



Turkish Red Crescent teams providing assistance to the affected people in the disaster area. Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent

Appeal No: <b>MDRTR004</b>	To be assisted: <b>1,250,000 people</b>	Appeal launched: <b>07/02/2023</b>
Glide No: <a href="#">EQ-2023-000015-TUR</a>	DREF allocated: <b>CHF 2M</b>	Disaster Category: <b>Red</b>
Operation start date: <b>07/02/2023</b>	Operation end date: <b>28/2/2025</b>	Date of issue: <i>21/02/2023</i>

**Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 450 million**

**IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 350 million<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>The IFRC Secretariat ask includes significant international procurement for TRC as local markets are currently strained.

## TIMELINE

- 6 February 2023:** A magnitude 7.7 earthquake occurred in Pazarcik, Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye followed by aftershocks at a maximum level of 6.7 and an earthquake of 7.6 in Elbistan, Kahramanmaraş the following day in the same region.
- 6 February 2023:** Interior Minister announced the highest-level alarm including the international assistance request. AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Authority) declared the earthquake as a Level 4 earthquake within the scope of Türkiye Disaster Response Plan and started the process of damage detection together with the other official organizations.
- 6 February 2023:** CHF 2M was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)'s Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal was launched.
- 7 February 2023** President Erdogan announced a state of emergency in the affected 10 provinces for three months and declared seven days of national mourning around the country.
- 8 February 2023:** IFRC issued Emergency Appeal for a Federation-wide funding ask of CHF 120M for 300,0000 people until December 2023.
- 8 February 2023:** IFRC Surge Capacity (Rapid Response Personnel) was activated initially for the roles of operations management, membership coordination, health in emergencies and communications.
- 16 February 2023:** According to AFAD, 11 provinces were confirmed as being affected by the Earthquake.

## EARTHQUAKE IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ

PAZARCİK AND ELBİSTAN DISTRICTS

February 17, 2023

Pazarcik at 04:17AM - 7.7 Magnitude  
Elbistan at 13:24 PM - 7.6 Magnitude  
Aftershocks: 4,734



**16,000,000**  
AFFECTED POPULATION



**38,044+**  
FATALITIES



**108,068+**  
INJURIES



**72,879+**  
RESCUED



**216,347+**  
EVACUATED

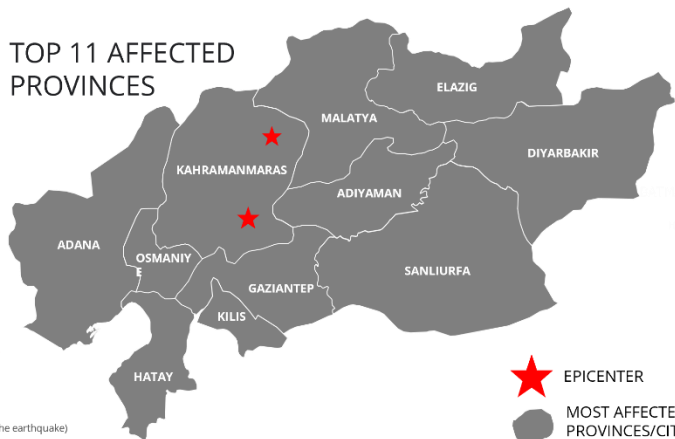


**12,141**  
DAMAGE BUILDINGS

INJURIES - those who survived the wreckage, those affected by the earthquake, and those who went to the hospital with injuries caused by the earthquake)



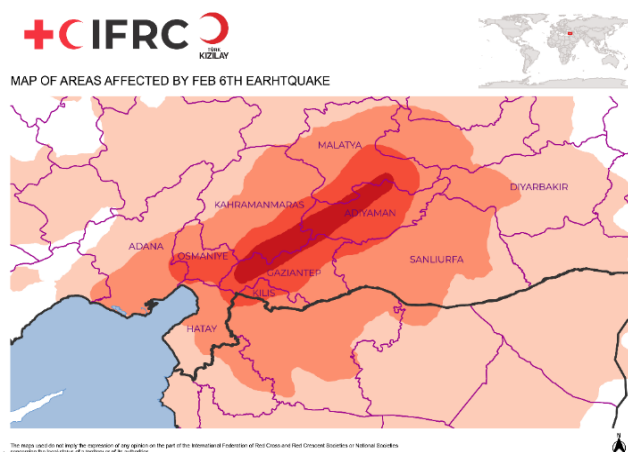
TOP 11 AFFECTED PROVINCES



**★** EPICENTER

**■** MOST AFFECTED PROVINCES/CITIES

# DESCRIPTION OF THE EVENT



A magnitude 7.7 earthquake occurred in Türkiye at 4:17 am on 6 February 2023, followed by eighty-three aftershocks at a maximum level of 6.7. An additional separate earthquake of 7.6 occurred at 1:24 pm the following day in the same region. The additional earthquake further exacerbated the situation and heavily impacted rural and hard-to-reach areas in the Toros mountains and inner Anatolia. Damage assessments and search, rescue and recovery efforts are currently ongoing.

The earthquake has impacted critical infrastructure, damaging most airports in the region, although service for all airports was restored as of 12 February. Road closures hampered aid delivery and

while most highways have now been cleared, secondary roads, particularly those in cities, still have significant access issues. Power outages and lack of access to safe drinking water access are still a major concern for the affected population one week after the earthquake. Significant numbers of medical service centres were affected, with 15 hospitals across 10 provinces damaged<sup>2</sup>.

The Earthquake struck in the region that had been affected by a protracted humanitarian crisis since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. As a result of the crisis Türkiye is hosting over 4 million refugees, of whom around half lived in the southeast border region near Syria. These refugees are hosted by Türkiye under the temporary protection regime, which allows them residency in Türkiye and access to social services. Tensions between refugees and host communities have been rising before the earthquake, with the past three years representing a steady degradation of social cohesion in the affected areas<sup>3</sup>.

An additional issue is the ongoing economic crisis. The Turkish economic crisis has been felt hard in the southeast region, as it already represented one of the poorest areas of the country with higher poverty rates than the coastal areas along the west coast<sup>4</sup>. The area is also prone to earthquakes, with the potential of further large aftershocks.

## Severity of humanitarian conditions

Within the first weeks of the operation, humanitarian need has been predominantly tied to search and rescue efforts, with casualties expected to increase during this time, and to the delivery of immediate life-saving assistance. Given the scale of the devastation, the relief and recovery effort will be on a large scale and require significant investment and time to address the main drivers of the crisis. While a comprehensive inter agency assessment is planned to be carried out to inform on the pressing needs in detail, four main priority needs have been identified initially for the affected population based on Turkish Red Crescent (TRC)/IFRC/ data analysis and the rapid market assessment conducted in the first weeks of the crisis:

1. Shelter, Housing and Settlements
2. Food and Livelihood
3. Health and WASH
4. PGI

Greater details pertaining to each of these areas of severe impacts are below:

<sup>2</sup> [Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye Press Bulletin](#)

<sup>3</sup> [IFRC Deep Platform IFRC Türkiye Project Secondary Data Review \(SDR\) Studies Series #2](#)

<sup>4</sup> [TUIK Income and Living Conditions Survey Regional Results, 2021](#)

**Shelter, Housing and Settlements:** The earthquake impact on shelter, housing and settlements has been devastating in most of the affected area, with exceedingly high levels of damage to dense residential areas, hosting both Turkish citizens as well as refugees. Shelter is a priority need for the response due to large amount of damage to housing, as well as low temperatures due to the winter season. In addition to those who lost their houses, many affected households are unwilling to return to their homes for fear of aftershocks. According to the Ministry of National Education, more than 380,000 people are temporarily sheltered in schools and education facilities. The government has announced plans to use hotels in Antalya, Alanya and Mersin as emergency shelters for people left homeless by the earthquake<sup>5</sup>. Additionally, around 190,000 people have been evacuated outside of the region, 100,000 with relatives and 90,000 to refugee camps.

The damage assessment work continues under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and under the coordination of AFAD, and people can return to their homes if they have been deemed safe. However, some households have doubts that prevent them from moving back in even if their building is assessed as undamaged or slightly damaged<sup>6</sup>. The UN indicated that more than 1 million people need to be housed in tents and temporary shelters in Türkiye<sup>7</sup>. The Government of Türkiye sent more than 92,700 tents to the quake-hit areas, in addition to some 50,000 tents that were already there<sup>8</sup>. In addition to the lack of safe and adequate shelters, most of the households with destroyed or severely damaged shelters are also in need of winter clothes and household items. Heating support is also required as the Turkish Ministry of Energy confirmed serious damage to the country's energy infrastructure, including gas pipelines near the epicenter, with 30 substations damaged.

AFAD announced the start of 'Household Support Payments' in the amount of 10 thousand liras (490 CHF) to be given to earthquake victims whose houses were damaged in the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş, though there are concerns about this cash support being insufficient for the victims of the earthquake<sup>9</sup>. In addition, insurance experts have been assigned by Natural Disaster Insurance Institution (TCIP- DASK) to determine the damages to houses covered under the compulsory earthquake insurance together with compensation amounts. Experts underline that due to the economic downturn and the inflation in house prices, compulsory earthquake insurance can only provide partial compensation. It is stated that those who wish can return to the undamaged and slightly damaged buildings, while the owners of the flats in the moderately damaged buildings must wait for structural strengthening before settling again. Heavily damaged buildings need to be demolished and rebuilt. It is very likely that there will be a dispute about insurance payment calculations which may delay the progress of the cases and there might be lengthy judicial processes, negatively affecting the short- and long-term sheltering situation of the victims along with their potential displacement to the non-crisis regions.

