions (mid-term towards recovery), is an ongoing challenge to conduct adequately, to scale and in a shorter time frame. This is keeping people in tents for a much longer period than initially intended. AFAD has received over 200,000 applications for containers and approximately 550,000 applications for rental support.
- As the hot summer months approach, a significant proportion of the 2.8 million people (720,000 families) currently living in tents (in formal and informal sites) are likely to stay in tents for months to come, with basic living conditions and limited services, raising shelter, health and protection concerns.
- Additionally, reported flows of affected households returning to the affected areas, and movements of people seeking livelihood opportunities within the affected areas, will require additional emergency shelter solutions, placing significant pressure on already stressed relief systems.
- To cope with increasing need to service families in tents, eligible and waiting for government support, additional government managed and serviced sites (formal tent sites) are being set up to accommodate families that were self-settled in tents elsewhere. Self-settled families with lightly damaged dwellings and families that for other reasons are not eligible for government support, including those who have chosen to stay next to their damaged dwellings, will likely remain in tents, with poor living conditions and limited or no services, until alternative or additional support from the Government is clarified.
- Given the limited funding and operational capacity to respond to scale, shelter sector partners will need to prioritize assisting the most vulnerable households that currently have little or no access to resources or services and very limited capacity to self-recover.

886K

assisted with emergency shelter

Response:

- The Government of Türkiye, with support of the humanitarian community, has been implementing its relief-to-recovery plan for affected households, prioritizing those left homeless (those with destroyed and heavily- and moderately damaged homes). Aiming to complement the Government's vision and efforts to timely achieve emergency shelter solutions and enable families to resume domestic living, sector partners have primarily focused on resourcing AFAD with in-kind relief items and are now gradually engaging in strategic programming seeking to reach the most vulnerable people with appropriate complementary responses, and optimizing the limited resources available by prioritizing the people who require it the most.
- To date, the overall contribution of humanitarian organizations in providing emergency shelter and basic household items assistance across all 11 affected provinces:

- Over 886,000 people (233,000 households) were assisted with emergency shelter (59 per cent of Flash Appeal target). This has mostly come in the form of tents, as well as Relief Housing Units (RHU), toolkits and tarpaulins.
- Almost 4.9 million people (1.3 million households) were provided with basic household items including clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Considering the government's formal relief-to-recovery pathway, the scale of need, limited funding for the humanitarian response and reduced operational capacity, there may be delays and gaps in assistance, requiring prioritization of informal sites, and improved targeting of the most vulnerable people to receive assistance.
- Clarity is needed on the various support packages and services provided by the Government for specific groups, particularly those with lightly damaged dwellings and those in peri-urban, remote and rural areas.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs:

- For those without access to clean water, kitchens, cooking utensils and fuel, the daily provision of hot meals has been the primary source of food since 6 February. Some partners are looking to transition to food baskets or cash-based assistance in coming weeks, although there is still significant need to provide hot meals in some locations.
- In other locations, 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. A transition to cash assistance for food is being planned in coordination with the Shelter/NFI Sector.
- Given 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 noted as a priority.

2.3M

people reached with cooked meals daily

640K

people reached with food packages and cash

Response:

- Nine organizations provided food assistance through hot meals and soup kitchens, reaching 2.3 million people daily.
- Where kitchen facilities are available, assistance is provided through food packages. Some 529,412 people have received food packages in nine affected provinces (Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, Sanliurfa).
- Where markets are functioning, about 110,936 people have been reached with cash assistance.
- Some 750 households have received agricultural support to meet seasonal deadlines for spring and summer planting.
- The sector is coordinating with the Early Recovery Sector to harmonize cash assistance strategies and to reestablish market linkages between producers and new markets in support of livelihoods recovery.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Farmers have lost their livestock, stored harvest and shelters for their animals, and prefer cash assistance to replace lost assets in areas where markets are functioning.
- In rural areas, the situation is exacerbated by the lack of seasonal workers.
- Key supply and value chain disruptions are affecting small-scale farmers' ability to resume production.
- Reduction in the provision of cooked meals will affect people who have been unable to resume independent cooking. The sector is reviewing how best to cover the food needs of this group, including through effective communication with communities, by mapping services and needs, and by seeking additional funding for partners that are able to continue providing hot meals.



