

TÜRKİYE EARTHQUAKE
**HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS AND
RESPONSE OVERVIEW**
TÜRKİYE

Interim Update
Published 11 April 2023



Flash Appeal Summary Figures and Objectives

TOTAL POPULATION IN 11 MOST AFFECTED PROVINCES	PEOPLE DIRECTLY AFFECTED IN 11 HARDEST-HIT PROVINCES	PEOPLE TARGETED TO RECEIVE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
15.6M	9.1M	5.2M	\$1.01B



Strategic Objective 1

Provide timely principled life-saving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquakes, with an emphasis on assisting communities to survive the winter, in support of the Government-led relief effort.*

Provide timely assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering through delivering essential shelter, health, critical household items, food security and emergency livelihoods/income support, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education to people affected by the earthquakes, with an emphasis on ensuring people are warm enough to survive the winter. Ensure the protection of people impacted by the earthquakes, including from violence against women and children, and that communities are at the centre of the response.



Strategic Objective 2

Support the rapid delivery and resumption of essential services in earthquake-affected areas.

Respond to the large-scale destruction and damage of vital facilities – including health centres, schools and water networks – in close coordination with local authorities and development actors, including through the delivery of critical supplies, repairs to restore life-saving and life-sustaining services, including health care (with a specific focus on services for women and girls) and psychosocial support services, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and protection, as well as the provision of emergency telecommunications and logistics. Ensure the centrality of protection in all response efforts.

* *Addendum: Continue to provide timely assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering through the hot conditions of summer.*

Acknowledgements

This document is produced by the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It complements the Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal, which was published on 16 February 2023 and covers the 3-month period to 17 May 2023. Given the fluidity of the situation, data and assumptions in this document, with a few exceptions, are reflective of the situation as of 31 March 2023. A consolidated report of people reached with UN-coordinated humanitarian assistance is being developed separately and is not included in this document.

PHOTO ON COVER

Caption © OCHA/Matteo Minasi

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OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

www.unocha.org

Humanitarian Action

Analysing needs and response

Humanitarian Action provides a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian landscape by merging two platforms – the former stand-alone Humanitarian Insight and the Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO).

<https://humanitarianaction.info/plan/1150>

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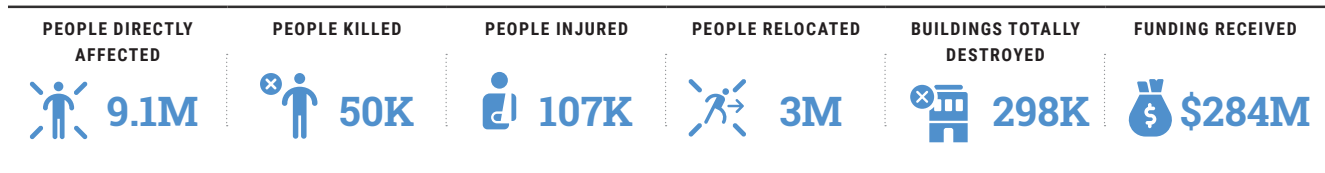
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Situation Overview



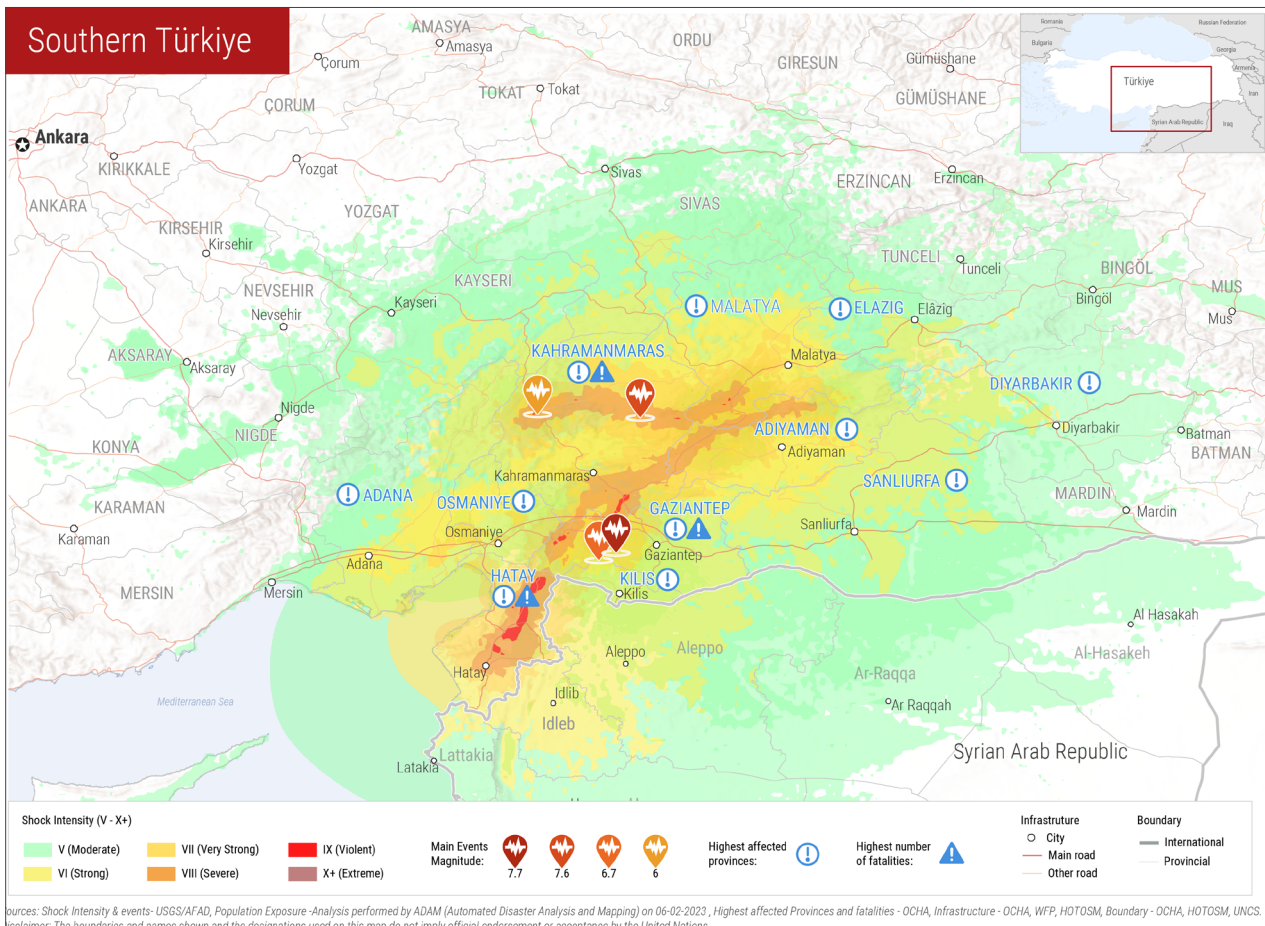
At 4.17 a.m. on 6 February 2023, a 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck close to Gaziantep city in southern Türkiye, the most powerful earthquake recorded in the country since 1939. A second earthquake with a magnitude of 7.6 occurred some nine hours later, with its epicentre approximately 70 km from the first earthquake, near Ekinözü city in Kahramanmaraş province. On the same day, with the earthquakes having caused widespread destruction of houses and infrastructure in urban centres and rural areas across the country, the Government of Türkiye issued a level four alarm calling for international assistance.

As of 5 April 2023, Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) reported that the death toll from the devastating earthquakes on 6 February has reached 50,339¹ (including at least 6,600 Syrians present in Türkiye), and 107,204 people injured. Some 3 million people have become relocated, and more than half a million buildings have

sustained damage,² of which at least 298,000 buildings have either collapsed or have been severely damaged.³

On 16 February, the international humanitarian community launched a Flash Appeal requesting US\$1 billion to enable humanitarian partners to complement and support the government-led response over an initial three months. As of 6 April 2023, the 2023 Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal, requiring \$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people, was funded at 28 per cent with \$284 million received. The humanitarian community has quickly mobilized to deliver a coordinated response, delivering life-saving aid and protection assistance to people in the most impacted locations.

This document provides a comprehensive overview of needs, response, gaps and priorities for the remaining period of the Flash Appeal until 17 May 2023.



SECTOR	Target Population	Persons Reached	Funding Requirement (\$)	Funding Received (\$)	% Funding Received
Coordination	-	-	2.0M	1.0M	50.2%
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	2,900,000	-	148.5M	8.3M	5.6%
Education	505,000	-	41.0M	6.2M	15.0%
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	1,500,000	759,536	246.6M	104.7M	42.4%
Food Security & Livelihoods	900,000	2,391,000	107.1M	52.5M	49.0%
Health & Nutrition	5,200,000	31,100	118.1M	16.2M	13.8%
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	-	2,000	3.0M	1.7M	55.1%
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	2,000,000	-	143.6M	13.1M	9.1%
Protection	2,000,000	137,130	104.8M	15.7M	15.0%
Temporary Settlement Support	17,000	597,836	7.0M	0.2M	2.5%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	1,500,000	543,594	84.9M	19.0M	22.4%
Multiple Field clusters (shared)	-	-	-	43.7M	-
Not reported	-	-	-	11.5M	-

Source: ActivityInfo / Sectors / FTS

SECTOR	Sector key figures
Coordination	TBC
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	TBC
Education	TBC
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	759,536 individuals received household items. Support for the Government shelter response: improved covered living space for 769,536 people; basic household items for 4,201,600 people.
Food Security & Livelihoods	2.3 million people were reached daily through hot meals and soup kitchens; in addition, 88,000 people reached through cash for food; 750 households in Gaziantep and Kilis received seasonal agricultural support (roughly 3,000 people based on average household size).
Health & Nutrition	1,500 field staff of MoFSS and MoH received training; 11,000 cancer / leukemia patients treated and evacuated with families; SRH services provided to 6,800 people; 13,300 people received dignity and maternity kits.
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	2,000 people supported with charging stations.
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	TBC
Protection	137,130 people (53% women & girls) received protection services. Sustained child protection or psychosocial support was provided for 2,932 children and individual psychosocial support and counselling for 5,730 adults. Case management services reached 29,808 people.
Temporary Settlement Support	Plans to cover 1,494,590 people living in informal sites, of which 40% reached so far.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	31,367 people reached in Gaziantep; 246,944 people reached in Hatay; 138,075 people reached in Kahranmanmaras; 342 people reached in Kilis; 14,064 people reached in Malatya; 400 people reached in Mersin; 1,200 people reached in Osmaniye; 111,202 people reached in Sanliurfa (total: 543,594 people).

Source: ActivityInfo / Sectors

Interim Update

Impact on People

On 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes, measuring 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude on the Richter Scale, struck Pazarcık and Elbistan in Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye.

The earthquakes – and more than 22,000 aftershocks – have caused catastrophic damage. More than 50,000 people have lost their lives in Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kilis, Malatya and Elazığ provinces and some 107,000 people have suffered injuries. The earthquake hit communities at the peak of winter, leaving millions of people homeless and relocated, without immediate access to emergency shelter, food, water, heating, warm clothing and medical care in freezing cold temperatures.

More than 298,000 buildings have been severely damaged or destroyed,⁴ forcing some 3 million people⁵ to relocate, but where people are living is a significant factor in their needs and the type of response they have received. An estimated 1.6 million people are residing in informal settlements,⁶ mostly in makeshift shelters or tents with extremely basic living conditions and limited or no access to services. Despite having received some relief support, families in this context still need improved shelter and basic household items assistance as well as improved water and sanitation services. Harsh winter conditions made circumstances challenging and, compounding the situation, in mid-March, torrential rains caused flash floods in Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa, two cities that were already impacted by the earthquakes, killing 21 people and exacerbating already challenging conditions for the people living in informal sites, with many tents inundated by floodwaters.

People's health needs remain high at a time when the health system has been significantly stretched. Injuries and illnesses caused by the earthquake have required urgent and ongoing care, while people with chronic health conditions experienced disruptions to care. Hospitals and other clinical facilities have been damaged or destroyed, with children, women, older people and people with disabilities particularly impacted. Disease surveillance remains high as conditions are suitable for infections and communicable disease outbreaks, including airborne and waterborne diseases. Thousands of pregnant women are living in the affected areas and many have given

birth; many more will give birth under difficult circumstances, returning home with their newborns to tents without adequate water, sanitation or space for breastfeeding.

Some 2.5 million children are affected and need specific humanitarian assistance for their needs. Children have been exposed to a multitude of traumatic events, including relocation, loss of home, disruption to schooling, death of parents, relatives or friends, and injuries and other health problems. The earthquakes have left many children without a home or parents: at the end of March, 1,915 unaccompanied children have been identified, of whom 1,750 have been reunified with their families.⁷ Families under stress may resort to negative coping mechanisms affecting children such as child marriage, child labour, removal from school/education, increased cases of abuse targeting children, engagement in high-risk activities or begging.

Adolescents have unique developmental and protection concerns affecting their well-being. Faced with relocation, disruption to their education, training and employment, and taking on new roles as caregivers, older children, both girls and boys, face risks to their safety associated with crowded living conditions in tent or container cities. Older children are at risk of forming addictions or engaging in risky behaviours as a way of coping with trauma.

In the aftermath of the earthquakes, school was cancelled for students in the affected areas, with nearly 4 million children (including 350,000 refugee⁸ and migrant children) experiencing disruption to their education.⁹ Assessments have indicated a priority need for psychosocial support for children and teachers, and an urgent need to repair damaged schools, ensure teachers' and children's safety and establish temporary learning spaces.¹⁰ Addressing these priorities will minimize disruption to children's learning and development, ensure health and psychosocial issues are treated, and decrease women's increased care burden resulting from children not going to school.

Türkiye hosts the largest refugee population in the world.

More than 1.7 million of the 14 million people registered in the 11 most impacted provinces are refugees (predominantly Syrians under Temporary Protection, or International Protection Applicants and Status holders from other nationalities), half of whom are women and girls. Social cohesion issues need to be addressed in the humanitarian response, particularly in provinces with a higher refugee population such as Gaziantep, Killis and Şanlıurfa, and in Hatay, the most affected province. A significant number of refugees living in the 11 provinces have been relocated because of the earthquake. The Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) reported that as at 4 April 2023, a total of 145,874 travel permits had been issued to refugees, enabling them to reside temporarily outside their province of registration.

Women and girls have been affected in specific ways, and there is a real risk of deepening pre-existing inequalities.

Women and girls face particular challenges in terms of access to essential services and vital relief items, to remain safe and to cover their basic needs for appropriate shelter, hygiene and sanitation, healthcare and protection. Due to traditional norms, women tend to have fewer income-generating opportunities and thus experience increased risk of poverty.¹¹ This is particularly the case for women with specific needs such as those who are pregnant and breastfeeding, who are single and single mothers, with disabilities, from rural areas and/or refugees or migrants. Privacy arrangements, gender-segregated spaces and proper lighting for shelter and sanitation facilities are needed urgently. Women also need specific food items for infants, menstrual products, maternal, sexual and reproductive health services (SRH), legal services and psychosocial support services (PSS).¹² Partners have also indicated that having more female aid workers and frontline responders on the ground is critical, while channelling more funding and responsibilities for the response through local women's organizations are also needed.¹³

Addressing health and psychosocial support for children and adults is an urgent challenge that will need to continue after the humanitarian phase has ended. Children at the ages of preschool and elementary school suffer from earthquake trauma and may experience fear, causing developmental retardation and some psychological issues. The extent to which children are affected by earthquakes varies according to their age, sex, and developmental stage, post-earthquake changes in their lives, their losses, and their relationships with their families.

People with disabilities are particularly impacted by the earthquakes, including those with new disabilities due to the earthquakes.

They are also more likely to be psychologically affected by the disaster due to the lack of specialized services and increased barriers in accessing service providers, as well as increased marginalization and dependence on other community members. Prior to the earthquakes, an estimated 8 per cent of women and girls, and 6 per cent of men and boys in Türkiye lived with disabilities, with this figure rising after the disaster. Many people with disabilities, including refugees and migrants, lost their assistive devices/mobility aids in the earthquakes, limiting their mobility and access to information and services, including health, education and protection, increasing their risks of violence, especially for women and young people with disabilities.¹⁴

Older people are also particularly vulnerable in the aftermath of disasters,

often requiring support due to the inaccessibility of basic and specialized services and other individual reasons related to their impairment or health conditions. Moreover, reaching evacuation areas and being assigned accommodation; receiving information in appropriate methods; accessing food, water and medical care is another barrier faced by older people during emergencies. Unaccompanied older people, especially older women, are one of the primary vulnerable groups, comprising about 7 per cent of the population in the affected areas.¹⁵ In some instances, due to the widespread loss of life, older people have become primary caregivers of child dependents.¹⁶

Impact on infrastructure and basic services

Physical damage to buildings has been widespread and damage sustained to key infrastructure has caused disruptions to supply and services. The impact of physical damage and disruption to basic services is felt differently across locations, with those in rural locations experiencing more limited access to services. Infrastructure including water and sanitation, transport, public services, and electricity and telecommunications sustained damage, which have been restored in many locations. While drinking water infrastructure has largely been repaired, bottled water distributions are ongoing, particularly for people staying in formal and informal settlements where there is limited access to running water and sanitation facilities. This is true for different types of emergency shelters, including coordinated tent and container sites and makeshift settlements.

