

Emergency appeal No: MDRTR004 Emergency appeal launched: 07/02/2023 Operational Strategy published: 21/02/2023	Glide No: EQ-2023-000015-TUR
Operation update #1 Date of issue: 10/03/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 07/02/2023 to 06/03/2023
Operation timeframe: 24 months (07/02/2023 - 28/02/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 1,250,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 350 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal total of CHF 450 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 2M

To date, this [Emergency Appeal](#), which seeks CHF 350,000,000, is five per cent funded (which includes hard and in-kind contributions). However, there is further 15 per cent in soft pledges in the amount of CHF 52,542,137. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Turkish Red Crescent, with the support of the IFRC, to continue address immediate and mid-to-long term recovery needs for people affected by the earthquakes.

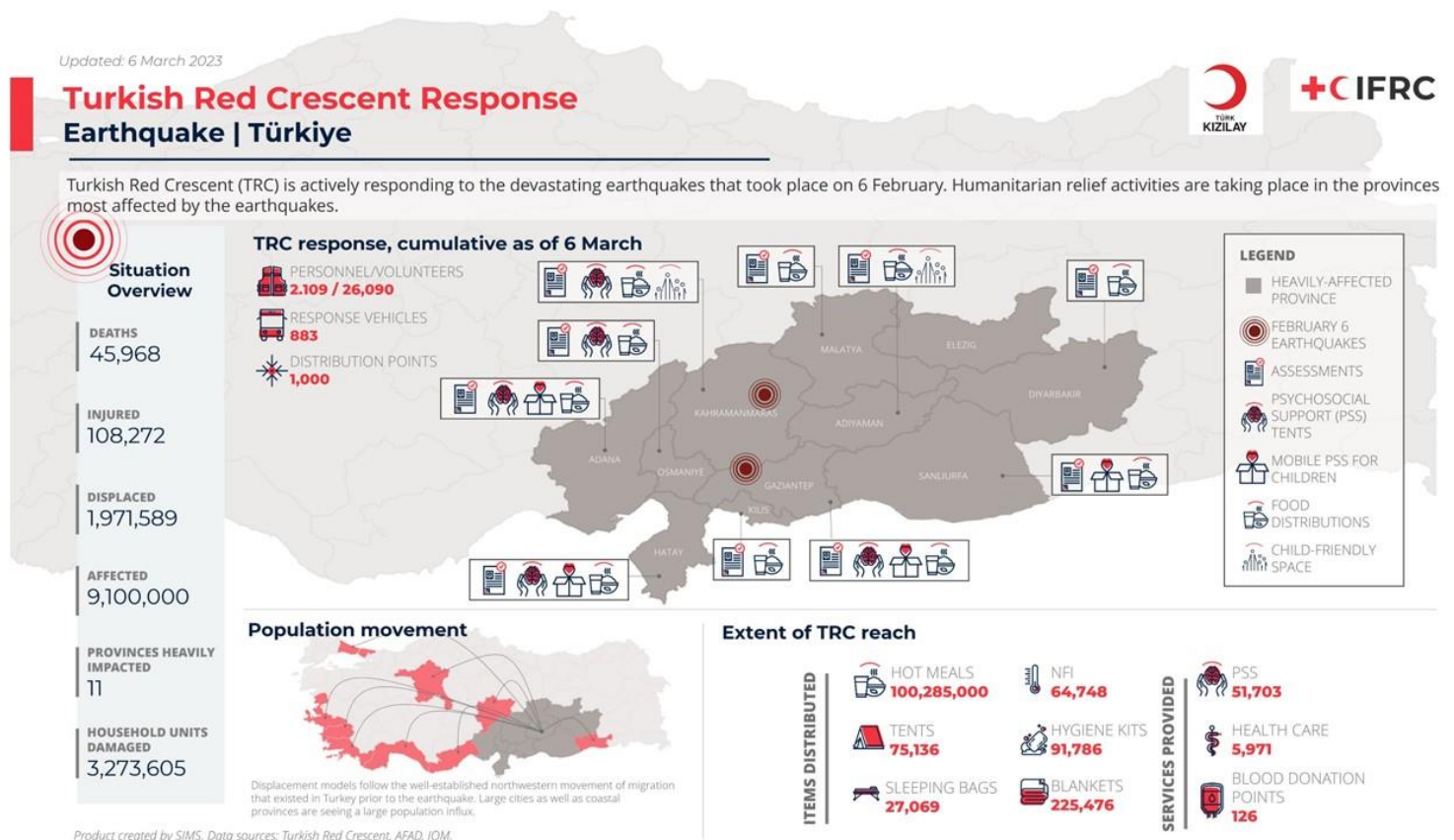


Turkish Red Crescent is distributing relief items to households affected by the earthquakes. Photo credits: Turkish Red Crescent

