

Emergency appeal No: MDRTR004 Emergency appeal launched: 07/02/2023 Operational Strategy published: 21/02/2023	Glide No: EQ-2023-000015-TUR
Operation update #2 Date of issue: 21/04/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 07/02/2023 to 06/04/2023
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

As of publication date (22 April 2023), this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 350 million via the IFRC Secretariat is 16 per cent funded (incl. hard and in-kind contributions). However, there is a further 12 per cent in soft pledges in the amount of CHF 41,778,805. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the Turkish Red Crescent, with the support of the IFRC, to continue to address immediate and mid- to long-term recovery needs for people affected. The total Federation-wide appeal, seeking CHF 450 million is 46 per cent funded by Turkish Red Crescent domestic fundraising, bilateral contributions and IFRC hard and in-kind contributions, and soft pledges.



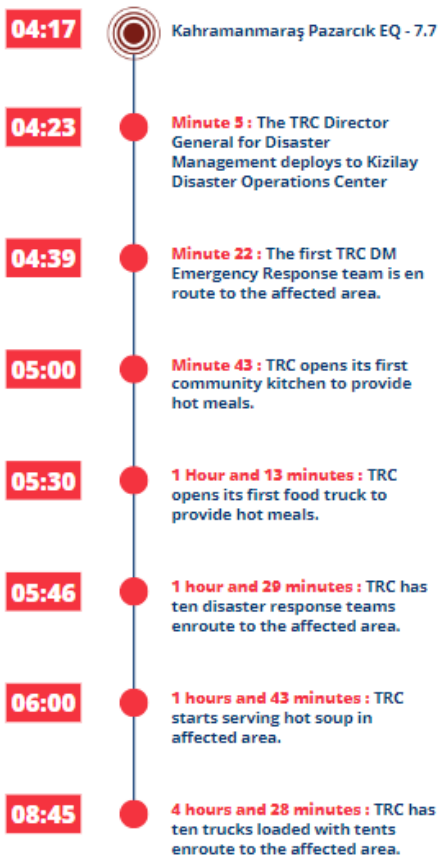
Turkish Red Crescent staff and volunteers prepare Iftar meals for people observing Ramadan in shelters and those homeless following the earthquake in Hatay. Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

TURKISH RED CRESCENT RESPONSE Timeline Of Activities First 5 Hours

TÜRKİYE EARTHQUAKES DATE : 06 FEBRUARY 2023



A magnitude 7.7 earthquake occurred in Türkiye at 4:17 am on 6 February 2023, followed by 83 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. Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, and Malatya are reportedly the hardest hit. Almost two weeks after the initial earthquake, a separate 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit the 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 area. Since 6 February, over 24,000 tremors were recorded in the area (AFAD 05/04/2023).

According to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the death toll from the devastating earthquakes has reached 50,096 (including at least 6,600 Syrians present in Türkiye), and 107,204 people injured as of 4 April 2023. Some 3 million people have been displaced, including an estimated 528,146 evacuated by the government, and more than half a million buildings have sustained damage, of which at least 264,378 (approximately 710,000 residential units) have either collapsed or have been severely damaged. Roads were equally seriously damaged in the affected areas, hence hampering access to the affected community in remote villages and districts, primarily

in the early days of the disaster. In total, 17 provinces have been impacted by the earthquake with an estimated 9.1 million people directly affected according to the latest statement from AFAD.

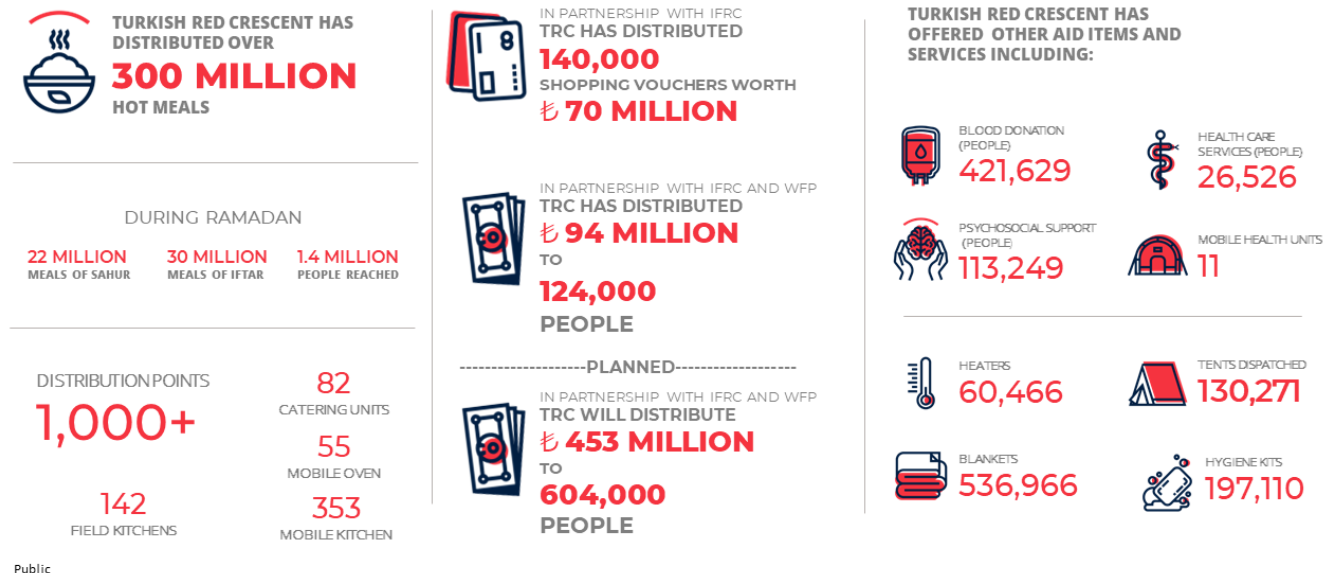
Although the winter season is almost over in Türkiye and temperatures are increasingly becoming warmer, **emergency shelter** is still a priority need for the response due to the large amount of severe damage to housing, both in cities and rural areas. During this period, TRC with the support of IFRC along with other stakeholders, has been concentrating efforts on addressing emergency shelter needs through the provision of tents, tarpaulins, sleeping bags, blankets, and heating kits. Additional needs in the early days of the disaster also included hygiene and sanitation support, food distribution (soup, hot meals and food parcels), protection, health and psychosocial support to affected people.

The earthquakes also struck areas that were already hosting approximately 1.8 million Syrian refugees, which represents 47 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Türkiye as of January 2023. While the situation for refugees was already challenging, especially during the winter period, the earthquake put even more pressure on these populations and the host communities, stretching limited capacities.