The most extensive damage to buildings and infrastructure occurred in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Malatya and Adiyaman provinces, where the humanitarian response has been prioritized. These provinces account for 81 per cent of the estimated damage, and are home to some 6.45 million people (7 per cent of the total population of Türkiye).¹⁷

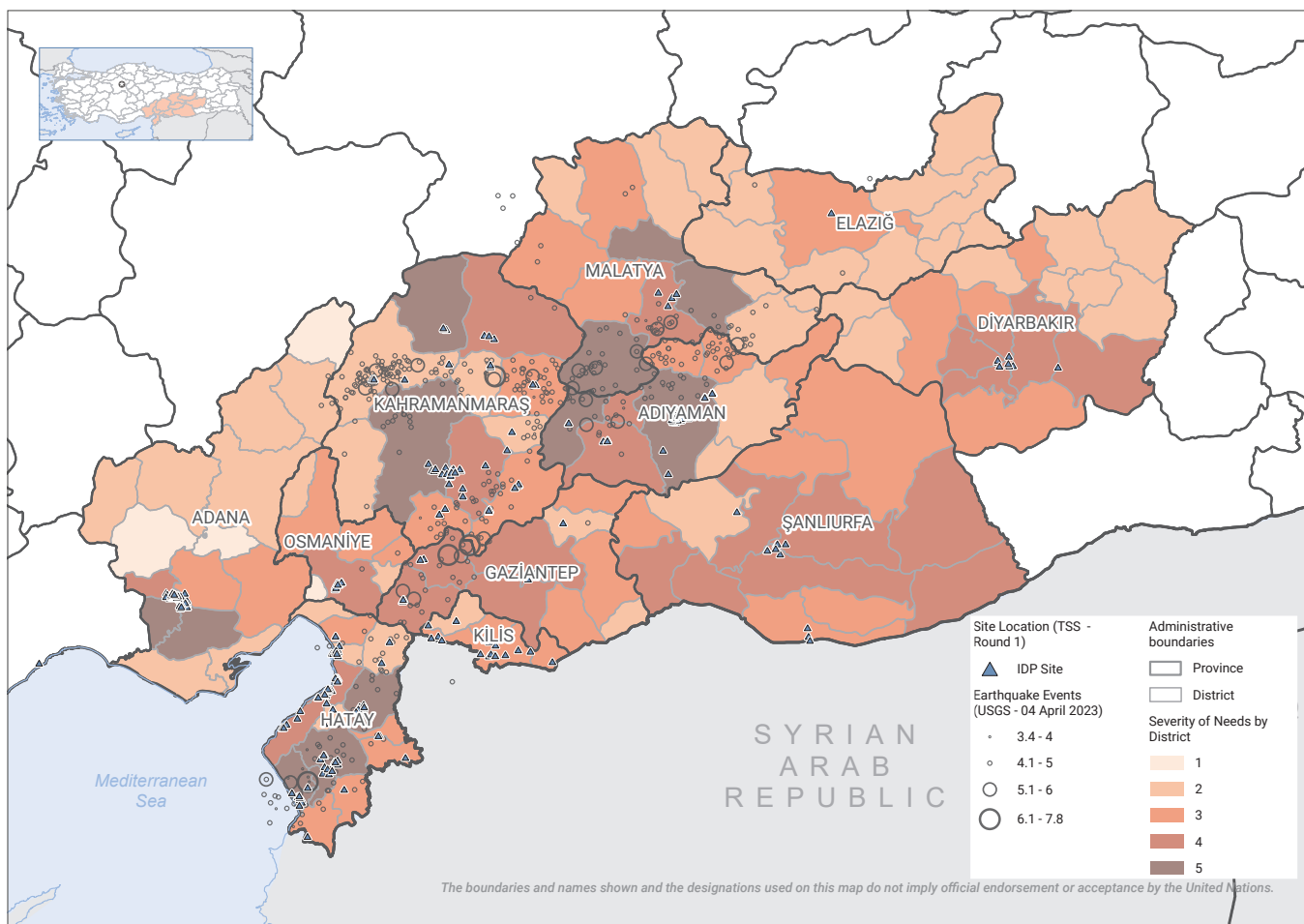
Partners are supporting the Government with **debris management and rubble removal**. The earthquakes created up to 210 million tons of rubble,¹⁸ impeding the supply of food, water and other items needed in the area and posing a health and safety risk to communities. Damage to residential buildings account for 53 per cent of the total damage, with 28 per cent of damage in non-residential buildings (e.g., health facilities, schools, government buildings and private sector buildings) and 19 per cent of damage related to infrastructure (e.g., roads, power, water supply).¹⁹ Preservation of cultural heritage should be central to continuing early recovery efforts, as core to local identity and to promote tourism sector recovery.

For Ayşe, 65, and her husband Mustafa, 70, surviving the earthquake is an ongoing challenge. While they have moved into a tent in a formal settlement, they are finding that, as older people, there are circumstances that they find very difficult, such as sleeping on the ground without a bed. "We have both had back surgeries," Ayşe said. "I had a back brace, but it's buried under the rubble that was my house."

They described other challenges they experience as elderly people in the camp. "When new supplies arrive, the young people go get them, but we can't," Ayşe said. "I hope the situation improves because this is very hard for us living like this in the tents, we are old," she said.



Credit: James Buck/HOPE



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Health-care infrastructure in the affected area has been significantly impacted. At least 42 hospital buildings suffered severe or moderate damage,²⁰ reducing their capacity to treat patients, store medicines and access administration files, and at least 94 hospitals in total were lightly damaged.²¹ In addition, some 34 migrant health centres – more than one third of such clinics serving the 1.7 million people under temporary and international protection in the earthquake-affected region – have stopped functioning.²²

Children's education has been disrupted due to damage to school infrastructure. In response to the emergency, the Government suspended educational activities on 7 February 2023, although they have resumed in areas with less damage. School buildings have sustained heavy damage with many destroyed or severely damaged, requiring demolition. Students affected by relocation and/or damage to their usual schools require support to continue their education throughout the emergency phase.

Damage was also sustained to buildings providing social and municipal services. Several buildings used by the Ministry of Families and Social Services (MoFSS) are severely or moderately damaged, causing disruption to services provided to groups including people with disabilities, children, older people and women, further increasing the vulnerability of these groups.

Relocation and Settlements

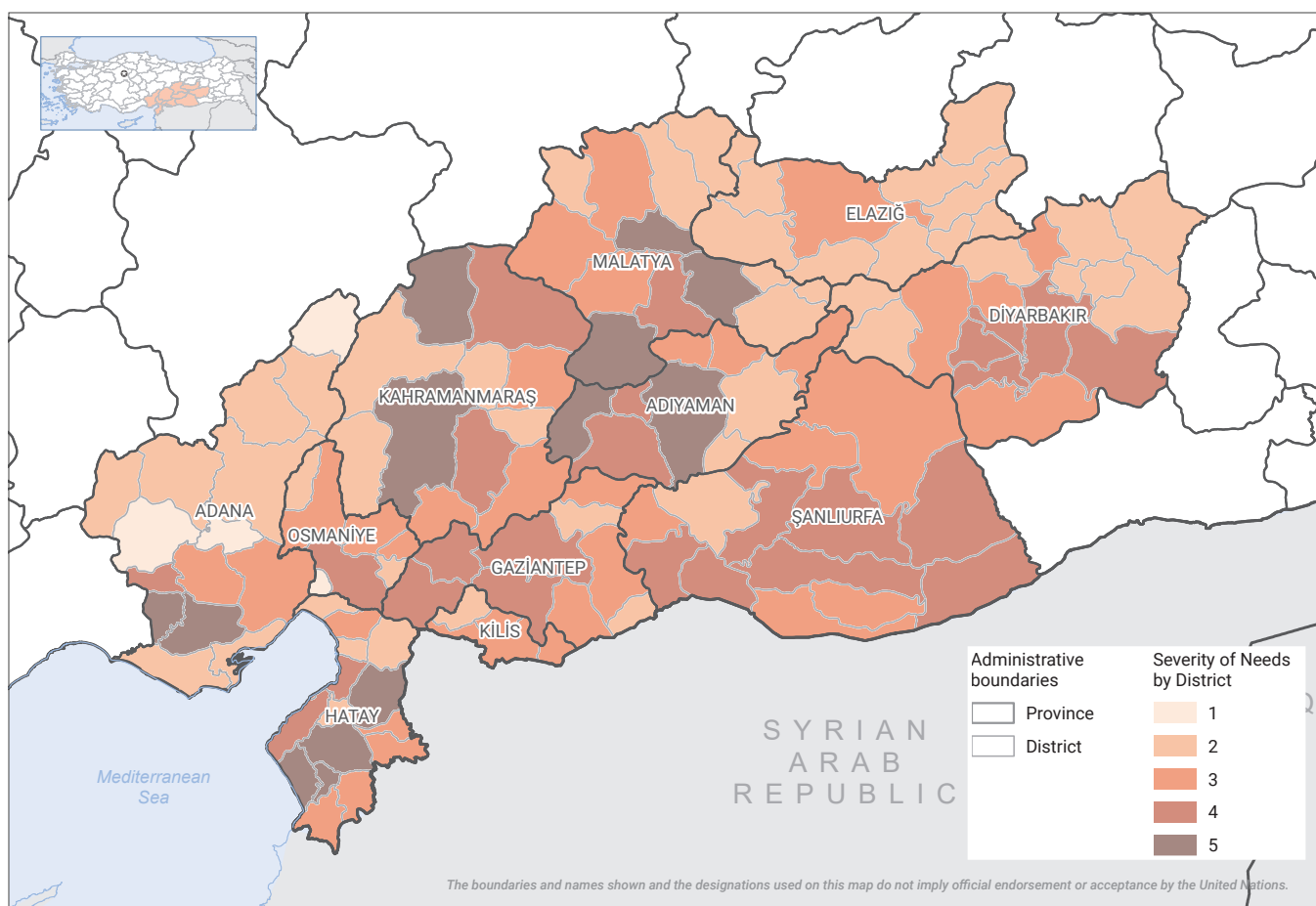
At least 518,009 houses collapsed, required urgent demolition, or were severely damaged, with another 131,507 houses moderately damaged, according to the Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA),²³ an analysis led by the Strategy and Budget Office (SBO) of the Presidency of Türkiye that was supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) coordinating input from the UN system, the World Bank and the European Union Delegation. This destruction left millions of people relocated from their homes, subsisting in informal accommodation and basic living conditions.

Some 3 million people are relocated countrywide,²⁴²⁵ with two thirds of them (1.59 million people) staying in informal settlements.²⁶ The Government of Türkiye, with support from humanitarian partners, has provided emergency shelter and accommodation for nearly 4 million people affected by the earthquakes. However, in the most severely affected regions, an estimated 1.6 million people 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.

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

Many sites do not yet provide adequate access and support for people with disabilities and other mobility issues. Of the 3,297 sites assessed by partners, 36 per cent lacked showers; of sites where showers were available, 55 per cent were not modified for people with disabilities and just 45 per cent of sites are fully accessible for people with disabilities (toilets adapted to be used by people with disabilities are being designed and will be installed by partners).

Settlements need to be safe for all people staying in them. There have also been an increasing number of incidents of violence against and harassment of women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability. The physical environment in temporary settlements does not correspond to the needs of women and girls; most of the time they are not sufficiently lit, and communal spaces for women to socialize are either not present or are insufficient. Safety is a concern for all women and girls but especially for single women and female-headed households. Additionally, information about fire safety, particularly in tent cities, and water safety are required.



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Economic Impact

The TERRA has estimated the total financial burden of the earthquake disaster for Türkiye at some **\$103.6 billion, amounting to 9 per cent of the country's GDP forecast for 2023.**²⁷ An analysis by the International Labour Organization has found that the effects of the earthquake on the labour market resulted in a 16 per cent reduction in economic activity (hours of work) and the destruction of more than 220,000 buildings used for business activities.²⁸ The interruption of economic activities and effect on livelihoods have resulted in income losses estimated at, on average, 4,351 Turkish Lira (\$230.6) per month as long as the situation continues.²⁹ Overall, the crisis is estimated to reduce the take-home labour income of the affected region by more than 2,859 million Turkish lira (around \$150 million) per month.

Initial assessments indicate that the earthquakes have damaged more than 20 per cent of Türkiye's agricultural production,³⁰ including severe damage to crops, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture, as well as rural infrastructure, which have an immediate and longer-term impact on availability of food.

The economic impact at household level disproportionately affects women and other vulnerable groups, and economic recovery must include them. The women's labour force participation rate in the affected region is lower than the rate in Türkiye as a whole, and 6 out of the 11 affected provinces have among the lowest female paid employment across Türkiye.³¹

Fifteen-year-old Khaled came to Türkiye with his family when he was just four years old, escaping the conflict in Northwestern Syria. He was at work at a factory in Hatay Province when the first earthquake struck. Khaled was found 24 hours after the earthquake, but it took the rescue team 3 days to pull him out from the rubble. During this time, the rescue team communicated with him and sent water through a small hole in the wreckage.

Once free from the rubble, he was immediately transferred to a hospital in Reyhanli, but joy quickly turned to sorrow when medical staff had to amputate both of Khaled's legs.

When the Reyhanli Physical Rehabilitation Centre (run by the National Syrian Project for Prosthetic Limbs) re-opened after the earthquake, Khaled was the first patient to attend the centre. Khaled is preparing to be fitted with prosthetic limbs, working with clinicians to strengthen his leg muscles and work on his fitness and balance. He is being taught how to sit, sleep and move in everyday life. He is also responding positively to psychosocial support to manage feelings of fear and anxiety.

Partnering with Relief International, the physical rehabilitation centre provides advanced prosthetics to Syrian refugees in Türkiye injured during the country's civil war, as well as physical therapy and psychosocial support services, and is currently rehabilitating people injured by the earthquakes in Türkiye who are learning to live with their disabilities.



Credit: Relief International

The rehabilitation centre also provides holistic case management for patients to address other urgent needs Khaled and his family have, such as shelter, food and hygiene items.

About this humanitarian response

Due to the scale and severity of the disaster, Türkiye's President Erdoğan declared a state of emergency on 7 February 2023, in order for search and rescue operations to be carried out rapidly. The state of emergency covers 10 provinces (Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Malatya, Hatay, Adana, Diyarbakır, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa), with Elazığ Province added later, and remains in effect for 3 months.

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

Considering the massive needs caused by the earthquakes, on 14 February, the Principals of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee agreed to designate a humanitarian system-wide Scale-Up for the earthquake response. Following the Government's call for international assistance, a Flash Appeal was issued on 16 February 2023 to galvanize resources over three months to enable humanitarian organizations to rapidly ramp-up their delivery of urgent and life-saving activities in earthquake-affected areas in support of the Government-led response. The Central Emergency Response Fund complemented the Flash Appeal, allocating \$10.2 million to the humanitarian response on 16 February to rapidly support life-saving activities.

The UN-coordinated humanitarian response is underpinned by partnerships with Turkish and international humanitarian organizations, including UN agencies, international NGOs, Turkish NGOs and civil society, including refugee-led, women's and community organizations. An inter-agency humanitarian coordination mechanism has been established to support

government-led efforts; operational coordination is undertaken by 11 response sectors, each with a technical focus area.³² An area-based coordination structure is also in place in the four operational hubs of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya, reflecting localized needs, gaps, capacities and priorities in the worst affected areas. Six inter-sectoral working groups provide technical support to sectors on cross-cutting issues.³³

Less than 24 hours after the first earthquake, the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team Leader arrived in Adana and the UNDAC Liaison to AFAD was established inside the AFAD National Crisis Centre in Ankara. UNDAC focal points for Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) coordination were established at the four hubs. Within 72 hours, UNDAC deployed a team of 50 personnel to assist with coordination. In total, 49 International Search and Rescue Advisory Group (INSARAG) Classified teams deployed to Türkiye, including 3,505 personnel and 190 search and rescue dogs.³⁴ The INSARAG-managed USAR Coordination Cell (UCC)/Sector Coordination Cell (SCC) architecture included another 69 non-classified teams, with more than 70 countries represented. In total, 300 lives were saved by INSARAG teams and UCC/SCC teams.

The OCHA/UNDP Connecting Business initiative tracks cash and in-kind donations made by private sector entities (corporations and corporate-affiliated foundations) supporting the humanitarian response to the Türkiye-Syria earthquakes. More than \$3 billion in private sector support from almost 100 private sector donors have been tracked.³⁵ A Business Guide for the Türkiye-Syria earthquakes was also developed to provide information on how the private sector can support organizations and activities outlined in the Flash Appeal.³⁶

Tuğba is an aid worker who has been on the ground since day one supporting relocated people, each of whom has multiple urgent needs, especially women and girls.

"Women aid workers play a crucial role in identifying the unique needs of women and girls, because women, who often have difficulty communicating even with us, will not be able to share their needs with a male worker," Tuğba says.

Tuğba also survived the earthquakes on 6 February. Like so many local aid workers, being from the affected area means she is helping others while also dealing with her own recovery. "For the first time, I understood the reality of an earthquake. Let me tell you, I can't remember the first 15 days. I don't remember what we lived through. I don't even remember what I ate."

Credit: UN Women/Ilkin Eskipehlivan



Response to date

In order to save as many lives as possible in Türkiye, in support of the Government-led relief effort, humanitarians are guided by the following key considerations:

1. Ensuring the response is as local as possible and as international as necessary.
2. Putting people at the centre of the response, including through measures to promote the centrality of protection; enhancing accountability to affected populations (AAP), ensuring the response is sex-, age- and disability-sensitive, and mainstreaming protection across sectors.
3. Utilizing cash assistance wherever, and whenever it is feasible and appropriate, prioritizing people most in need, and complemented by in-kind assistance where it is required.

To date, UN agencies and humanitarian partners have supported more than 4.2 million people.³⁷ More than 71,000 medical consultations have been provided and 42 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) deployed to provide life-saving health services. SRH services have been provided to 6,800 people through 6 stationary and 11 mobile units, providing 2,100 reproductive health supplies, while 13,300 people have received dignity kits and maternity kits. Hot meals and soup kitchens are reaching approximately 2.3 million people daily and some 376 mobile kitchens are operational. Students are benefitting from 87 tents installed to provide emergency education spaces. Education and child protection partners are also providing psychosocial support, including psychological first aid for children. Some 137,130 earthquake-affected people (53 per cent women and girls), received protection services, including child protection services, PSS, recreational activities, dignity kits, violence prevention and response, referral services, legal counselling and assistance, and cash for protection.

Some 230,400 households (769,536 people - 51.3 % of the Flash Appeal target for the Shelter Sector) have been reached with sheltering items, including tents, Relief Housing Units (RHU), toolkits and tarpaulins, mostly provided in kind directly to AFAD (95 per cent) and 1,257,964 households (4,201,600 people) have been provided with basic household items, including clothing, cooking and sleeping items, mostly provided in kind directly to AFAD (82 per cent).

For early recovery, 17,000 disinfectants and 54,000 kilograms of lime, 220 waste containers and personal protective equipment (PPE) items (e.g. 190,000 masks, 76,000 gloves, 1,000 goggles) have been provided. Supporting humanitarian logistics, 1,400 m² of covered temporary common storage has been provided in Antakya in Hatay and Mobile Storage Units are being provided to humanitarian organizations on request and as available. In-kind services made available to the World Food Programme (WFP) (e.g., airlifts, containers, etc.) are also made available to the humanitarian community. Twenty charging station units are operational in two temporary settlements in Hatay and Malatya where people can charge their mobile phones.

Cash cards have been provided to households in six Temporary Accommodation Centres (TAC) in five provinces and Shopping Cards have also been distributed within the disaster zone in places where supermarkets are active.

