

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 23 to 30 March 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS



This UNICEF tent in Orhanlı camp in Hatay is serving as an educational space, providing students with a chance to continue their education. ©UNOCHA/Ahmad Abdulnafi

- On 24 March, during his visit to Kahramanmaraş, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan said the earthquakes damaged nearly **307 thousand buildings** and **893 thousand independent units** throughout the region, killing more than **50,000 people**.
- Around **60 thousand Syrians** in Türkiye have **returned to their home country across the border** since the earthquakes on 6 February, said the Turkish National Defense Minister.
- Urgent support is needed to prevent a **slide into poverty** and an **increase in child labour** and **low-wage jobs with no financial security or stability**, following the devastating earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria in February, warned the International Labour Organization (ILO) in a new assessment report.
- The ILO estimates a **16.0% loss in working hours** in the affected areas. The reduction in activity is comparable to the hours of work done by **657 thousand full-time equivalent workers**.
- An estimated **1.6 million** people live in informal settlements, **with bare minimum living conditions and limited or no access to services**. Despite receiving some humanitarian support, these families still need improved shelters, water and sanitation services, and basic household items.

- **Drinking water** emerges as one of the main needs due to disruptions to water networks. These disruptions not only create challenges for accessing safe and clean water, but also pose a significant risk to food safety, agriculture, and livestock breeding. Access to **essential services, disease control, and water and sanitation services** continue to be among the priority needs, particularly in informal settlements.
- The Ministry of National Education has **resumed education in all ten provinces** affected by the earthquakes. However, education in the four most severely impacted provinces has gradually resumed in specific districts.
- To date, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have reached **nearly 711 thousand people** with **support for improved living spaces**, including **tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs), toolkits and tarpaulins**. More than **4.1 million people** have been provided with **basic household items**, including **clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items** and **sleeping items**. Almost **3 million people** have been reached with emergency food assistance.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been supported with **4,6 million vaccine doses, 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines, 23 tons of trauma and medical supplies** and **16 mobile clinics**.
- 1.6 million people received water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. More than **901 thousand liters of potable water** and more than **1.7 million liters of water** for **sanitation** purposes have been delivered. Additionally, nearly **297 thousand hygiene kits** and more than **28 thousand dignity kits** have been provided.
- According to UN agencies and partners working in protection, due to limited gender-sensitive programmes, **specific needs of women and girls are not met**. This inadequacy **exacerbates the risk of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability**.
- The UN launched a **Flash Appeal** for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes. As of 30 March, it is only **25.8%** funded with \$259.6M.

9.1M

people directly affected

3M

people displaced

2.97M

people reached with emergency food assistance

1.6M

people received WASH assistance

711K

people provided with support for improved living spaces

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has reported that the earthquakes in Türkiye have resulted in the displacement of about 3 million people. The latest data from the Temporary Settlement Support sector reveals that over 2.4 million people are currently living in temporary settlements. Out of this figure, approximately 1.6 million are residing in informal settlements, while almost 792,000 are in formal sites. The most severely affected areas include Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya, which are currently hosting 92% of the population living in temporary settlements. Hatay has the highest number of people living in both formal sites and informal settlements.

As of 27 March, schools in several districts of Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, Hatay, and Malatya provinces in the earthquake zone have started re-opening. However, school-aged children living in formal and informal settlements as well as those in rural areas, continue to have limited access to education, particularly in districts where schools have not re-opened. The 2022-2023 school year will end on 16 June, without any extension. However, summer programs will be conducted to compensate for the learning loss caused by school closures. The earthquakes have impacted the lives of 4 million school-aged children, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children, who have been particularly affected by the traumatic experience.

The Government of Türkiye, with mostly in-kind support from humanitarian partners, has provided shelter and accommodation support to over 4 million people; however, in the earthquake-affected areas, at least 590 thousand people in government-managed sites (tent cities) are still living in tents with poor living conditions and limited access to services. Although these communities received humanitarian support, they continue to require assistance with basic household items. Additionally, nearly 1.6 million people living in informal sites continue to reside in bare minimum living

conditions with limited or no access to services. Despite some relief support, these families require improved shelters, basic household items assistance, and better access to water and sanitation services.