Summary of response

Updated: 12 April 2023

Turkish Red Crescent Response Earthquake | Türkiye



The Turkish authorities, under the umbrella of the AFAD, are leading the overall coordination and management of this Earthquake response. The Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay, TRC) is the National Society providing relief support as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. TRC leads the overall coordination of mass feeding services in the disaster-affected areas and is the main partner in this service group as part of the National Disaster Response Plan.

The National Society's response is channelled through its disaster response centres and respective branches. Overall, 1,038 staff and 1,512 volunteers are on the ground. On a rotational basis, the cumulative total of deployed staff is over 4,000, while approximately 150,000 volunteers are engaged to implement the response. The National Society mainly leads in 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 off-road vehicles and other available transport means.

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 Swiss francs from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) on 6 February to cover the immediate costs of the initial response. Immediately after, an Emergency Appeal was launched on 7 February. The 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 sectoral roles. Overall, a total of 39 Rapid Response personnel have been deployed to this operation in accordance with sectoral needs and profiles available. To ensure coordination amongst the

different actors in the field, IFRC has built upon the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)¹ structures to establish an operational field base in Gaziantep alongside TRC.

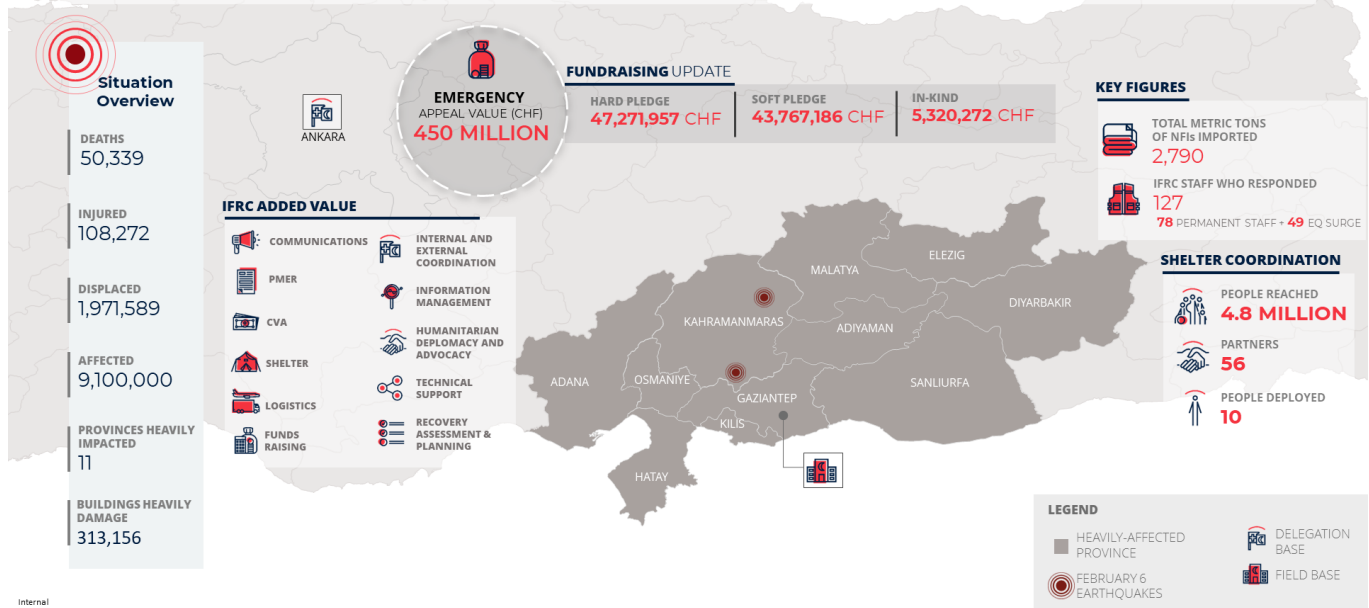
As part of its lead role in Shelter Sector Coordination in the international humanitarian coordination system, ahead of the activation of the IASC Scale-Up protocols, IFRC has deployed its Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator, followed by a dedicated senior shelter sector coordination team to fulfil the requirements of the function.

Updated: 20 April 2023

IFRC RESPONSE Earthquake | Türkiye



IFRC is actively supporting Turkish Red Crescent's efforts to respond to the devastating earthquakes that occurred on 6 February 2023. This infographic serves to demonstrate the added value that the IFRC has brought to Türkiye to augment TRC's monumental response operation in both the relief and recovery phases.



Needs analysis

IFRC and TRC jointly conducted and took part in multiple assessments. Relying on pre-crisis primary data collected for the ESSN programme as well as relying on secondary data, a study was conducted to investigate the possible impact of the disaster on refugees in Türkiye and provide some projections. Other assessments focused on the total affected population in the region aim to depict the pre-crisis livelihoods situation and provide 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 three market assessments: a rapid market assessment done by TRC and IFRC after the first earthquake struck, and two complementary market assessments by IFRC, TRC and WFP to fill in the gaps and complement the rapid assessment conducted by IFRC and TRC.

A core recommendation from the third round of market assessment is to consider the use of cash-based interventions, which will not only aid the affected households in fulfilling their requirements but also provide them with the liberty to decide how they wish to spend the money. This measure can also contribute to stimulating local demand and supporting the revival of the local economy. Another crucial recommendation is to establish robust partnerships with other humanitarian organizations, local administrations, and community-based entities to ensure synchronized relief efforts and avert the wastage of resources. In addition, IFRC

¹ [Emergency Social Safety Net \(ESSN\) | IFRC](#)

Information Management (IM) team regularly conducts assessments², secondary data review (SDR) analyses and publishes both weekly reports covering all sectoral developments and thematic reports focusing on specific areas of interest including displacement, shelter and refugees. The latest of these external SDR reports with most updated information is listed below³:

1. Shaken to the Core: Assessing the Impact of the Earthquake on ESSN and C-ESSN Recipients ([LINK](#))
2. Consultation with Communities ([LINK](#))
3. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)
4. A Dire Humanitarian Situation: Rapid Market Assessment ([LINK](#))
5. Transaction analyses of KIZILAYKART beneficiaries in the earthquake zone ([LINK](#))
6. IFRC, DEEP, OCHA, DFS Secondary Data Review library ([LINK](#))

The UNOCHA has led a **multi-sectoral rapid assessment (MIRA)** with the involvement of TRC, IFRC, and all UN entities within the country and INGOs. TRC and IFRC acted as enablers of this assessment, with support to data collection, analysis and visualization. The data provides information not only regarding overall priority needs, but also sector-specific needs, as well as available responses, hence informs future programming. 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, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep and Malatya are reportedly hardest hit. Initially, 6 provinces have been affected including Adana, Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, and Elazig; with an estimated 9.1 million people directly affected. Over 1.8 million refugees reside in the area and since they were already facing specific vulnerabilities, the earthquakes only exacerbated the situation. But as of 03/04/2023, according to AFAD, the government declared six additional provinces (Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Dersim, Nigde and Batman) disaster areas, as damaged structures were detected, reaching a total of 11 affected provinces across the country.

