

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 15 to 23 March 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 20 March, Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) reported that **the death toll** from the devastating earthquakes on 6 February has increased to **50,096**. There have been 107,204 injuries.
- IOM reports that 3 million people have been displaced by the earthquakes in Türkiye.
- An estimated **1.7 million** people live in **informal settlements**, mostly in makeshift shelters or tents with **extremely basic living conditions**. Some of these settlements **lack proper water and sanitation services** and also require immediate assistance with basic household items and shelter support.
- The **heavy and deadly rains** that caused **flash floods** in Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa, two cities that were already impacted by the earthquakes, exacerbated already challenging conditions for the people living in the camps. UN agencies and partners **mobilized resources to address the urgent needs** with efforts focused on enhancing the resilience of shelters.
- To date, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have reached close to **535 thousand people** with support for **improved living spaces**, including tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs) and tarpaulins. **1.4 million people** received **support for water, sanitation and hygiene**, and about **47 thousand people** received **health support**. Over **345 organizations are distributing hot meals** to approximately **1.25 million people every day**.
- Turkish Minister of Health stated that there are **no indications of an epidemic** in the earthquake affected region.
- The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) said Tuesday that the earthquakes caused **\$6.7 billion in losses and damage to crops**, livestock production, food stocks and agricultural infrastructure and assets.
- A total of **€7 billion were pledged** by the international community at the International Donors' Conference for Türkiye and Syria on 20 March. Out of this total, **€6.05 billion was pledged** in grants and loans **for Türkiye**.
- Turkish President said the earthquakes caused about **\$103.6 billion of damage**.
- The UN launched a **Flash Appeal** for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes. As of 23 March, it is only **18.8%** funded with \$189.7M.



On 22 March in Adıyaman, Büşra Gürsoy and her 1.5-year-old son, who live in an informal site, received blankets from IOM. Büşra says this support is very important for them, particularly after heavy rains dampened their blankets and comforters. ©UNOCHA/Gizem Yarbil Gürol

9.1M

people directly affected

50K

people killed

107K

people injured

3M

people displaced

SITUATION OVERVIEW



People are trying to set up a tent near their damaged home in an informal site in Adıyaman. The site lacks basic water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. ©UNOCHA/Gizem Yarbil Gürol

Nearly six weeks have passed since the deadly earthquakes struck southern Türkiye, yet the basic needs, including shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene, healthcare, and essential relief supplies, remain high. The recent floods in Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa, two cities already grappling with the aftermath of the earthquakes, only worsened the already dire conditions for those residing in temporary settlements.

The Government of Türkiye, with support from humanitarian partners, has provided shelter and accommodation for nearly 4 million people affected by the earthquakes. However, in the most severely affected regions, an estimated 1.7 million individuals have resorted to self-settlement in informal sites or near their damaged homes, relying on tents or makeshift shelters and living with bare minimum necessities and limited or no access to services. Partners have reported a significant lack of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in these informal settlements. Despite some relief support, people in these situations still require assistance with improved shelter, basic household items, and better water, sanitation, and hygiene services.

The Turkish Government has devised a comprehensive recovery plan for the majority of those affected by the earthquake, which involves transitioning from Tent Cities to Container Cities or appropriate rental housing. However, it is widely acknowledged that there are families who are either unwilling, ineligible, unable, or simply waiting to relocate to the government-designated pathway. These families may choose or have no choice but to stay in informal sites.

Identifying and aiding underserved populations in rural areas and informal settlements for their food security and livelihoods is also proving to be a challenge. The cramped and unhygienic living conditions in shelters are still posing risks to the well-being of those residing there. Partners also report a significant increase in cases of violence against women and girls, unwanted pregnancies, and a heightened risk of sexually transmitted infections.

As of now, the number of students who have relocated to other provinces has reached 252,000. These students have mainly enrolled in public schools located in major cities like Ankara, Antalya, Mersin, and Istanbul. The Ministry of Education has announced a gradual plan to restart formal schooling in the most heavily affected earthquake provinces, with schools in less damaged districts set to open from 27 March. The education of around 4 million children, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children, has been impacted.