Although shelter, hygiene, sanitation, food, clothing, and other basic household items remain a top priority, certain emerging needs such as safe spaces for women and children, birth control and contraception, and access to health and services, and drinking water are becoming increasingly crucial. Particularly, UN agencies and partners have raised concerns that the current programming is insufficient in meeting the specific needs of women and girls, including adolescents, elderly, single women, women-headed households, and women with disabilities. This inadequacy increases the risk of violence against women, girls, and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. Negative coping strategies, such as transactional sex and child/forced marriages, have also been identified by partners. Additionally, protection sector members have conducted focus group discussions and found that there is a critical need for safe women-friendly places to provide psychosocial support.

The response to the earthquakes in Türkiye continues to be led by the Government of Türkiye, in coordination with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and with support from the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). Meanwhile, 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 in Türkiye, delivering vital relief items such as food, medical supplies, shelter, winter supplies, hygiene and dignity kits, and WASH assistance, among other essential needs.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- To support the smooth process of school resumption, it is crucial to provide containers or prefabricated schools as learning spaces and accommodations for teachers, as well as to rehabilitate 2,533 slightly damaged schools.
- To deliver psychosocial support and catch-up classes in safe temporary learning spaces, as many schools were either damaged or totally collapsed.
- To provide transportation to and from villages for teachers and children, particularly in rural areas.
- To distribute educational materials for students and teachers.

4M

school-aged children
affected

Response:

- The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has **resumed education in all ten earthquake-affected provinces** (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Kilis on 1 March, Adana, Gaziantep, Osmaniye on 13 March and Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya on 27 March). While efforts are ongoing to open the schools in all districts, for now, formal schooling has started in the following districts:
 - Adıyaman (Kahta, Gerger, Sincik, Samsat ve Çelikhan)
 - Hatay (Yayladağı, Altınözü, Erzin, Reyhanlı, Payas, Dört Yol and Arsuz)
 - Kahramanmaraş (Andırın and Ekinözü)
 - Malatya (Arapgir, Arguvan, Kale, Pütürge, Doğanyol, Yazıhan, Darende and Hekimhan)
- Education for every level has been ongoing in **2,026 temporary learning spaces** in 10 earthquake-affected provinces, using tents, containers or prefabricated schools.
- MoNE has distributed **360,000 stationery kits** and **26,000,000 classroom books** and supplementary resources in the earthquake-affected region.

- In 71 provinces, **254,000 students who have relocated** from the earthquake-affected provinces **are continuing their education** in other provinces. In the meantime, 11,064 students who had previously relocated to other provinces have returned to the earthquake-affected provinces.
- The Education Sector organizes weekly coordination meetings attended by the Provincial Department of National Education (PDoNE) from the affected provinces and 30 actively engaged organizations. The Kahramanmaraş Provincial Department of National Education (PDoNE) presented an overview of education in the province and their priorities. The Adıyaman PDoNE is going to attend the meeting to share its education needs, response, and gaps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Lack of available education services** in informal temporary settlements and rural areas/villages.
- **Limited availability of temporary learning spaces** (containers, prefabricated schools), accommodation and transportation for teachers to support the quick resumption of education in the affected provinces.
- The members of the Education Sector face **funding constraints** to deliver education response at scale for the most vulnerable children and adolescents in the affected provinces.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- The Government of Türkiye, with mostly in-kind support from humanitarian partners, has provided shelter and accommodation support to over **4 million people**, however in the earthquake-affected areas:
 - At least **590,000 people** (593,828 according to DTM 28/03/2023), residing in government-managed 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 with basic household items, while waiting for additional support in line with the options offered by the Government.
 - Across the affected areas, it is reported that **1,581,250 self-settled people** (DTM 28/03/2023) **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, these families still need improved shelters and basic household items assistance as well as improved water and sanitation services.

711K

people provided with support for improved living spaces.