Shelter and non-food items: There are approximately 2.7 million people living in 221 tent cities, while 85,310 people live in 59 containers cities according to AFAD (AFAD Information Note nr. 170 of 05/04/2023). According to Temporary Settlement Sector data, an additional estimated 1.6 million people continue to live in informal sites or alongside their damaged homes, sheltering in tents or makeshift shelters. It is important to mention that due to fire hazards, families living in tents cannot cook inside, which is an additional challenge, especially during the winter. In addition, AFAD reported 91,659 people staying in government community centres (education or sports halls) in the affected provinces as of 5 April 2023.

Type of settlement	# of Units/Facilities	# of People	% of change from 30 March 2023 to 5 April 2023
<i>Tents (coordinated)</i>	669,798 tents set up	2,679,192	8%
<i>Makeshift settlements/private solutions</i>	1,821 informal settlements	1,586,830	No change: site assessment finalized
<i>Containers (coordinated)</i>	51,816 containers installed	85,310	29%
<i>Community Centers</i>	N/A	91,659	-3%

AFAD Information Note nr. 170 of 5 April 2023 and IOM 03/2023.

² [IFRC GO - Türkiye: Earthquake - 2023-02](#)

³ [KIZILAYKART](#)

Food security: Ready to eat foods and hot meals continue to be a high priority need since the initial phase of the response, particularly in the most-affected areas, where markets have been partially disrupted and cooking facilities are not available for people on the move. Regarding market functionality and feasibility of cash programming in the affected area, there is geographic variation. In Gaziantep, for instance, there is minimal disturbance to functionality of the markets and cash⁴ 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.

- UN OCHA reported that 42 districts in 11 provinces present a high level of food insecurity ([OCHA 30/03/2023](#)). There are also indications of rising food costs due to the impact on harvests and food production. This also puts further pressure on affected households living in temporary accommodation such as tent camps, particularly if they have also suffered job and/or income loss. Due to damage to agriculture production and lack of labour to undertake harvest and production, prices have been reported as increasing for most basic household needs.

Health and PSS: Across the earthquake-affected provinces, at least 15 hospitals in 10 provinces have reportedly suffered moderate to severe damage, and more than 100,000 people are injured. According to [OCHA](#), only one in seven family health centres remains 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

- As of mid-March, according to the government, 15% of primary healthcare facilities (236) were not operational in the most affected districts. The authorities have launched the construction of several health facilities in the affected regions in order to face the needs of the population: Antakya State Hospital with 400 beds, Iskenderun State Hospital with 600 beds, emergency hospital with 200 beds, and Defne State Hospital with 300 beds according to relevant reports.
- Provision of antibiotics, antipyretics, treatment for long-term diseases, wound care supplies, prosthetics, medication for diabetes, hypertension, cancer, reproductive health, maternal/pediatric health, cholera treatment and support in mental health trauma care have all been reported as current needs in the regions affected by the earthquake. The Ministry of Health has already been supported with 4,600,000 vaccine doses, 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines, 23 tons of trauma and medical supplies and 16 mobile clinics⁵.
- Access to essential healthcare continues to be flagged as a priority, as well as disease control. Lactating women, children, people with chronic illnesses, persons with disabilities, and people living with HIV are among those with very urgent health needs. OCHA identified chronic illnesses with serious medical conditions and physical impairment for disability as the main health response gap⁶.
- Psychosocial support is continuously flagged as a major and urgent need for the affected population, MPHSS becoming one of the most needed services. The trauma caused by the earthquake added to the loss of loved ones and the displacement conditions is significant among the population and has led to symptoms

⁴ <https://biz.kizilaykart.org/EN/home.html>

⁵ [OCHA 30/03/2023](#), [Direct Relief 28/03/2023](#), [OCHA 24/03/2023](#)

⁶ [OCHA 30/03/2023](#), [WHO 24/03/2023](#)

such as post-traumatic stress, anxiety and sleeping disorders, among others. Children are particularly vulnerable to these mental health issues, and changes in some children's behavior have been reported (anger problems, aggressive behavior, etc.). A lack of mental health support for children has been highlighted in Adiyaman province. Priority areas flagged by WHO include Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep and Malatya. Psychological first aid services are provided by the government through phone hotlines, online services and through support activities on sites. So far, 23,060 people were reached with PSS through the national staff and their partners ([UNHCR](#) 04/04/2023, [IOM](#) 03/04/2023, [WHO](#) 03/04/2023, [World Vision](#) 03/04/2023, [UNICEF](#) 30/03/2023).

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (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, and unsafe access to facilities for women, children and persons with disabilities. Furthermore, the lack of WASH facilities increases the risk of waterborne disease and poor hygiene related outbreaks. In addition to the issues highlighted above, increased funding to this appeal would allow TRC to scale up other high priority needs in the area of hygiene, including dignity kits for girls and women.

Even though water supply is now restored in many affected regions, municipalities have warned that this water is not drinkable yet, as disinfection is not completed, notably in Hatay, Adiyaman, Osmaniye and Kahramanmaraş. Wastewater could have been diffused in the supplied water and heavy metals have been found in some water analyses. Moreover, there is a risk of contamination of groundwater due to infrastructure damage and debris spillage. The use of this water in food production could result in food-borne infections.

Although TRC has been distributing dignity kits, they remain in high demand, especially in informal settlements where there is absence of clean water and sanitation. The dignity kits also include sanitary pads for women, access to which is reportedly limited in all provinces, as well as baby and adult diapers. Hygiene items are much needed for women and girls and people with disabilities as reported by IOM on 30/03/2023.

As of mid-March, the government, in coordination with UN agencies and other partners, provided WASH assistance to over 520,000 people (USAID 24/03/2023). People with disabilities are prioritized by national authorities in social markets to allow them to access WASH items (UNHCR 04/04/2023).

Operational risk assessment

Risk management is embedded within the operation, including risks assessment in decisions and review of risks based on the operational context. Management has put in place an operational risk register, which includes a risk management plan and risk appetite statement that guides management of risk. These documents are reviewed regularly to anticipate key risks and inform the implementation of the operation.

Key operational risks that have been identified so far include safeguarding and PGI, reporting on pledging that may affect the PEAR, and risks on timely delivery of relief items to the earthquake-affected remote areas. Other risks are being managed by the team, including CVA risks (targeting of beneficiaries for cash distribution, stability of prices in local markets, etc.), quality of data and reporting, delivery of the operations. Mitigation measures have been put in place and there is a continued review of these risks and their associated mitigation measures to ensure that they are still relevant.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

As outlined in the *IFRC Operational Intent*, **TRC is the lead in the 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 for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance. This extends to Membership Coordination, coordination with UN and international partners, all of whom are in the country in support of TRC and Government, as well as to assume the IFRC Shelter Cluster convener role. The 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. 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 has naturally evolved as the needs and priorities on the ground shifted and TRC's operational approach came further into focus.