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

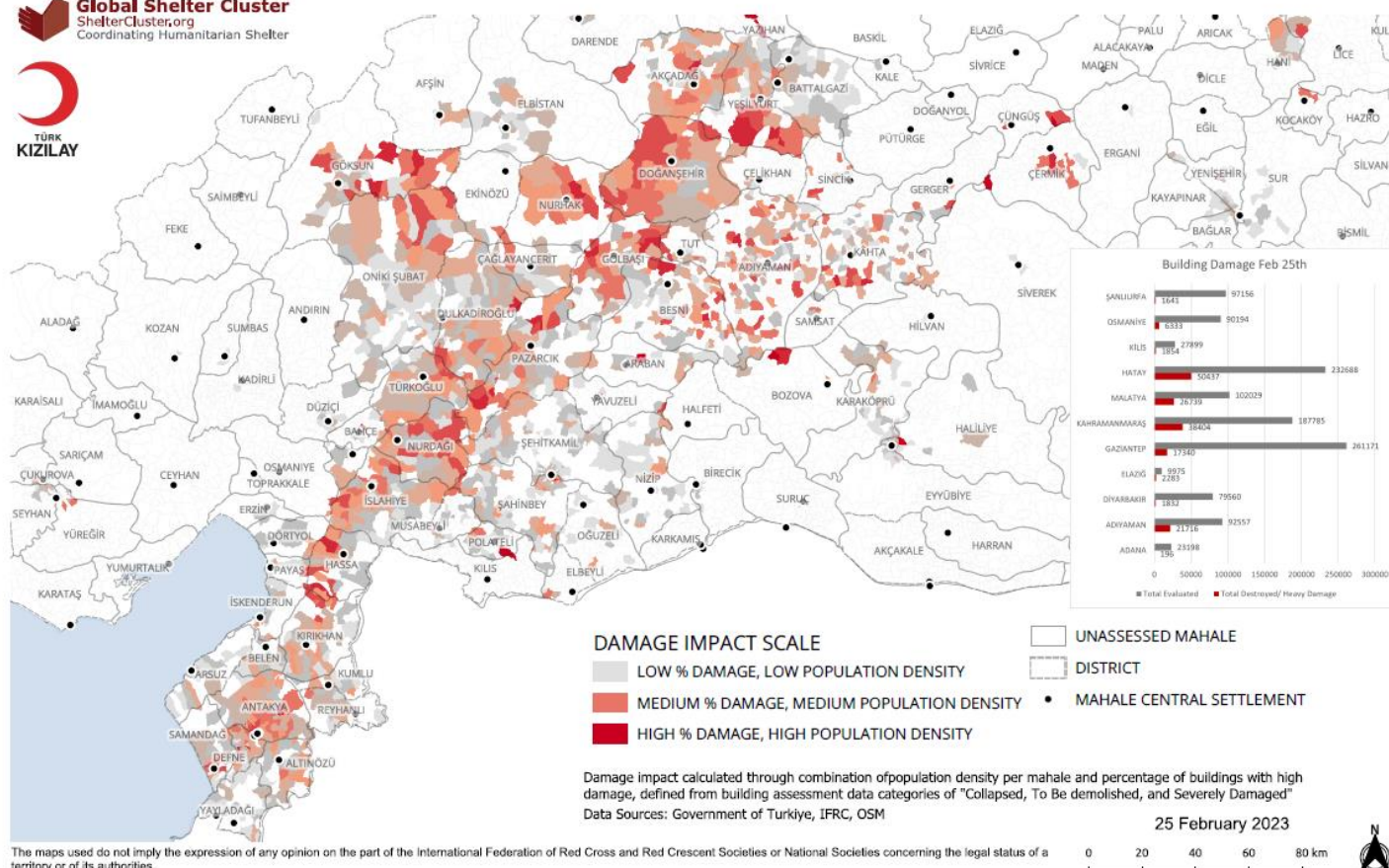
A magnitude 7.7 earthquake occurred in Türkiye at 4:17 am on 6 February 2023, followed by eighty-three aftershocks at a maximum level of 6.7. An additional separate earthquake of 7.6 occurred at 1:24 pm the following day in the same region. Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep, and Malatya are reportedly the hardest hit. Almost two weeks after the initial earthquake, a separate 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit Defne district, close to the Syrian border in Hatay province, on 20 February. This was followed by a 5.8 magnitude earthquake on the same evening in Samandag district, Hatay, causing further destruction to the already heavily damaged area¹.



According to AFAD, more than **three million household units were damaged** (out of which 164,300 buildings were completely destroyed). Damaged roads limited access to the affected areas in the initial days after the disaster, specifically remote districts and villages. In total, 11 provinces have been affected with an **estimated 9.1 million people directly affected**. Up to **three million people are displaced** including an estimated 528,146 people that have been evacuated by the government as of 22 February. Amongst all affected people there is fear of aftershocks and new earthquakes².

¹ AFAD, 21/02/2023

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/ifrc-turkey-information-management-secondary-data-review-sdr-turkey-earthquake-initial-review-shelter-displacement>



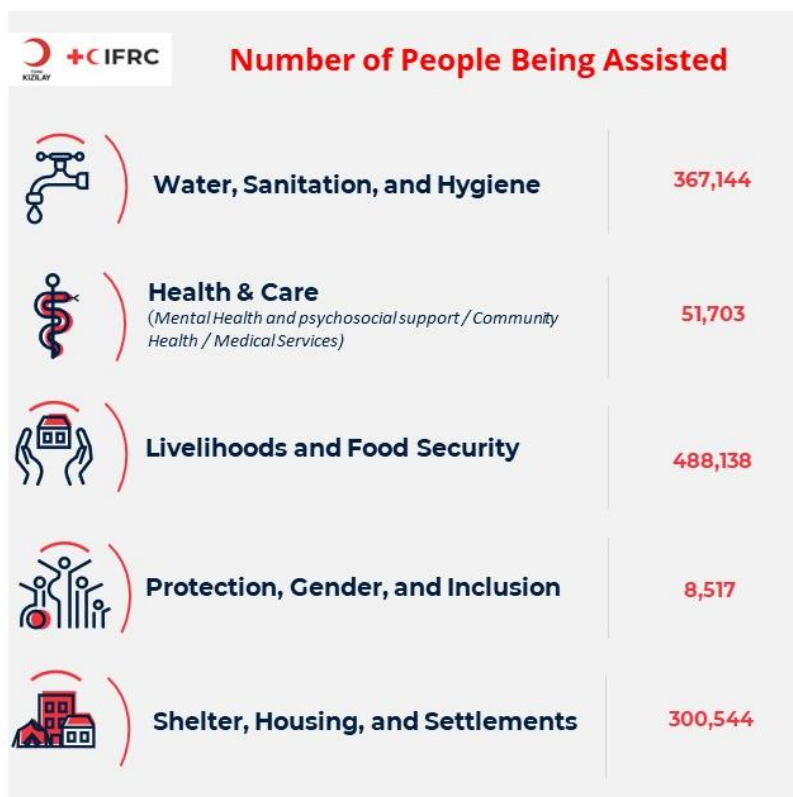
Emergency shelter is a priority need for the response due to the large amount of severe damage to housing, as well as low temperatures due to the winter season. Other short-term priority needs include **heating, non-food items, water, hygiene and sanitation, food items** and **health** including **psychosocial support (PSS)**. Areas with poor housing conditions, low income households, large numbers of already displaced people, and other socio-economic factors are likely to face significant issues in the earthquakes³.

The earthquakes struck in the area that has been affected by a protracted humanitarian crisis since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011. As a result of that 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.

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/ifrc-turkey-information-management-secondary-data-review-sdr-turkey-earthquake-initial-review-shelter-displacement>

Summary of response

The Turkish authorities lead the overall coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for disasters. Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay, TRC) is the responsible authority for the coordination of mass feeding services in the disaster area and the main partner in this service group as part of the National Disaster Response Plan. Since day one of the disaster, TRC responded through its disaster response centres and branches. Approx. **2,109 professionals and 26,090 volunteers**⁴ have supported the work in the disaster area in the fields of mass feeding, psychosocial support, relief distribution (blankets, sleeping bags, heaters, hygiene kits, beds and other non-food items), and blood services. TRC continues to deliver aid materials, especially to the hard-to-reach areas and villages, using volunteer off-road teams and helicopters belonging to public institutions.