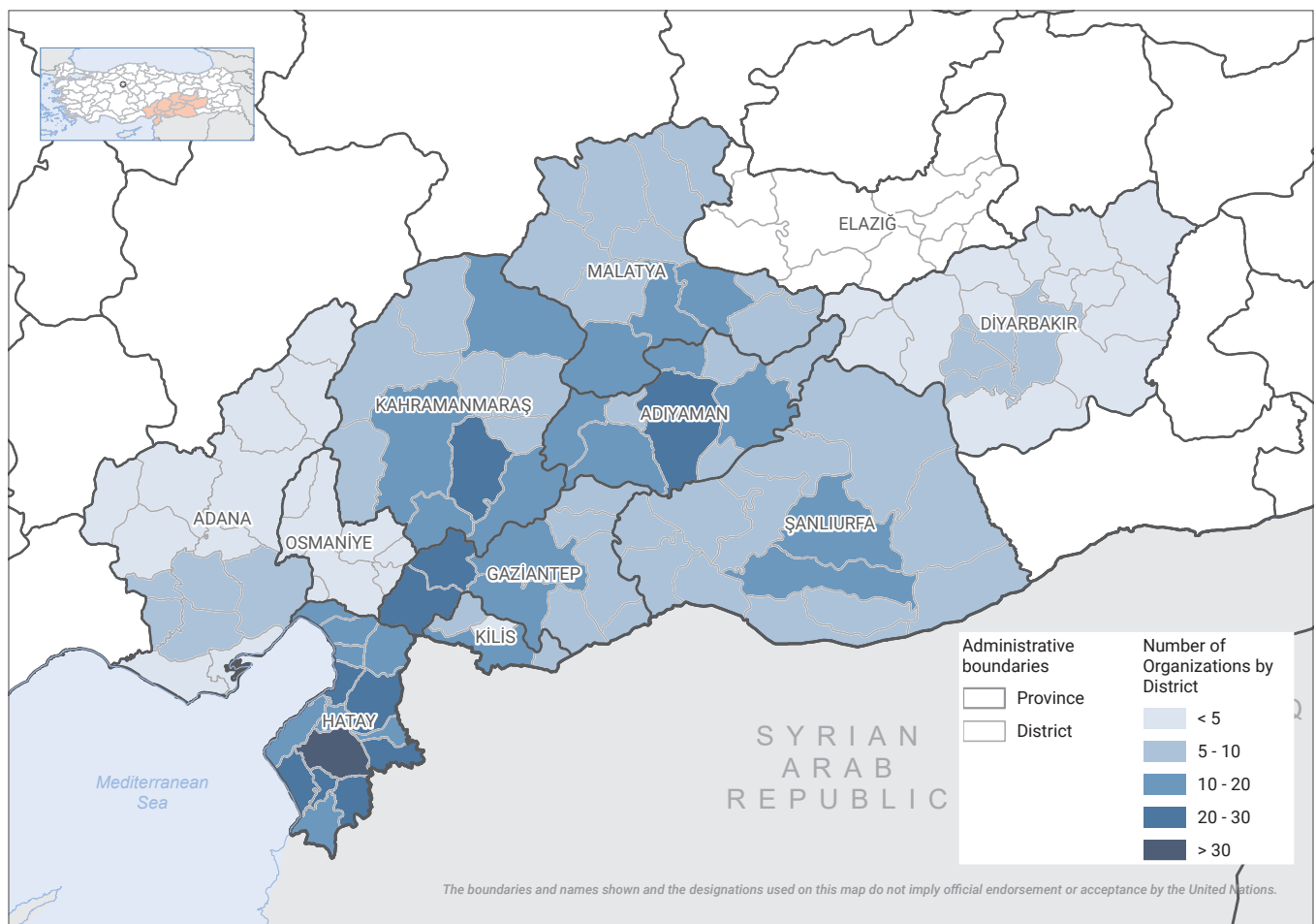
Under the coordination framework, humanitarian partners have undertaken 147 needs assessments in 12 provinces covering all response sectors,³⁸ in order to undertake operational planning. Needs assessments are coordinated by sector coordinators and OCHA to ensure assessment findings are coherent.

Accountability to Affected Populations

Humanitarian action continues to put impacted community members at the centre of the response by strengthening AAP including through two-way communication and community engagement. Existing community channels such as the WHO and the MoH WhatsApp lines used for COVID-19 information sharing, the UNHCR counselling hotline, TRC community lines, community groups and consultation forums for refugees and host communities have been expanded to support earthquake-affected people, providing them with information on humanitarian services and government assistance.³⁹

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Through UN-coordinated efforts, key messages on the role and expected conduct of humanitarian actors during service provision have been disseminated to communities, including messages to prevent potential risks of sexual exploitation and abuse. New volunteers receive awareness raising and training to strengthen their knowledge of humanitarian principles and good conduct when assisting affected people.



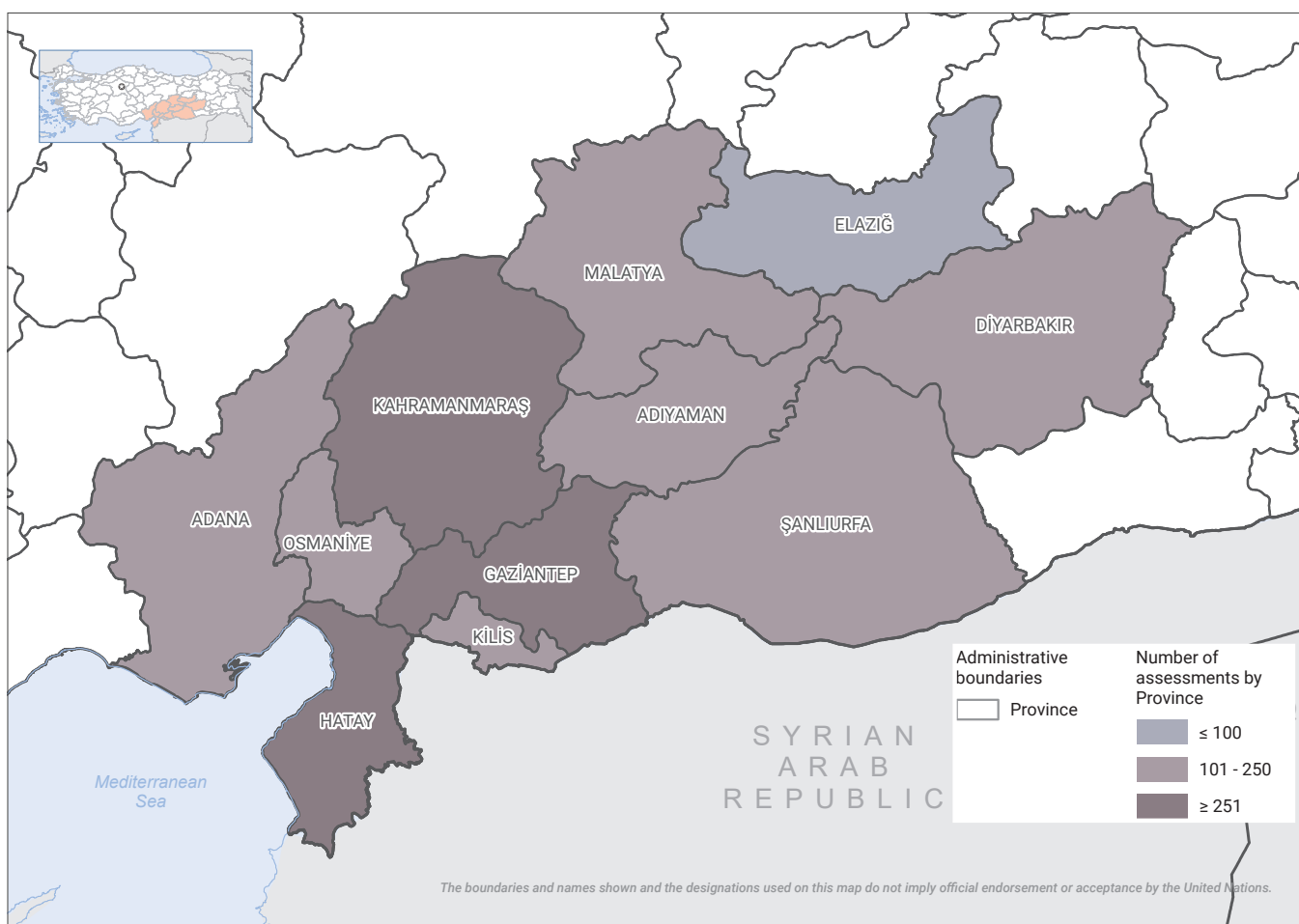
Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action

The response aims to meet the specific needs of diverse women, girls, men and boys. UN system-wide coordination and cooperation for women's empowerment and gender equality in the humanitarian response (and longer term recovery) have been strengthened through the deployment of a Thematic Adviser at the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office, and establishment of inter-sectoral Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action (WEHA) Working Group, an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism, with membership from all sectors, offering technical, strategic and advisory support to the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and sectors to ensure that the humanitarian response addresses the specific needs of women and girls.

Private Sector Engagement

The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (TÜRKONFED), the local partner network of the OCHA/ UNDP Connecting Business initiative, has mobilized in-kind donations worth over \$11 million, delivering 176 trucks with donations of food and NFIs including 21,000 blankets, 391 shelter containers, more than 1,000 tents and 15,000 beds, 7 kitchens, 100 portable toilets and bathrooms, 3 generators, 1,000 heaters. A business briefing for over 150 participants was organized on 7 March 2023 to share information with local businesses on how to support the humanitarian response.



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Strategic and Operational Priorities

Two months after the catastrophic earthquakes and halfway through the fundraising period of the Flash Appeal, partners have acquired additional information, refined coordination and planning, and prioritized locations, settings and activities for the remainder of the humanitarian response.

The following strategic and operational priorities will steer the humanitarian response for the forthcoming period in order to improve outcomes for affected people.



Maintain strong links to government to ensure complementarity of needs-based and time-limited response operations.



Improve delivery in informal settlements, especially in underserved rural areas.



Expand the distribution of cash where feasible to assist people most in need and support local economies to recover and normalize.



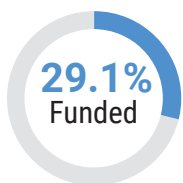
Identify and overcome barriers preventing equal access to humanitarian assistance, specifically for women and girls, people with disabilities, older people and the most vulnerable people.



Plan for a conclusion to the humanitarian response phase and a smooth handover to specialized recovery and development entities facilitating a transition to longer term recovery activities.

Financial Requirements and Funding Status

Earthquake Flash Appeal Funding Overview (as of 10 April)



FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

\$1.01B

FUNDING RECEIVED

\$293.7M

UNMET REQUIREMENTS

\$712.8M

SECTOR	(US\$) REQUIRED	FUNDED	COVERAGE
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$1.0M	50.2%
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$8.3M	5.6%
Education	\$41.1M	\$6.2M	15.0%
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$104.7M	42.4%
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$52.5M	49.0%
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$16.2M	13.8%
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.7M	55.1%
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$13.1M	9.1%
Protection	\$104.8M	\$15.7M	15.0%
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	2.5%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$19.0M	22.4%
Multiple Field clusters (shared)	-	\$43.7M	-
Not reported	-	\$11.5M	-

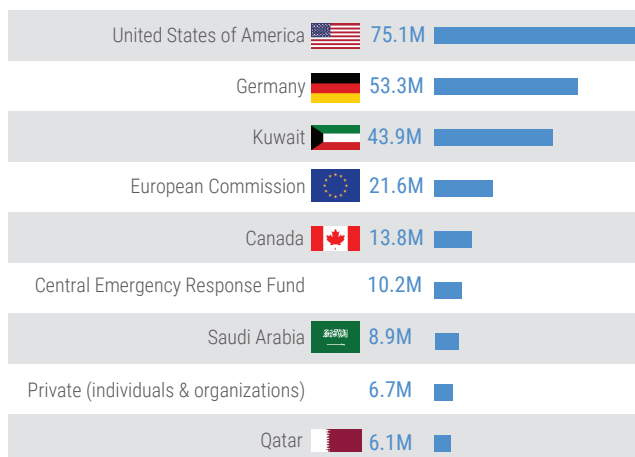
■ Funded ■ Unmet

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

BY DONOR

(Top 10 donors) (US\$)

■ Funded

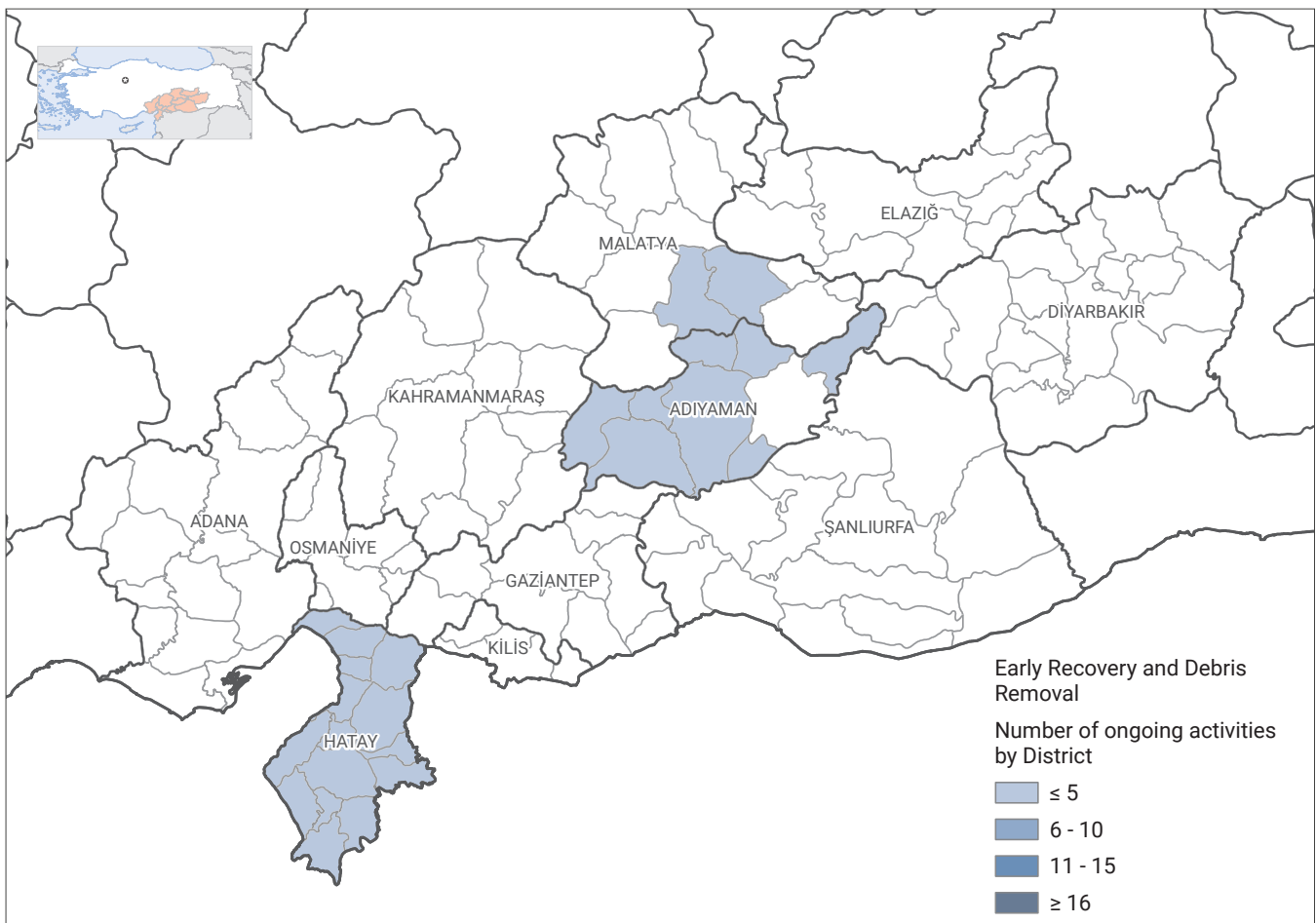


Sectoral Analysis

Early Recovery



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2.9M	1.1M	754K	522K	148.5M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

Overall, more than 20 assessments have been conducted by humanitarian partners covering all 11 earthquake-affected provinces. This includes the [Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment \(TERRA\)](#) that concludes that the economic impact of the earthquakes amounts to \$103.6 billion, equivalent to 9 per cent of Türkiye's forecasted GDP for 2023. The significant economic impact comes with negative effects on economic output, foreign trade, inflation, employment, and public finances. Short-term effects due to

the disruption of business continuity, loss of labour and capital are leading to production losses, supply chain disruption and a decline in total demand, with retail and wholesale trade being interrupted. Livelihood support is needed to ensure families can sustain themselves.

Public health is a key concern as the debris from destroyed buildings contains hazardous substances, such as chemicals in insulation materials, plastic derivatives and asbestos, which are all harmful to both human health and the ecosystem. The

sheer volume of earthquake-generated rubble, estimated by UNDP at 100 million cubic metres, is also a challenge; most materials in the debris can be recycled, but this requires proper planning and expensive equipment. Hasty dumping poses environmental risks.

Response overview

- To maximize the limited funding and ensure complementarity of the response, the Early Recovery Sector, in coordination with other sectors (in particular the Food Security & Livelihoods (FLS) and Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) & Social Protection sectors), has compiled and analysed of assessments that have been carried out by partners using digital data platforms to ensure better targeting of affected locations and populations.
- A digital platform was launched that enables “Back to Business” (B2B) matchmaking between local producers, cooperatives and private, public, civil sector procurement needs.
- In addition, 17,000 disinfectants and 54,000 kilograms of lime, 220 large waste containers and PPE (e.g. 190,000 masks, 76,000 gloves, 1,000 goggles) have been provided to support early recovery efforts. Experts and Ministry personnel were mobilized to make initial assessments for the identification of sites for the temporary storage of earthquake debris ahead of recycling.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

In support of the relief and recovery efforts of the Government of Türkiye, Early Recovery partners are:

- Working together with the government on safe debris management under the overall guidance of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change and the Ministry of Health (for asbestos residuals).
- Supporting the protection of cultural heritage in parallel with debris management efforts.
- Working to identify, develop and implement projects in collaboration with the Chamber of Commerce and Industries, local chambers of artisans and craftspeople, local municipalities, the Ministry of Industry and

Technology, and AFAD to support vocational and educational training, cash for work, skills training, entrepreneurship, grants, business development services, coaching, mentoring, PSS and disaster preparedness training for businesses and organizations.

- Connecting public and private actors to identify regional and local needs and challenges and find solutions to revive the economy and support stakeholders (e.g., B2B, trainings, technical support, business continuity planning) via the Regional Recovery Development Centre.

Gap analysis and prioritization

The overall lack of funding for the sector is the main constraint as needs are being identified but cannot be sufficiently supported at this time.⁴⁰ Other gaps and challenges include financial constraints to pay workers' salaries, infrastructure damage to resume economic activities at full capacity due to damaged machinery and factories, worker shortages, and inadequate access to raw materials. Worker shortages are one of the biggest challenges, with the lack of dignified housing impeding the return to work.