**Health and WASH:** Health personnel and ambulances were transferred to the affected regions to sustain and increase local health system capacity to cope with the disaster. The high number of casualties is increasing the burden on local health system capacities, which are directly affected by the earthquake especially in Hatay province where three main hospitals were reportedly destroyed. At least 15 hospitals, as well as a yet to be defined number of local health services facilities have been severely damaged by the earthquake. Four blood bank facilities operated by the Turkish Red Crescent were also significantly damaged. People in need of health care in the affected provinces may have difficulty in accessing health infrastructures due to road damages while low to medium priority surgical and other interventions are likely to be postponed. People suffering from chronic diseases are likely as well to have their access to quality health care support limited in the coming months. This will particularly affect the most socio-economic marginalized populations including people living in rural areas

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<sup>5</sup> [08 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>6</sup> [13 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>7</sup> [14 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>8</sup> [08 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>9</sup> [16 February 2023 News Website](#)

far from health infrastructures as well as refugees and asylum seekers. The construction of the field hospital sent by Italy to Antakya has begun as of 15 February 2023<sup>10</sup>. Thus far, wagons, mosques, schools, student dormitories as well as other amenities have been used as shelters; however, with time passing these facilities have started to prove insufficient specifically due to WASH and hygiene related issues. In general, there are problems with latrines, either absent or insufficient and unhygienic. Garbage and waste management has begun to be a problem, especially around the tent areas.

In terms of mental health, people who lost their job and income because of the earthquakes are more likely to experience psychological problems. According to a study<sup>11</sup>, two socio-economic factors - unemployment and lower annual household income - are linked to depression and frequent mental distress. Additionally, the destructive and unpredictable nature of earthquakes leaves the affected population vulnerable to negative thoughts and feelings, as well as to the development of mental health conditions. According to research<sup>12</sup>, on average, 24% of people affected by disasters will develop clinically significant post-traumatic stress syndrome (PTSS) in the first six months following exposure, 28% will develop depressive symptoms, and 23% will develop anxiety, with children and adolescents being a special group of concern. Individuals might feel overwhelmed, numb, detached, anxious, stressed, and might show irritability and sudden mood changes. Due to social and economic losses, they might experience high levels of depression, and feelings of hopelessness. They may undergo sleep and eating problems, physical symptoms such as chest pain, nausea, headache, and have intrusive memories of the event, along with an ongoing fear that the event will happen again. Initial observation from the field reinforced the trends of such reactions in the affected area of the earthquake.

**Food and Livelihoods:** Despite international support, since disaster relief will require using national money reserves, the fragile economy has been adversely affected increasing inflation even further. Hence, an increase in the level of indebtedness and amount of debt (both cash and in-kind) is expected to increase in the upcoming weeks. Affected populations directly impacted by the earthquake have lost assets and livelihoods in addition to the damage and loss of their shelters and household items. In a context of adverse weather conditions, pre-crisis socio-economic duress and high inflation rates, most vulnerable groups will struggle to access enough quality foods in the coming months despite the market system being operational. Recent updates from some affected areas show that there is a scarcity of goods and services (clean water, food, shelter, transportation, electricity, gas amongst others), and prices of the goods and services in high demand has been increased by opportunist sellers<sup>13</sup>. In addition to apartments, shops have also been destroyed and some ATMs cannot provide services, which might make it hard to access and use cash for purchases immediately within the severely and highly impacted areas. In some provinces relief goods that arrive are gathered in a warehouse in the industrial areas of the cities. Volunteers who came from nearby provinces distribute the relief goods within their limited capacity and they need more support as there is a concern for especially the food items to be wasted. WFP is on the ground, in some of the most difficult- to-reach areas, distributing immediate food relief reaching around 142,000 people<sup>14</sup>.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion:** It is well known and documented that with the scale and severity of a crisis like this, the risks and occurrence of sexual and gender-based violence, trafficking in person, child abuse and neglect or other forms of violence, exploitation and abuse increase drastically. As informal or formal protection mechanisms including community-based systems are challenged, stretched, or have collapsed simply due to destroyed infrastructure or displacement, and as the population experience severe stress, loss, and insecurity, harmful, violent or risky behaviors and coping strategies are expected to rise. There is a need to mitigate, work

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<sup>10</sup>[15 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>11</sup> [01 February 2023 The Relationship Between Financial Worries and Psychological Distress Among U.S. Adults](#)

<sup>12</sup> [November 2022 Long term mental health trajectories after disasters and pandemics: A multilingual systematic review of prevalence, risk and protective factors](#)

<sup>13</sup> [06 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>14</sup> [10 February 2023 WFP Türkiye and Syria EQ Response. Sit. Report #2](#)

preventively and ensure appropriate response to violence, discrimination and exclusion at scale is pressing. The affected provinces also have diversities in terms of religion, language, and ethnic backgrounds, including refugees (see below). These diversities also refer to vulnerabilities in terms of unequal access to services. The marginalized groups, minorities, people who cannot speak Turkish, migrants as well as people with disabilities, elderly people etc. suffer the effects of earthquakes disproportionately.

**Migration and displacement:** There is significant displacement from the affected areas to whole other provinces. Provincial AFAD directorates opened info desks in all bus terminals, airports and train stations in the other provinces and providing referral services especially to the government buildings (dormitories, guest houses etc) for temporary accommodation. TRC is assisting and coordinating mass feeding services in these buildings for temporarily displaced households through their regional disaster management centers and branches. Social service department is engaged with all branches to identify other needs of displaced people and will continue supplying basic needs and referrals through established pathways.

Refugees are accessing TRC`s community centers and these centers continue needs assessment and assistance of the refugees wherever possible, although some of them have been disrupted by the earthquake itself or the need to focus on the relief response. There are 19 TRC Community Centers (Türk Kızılay Toplum [Merkezleri](#)) and 9 of them are in the earthquake affected area (Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa, Adiyaman, Adana, Malatya, Osmaniye) and will be key to provide relief to the earthquake affected population and the refugees thanks to their capacities to deliver protection, mental health, community health, livelihoods and social cohesion interventions.

The affected area is host to 1.7 million refugees, predominantly from Syria. In some of the impacted areas, the refugee population represents up to 80% of the total population. While refugees and local population have lived in relative harmony over the last ten years, tensions between hosts and refugees might increase by this earthquake due to the potential perceived inequities in response provisions or timeliness. Therefore, IFRC support through this appeal will not differentiate between local and migrant population, maintaining always a needs-based approach while TRC specific programs for refugees (ESSN, Community Centers, Support to Ukraines) will be maintained and adapted as necessary. With long-term local, national and international support to refugees particularly since 2012, specific migration perspectives are well established in Türkiye among all relevant actors. Earthquake-related operation will take a fully needs-based approach, ensuring no differentiating between local and refugee populations. The cash based ESSN programme led by IFRC and TRC, supporting 1.6 million refugees, predominately from Syria, as well as planned programming under the IFRC country plan as well as support to refugees from Ukraine continues, and will be adapted as necessary to address the needs emerging from the earthquake and its impact.

Discussions are also ongoing with the Turkish Red Crescent, Turkish Authorities and the Directorate-General for Neighborhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG Near) on funding support for socioeconomic empowerment in the EQ areas as well as with DG ECHO to consider adaptations in ESSN program for a focus on the earthquake effected areas. Against this background, the Operational Strategy for the earthquake response has no specific sectoral activities under migration and displacement, rather a cross-cutting and needs-based approach building on a decade of support to refugees. Long-term programming, when adapted specifically to the earthquake situation and where feasible, will be integrated into the Emergency Appel operation.

**Aggravating factors and likely evolutions of needs:** The severity of needs is likely to change, with additional complexities and scenarios arising based how recovery progresses in the short term. Over the medium- and longer-terms, humanitarian conditions are expected to further degrade due to i) inflation and education withdrawal and ii) migration and escalating intra-community tensions. Increase in violent or harmful behaviors as situation protracts and “shock” passes.

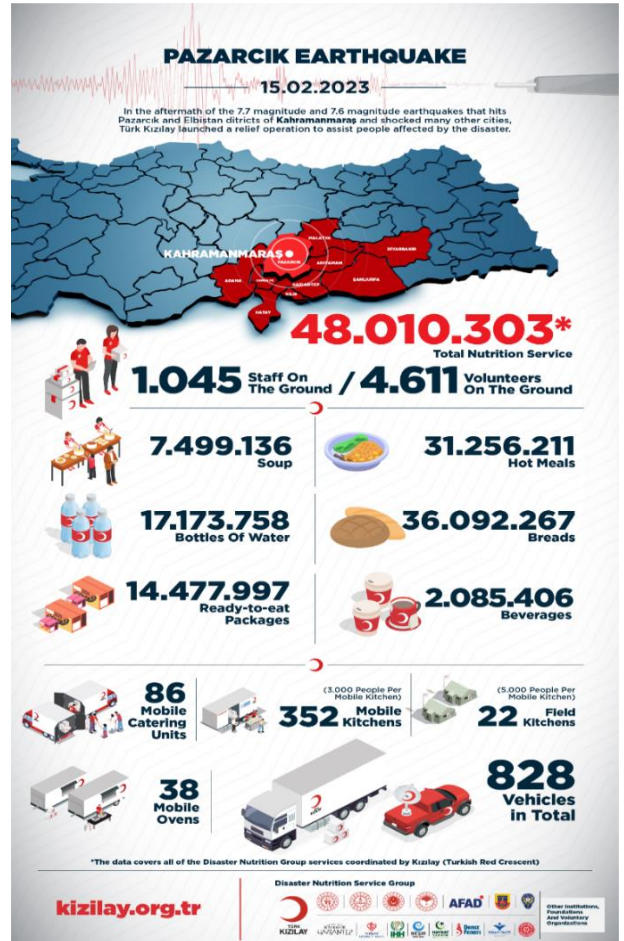
# CAPACITIES AND RESPONSE

## 1. National capacity and response

### 1.1 National Society capacity and ongoing response

Established in 1868, TRC is the largest humanitarian organization in the country aligned with the Movement's fundamental principles, with an auxiliary role to public authorities and a permanent presence across Türkiye. TRC has 279 branches, 291 representations and over 200,000 volunteers, providing support to the most vulnerable people in Türkiye and overseas. This operational strategy benefits from TRC's strong engagement in past operations within the region together with strong insights to past practices.