The response to the earthquakes is being led by the Government of Türkiye, coordinated through the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). The international humanitarian community is supporting the Government of Türkiye in providing immediate assistance to the affected population.

Humanitarian partners are continuing to work together to mobilize emergency teams and relief operations in Türkiye. They are providing critical relief items like food, medical supplies, shelter, winter supplies, hygiene and dignity kits, and other essential items to support the Government of Türkiye's response and provide immediate assistance to those affected by the disaster.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- While education has resumed gradually in the affected provinces, the top priority is to **provide psychosocial support and catch-up classes in safe temporary learning spaces**, as many schools were damaged or completely destroyed. To resume education, it is crucial to **provide containers or prefabricated schools** as learning spaces and accommodation for teachers, as well as to **rehabilitate slightly damaged schools**.
- The other key education needs are **transportation to and from villages for teachers and learning materials for students and teachers**.

4M

school-aged children affected

Response:

- The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has **resumed education in six out of 10 earthquake affected provinces** (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Kilis on 1 March, Adana, Gaziantep, Osmaniye on 13 March). A total of **1,495,648 students have begun their education** in these provinces, while the overall number of students continuing their education across Türkiye is 17,737,648. For Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya, a phased approach to resuming formal schooling will be implemented. This will begin on 27 March in the following districts:
 - Adıyaman (Kahta, Gerger, Sincik, Samsat ve Çelikhan)
 - Hatay (Yayladağı, Altınözü, Erzin, Reyhanlı, Payas, Dörtöy and Arsuz)
 - Kahramanmaraş (Andırın and Ekinözü)
 - Malatya (Arapgir, Arguvan, Kale, Pütürge, Doğanyol, Yazıhan, Darende and Hekimhan)
- Education for every level has been ongoing in **1,793 temporary learning spaces** in 10 earthquake-affected provinces, using tents, containers or prefabricated schools.
- **Special education activities** in Adıyaman, Hatay, Malatya, and Kahramanmaraş have started on 20 March.
- MoNE will construct **500 permanent steel construction prefabricated schools** in the earthquake-affected region.
- MoNE has established 734 exam preparation centers for 8th and 12th grade students preparing for the High School and University Entrance Exams, which will take place in June 2023. By the end of this week, **the number of centers will be increased to 1,000**.
- Education Sector members have committed to carrying out minor repairs for **1,266 slightly damaged schools** to support the quick resumption of education in the affected provinces.
- The Education Sector conducts weekly coordination meetings that involve the provincial Education Department.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Lack of available temporary learning spaces** (containers, prefabricated schools), accommodation and transportation for teachers to support the quick resumption of education in the affected provinces.
- The Education Sector faces **funding constraints** to scale up education response targeting the most vulnerable children and adolescents in the affected provinces.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- The Government of Türkiye, with support from humanitarian partners, mostly in kind, has provided shelter and accommodation support to **almost 4 million people** affected by the earthquake.
 - However, across the most affected areas, **it is estimated that 1.7 million self-settled people are still 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**. Despite having received some relief support, families in this context are still **in need of improved sheltering and basic household items assistance** as well as **improved water and sanitation services**.

535K

people provided with support for improved living spaces.

- Additionally, at least **300,000 people, settled in formal sites, are still living in tents** (tent cities) **with poor living conditions and limited access to services**. Despite having received relief support, they need assistance for **basic household items** and **improved water and sanitation services**, while waiting for additional support in line with the options offered by the Government.
- The Government of Türkiye has developed a clear path to recovery for the majority of the affected population through **a sequential progression from Tent Cities to Container Cities** or suitable rental accommodation. This plan involves a variety of hardware and financial interventions that are well-established and defined.
 - However, it is widely acknowledged that there are **many families who are unwilling, unable, ineligible**, or simply waiting to relocate into the government-defined pathway. These families will either choose to or have no other option but **to remain in informal sites**, varying in size and location and can be found in rural and urban areas.
 - This group that will fall outside the formal, government-supported population is **emerging as a key issue of concern** to most in the humanitarian community. Ongoing planning is being carried out strategically to **monitor the needs of this highly vulnerable, traumatized, and homeless population**, with the aim of providing them with necessary assistance.