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- There are urgent needs for health facilities and maternal health support for pregnant women, postpartum women and breastfeeding mothers, particularly in tent cities and accessible to women in informal settlements. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), 23,678 babies were born in the region since the disaster, and newborns have been screened and vaccinated. Mother Baby Corners are needed in settlements to provide services including infant and young child feeding counselling to primary caregivers of children 6-23 months. Mother Baby Corners will also provide safe spaces for the promotion and support of breastfeeding.

308K

people reached with health assistance

- Population movements within the earthquake-affected area have caused the population of some provincial capitals to swell, placing pressure on health services.
- Mobile health-care vehicles, including with cold-chain facilities for vaccines, are needed to reach urban and rural areas and to facilitate a vaccination drive in Adıyaman.
- Sexual and reproductive health care is also needed including contraception, condoms and pregnancy kits 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. Continuous distribution of reproductive health kits and ultrasound devices are needed to meet the request by Provincial Health Directorates in Adıyaman and Malatya provinces.
- PSS for children is urgently needed, along with information about mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) referrals, along with training and sensitization on preventing violence against women and violence against children.
- Severe weather conditions affected earthquake survivors during the storm in Kahramanmaraş. Exposure to the elements will continue to pose a major health risk as the hot summer months approach.
- Limited functioning, safe and accessible toilets are posing a health risk as people resort to open defecation.
- Concerns about the health effects of asbestos are present in all earthquake-affected provinces due to debris. Inappropriate waste management methods are creating other health concerns, particularly for children, older people and those with underlying medical conditions.

Response:

- Some 307,523 people have been reached with health and nutrition assistance in the affected area.
- Support has been made available to MoH with the provision of: 5.7 million vaccine doses (tetanus-diphtheria, MMR, polio, rabies and hepatitis B) providing 360,000 children with access to polio immunization and more than 283,000 with access to tetanus and diphtheria immunization; cold chain equipment; 23 metric tons of trauma and medical supplies, including laboratory reagents and treatments for scabies and lice; 5,000 cholera and 5,000 malaria rapid test dipsticks; 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines and instruments to 10 provincial health directorates to reduce maternal and newborn mortality/morbidity, manage obstetric complications, prevent unwanted pregnancies and prevent/treat sexually transmitted infections; 16 mobile clinics; 8 Interagency Emergency Health Kit 2017 basic units containing essential medicines and medical devices (including equipment) for 1,000 people for 3 months; and 15,394 hygiene kits were distributed to affected people and government partners.
- Other health commodities provided to MoH or provincial health directorates include: 6,600 maternity kits for post-partum women; 1 rental vehicle; 10 tents for accommodation for health-care staff; 40 containers to Adıyaman University Hospital for staff accommodation; 60 accommodation containers to the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), 40 containers to the Adıyaman Health Directorate; 20 containers in Kahramanmaraş to house health-care workers; 60 tents to be used as accommodation for MoH health-care workers in Hatay; 7 generators for provincial health directorates; 14 baby incubators; essential pharmaceuticals for 3,500 people; 150 rehabilitation and assistive devices (50 wheelchairs, 50 walkers, and 50 pairs of crutches) for people with disabilities and/or those injured in the earthquake; and kits for the treatment of acute watery diarrhoea (AWD) for 60,000 people for 1 month.
- Emergency medical teams have conducted more than 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.
- 5,500 individuals have received sexual and reproductive health services and a roving/mobile team is monitoring the needs of women including young mothers.
- Other health services provided included: medication and health care for 700 people with AWD in an informal settlement; 172 Syrians affected by the heavy rain during the reporting period; and 685 people assisted by mobile medical units. Nine Emergency Medical Teams (EMT) remain active, including 1 international EMT.
- Among non-communicable diseases, 11,000 cancer/leukemia patients and 28,456 relatives were relocated to other parts of the country, while some 160 leukemia and cancer patients (about 43 families) were provided food, clothing, hygiene kits, toys, blankets and child friendly activities as a part of Ramadan iftar.

Gaps & Constraints:

- People living in villages and remote areas have been underserved due to limited information on how they can access health services, particularly people who have remained in areas where health-care facilities have stopped functioning.
- Health workers are experiencing exhaustion following particularly busy years of the COVID-19 pandemic and the earthquake response, especially in the most affected areas. Health workers also need more accommodation facilities.
- Hygiene kits and increased water supply are urgently required. People living in formal and informal settlements and in remote villages – particularly women – are developing skin diseases due to water shortages and lack of items to maintain personal hygiene.