TRC played a key role in the 1999, 2003 and 2011 earthquake operations, delivering immediate assistance to the affected communities and at the same time strengthening their capacities and expertise in relief, shelter and livelihoods. This experience has allowed TRC operations to benefit from immediate and accurate insights regarding needs on the ground, while at the same time providing strong local reach and programmatic infrastructure on which to build earthquake relief and recovery assistance. The National Society headquarters has experienced and dedicated and trained staff in Disaster Management as well as an Emergency Operations Centre, which was established following the 1999-Marmara Earthquake. TRC also has regional and local disaster response centers, continuous stock amounts and disaster management volunteer system.



Beyond these locally drawn insights, the operation will also benefit heavily from comprehensive internal operational knowledge drawn from lessons learned and recommended practices arising from earthquake response operations in Nepal and Haiti, capturing key operational learnings from these responses, taken over the duration of extensive and long-term earthquake response operations. Reflections include critical insights related to asset recovery; winterization and remote community response; delivery of earthquake response assistance in areas affected by pre-existing complex crises; and delivery of integrated recovery models.

Through its ongoing programmes, TRC has established community relationships in the affected locations through local staff, volunteers and branches which has been allowing them to reach out to the most vulnerable. This will also allow for a more effective response considering possible scenarios. TRC has played a leading role in supporting 2,7 million refugees since 2012 in temporary accommodation centers (camps) and urban settings, providing first-line response through deploying its volunteers, staff and emergency supplies; organizing its structures and resources to receive and provide safety for people in need, as well as providing support through community centers. Since 2016, TRC has been the main implementing partner for most major humanitarian partners in delivering conditional and unconditional cash assistance through TRC's Kızılaykart Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Platform. TRC worked in partnership with the Turkish Government and World Food Programme

in delivering aid through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) funded by DG ECHO up until April 2020 and with IFRC since then. The ESSN is the largest humanitarian programme in the history of the EU and the largest program ever implemented by the IFRC. Since April 2020 to date, TRC is supporting 1.6 million refugees with cash that will amounting to a total of TRY 25 billion (1,22 billion CHF) and is then set to be handed over to be handed over to the Ministry of Family in the latter half of 2023. With the onset of the global COVID-19 pandemic, TRC supported affected population through risk communication and community engagement (RCCE), health interventions, livelihoods, and cash support. Through the Ukraine Crisis Regional Appeal, TRC is also providing support to the Ukrainian population in health and care, WASH, integrated assistance (shelter, housing and settlements, multi-purpose cash). The National Society also extended its support to the people affected in the crisis in Ukraine as well as those who flee to Moldova.

## 1.2 National authorities and NGOs - capacity and response

The Turkish authorities lead the overall coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for disasters, with the TRC continuing to work closely with AFAD, relevant ministries, security authorities and other relevant agencies as and when required. AFAD and Provincial Governorates are in charge of the response at the local level as well as metropolitan municipalities sending expert teams to the affected areas. The Ministry of Family and Social Services announced that 250 million Turkish lira (approx. 12,3 million CHF) in cash aid was transferred to 10 cities affected by the earthquakes through the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations. AFAD announced the start of 'Household Support Payments' in the amount of 10 thousand liras (490 CHF) to be given to earthquake victims whose houses were damaged in the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş. In addition to this assistance, AFAD also announced financial assistance to the families who lost their family members in the amount of 100 thousand liras (4,900 CHF), from 2 thousand liras (98 CHF) to 5 thousand liras (245 CHF) rental assistance for the owners and tenants of the damaged apartments. International assistance was called by AFAD in the field of urban search and rescue through the Emergency Response Coordination Center (ERCC). The United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) was deployed to the field. International support has been offered by NATO, MSF, and 45 individual countries. TRC has been approached for inquiries and offers of support by several other external partners including UN agencies and INGOs. Over the last years, the TRC and IFRC have been always closely coordinated with humanitarian, development, and national coordination mechanisms, including interagency working groups and 3RP structures, as an integral part of their humanitarian and developmental activities. For the coordination of international response, the IASC Scale-Up protocols have been activated and a sector-based coordination structure has been set up by OCHA. As an extension of IFRC's leadership role for the shelter sector in the IASC coordination structure, IFRC has taken up the coordination of the shelter sector response to this emergency. A coordination team at the strategic level in Ankara is already in place and a team with all core functions in place are in the process of being deployed to the main field hub, Gaziantep. Already two shelter sector meetings have taken place with significant partner and donor presence and they will continue as hybrid meetings from this week onwards. An assessment technical working group led by OCHA has been formalized. All humanitarian entities, such as IFRC, TRC, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, WHO and UNICEF will collaborate to share all results of the ongoing and planned assessments.

## 2. International capacity and response

### 2.1 Red Cross Red Crescent Movement capacity and response

#### **IFRC and membership**

IFRC opened an office in Türkiye in 1994 and re-established a presence in 2012 due to the conflict in Syria. In 2020, IFRC took over the lead for the large-scale ESSN programme supporting refugees, with a significant presence in Ankara and several field offices. Through this role and presence, IFRC is very well connected with the



UN agencies and other key stakeholders. The IFRC support to TRC in this operation has been built around existing resources, primarily consisting of national staff. There are no partner National Societies present in Türkiye bilaterally, except for a Norwegian Red Cross delegate integrated with IFRC. American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, and Livelihoods Centre (Spanish Red Cross) provide bilateral support to TRC as part of the Country Operational Plan.

## ICRC

ICRC does not have a presence in Türkiye but provides support as part of the Country Operational Plan. For this Operation, ICRC has offered TRC support in restoring family links (RFL) and forensic matters and is delivering in-kind relief material to TRC.

## 2.2 International Humanitarian Stakeholder capacity and response

Prior to the disaster, numerous humanitarian agencies were active in Türkiye. The Syrian civil war and its associated migration crisis resulted in Türkiye becoming an important center for humanitarian work in the region. These include significant presence from IFRC, UN agencies such as UNHCR, IOM, and WFP, and many others<sup>15</sup>. Most agencies active in Türkiye focus on migration. Türkiye is one of the most well-resourced countries in terms of presence of international humanitarian actors, with more than 50 organizations active across the country with at least 1,850 staff. This shows that response capacity for this disaster was theoretically very high<sup>16</sup>. However, much of this capacity was concentrated in the city of Gaziantep, which played a crucial role in the response to the Syrian civil war and the Migration Crisis and with a longer-term developmental focus. Due to the impact of the earthquake on Gaziantep, international humanitarian agency capacity has been significantly impacted, particularly field offices. Many agencies have counted their staff among the casualties of the earthquake, including UNHCR, CARE, AoF, IRC, and GOAL<sup>17</sup>.

A UN Flash Appeal including the requirements of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations to provide assistance in support of the Government-led relief effort has been launched as a coordinated planning framework for the international response to the earthquake. While international humanitarian clusters have not been formally activated, there is a need to provide sector-based coordination services to humanitarian agencies interested in responding to the needs of the affected population. In meeting its global shelter sector coordination mandate in the international humanitarian coordination architecture, IFRC has agreed to facilitate the coordination of the shelter response of interested humanitarian shelter agencies, in support and complementary to the Government-led response.

The [EU Civil Protection Mechanism](#) is conducting its largest search and rescue mission in Türkiye, where they have deployed over 1,500 rescue workers, 100 search dogs as well as medical teams to the affected areas. Thanks to the partnerships built as part of disaster preparedness, IFRC is supported by numerous partners (FedEx, UPS, AirBus, Airlink) with three air bridges carrying 4,000 cubic meters of aid from IFRC prepositioned stocks in Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, and Panama as well as from different prepositioned white stocks in Pakistan and China.

## 3. Gaps in the response

**Consistency and adequacy of shelter responses:** For the shelter response, even though there are tent camp settlements built by both the national and international response actors, the response is not available at the same rate in every city and district. City centres are prioritized while the rural areas have not been reached at

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<sup>15</sup> IFRC DEEP Project

<sup>16</sup> IFRC SDR #3: Humanitarian Landscape Within Türkiye

<sup>17</sup> UNHCR, CARE, AoF, IRC, GOAL Press Releases, Feb 2023

the same level. Tents have also proven to be ill-fit to the winter conditions, while local authorities requested containers instead of tents as a better option for temporary shelter. The Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change Ministry reported that 171,882 buildings have been examined in 10 provinces and a damage assessment of 1 million independent sections are finalized<sup>18</sup>. 120,940 independent sections in 24,921 buildings are found to be heavily damaged and will be demolished immediately. This means in the upcoming days and months shelter will stay to be a priority area of response, especially given that the estimates for total displaced people vary between 200,000 and 1.3 million.