Response:

- Aiming to continue supporting the Government of Türkiye with relief assistance to earthquake affected families, the humanitarian community is seeking to **reach the most vulnerable of these families with appropriate complementary responses** and rationalizing the limited resources that are available towards those who require it the most.
- As of now, a total of **56 humanitarian organizations**, collaborating and reporting through the Shelter Sector, have **provided emergency shelter assistance and basic household items** across all 11 affected provinces, reaching:
 - **534,776 people**, approximately **133,694 households**, with support for **improved living spaces**, including tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs) and tarpaulins.
 - **1,514,183 people**, approximately **378,546 households**, with **basic household items** assistance, including clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items, and sleeping items.
- While government response in the formal sites will likely continue to get assistance from the humanitarian community through ongoing requests, however with critical shortage of funding and consequent reduced operational capacity to respond, **priority targeting will focus on reaching and assisting households in informally settled areas or those self-settled next to their damaged houses**, that currently have little or no resources and very limited capacity to self-recover.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Clarity on access, information and communication channels with authorities, on how to prioritize and deliver assistance to self-settled people in informal sites.
- The Shelter Sector is critically underfunded, and partners have limited capacity and flexibility to scale up response plans.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs:

- **Food security** has been identified as **one of the highest priority needs** in the affected provinces. First line food assistance is currently provided through **hot meals and soup kitchens**. If the context allows, and when feasible, assistance is provided through **food packages or cash**.
- In rural regions, the emphasis is on **restoring livelihoods**, particularly by addressing issues related to **livestock shelter** and **health** as well as ensuring an **adequate workforce**.

1.25M

people provided with hot meals every day

Response¹:

- To address these needs, over 850 organizations (including individuals, NGOs, municipalities, etc.) have been engaged in implementing food security and livelihood activities in 13 affected regions. They are **distributing hot meals, food packages, or cash** and are also **implementing livelihood activities**.
- Over **345 organizations are distributing hot meals** to approximately **1.25 million people every day**.
- In March, food security and livelihoods partners will provide **food or livelihood support** to approximately **2.5 million people** in 13 affected regions.

Gaps & Constraints:

- One of the most pressing challenges remains the identification of **and support to the underserved populations in rural areas and informal settlements** with limited access to resources. It is crucial to adapt the response to those specific conditions when cash or food packages are not an option due to market disruptions or limited cooking facilities.

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

- Urgent need for **hygiene kits** and **mobile washrooms**.
- Ad hoc requests for **contraceptives** from primary health care facilities in Hatay.
- A **Mobile clinic** in Elbistan, Kahramanmaraş, as per the Ministry of Health's (MoH) suggestion.

47K

people reached

Response:

- To date, **5,500 people** received sexual and reproductive health services.
- **10 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)**:
 - Hatay: 4 National Medical Rescue Teams (UMKE). UAE Team, Samaritan's Purse and Humanity First
 - Kahramanmaraş: UK-EMT
 - Gaziantep: 2 UAE Teams
 - Adiyaman: Malaysia EMT
- To date, **46,722** consultations have been held by EMTs.
- **1,600 maternity kits** have been provided.
- **5 static service units** and **9 mobile outreach teams** in the earthquake affected region.
- **Primary healthcare** and **psychosocial support services** for Kahramanmaraş residents.
- To respond to communities impacted by the heavy rains, medication and healthcare support were provided to **people suffering from diarrhea** within an informal settlement of 700 residents. Additionally, aid has been extended to **25 Syrian families** residing in the vicinity of the camp.
- Special transportation services have been arranged for **pregnant women in Adiyaman and Şanlıurfa**, enabling them to **deliver their babies in a safer location** in Gaziantep.
- To date, **1476 psychosocial support** field staff received trainings through the "Ask the Expert" session.
- **933 staff** of the psychosocial team at the Ministry of Family and Social Services trained on 'Psychological First Aid for Children'.
- **Şanlıurfa – Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS)** – Psychosocial support services and health advice is provided for **pregnant women** and **mothers with premature babies**. Support is also provided to women who experience **menstrual irregularities** because of the additional stress caused by the earthquake and its aftershocks.
- **Adana – Men and Boys Service Unit** – Psychosocial support, protection and sexual and reproductive health and rights information and services are provided (condoms and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits). Services are provided to refugees and local communities, including in neighbouring provinces.