More support is required for rural economies, with an emphasis on the livestock and farming sectors.

Debris management is a key gap and top priority, including recycling, safe disposal and the need to address health and environmental concerns related to hazardous chemicals and asbestos.

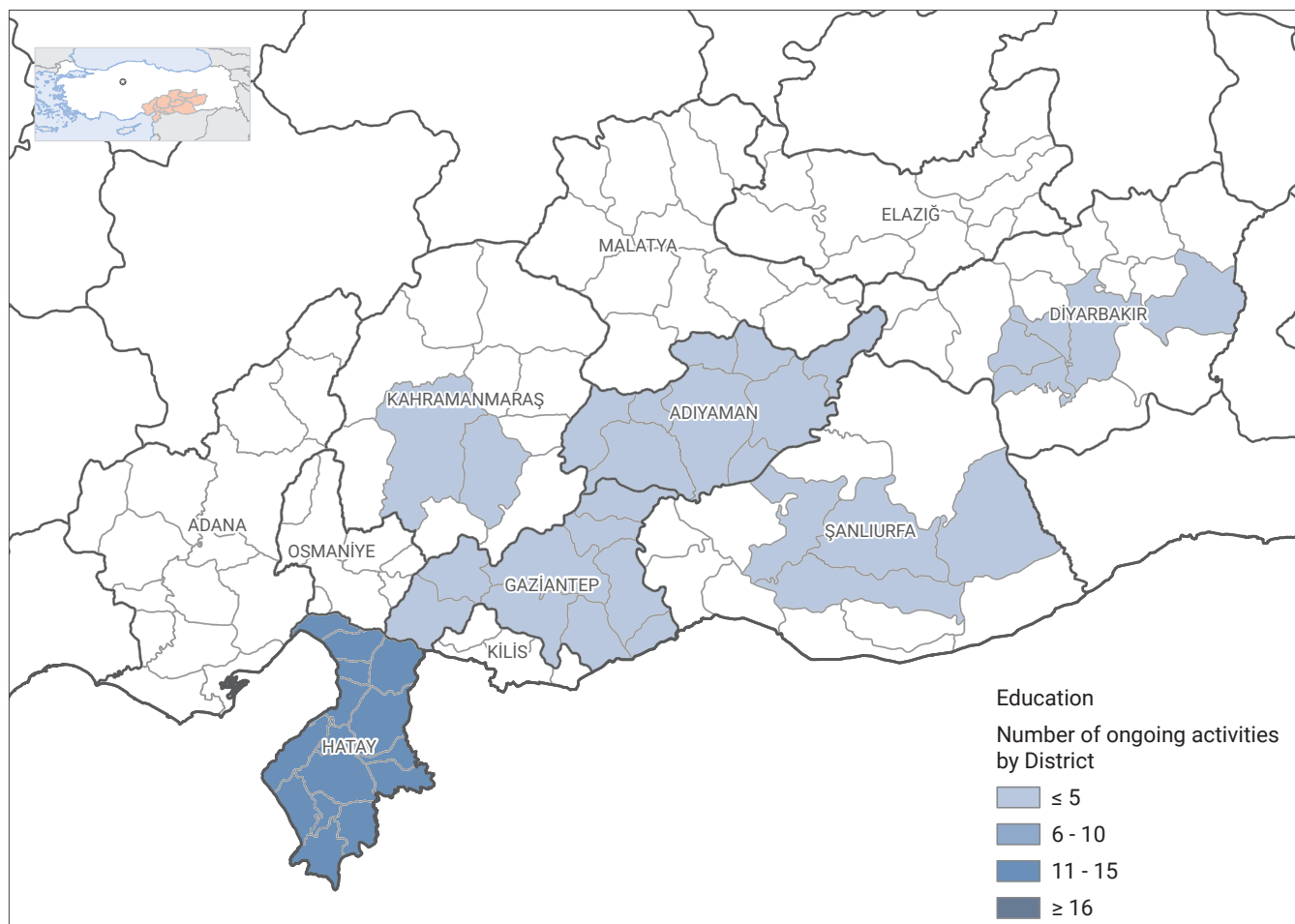
Strategic priorities for the remaining period

- Focus on debris management (including recycling) while mitigating public health and environmental effects.
- Provision of rapid access to livelihoods to affected populations.
- Prioritization of cash transfer as the preferred modality of humanitarian assistance according to market assessments and the sector.
- Restoration of economic entities (e.g., support for small and medium enterprises – especially those led by women – and cooperatives) and systems in urban and rural areas to restore supply chains.
- Provision of shared workshops, small grants and formalization support for affected artisans and craftspeople to return to work.
- Support access to social services for the most vulnerable groups.
- Protection of cultural heritage sites and artefacts.

Education



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
505K	187K	131K	91K	41.5M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

An estimated 4 million children, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children, have had their education interrupted by the earthquakes due to the widespread destruction of education facilities and relocation of children and teachers. As of the end of March, out of the 8,162 educational buildings inspected,⁴¹ 72 school buildings were destroyed, 504 require demolition, 331 are moderately damaged, and 2,533 are lightly damaged. There is also a severe teacher shortage. In Hatay, provincial authorities report that out of 25,000 teachers, 18,000 have left the province. Temporary safe learning spaces, rehabilitation of damaged school buildings and provision of catch-up classes as well as teaching and learning materials are needed. Psychological support to children and teachers is also needed in order to mitigate the negative psychological effects of this traumatic event.

Response overview

Although schools have reopened in 10 out of 11 affected provinces, the need for education in emergency interventions remains very high, particularly in temporary relocation sites where humanitarian partners have set up temporary learning spaces and provided learning materials for catch-up classes and formal education. Education activities have been ongoing in 1,783 learning spaces either in tents, containers, undamaged or rehabilitated school buildings for every school level across the 11 earthquake-affected provinces.⁴² To date, 87 tents have been set up by partners, 250 are being dispatched to the different locations, and another 350 are procured in Türkiye as of the end of March. In addition, Education and Child Protection partners are working together to provide PSS, including

psychological first aid to ensure children are supported to cope with the loss, grief and overall trauma. Children and youth (including those living with disabilities) are also provided with life skills activities, catch-up educational support, and recreational activities.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

To complement the response by education authorities, the following are ongoing and planned:

- Undertaking minor school repairs for 1,266 slightly damaged schools.
- Providing prefabricated schools to progressively replace tents in relocation sites and in place of damaged classrooms,⁴³ considering variations in requirements (e.g., rural vs. urban).
- Supporting teacher training including on PSS.
- Supporting Technical and Vocational Training for youth and adolescents.
- Providing stationery kits for children and other teaching and learning materials.
- Ensuring support is provided for a range of education and learning activities in learning spaces (including PSS), life skills training, recreational activities, safe back-to-school messaging, identification and referral of out-of-school children and catch-up classes.
- Provision of student exam study textbooks for 8th and 12th grades.
- Provision of transportation support for schoolteachers and students.
- Continuing coordination efforts in Gaziantep and at hub-level with the Provincial Department of National Education-led coordination in Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya.

Gap analysis and prioritization

Despite all ongoing efforts, the need for temporary and semi-permanent learning spaces remains high. Parents and children are concerned to go back to concrete buildings while aftershocks are still occurring, leading to a continued need for the provision of tents and containers in safe areas with sufficient WASH facilities and school equipment (furniture,

scholastic and recreation materials) and PSS. National authorities are also working towards the resumption of formal education through the temporary transfer of teachers and set up of exam preparation points, which will need to be supported with transportation of teachers and students to and from remote areas who face particular barriers to education.

Education assistance to all children and adolescents, particularly vulnerable groups including children with disabilities, refugees and migrants, is also critical in the form of identification and referral of students who have been relocated to other parts of the country, and safe back-to-school messaging to ensure the resumption of education. These interventions are constrained by challenges due to loss of contacts, administrative constraints (related to the lack of birth and exam certificates) and economic difficulties faced by many households.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

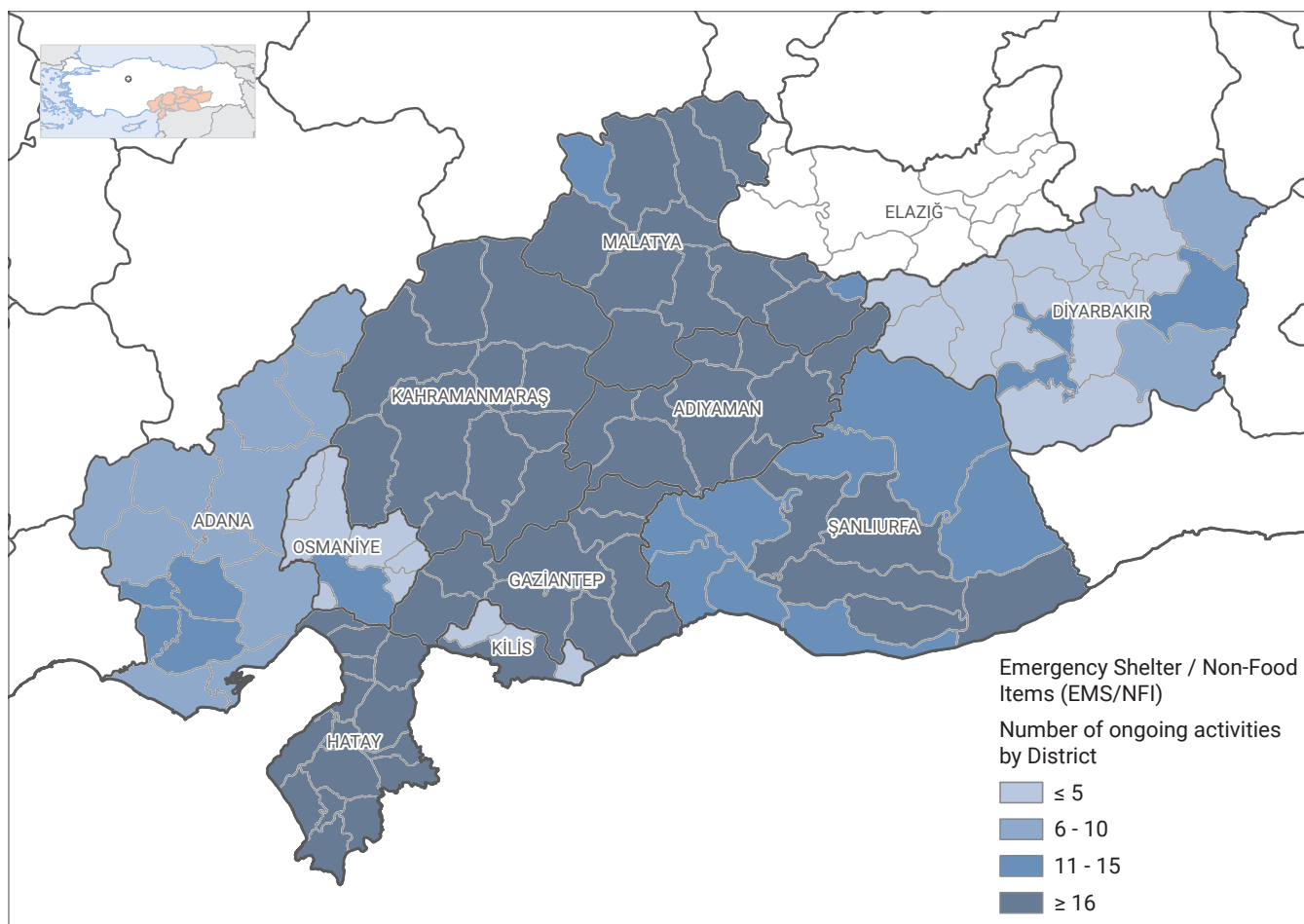
Education partners will prioritize the following key areas of interventions:

- Further collaboration with provincial authorities to help strengthen their leadership role in coordination.
- Further collaboration with authorities to get a comprehensive overview of the education situation by gathering data from local education authorities and at the household level.
- Targeted support in currently underserved remote and rural areas and support to children who left to other parts of the country, dropped out of school and those with disabilities. For these children, flexible solutions will have to be implemented, by:
 - Strengthening existing identification and referral systems, while
 - increasing the capacity to set up temporary schools and sequence their functioning based on demographic and relocation patterns.
- Continued scale-up for provision of psychosocial, life skills and remedial learning activities while engaging in the repair and refurbishment of lightly damaged schools to ensure continuation of education and the return to school of all children, with a specific focus on girls, who are more at risk of discontinuing their education.
- Support to teachers, including those who have been relocated, as their well-being and capacity to support students' social-emotional competencies and resilience will be key to the resumption of education, social cohesion and community solidarity following the earthquake, loss of homes and relocation.

Emergency Shelter and NFIs



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	555K	390K	270K	246.6M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

With 709,332 residential units in 264,234 destroyed or heavily damaged buildings as of 30 March 2023,⁴⁴ and at least 3 million people relocated, enormous efforts continue to be required to support the Government of Türkiye to deliver emergency shelter assistance to earthquake-affected populations. With support from humanitarian partners, the government has provided shelter and accommodation support to over 4 million people, however at least 593,828 people settled in government managed and serviced sites are still living in tents⁴⁵ with basic living conditions and limited access to services. Despite having received relief support, they need further assistance with basic household items, while waiting for additional support in line with the options offered by the Government. Meanwhile, 65,944 people are already settled in containers⁴⁶ within the newly established sites (container cities).

Further, some 1.59 million self-settled people⁴⁷ are relocated in informal sites, with no formal management structure, still living close to light or moderately damaged buildings or next to their damaged houses, sheltering in tents or makeshift shelters, in poor living conditions and limited or no access to services. Despite having received some relief support, families in this context still need improved shelter and basic household items assistance as well as improved water and sanitation services.

Cash is the preferred modality of assistance for people needing shelter and NFI support. Complementarity with AFAD, which is providing some cash assistance, should be conducted where possible.

Response overview

In support of the GoT-led response, Shelter Sector partners have provided government agencies (in particular AFAD) with in-kind relief items aiming for the swift distribution of emergency shelter and basic household items to relocated households, including female-headed households. To date, 56 humanitarian organizations engaged in the response, coordinating, collaborating and reporting through the Shelter Sector, have provided emergency shelter and basic household items assistance across all 11 affected provinces.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

In an effort to continue to support the Government of Türkiye with emergency relief assistance to earthquake affected families:

- Shelter Sector partners reached 230,400 households (769,536 people) with support for improved covered living Spaces (51.3 % of the Flash Appeal target for the Shelter Sector), including tents, RHU, toolkits and tarpaulins. Most of these in-kind items (95 per cent) were handed over to the government.
- Shelter Sector partners reached 1,257,964 households (4,201,600 people) with basic household items, including clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items. Most of these in-kind items (81 per cent) were handed over to the government.

Gap analysis and prioritization

The Government of Türkiye has developed a clear path to recovery for most of the earthquake 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, however, considering the massive scale of the needs, delays may be expected in assisting affected people along the government relief to recovery pathway, potentially keeping families in tents for a protracted period.

In addition, there are many affected families who are unable or ineligible to relocate in alignment with the government-defined pathway. Other affected families are choosing to stay close to their damaged houses, to their livestock, within their community and networks of support, or simply waiting to access formal accommodation arrangements. Most of these families are currently self-settled in informal sites or close to their damaged houses, in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas and will either choose to or have no other option but to remain where they are until assistance pathways available to them are clarified and accessible. This group of affected people who currently fall outside the government-support and pathway is emerging as a key population of concern.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

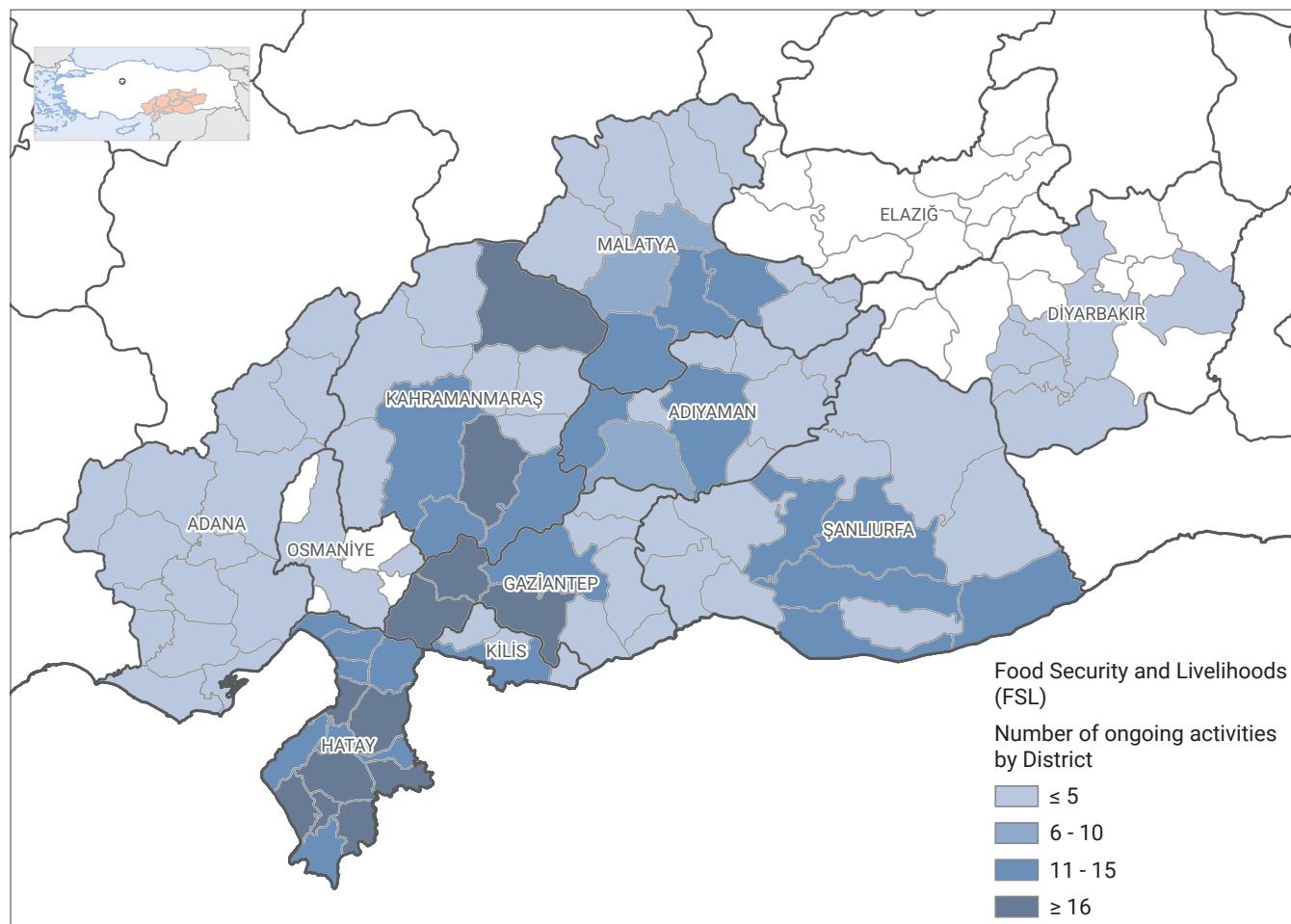
Given the shortage in funding and resulting limited operational capacity to respond to scale, Shelter Sector partners will prioritize assisting the most vulnerable households, such as female-headed households, that currently have little or no access to resources or services and very limited capacity to self-recover. This will include prioritizing and supporting the most affected people, such as female-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, older women and people with disabilities, including:

- People in tents, temporarily settled in formally managed and serviced sites with improved living space (e.g., thermal comfort, security and privacy) and support to resume domestic life, where required.
- People in tents, self-settled in informal sites in urban areas, with (i) support to move to formally managed sites (when willing and eligible) or with (ii) support to move back to their lightly damaged houses or move closer to their support networks (when willing to engage in house repairs, in emergency shelter upgrade or in hosting arrangements), with the aim of decongesting informal sites.
- People in tents, self-settled in informal sites in urban areas, with improved living space (e.g. thermal comfort, security and privacy) or emergency shelter upgrade and with support to resume their domestic life, while waiting for alternative solutions (when unable or ineligible to move to other shelter / accommodation arrangements).
- People self-settled next to or nearby their damaged houses, both in peri-urban and rural areas, with (i) support to move back to their light damaged houses, or move closer to their support networks (when willing to engage in house repairs, in emergency shelter upgrade or in hosting arrangements) or with (ii) support to move to formal tent cities (when willing and eligible).