**Health systems and medical resources:** High number of casualties will increase the burden on local health system capacities, which are directly affected by the Earthquake. Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged. Even in functioning centers, lack of medicine, equipment and water is limiting care possibilities<sup>19</sup>. As a result, many of the people rescued have been transferred to Istanbul or other cities<sup>20</sup>. The most pressing health needs listed by local authorities are staff (doctors, nurses), patient transport, ambulances, medicines, first aid supplies, and diapers for children and the old people. The Health Cluster reported that urgent medical needs in hospitals include serums, gauze bandages, painkillers, medical plaster, and blood bags. Other urgent needs include fuel for generators and heating as well as burial bags. At least 20 hospitals have registered a request for blood units<sup>21</sup>. Four of TRC`s blood donation centers in the affected provinces are also damaged and require either reconstruction or repairment. Major problem with the distribution of drug aid parcels was reportedly observed<sup>22</sup>. According to secondary data analysis and information from the TRC in the field, mental health needs are acute and of an unprecedented magnitude. There is a grave need for psychological support in the region. With continuing aftershocks, many people state a fear of another major earthquake, which is observed especially in children. The mental health needs are expected to significantly increase as people will gradually have had their basic needs met and concerns will center on coming to terms with what has happened and the enormous human loss that has torn apart families, homes, livelihoods, and the future of thousands. Of particular concern is also the wellbeing of staff and volunteers as first line responders who have witnessed unimaginable suffering and who have also lost loved ones themselves.

**RFL and Child Safeguarding:** Risk to child safeguarding and security grows exponentially. As of 11 February 2023, reports indicated minors between 0 and 18 ages whose identity cannot be determined and who are unaccompanied in hospitals in Ankara, Mersin, Adana, Kayseri and Istanbul. People wishing to foster children whose relatives cannot be reached may apply through e-government systems. After the earthquakes, more than 283,000 families applied to the Ministry of Family and Social Services in the last two days to become a foster family for the earthquake-affected children<sup>23</sup>.

**Coordination of response efforts and incoming donations:** Since the beginning of the crisis volunteers from all over the country collected items and shipped them to the crisis areas. As Türkiye has a large pre-existing humanitarian community and major INGOs and governments have responded on a large scale, significant humanitarian and technical capacity exists. Large numbers of humanitarian staff have entered the area; however, coordination models between different responses pose a significant issue that may complicate the response. <sup>24</sup>

**Needs Assessment:** An assessment technical working group led by OCHA has been formalized. All humanitarian entities, such as IFRC, TRC, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF will collaborate to share all results of the ongoing and

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<sup>18</sup> [06 February 2023 / STL Situation Report #1](#)

<sup>19</sup> [13 February 2023 Türkiye Earthquake February 2023, Daily Highlights](#)

<sup>20</sup> [16 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>21</sup> [10 February 2023 IRC Press Release](#)

<sup>22</sup> [11 February 2023 / STL Situation Report #3](#)

<sup>23</sup> [16 February 2023 News Website](#)

<sup>24</sup> [EMSR648: Earthquake in East Anatolian Fault Zone](#)

planned assessments. Due to the intensity and scale of the disaster, conducting a large-scale assessment might be delayed, however initial smaller needs assessments have begun to be undertaken by several organizations. TRC initially published a list of the most pressing needs in the earthquake affected areas which included ready-to-eat food, food parcels, baby food, NFIs, hygiene parcels, diapers, shelter items including blankets, sleeping bags, bed chairs and mattresses. Subsequently, AFAD added an additional list of priority needs, including tents, blanket, sleeping bag, hygiene box, dry food, breakfast food, and food parcels.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

- **Cold temperatures** below zero in the earthquake regions have compounded existing operational constraints for people and relief provision efforts. It is reported that the air temperature dropped to -7 and -15 at night in some regions. Cold weather is likely to abate in the coming weeks with the forecast for the near future is warm during the day but drops below freezing at night.
- **Humanitarian access and assistance provision:** Extreme cold led to major issues with humanitarian access as roadways and airports impacted by the quakes were blocked by rain and snow. Challenges have been anticipated related to establishing Base Camps for humanitarian efforts due to the low temperatures including setting up WASH, shower and toilets and the heating of tents. Now that larger scale assistance has arrived and weather has abated, immediate issues with humanitarian access are gradually decreasing. Damage to remote rural areas has not been fully assessed, and many villages may remain still cut off.
- **Health risks for unsheltered persons** tied to increased exposure to cold outdoor conditions such as frostbite and hypothermia; or overall health risks arising from wet clothes, shoes, and bedding. It should be noted, though, the number of unsheltered people has decreased a lot as people have moved into informal, unsafe, and temporary accommodation.
- **Health risks for persons in informal shelters**, such as vehicles, tents or other make-shift shelters could face additional health risks, such as smoke inhalation, burns, or carbon monoxide poisoning, from trying to heat enclosed spaces through fires or other heating devices. Reports of diarrhea are also an emerging concern for people in informal shelters and within refugee camps. Doctors have highlighted the risk of tetanus and other infectious diseases for all survivors.
- **Unstable or unusable key infrastructure:** Physical destruction due to the earthquake presents barriers to responding to the crisis<sup>25</sup>. As of 12 February 2023, many minor roads are still blocked by debris; collapsed buildings remain an issue; and infrastructure including communications, water, and power is heavily damaged in most of the earthquake zone. As the region continues to experience aftershocks, lack of confidence in existing infrastructure continues to represent an operational constraint. However, there is a preparedness plan of TRC for the potential Istanbul earthquake which will be useful for this operation.

**Economic downturn and high inflation:** Official inflation in Türkiye has recently hit 85.5 per cent in October 2022, easing to 64.3 per cent in December 2022. Türkiye's stock exchange suspended trading from 8 February until 15 February 2023, after its main index fell to 7 per cent. Estimated economic losses could be as high as 2% of its GDP<sup>26</sup>. Another estimate points at USD 20 billion (Risk layer 06/02/2023). The ratings agency Fitch preliminary estimates that the earthquake could cause economic losses

<sup>25</sup> [06 February 2023 / STL Situation Report #1](#)

<sup>26</sup> [06 February 2023 / USGS Magnitude 7.8 earthquake](#)

exceeding USD 4 billion<sup>27</sup>. Findings from the field indicate that markets and shops lost their functionality after the earthquakes hit. This may impact the operation in terms of access to relief items, as well as basic goods and services, as well as devaluing the purchasing power of donations made to the operation over the course of time.

## FEDERATION-WIDE APPROACH

The Emergency Appeal is part of a **Federation-wide approach**, based on the response priorities of the Operating National Society and in consultation with all Federation members contributing to the response. The approach, reflected in this Operational Strategy, will ensure linkages between all response activities (including bilateral activities and activities funded domestically) and will assist to leverage the capacities of all members of the IFRC network in the country, to maximize the collective humanitarian impact. The Federation-wide funding requirement for this Emergency Appeal comprises all support and funding to be channeled to the Operating National Society in the response to the emergency event. This includes the operating National Society's domestic fundraising ask, the fundraising ask of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat.

**Federation-wide response plan:** This plan describes the entirety of the IFRC Network's response, including the overall objectives of the TRC, and the support provided by the IFRC Secretariat and the other National Societies.

**Membership coordination:** Field level coordination is led and coordinated by TRC and supported by IFRC. The IFRC Secretariat established a Membership Coordination mechanism based in Ankara to work closely with TRC on coordination and cooperation with the membership. International support will be channeled through the IFRC Secretariat on multilateral basis and TRC on a bilateral basis. Communication of the evolution of needs and the response will continue through various levels and channels. A Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework will capture the totality of work by the IFRC Network, with TRC efforts at the center, and international support from other National Societies coordinated by the IFRC Secretariat. Through a Federation-wide approach, the IFRC Secretariat coordinates support to Türkiye, and will harmonize monitoring and reporting of efforts by all Member National Societies.

*For further details, please see the Coordination and Partnerships section below.*

## OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Vision

This *Operational Strategy* strives to deliver a comprehensive Earthquake Response which accounts for pre-existing conditions within the region and addresses the immense needs of people affected by the earthquake – directly due to loss of family, property, or livelihoods, and indirectly by its physical, psychosocial, and long-term socioeconomic effects. Building on the TRCs local presence and experience in large-scale humanitarian programs and emergency response - with the support of the IFRC Secretariat and capacities of the global IFRC Network - this strategy will *address immediate and mid-to-long term recovery needs* of the affected population, with particular emphasis on most vulnerable communities, including host and refugee populations.

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<sup>27</sup> [09 February 2023 News Website](#)

**Main objectives** include covering immediate needs in shelter, nourishment, first aid and community health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), mobilizing blood supplies, basic needs through distribution of relief items and provision of multi-purpose cash, protection and safeguarding, and in search and rescue through involvement of numerous partners.

**Recovery efforts** will build on TRC's strong, locally established community presence and will support recovery of shelter and livelihoods, covering long-term psychosocial, health, and protection needs, strengthening disaster preparedness and access to essential health and social services. Given the fact that the disaster has struck significant urban centers, as well as rural areas there will be a strong consideration will be given to building the resilience of urban communities and key urban community facilities and structures. This strategy also aims to further strengthen TRC's preparedness capacities in responding to potential compound disasters and more agile tools for shock responsive systems. The deployment of a recovery assessment team will inform priorities toward a comprehensive recovery action plan.

### ***Anticipated weather and climate related risks and adjustments in operation***

Based on the information from the closest weather station (in Sanliurfa) of the Turkish State Meteorological Service (MGM), February average temperatures range from 2.6 - 11.7 degrees Celsius, and this is typically one of the wetter months of the year with 71.2 mm of rainfall or 12.5 rainy days on average during the month. The [5-day weather forecast](#) in the area (also available for Diyarbakir and Adana weather stations) indicates whether temperature and rainfall are forecasted to remain below-normal, above-normal or near seasonal average. The [MGM](#) also publishes a 2, 3, and 4 weeks forecast in local language. Currently, the forecasts indicate below to seasonal averages for both temperature and rainfall conditions, which calls for continued monitoring especially of the 5-day weather forecast to anticipate cold temperatures and any snowy or icy weather. This will allow for timely anticipation of potential extreme temperatures and rainfall conditions that can hamper the operation or increase risk for affected people. After the immediate needs are met, long-term climate projections and other environmental considerations will inform longer-term interventions.