Response:

- Aiming to continue supporting the Government of Türkiye with relief assistance to affected families, the humanitarian community is seeking to reach the most vulnerable of these families with appropriate complementary responses and rationalizing the limited available resources towards those who require it the most.
- To date, a total of **56 humanitarian organizations** engaged in the response by coordinating, collaborating and reporting through the Shelter Sector. These organizations have been providing emergency shelter and basic household items assistance across all 11 affected provinces.
 - 212,746 households, approximately **710,572 people**, were reached with **support for improved living spaces**, including **tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs), toolkits and tarpaulins**. Most of these in-kind items were handed over to the Government of Türkiye.
 - 1,240,599 households, approximately **4,134,600 people**, have been provided with **basic household items**, including **clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items**. Most of these in-kind items were handed over to the Government of Türkiye. The top three provinces where Shelter Sector partners directly reached the highest number of households were Hatay (51,684 HHs), Gaziantep (51,224 HHs) and Kahramanmaraş (124,182 HHs).
 - Additionally, 1,595 households, approximately **6,380 people**, have received **direct cash assistance** (cash-in-hand) in Şanlıurfa and Adıyaman (1.5% of the total reach under Basic Household items category).

Gaps & Constraints:

The Government's response in formal sites, such as tent cities, is expected to receive ongoing assistance from the humanitarian community through ongoing requests. However, due to a critical shortage of funding and limited operational capacity, it is crucial to prioritize reaching and assisting the most vulnerable households in informal settlements in both urban and rural areas, aiming to drive decongestion. This includes targeting areas where people self-settled next to their damaged houses. These communities currently have little to no resources and limited capacity for self-recovery, and require urgent support, however:

- There is little clarity on access, information and communication channels with authorities on how to prioritize and deliver assistance to self-settled people in informal sites.
- This will require a shift from bulk assistance in kind to improved programming and informed and realistic targeting towards priorities.

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 alongside workforce availability. 42 districts in 11 Provinces have been identified with a high level of severity in food insecurity.

2.97M

people reached with
emergency food
assistance

Response¹:

- 15 organizations **provided first line food assistance** through hot meals and soup kitchens, reaching approximately **2.2 million people daily**.
- In the region, around **376 mobile kitchens** have been dispatched by the Turkish Red Crescent, AFAD, Ministry of National Defense (MoND), Gendarmerie General Command, UN Agencies and I/NGOs and currently operating.
- When kitchen facilities are available, assistance is provided through food packages. So far, **around 128 thousand food packages** have been provided to the population in 9 affected provinces (Adana, Kilis, Osmaniye, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Hatay)
- Around **80K people** were reached through **cash-based activities** where markets are functioning (in Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya)
- Many people in the earthquake-affected provinces lost their livelihoods. As it is crucial to support farming communities in meeting seasonal deadlines, **250 households received seasonal agricultural support** in Gaziantep and Kilis. This effort will be expanded to other provinces in the coming weeks.

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.
- In certain affected regions, some beneficiaries have **expressed dissatisfaction with the menu** offerings at the meal distribution sites. TRC has developed a standardized menu and shared it with sector partners to address this issue. This will streamline meal distribution and improve the equitable distribution of meals among beneficiaries, ensuring that their needs are adequately addressed.

¹The information provided is from data shared by Food Security and Livelihoods sector partners and OCHA 3Ws



Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- **Mobile healthcare vehicles with a cold-chain facility** in Adiyaman to reach city centers and rural areas to facilitate the vaccination drive.
- Possible health-related impacts associated with the **absence of proper sanitation** in Adiyaman tent cities.
- **Birth control and contraception.**
- Basic needs, including **shelter, hygiene, food, and clothing** in many regions impacting health and nutrition.
- **Shortage of tents and containers.** Many tents need to be repaired or replaced due to flooding in the region.
- **Drinking water** due to disruptions to water networks, which also poses a significant risk to food safety, agriculture and livestock breeding.
- **Women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities lack access to transportation to reach services and humanitarian assistance** in order to meet their personal needs.
- **Safe spaces for women** as protection from the risk of violence, sexual abuse, and exploitation.
- **Child-friendly spaces for children to play** as part of psychosocial support services.
- **Need for medication;** painkillers and antipyretics, including particular drugs/ treatments for diseases requiring long-term and special treatments.
- Financial support for a **women's health clinic** in a tent city in Hatay.
- Containers to serve as **clean, hygienic, and dry spaces for women** in their third trimester to rest, post-partum women to stay with their newborns, and also to provide a private area for breastfeeding mothers.
- Access to **essential services, disease control, and water and sanitation services.**
- In close coordination with civil society organizations, **establishing Mother Baby Corners in camps** to provide services such as infant and young child feeding and counselling to primary caregivers of children aged 6-23 months. These corners will serve as safe spaces for promoting and support of breastfeeding.