¹The information provided is from data shared by the Turkish Red Crescent, partners' inputs to OCHA 3W and on Food Security and Livelihoods activity planning table.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Inter Agency Reproductive Health Kits** – initial handover to MoH however, divert to AFAD which requires extra efforts and time.
- UNFPA Flash Appeal **38% funded**, but **majority of commitments have not been received yet** (including for the Health and Nutrition sector).
- **Significant stock outs of contraceptives** at the primary health care level due to the procurement of contraceptives from the national budget since 2019.
- **Urgent need for WASH and Hygiene kits** in the affected areas, especially in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.
- Limited access to prescribed medications and psychosocial support for cancer/leukemia patients.
- Lack of **Arabic-speaking professionals** to support **psychosocial support services** to Syrians under temporary protection in Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Hatay.
- **Shelter, hygiene and basic needs** (clothing/heating/beds) including nutrition food.
- **Insufficient medical treatment sites and cash assistance for debris cleaning.**
- **Overcrowding, unsafe and unhygienic living conditions** in shelters.
- Increased cases of **violence against women and girls, unwanted pregnancies and heightened risk for sexually transmitted infections.**

 **Protection**
Needs:

- **People with specific needs**, including people living with disabilities (PLwD), unaccompanied elderly persons, people at risk of violence against women and girls and other vulnerable populations, single parents, and pregnant and lactating women continue to be **in the most vulnerable situations** due to limited service provision in the provinces affected by the earthquake.
- **Women and girls** bear an **overload of domestic work**, leading to an **increase in psychosocial distress**. Emerging harmful coping mechanisms including **child and forced marriages** have been observed by the sector members.
- **Cash for protection** has been highlighted as one of the most significant needs for people with specific needs.

57

members active in
earthquake affected
provinces

Response:

- Protection sector meetings in the most affected provinces facilitate case identification and referral processes among sector members and the state service providers.
- Upon **referrals of high-risk cases** including unaccompanied and separated children, elderly people and women at risk of and survivors of violence, Ministry of Family and Social Services institutions **take immediate action on transfers of people** outside of the earthquake affected areas to provide the relevant service provision.
- Protection sector members continue supporting relevant state and municipal actors **to provide protection services targeting people with specific needs** through case management structures including accommodation, transportation, provision of dignity kits, and interpretation.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Communication Engagement modalities including **communication with communities** and community networks **need to be strengthened.**
- **Awareness raising sessions on prevention of violence against women, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA)** have been a **priority** among the continuous activities of protection sector members.
- **Complementary service provision** on case management activities needs to be expanded.
- **State service providers' capacity in service provision** especially in the provinces affected by the earthquakes **needs to be strengthened.**

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Response:

- A total of **830,272 liters of potable water** was delivered.
- A total of **1,587,740 liters of water** was delivered for **sanitation** purposes.
- **291,677 households** received **hygiene kits**.
- **14,766 households** received **toilets and showers**.
- WASH assistance has been provided in nine provinces, including Adana, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mersin, and Osmaniye.

1.4M

Individuals received
WASH assistance

Gaps:

- Based on data gathered from key informants in the Temporary Settlement Sector and discussions with Hub Focal Agencies, it appears that there is **a significant lack of sanitation facilities in informal settlements**. To address this issue, WASH has established Focal Agencies for each hub to coordinate with relevant government bodies and complement the overall response.