## **Targeting**

### **1. People to be assisted**

The operation will target families and individuals based on level of impact, pre-existing vulnerabilities, and any assessed gaps in the coverage of humanitarian services stemming from the immense scale of needs. People targeted by the immediate response are concentrated in the affected provinces, moved to temporary shelter arrangements, remaining in homes where structural integrity assessments have determined an adequate level of safety and security, or evacuated to the immediate surrounding regions. Generally, after the immediate phase of mass relief efforts in the areas of shelter and nourishment, short-term targeting will prioritize households affected by loss or injury of family members, loss of shelter and livelihoods, and/or affected by internal displacement, and people with pre-existing vulnerabilities such as those with refugee status. Mid-to-long-term recovery programs will also consider the knock-on effect of the earthquake on economic- and food- insecurities, physical and mental wellbeing, and the capacity of individuals to recover and cope with the aforementioned effects. Given the impact of the disaster on urban centers, specific vulnerabilities such as urban poor, people living in informal settlements and other marginalized groups will be given additional attention while designing programs and building the resilience of urban communities will be a key consideration. Targeting will build on information shared by authorities, as well as information stemming from TRC's well-established methodologies of analysis in household vulnerability within the affected population. Geographic focus of mid-to-long term programming will likely expand, as people unable to return to their homes are provided alternative accommodation or relocate to other regions on their own or due to family connections.

## **2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability**


The operation has been designed based on analysis and consideration of the specific protection risks of vulnerable populations, risk of compound disasters, potential tensions, acceptance of support by communities, pre-existing vulnerabilities of local and refugee populations in the affected area, and the knock-on effect of the disaster to neighboring regions and the country as a whole. All sectors will adhere to the Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion in Emergencies (PGI). Targeting will prioritize households which are, or have become, single-headed households, and/or those with multiple children, and/or pregnant or post-partum women, older people, people with disabilities, persons with a chronic illnesses, orphans, or unaccompanied and separated children, and/or newborns. Priority groups will also include households with sector specific vulnerabilities such as, for example (in shelter sector) where people are living in a shelter that is below SPHERE standards, households where there is a lack of access to services (for example: no or little access to health services, no access to water or access only to poor quality water, no access to hygiene facilities etc.). Other groups at high protection risk include survivors of gender-based violence and/or trafficking in person, ethnic minorities, minority groups at risk, displaced groups and people living with HIV. PGI considerations are incorporated into the targeting process to ensure an understanding and response to individuals and groups based on their specific risks, needs, and concerns. A PGI analysis integrated into needs assessments informs the targeting criteria and process. Other PGI considerations on how to address community on our selected targeting groups include:

- Organising consultations with representatives of all groups when establishing selection criteria, including persons with disabilities/organisations of persons with disabilities, women, youth, the older people, and children
- Ensuring that information is accessible to all individuals and groups related to the intervention, the assistance to be provided, selection criteria, registration process, and the complaints and feedback mechanisms. This way, people can better self-assess whether they meet the targeting criteria and want to be included
- Ensuring that recipient registration processes are available to persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds (e.g. if through community meetings, ensure a simultaneous process to reach marginalised or at-risk groups through, for example, home visits or phone self-registration)
- Ensuring that data collected is sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADDD)
- Consulting targeted households on who within the family should be registered as the primary recipient of assistance
- Ensuring opportunities to register a (trusted) proxy who may access the assistance on behalf of a person at risk

The operation will be based on a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, and will ensure ways of working collaboratively with people and communities by integrating meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response. This promotes good accountability to communities and enable people to lead and shape changes in their lives and at their own terms. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) approaches will ensure that selection criteria and targeting will be discussed, agreed, and explained to communities, including how questions, complaints, and issues will be managed. CEA will be heavily utilizing SMS systems and social media for its initial information dissemination strategy linked to the information gaps that the call center and partners are identifying. The well-established 168 Call Centre will also be utilized as its capacity is developed in its temporary location to listen and correct action based on feedback and needs. The Call Centre is working as a 24-hour open call center and is prioritizing calls regarding the earthquake. There are 10 active operators who are working in five (Turkish, English, Arabic, Farsi, Pashto) languages working in two shifts. It will gradually resume its role in the feedback mechanism. After the immediate risk has decreased and relevant centers have returned to normal functionality, face to face engagement modalities will be utilized to deliver clear messaging and receive feedback.


# PLANNED OPERATIONS

## INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

	<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Female > 18: <b>197,801</b>	Female < 18: <b>100,375</b>	<b>CHF 100,984,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>196,424</b>	Male < 18: <b>105,400</b>	


**Objective:** To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the earthquake-affected population in urban and rural contexts, who totally lost their homes; whose homes are not demolished but not accessible due to damage and who cannot access their homes due to risks caused by aftershocks

- Priority Actions:**
- Distribution of essential HHIs (blankets, heaters, mattresses, sleeping bags, kitchen sets, roll beds, bed chairs, lanterns)
  - Provision of winterized family tents, tarpaulins and/or prefabricated structures in coordination with AFAD supporting site selection and clearance together with technical assistance on setting up
  - Provision of short-term rental assistance support for private and collective accommodation options including guesthouses, hotels, and dormitories (in line with government's selected safe provinces)
  - Host family support through cash or in-kind assistance as appropriate to improve existing housing conditions, cover increasing utility bills, etc.
  - Cash or in-kind support to families who are able to undertake minor repairs of their homes
  - Cash support in coordination with the existing TRC cash platform for the targeted affected population to address their post-earthquake short/longer term shelter needs and move towards early recovery (e.g., rental assistance, cash grants for furnishings, etc.)
  - Coordinating with WASH sector for provision of WASH services in collective accommodation sites and to assessing the needs for construction expertise
  - Assist in reinstatement of vital water supplies and waste systems
  - Coordinating with health and education sectors to assess the needs for construction expertise in reinstatement of vital health infrastructure as well as educational ones including community centers
  - Awareness raising and training of volunteers, staff and affected population in best use of the in-kind assistance and in safe sheltering practices
  - Provision of timely, clear and trusted information in local languages through SMS, social media, TRC call center, IEC materials and other face-to-face channels, when possible, to ensure information about available shelter and settlement is provided, understood and doubts and concerns are addressed

	<b>Livelihoods and Food Security</b>	Female > 18: <b>412,084</b>	Female < 18: <b>209,114</b>	<b>CHF 57,506,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>409,218</b>	Male < 18: <b>219,584</b>	

**Objective:** To contribute to the affected population's urgent and long-term recovery needs by providing hot meals and resources to safeguard and begin restoring assets that support livelihoods

<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deployment of TRC's mass feeding capacities to provide hot meals to the population in the affected area</li> <li>• An Immediate Livelihood Impact Assessment within the 90 days of the earthquake in coordination with the public authorities, including Ministry of Family and Social Services and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in the affected rural areas</li> <li>• Distributing cash for livelihood support in the rural areas following the assessment</li> <li>• Vocational training supporting cash for livelihoods</li> <li>• Home-based production support including husbandry with support from veterinaries and agricultural engineers</li> </ul>
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	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	Female > 18: <b>247,251</b>	Female < 18: <b>125,468</b>	<b>CHF 78,278,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>245,531</b>	Male < 18: <b>131,750</b>	<b>Total target: 750,000</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs
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<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Needs assessment conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Family and Social Services</li> <li>• Identification of cash modalities</li> <li>• Coordinating with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) the cash support to be provided to the affected population including defining the eligibility criteria, transfer value and other details</li> <li>• Coordinating with CEA teams to ensure minimum actions are taken around how to better inform about the cash distribution, selection criteria, how to manage and refer community insights, questions and doubts and to ensure local languages are considered</li> <li>• Developing complimentary sensitization sessions across different sectors to disseminate through multi-purpose cash distribution (e.g., Shelter – BBS, hygiene messaging, health promotion, etc.)</li> </ul>
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## HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### (MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT / COMMUNITY HEALTH)

	<b>Health &amp; Care</b> <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>	Female > 18: <b>197,801</b>	Female < 18: <b>100,375</b>	<b>CHF 18,958,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>196,424</b>	Male < 18: <b>105,400</b>	<b>Total target: 600,000</b>

<b>Objective:</b>	To provide the population affected by the earthquake with urgent health and care services including MHPSS together with timely, accurate and trusted information and support to enable them to take action and protect their health
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**Priority  
Actions:**

**Mental Health and psychosocial support (MHPSS)**

- Setting up community safe spaces to conduct activities, including child friendly spaces
- Provision of MHPSS to affected population including psychological first aid (PFA), individual counseling, support groups and psychoeducation in tents and mobile units
- Procurement and distribution of psychosocial support (PSS) kits including backpacks for outreach, recreational kits for children etc.
- Printing and distribution of awareness raising material on relevant topics, including how to cope with stress, loss and grief
- Mapping and establishing referral pathways
- Setting up an MHPSS coordination structure
- Provision of MHPSS to the National Society's staff and volunteers directly and indirectly impacted by the disaster
- Conducting PFA and basic MHPSS trainings for staff and volunteers providing psychosocial support
- PFA sensitization/induction of staff and volunteers in other sectors including relief, shelter, RFL etc.