The following table demonstrates the high priority for food security through mass food delivery and provision of food packages by TRC. The first column represents prioritization by TRC's updated master plan, the second column represents the initial IFRC Emergency Appeal's representation of resource mobilization priorities, and the third column shows the allocation of received funding via the IFRC Appeal. As stated in other sections, the IFRC Emergency Appeal and Operational Strategy will be revised in the coming weeks to reflect the shift of operations towards the recovery phase and alignment with contextual and operational developments since the launch of the appeal.

Sector	TRC Earthquake Master Plan Priorities (aspirational)	Pre-revision IFRC Appeal Operational Strategy Funding requirement (aspirational)	IFRC Appeal initial funding allocation (CHF 50M Budget)
Shelter and Basic Household Items	24%	27%	24.4%
Food Security	35%	0%	27.2%
Livelihoods	17%	16%	0%
Multipurpose Cash	7%	22.5%	22.2%
Health	1%	5%	0%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	9%	5.5%	1.1%
Education	5%	0%	0%
National Society Strengthening	1%	8.6%	0%
Enabling Approaches and support costs	1%	15.4%	25.1%

The above table shows that through the IFRC Emergency Appeal, Food Security was initially not prioritized for international resource mobilization. However, due to the large scale of the disaster and the TRC mandate from

the Turkish Government to lead coordination and delivery of mass food services, food security has become the number one priority not only in planning, but also in terms of implementation costs in the first two months of the operation. As highlighted by the table above, the focus in the first two months has been on delivery of relief and response related activities to support the affected population. The next budget allocation will likely see a focus across both relief activities and early recovery activity needs, as identified through the recovery assessment.

The operational strategy will be revised in the coming weeks in order to inform the key priorities for TRC moving forward, from response phase to early recovery, and the ongoing needs of the affected population. **An early recovery assessment has been undertaken to inform the short- and medium-term early recovery needs across the various sectors**, which will in turn inform the upcoming revision of the Operational Strategy (including target revisions).

The revision of the Operational Strategy will also inform the revision of the Emergency Appeal to highlight specific focus on ongoing activities and future planned actions into early recovery and recovery. This will also align with the revised Federation-wide budget, anticipated as the total funding needs to cover the support provided by TRC in the most affected areas, focusing on specific targeting criteria to assist the most affected and vulnerable populations.

Recovery Assessment

TRC, with technical guidance and support from IFRC, have undertaken a recovery assessment in the three most affected provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş. The assessment was conducted over a 10-day period, starting on 29 February 2023.

In addition to extended direct observation, 66 key informant interviews were undertaken with AFAD representatives, sector coordinators, representatives of Provincial Directorates of relevant Ministries, relief officials, TRC Branch Chairpersons, and representatives of local NGOs, managers of tent and container camps and Mukhtars. TRC social service experts and psychologists conducted 34 focus group discussions with women, men, farmers, business owners, adolescents, elderly people, people with disabilities, and single mothers. A wide-ranging survey was also conducted with 1200+ households: 400 from each province, 75% in urban and 25% in rural areas, roughly evenly split between men and women, and well distributed between age groups. More than 75 TRC staff and volunteers were mobilised to support the completion of the assessment.

The Recovery Assessment Report (*published on 21 April 2023*) outlines key findings and will seek to set out people's likely journey towards recovery, identifying opportunities where TRC can support or enable these processes.

Recovery Planning

The basis of the recovery plan will be mainly informed by the findings from the recovery assessment and the current TRC "Master Plan" that outlines all key priorities by sector, through the relief phase and into early recovery.

The recovery plan contains components which focus on meeting the evolving needs of the earthquake-affected population, as well as components which sustain and enable livelihoods and economic recovery in both urban and rural areas. The aim is to progressively move people from the first of these tracks to the second: from being dependent on assistance to being independent and self-sufficient again. The eventual aim is to restore resilient communities and individuals.

Recovery and Resilience Conference

To continue mobilizing resources to support Turkish Red Crescent and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) in their response and recovery efforts, IFRC is organizing a briefing for the permanent missions in Geneva on 25 April and an online Earthquake Recovery & Resilience Conference for the Red Cross Red Crescent network on 26 April 2023 at which both National Societies will present their responses and plans.

The TRC recovery assessment report and the recovery plan completed by TRC will form the basis of their presentation and discussion, to highlight the significant amount of assistance already provided by TRC, the ongoing needs of the affected population and the strategy and plan of TRC moving forward from the relief phase into early recovery and recovery.

External and Interagency Coordination

Applying best practice from previous sudden-onset responses in Türkiye and beyond—for instance, Cyclone Idai in Mozambique (2019)—TRC and IFRC strategically prioritized coordination with UN and NGO partners from the beginning of this operation. In the first days, IFRC established a close working relationship with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team in the field and assumed the Shelter Sector coordination leadership with OCHA before the formal announcement of the humanitarian system-wide activation by the IASC. The IFRC also sat on the Humanitarian Country Team from its inception on 20 February 2023, represented by the Head of Delegation. Similarly, TRC assumed co-leadership of the 1) Food Security sector; 2) Cash Technical Working Group; and 3) Accountability to Affected populations Task Team, and both TRC and IFRC regularly participated in the inter-sector coordination, Protection sector and Shelter sector meetings to ensure a strong technical RCRC presence within the humanitarian coordination architecture.


TRC and IFRC also strongly contributed to the OCHA-led Multi-sector Initial Needs Assessment (MIRA), providing primary data collection through TRC volunteers, overseeing, with OCHA and REACH, the analysis of this primary data and producing the dashboard used by UN and NGO partners to visualize it, and hosting the MIRA workshop for Government and humanitarian partners in Ankara. The IFRC has also produced Earthquake-focused secondary data review products for the humanitarian community as part of a joint DEEP activation together with Data Friendly Space (DFS), IMMAP, DRC and OCHA since 6 February. These have been published on ReliefWeb and [IFRC GO](#).