TRC is the only operating Red Cross/Red Crescent entity in Türkiye, as no partners have a longer-term presence in the country. IFRC has prioritised its mandate to coordinate the international elements of this response in line with the [Principles and Rules](#) of Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance. The IFRC allocated two million CHF from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) on 6 February to cover the immediate costs of the initial response. Immediately after, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 7 February. IFRC global Surge Capacity (Rapid Response Personnel) was activated initially for the roles of operations management, membership coordination, health in emergencies and communications, and later on complemented by sectorial roles. To ensure coordination amongst the different actors in the field, IFRC has built upon the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)⁵ structures to establish a field base of operations in Gaziantep alongside TRC. IFRC as part of its lead role in shelter sector coordination in the international humanitarian coordination system, has deployed a dedicated shelter coordination team to fulfil the requirements of the function.

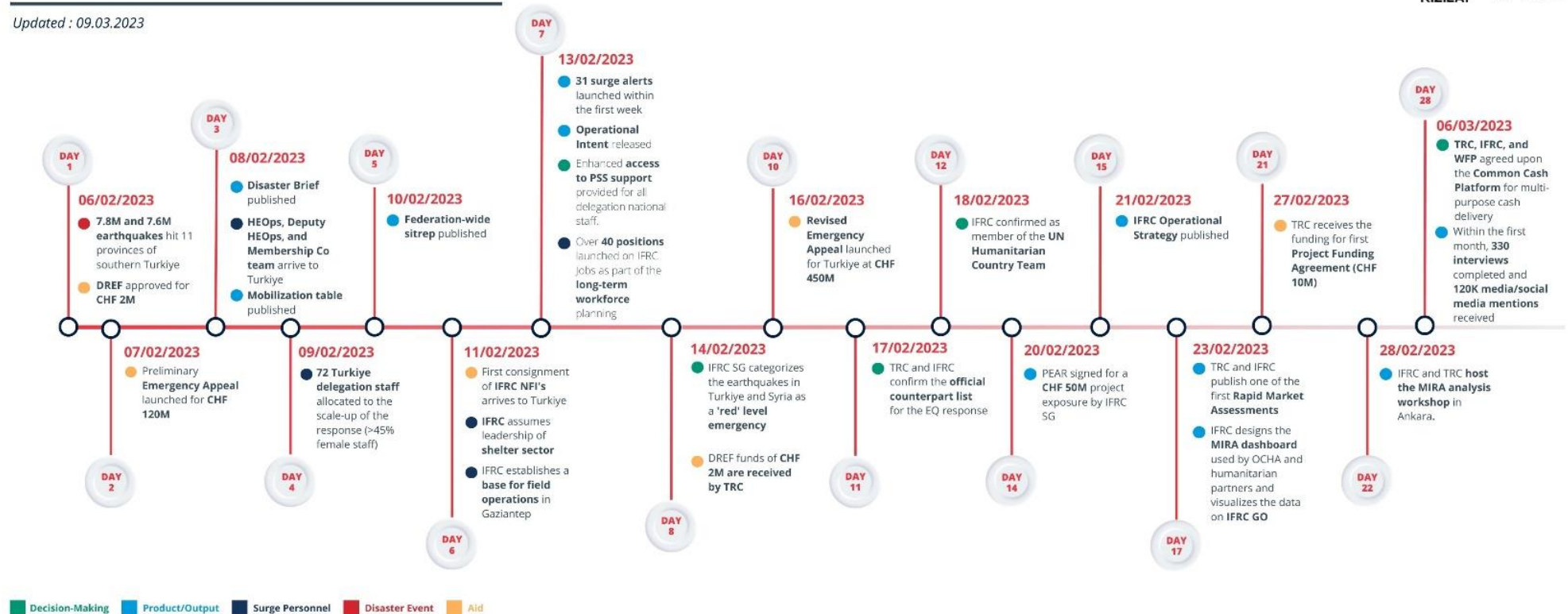
⁴ In total; on average 5,000 staff and volunteers per day.

⁵ The ESSN is the largest humanitarian assistance programme, providing cash assistance to more than 1.5 million refugees living in Türkiye through a partnership between the IFRC and TRC and with funding from the European Union (EU).

Timeline of IFRC EQ Response Support

TÜRKİYE EARTHQUAKES APEAL

Updated : 09.03.2023



This operation update outlines the whole federation-wide response, focusing on the totality of the response by TRC, supported by IFRC and partners. The main areas supported multilaterally via IFRC secretariat funding during the initial phase include contributions to relief, food and cash and voucher assistance.

Needs analysis

IFRC and TRC jointly conducted and took part in **multiple assessments**. Relying on pre-crisis primary data as collected for Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and Complementary-ESSN (C-ESSN) programmes as well as relying on secondary data, a [study](#) was conducted to investigate the possible impact of the disaster on the refugees in Türkiye⁶ and provide some projections. Other assessments focusing on the total affected population in the region aims to depict the pre-crisis livelihood situation and provides a trajectory for the areas of recovery in the medium- and long-term using data available. Other assessments include a “**Consultation with communities**” **assessment**, which TRC conducted based on a survey with over 2,000 local community leaders, and **two market assessments**: A [rapid market assessment](#) done by TRC and IFRC after the first earthquake struck, and complementary comprehensive market assessment led by IFRC, TRC and WFP to fill in the gaps and complement the rapid assessment conducted by IFRC and TRC.

Meanwhile, OCHA is leading a **multi-sectoral rapid assessment (MIRA)** with the involvement of TRC, IFRC, and all UN entities within the country and INGOs. TRC and IFRC act as enablers of this assessment, with support to data collection, analysis and visualization. Data collection and analysis are completed, and an analysis workshop was hosted in the TRC premises, with the report forthcoming. Data provides information not only regarding overall priority needs, but also sector specific needs, as well as available responses, hence informs future programming.

Joint analysis by



Data collection by



Based on the assessments completed so far as well as systematic secondary data review⁷, the key needs to be addressed through this operation remain as follows:

- **Priority areas:** Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Gaziantep and Malatya are reportedly hardest hit. In total, 11 provinces have been affected including Adana, Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, and Elazig; estimated 9.1 million people directly affected. Over 1,8 million refugees reside in the area⁸, who were already vulnerable before the crisis, and the earthquakes only exacerbated the situation.⁹
- **Shelter and non-food items:** With over 2 million buildings damaged, many people are still staying in overcrowded settlements. Some people are reportedly still lacking emergency shelter solutions. Heating and non-food items continue to be needed. Longer-term restoration will be needed to recover from damages; the earthquakes generated 116–210 million tons of rubble.¹⁰
- **Food security:** Ready to eat foods and hot meals continue to be needed in the initial phase of the response particularly in the most-affected areas, where markets haven been partially disrupted, and cooking facilities are not available for people on the move. In regard to market functionality and feasibility of cash

⁶ Based on ESSN & C-ESSN data, including both Syrian nationalities as well as others.