Food Security and Livelihoods



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
900K	333K	234K	162K	107M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

Food security and livelihoods are priorities for affected communities, particularly those living in rural areas and informal settlements who face difficulties in accessing food and/or cooking facilities.

In addition, the region affected by the earthquake is critical for agricultural production, food industry and agricultural livelihoods, accounting for 14.5 per cent of Türkiye's total agricultural GDP. As assessed by the recently completed TERRA, damage and losses to the agriculture sector amount to an estimated \$6.4 billion in loss of crop yields, livestock, food stocks, agricultural inputs, and damage or destruction to irrigation systems as well as stock tanks, farm and ranch

buildings and other infrastructure. As a result, internal trade and seasonal workers' mobility and availability is constrained. The food industry was also heavily hit by the earthquake and food needs are reported to be largely linked to non-functional food markets and/or high food prices. Decreases in food and agricultural production are also expected due to the suspension of production activities resulting from deficiencies in the labour force. The associated loss of economic momentum may provoke a decrease in supply and have an upward effect on food inflation.

Response overview

Sixteen FSL partners have provided food assistance through hot meals and soup kitchens reaching approximately 2.3 million people daily. Around 376 mobile kitchens have been established and are operational. Where kitchen facilities are available, assistance is provided through food packages. As of 26 March, 135,000 food packages have been provided to the population in 9 affected provinces (Adana, Kilis, Osmaniye, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Hatay). In addition, 88,000 people have been reached through cash-based activities in 8 provinces (Kilis, Osmaniye, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Hatay). Livelihoods assistance has been provided to 750 households in Gaziantep and Kilis who have received seasonal agricultural support.



Partners
37



People Reached
2.4M

Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

The FSL Sector continues to closely collaborate with the GoT to complement the response and provides assistance to affected populations, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA) has shared a list of needs that the FSL Sector is reviewing and assessing based on partner capacity.
- In addition to this, additional requests for food assistance were shared by AFAD in Hatay and by the MoFSS covering other affected regions.

Gap analysis and prioritization

One of the most pressing gaps and priorities for the sector remains the identification of and support to the underserved population living 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 access to cooking facilities. Where markets are functioning, cash assistance will be prioritised to restore the purchasing power of the population and to support the local economy. Emergency agricultural assistance (e.g., fertilizers, seeds, seedlings, pesticides and irrigation systems restoration, solar panels for electricity generation) as well as immediate animal health support (e.g., animal feed, tents for ovine and bovine animals, and vaccinations) are needed as the affected region is critical for agricultural production, food processing, supply chains and agricultural livelihoods.

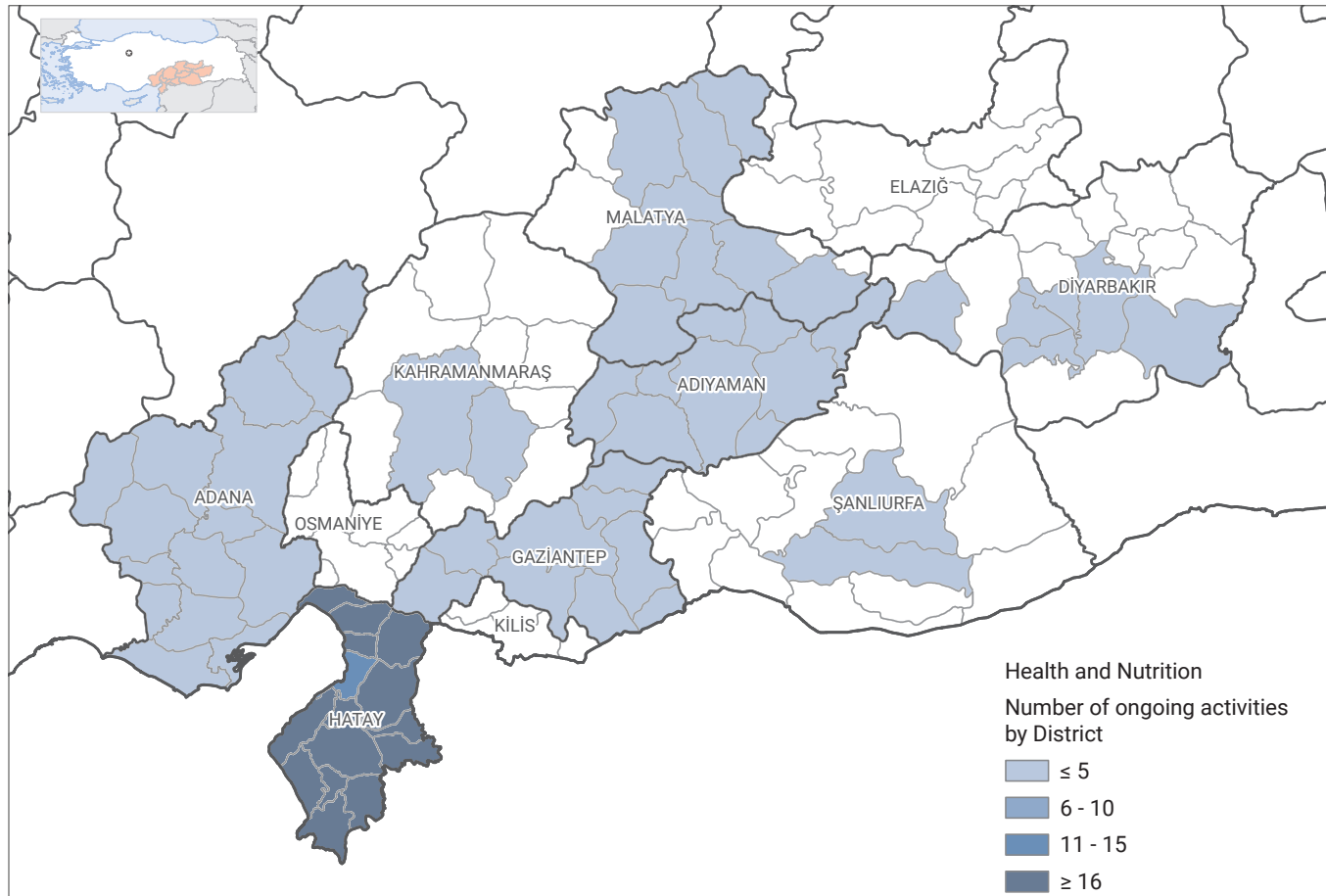
Strategic priorities for the remaining period

- Conduct multidimensional needs analyses and market assessments to monitor food security and market functionality.
- Transition from emergency food assistance including cooked meals, ready to eat and food parcels to monthly food assistance prioritizing cash-based interventions (CBI) where markets are functioning.
- Conduct emergency agricultural interventions to meet seasonal deadlines, including targeted cash transfers where markets are functioning, provision of inputs where farmers cannot access them, and urgent repairs to damaged agricultural facilities.
- Focus on reaching underserved communities in rural areas.
- Restore the livelihoods of the population by prioritizing cash-for-work initiatives.⁴⁸
- Support seasonal workers by ensuring the necessary conditions for them to return for agricultural production and harvest with specific attention to the elimination and prevention of children from child labour in seasonal agriculture.
- Provide portable barns for animals.
- Procure solar panels for urgent energy needs.

Health and Nutrition



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
5.2M	1.9M	1.4M	936K	118M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

The Health Sector has identified long waiting times to access health services and a shortage of medicines. Key health needs identified are primary health care, mental health and PSS, trauma related disability services, SRH services, and non-communicable and communicable disease treatment.

TSS site mapping indicates that 2.4 million people live in temporary settlements (68 per cent informal). In these settlements, 25 per cent of the population are pregnant or breastfeeding mothers and 40 per cent are people living with chronic diseases. Women and girls are particularly affected due to persisting shortages in SRH supplies, a lack of access to contraceptives, menstrual products and safe spaces for

breastfeeding. Following the flooding in March, health risks such as diarrhoea, lice and scabies increased, linked to the limited access to safe water – either lack of access to water or contamination – and sanitation conditions. Partners also observed an uncontrolled use of breastmilk substitutes and distribution of age-inappropriate food, and the lack of basic nutrition screening or data for children under 59 months.

Response overview

As part of the humanitarian health and nutrition response, 42 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) were deployed (currently 10 are deployed), providing 71,524 medical consultations and life-saving services. Training was provided for 1,500 MoFSS and MoH field staff on psychological first aid for children. SRH services have been provided for 6,800 people through 6 stationary and 11 mobile units, providing 2,100 units of reproductive health supplies. In addition, 13,300 people, including women, girls, young people and other vulnerable groups, with dignity and maternity kits. Partners have deployed two mobile units to rural communities in Hatay, and 11,000 cancer/leukemia patients and their families were evacuated from the region. Partners have provided 40 containers to Adiyaman University Hospital as staff accommodation. Nutrition interventions have been integrated into child protection and early childhood development programmes.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

Complementing the response efforts by the GoT, Health and Nutrition Sector partners have conducted the following activities:

- A joint workshop for UN health sector agencies and MoH, MoFSS and NGO agreed on a joint action plan for health and PSS.
- Partners are coordinating closely with AFAD, MoH and MoFSS including on search and rescue, PSS and provision of 10 mobile health clinics along with support for the coordination of EMTs with MoH. Some 23 metric tons of trauma and medical supplies have been provided to MoH, including laboratory reagents and treatments for scabies and lice while 5 million doses of vaccines have been provided to MoH along with 25 metric tons of essential SRH supplies, including 10 tents for Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMM) and Provincial Directorates of Families and Social Services for the coordination of SRH services and 10 containers and 18 tents have been provided for health personnel in the affected areas, and 1 mobile clinic to support MoH.
- Infant and young child feeding information materials are being translated into Turkish.

Gap analysis and prioritization

An inter-sectoral geographical prioritization exercise has helped to better understand the magnitude and severity of unmet needs at district level providing a more in-depth analysis of health and nutrition needs across affected areas. Overall, health and nutrition needs remain high, particularly primary health care, rehabilitation, PSS, SRH, safe water and nutrition for infants and young children. Other needs include accommodation for health personnel, support with prefabricated health facilities and mobile outreach teams for rural areas. Women and girls urgently need menstrual products and face challenges to continue to breastfeed due to privacy concerns. Additionally, women report post-partum infections and skin conditions due to a lack of safe WASH facilities. People with disabilities require specialized services, and health facilities need medication, particularly for non-communicable diseases. An inter-sectoral approach to health needs strengthening, especially in areas where health outcomes are connected with non-health needs and gaps. WASH challenges linked to insufficient access to safe water and inadequate facilities pose and increased risk to the health and nutrition condition of the affected population. Uncontrolled donations of infant formulas are another inter-sectoral challenge, posing health risks and requiring a coordinated response.

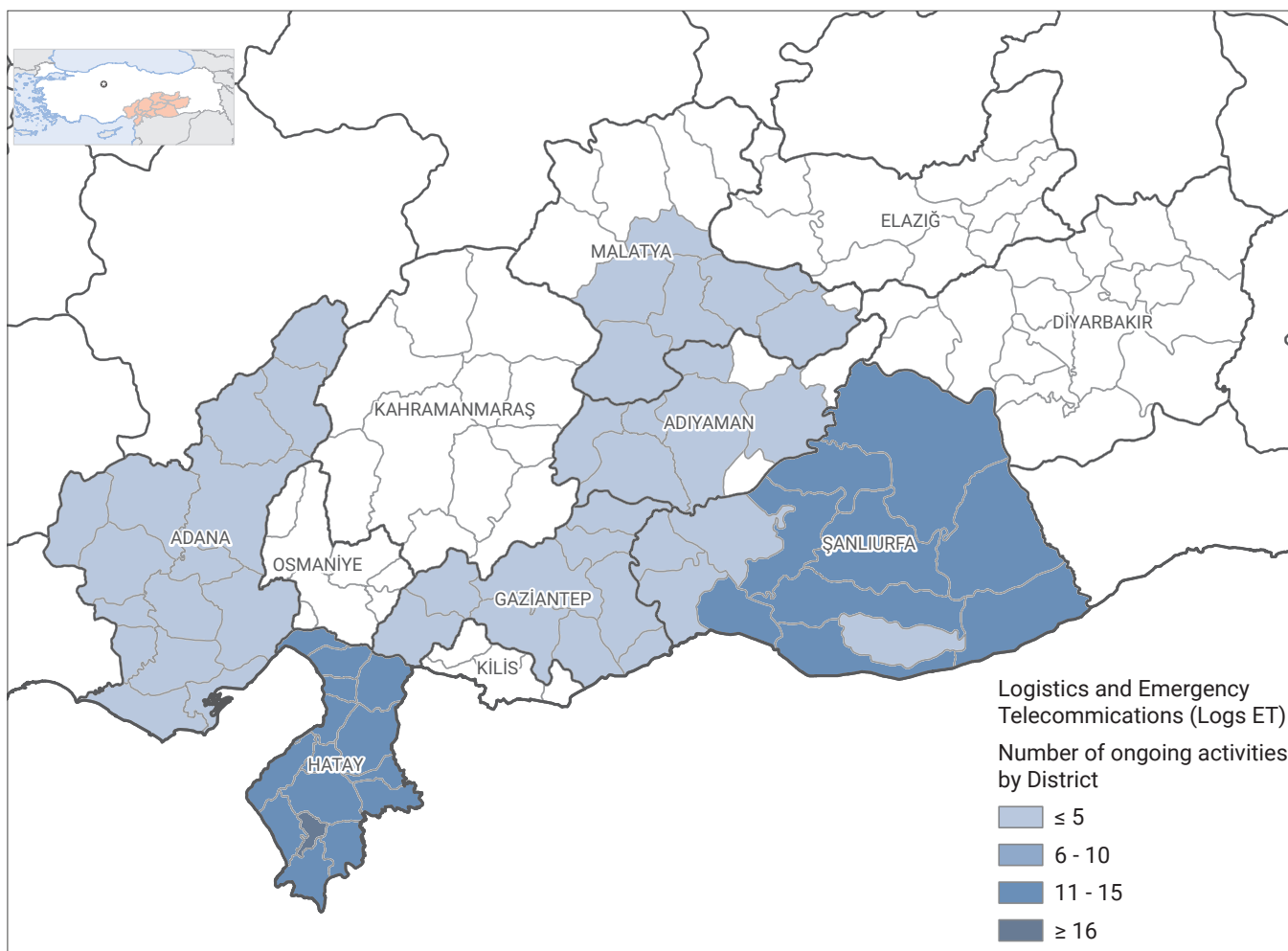
Strategic priorities for the remaining period

- Strengthen the hub level presence and coordination with GoT structures.
- Increase efforts for resource mobilization and awareness of field partners and affected people on priority areas and gaps identified.
- Implement innovative approaches and work in synergy across sectors and partners to ensure health and nutrition needs are met, including the use of cash support for health services (e.g., SRH).
- Expand structured PSS, including specialized services, to the affected population, and provide accommodation support for health personnel.
- Complete partnership agreements with CSOs to provide nutrition services to women and children.
- Ensure continuity of essential health services, including primary health care, SRH and IPC.
- Strengthen the quality of health care through the provision of medical equipment and supplies, according to requests by relevant authorities. Support mobile clinic operations in collaboration with MoH, ensuring that mobile clinics have privacy arrangements that accommodate women's preferences.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

The Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) was established on 16 February as part of the Türkiye Flash Appeal to coordinate logistics and ICT activities, deliver services to enable humanitarian actors to operate efficiently, and to provide access to communications for affected populations in temporary settlements.

Some 40 logistics assessments (including warehouse and transportation) have been conducted. Needs include storage capacity and logistical transportation solutions and through the provision of free-to-user common services for

humanitarian actors. Needs assessments for emergency telecommunications (ETC) services have been carried out – while national operators rapidly recovered services, partners identified a need to support and maintain the established connectivity at two coordination sites in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş. Assessments of the security communications network found gaps in UHF radio coverage in Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa and Malatya. Radio communications provide a back-up to support the safety and security of UN staff in the field in the case that mobile networks are disrupted.

Response overview

The Logistics Sector is providing 1,400m² of covered temporary common storage in Antakya, Hatay, 1,800m² in Malatya and 1,800m² in Adiyaman. In addition, mobile storage units can be provided on loan to humanitarian organizations upon request and as available. In-kind services made available to WFP (e.g., airlifts, containers, etc.) are also made available to the humanitarian community. The sector supports the humanitarian community through the provision of coordination and information-sharing platforms to support partners in their supply chain strategy; interactive mappings to provide a dynamic overview of main physical access constraints; and coordination with the "Importation and Customs Clearance Together" (IMPACCT) Working Group for sharing of customs-related information. The sector also leverages private sector capacity where needed through the Logistics Emergency Team (LET), a public-private sector logistics support network that unites personnel and technical resources of the logistics industry in Türkiye.