Constraints:

- Lengthy registration of LNGOs delaying implementation and reporting.
- Each hub has a different set up to work with government bodies.
- Necessary to understand the transition period after the Flash Appeal ends, including for CERF funding and the funding to the local NGOs.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- **Inclusive approach:** Early recovery work must be provided in an inclusive manner and without discrimination. In this regard, training, orientation, briefings are essential to ensure a holistic response and disaggregated data. Access to information and rights at the local level after disasters is essential.
- **Debris management:** At least 12 months of debris removal and minimum 5 years of recycling would be necessary with proper equipment planning, funding, and technical support along with monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Urgent funding is needed for debris management as removal started very quickly. **Participation of UN-Habitat** is critical into **the process of urban planning** to ensure maintaining social and participatory design of cities.
- **Livelihood and economic recovery:** Support the rehabilitation of infrastructure and small businesses, enabling them to reopen and resume their operations with a qualified workforce. This includes providing training programs that match the current market needs, as well as supporting women's economic empowerment in various sectors. Provide support for job placements and workers' salaries while supporting the return of workers that have left earthquake-affected cities or reintegration of workers from other provinces.
- **Voluntarism:** Roadmap for volunteerism and volunteer training need to be included in the agenda.
- **Support the recovery of the rural economy,** including loss of cattle and crops, damage to irrigation facilities and milk cooling chains, interruption of the food supply chain, among others. Lack of insurance for farmers needs to be advocated at the policy level.

31

participating
organizations/agencies

Response:

- On 20 March, **Turkish Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA)** was presented at the Donors' Conference in Brussels. Donors pledged 6 billion euros. The assessment report provides an overview of the impact, damages, and priority areas of intervention. **Early Recovery is 4.1% funded** under the flash appeal.
- **Opening of Regional Recovery Centers:** with the support of Chamber of Commerce of Adana (to support Hatay) and Gaziantep (to support Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman). These centers will aim to bring together public and private actors to identify and address challenges, provide technical support and facilitate B2B partnerships.

- **Needs Map prepared a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment** in collaboration with chambers of commerce and industry, private sector, and development agencies for 10 provinces affected by the earthquakes. This assessment takes a multidimensional approach and is expected to be completed within the next week.
- **About debris removal:** UNDP agreed to mobilize several academics to identify the sites to remove the debris.
- **Cash assistance:** IFRC, Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay), WFP Tripartite Agreement will provide cash assistance to all communities affected (based on the vulnerability criteria by the government).
- **A digital matchmaking platform** for local producers and cooperatives from the earthquake-hit region kickstarted by Innovation 4 Development (I4D). Private sector procurement departments are visited to create demand for products from the region. Call center employees are currently contacting producers to gather information on their current product inventory as well as products they can produce under pre-sale or contract agreements. This data will be shared on a digital platform starting from 27 March.
- **Support to Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs):** IOM intends to provide cash grants to skilled Syrians under temporary protection and the Turkish host community members affected by the earthquakes, aimed at helping them to restart or establish their micro and small businesses that were affected or lost during the earthquakes.
- DRC will support micro and small business owners to **restore livelihoods** through in-kind assistance.
- The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TÜRKONFED) is looking to support the **establishment of industrial zones for SMEs** in Hatay which is coordinated by the Ministry of Science, Industry and Technology.
- **Support to Cooperatives:** IOM is planning to support cooperatives through the Cooperative Development Fund (CDF) to aid the economic recovery of women cooperatives through small business grants.
- **Social infrastructures:** Through its shelter rehabilitation, IOM will support the rehabilitation of critical social infrastructures as well as individual shelters in the affected provinces.
- **Food and job creations:** WFP is planning to establish partnerships to recruit chef assistants for their kitchens in the affected region.
- **Children and long-term support:** UNICEF and its partners are setting up age-appropriate, inclusive “BERABER” (Together) areas, as well as child and family support spaces where information on specialized child protection services, health and nutrition, education, and cash transfers will be provided (aims to reach around 88,400 children).
- **Repair of water and sewage networks:** UNICEF is engaging with the municipalities of Gaziantep and Hatay through their water supply enterprises (GASKI and HATSU) to improve access to water and sanitation in these areas.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Overall lack of funding for the ER** sector to date with expectation to get more funding following the Brussels Donors’ Conference.
- **Avoidance of asbestos and waste dust effects:** recycling of the debris poses a challenge for debris management.
- **Financial constraints** to pay workers’ salaries.
- **Infrastructure constraints** to resume economic activities at full capacity due to damaged machinery and factories, worker shortages, and inadequate access to raw materials.
- **Need more attention and support** to rural economy, with a specific emphasis on livestock and farming sectors.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) response in Türkiye is co-led by WFP and the Government of Türkiye Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure to support the response in the affected areas.
- The ETS set up a further **10 charging station units** in a temporary settlement managed by the government authorities in Malatya. There are now a total of **20 charging station units** operational across both **Hatay and Malatya**. The charging station services provide access to a safe and dedicated space for communities impacted by the earthquakes to **charge their communications devices**.
- The ETS provides support and maintenance for **improved access** to the established connectivity at two United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) coordination sites in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.