⁷ Türkiye Earthquake February 2023 – Secondary Data Review, Bi-weekly highlights, 28/02/2023. <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/ifrc-turkey-information-management-secondary-data-review-sdr-turkey-earthquake-initial-review-shelter-displacement>

⁸ As per the MIRA assessment

⁹ https://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/sitreps/6345/South_East_Turkiye_EQ_-_ESSN_Recipient_Impact.png

¹⁰ UNDP 24/02/2023

programming in the affected area, there is geographic variation. In Gaziantep, for instance, there is minimal disturbance to functionality of the markets and cash flow, yet in Hatay, it is hard to observe open stores as well as cash liquidity. Hence, the disaster response needs to be tailored accordingly.

- **Health and PSS:** Around 15 hospitals in 10 provinces have been reported to be moderately or severely damaged, and more than 100,000 people injured. According to [OCHA](#), only one in seven family health centres remain functional. In addition, people with underlying medical conditions may face limited access to medical care due to damages and overburdening of the health infrastructure. While field hospitals have been set up, many of these have already been taken down, leading to frequent changes in the capacity gaps. The demand for mental health and psychological support is immense, with many people suffering distress and trauma from the ongoing situation.¹¹
- **WASH:** Running water is not available in many emergency shelters and makeshift settlements. The lack of access to clean toilets and sanitation facilities leads to unsanitary conditions, unsafe access to facilities for women, children and persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the lack of WASH facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease and other outbreaks. High needs of hygiene and dignity kits have been observed.

Operational risk assessment

Risk management is embedded within the operations and including risks assessment in decisions. As per the operational intent, informed risk-taking is encouraged within this response structure. Operational risks are currently being identified with the various sector leads, ensuring adequate mitigations are in place. So far, there has not been a change in the operational context that would significantly affect the anticipated operational risks, as outlined in the [Operational Strategy](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The [Operational Strategy](#) for Türkiye Earthquakes outlines the approach to deliver a comprehensive earthquake response to 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. However, as the Operational Strategy was produced in the first weeks of the response, it will naturally evolve as needs and priorities on the ground shift and TRC's operational approach comes further into focus. An early recovery assessment is being prepared to better understand the short- and medium-term early recovery needs across the various sectors, which will inform an upcoming revision of the operational strategy (including target revisions).

As per IFRC's operational intent, **TRC is the lead in this operation** and the only operating partner in Türkiye, while **IFRC has prioritised its mandate to coordinate** the international elements of this response in line with the Principles and Rules. This extends to Membership Coordination, coordination with UN and international partners, all of whom are in this country in support of TRC and Government, as well as assumption of the IFRC Shelter convener role. This operation is **building on the local response capacities of TRC** as well as on the comparative advantage of IFRC and the global Red Pillar. Information production has been of critical importance to inform a strong operational strategy built on the best evidence. In line with IFRC's coordination role and with UN partners, IFRC has worked through TRC to augment information management, assessment, and analysis.

¹¹ <https://www.ifrc.org/press-release/turkiye-and-syria-one-month-mental-health-ticking-time-bomb>

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE



Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Objective:

To meet the immediate and short-to mid-term shelter needs of the earthquake-affected population 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

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual ¹²	Target
	<i>Number of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation</i>	300,544 ¹³	375,000
	<i>Number of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs</i>	258,992 ¹⁴	500,000
	<i>Number of people reached with cash/vouchers or in-kind assistance for repairs (material and/or labor) for shelter</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	125,000
	<i>Number of people reached with rental assistance</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	25,000
	<i>Number of host families receiving assistance to improve sheltering conditions of the hosted population</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	10,000

TRC provided 75,136 tents to meet the immediate shelter needs of the affected population. IFRC has supported TRC's efforts through mobilizing 22,752 tents from the membership and producers in Pakistan and China, as well as almost 45,000 tarpaulins. In order to help families deal with the harsh winter temperatures inside their emergency shelters, 24,572 heaters have also been prioritized for mobilization, along with winterization kits for the tents. TRC provided more than 774,821 clothing items, 40,176 other household items, 27,069 sleeping bags and beds to meet the need of people affected. Various household items, such as blankets, mattresses, solar lamps, sleeping bags, mattresses, household kits and kitchen sets, were also mobilized in large quantities.

It is important to note that while the [Turkish Red Crescent teams are providing relief to families](#), its social enterprise arm— Kızılay Tent & Textile Inc—is producing high-quality tents, which other aid organizations purchase and

¹² This includes all IFRC federation-wide achievements, supported through multilateral funding, bilateral contributions, as well as achievements utilizing TRC's own resources.

¹³ **Based on the number of people to be hosted in the tents delivered to AFAD.**

¹⁴ This includes 258,992 people reached with NFIs, 112,738 reached with blankets, 27,069 with sleeping bags and 193,705 reached with clothing items. To avoid duplication between these components, only the NFI distribution is included in the calculation of this indicator.

distribute as emergency shelter – these organizations are better placed and government-mandated to do so. Tent production and the delivery of aid take place concurrently and do not distract from one another. The Turkish Red Crescent’s social enterprise model enables income generation for the organization, which allows it to operate in a sustainable way and support more people in need all year round.

In the last few weeks, the Government of Türkiye has announced a number of cash assistance schemes for the affected population that are intended to contribute to meeting their sheltering needs. These include a one-off basic needs/hardship amount of 10,000 TRY (~500 CHF), a one-off relocation assistance of 15,000 TRY (~750 CHF) and a 12-month rental assistance package for homeowners (5,000 TRY/month) and renters (2,000 TRY/month). Many people started receiving the first option, however the others are still in the pipeline. Building on the significant experience and expertise of TRC with cash assistance programmes, it is likely that further sheltering assistance in response to the earthquakes will be delivered through cash-based interventions. However, more detailed and focused assessments will be needed in the coming days to identify the gaps, needs and vulnerable groups. In this transition period, discussions are ongoing with the cash team to include some shelter-specific costs in the minimum expenditure basket calculation of the multi-purpose cash grants (e.g. utilities, repairs, etc) that are being planned in order to give the affected families the much-needed support in the immediate few months ahead.



Shelter items and other non-food items are provided to earthquake affected populations. Photo credits: TRC



Livelihoods and Food Security

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		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual ¹⁵	Target
	Number of people reached with food	488,138 ¹⁶	1,250,000

¹⁵ This includes all federation-wide achievements, channelled both through multilateral funding as well as bilateral contributions.
¹⁶ Including food parcels and hot meals distributed directly by TRC (excluding food distributions distributed by other partners under TRC coordination)

	<i>Number of targeted households (and people) reached with essential services/information for employment opportunities, including self-employment</i>	n/a (activity has not started)	250,000
	<i>Number of Livelihood and food security assessments conducted in total</i>	n/a	5

Sending catering trucks to the region, TRC mobilized its resources for the distribution of hot meals to people who needed to spend the nights outside. TRC is the main partner for Mass Feeding under the Türkiye National Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), meeting the food needs of earthquake-affected people and professional teams under the coordination of AFAD. Under the coordination of TRC, 810 food provision platform stakeholders, consisting of public institutions and NGOs, serve with full capacity.