The Integrated Cash Assistance Platform (ICAP) is a joint initiative developed by TRC, IFRC, and WFP to provide multi-purpose cash assistance. The ICAP serves as a platform for coordinating cash assistance efforts and minimizing duplication and overlap among humanitarian actors, while complementing the government response. The ICAP builds upon the existing KIZILAYKART Platform, which has been operational for eight years and already integrated with various government databases leveraging banking infrastructure. Other organizations can also channel their funding through the Cash Assistance Platform, and can contribute their expertise, resources, and funding towards the shared goal of providing coordinated and effective assistance.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements		People reached: Female > 18: 138,936 Female < 18: 70,310 Male > 18: 137,672 Male < 18: 74,098	
Objective:	<i>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</i>		
Key indicators	Indicator	Actual⁷	Target
	# of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation	387,828	375,000
	# of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs	421,016	500,000
	# of people reached with cash/vouchers or in-kind assistance for repairs (material and/or labour) for shelter	activity not yet started	125,000
	# of people reached with rental assistance	activity not yet started	25,000
	# of host families receiving assistance to improve sheltering conditions of the hosted population	activity not yet started	10,000
<p>TRC provided 130,271 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 procurement from Pakistan and China, as well as almost 45,000 tarpaulins. TRC social markets have been quickly set up in 12 locations. In the social markets, affected people, including refugee populations, can shop for in-kind donated items free of charge and with dignity. So far almost 300,000 people have shopped in the social markets for clothing, hygiene materials and food items. A total of 525,871 blankets and 34,866 heaters were distributed amongst the target population.</p> <p>Following the emergency needs assessment that was conducted shortly after the earthquakes, the Government of Turkiye 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 TRY 10,000 (~CHF 500), a one-off relocation assistance of TRY 15,000 (~CHF 750) and a 12-month rental assistance package for homeowners (TRY 5,000/month) and (TRY 3,000/month) for renters. Around 1.6 million people received the first option, however the others are still in the pipeline.</p> <p>Building on the significant experience and expertise of TRC with cash assistance programmes, further shelter-related assistance delivered through cash-based interventions are being considered. There is a need for more detailed and focused assessment to identify the gaps, needs and vulnerable groups that have difficulty accessing the announced government packages and to determine the operational space for TRC in the shelter and settlements sector.</p> <p>In this transition period, the Cash team has already rolled out the Multi-Purpose Grants programme, which also includes some shelter-specific costs, which will give the families much needed support in the immediate few months ahead.</p>			

⁷ Based on the number of people to be hosted in the tents delivered to AFAD.



Partial view of the family tents in Adiyaman where around 1,300 people have been relocated. The tents were set up inside the local sports stadium. Photo credit: TRC



Livelihoods and Food Security

People reached:

Female > 18: 298,272

Female < 18: 150,944

Male > 18: 295,561

Male < 18: 159,077

Objective: <i>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</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with food	903,854	1,250,000
	# of HH (and people) reached with essential services/information for employment opportunities, including self-employment	Activity not yet started	250,000
	# of livelihood and food security assessments conducted in total	N/A	5

TRC is mandated by the Turkish Government as the lead agency for coordination and delivery of mass food services. To date, TRC has been responsible for coordination (and delivery) of more than 263,476,816 hot meals and 27,457,230 food packages to the affected population across the 11 affected provinces. Mass food delivery continues to be the number one priority for TRC in order to meet the ongoing basic needs of those affected by this disaster.



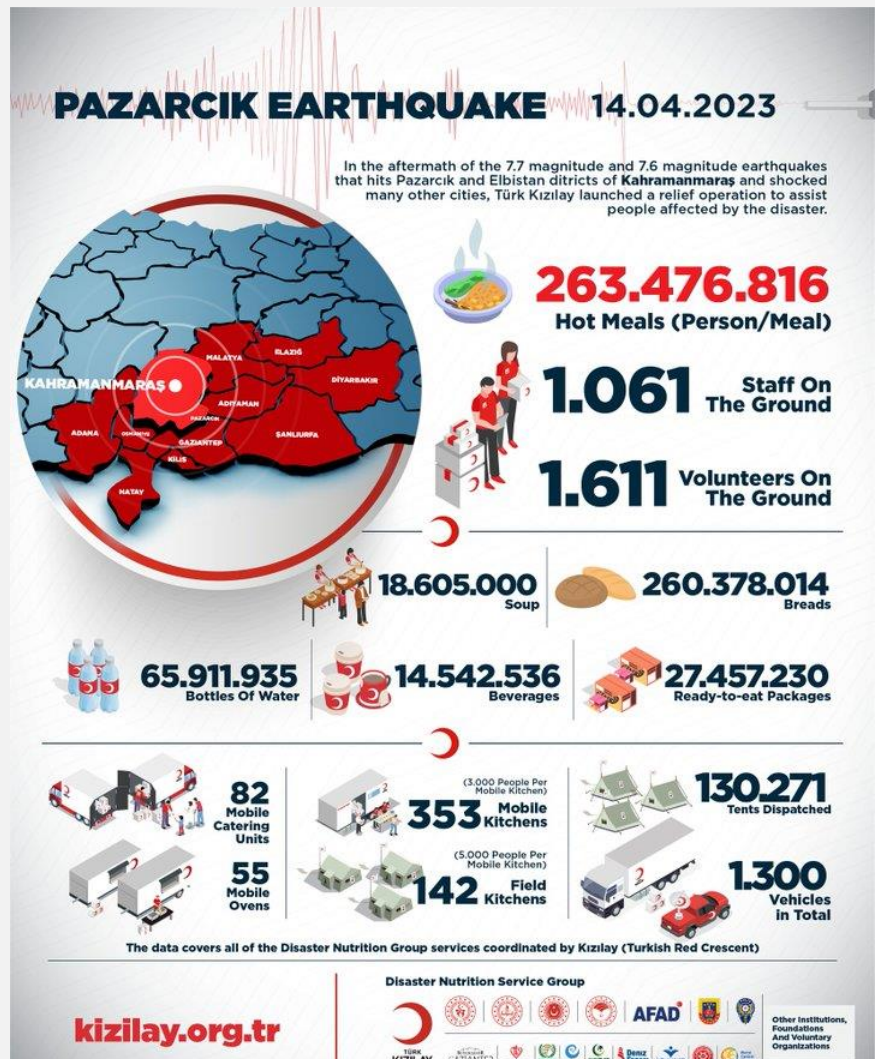
Turkish Red Crescent staff and volunteers prepare and provide Iftar meals for the earthquake affected people observing Ramadan and staying in shelters. Photo credit: TRC

From day one by 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 response 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 assessments suggest the importance of initiating cash, voucher, and livelihoods programmes.

Livelihoods opportunities will be scarce in the 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.

The infographic clearly highlights why food security is the number one priority of TRC. It shows the immense scale of mass feeding to date and the high level of coordination and logistics that have been involved to deliver this support to millions of people across the 11 affected provinces.