20

charging station units operational in temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya

- The ETS engages with partners to **strengthen the security communications services** across the affected areas. Radio communications provides a back-up to support the safety and security of UN staff in the field in the case that mobile networks are disrupted.
- The ETS is building the capacity of UN agencies to use security communications equipment in the field. So far, 34 UN staff have received UHF handheld radio training sessions.

Constraints:

- The large geographical distance between the affected regions of Türkiye impacts on the timeliness of field missions and activities.

Logistics

- The Logistics Sector in Türkiye will be providing **free-to-use temporary common storage** space in Hatay as of 24 March. The identified warehouse can stock up to 1,400 m² of partners' humanitarian cargo. Instructions on how to access common storage services have been shared with partners and published on the website.
- Warehouse space has been identified in Malatya for **temporary common storage to partners**. Assessments are ongoing on the provision of temporary common service storage space in other areas as/if required. Provision of mobile storage units for common storage amongst partners is done on a case-by-case basis.
- **The Cologne-Istanbul air bridge service** from UPS Foundation remains open until 24 March for partners to ship humanitarian cargo at no cost.
- **A non-exhaustive list of transport service providers** was shared with partners wishing to transport humanitarian cargo from main entry points to Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Hatay and Malatya.
- An infographic was shared with partners wishing to learn more about **customs and import procedures** to Türkiye and via Türkiye to north-west Syria.
- The Logistics Sector surge team changed on 20 March. A new Logistics Sector coordinator and logistics officer for warehouse service provision are in place.

Private Sector Engagement

- The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TÜRKONFED), the Federation of Sectoral Associations (SEDEFED) and Habitat Association formed a "Joint Cooperation Platform" to help **establish sustainable living centers in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman**. With support from TÜRKONFED members like the Denizli Young Business People's Association (DEĞİAD), the Adana Industrialists' and Business People's Association (ADSIAD) and the OMEGA Group, **100 containers were placed** in Samandağ, Hatay in coordination with AFAD and the District Governate of Samandağ.

Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group (WEHA)

- A Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group (WEHA) has been established and had its kick-off meeting on 15 March. WEHA comprises representatives from all sectors, working groups, and International NGOs who are part of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). It is an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism that provides technical and advisory support to HCT and the sectors, ensuring that the humanitarian response caters to the specific needs of women and girls while reinforcing the dimensions of women's empowerment across the sectorial earthquake response, with particular emphasis on leaving no one behind.