As a result of the earthquake, there has been widespread displacement and disruption of livelihoods and market systems. Results from the initial rapid market assessments¹⁷ suggest the importance of initiating cash, voucher and livelihoods programmes. Livelihood opportunities will be scarce aftermath of the earthquakes, providing means for those who are affected will ensure self-sustainability in the long run. Furthermore, the provision of cash and voucher assistance enables affected populations to meet their most pressing needs based on their priorities while having a multiplier effect on reviving the local economy.



Hot meals are distributed to people in need. Photo credit: TRC



Multi-purpose Cash

Objective:	<i>To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance</i>	Voucher distribution	750,000

¹⁷ https://prddsgofilestorage.blob.core.windows.net/api/sitreps/6345/Rapid_market_assesment_1.pdf

		currently ongoing ¹⁸	
	<i>Number of Needs assessment (Cash) conducted in total</i>	5	5

Following a rapid market assessment, it was decided to move from in-kind to voucher assistance where feasible to allow more choice and flexibility. The distribution of 140,000 e-vouchers has begun end of February, with most of the TRC branches having received the cards and started distributing them to the earthquake-affected people who meet the eligibility criteria. For the branches that have not yet received the cards, the shipment process is ongoing.

The transition to multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance is in process. Targeting analysis is underway, and the calculation of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) has been completed. Three different MEBs were calculated: one for food, one for food and household items, and one for food, household items and shelter. There is a strong partnership between TRC, WFP, and IFRC, and a scale-up strategy for MPC is currently being developed. The strategy includes results from a completed Rapid Market Assessment (TRC & IFRC) and a needs assessment completed by consulting with mukhtars from the affected region. Results from ongoing assessments, such as more in-depth Rapid Market Assessment (TRC, IFRC & WFP), will be incorporated into the strategy once they are ready.

TRC, with support from IFRC, is co-chairing the Cash Working Group. The first meeting was held on February 28 2023 with participation of over 75 representatives from various humanitarian agencies operating in Türkiye. The aim was to coordinate on issues such as transfer values, targeting, delivery mechanisms, MEB development, and harmonization of efforts for the CVA programmes which are planned and have already been rolled out as a response to the earthquakes.



140,000 voucher cards are distributed to earthquake-affected populations. Photo Credit: TRC.

HEALTH & CARE INCLUDING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



Health & Care

(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)

¹⁸ Figures will be reported in the next Operations Update.

Objective:	<i>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</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual¹⁹	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions</i>	5,971 ²⁰	150,000
	<i>Number of people reached by National Society mental health and psychosocial support services</i>	51,703	600,000
	<i>Number of people trained in first aid</i>	n/a (activity not started)	40,000
	<i>Number of local health facilities supported with staff, equipment and/or running costs for the provision of medical services in emergencies</i>	n/a (activity not started)	11
	<i>Number of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency</i>	n/a (activity not started)	600,000
	<i>Number of people trained in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (including Psychological First Aid and other MHPSS related trainings)</i>	n/a (activity not started)	1,000

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services

TRC's capacity to provide MHPSS support to the affected population is strong. The National Society has a number of partners within Türkiye, including the Psychology Association of Türkiye and others, which allows TRC to conduct referrals of cases to reputable services. There are currently ten Psychosocial Support hubs within the major cities affected by the earthquakes, with numerous outreach programmes, including child friendly spaces in the erected camps.

TRC PSS delegates are also part of the Mobile Health Units deployed and are assessing the needs of rural communities and feeding this back into TRC, so that they can expand their Psychosocial Support Services (PSS) services to the rural communities.

In addition to providing support to the affected population, TRC is also prioritizing the mental health of their staff and volunteers, since many of them have themselves been affected directly or indirectly by the disaster. TRC is currently looking at solutions to offer free PSS to staff and volunteers.

First aid and Medical Services

A localized emergency health response modality is being used by TRC, in which it is utilizing the Emergency Response Unit ([ERU](#)) roster that it has been developing over the past year to staff Mobile Health Units (MHUs). TRC has currently deployed seven MHUs based out of six different cities, primarily providing medical care in rural areas or within camps. The team typically consists of: One general Medical Doctor (MD), one Nurse, on Public health

¹⁹ This includes all federation-wide achievements, channelled both through multilateral funding as well as bilateral contributions.

²⁰ Excluding pharmaceutical supply distribution: 9,252 boxes of medicine (until 5 March 2023)

specialist and one PSS delegate. In addition, there is a specialized dental unit and fixed polyclinic. All MHUs can provide primary health care services, basic diagnostics (blood glucose, plain X-ray), medications and referrals.

Currently, the MHUs are being run by volunteer medical professionals from the TRCS ERU roster on a 10-day rotational basis and serving a range of 50-100 patients a day. The public health specialists are developing reports based on field observations and assessments related to the risks of outbreaks and risk factors such as sanitation to be shared with the Ministry of Health (MoH). This information is assisting the MoH in identifying priority vaccination areas, ensuring that children still have access to their routine vaccinations.

TRC is in close coordination with the MoH and the teams are ready to step in to strengthen service delivery and response to needs as indicated by the Ministry. A comprehensive reporting system is being developed in order to report back to the Ministry and feed into the Health Information System (HIS).

Community-based disease prevention and health promotion

TRC is leaning on its previous experience in implementing the community-based approach to disease prevention and health promotion since they have Community-Based Health teams trained on the IFRC's Community-Based and First Aid approach. At this initial stage of the response, the TRC focused on engaging with communities to improve access to health information and services. For this purpose, they worked with local community leaders to ensure that the community is knowledgeable about the availability of medical teams on the ground. In some villages, announcements were made from the local mosques to the community.



Mobile health units support people with basic medical care. Furthermore, TRC is providing PSS services. Photo credits: TRC



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Objective:

To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services

	Indicator	Actual ²¹	Target
Key indicators:	Number of WASH situation assessments conducted in total	1 ²²	4
	Number of staff and volunteers reached by WASH training	n/a (activity not yet started)	2,000
	Number of people (and households) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	n/a	600,000
	Number of people reached with hygiene supplies	91,786 ²³	600,000

Field observations have been conducted in Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Hatay provinces in urban and rural settings, partly together with health teams, and always jointly in coordination with local TRC responders as primary interlocutors. While temporary shelter sites are being established - including WASH facilities - there remains potential for improvement especially in terms of accessibility to WASH facilities for persons with disabilities in general (and movement-impaired persons specifically, such as pregnant women and children) as well as general operation and maintenance. In some locations, interlocutors report cases of diarrhea, nits and scabies due to challenging personal hygiene conditions.