Summary of food distribution statistics.
Source: TRC, 14 April 2023



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached:

Female > 18: 46,200

Female < 18: 23,380

Male > 18: 45,780

Male < 18: 24,640

Objective:

To provide the most vulnerable of the affected population with cash support to be able to meet their basic needs

Indicator

Actual

Target

of people reached with conditional and unconditional cash and voucher assistance

140,000

750,000

of needs assessment (cash) conducted in total

5

5

By the end of this reporting period, the distribution of 140,000 e-vouchers to branches has been completed. Voucher value is TRY 500 and they are valid in a store chain A101, which is widely available country wide. TRC branches have distributed vouchers according to the eligibility criteria⁸, maximum 3 cards per household. Final stages of planning the Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance is ongoing to be delivered through the ICAP. Results from the completed Rapid Market Assessment (TRC & IFRC) and a needs assessment that was conducted by consulting with mukhtars from the affected region were used in planning of the action. According to the calculation of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) the value of the assistance was set to TRY 3,000 per household. The average size per household size is 4 people.

Targeting analysis was completed in the first week of April. Lists of the affected households were received from Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). TRC, WFP and IFRC technical teams worked on this list to filter down the 150,000 most vulnerable households in the most severely affected 12 provinces. The first group of 31,258 households are to receive their first installment in the second week of April. The second, larger group will receive their first installment at the end of April. Earthquake MPC assistance is for two months, but TRC, IFRC and WFP are in process of planning a recovery phase strategy.

TRC, with support from IFRC, is co-chairing the Cash Working Group. Meetings are held weekly in Gaziantep and online. There is a wide participation of representatives from various humanitarian agencies operating in Türkiye. CWG coordinates and harmonizes efforts for the CVA programs that are planned and have already been rolled out as a response to the earthquakes.

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



Health & Care

(MHPSS/ Community Health/ Medical Services)

People reached:

Female > 18: 298,272

Female < 18: 150,944

Male > 18: 295,561

Male < 18: 159,077

Objective:

To provide affected population 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

⁸ Selection criteria include: (1) Being identified as a person in need through social examination or benefiting from assistance provided by TRC and/or SASFs before the disaster; (2) Having been informed by the public institutions/organizations that they are designated as people in need following the disaster; (3) Residing in a house that has collapsed or heavily damaged due to the disaster.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	804,578	150,000
	# of people reached by MHPSS services	99,276	600,000
	# of people trained in first aid	activity not yet started	40,000
	# of mobile health units in service	6	11
	# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency	activity not yet started	600,000
	# of people trained in MHPSS (including Psychological First Aid and other MHPSS-related trainings)	activity not yet 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 10 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 staff 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 (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

During this period, TRC has continued to provide a localized emergency health response through the Emergency Response Unit (ERU) reaching affected communities using the Mobile Health Units (MHUs) approach. TRC has currently deployed 11 MHUs, based out of 6 different cities and are providing medical care in rural areas or within camps. The team typically consists of: One general Medical Doctor (MD), one Nurse, one public health specialist and one PSS delegate. In addition, there is a specialized dental unit and fixed polyclinic that operates along with mobile clinic units. 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 poor 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.



Psychosocial Support and Mental Health desks have been set up across the camps to help people cope with the aftermath of the earthquakes. Photo credit: TRC

TRC is in close coordination with the MoH and the teams are ready to step in to strengthen service delivery and respond 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). TRC and the MoH are working on a 12-month plan together, where TRC will provide a minimum of 6 MHUs to the affected regions.

TRC has also been developing its clinical ERU capacity through mentorship with an EMT (Emergency Medical Team) in Kahramanmaraş. UKMED, which provided three members of TRC with management mentorship.

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.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached:

Female > 18: 62,931

Female < 18: 31,847

Male > 18: 62,359

Male < 18: 33,563

Objective:	<i>To reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and ensure the dignity of the affected population through the provision of WASH services</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of WASH situation assessments conducted in total	1	4
	# of staff and volunteers reached by WASH training	activity not yet started	2,000
	# of people (and HH) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period	N/A	600,000
	# of people reached with hygiene supplies	190,701	600,000

Field observations have been conducted in Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman 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.

TRC does not have a specific WASH mandate to implement hardware related outcomes. The focus of TRC WASH intervention has been distribution of NFI for target affected population. Direct WASH interventions are led by other implementing

organizations across the affected provinces. TRC will continue to provide complimentary WASH interventions to those interventions undertaken by other organizations in the WASH sector. To date TRC has provided over 190,701 hygiene kits along with mobile showers and laundry facilities to support the affected population. Ongoing support is part of the TRC planning for the next stage of the operation.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached:

Female > 18: 490

Male > 18: 485

Female < 18: 4506

Male < 18: 4520

Objective:	<i>To prevent, mitigate and respond to protection, gender and inclusion and safeguarding threats against affected populations</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	8,020	2,000
	# of people reached with PGI activities	10,000	600,000
	# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	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 to raise people's awareness on this subject matter. In addition to this, Integrity Line and Safeguarding informative posters have been put up around the IFRC offices.

To date, 10,000 baby kits were distributed across the camps and 323,030 single items for babies were equally distributed. Mobile child friendly spaces report an average of 135 children visiting and being taken care of daily since 15 February 2023.

The IFRC PGI focal point in-country has continued to engage and coordinate with the UN Humanitarian Country Team's Protection Sector Coordinator and has participated in provincial protection meetings and sub sector meetings, including for child protection, GBV, and women's empowerment. IFRC and TRC are working on PSEA and Child Safeguarding risk assessments for the earthquake operation and this will be published in the next operations Update.

As far as the mainstreaming of PGI into programming is concerned, (including safeguarding) Safeguarding risks and controls are being included in the Operational Risk Register in coordination with Audit. Sharing key messages to CEA colleagues, focusing on PSEA and Social Inclusion. Close communication with M&E and PMER for PGI mainstreaming in future assessments will help to set a better integrated approach during planning and implementation.

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. TRC Community-based Migration Program's PSS unit has started to carry out the activities of child friendly spaces, utilizing the existing expertise and good practices in the organization, including supporting child protection referrals, child-friendly PSS, and leveraging the expertise and experience of TRC community centres. This includes 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. TRC personnel who work in mobile PSS teams, child-friendly spaces, and the community centres are all trained on making child protection reports appropriately.



Child friendly spaces and mobile PSS teams have been set up across the affected districts. Photo credit: TRC

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

TRC teams supported RFL needs using mechanisms set up by the authorities for families to report cases of missing or potentially deceased family members. TRC's RFL Service worked very closely with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) during searches for 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. TRC is responding to tracing requests for all nationalities who have been lost due to the earthquakes. 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.