**First aid and Medical Services**

- Provision of first aid in affected communities
- Provision of primary health care services in the rural areas through mobile health units with staff and volunteers
- Provision of health care in a fixed unit with Turkish emergency response unit (ERU); enhancing learning and capacity building of TRC's health personnel
- Procurement and distribution of first aid kits and first aid materials

**Rehabilitation of health facilities**

- Reconstruction of Malatya, İskenderun, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman Blood Service Units
- Supporting shelter and basic needs for volunteer medical teams in public hospitals


**Community-based disease prevention and health promotion**

- Planning and conducting a rapid context analysis, to understand the structures and groups in the community, capacities, power dynamics, knowledge, practices and behaviors, cultural and social values, who is marginalized or at-risk, and who the other stakeholders are
- Conducting disease prevention and health promotion activities in camps and communities through implementation of Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach
- Working with Protection and MHPSS sector to establish/strengthen Community Centers in the affected communities with a focus on continuation of maternal and child healthcare services, immunization, referrals to primary health care, health awareness/education sessions and outreach activities together with a protection component where TRCS responds to violence issues with a focus on health
- Building partnerships with community leaders, influencers, groups, and networks to plan local solutions and engage them in sharing information, addressing misinformation, and collecting feedback
- Setting up feedback mechanism, including systems for collecting, responding, analyzing, sharing, and referring feedback
- Conducting CBHFA training to staff and volunteers

Female > 18:  
**197,801**


Female < 18:  
**100,375**

**CHF 19,049,000**

	<b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</b>	Male > 18: <b>196,424</b>	Male < 18: <b>105,400</b>	<b>Total target: 600,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of WASH needs</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of water testing equipment and consumables for water quality monitoring</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion campaigns</li> <li>• Distribution of family and personal hygiene kits</li> <li>• Coordination with other WASH actors</li> <li>• Training volunteers in WASH service delivery and hygiene promotion</li> </ul>			

## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

(PROTECTION, GENDER, AND INCLUSION (PGI), COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA), MIGRATION, RISK REDUCTION, CLIMATE ADAPTATION AND RECOVERY, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, EDUCATION)

	<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Female > 18: <b>197,801</b>	Female < 18: <b>100,375</b>	<b>CHF 1,661,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>196,424</b>	Male < 18: <b>105,400</b>	<b>Total target: 600,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	To prevent, mitigate and respond to protection, gender and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations			
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>PGI mainstreaming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting rapid PGI/safeguarding field assessment</li> <li>• Supporting the integration of PGI and safeguarding mainstreaming within shelter, wash, relief, and other relevant sectors</li> <li>• Information dissemination, basic referrals and case management</li> <li>• Regular protection monitoring</li> <li>• Regularly updating the referral pathways</li> <li>• Setting up safe spaces for women and girls at risk</li> <li>• Distribution of cash for protection (IPA-Individual Protection Aid) for persons at high protection risks</li> <li>• Distribution of dignity kits</li> <li>• Together with CEA, ensuring that there is a complaints and feedback mechanism that are child friendly and appropriate for persons with disabilities</li> <li>• Developing prevention of sexual gender-based violence (SGBV), protection from exploitation and abuse (PSEA), anti-trafficking outreach campaign for communities</li> </ul> <p><b>Safeguarding (Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting PGI and safeguarding field assessment</li> </ul>			

- Provision of PGI/safeguarding mandatory briefings for all staff and volunteers deployed to the affected areas (CoC, PSEA and international child protection policies)
- Providing mandatory PGI and safeguarding briefings for all IFRC personnel
- Training staff and volunteers on safeguarding (PSEA and Child Protection)
- Disseminating information about safeguarding to staff and volunteers, as well as people receiving services
- Developing PGI and safeguarding self-assessments
- Developing safeguarding and PGI SOPs
- Developing PGI safeguarding IEC materials
- Strengthening the staff capacity of branch social services
- Ensuring that the minimum measures to prevent sexual and gender-based violence, exploitation and abuse take into account the situation of children (e.g., identification of risk factors specific to children)

### **Child Protection (Unaccompanied/Separated minors)**


- Developing service mapping and referral pathway for minors at risk and disseminating them to all sectors
- Establishing a specific desk for vulnerable children at the registration point, manned by a person trained in child protection
- Providing training and guidance to registration staff on the identification and the recording of children with specific needs; child-friendly procedures and communication with children
- Strengthening child protection case management in community centers
- Establishing Child Friendly Spaces
- Strengthening capacity on child activities, identification, and safe referrals
- Strengthening protection referral mechanisms
- Distribution of baby kits

### **Restoring family links**

- Rolling out RFL and family reunification key messages (child friendly)
- Liaising with national child protection authorities and key stakeholders and establishing clear referral mechanisms for tracing purposes

### **Coordination**

- Engagement with RCRC Movement Protection Coordination Group
- Engagement with Protection/PSEA Inter-Agency Coordination Group in the field
- Participating/Supporting the establishment of a Child Protection Coordination / Case Management Group, which will include partners, national child protection authorities and the community
- Engaging in interagency coordination activities

	<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Female > 18: <b>247,251</b>	Female < 18: <b>125,468</b>	<b>CHF 4,259,000</b>  <b>Total target: 750,000</b>
		Male > 18: <b>245,531</b>	Male < 18: <b>131,750</b>	
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the response to have a thorough understanding of community needs, priorities, and context, and integrate meaningful community participation, open and honest communication, and mechanisms to listen to and act on feedback throughout the response			

**Priority Actions:**

- Integrating CEA approaches across the full response and ensure staff and volunteers have the knowledge and capacity to engage with communities effectively
- Integrating CEA minimum questions into the ongoing needs assessments to map and understand the local context, identify community needs, including preferred ways to receive information, participate and provide feedback
- Continued service provision through 168 call centers (currently established in its temporary place in Ankara to receive calls).
- Leveraging the call centers as one of the feedback mechanisms and ensuring capacity to gather, analyze and leverage feedback data to guide response actions
- Ensuring community members are consulted, engaged and actively participate in to improve and inform the available RCRC services
- Coordinating with local authorities to ensure relevant key information is aligned and distributed through multiple channels and avoiding duplication and generating misinformation
- Participating actively in inter-agency CEA/AAP/CWC coordination systems and joint initiatives to share and leverage available community data



**Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery**

Female > 18:  
**115,384**

Female < 18:  
**58,552**

**CHF 13,976,000**

Male > 18:  
**114,581**

Male < 18:  
**61,483**

**Total target:  
350,000**

**Objective:**

To reduce the affected people`s vulnerability to future disasters and climate change impacts

**Priority Actions:**

- Identifying climate related risks, threats and vulnerabilities and developing a strategy for climate resilience
- Integrating climate risk information into the emergency needs assessment process and planning for short, mid to long-term risk reduction actions
- Building on or expanding the partnership and collaboration with the MGM and sub-national meteorological services; strengthening the use of weather and climate information, and developing a simplified early action protocol based on an assessment which prioritize hazard needs to be addressed by anticipatory action
- Raising awareness on the concept of climate-smart operations, and practical actions that can be taken together with organizing trainings as appropriate
- Working with vulnerable urban communities to build their resilience to future shocks and similar disasters, with specific focus on people living in informal settlements, urban poor and marginalized
- Capturing important lessons learned to improve and update the IFRC tools, guidance and learning on urban preparedness (community and NS), working with urban communities and building urban resilience,
- Delivering risk reduction and resilience activities for community centres
- The deployment of a recovery assessment team will inform a recovery action plan



**Environmental Sustainability**

Female > 18:  
**412,084**

Female < 18:  
**209,114**

**CHF 444,000**


Male > 18:  
**409,218**

Male < 18:  
**219,584**

**Total target:  
1,250,000**

<b>Objective:</b>	To reduce the environmental impact of the operation with focus on greener supply chain practices and procurement of locally produced items, effective waste management and recycling, and environmental screening of longer-term sectoral interventions
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating environmental considerations into the emergency needs assessment process</li> <li>• Raising awareness on the principles of green response and practical actions that can be taken as well as organizing trainings as appropriate</li> <li>• Integrating awareness raising on environmental issues and climate change into community-level activities, linked to the key environmental issues identified</li> <li>• Taking into account the quality and environmental standards of what targeted populations can purchase in market assessments for all cash and voucher assistance</li> <li>• Procurement of local production where quality and environmental standards are satisfactory to minimise carbon emissions</li> <li>• Including environmental sustainability as a criterion in procurement documentation (tenders, contracts etc)</li> <li>• Minimizing packaging of distributed items and/or use of biodegradable packaging; elimination of single-use plastics as much as possible; reduction of waste by applying reverse logistics where feasible</li> <li>• Reassembling and packing unsolicited and non-standard items to reduce waste and packaging</li> <li>• Ensuring separation of waste and recyclables in all project activities</li> <li>• Ensuring appropriate choice of vehicles matched to field needs to reduce fuel consumption and carbon emissions</li> </ul>

## Enabling approaches

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>CHF 30,071,000</b>
<b>Objective:</b>	To support the TRC for the implementation of pre-existing capacity strengthening efforts as outlined in the NS Strategy and NS plans and will capitalise on the available technical resources within the country and regional team to refine and develop further plans at a later stage in the operation	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<p><b>Trainings to fit response needs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizing rapid refresher trainings in the form of ToTs onPSS in emergencies refresher training and Disaster response refresher training including PFA, distribution monitoring and coordination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Volunteer management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting rapid RCRC induction for the spontaneous volunteers and staff</li> <li>• Strengthening volunteer management system, including updating volunteer deployment information and integrating PSS support</li> <li>• Insurance provision to volunteers under IFRC insurance scheme</li> </ul> <p><b>Integration of established NSD methods and tools:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrating NSDiE (NSD in Emergencies) support to the operation team</li> </ul>	

- Supporting the branches in the affected areas for coordination with local and other actors, financial management and accountability, communication with TRC HQs and among branches themselves, infrastructure (office space etc) and mobility.
- Integrating aspects of NS development led by the TRCS itself systematically into the response operation
- Aligning capacity strengthening efforts and NS development occurring from the response operation with the NS development plan to ensure stronger implementation and monitoring
- Integrating lessons learned from previous operations where applicable, as well as aligning with self-identified organizational priorities extracted from the preparedness for effective response (PER) assessment conducted in 2021