107K

people reached

Response:

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been supported with **4,600,000 vaccine doses, 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines, 23 tons of trauma and medical supplies** and **16 mobile clinics**.
 - Vaccines procured include Tetanus + diphtheria (2,000,000 doses), MMR (400,000 doses), OPV (1,200,000 doses), rabies (50,000 doses), rabies immunoglobulins (50,000 doses), and Hepatitis B (900,000 doses).
- As of 29 March, **11 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)**:
 - Hatay: 4 National Medical Rescue Teams (UMKE). German Military Team and Samaritan's Purse
 - Kahramanmaras: UK-EMT operating in Gaziantep
 - 4 International teams managed by the Ministry of Health
- To date, **58,322 consultations** have been held by EMTs.
- **5,500 people received** sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- **1,600 maternity kits** have been provided.
- **5 static service units** and **9 mobile outreach teams** in the earthquake-affected region.
- **344,758 materials**, including hygiene kits, medical materials, food, non-food items, clothing, and sheltering, were distributed.
- **68 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)** related activities implemented. Psychosocial support activities and services have been provided for children in Hatay tent cities.
- Provision of health commodities for a women's health clinic in a tent city in Hatay.
- **9 mobile outreach teams** and **10 tents** supporting provincial health directorates with coordination/**services related to violence against women and other vulnerable individuals and SRH.**
- **12 static service units** for relocated earthquake survivors in other provinces.
- **1 rental vehicle** was provided for the Adiyaman provincial health directorate.
- To date, **1094 psychosocial support** field staff received trainings through the "Ask the Expert" session.
- **1476 staff** of the psychosocial team at the Ministry of Family and Social Services trained on 'Psychological First Aid for Children'.

- MHPSS stakeholders held a coordination meeting to identify the current needs and challenges in the field and develop a joint roadmap.
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) team produced **health-related messages** in collaboration with the Health Promotion department of the MoH.
- **8** basic units of **Interagency Emergency Health Kit 2017** were provided. Each unit contains essential medicines and medical devices (consumables and equipment) for a population of 1,000 for a period of three months.
- Preparedness for an Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak, **prepositioned AWD kits** (Peripheral and community kits) for five provinces, to treat an estimated 60,000 affected people for a month.
- **Awareness programmes** to identify **nutrition gaps and needs** among stakeholders that are providing humanitarian assistance in the earthquake-affected region.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The most **vulnerable groups** are **people with serious medical conditions and disabilities, single parents, and children at risk**.
- The most specific gaps are; **chronic illnesses with serious medical conditions (40%), physical impairment for disability (19%), and child neglect/child at risk (10%)**.
- **Lack of vaccines, medicines and reproductive healthcare support**, reported by health professionals in a camp allocated for Afghan and Syrian refugees in Malatya.
- Many hubs lack **sufficient partners working on maternal and reproductive health**, highlighting the urgent need for more stakeholders in this area.
- Based on field assessments, the **main nutrition-related concern** is **infant and young child feeding** (particularly children under 2).

* Partners in this sector include: Doctors Worldwide Türkiye, LÖSEV (*Foundation for Children with Leukemia*), IOM, Inara International, OCHA, Project HOPE, Malatya SAM, SGDD-ASAM, UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO.

Protection

Needs:

- Due to limited gender-sensitive programmes, **the specific needs of women and girls**, including adolescents, the elderly, single women, women-headed households, and people with disabilities, are not met. This inadequacy **exacerbates the risk of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability**. Protection sector members with ongoing programming in this area have identified **emerging negative coping strategies**, such as transactional sex and child/forced marriages.
- Protection sector members have conducted focus group discussions and found that there is a **critical need for safe and women-friendly places** to provide psychosocial support, as well as to **establish effective identification and referral mechanisms for cases of violence against women, girls, and vulnerable individuals**. Furthermore, it has been suggested that law enforcement units involved in responding to such cases should participate in gender-related capacity-sharing activities.