A Local ETS Working Group engages with humanitarian responders, government representatives and the private sector. Ongoing ETS services include 20 charging station units supporting 2,000 people in two temporary settlements – 10 in Hatay and 10 in Malatya – with another 40 units being procured. Affected people can charge their mobile phones to contact family, access information, and stay informed amid the ongoing emergency. Partners are also providing support and maintenance for improved access to the established data connectivity at coordination sites in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş, and support is being provided to strengthen security communications services across the affected areas, including the relocation of critical equipment and training for UN staff on the use of handheld radio devices.



Partners

7



People Reached

2K

Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

The Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications Sector engages with the Division of International Policies at the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, which has been appointed as the main Logistics Sector focal point within the GoT. The Ministry's objective is to share information on logistics needs of the government in coordination with the Presidency. The ETS Working Group is regularly attended by ministry representatives and is used as a mechanism for engagement.

Gap analysis and prioritization

There is a gap in temporary common storage facilities given the influx of humanitarian cargo to Türkiye. Partners (particularly NGOs) are facing delays in accessing resources of global partners due to the processes related to accreditation.

Flooding caused by heavy rains in mid-March caused delays in the installation of ETS charging stations in Malatya. ICT equipment is being procured from the local market where available, although some critical equipment is either unavailable in the required quantities or below the standard required for the implementation of services.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

Prioritizing the humanitarian community's access to necessary and reliable logistics services and information related to logistics capacities, to enable a timely and uninterrupted supply of life-saving relief items and services to affected populations. Priorities include:

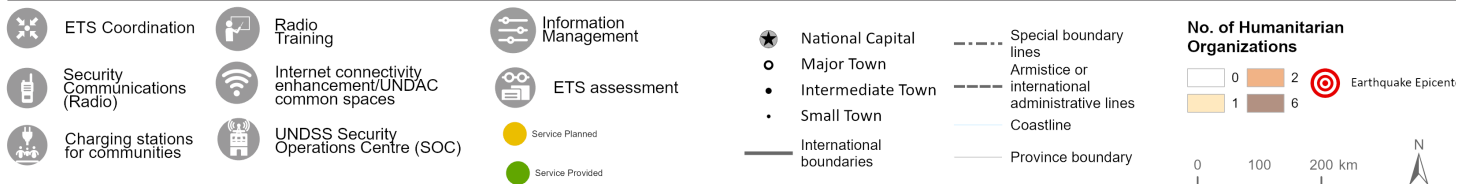
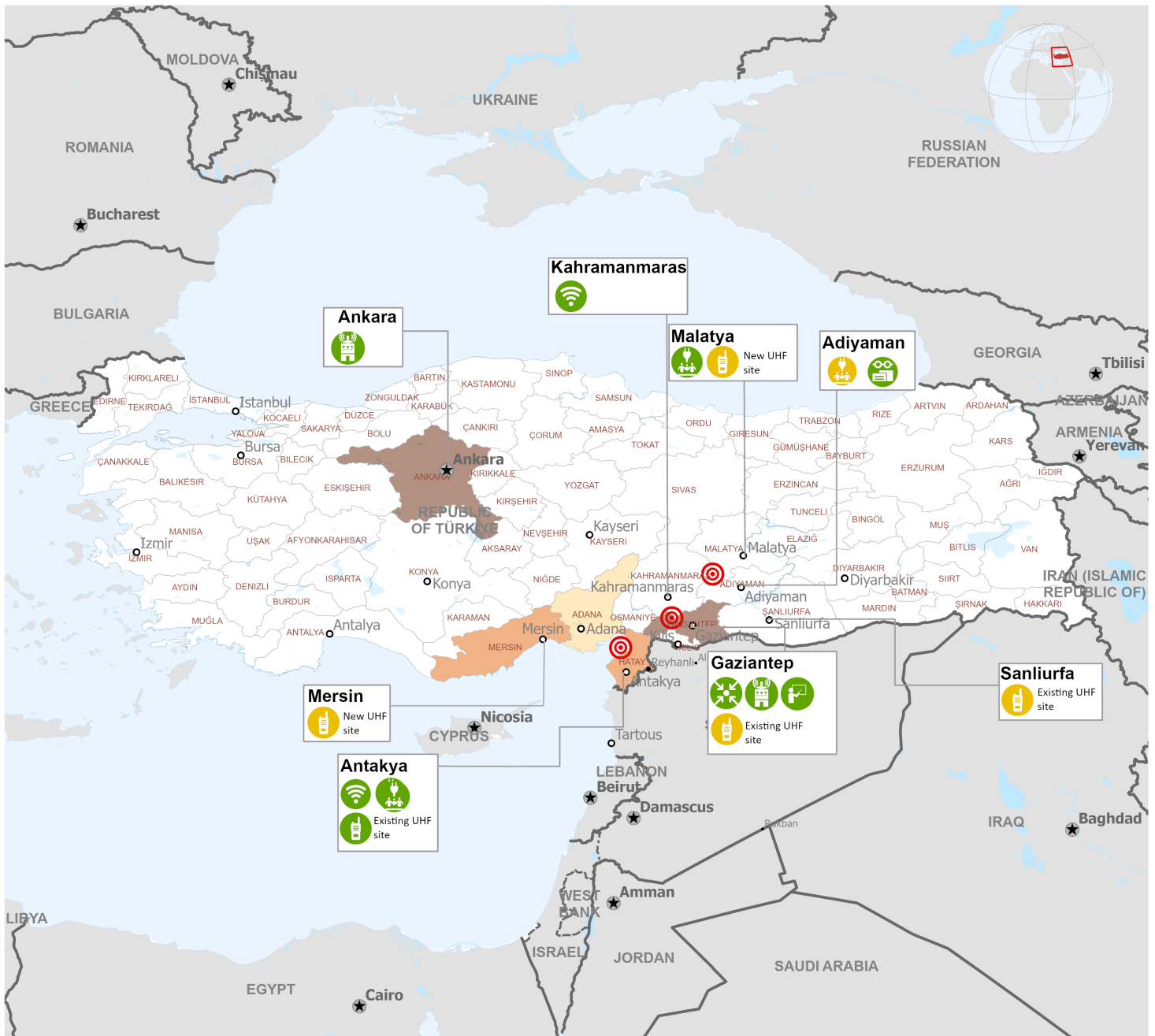
- Support to partners with common storage services in Hatay, Adiyaman and Malatya currently until mid-May 2023.
- Continued coordination and information management and the production of logistics information products for the entire humanitarian community.

Delivery of reliable communications services for humanitarians, and information for affected populations. Priorities include:

- Monitoring of data connectivity needs of humanitarians operating in the affected regions, with partners on stand-by to support inter-agency sites.

- Continued engagement with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to relocate the Security Operations Centre (SOC) in Gaziantep, restore and improve the UHF radio network in Hatay and Şanlıurfa, and set up infrastructure in Malatya, and other locations where security communications are needed. This includes continued provision of training for UN staff on the use of handheld radio devices.

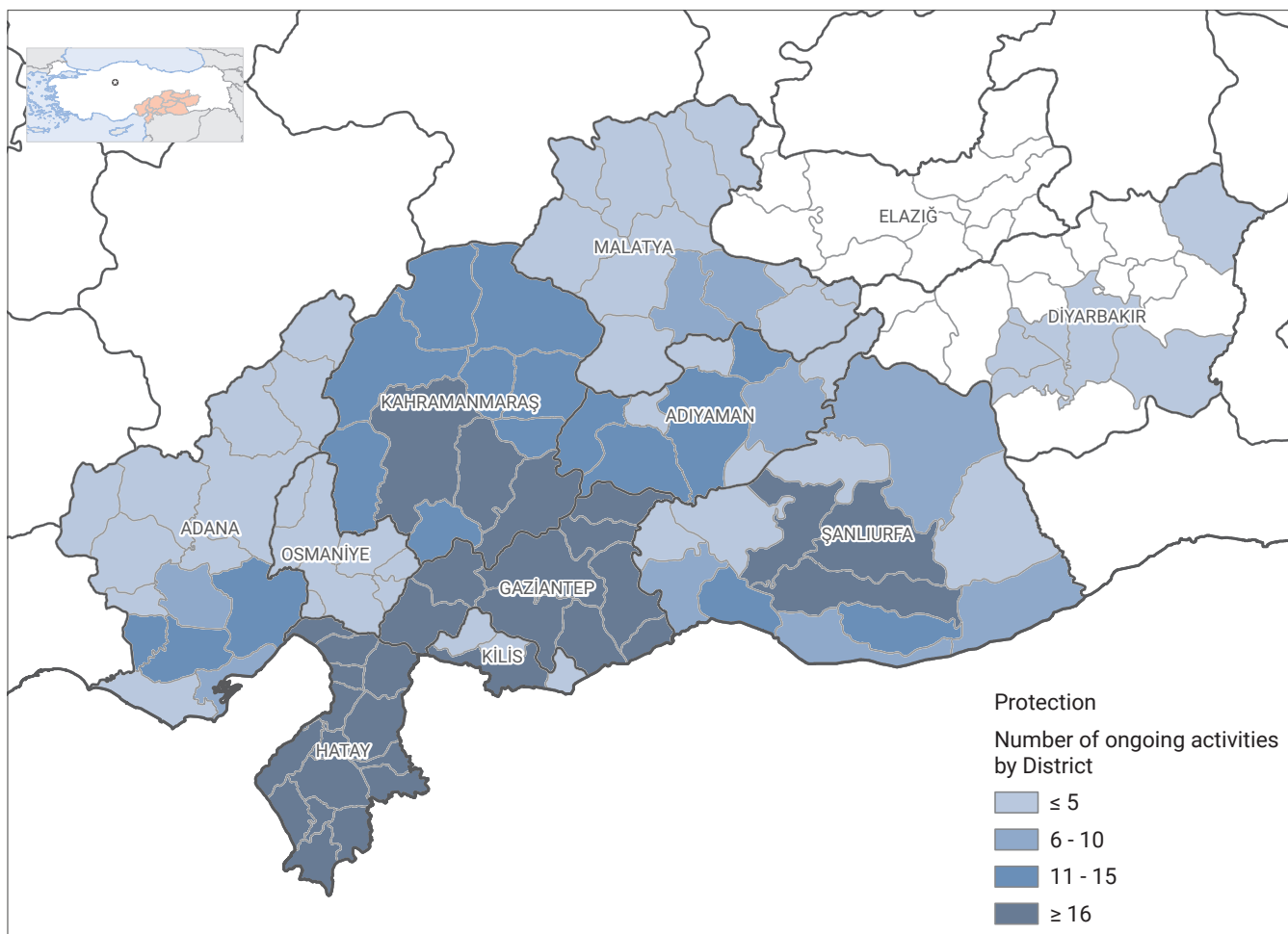
- Installation of up to 40 additional charging station units in Hatay and Adiyaman based on the availability of the required equipment on the local market. Partners will continue to assess the need for charging stations in other locations in partnership with authorities.



Protection



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2M	740K	520K	360K	104.7M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

Assessments underscore the need to prioritize affected people living with disabilities, female headed households, breastfeeding women, unaccompanied older people and children and women living in rural areas. There is a continued need for PSS and post-trauma rehabilitation for adults, adolescents and children with extreme stressors associated with the crisis.

It is estimated that 850,000 children were relocated and 4 million had their education interrupted. While classes are resuming, thousands of children continue to rely on emergency education. Parents also need support to cope with, protect and care for their children. However, the availability of child protection services is limited as the social sector continues

to face major staff shortages. MoFSS has registered 1,910 unaccompanied children, of whom 1,752 have been reunited with their families while 76 children remain hospitalized and 82 have been placed in institutional care.

Most violence prevention and response services have been disrupted or reduced, particularly in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces due to the destruction of ŞÖNİM (Violence Prevention and Response Centres). There is an urgent need to re-establish specialized services for women, children, older people and people with disabilities. Mitigation measures to address the risk of violence against women, girls and other individuals in situations of vulnerability in settlements, such as segregation of WASH facilities, overcrowding and privacy, are needed.

Access to civil registration and civil, housing, land and property-related documentation has been disrupted due to the destruction of administrative buildings. This is compounded by the fact that many affected people, including people with specific needs such as refugees, fled their destroyed or damaged homes without their personal documents. Lack of documentation can compromise movements and access to services and impact housing and property-related claims.

Persons under temporary and international protection as well as Turkish citizens can access existing government social protection services and the cash assistance modality is already being used by protection partners; most markets are functioning, and cash is preferred by the community for protection needs, including menstrual products and other items needed by women and girls.

Response overview

As of 30 March 2023, 137,130 earthquake-affected individuals (53 per cent women and girls) received protection services. The Protection Sector continues to support state and municipal actors for the provision of child protection services. This includes the distribution of core relief items addressing the needs of children, setting up child-friendly spaces and provision of structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support for 2,932 children. More than 131,000 children and caregivers have received PSS and psychological first aid, case management services reached 29,808 people, and awareness-raising sessions reached 16,465.

Protection actors support MoFSS to ensure continuity of service provision for survivors of violence against women and girls through ŞÖNİM and support to other state and municipal service providers for the delivery and distribution of dignity kits and items. Protection partners also provided psychosocial first aid and PSS to community volunteers and health workers.

Protection actors provided individual protection interventions including referrals, legal counselling and aid, case management and protection assessments with the provision of cash-for-protection services for people with specific needs, individualized support for people with disabilities and coverage of transportation costs for families who needed support to move to less affected provinces.

To help mainstream protection across the earthquake response and promote the centrality of protection, Protection actors have worked closely with other sectors to identify and mitigate protection risks and increase accountability to affected populations. Protection partners have strengthened

communication and information channels of community-based protection services including dissemination of information by community volunteers, establishment of hotlines and complaints mechanisms, in addition to the revitalization of community committees targeting and including women, children, adolescents and people with disabilities and other groups. Partners also accompanied state service providers during their household visits.

The Protection Sector assisted the creation of the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network and Accountability to Affected Populations Task Force which are tasked to ensure that minimum standards and principles are applied by all sector partners.



This is limited to services directly provided by sector members, and does not include all support provided through state protection actors.

Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

In support to the services provided by the GoT, Protection Sector partners continue to conduct the following activities:

- Collaborate with MoFSS and Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services (PDFSS) on establishment of child friendly and women and girls' safe spaces; and provide PSS at formal and informal sites in the affected provinces.
- Identify high-risk protection cases and conduct referrals to MoFSS institutions
- Support Bar Associations for the provision of legal services for people who need legal services including the referral of legal cases. This includes support to increase the capacity of legal aid services to people in the most vulnerable situations including refugees with specific needs.
- Continue to collaborate with PMM and PDMMs for the provision of documentation and inclusion of refugees in service provision by state institutions; including individual protection support to people residing in TACs.

Gap analysis and prioritization

Ensuring inclusion is a major challenge in an emergency of this scale, however, it is also the objective for all sectors constituting the earthquake response and a key component of protection mainstreaming.

Partners are scaling up child protection interventions including PSS appropriate for different age groups, standardized child protection case management interventions, and specialized child protection services for children living with disabilities and adolescents. Mapping of child protection services is required with appropriate referral pathways, training for local organizations and support to other sectors on referral to child protection service providers.

Violence against women and girls continues to be a key protection concern and needs remain unmet in affected provinces, particularly in Adiyaman and Hatay due to the destruction of ŞÖNİM. Current service provision is only possible through the transfer of survivors of violence to other provinces. Awareness-raising sessions on the risks, rights and available services, including information on accessing assistance, are essential to support people at risk of and survivors of violence, particularly women and girls. Protection- and gender-sensitive programming needs strengthening among all actors to ensure that services do not put women and girls at further risk of harm.

The need for psychosocial support has increased massively, particularly specialized PSS targeting people with specific needs in the most vulnerable situations. Women and girls in particular need extra support to safely and privately maintain hygiene practices, the lack of which is increasing their psychological distress.

Housing, land and property-related issues are likely to become an increasingly important part of the medium to long-term response and recovery phases, including dispute resolution and claims for reparations and compensation, made more challenging for people affected by the earthquake due to the largescale loss of civil and property-related documentation.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

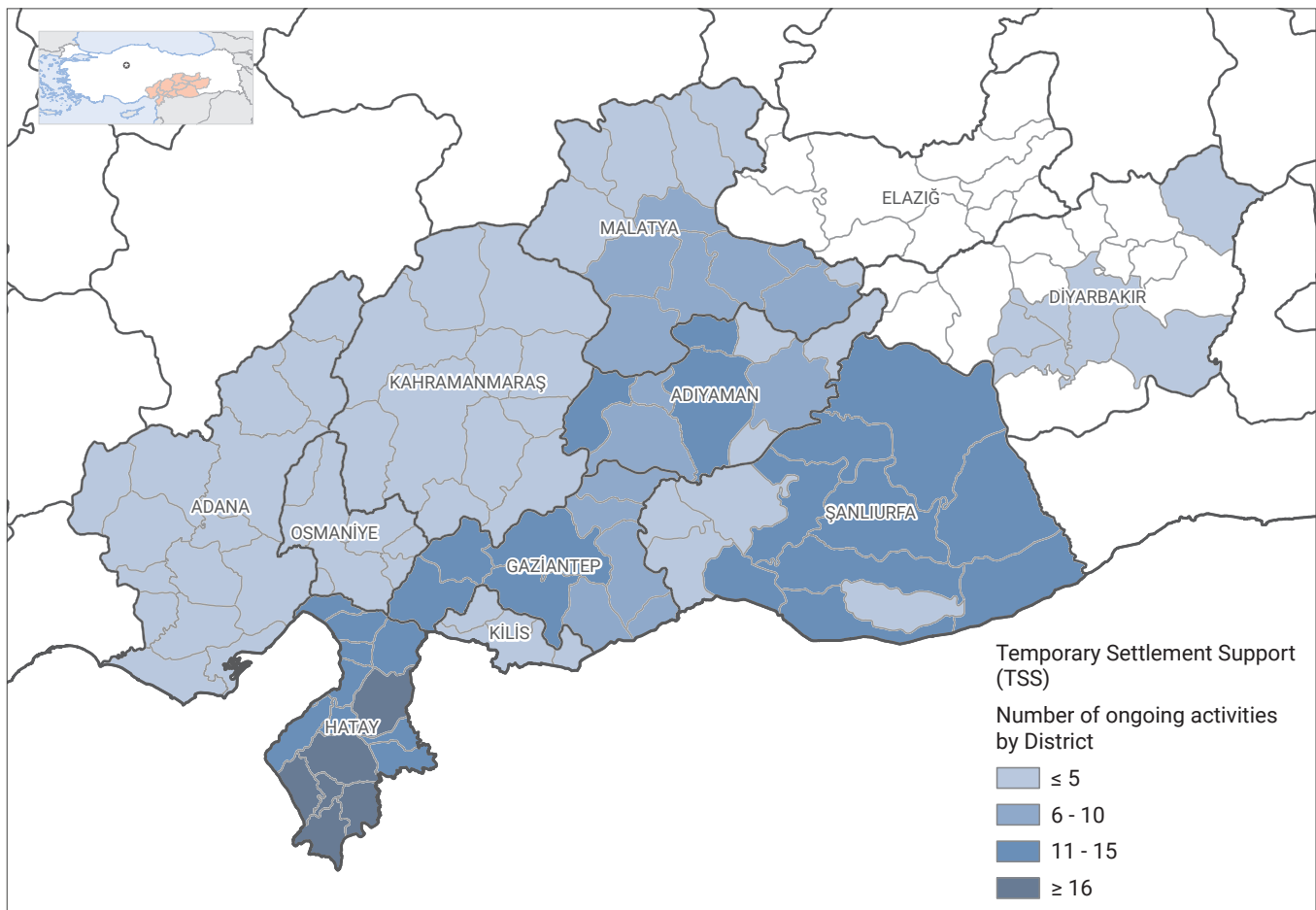
Protection Sector partners will continue to prioritize the following activities:

- Continuing support to public institutions in charge of civil registration and documentation and strengthening local and other platforms for information sharing and other public services.
- Scaling up community-based protection activities to ensure inclusion, participation and feedback of all affected people, including those with specific needs such as refugees.
- Scaling up of targeted and integrated child protection services for children/adolescents at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation (including unaccompanied and separated children, children with disabilities, adolescents, adolescent girls, and refugee children), focusing on integrated services including age-appropriate PSS, prevention of harmful coping mechanisms (such as child and forced marriage and child labour), case management and training for child protection actors.
- Increasing services for women and girl survivors of violence (including cash and voucher assistance integrated into case management), particularly in areas with low availability of services.
- Supporting the integration of risk mitigation measures and referral systems for violence against women and girls into key humanitarian sectors, including TSS, Shelter/NFI, WASH and Health.
- Ensuring violence response service mapping is up to date and establishing coordinated referral pathways and sharing life-saving information for at-risk groups.
- Supporting income-generating opportunities for women, focused on female-headed households, women with disabilities and their caregivers, and rural women.
- Increasing distribution of dignity kits to ensure the menstruation, hygiene and information needs of women and girls are met in a dignified manner.
- Promoting cash-for-protection in complementarity with GoT-provided cash support within existing social protection schemes.
- Expansion of PSEA and AAP activities through support to the PSEA Network and AAP Task Force.