Opportunities to link WASH with other TRC activities, like PSS and child friendly spaces, mobile health units and food distribution have been suggested for consideration and will be discussed with the WASH counterpart of TRC on headquarters level in the near future, along with other potential interventions upon discretion of TRC.

For external coordination, UNDAC has been contacted in Gaziantep, while on provincial level, coordination takes place offline. Internally, IFRC Geneva HQ Health and Care Unit facilitated an online briefing with Partner National Societies interested in WASH.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Objective:	To prevent, mitigate and respond to protection, gender and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual ²⁴	Target
	Number of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	n/a	2,000

²¹ This includes all federation-wide achievements, channelled both through multilateral funding as well as bilateral contributions.

²² Initial rapid assessment based on direct observations and KIIs

²³ 91,786 indicates the number of hygiene kits distributed. In addition, 1,526,676 cleaning supply items were distributed and are not included in this calculation.

²⁴ This includes all federation-wide achievements, channelled both through multilateral funding as well as bilateral contributions.

	<i>Number of people reached with PGI activities</i>	8,517	600,000
	<i>Number of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding</i>	12	2,000

PGI mainstreaming and Safeguarding

The IFRC Delegation has set up Safeguarding Emergency Response briefings for staff at the country delegation and the Gaziantep field team. Internal PGI and Safeguarding awareness messages are being circulated within the delegation staff on a regular basis. In addition to this, Integrity Line and Safeguarding informative posters have been put up around the IFRC offices.

Mainstreaming PGI (including safeguarding) internally:

- In coordination with Audit, PGI and Safeguarding risks and controls are being included in the Operational Risk Register.
- Sharing key messages to CEA colleagues, focusing on PSEA and Social Inclusion.
- Supporting the CVA colleagues on the development of the Targeting Criteria in coordination with WFP protection team.
- Close communication with M&E and PMER for PGI mainstreaming in possible future assessments.

The IFRC PGI focal point has established coordination with the UN Humanitarian Country Team's Gender adviser and Protection Sector Coordinator for further response collaboration. On the other hand, IFRC and TRC are working on PSEA and Child Safeguarding risk assessments for the earthquake operation. They will be published once approved by TRC's management.

Child Protection (Unaccompanied/Separated minors)

TRC has established two mobile child-friendly spaces in Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman; five mobile children's PSS teams continue their activities in Şanlıurfa, Adana Gaziantep, Adana and Hatay (twice) provinces. In the near future, TRC Community-based Migration Program's PSS unit will start to carry out the activities of child friendly spaces, utilizing the existing expertise and good practices in the organization. This will include twenty mobile child-friendly tents in the disaster area, three mobile child-friendly spaces, five mobile child PSS teams, six child-friendly spaces in temporary accommodation centers. A total of 34 child-friendly units are planned to operate. Child protection issues such as unaccompanied/separate minors and human trafficking response is led by the Türkiye Government through official mechanisms. According to data from public authorities, there are 1,902 registered children; 1,476 children have been reunified with their family; 322 children have been accompanied in hospital; 104 children have been taken into institutional care; 1,820 children have been identified and 82 children are still unknown/unidentified²⁵. TRC is supporting the public authorities by providing anti-trafficking training to relevant staff.

Restoring family links (RFL)

The RFL teams are assessing RFL needs and checking with authorities on the mechanism in place for families to report cases of ones missing or potentially deceased family members. TRC's RFL Service works very closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) during searches of lost children. The National Society is in regular contact with the MoFSS, MoH and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) for the purpose of having access to the lists of injured and deceased persons. Upon receipt of a report regarding an unaccompanied minor, TRC refers the case to MoFSS to search in their database. MFSS, MoH and PMM are in the process of developing a joint database to facilitate effective and coordinated searching of lost persons. Besides, all these institutions are

²⁵ Unaccompanied Minors Call Screen- Government website: [Unaccompanied Minors Call Screen | Republic of Turkey Ministry of Family and Social Services \(aile.gov.tr\)](https://www.aile.gov.tr/en/unaccompanied-minors-call-screen)



working to make a joint database in order to search for all lost people in the most effective manner. TRC is responding to tracing requests for all nationalities who have been lost due to the earthquakes.

Child-friendly spaces have been established in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay. Five mobile children's PSS teams are currently operating. Photo credits: IFRC and TRC.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective:

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

Number of information dissemination channels established by NS

5

4

Number of community feedback comments collected

5650

150,000

Number of community feedback reports produced

0

24

Five dissemination channels are used to spread information relevant to the earthquake response, including the TRC 168 call center, KIZILAYKART website and Facebook page, SMS and face to face.

On the day of the main earthquakes, 150,777 SMS messages with important information on the earthquake were sent to populations from the affected areas, raising awareness on what to do following the earthquake and providing information about relevant phone maps. The 168 call center was temporarily relocated to Ankara from Gaziantep with 8 operators and operated at first for 24 hours, then adjusted to 14 hours. The call center collected 5650 calls about the earthquake during its operation in Ankara. The call center resumed its operations in Gaziantep from 17 February after the structural integrity of the building was assessed by the Gaziantep municipality. Several important updates and announcements from various government institutions were adapted to promote concise messaging and were shared via Kızılaykart Facebook page and corresponding infographics are available in 4 languages.

The immediate needs identified through community feedback channels (social media analysis and observations made by TRC based on call center calls) during the early days following the earthquakes were shelter, family tracing (finding missing relatives and family members) and access to food. Over time, the need for information on ID renewal has increased. Shelter needs are still prevalent; however food needs seem to be decreasing with more mobile kitchens and soup kitchens being active in affected areas. The CEA team continues to support with the verification of announcements and updates with key institutions for clarification and avoidance of misinformation, with a focus on active rumour tracking through manual social media monitoring and collection of rumours from field observations through field deployed staff. This also serves further purpose to monitor social tensions and the dynamics these create, and how it could impact response.

In terms of coordination, CEA actively participates in interagency protection and basic needs working groups and is engaged in dialogue with WHO for cooperation channels regarding health messaging. TRC is also co-chairing the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) working group with UNHCR.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

Objective: *To reduce affected people`s vulnerability to future disasters and climate change impacts*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>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</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	11
	<i>Number of people reached with climate and environmental activities</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	350,000

Risk Reduction and Climate adaptation are expected to be central components of recovery planning. At the moment, the IFRC in coordination with TRC and other UN Agencies are discussing plans for early recovery assessments to inform the subsequent planning.