11.7K

referrals for people with protection needs to specialized services

Response:

- The Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM) has been selected as the NGO co-lead for the Protection Sector. Support to Life (STL) will co-lead the discussions on child protection and KAMER Foundation will co-lead the discussions on violence against women, girls, and other individuals in situations of vulnerability.
- The Protection Sector is in the process of revising case management processes and tools for roll-out in April, building on the work developed in the region under 3RP since 2021. Existing tools and solutions will be adapted to the current context.
- Protection Sector had a bilateral meeting with the EU and External Relations Department of the Ministry of Family and Social Services to discuss strategic and operational partnerships in responding to the needs of people with specific needs in the most vulnerable situations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Protection partners have highlighted the inadequate programming for adolescents who may particularly be exposed to different negative coping mechanisms and the risk of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability.
- The earthquake interrupted the provision of legal services to the people at risk of violence and survivors of violence against women, girls and other vulnerable individuals. The recent floods that followed have compounded the problem, hindering court processes in the affected provinces and creating significant barriers to reporting violence against women, girls and other vulnerable individuals and survivors' access to justice and protection.
- Protection sector members underlined the need to provide income-generation opportunities for women, particularly for those in the most vulnerable situations, such as women-headed households, women with disabilities and their caregivers, and rural women.


Temporary Settlement Support (TSS)²
Needs:

- The hub focal points have identified additional needs, which were reported by community members during site monitoring visits. These needs include gaps in WASH facilities (toilets and showers), hygiene kits, underwear, tents, drinking water and food.
- According to the most recent data, **2,374,569 people are residing in settlements**, out of which, **1,582,850 are living in informal settlements** and **791,719 in formal sites**. The most severely impacted regions are Adiyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, and Hatay, hosting 92% of the people residing in temporary settlements. Hatay hosts the majority of people living in both sites and settlements. 70% of all people living in formal sites and 57% of all people living in informal sites are located in this province.
- Future updates to this baseline are being discussed with the sectors, with data collection expected to begin next week.

2.4M

live in formal sites and informal settlements

Response:

- The Displacement Tracking Matrix (**DTM**)/**TSS baseline assessment has been completed**, and the data has been shared with the sectors. DTM is expected to share the reports this week.
- **Site mappings have been carried out** in 116 out of 124 sub-provinces across the 11 affected provinces, encompassing both formal sites and informal settlements. An online dashboard has been created that includes multi-sectoral needs, the presence of people with specific vulnerabilities, and overall displacement figures. Further analysis will be provided in upcoming reports.
- In the past week, TSS hub-focal points have visited more than 50 sites, **identifying gaps and referrals**. These sites have been selected based on community feedback, partner feedback and local mapping of informal sites. 40 referrals have been made across the hubs in the past week, with a significant number of them relating to WASH and non-food items (NFI), including hygiene kits, latrines, water tanks, and clothing, particularly for women.
- Five TSS partners will be starting mobile TSS activities in the four most affected provinces, including service mapping, referrals, and establishing community focal points at informal settlements.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The recent flooding hampered the ability of partners to respond to referrals and address the gaps.

²TSS is typically known as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) – the TSS terminology has been determined in discussion with authorities, to adapt to the Türkiye context.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Response:

- A total of **901,737 liters of potable water** was delivered.
- A total of **1,741,740 liters of water** was delivered for **sanitation** purposes.
- **296,753** hygiene kits were provided.
- **1,230** latrines were provided across all affected provinces.
- **1,378** bathing facilities provided in Adiyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.
- **28,292** dignity kits were provided.
- **180** waste containers were provided by UNDP.
- **113,350** jerricans were provided.
- WASH assistance has been provided in nine provinces, including **Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mersin, and Osmaniye** by the following organizations: **CARE, ACTED, Concern Worldwide, SCI, ASB, Migrant Solidarity Association, IOM, Yardım Konvoyu, IsraAID, ILO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and IFRC.**

1.6M

people received WASH assistance

270K

households received WASH assistance

Gaps:

- The main gaps are poor sanitation ratios across all four hubs and a lack of actors in Adiyaman and Malatya.

Constraints:

- Lengthy procurement processes: local markets are disrupted, unable to meet the required quality and short timeline.
- The response plan from authorities is pending.
- Lack of technical designs, agreed upon by the Government, for the standardization of latrine and shower units, including for people with disabilities.
- Water quality analysis is required to engage with the water and health authorities to better understand the public water supply contamination risks.