Temporary Settlement Support



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
17K	6K	4K	3K	7M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

The Temporary Settlement Support (TSS) Sector – known globally as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) – has finalized a first mapping exercise to quantify the total number of people residing in temporary settlements following the earthquake. Data was collected across all 11 provinces, in 116 out of 124 districts, from 20 February to 17 March. A total of 2,378,549 people are identified to be residing in settlements, 1,586,830 in informal settlements and 791,719 people in formal sites. Adiyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay are the most affected areas, hosting 92 per cent of

people residing in temporary settlements. Hatay hosts most people in sites and settlements, 70 per cent of all people in sites and 57 per cent of all people in informal sites.

When comparing with the pre-earthquake population, in Adiyaman 19 per cent of the overall population has been relocated, 30 per cent in Malatya, 62 per cent in Kahramanmaraş and 65 per cent in Hatay, with figures varying significantly when looking at specific districts, such as Tut in Adiyaman where 76 per cent of the pre-earthquake population are reported to be relocated.

Additional site monitoring conducted by TSS hub focal points and partners, reinforcing findings from the TSS site mapping exercise, has shown significant multisectoral needs, particularly WASH, shelter and specialized interventions for people with disabilities. Additionally, there are frequent requests for information by communities on available services, eligibility for government social protection schemes and information on accessing assistance. Finally, site improvements, in the form of lighting, fire safety, and reorganization to avoid proximity to hazards such as debris, remains a priority in several areas. While there is greater visibility and reporting of needs from formal sites, those in informal sites have less access to targeted service provision, based on prioritization.

Response overview

The TSS Sector's main objective is to represent people in temporary settlements to ensure fair and dignified access to assistance, information, and protection. The TSS Sector supports information sharing, coordination, reporting and advocacy, ensuring that, at Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) meetings, updates and relevant priorities and gaps identified at the field level are translated into inter-sector strategies and plans. At the hub level, TSS Hub focal points regularly conduct site visits to support with needs identification and referrals at informal and formal sites, in collaboration with local authorities. TSS hub focal points have visited 136 sites, hosting approximately 20,000 people, and made 62 referrals as of 27 March 2023, of which 40 per cent have been resolved. A significant number of referrals relate to WASH, dignity items for women, shelter and NFIs, and addressing the needs of people with disabilities.

TSS partners are conducting mobile activities, service mapping at sites, establishment of community focal points, referrals of key needs and site improvements across all four key affected provinces, with four partners working in Hatay, Malatya, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş. Six partners are working or planning to cover areas hosting 1,494,590 people living in informal sites (Hatay: 902,101; Kahramanmaraş: 370,436; Malatya: 145,899; Adiyaman: 76,154), with initial coverage reaching 40 per cent of people in informal sites in these areas, with scale up intended in provinces where work is ongoing, as well as targeting more affected districts such as Nurdagi and Islahiye in Gaziantep Province.



Partners

6



People Reached

598K

Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

As the lead GoT agency in charge of the overall emergency response and recovery effort, AFAD also leads the management of formal settlements and coordination of response across all temporary settlements, including informal settlements. Local district governors and assigned provisional governors are leading the emergency response at the local level with AFAD collaboration, documenting key needs, facilitating movement towards container sites and coordinating with neighbourhood authorities to respond to requests in more rural settings.

Recognizing that AFAD and local governors manage formal sites:

- TSS Sector hub focal points regularly interact with local authority counterparts and AFAD to identify key needs and requests for formal sites, relaying and referring these to humanitarian partners, while prioritizing site visits and monitoring of informal sites in agreement with authorities – recognizing that there are greater challenges in prioritizing needs in these settings and ensuring effective humanitarian response reaches communities, particularly in rural areas.
- TSS partners are prioritizing informal sites where there are greater needs and gaps compared with most formal settings, particularly in rural areas.

Gap analysis and prioritization

While there is a coordinated response to formal sites and a clear plan for the expansion of container sites, there are gaps in supporting populations in informal sites, which generally have less access to services, including drinking water, NFIs, latrines and showers, especially for people with disabilities. As continued improvements to formal sites are made, the disparity in services and assistance will grow, with those remaining in informal sites facing significant challenges to meet basic needs.

While there are efforts by local authorities to respond to needs raised by communities, there are challenges prioritizing action in informal sites, particularly in the absence of a clear management entity. Informal sites are also highly dispersed, often in proximity to damaged infrastructure, face limited on-site service availability and are receiving assistance in an ad hoc manner. These challenges are compounded by the fluidity of the situation with ongoing human mobility.

As such, TSS mobile teams, visiting sites at least once every two weeks, will have established community focal points, up-to-date information on numbers and needs, including the specific needs of women and girls, and will be able to refer to other humanitarian partners, and assist those actors, who can respond to needs. Having timely updates on any shifts to plans by the local authorities will be key to ensuring effective response. It is expected that there will be a residual population remaining in informal sites given that not all those residing in informal sites are eligible to relocate to container cities. In addition, there will be continued gaps in available space in container sites – despite the planned rapid transition to formal sites and a strong government effort – and not all those residing in informal sites will want to relocate to formal sites, due to proximity to farming land, livestock and communities, particularly in rural areas.

The sector has received just 2.5 per cent of its funding requirement as of 6 April 2023, with more resourcing needed to ensure a timely and effective response.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

- Continued support to households in informal sites, particularly female-headed households and those in rural areas, using area-based partner approaches.
- Supporting government efforts to expand formal sites, including ensuring effective community engagement with the participation of women, informed decision making and equipping sites to meet minimum standards.
- Continued collaboration with authorities to ensure service coverage. There is likely to be a change in the current landscape of informal and formal sites, due to returns of some families who may have homes that are considered low or no damage; consolidation of existing formal tented cities – including merging with informal tented sites or formalizing larger informal tented sites; and ongoing transition towards container sites.

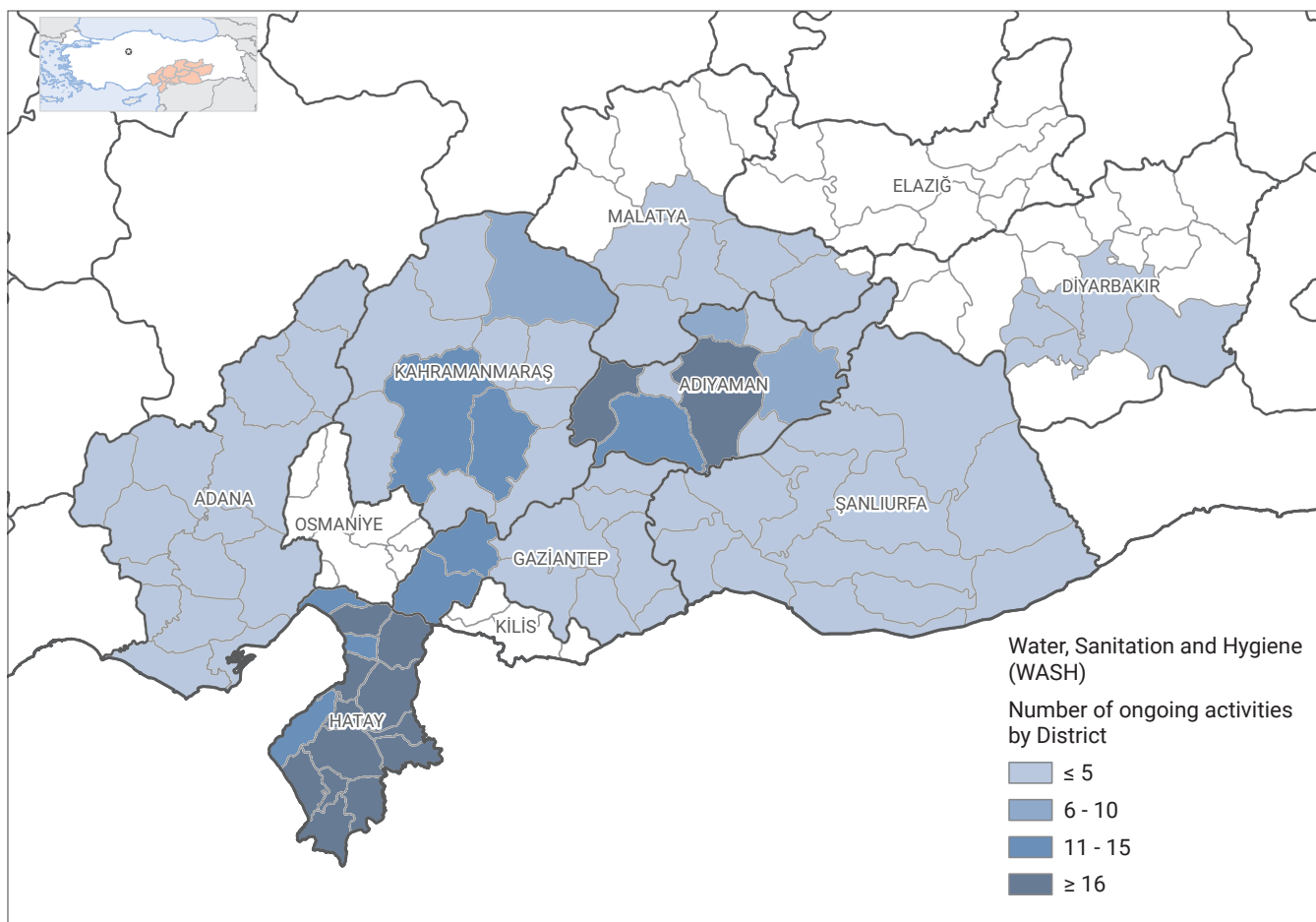


Neslihan and her daughter survived the earthquakes, but many of their relatives did not. Now they are trying to start over.
Credit: UN Women/ilkin Eskipehlivan

WASH



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
1.5M	555K	390K	270K	84.9M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

WASH partners have conducted 36 assessments in both formal and informal settlements in urban and rural settings, identifying the provision of safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits and cleaning supplies as the top WASH needs for 1,034,390 people.

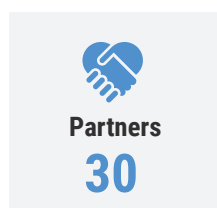
Hygiene promotion activities such as for proper handwashing, and menstruation management are needed. Proper handwashing is essential to prevent the spread of diseases, especially in crowded and unsanitary conditions. It is critical to meet menstruation management needs, which affect the health and well-being of women and girls and can be overlooked in emergency responses.

The results of WASH assessments provide a framework to humanitarian partners for the prioritization and coordination of response efforts, ensuring that the most vulnerable people receive the necessary assistance to meet their urgent WASH needs.

Response overview

Humanitarian partners are providing emergency water supply, latrines and showers, and distributing hygiene kits. Attention has been paid to gender-segregated space, privacy and safety arrangements and proper lighting for WASH facilities. Hygiene promotion and community engagement activities are also being implemented. As of the end March 2023, the WASH Sector has provided over 1 million people with assistance in earthquake-affected areas.

In Gaziantep, 31,367 people in settlements have received 6,000 hygiene kits, 122,000 litres of potable water and 50 latrines. In Hatay, 246,944 people have received 486,000 litres of water for sanitation purposes in settlements and 551,600 litres in other locations. Bathing facilities have been provided for 22,184 people in settlements, providing 150 bathing facilities, 5,000 hygiene kits, 180 latrines and 23,928 litres of potable water. WASH services provided in formal and informal settlements and collective centres have reached 12,224 people and 24,192 litres of potable water has been delivered to settlements and 187,500 litres in collective centres. In Kahramanmaraş, 138,075 people have received WASH support and 5,300 hygiene kits, 120 latrines, 75,000 litres of potable water and 100,000 litres of water have been provided for sanitation purposes. In Kilis, 342 people in formal settlements received 11,964 litres of potable water and in Malatya WASH services were provided for 14,064 people. In Mersin, WASH services have supported 400 people in collective centres and in Osmaniye, 1,200 people in formal settlements have received providing 300 bathing facilities. In Sanliurfa, 111,202 people have received WASH services including 2,000 hygiene kits and 261,964 litres of potable water.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

To support the GoT WASH response, WASH Sector partners are conducting the following activities:

- Providing bottled water as the main source of potable water to informal settlements and scattered populations in rural areas.

- Supporting government water trucking operations through the supply of strategically placed water tanks for distribution of water for domestic use and sanitation.
- Providing and installing shower and toilet units to complement government support in formal and informal settings, considering gender-segregation, proper lighting, privacy and safety measures; and including accessible units designed for people with disabilities and mobility issues. In addition, and particularly in rural areas where sewage networks are either damaged or were not connected prior to the earthquake, partners are providing latrines with septic tanks for the desludging to wastewater treatment plants.
- Providing hygiene kits and dignity kits at the request of GoT. Through consultations with communities, these kits have been adapted to respond to needs of different population groups with specific needs including people with disabilities, women and girls, and older people. Using TSS data on the lack of electricity supply and observations from the hubs, solar lamps were added to these kits to support women and girls to safely access WASH facilities.
- Continuing to consult with communities to mitigate public health risks (incidence of scabies and diarrhoea) and proper handwashing promotion has been emphasized.
- Targeting affected populations in underserved areas such as informal tented settlements

Gap analysis and prioritization

The ongoing gaps and priority needs have commonalities across the provinces with reference to the minimum package of assistance agreed by the WASH Sector. In Adiyaman, the priorities continue to be access to hygiene kits and access to sanitation facilities. In Hatay, remaining high needs include potable water (with a full reliance currently on bottled water for drinking and cooking), hygiene kits and cleaning supplies, as well as latrines and showers in formal and informal sites. In Kahramanmaraş, sanitation remains the highest priority across urban and rural areas, presenting a high risk to public health. Supply of potable water is also urgently needed, and communities continue to fully rely on bottled water. Similarly in Malatya, sanitation is the most urgent need across all areas to reach appropriate ratios for toilets and showers.

Constraints to the WASH response include a lack of operational partners (in Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya), administrative constraints (in Malatya), and long lead times for procurement and lack of suppliers in the market to meet

the high needs (in Adiyaman and Hatay). Additionally, in Hatay, administrative constraints related to pending government approvals as well as resource and capacity gaps of NGOs are hindering the response. In Kahramanmaraş, technical design agreements with authorities are required as well as water quality analysis is required to collaborate with water and health authorities and better understand public water supply contamination risks. In addition, there is a high number of small settlement sites with a few tents with people who are unable or willing to move to formal settlements and require a solution.

Overall, the need to ensure women and girls' safe and equal access to WASH facilities remains critical.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

WASH Sector partners will continue to prioritize:

- Coordination at Gaziantep level and the four hubs in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş Malatya and Adiyaman, feeding into established monitoring systems to highlight gaps. Coordination with the government at all levels will continue to focus on complementarity, standards for the minimum package of assistance and water quality analysis.
- Advocacy and collaboration with various partners under the leadership of the WASH lead to channel funds and manage agreements with government bodies, with INGOs to fulfil priority needs particularly in underserved areas in Malatya and Adiyaman and with government partners to provide items requested if possible.
- Focus on assisting people in underserved areas, particularly in informal and rural settings. This will include the use of the severity tool on prioritization and TSS data to focus on gaining more granular data on informal settlements providing to identify further gaps and needs.
- Shift from the provision of bottled water to tap water with water treatment centres once water quality has improved. This will be part of an Early Recovery Sector approach involving small repair and light rehabilitation and restoration.
- Promotion of proper handwashing and hygiene practices and continued community engagement to prevent an outbreak of water borne diseases and AWD.
- Continuing to ensure privacy arrangements, gender-segregated space and proper lighting for sanitation facilities to enable women and girls' equal and safe access to facilities.