Environmental Sustainability

Objective: *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*

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Environmental awareness raising and capacity building activities, campaigns etc. in communities promoting community leadership, engagement and community-led initiatives – presence in sector operational strategy</i>	0	1

No major updates during the reporting period; environmental sustainability will be mainstreamed during the recovery phase. During the emergency phase, the early transition from in-kind to vouchers (and later to multi-purpose cash) allows to minimize negative impacts of transportation and storage on the environment. IFRC is fully supporting local procurement through TRC to reduce environmental impacts caused by transportation and boost the local economy.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<i>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</i>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of branches responding</i>	175 ²⁶	11
	<i>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.</i>	26,090 ²⁷	1,500
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on specific Disaster response topics. Topics include PFA, distributions, coordination, and monitoring.</i>	n/a (activity not yet started)	1,500

No major updates during the reporting period; national society strengthening activities will be fully developed during the recovery phase.

175 TRC branches are involved in the response, not only in the affected areas but also in provinces where people have moved to as a result of the earthquakes. Furthermore, 126 TRC blood distribution points are currently supporting earthquake-affected populations. 20 TRC Community Centers support the activities through human resource capacities during the operation including protection officers, psychologists and health professionals. 10 Disaster Response Centers located in various locations in Turkey are all actively participating in the response with staff, equipment and vehicle capacities. Disaster Managers and staff trained and experienced in disasters have

²⁶ 175 branches are involved in the operation, both in the affected areas as well as in other provinces where people have moved to. In addition, 20 community centers, 10 disaster response centres and KIZILAYKART.

²⁷ Number of volunteers engaged in the operation to date.

been coordinating and serving on the field since day 1 of the disaster. One of the services provided by TRC Community Centers in provinces outside of the affected area is, supporting evacuated families to find housing and access to household materials. Branches located throughout the country also support evacuated families with the distribution of clothing, NFI and food parcels.

A total of 26,090 volunteers have been engaged in the operation to date. TRC has ensured that volunteers (and staff) supporting the affected communities have access to PSS support along with mobile WASH units providing showers, toilets and facilities.

Warehouse capacities needed to be scaled up. For this purpose, TRC has rented an additional warehouse facility in Ankara area to support the operation and fulfill the large-scale logistics requirements. Vehicle procurement to support the ongoing operation is in progress.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective:

To strengthen coordination and cooperation with external partners through improving coordination among the IFRC membership and the Movement to acquire complementary technical and operational capabilities

Key indicators:

Indicator

Number of Membership coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to the IFRC members²⁸

Actual

14

Target

20

Membership Coordination

The IFRC Delegation has strengthened its membership coordination capacity through the deployment of surge staff to undertake membership engagement and coordination of resources. With a strong National Society, and both multilateral and bilateral engagement, this operation is brokering new ways of working and bring the membership services together:

- Continued coordination and information exchange between TRC and IFRC on all membership-related activities, including funding, membership presence, visits and information needs
- Following up actively with NS teams deployed through or with governments and are advising TRC on principles and rules and membership coordination and relations
- Seeking to find various ways to get provide consolidated information to the wider membership, including through calls, bilateral briefings in person and online, as well as information briefs and response to specific queries
- Established in-country support to the implementation of a federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework to standardize monitoring and reporting and ensure accountability and transparency
- Working in close partnership with TRC to facilitate and coordinate member NS visits and donor visits, including high-level visits
- Proactively engaging with the membership on resource mobilization efforts, providing support towards a well-coordinated and broad fundraising drive

²⁸ Including nine membership coordination updates, one partner update, one International Consultative Group (ICG) update, one high-level visit, one partner national society visit, and regular Situation Reports (SitReps)

- Working to develop longer-term approaches to membership coordination to ensure continuation and sustainability beyond the surge period
- Actively working to ensure 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.

Movement Cooperation

- IFRC continues to coordinate with ICRC on support to TRC and the operation, including a readiness to facilitate deployments of experts, where requested by TRC

Rapid response personnel:

- Continued support in communication and information sharing to member National Societies deploying surge personnel

External Stakeholders:

- Continuing to strengthen coordination with relevant external actors, including the Government and UN agencies, including in key working groups where either IFRC or TRC are taking a leading or co-chairing role in key sectoral working groups
- Proactive engagement in representation towards donors, external partners and the diplomatic community, as well as with other key external stakeholders, including the private sector and non-traditional donors.



Shelter Sector Coordination

Objective: <i>To coordinate the humanitarian shelter and settlements sector, supporting a comprehensive, quality, coherent, and consistent shelter and settlements response</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of shelter sector coordination meetings convened by IFRC at Ankara and field level</i>	7	216
	<i>Number of partners attending shelter sector coordination meetings</i>	54	20

Following the setting up of the sector-based coordination mechanism by the Humanitarian Country Team and the activation of the Scale Up protocols by the IASC, IFRC took the leadership of coordinating the shelter sector response to the earthquakes and mobilized a dedicated and senior team for this purpose, including its Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator and Deputy Coordinator, supported by a roving coordinator, information managers and a technical coordinator. Additional profiles and capacities are currently being explored to make sure that the coordination team can respond to the needs and asks from the partners (e.g. environmental adviser, site planner, etc). The IFRC-led shelter sector was the first sector to come into action, to mobilize the necessary levels of resources required by the Scale-Up protocols and to start the sectoral coordination meetings.

Initially the team set up a structure to ensure presence at Ankara level with OCHA and other sector coordinators, as well as at Gaziantep level with UNDAC and other partners present. Inter-sectoral coordination was secured through twice daily meetings led with OCHA and sector coordinators at Ankara level and inter-agency meetings at

Gaziantep level every other day and at hub level (Kahramanmaras, Hatay, Adiyaman and Malatya) at various intervals. As shelter sector lead, IFRC convened the first sectoral meeting on 16 February and has been meeting regularly (twice a week) with increasing partner and donor participation. A dedicated page on the Shelter Cluster website has been set up and continues to serve as the one-stop shop for the information needs of all shelter partners [Türkiye Earthquake 2023 | Shelter Cluster](#).

The IFRC-led Shelter Coordination Team includes members from the Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, and Netherlands Red Cross, as well as the IFRC Secretariat and other sector agencies such as IOM and CARE. The team has compiled and disseminated information on [damage assessments](#) collected by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change as well contributed to the Joint Analysis workshop of the Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA). It has also started to analyse and share the mapping of sector activities through the 3W (Who is doing What Where) matrix and will next develop a monitoring and evaluation framework for the sector and its contribution towards the strategic objectives outlined in the Flash Appeal. It has also provided technical advice on a range of issues, including disability inclusion and environmental concerns, shared lessons learned from previous earthquakes, and convened the first Technical Working Group (TWiG) on repairs/refurbishment on 1 March. The Shelter Coordination Team has initiated discussions on the risks of asbestos and is in conversation with the health, early recovery and temporary settlements support sectors to establish a Task Force on this issue. The team is also mapping the range of ongoing and planned government assistance to develop a strategy for the humanitarian shelter sector that complements and enhances the government response efforts.