There continues to be serious unmet protection needs among those impacted by the earthquake, including reports of violence and GBV in temporary shelters, child protection concerns, and growing tensions between groups (including refugees) that are being temporarily sheltered. Ongoing technical support for PGI is provided to Shelter and Cash sectors, including for targeting approaches and operational guidance. PGI guidance has been well-integrated into the Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) WG; IFRC and TRG PGI focal points will help to facilitate an inter-agency workshop on protection and cash on April 27th in Gaziantep to ensure minimum PGI standards are continued to be considered in cash program design and based on lessons learned from TRC's cash programming experience.

TRC has established a WhatsApp Line for women impacted by the earthquake to respond to the personal needs of women and children affected by the earthquake. TRC continues to make referrals to government services and other specialized agencies for child protection, GBV, and other MHPSS needs through their community centers and mobile PSS units. Anonymized Protection and referral data collected by TRC is expected to be shared at the end of April.



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	84,650	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 Kizilaykart Facebook page and corresponding infographics are available in 4 languages. From February 6 until 22 March, the HQ 168 (for Turkish nationals) received approximately 79,000 calls regarding the earthquake. Due to the number of calls, a content and feedback analysis has not been made yet, however it will be conducted through a joint TRC-IFRC venture. Due to the data cleaning protocols the analysis could take up to three months based on the number of calls received.

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. 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. UN OCHA has also stated interest in cooperation regarding earthquake messaging and requested to utilize certain training materials regarding CEA created by IFRC, especially the CEA in CVA e-learning modules created by the CEA team of the Türkiye delegation. IFRC CEA is actively involved with the newly formed AAP Working Group led by the UNHCR, along with TRC.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery

Objective: <i>To reduce affected people`s vulnerability to future disasters and climate change impacts</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># 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>	activity not yet started	11
	<i># of people reached with climate and environmental activities</i>	activity not yet started	350,000

Risk Reduction and Climate adaptation are expected to be central components of the recovery planning that is being developed using the results of the recovery assessment conducted in April.



Environmental Sustainability

Objective: <i>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</i>			
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<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: *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*

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of branches responding	175	11
	# 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.	150,000	1,500
	# of staff and volunteers trained on specific Disaster response topics. Topics include PFA, distributions, coordination, and monitoring.	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 Türkiye are all actively participating in the response with staff, equipment and vehicle capacities. Disaster Managers and staff trained and experienced in disasters have 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 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 150,000 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 additional warehouse facilities in Ankara, Gaziantep and Adana areas 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:	<i>To strengthen coordination and cooperation with external partners through improving coordination among the IFRC membership and the Movement to acquire complementary technical and operational</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of membership coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to the IFRC members</i>	32	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 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 closely with TRC to organize a visit from the IFRC Secretary General, two visits for 10 Partner National Societies in March, which included the IFRC Vice Presidents for Europe and the Americas and the IFRC Under-Secretary General for NSD
- Proactively engaging with the membership on resource mobilization efforts, providing support towards a well-coordinated and broad fundraising drive
- 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
	# of shelter sector coordination meetings convened by IFRC at Ankara and field level	43	216
	# of partners attending shelter sector coordination meetings	56	20

Mobilization and Coordination Structure

Following the setting up of the sector-based coordination mechanism by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the activation of the Scale Up protocols by the IASC (16 February 2023), 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 (surge support over the first four weeks) supported by a roving coordinator, information manager and a technical coordinator, ensuring presence, strategic and operational guidance capacity in:

- Advising the inter-agency coordination level (Humanitarian Coordinator and HCT in Ankara)
- Providing insight and input at inter sector coordination level (OCHA/UNDAC in Ankara and Gaziantep)
- Liaising with national authorities and providing structured coordination services to engaged partner organizations and relevant stakeholders.

Coordination Team: Emergency Response Period

Seeking to ensure predictable and dedicated coordination services over the humanitarian relief response period (Flash Appeal until 17 May 2023) a longer-term dedicated coordinator has replaced the surge coordinators, along with the rotation of the information manager (15 March 2023), and additional advisory short term support roles (4 week deployments) were mobilized (monitoring and evaluation, site planning advisor and environmental advisor) responding to the needs in context and initial requests flagged by the partners. The IFRC-led Shelter Coordination Team includes members from Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross, as well as the IFRC Secretariat and other sector agencies such as IOM and CARE.

Sector Coordination: Overall Response

The IFRC-led shelter sector was the first sector to come into action, mobilizing the necessary level of resources required by the Scale-Up protocols and to initiate sectoral coordination meetings. IFRC convened the first shelter sector coordination meeting on 16 February, and has been meeting regularly, initially twice a week, (initially from Ankara, moving to Gaziantep in early March) shifting to one general coordination meeting and one technical coordination meeting a week (early March) in order to enable a dedicated a flow of both strategic and technical discussions to inform the overall planning and response coordination issues, fed by and flowing through sector operational coordination at hub level, and informing inter-sector and cross cutting issues coordination, both at Gaziantep and hub level.

Inter Sector Coordination: Overall Response

The Inter-sector coordination, led by OCHA, was initially established twice a week in Ankara, every other day in Gaziantep and intermittently at hub level, led by UNDAC in the 4 most affected provinces (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya). From early March Inter-sector coordination meeting have taken place twice a week in Gaziantep and once a week in the four most affected provinces (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya) through hub coordination structures.

Hub Coordination: Sector and Inter-Sector – Province Level

Seeking to better understand and coordinate needs, gaps, capacities and operational priorities in the worst affected areas, shelter sector coordination team approached active and capable partners to support as Focal Points for sector coordination at province level matching the UNDAC / OCHA inter sector coordination structure at hub level, as follows:

- IOM is providing support delivering shelter sector coordination services in Hatay and Malatya hubs.
- IFRC Shelter Sector team is convening coordination directly in Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman hubs.

Shelter sector hub level specific weekly meetings started in Hatay province on 23 February, rolled out in Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya over the following weeks, being run weekly since then.

Coordination and Information Management

To support the development of strategic framework and priorities for the sector the team collaboratively mapped the scope and level of need, available assistance from government and sector capacity to respond, through a gap analysis process ultimately resulting in structured strategic guidance informing the response (e.g. pathways for assistance from relief to recovery, intervention options and severity analysis to guide geographical distribution of shelter needs).

Simultaneously, the team has developed a monitoring framework for the shelter response to measure the Shelter Sector contribution towards strategic objectives defined in the Flash Appeal:

- Data is collected, every other week, against this framework through the Activity Info platform.
- The team worked closely together with OCHA to ensure robust reporting tools, and organized information sessions to make sure the shelter partners were set up for success.
- From the initial 56, there are currently 14 partners reporting regularly on their completed activities.
- Their data is reflected in a dashboard that is developed by the Shelter Sector and publicly accessible.