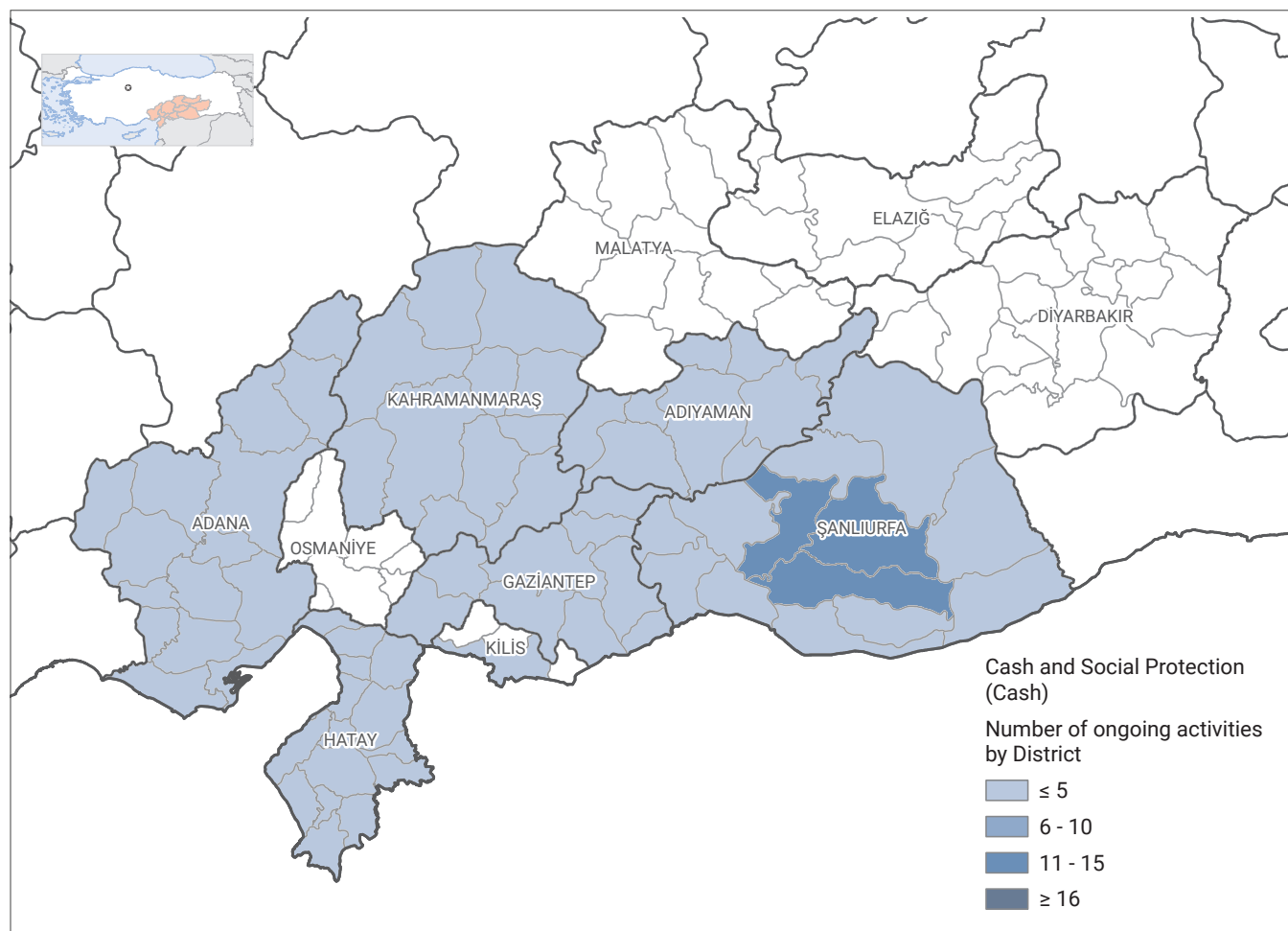


Ali, Siham and their children and grandchildren recently relocated to a formal settlement after staying in a makeshift tent they had constructed themselves. They still lack many basic necessities, but they are grateful to have a better place to stay. Credit: OCHA/Ahmad Abdulnafi

Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Social Protection



PEOPLE TARGETED	WOMEN	CHILDREN	PERSONS WITH DISABILITY	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
2M	740K	520K	360K	143.6M



Source: Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG)

Needs overview

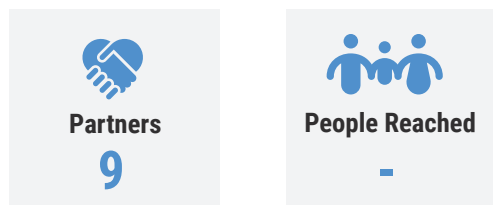
With the coordinated humanitarian efforts to support the affected population, markets and financial services have started to resume and consequently the needs of the affected population are shifting from in-kind relief to cash assistance. Needs assessments conducted by partners and meta-analysis has been produced and presented by the CBI Technical Working Group (TWG). MPCA⁴⁹ is one of the main priorities to be addressed in the next phase to assist people to independently meet their diverse needs. To meet these multisectoral needs and respond to the preference of the affected of the population, cash assistance should be provided whenever feasible.

Response overview

Minimum expenditure basket (MEB) calculations⁵⁰ were finalized by WFP, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and TRC with food and non-food basket components. The food basket considered the 1,200 Kcal per person while the non-food component includes NFI, accommodation, education, health, transportation and communication elements.

Partners have distributed BIM Cards with a value of TRY 2,500 to each affected household in six TAC in five provinces to enable them to meet their basic needs. Additional BIM card distributions are planned for three months. A total of 140,000 Red Crescent A101 Shopping Cards with a total value of TRY

70,000,000 were distributed to people in the disaster zone, in areas where supermarkets are active. Cards worth TRY 500 were distributed for each person in the household up to 3 cards. TRC-IFRC-WFP have also announced the provision of cash assistance to 151,000 households (600,000 individuals) to the most vulnerable families affected by the earthquake, amounting to \$50 million.



Complementarity with interventions by the authorities

To complement the response by the Government of Türkiye, the following activities have been and continue to be conducted under the guidance of the CBI TWG:

- Ensure complementarity and alignment with GoT-provided cash support within existing social protection schemes.
- Provide MPCA to cover the basic needs of those who are not covered by regular social protection, prioritizing those most in need such as female-headed households and women with disabilities.
- Provision of complementary cash assistance including cash for shelter, cash for specific needs and protection, cash for livelihoods and business rehabilitation, cash for work, cash for education and cash for relocation.

Gap analysis and prioritization

Most households have been included in GoT cash assistance for hardship and relocation grants, and eligible households will also soon benefit from planned rent support. Some are already part of social protection schemes (SED⁵¹ for Turkish nationals, C-ESSN for refugees) but the priority is to cover those who have been critically affected but are not benefiting from government and existing social protection support. Rapidly recovering markets and a resumption of financial service providers increase the feasibility of CBI. Financial service providers provide mobile services in highly damaged areas enabling and partners to shift to a gender-responsive model

of cash-based assistance. There have been some shortages to the market availability of items such as menstrual products and reproductive health kits, however, most basic needs can be met through cash assistance in the affected areas. However, there continue to be some challenges to MPCA in the registration process, digital access difficulties and language barriers, which are being addressed.

Strategic priorities for the remaining period

- Identify and address potential access barriers to MPCA for people of different ages, sex, nationalities, and people with disabilities; in collaboration with other sectors, including Protection, and develop programming to overcome access constraints.
- Continue to give priority to the most vulnerable populations, including unaccompanied elderly, female-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, families with high dependency ratios, and people with disabilities, who have lost safe accommodation and income opportunities.
- Continue coordination and alignment with existing government assistance, through close collaboration with MoFSS and promoting collaboration with local and national actors who can facilitate referral pathways under the do-no-harm principle.
- Seek to provide relocation support to those who have moved temporarily and are planning to or are obliged to return to their original provinces or other safer locations to enable their access to basic household items and/or cover initial expenses such as utilities.

Coordination



To ensure the effectiveness of humanitarian operations, the Emergency Relief Coordinator designated the Resident Coordinator in Türkiye as Humanitarian Coordinator. Under his leadership and in coordination with the Government of Türkiye, coordination structures were established in the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes. In Ankara, the HCT and an Inter-Sector Coordination Group were established on 15 February 2023. Coordination mechanisms were subsequently launched in Gaziantep and in the most affected provinces of Adiyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay.

The HCT under the leadership of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator convened twice a week and has moved to weekly meetings, with participation from UN agencies, national and international NGO forums, IFRC and TRC and with regular participation from the MoFA.

As of 30 March 2023, nine⁵² sectors and two operational areas are active in Gaziantep. Coordination arrangements promote co-leadership of coordination structures by national NGOs when possible, to ensure continuity of interventions. Inter-sector coordination has been centred in Gaziantep and the four hubs since 1 March 2023. Inter-sector meetings in Gaziantep are held twice a week with participation from AFAD and representatives from the MoFA.

Sectoral meetings are held regularly in Gaziantep and Hatay and to a lesser extent in Kahramanmaraş, while significant gaps in sector coverage remain in Malatya and Adiyaman where few humanitarian actors are physically present. Considering the scale of emergency and the humanitarian needs in Malatya and Adiyaman, corrective measures are underway to ensure better coverage and avoid geographical gaps in the response.

Six inter-sectoral working groups provide technical support to sectors on cross-cutting issues, including WEHA, AAP, PSEA, Cash, Disability Inclusion and Information Management.

In mid-March, the ISCG finalized a geographic prioritization exercise. The **tool** was created using different data sets, including Rapid Initial Assessment results, TSS site mapping, and sector-specific indicators provided by sector leads and by rating the severity of needs per affected districts from 1 to 5 (5 being the highest severity). In total, 14 districts in affected areas, with 1.47 million relocated individuals, have been rated with severity 5. The tool provides improved guidance to humanitarian actors on where to intervene and to ensure a multisectoral approach which should be complemented by sectoral assessments.

Strategic Priorities

- Support the hubs, including through the deployment of the ISCG in the hubs.
- Improving humanitarian presence and response in areas with little coverage, including Adiyaman.
- Ensuring a multisectoral approach in priority areas of intervention.
- Identifying transitional coordination measures for the period following the Flash Appeal (17 May 2023).

Methodology and Information Gaps

This Needs and Response Overview is based on publicly available data to 31 March 2023, including:

- AFAD reports
- OCHA situation reports (SitRep)
- UNOSAT data analysis
- Sector-specific data
- ActivityInfo Response Monitoring data
- Rapid Initial Assessment

In the 45 days since the two main earthquakes, there have been more than 500 aftershocks of magnitude greater than 4. Data collected in the rapid initial assessment is also now outdated and superseded by sector assessments, however there are still significant gaps in impact data for 11 provinces covering 120 districts. It is recommended that additional assessments cover those districts, to allow for more accurate assessment of the humanitarian needs generated by the earthquakes.

Geographic Prioritization Exercise

In mid-March, the ISCG finalized a geographic prioritization exercise. The tool was created using different data sets and Rapid Initial Assessment data, TSS site mapping and sector specific data were collated and integrated with 23 indicators provided by 7 sectors. Each indicator was classified at equal intervals with sector-specific discussions and validations. Then with the guidance of sector Information Management Officers, severities 1 to 5 were allocated per indicator, with severity 5 highly prioritized and 1 the lowest priority (per district). For this exercise, the average of the top 50 per cent of indicators yielded a score of 3.0 (rounded to 3), while the simple average yielded a score of 2.34 (rounded to 2), which was lower. Hence the top 50 per cent of indicators average was considered more relevant and focused on 11 indicators. Consultations were held with the hubs and sectors to validate the results and some minor adjustments were made before publishing the final PowerBI online [tool](#).

As a result of this exercise, 13 districts have been ranked as the most severe (severity 5) and the total assessed population according to TSS site mapping across the 10 districts is 1.47 million people. These are as follows:

- Adana Province: Seyhan, Yuregir
- Adiyaman Province: Adiyaman, Golbasi
- Hatay Province: Antakya, Defne, Kirikhan, Samandag
- Kahramanmaraş Province: Arsan, Onikisubat

- Malatya Province: Battaglia, Dogansehir, Yazihan

There were 25 other districts with a combined population of 0.425 million that were ranked as severity 4 and another 35 other districts with a combined population of 0.431 million were ranked as severity 3. Some 2.33 million affected people are in locations with severity 3, 4 and 5.

Temporary Settlement Support (TSS)

The site mapping exercise was collected between 20 February and 17 March 2023. The coverage of which was 116 out of 124 districts (sub-provinces), across all 11 affected provinces. The methodology included remote and in person interviews with key informants at formal sites and mukhtars at neighbourhood/settlement level. The settlement data included the number of people reported to be residing in informal sites, in a neighbourhood, and in formal sites. The main limitations included the key informant approach, some remote surveys, lack of female respondents, the need for more site level information for informal sites, and the lack of direct community input on needs.

Response Monitoring

The response monitoring framework includes a detailed monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the outcome of the coordinated activities. The ActivityInfo-based online response monitoring tool is accessible by all Türkiye Earthquake emergency responding partners, including the UN, NGOs and government agencies. The database is developed using 11 sectors and 412 key indicators and was launched on 22 March 2023 after training for sector Information Management Officers during an ad hoc Information Management Working Group meeting. Reporting will conclude after the 90 days of the Flash Appeal. The data from the exercise was partially used in this report but will be more useful to measure the success of the appeal efforts. A list of indicators is included at [Annex 1](#).

Population data

Population and demographic are according to the Turkish Statistical Institute, while figures relating to people with disabilities are provided by IOM.

Annex - Indicators

SECTOR	NUMBER OF INDICATORS
Early recovery	47
Education	71
Emergency Shelter and NFIs	71
Food Security and Livelihoods	37
Health and Nutrition	58
Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications	12
Multipurpose Cash Assistance and Social Protection	19
Protection	56
Temporary Settlement Support	23
WASH	18
Total	412

List of indicators [Annex 1](#).

List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
B2B	Back-to-Business
CBI	Cash-based Interventions
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
ETC	Emergency Telecommunications (Cluster)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoT	Government of Türkiye
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	(United Nations) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDMM	Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support Services
NFI	Non-food Item
RHU	Relief Housing Unit
ŞÖNİM	Violence Prevention and Response Centres
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
TERRA	Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment
TSS	Temporary Settlement Support
UN	United Nations
UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WEHA	Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

End Notes

- 1 AFAD, 5 April 2023.
- 2 Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA). Accessed at <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf>
- 3 <https://ankaragazetecisi.com/2023/03/18/depremde-can-kaybi-50-bine-dayandi/>
- 4 <https://ankaragazetecisi.com/2023/03/18/depremde-can-kaybi-50-bine-dayandi/>
- 5 TSS site mapping
- 6 Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), 9 March 2023.
- 7 The earthquake-affected population includes refugees throughout this situation report. References to the term “refugee” should be read in accordance with Türkiye’s legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation, which govern the treatment of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye.
- 8 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. Out of 10 earthquake affected provinces, schools have been reopened in 6 provinces (Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Adana, Gaziantep, Osmaniye). On 30 March: Minister of National Education Mahmut Özer reported that the gradual reopening of schools in the disaster zone contributed to normalization.
- 9 Rapid Initial Assessment
- 10 TSS site mapping
- 11 UN Women, *Brief on Earthquakes in Türkiye: Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls*.
- 12 Rapid Initial Assessment
- 13 UN Women, *Brief on Earthquakes in Türkiye: Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls*.
- 14 UNFPA Türkiye Earthquake, *Situation Report #4, 2 March 2023*
- 15 Rapid Initial Assessment
- 16 Rapid Initial Assessment
- 17 Rapid Initial Assessment
- 18 <https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/millions-tons-earthquake-rubble-await-removal-turkiye>
- 19 World Bank Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation (GRADE) Report, 20 February 2023.
- 20 TERRA
- 21 TERRA
- 22 TERRA
- 23 TERRA
- 24 These figures may change as more data becomes available. IOM-DTM <https://dtm.iom.int/node/22286> (accessed 23 March 2023).
- 25 Based on aggregated data, some estimates are as high as 5.2 million people relocated. DEEP Türkiye Earthquake March 2023 Bi-weekly Highlights 1 - 10/03/2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-march-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-10032023> (accessed 20 March 2023).
- 26 TSS site mapping
- 27 TERRA
- 28 International Labour Organization, https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_817873.pdf
- 29 This is under the assumption that those formally employed will be receiving support, such as the short-time work allowance.
- 30 Food and Agriculture Organization
- 31 UN Women, *Brief on Earthquakes in Türkiye: Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls*.
- 32 These include: Coordination, Education, Emergency Shelter and NFIs, Food Security and Livelihoods, Health and Nutrition, Protection, Temporary Settlement Support, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Multipurpose Cash and Social Protection, Early Recovery and Debris Removal, and Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications. The Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) at Gaziantep level convenes two times per week to discuss key issues include gaps and strategic prioritization.
- 33 These include: Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action, Accountability to Affected Populations, Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, Cash, Disability Inclusion and Information Management.
- 34 Overall, AFAD reports that more than 250 international teams responded (not all of them were UN-coordinated or INSARAG-Classified), for a total of over 11000 USAR personnel. At the peak of USAR operations, on 13 Feb, 199 international USAR teams and 9763 personnel were active on the ground, including those that were UN-coordinated or INSARAG-Classified. Source: AFAD.
- 35 OCHA/UNDP Connecting Business initiative *Türkiye-Syria Earthquake Private Sector Donations Tracker* (accessed 26 March 2023).
- 36 OCHA/UNDP Connecting Business initiative *OCHA Business Brief: Türkiye/Syria Earthquakes* (accessed 5 April 2023)
- 37 Through the Response Monitoring Framework, a detailed breakdown of people reached with specific kinds of assistance will be shared at a later date.
- 38 *Türkiye Earthquake Response: Inter-Agency Assessment Survey Registry Tool* (accessed 28 March 2023).
- 39 For further information, see *Türkiye Protection Sector dashboard*.
- 40 Following the Donor Conference in Brussels in March 2023, more funding for early recovery efforts is expected.
- 41 Ministry of National Education: 8,162 educational buildings have been inspected as of the end March 2023, out of a total of 20,340 education institutions assessed as damaged.
- 42 As of March 15. Source: Ministry of National Education.
- 43 The provision of prefabricated schools will vary and be adapted to each location, e.g., the number of classrooms will be lower in remote locations.
- 44 AFAD Report, 30 March 2023
- 45 TSS Report, 28 March 2023
- 46 AFAD Report, 30 March 2023
- 47 TSS Report, 28 March 2023
- 48 Decent working conditions, fair wage schemes with access to social protection and provision of personal protective equipment and necessary training should be incorporated when designing and implementing cash-for-work programmes.
- 49 Multipurpose cash transfers are either periodic or one-off transfers corresponding to the amount of money required to cover, fully or partially, a household’s basic and/or recovery needs. The term refers to transfers designed to address multiple needs with the transfer value calculated accordingly. (Source: Cash Learning Platform (CALP) Network).
- 50 MEB Report
- 51 Social and Economic Support service administered by MoFSS.
- 52 The following sectors are operational: Emergency Shelter/NFI, WASH, Health & Nutrition, Food Security & Livelihoods, Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications, Early Recovery, Temporary Settlement Support, Education and Protection. Additionally, MPCA & Social Protection, and Coordination are funded areas under the Flash Appeal.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Türkiye