Early Recovery

Needs:

- **Private sector engagement:** National business stakeholders are considering assessing and supporting basic needs of farmers and the revival of animal husbandry in the earthquake-affected areas. Additionally, they are exploring the establishment of a subcommittee to identify strategy and project priorities. The timely attention of national/regional and local business constituents, including Chambers in the field, is an important engagement opportunity.
- **Balanced efforts across the earthquake-affected areas:** More support should be provided in Malatya and Adiyaman, particularly for early recovery. In Malatya, Mercantile Exchange Association can be considered as the point of facilitation to enhance the engagement of UN agencies and other humanitarian and development agencies.
- **Establishing Early Recovery sector hubs and meetings:** Well-functioning Early Recovery hub meetings are critical in Hatay and Adiyaman with the participation of the Chambers of Commerce, Needs Map, OCHA, UNV, DRC, IOM, UNHCR, the municipalities and other relevant relief organizations and partners that can operate physically. Prospects to start up these two Early Recovery hubs soon.
- **Workers' accommodation:** is still a big challenge in the earthquake-affected region. To attract and retain a stable workforce and revive the regional economy both in urban and rural areas, it is essential to offer appropriate living arrangements, such as tents and containers.
- Further **interaction of Early Recovery sector members with EBRD** is necessary to invest in cooperation for mid-term and long-term interventions and also to support the Regional Recovery Development Centers.
- **Labor market situation:** Elaborations by ILO point out that the effects of the earthquake on the labor market resulted in a 16.0% reduction in economic activity (hours of work); extremely uneven ranging from 0.1% in Adana to 58.8% in Malatya. It is estimated that 220,000 businesses are severely damaged and will be demolished. US\$150 million reduction in labor income for every month insofar as the situation continues. Overall, the earthquakes have had a much more significant impact on the local labor markets in four provinces: Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and

31

participating organizations/agencies

Malatya. Poverty and social insecurity faced by rural households increase the risk of resorting to child labour as a negative coping mechanism.

- **Occupational safety and health (OSH)** is a main concern due to the high volume of asbestos in the region. Special attention is required to avoid risks of discrimination in employment and occupation, especially for vulnerable groups.
- ILO proposes developing and implementing a comprehensive, **human-centred and multidimensional recovery** strategy to revitalize the labour market and create sustainable and decent jobs for all, in line with the macro-economic framework already developed in TERRA.
- **About Cooperatives issues:** According to the rapid assessment report on cooperatives by Genç İşi Kooperatifi (Youth Deal Cooperative), short-term needs include income support for members, strengthening sales and marketing channels, improving the supply chain, and providing psychosocial support to cooperative members in the region to enable them to start production and rebuild their lives. Cooperatives usually have no insurance, which increases their vulnerability.
- **Mid-term and long-term needs** highlighted are for machine equipment, infrastructure repair, and continuity and sustainability of agricultural, livestock activities and food production. Sector members such as UNHCR (with its focus on social cohesion) and I4D are interested in further cooperation opportunities.

Response:

- **Private sector donations tracker:** The tracker tool will be launched soon. It will serve as an opportunity to energize interest from the private sector to further engage them in the response. Currently, the Tracker provides data on 121 donations totaling \$3 billion, out of which 94 donations are from private sector donors.
- **Digital Product (I-4D):** Digital platform enabling B2B matchmaking between local producers and private/public/civil sector procurement departments will be launched at the end of March (29-30). Work is ongoing with the local producers regarding the presale and contracted sales agreement, and different features of the website.
- **Complementarity of assessments:** UNDP in cooperation with NeedsMap will provide an analysis of the assessments to provide an overview of what has been done to identify issues and gaps.
- **Cash-based intervention and market mapping:** Market assessment remains to be a gap and there is a need to work on livelihoods and economic dynamics and suitability of cash interventions in container cities. A livelihood assessment of the container cities in Gaziantep by IOM in cooperation with the Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality will be planned this week.
- **Cash for Work:** A workshop will take place on 30 March to share experiences and plans on cash for work.
- **Recovery of infrastructure and economic development opportunities:** The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) has announced a total of EUR 1.2 billion for reconstruction efforts, with EUR 600 million earmarked for regional financing and the remainder allocated towards municipalities, as well as supporting the repair of railways to strengthen the supply chain. The EBRD is actively seeking project ideas and is open to holding meetings and negotiations with relevant parties. Additionally, the EBRD is offering immediate mentoring and consultancy support for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the region, as well as procurement of equipment specifically targeting micro-enterprises.
- **Disability inclusion:** The mapping of specialized services for people with disabilities has been finalized and the results will be shared.
- **Reconstruction of cooperative economy:** Genç İşi Kooperatifi, working on promotion of cooperatives across different regions of the country through research and capacity development, has published the results of a survey conducted with cooperative and social solidarity economy representatives drawing attention to short, medium, and long-term needs of the affected cooperatives.
- **Regional Recovery Development Center:** Protocols were signed by Gaziantep and Adana Chambers of Commerce for setting up Regional Recovery Development Centers. The Centers will address socio-economic development challenges, channeling existing fundings, mentoring and technical support to enable SMEs and cooperatives in need of financial support.
- **SMEs and micro-business assistance:** The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is implementing a three-month economic recovery plan from April to June in Hatay, aimed at establishing and supporting formal micro-businesses through the provision of technical and financial assistance. In addition, there will be activities in Reyhanlı and Hatay municipalities for a Cash for Work programme in late April for a limited number of beneficiaries, in partnership with Hatay Chamber of Artisans.
- **Partnership opportunities:** UNICEF's Birlikte and Gençlik Alani hub concepts present an opportunity for developing partnerships that can connect activities and design more continuous and consistent initiatives for the development of children and youth. These programs could include vocational training, job placements, and engagement with theater, music, and other artistic activities. To achieve this, there is a need to create synergy among interested partners in the

Early Recovery sector and networks, such as local and national artists, private sector organizations, UNV, and community volunteers.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Overall lack of funding for the ER** sector to date, with the expectation to get more funding following the Brussels Donors' Conference.
- **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.
- **Maintaining the stability of the regional economy:** As raised by Gaziantep and Adana Chambers of Commerce, the earthquakes have significantly impacted the operations of some industrial companies that play a key role in the region's economy. These companies are unable to process production and are facing difficulties in obtaining credit from banks.
- Providing **cash for businesses**, especially for **SMEs and farmers**, is essential to keep their businesses running and retain their skilled workforce.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Logistics

- Logistics Sector meeting frequency has been reduced to once per week, on Tuesdays at 16:00 local time.
- Free-to-user common storage services are being offered in Hatay as of 24 March 2023 until mid-May. To date, 19 MT and 116 m³ of humanitarian cargo has been stored on behalf of two partners.
- Following assessments, the Logistics Sector concluded that warehouse space could be a challenge for the humanitarian community in Adiyaman, and discussions with the UNDAC team are ongoing to collect possible requests for warehouse space at district level.
- The Cologne-Istanbul airbridge as facilitated by UPS foundation in coordination with the Logistics Sector will close on 4 April 2023.
- The Logistics Sector is reviewing staffing arrangements to guarantee availability of human resources in terms of logistics and information management support after mid-April 2023. A vacancy announcement was launched on 28 March 2023 for a national Logistics Associate position.

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charging station units operational in temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya

GENERAL COORDINATION

Coordination:

- Intersectoral meetings continue to be held twice a week (Monday and Thursday) in Gaziantep with the participation of Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
- Sectors are strengthening their presence and coordination in Adiyaman and Malatya.

Strategic Planning:

- **The Intersector has finalized the geographic prioritization exercise.** The **tool** was developed using various data sets, including the Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) results, TSS/DTM data, and sector-specific indicators. It rates the severity of needs for each affected district on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 indicating the highest severity. A total of 14 districts in affected areas, with 1.47 million relocated persons, have received a severity rating of 5. By using this tool, humanitarian actors can more effectively determine where to intervene and ensure a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach, which should be complemented with sectoral assessments.

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 30 March 2023, it is only **25.8%** funded with US\$259.6 million.

\$1.01B
REQUIRED

\$259.6M
FUNDED



\$746.9M
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	\$14.5M	\$90.3M
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	\$6.8M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$18.7M	\$66.2M
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$12.4M	\$131.2M
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$6.1M	\$142.4M
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.6M	1.4M
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$1.1M	\$0.9M
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>