#### **Responding to disaster-based impact incurred in TRC itself**

- Mapping and responding to newly arising needs within the TRC itself (at national and branch level) as a result of losses incurred during the earthquake including assets, stocks, and capacities
- Risk mapping and proposing on possible mitigation measures for the operation
- Advocating on possible business continuity plans by the TRC
- Based on the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) self-assessment exercise conducted in November 2022 with TRC, developing and endorsing Disaster Management policy, revisiting the EOC standard operation procedures (SOP), contingency plan and scenarios, organizing simulation exercises, developing the community-based disaster risk reduction training curriculum, dissemination through branches and volunteers network, training response teams skilled in search and rescue and CBRN, updating NDRT curriculum and training NDRTs, establishing response teams safety and security regulations and reporting framework of the DM structures.
- Evaluate and improve TRC urban PER, capitalizing on the lessons learned during their response to the earthquake



### **Coordination and Partnerships**

**CHF 1,691,000**

#### **Objective:**

To provide leadership, guidance and direction to Membership coordination and external coordination in support of TRC, enabling efficient, effective and complimentary support to meet operational needs

#### **Priority Actions:**

##### **Membership Coordination**

- Strengthening of existing and established membership coordination mechanisms including Emergency Appeal and surge mechanisms as a tool for engagement and coordination of resources
- Ongoing coordination and information exchange between TRC and IFRC on all membership-related activities, including membership presence, visits and information needs
- Monitoring of member NS teams deployed through or with governments and advising TRC on principles and rules and membership coordination and relations
- Provision of consolidated information to the wider membership
- In-country support to federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency
- Facilitation and coordination of member NS visits and visits, including high-level visits
- Engagement with the membership on resource mobilization efforts, providing support towards a well-coordinated and broad fundraising drive

- Development of longer-term approaches to membership coordination to ensure continuation and sustainability beyond the surge period
- Ensuring lessons learned inform strengthened systems and readiness for membership coordination going forward based on Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance<sup>28</sup>, including perspectives on Civil Protection and EU Civil Protection Mechanism cooperation

#### **Movement Cooperation**

- Coordination with ICRC on support to TRC and the operation, including a readiness to facilitate deployments of experts for ICRC-specific areas of work as per existing surge agreements, should TRC request support

#### **Surge:**

- Support to communication and information sharing to members deploying surge personnel
- Support to capturing learning from surge deployments

#### **Engagement with external partners**

- Further strengthening of coordination with relevant external actors, including the Government and UN agencies
- Active representation towards donors, external partners and the diplomatic community
- Proactive engagement with key external stakeholders, including the private sector and non-traditional donors in driving financial, pro-bono and in-kind support
- Development of a joint Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy for the operation, including a focus on amplifying TRCs voice in international fora including with the donor community



### **Shelter Sector Coordination**

**CHF 1,598,000**

#### **Objective:**

To coordinate the humanitarian shelter and settlements sector, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response

#### **Priority Actions:**

- Supporting the delivery of shelter and settlements assistance by providing a coordination platform so that the delivery of shelter and settlements response is driven by the agreed strategic priorities; developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication and gaps of humanitarian shelter and settlements assistance
- Informing strategic decision making for the humanitarian response needs assessment and response gap analysis for the shelter and settlements sector; analysis to identify and address (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication, and cross-cutting issues; prioritization, grounded in response analysis
- Monitoring and reporting the implementation of the shelter sector strategy and results; recommending corrective action where necessary
- Contingency planning/preparedness/capacity building in situations where there is a high risk of recurring or significant new disaster

<sup>28</sup> [Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance](#)



**Objective:**

IFRC Secretariat provides strategic orientation, facilitation, and coordination to enhance TRC response to the current crisis and toward the long-term positioning and further capacity development of the National Society. This will be done building on the existing Country Delegation, its existing structures for large-scale programming, toward strong stewardship and accountability for all programming. The IFRC Secretariat will facilitate channeling global resources to sustain the localized response and recovery efforts.

**Priority  
Actions:**

**Strategic support**

- Joint liaison with key external stakeholders and donors for continued broad positioning beyond the earthquake operation itself
- Strengthening of positioning in strategic areas with unique added value by TRC, including in CVA, CEA and community centers
- Continued capitalization of learning and knowledge management from the operation and wider programming
- Support to and planning for and the exportation of knowledge and experiences to the wider Federation

**Logistics**

- Providing firsthand support to TRC Logistics Team to coordinate supply chain efforts and ensure that relief items reach people in need in affected areas
- Support in terms of international and local procurement to TRC as required
- Launching a mobilization table in close coordination with the TRC to seek in kind donations to meet the operational needs
- Negotiating with partners for free of charge cargo flight to transport urgently needed relief items
- Providing support to authorities to adopt and implement laws and procedures for the management of international assistance
- Providing support to the NS in order to strengthen its auxiliary role to public authorities. This could include advocacy and dissemination about the auxiliary role, principles and rules, and proposing a disaster agreement to be signed between TRCS, the authorities, and the IFRC.

**Human Resources**

- Strengthening the capacity of IFRC in-country team by sourcing national staff through an existing agreement with a temporary worker agency

**Communications**

- Scaling up the communications with the global public to ensure reliable visibility and accurate information dissemination, which are needed for donations, and positioning of IFRC and TRC. This includes increased social media activities, media engagements on the ground in Türkiye and around the world through regional/global offices.

**IM and Data Analysis**

- Scaling up information management and data analysis to support TRC in disaster management
- Supporting interoperability with humanitarian partners by developing dashboards and data collection on IFRC GO, as well as through the use of common qualitative analysis tools such as DEEP



- Coordinating and tasking the SIMS network for production of maps and infographics, satellite imagery analysis, and other data analysis tasks
- Coordination with CEA to visualize community data / trends on current info gaps/ needs and help informing response in real time through the different feedback systems once in place (such as call center)

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

- Setting up a structured monitoring and data collection on people reached and other achievements also including a qualitative approach
- Ensuring continued and effective support in the areas of planning and reporting
- Organizing capacity strengthening activities for the PMER team in the DM section of TRC

## Risk management

Support will be provided at all levels for integrating proactive risk management into the operation. A Risk register and Risk Management Plan are being developed and the overall risk management framework will be articulated building on existing programs' implemented through the IFRC in Türkiye, including ESSN. It will elaborate systematic risk management process in the identification, prioritisation, and management of potential risks to achieve the operation's objectives as well as roles and responsibilities. The below are emerging and captured risks and mitigating actions that are evolving.

Risk	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigating actions
Insufficient IFRC membership coordination resulting in inadequate comparative advantages each member brings to the response	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There has been engagement at strategic level between Head of Delegation (HoD) and Regional Director (RD) with the TRC leadership, as well as at Operational level between Head of Emergency Operations (HEOps) and the TRC operational management.</li> <li>• Immediate deployment of regional member coordinators to coordinate membership into the response.</li> <li>• An Information Note on Membership Coordination has been circulated among members in order to frame the coordination and cooperation.</li> <li>• All members are expected to respect the Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance, ensuring that TRC agrees with any assistance that is provided and actioned.</li> <li>• The primary channel of international support is the IFRC and the Emergency Appeal</li> <li>• All international personnel incoming to Türkiye to respond to the earthquake should be part of the IFRC surge structure and deployed officially through global response tools.</li> <li>• Concerted efforts will be made to integrate unilateral Partners into the IFRC structure to ensure a unified and coordinated international assistance pillar</li> </ul>
Insufficient ownership of risks within operation structures or limited awareness of the interrelationship of risk by operations team and country delegation	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• While IFRC Türkiye delegation is running three very distinct operations (ESSN, Ukraine Appeal and Earthquake Appeal), it will remain one delegation with unified corporate services (HR, finance, admin, procurement, IT, security) and unified cross-cutting programmatic areas (PMER, CEA, Comms, etc.)</li> <li>• Clear separation of duties and a RACI developed for each of the response area.</li> <li>• More than half of the operational structure is made up of delegation structure who is very familiar with IFRC procedures and cooperation with TRC.</li> <li>• The operation is adopting the control structure of the delegation.</li> <li>• Proper documented handovers are completed for each of operational team member when leaving the response.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detailed Risks identified and incorporated into operation plans and risk decision making is promoted</li> </ul>
The risk of non-alignment or separation from other actors (such as UN OCHA) and the government in designing, planning or implementation	Low	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC has legal status in the country since 1994 and well established cooperation with TRC and several Ministries.</li> <li>Together with TRC, engagement in various cluster group meetings and understanding TRC lead roles from government and other agencies in the response</li> <li>IFRC is taking on its shelter coordination role in close coordination with authorities and other humanitarian system stakeholders .</li> <li>IFRC has prioritized being the interlocker between the international agencies and TRC.</li> <li>TRC has clear mandate from government to provide mass nourishment to the affected population in the response and this provides access to the various government agencies` discussions and meetings</li> </ul>
Immediate impact of the intensive operational context and stress conditions including harsh winter weather, infrastructure that is destroyed, on staff and volunteers, around security, safety, health, and/or burnout and duty of care related risks.	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deployment briefing by IFRC including provision of welcome pack.</li> <li>Gaziantep field office has established a staff cap to control staff going to the field.</li> <li>There is an established working relationship with TRC in the field and thus able to access operational support.</li> <li>There was an immediate deployment of the country delegation security officer to establish security structure in Gaziantep.</li> <li>Staff and volunteers have a mandatory deployment kit with all key items included.</li> <li>Regular rotation of staff on the mission to ensure limited time exposure in extreme conditions.</li> <li>Stress monitoring and psychosocial sessions (PSS) for staff and volunteers</li> <li>Matching staff profiles on response to potential risk exposures, reinforced training and awareness of personal and health risk</li> </ul>
Lack of agility and speed to scale up and down the operations across multi sectors thereby slowing down the response	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contracts with key large, experienced suppliers, with deliverables agreed and understood. Locally sourced and secured procurement for immediate response.</li> <li>Donor discussion and flexibility with operational strategy which is revised in line with the Emergency Appeal.</li> <li>Transactions limits are discussed and revised as agreed upon.</li> <li>Work force planning ongoing and revised regularly and staff with relevant competencies are included into the response.</li> <li>Adopt some of the procedures being developed under the ForeSEE project especially on HR and logistics, to ensure efficient and effective delivery.</li> <li>Establishment of field operation and Ankara operations with close collaboration to ensure efficiency.</li> <li>Close collaboration between IFRC and TRC in the response</li> </ul>
The role of IFRC is questioned, reputation damaged/diminished (at different levels inside and outside Türkiye). A perception of not meeting our fundamental principles, including neutrality and the humanitarian imperative.	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IFRC regularly communicate our status and position in the sector with all partners.</li> <li>High media visibility of IFRC work is increased by regular President and Secretary General statements, high level visits, and strengthening cooperation mechanisms.</li> <li>Support to TRC in their communication</li> <li>Strategic communication with the partners</li> <li>Development of a joint Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy for the operation, including a focus on amplifying TRCs voice in international fora including with the donor community.</li> </ul>
Fraud and corruption due to inherent risk in the operating countries combined with the speed,	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Staff awareness of Anti-fraud and corruption policy and Whistleblower policy and protection through mandatory trainings on corruption prevention</li> </ul>