Secretariat Services

Objective:

To support the TRC for a better response to the current crisis over the long run, to benefit the National Society with improved assistance for its future operations and facilitate efficient international collaboration for disaster management

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

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

1

Number of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response.

0

5

Establishing communication strategy engagements in global platform for fundraising and knowledge sharing

1

1

Logistics

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake IFRC Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain management (GHS&SCM) operations and the IFRC country delegation logistics' team supported TRC's supply chain efforts.

- In close collaboration with TRC, a mobilization table based on rapid assessment of the most urgent needs was launched on 8 February.

- IFRC mobilized global positioned stocks and movement members pledged 3 million CHF of in-kind donations against those needs.
- IFRC launched procurement for CHF 9.7 million to meet urgent needs for key items not readily available through in-kind donations.
- GHS&SCM set up partner supported airbridges from Pakistan and China to bring in 20,000 tents to cater to shelter needs of the affected populations. On 11 February the first flight with tents from prepositioned stocks arrived in the country.
- IFRC deployed four 4x4 vehicles from its fleet in Budapest to the earthquake affected areas to enable teams on the ground to support TRC activities.

Human Resources

Since the beginning of the earthquake response, IFRC Türkiye Delegation has taken the following steps:

- *Ensuring duty of care towards its national staff:* this has been done by supporting colleagues affected by the earthquakes via relocation support or other means. A dedicated PSS support has been implemented and a particular attention has been made to limit heavy working hours to ensure the response is sustainable in the longer run.
- *Reorientating the HR support toward the emergency response:* IFRC Türkiye Delegation has reoriented a large part of its human resources toward the response. This has also been possible via an influx of new human resources sourced via surge, staff on loan, new recruitments or repurposing the existing agreement with a temporary work agency.
- A “One Delegation” approach will be maintained in IFRC Türkiye Delegation ensuring that we build on the strong in-country capacities (over 70 national staff and more than 15 delegates) existing before the earthquakes and sharing capacities across all operations (Earthquake Appeal, ESSN Program, Ukraine Appeal, Country Plan)

Communications

IFRC – TRC partnership has been collaborating in the field to support the areas affected by the earthquakes. Both organizations have been receiving requests for interviews from national and international media outlets. While IFRC focuses on international media coverage, TRC provides information and visibility to national platforms. IFRC has deployed one communications delegate to the field that works in collaboration with TRC. IFRC and TRC communications teams are scaling up to address communications needs on the ground. In response to the earthquakes, both organizations have intensified their social media activities and engagements; [a Twitter Space talk](#) took place featuring Head of Emergency Operations who shared details about the current situation in the affected areas, as well as the most urgent needs. IFRC communications team keeps all its key messages and reactive lines up to date. Media space and country context are regularly monitored, and communications strategies are tailored to the needs of the earthquake operation. Finally, IFRC are regularly coordinating with communication teams of all National Societies, including a communications update on the earthquake response. Other communications-related updates are provided below:

- Worldwide media coverage in several languages including English, French, Spanish, Arabic, German, Greek, Turkish and many more.
- **Over 110k media and social media mentions** of the IFRC/ Red Cross/Red Crescent linked to the Türkiye/Syria earthquakes since 6 February.
- **Over 320 media interviews done by IFRC spokespersons in Geneva and in the field.**
- **From 15 to 18 February, Jagan Chapagain, IFRC's Secretary General, visited the massive earthquake response operation in Syria and Türkiye.** During his visit, Mr. Chapagain met with Syrian Arab Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent teams, volunteers and leadership, who are at the very heart of this response.

- Media interviews with key media outlets such as: **Al Jazeera, CNN International, AFP, AP, BBC News, ABC News, the Washington Post, France 24, El País, Euronews, CGTN, EFE, ANSA, Rai News, New York Time, Wall Street Journal, and many more.**
- Our posts on the earthquake on social reached so far over **600k people**.
- On 7 February, IFRC had 90,000 hits across the site on that day alone – a record traffic peak and more than 3x of normal weekday website traffic.
- Regular updates from [@IFRC](#), [@IFRC_europe](#) and [IFRC_MENA](#)

IM and Data Analysis

- **Scaling up:** An Information Management Officer and Humanitarian Information Analyst have been added to the Information Management and Data Analysis team on surge deployments.
- **Dashboards and DEEP:** The delegation has contributed its taggers and analysts from its existing DEEP deployment to an Earthquake activation by DFS. Secondary Data Review products resulting from this deployment have been consolidated into a dashboard posted in a tab on the operations GO page. A MIRA dashboard has been produced and published on Go with data resulting from IFRC and TRC's role in coordinating the Multisectoral Rapid Needs Assessment together with UNDAC.
- A **remote SIMS coordinator** has been deployed and is being tasked by the delegation IM Team and produced 9 operations facing products including base maps for operational planning, GIS support for market assessments, and daily coordination briefings, and infographics supporting the situation overview. The IM team together with SIMS has produced over 17 operations facing products.



Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

- Situation Reports (SitReps) are prepared on regular basis and circulated with relevant stakeholders, also available on the [Go platform](#).
- Federation-wide reporting: Indicators aligned to earthquakes operation strategy have been developed and will be used to create a platform for Federation-wide reporting. Achievements against the indicator values will be collected on a regular basis in close coordination with the TRC monitoring and reporting team.
- PMER Surge support seconded from Austrian RC was deployed to support IFRC PMER team during the response phase of this operation.
- Several proposals have been developed in support of the earthquakes emergency appeal. The link to donor response (under Section D) provides more details regarding the amount of funds granted per donor.

D. FUNDING

As to date, 21 per cent (which includes hard, soft and in-kind contributions) of the Appeal's multilateral funding requirements has been covered. The IFRC kindly encourages increased donor support for this Emergency Appeal to enable the Turkish Red Crescent to continue to provide support earthquake-affected populations on a short- and medium-term through cash and voucher assistance, food security interventions, shelter and health.

Click [here](#) for the donor response (only reflects hard and in-kind contributions).

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Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operational Strategy for Türkiye](#)
- [Disaster Brief](#)
- [IDRL and Auxiliary Role advocacy fact sheet](#)
- [Türkiye - Earthquake Estimated Affected Population](#)
- [Contribution List](#)
- [Link to IFRC Emergency Page](#)
- [IFRC GO Platform](#)

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.