The sector has also been working with OCHA, other sectors (in particular Protection/PGI, WASH, TSS and Early Recovery) and sub sectors / cross cutting working groups (in particular with IMWG, CBIWG, MHPSS and WEHA) to ensure alignment on key issues, tools and practices to be mainstreamed through and across sectors, with particular relevance on the alignment around IM practices, through weekly engagement with the IMWG, feeding into different sectoral and other assessments being rolled out.

Shelter Sector: Türkiye Response Webpage

A dedicated page on the Shelter Cluster website has been set up early on and continues to serve as the one-stop shop informing and reflecting the pace of the response, providing for the information needs shelter sector partners, internal and external stakeholders [Türkiye Earthquake 2023 | Shelter Cluster](#).

Technical Coordination

The team has, from an early stage, provided technical advice on a range of issues, including shared lessons learned from previous earthquakes, disability inclusion and environmental concerns. Considering the complexities around this response, a dedicated platform was established for discussion / elaboration of guidance on current and emerging technical issues. A Technical Working Group (TWG) was established, and regular weekly meetings convened from 1 March, as follows:

- Standards and specs for Emergency Shelter and Basic Household Items (BHI) | TG note
- Disability and inclusion in Emergencies | technical guidance (TG)
- Fire prevention in informal settlements | TG and tip sheets fire safety practices
- Environmental considerations for emergency shelter | TG on Shelter and BHI materials
- Environmental considerations for asbestos exposure and handling | Assessment
- Shading Kit for formal and informal settlements | TG note
- Improved living space / Shelter – floor elevation | TG note
- Support return to lightly damaged dwellings – minor repairs programme | TG note drafted

Based on mapping of scope and eligibility criteria of ongoing and planned government assistance, the team developed a strategy to guide the humanitarian shelter sector in complementing and enhancing the government response efforts – relief to recovery pathways and intervention options for assistance.

Shelter Sector Impact

Coordinated by the IFRC, the Shelter Sector partner organizations have collectively reached almost 232,000 households, more than 881,000 people, with improved living space/sheltering (58% of the Shelter Sector target under the Flash Appeal), and have assisted almost 1.3 million households, more than 4.8 million people, with basic household items to resume their domestic life.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<i>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</i>		
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	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># 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.</i>	1	1
	<i># of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency response.</i>	0	5
	<i>Establishing communication strategy engagements in global platform for fundraising and knowledge sharing</i>	1	1

Logistics

TRC's warehousing infrastructure did not suffer any damage and subsequently incurred nil stock losses as a result of the February 6 earthquakes. In support of the EQ response, TRC has secured 54,207 sqm of warehouse space, or 30,000 pallet spaces, over 9 warehouses which are supported by 102 personnel. The nine warehouses comprise three regional and six temporary facilities with temporary facilities located in Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Malatya, Adıyaman and Afşin/Elbistan.

Since the beginning of the earthquake response, TRC has received shipments via air and road, receiving over three thousand four hundred deliveries across its 9 warehouses. TRC is distributing stocks via its 58 trucks and trailers.

As of 5 April, all IFRC and IKD deliveries against the mobilization table have been completed. IKD's comprised over 50,000 hygiene kits, 44,000 tarpaulins, 74,000 blankets and other assorted NFI's such as lamps and multipurpose tents.

Human Resources: 2 months after the earthquake, IFRC Türkiye Delegation has made efforts to shift back to regular working modalities. As highlighted below:

- Duty of care has been ensured.
- Staff working for the Delegation are gradually shifting back to their regular responsibilities.
- New organogram has been designed and recruitments to ensure the mission is staffed is taking place keeping as an objective that surge deployments should be replaced by longer term position may the need be and that international roles might lead to future nationalizations.

The "One Delegation" approach has been maintained during the earthquake response.

Communications

IFRC and TRC have been collaborating in the field to support the areas affected by the earthquakes. Both organizations had received requests for interviews from national and international media outlets. While IFRC focuses on international media coverage, TRC provides information and visibility to national and international 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 with regular updates via global Twitter Spaces to share details about the current situation in the affected areas, as well as the most urgent needs. Additionally, a lot of content has been produced for various social media platforms for diverse audiences, and TikTok ads are being run in donor countries to further promote the movement's work. The IFRC's communications team keeps all its key messages and reactive lines up to date. Media space and country context are regularly monitored, and communications plans are tailored to the needs of the earthquake operation. Moreover, IFRC regularly coordinates with communication teams of all National Societies, including a communications update on the earthquake response. Finally, the IFRC has been receiving a lot of visit requests from national societies, embassies, national and international celebrities who are donating and/or would like to spread awareness to their communities for fundraising purposes, and the communications team is always ensuring media/social media coverage and visit coordination with TRC.

Other communications-related stats are provided below:

- 4 celebrity visits expected with media/social media coverage during the month of April: Miss World Colombia, Steven Bartlett, Ekin-Su and Miss World Türkiye, and more upcoming.
- More than 10 visits by different national societies who created their own media/social media content, including proactive content from: Netherlands Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Lebanese Red Cross, Mexican Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, American Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross and Korean Red Cross.
- 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 international and national media outlets conducted.
- Our posts on the earthquake on social have reached so far over 600k people.
- On 7 February, IFRC had 90,000 hits across the site on that day alone -a 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. Since the launch of this operation, 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 a biweekly basis and circulated amongst relevant stakeholders. The same product is posted on the IFRC Go platform in order to give fresh information to the Red Cross-Red Crescent Movement, donors and other stakeholders. Federation-wide reporting: programmatic indicators as well financial data collected from the Membership aligned to earthquakes operation strategy have been developed and are being used to create a platform for Federation-wide reporting. Achievements against the indicator values are being collected on a regular basis in close coordination with the TRC monitoring and reporting team.

The PMER Surge support seconded from Austrian RC who was deployed to support IFRC during the emergency phase of the operation response has been replaced by a full-time delegate as of 01 April 2023. Several proposals have been developed in support of the earthquake's emergency appeal. The link to donor response (under Section D) provides more details regarding the contributions made to this appeal.

A strong monitoring scheme has been established by the technical teams of IFRC, TRC, and WFP for the multipurpose cash intervention. From April to June 2023, a combination of both qualitative and quantitative exercises will be conducted. These exercises will include a pulse check study to determine the redemption rate of the initial transfer, a process monitoring exercise to assess the satisfaction and perception of the beneficiaries, focus group discussions to elaborate on the utilization of the cash and any expected challenges the beneficiaries might face, and a post-distribution monitoring study to evaluate the effectiveness of the interventions and identify any gaps or challenges.

D. FUNDING

As of 22 April 2023, 28 per cent (which includes hard pledges, soft pledges 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 providing support for the earthquake-affected populations on the short- and medium-term through cash and voucher assistance, food security interventions, shelter and health. *The first interim financial report will be published in the following operation update.*

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

Contact information

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Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Appeals, plans and updates related to the operation](#)
- [Link to IFRC landing 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.