scale and complexity of the response (where IFRC needs to demonstrate accountability).			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight and management controls are in place and will be strengthened, including monitoring and support to National Societies on measures to prevent fraud and corruption.</li> <li>• Awareness raising of the integrity line and the NS call center (168) for feedback and complaint mechanism and dedicated resources for investigating fraud allegations and due process.</li> <li>• Clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed throughout the operation's structure with good coordination and accountability mechanisms.</li> <li>• The selection of people to be assisted and aid delivery processes will be clearly communicated to all affected populations.</li> </ul>
Safeguarding risk for affected population and staff. Affected populations are exposed to harm in the course of accessing our programmes impacting wellbeing and trust in our work	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policies on sexual exploitation, abuse (SEA), discrimination, child protection and safeguarding and anti-harassment.</li> <li>• Development of plan for embedding a culture of safeguarding through training, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), and reporting mechanisms.</li> <li>• Contract and codes of conduct for staff and volunteers.</li> <li>• Mandatory IFRC training on SEAH.</li> <li>• Strategic intent in the operations on preventing and reporting SEAH. This includes the use of the integrity line tool and system and the call center for the NS and including a feedback mechanism</li> </ul>
Risk in competing on surge staff, publicity and fund raising with Syria response	Medium	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategic and operational coordination between the two operations has been established by IFRC SG at Geneva level, appointing USG as Emergency Coordinator.</li> <li>• HR in Geneva and the regional offices should have a proactive approach to manage the collective talent in the region for the benefit of both operations (Türkiye and Syria), sending people based on need and not on want</li> </ul>
Increased tensions between communities due to perceived discrimination or different levels of support to affected populations	Medium	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong CEA and Communications approach to ensure that all affected populations understand TRC/IFRC operations, and the targeting criteria used.</li> </ul>

## Quality and accountability

The below list of indicators has a Federation-wide scope and will capture the **totality of the work of the IFRC Network in Türkiye**, namely the efforts of TRC and the support provided by the IFRC Secretariat and other National Societies.

Sector/Area	Federation Wide Indicator <sup>29</sup>	Target
<b>Health Care and</b>	Number of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	150,000
	Number of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services	600,000
	Number of people trained in first aid	40,000
	Number of local health facilities supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of medical services in emergencies	11
	Number of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency	600,000
	Number of people trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (including Psychological First Aid and other MHPSS related trainings)	1,000

<sup>29</sup> The indicators provided will be further analysed to ensure key and standardized indicators in the end for the purpose of coordinated Federation-wide reporting.

<b>WASH</b>	Number of WASH situation assessments conducted in total	4
	Number of staff and volunteers reached by WASH training	2,000
	Number of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	600,000
	Number of people reached with hygiene supplies	600,000
<b>Shelter, Housing and Settlements</b>	Number of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation	375,000
	Number of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs	500,000
	Number of people reached with cash/vouchers or in-kind assistance for repairs (material and/or labor) for shelter that is safe and adequately enables essential household and livelihoods activities to be undertaken with dignity	125,000
	Number of people reached with rental assistance	25,000
	Number of /host families receiving assistance to improve sheltering conditions of the hosted population	10,000
<b>Livelihoods and Food Security</b>	Number of people reached with food	1,250,000
	Number of targeted households (and people) reached with essential services/information for employment opportunities, including self-employment	250,000
	Number of Livelihood and food security assessments conducted in total	5
<b>Multi-Purpose Cash</b>	Number of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance	750,000
	Amount of cash distributed	70,000,000
	Number of Needs assessment (Cash) conducted in total	5
<b>Protection, Gender and Inclusion</b>	Number of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	2,000
	Number of people reached with PGI activities	750,000
	Number of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	2,000
<b>Community Engagement and Accountability</b>	Number of information dissemination channel established by NS	4
	Number of community feedback comments collected	150,000
	Number of community feedback reports produced	24
<b>Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery</b>	Number of branches and communities that have developed and implemented community-based disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans and climate risks based on a vulnerability and capacity assessment	11
	Number of people reached with climate and environmental activities	350,000
<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	Number of branches responding	11
	Number of volunteers involved that have increased their skills in response and management of the operations and provided protection, safety and support appropriate to the emergency.	1,500
	Number of staff and volunteers trained on specific Disaster response topics. Topics include PFA, distributions, coordination, and monitoring.	1,500
<b>Coordination and Partnership</b>	Number of Movement coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to the Movement partners	20
<b>Environmental Sustainability</b>	Environmental awareness raising and capacity building activities, campaigns etc. in communities promoting community leadership, engagement and community-led initiatives – presence in sector operational strategy	1
<b>Shelter Sector Coordination</b>	Number of shelter sector coordination meetings convened by IFRC at Ankara and field level	216
	Number of partners attending shelter sector coordination meetings	20

<b>IFRC Secretariat Services</b>	Number of National Societies with functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions.	1
	Number of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response.	5
	Establishing communication strategy engagements in global platform for fundraising and knowledge sharing	1

The TRC will be in taking lead in monitoring the implementation of the operation on a daily basis. The TRCS/IFRC joint monitoring teams will regularly visit operating sites to assess the implementation's progress and provide assistance to carry out the suggested actions in the intervention areas using contextualized tools and security and safety precautions. The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. Area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area where IFRC personnel deploy; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. Specific IFRC post-earthquake safety guidelines will be shared with all IFRC personnel. All IFRC must, and RC/RC staff and volunteers are encouraged, to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e., Stay Safe 2.0 Global edition Level 1-3.

An assurance and Risk management programs is being embedded in the response where the IFRC OIAI (Office of Internal Audit and Investigations) and the IFRC global risk management team will support the response to establish a risk management plan and ensure that critical risks are identified and managed at the start and during the response and as well as set out an assurance model for various services in internal audit and investigations. IFRC OIAI team will work with the TRC assurance team to ensure that this is also embedded within the NS. A key area in Quality and Accountability will be to note what safeguarding measures are in place and what actions will be taken to meet requirements for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and around Child Safeguarding. Actions can include completing the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis; having in place screening, briefing, and reporting systems; and ensuring community feedback mechanisms and child friendly information and participation. IFRC has safeguarding measures where all the staff sign to the code of conduct and various related policies including Child Safeguarding, PSEA and Prevention and Response to workplace harassment and discrimination, and training has been provided to them. The NS also have these policies in place for staff and volunteers and trainings has been provided to them. New staff and volunteers to the response will be briefed on these policies as part of their induction and onboarding. There will be refresher trainings to staff and volunteers during the response to ensure understanding of these policies. Further, IFRC has in place a reporting mechanism (integrity line) where any safeguarding concerns and other unethical behaviors can be reported and the Investigation unit within the OIAI ensures they are investigated promptly, and actions taken. TRC has a feedback mechanism (Call Centre 168) where any safeguarding concerns can be reported by the affected population and action taken. There will be continued awareness of these reporting mechanisms to staff, volunteers and the affected population.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENT

### Federation-wide funding requirement\*

<b>Federation Wide Funding Requirement including the National Society domestic target, IFRC Secretariat and the Partner National Society funding requirement</b>	<b>IFRC Secretarian Funding Requirement in support of (and included in) the Federation Wide funding ask</b>
<b>450 million CHF</b>	<b>350 million CHF</b>

# Breakdown of the IFRC secretariat funding requirement



## OPERATING STRATEGY

### MDRTR004 - Türkiye - Kahramanmaraş Earthquake Operation

#### FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>295,115,000</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	100,984,000
Livelihoods	57,506,000
Multi-purpose Cash	78,278,000
Health	18,958,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	19,049,000
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,661,000
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	13,976,000
Environmental Sustainability	444,000
Community Engagement and Accountability	4,259,000
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>54,885,000</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	1,691,000
Shelter Cluster Coordination	1,598,000
Secretariat Services	21,525,000
National Society Strengthening	30,071,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>350,000,000</b>

All amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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### For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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### Reference



Click here for:

- [Appeals and updates related to the operation](#)
- [Emergency Appeal landing page](#)