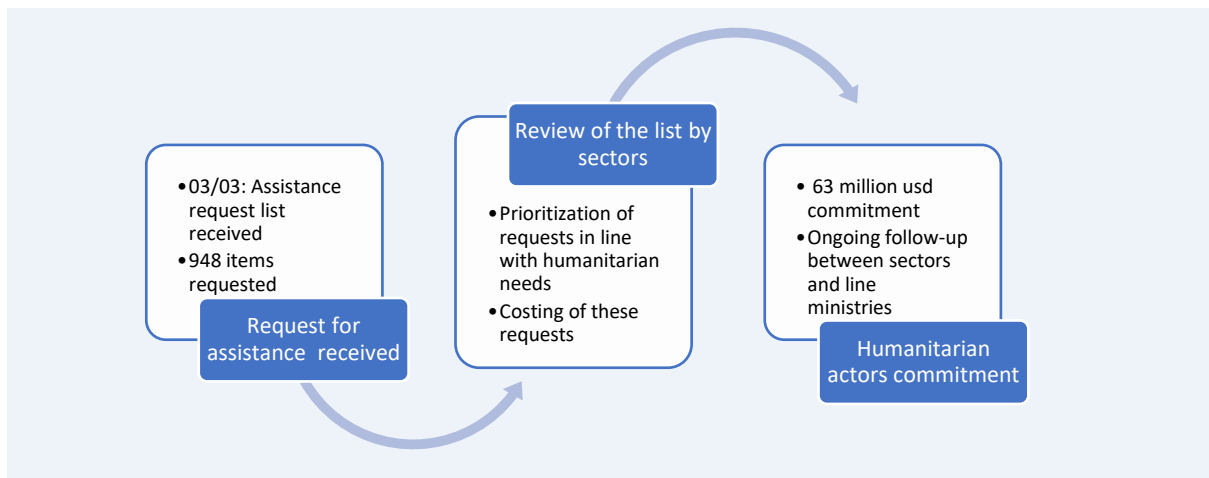
GENERAL COORDINATION

- Since 1 March, sector deployment and inter-sector coordination have been centered in Gaziantep and four hubs in Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Hatay and Malatya.
- 11 sectors, including Multipurpose Cash (MPC), are active in Gaziantep. Coordination arrangements promote co-ordination by national NGOs, when possible, to ensure continuity of interventions at the end of the Flash Appeal. Discussions are underway for transitional measures in terms of coordination at the end of the Flash Appeal.
- Sectoral meetings are held mainly in Gaziantep and Hatay and to a limited extent in Kahramanmaraş while Malatya and Adıyaman, where few actors are present, remain poorly covered by the majority of active sectors. Considering

the emergency and the importance of the humanitarian needs in Malatya and Adıyaman, corrective measures are underway to address this situation.

- Intersector is developing a severity tool that will inform intersectoral geographic prioritization which will provide better guidance to humanitarian actors on where to intervene and ensure a multi-sectoral approach.
- The next steps in terms of coordination will focus on 1) providing support to the hubs, including through the deployment of the ISC in the hub, 2) improving the presence and response in areas with little coverage so far, including Adıyaman 3) ensuring a multisectoral approach in priority areas of intervention, and 4) discussing preparatory measures for the phase out at the end of the Flash Appeal on 17 May.

ISC response to the Government request: In early March, Humanitarian actors received a consolidated government assistance request compiled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The requests were mainly for items. Through color coding, the humanitarian actors identified purely humanitarian requests and committed based on available resources to respond to some of these requests (more than \$63 million committed).



FUNDING

On 16 February 2023, the UN launched a **Flash Appeal** for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes. As of 23 March 2023, it is only **18.8%** funded with US\$189.7 million.

1.01B
REQUIRED

189.7M
FUNDED



816.9M
UNMET

SECTOR	REQUIRED	FUNDED ^(US\$)	UNMET
Education	\$41M	\$4M	\$37M
Emergency Shelter/ Non-Food Items	\$246.6M	\$40.6M	\$206M
Food Security and Livelihoods	\$107M	\$49.4M	\$57.6M
Health & Nutrition	\$118M	\$11.5M	\$106.5M
Protection	\$104.8M	\$14.8M	\$90M
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7M	\$6.6M	\$355k
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$15.3M	\$69.6M
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$12.5M	\$131.1M
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$6M	\$142.5M
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3M	\$2.4M	621k
Coordination	\$2M	\$960k	\$1M
Not specified	-	\$25.5M	-

■ Funded ■ Unmet

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

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit <https://response.reliefweb.int/turkiye>