Protection

Needs:

- Identification of, and safe referral processes for, people with specific needs for specialized protection services needs strengthening.
- Access to MHPSS services continues to be urgently needed by women, girls and boys, particularly age-appropriate MHPSS activities that are more structured than recreational.
- There is a need to increase programming around preventing and addressing violence against women.

185K

people provided with protection services

Response:

- The Safe Referral Training package was rolled out for members of other sectors to strengthen referrals to specialized protection services. Safe Referral training workshops will also be conducted in Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay and Malatya.
- The Child Protection Case Management Task Force convened to analyse case management forms with an aim to harmonize the tool packages.
- Protection Sector members are developing a capacity strengthening package on Child Safeguarding.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Unaccompanied older people have ongoing and specific needs that remain unaddressed in complementary programming, placing them at risk of health, nutrition and protection concerns.
- Menstrual health management continues to be a challenge for women and girls of reproductive age. There is a continuous need for menstrual items such as sanitary pads and hygiene products, which is under discussion to be covered with cash-based assistance where conditions are feasible. Expansion and maintenance of safe, clean and accessible shower and toilet facilities in formal and informal settlements is urgently needed. Power cuts, overcrowding, lack of privacy, and difficulties in maintaining hygiene and sanitation, particularly in tented settlements, are exacerbating women's and girls' health, safety and security risks, which in turn are leading to their stress, isolation and limiting their access to assistance and services.
- In partnership with MoFSS, awareness-raising and materials are needed relating to procedures for working with unaccompanied minors.

Temporary Settlement Support (TSS)

Needs:

- Current data shows that 2,374,569 people reside in settlements, of whom 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).

1.6M

live in 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:

- Affected people's living situations remains highly fluid, with informal sites closing, merging or being formalized, and the movement of populations to formal sites, employment and areas of origin. Having up-to-date information on plans

at the local level would enable stronger planning and response by humanitarian partners. Mobile approaches using area-based teams are aiding regular engagement with local counterparts.

- With available resources, it is impossible to cover locations beyond the four most affected provinces. Some partners are awaiting funding confirmation to expand geographic coverage.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Needs:

- In all affected provinces, there is an urgent need for dignity kits, and gender-sensitive and disability-friendly WASH facilities in temporary settlements.
- Running water is not available in many emergency shelters and informal settlements. The lack of access to clean toilets and sanitation facilities leads to unsanitary conditions, and unsafe access to facilities for women, children and people with disabilities. Furthermore, the lack of adequate WASH facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease and hygiene-related outbreaks.

2.4M

people received WASH assistance

Response:

- Some 2.41 million people (about 422,000 households) received WASH assistance in 11 provinces, including Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Osmaniye.
- A total of 2,851,472 litres of potable water was delivered.
- A total of 3,401,490 litres of water were delivered for sanitation purposes.
- 654,689 hygiene kits were provided.
- 1,679 latrines were provided across all provinces.
- 1,614 bathing facilities were provided in Adiyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces.
- 43,109 dignity kits were provided.
- 180 waste containers were provided.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is insufficient availability of (bottled) drinking water in informal settlements, notably in Hatay.
- The ratio of latrine units and showers remains below standard, which is particularly notable three months into the response, however, it is improving.
- Treated and potable tap water requires the approval of MoH to be approved as fit for drinking, which is causing delays and inefficiencies in making it available to the affected population.
- Spontaneous population movements from informal to formal settlements are posing a challenge for WASH planning.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- In Hatay, accessible transportation is needed for people with specific needs, including older people, people with disabilities, children and pregnant women. Support is also needed to provide transportation for relatives to visit hospital patients.
- Refugee inclusion in cooperatives (including women-led cooperatives) is an issue which needs further engagement with stakeholders.
- 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.

Response:

- A business match-making platform has been launched (www.sosyalzincir.org) to provide social procurement awareness and movement to support recovery plans for the earthquake region.
- Livestock emergency guidelines for food security are under planning, including development of needs assessments.
- Transportation solutions are being developed via municipal mobile outreach social services.
- Regional Recovery and Development Centres (RRDC) are under development in Gaziantep and Adana, with support of the respective Chambers of Commerce. These hubs will collect and consolidate data and information on needs and activities and will be a source of information to connect businesses and organizations (including local authorities) to support recovery and development in earthquake-affected areas.
- Mapping of government policies related to the earthquake response has been developed, covering small and medium enterprises (SME), cooperatives, reconstruction, social protection, etc. and shared with all humanitarian sectors.

- Early Recovery coordination meetings are taking place weekly in Adiyaman and Hatay, focusing on provincial/local issues such as transportation, agriculture, debris, industrial sites and SMEs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is an ongoing need to for rubble management in Adiyaman.
- 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.
- A shortage of workers to staff public and other sectors is affecting all sectors of the economy. One of the main reasons attributed is a lack of local accommodation in areas where employees are needed. Difficulties finding workers for the upcoming harvest season are expected.
- Loss of documentation and difficulties in including women and people with disabilities are proving challenging for cash-for-work initiatives.
- Some in-kind assistance in a few locations is observed as being sold in marketplaces, while some shop owners are affected and report that they cannot sell legumes, dry food or hygiene items because of the massive injection of in-kind assistance.
- Funding for early recovery remains limited (6 per cent of requirement), with some funding allocated for debris management, but being very limited regarding socioeconomic recovery.



Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Social Protection

Needs:

- Multipurpose cash 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. Members of the Cash-based Interventions (CBI) Technical Working Group (TWG) have been invited to start implementing MPCA projects in locations where markets are functional in line with the endorsed MPCA guidelines.

₺1.7M

has been delivered through cash and voucher assistance (CVA)

Response:

- A total of 1.7 million TRY (approx. \$88,000) has been delivered as MPCA to 9,249 beneficiaries through cash and voucher assistance (CVA).
- Sectors continue to undertake planning and define standards and practices for CVA, including cash assistance programmes for shelter repair, work, rent, protection, food, WASH and livelihood activities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- There is limited information on markets, which is delaying the implementation of CVA projects in some areas.
- There has not been an increase in the reported number of cash recipients since March 2023. Partners are regularly reminded and encouraged to submit data to the CBI TWG 3W for better coordination and planning.
- 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:

- Storage common services in Adiyaman (1,800 m²) are activated until mid-May and in Hatay (500 m²) and Malatya (1,800 m²).
 - 87.84 m³ (31.1 MT) received from 1 partner for storage from 19 to 25 April.
 - 127.4 m³ (37.83 MT) released from storage to 5 partners from 19 to 25 April.
- Common storage services will be phased out on 19 May 2023; the Logistics Sector is working with partners on other storage options as required.
- The sector, in collaboration with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), is procuring security communications equipment to upgrade the existing UHF radio repeater site for United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) in Gaziantep, Hatay, Sanliurfa, and Kilis, and adding two more UHF radio sites in Reyhanli and Mersin. The procurement process has been initiated.

2K

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

- Twenty charging station units are operational in temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya. With the upcoming deactivation of the Emergency Telecommunications Sector, it will no longer pursue purchasing additional charging stations due to the length of time in delivering them. The need is no longer considered critical where recent assessments showed that most of camps have power available to charge devices.
- The ETS is planning to deactivate the sector response by 17 May 2023 with the closure of the Flash Appeal.

Constraints:

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

GENERAL COORDINATION

Inter-sectoral coordination meetings moved from twice weekly to weekly (Monday) in Gaziantep, allowing sectors to focus on scaling up implementation. Weekly area-based coordination meetings are held in the four operational hubs, where sectors are strengthening their presence and coordination.

FUNDING

The Flash Appeal has received under one third of its required funding to meet the needs of 5.2 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance.

Some sectors, including Temporary Settlement Support, Early Recovery and Debris Removal, MPCA and Social Protection, Health and Nutrition, Education, Protection and WASH remain significantly underfunded, reducing their ability to respond, assistance and risks described in

creating gaps in increasing the this report.



SECTOR	(US\$) REQUIRED	FUNDED	UNMET
Education	\$41.0M	\$6.2M	\$34.9M
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$105.0M	\$141.5M
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$53.0M	\$54.1M
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$16.4M	\$101.6M
Protection	\$104.8M	\$15.8M	\$89.0M
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	\$6.8M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$19.3M	\$65.6M
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	-	\$63.7M	-

■ Funded ■ Unmet

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