



Food distributions for people affected by the earthquake. Source: IFRC

Emergency appeal No: MDRTR004 Emergency appeal launched: 07/02/2023 Operational Strategy published: 21/02/2023 Revised Operational Strategy published: 07/06/2023	Glide No: EQ-2023-000015-TUR
Operation update #3 Date of issue: 30/06/2023	Timeframe covered by this update: From 07/02/2023 to 31/05/2023
Operation timeframe: 24 months (07/02/2023 - 28/02/2025)	Number of people being assisted: 1,250,000
Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 400 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal Total of CHF 750 million Federation-wide	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 2M

As per the [Revised Operational Strategy](#) published on 07 June 2023, this Emergency Appeal, seeks a total of CHF 750 Million Federation-Wide Funding Requirement out of which 400 Million is funded via the IFRC Secretariat, whereas 350 Million will be funded through TRC's domestic fundraising, bilateral contributions and via IFRC in-kind and cash pledges. This revised Appeal is currently 23% per cent funded, however, there is an additional 9% per cent in soft pledges in the amount of CHF 31.182.840,00. Further funding is needed to enable the Turkish Red Crescent, with the support of the IFRC, to continue addressing immediate, early recovery and recovery needs for people affected by the earthquake.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

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 were 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).

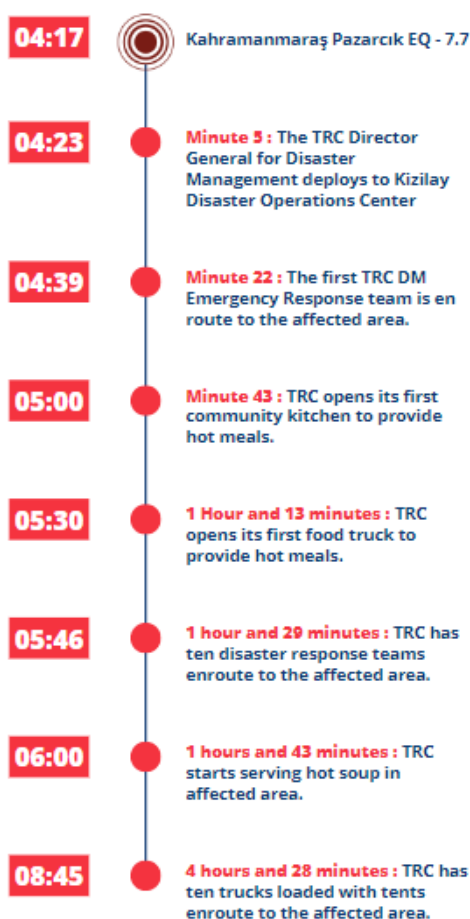
According to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the death toll from the devastating earthquakes has reached 50,096 (including at least 6,800, most of them were Syrian refugees present in Türkiye), and 107,204 people injured as of 05 April 2023. Some 3 million people have been displaced, 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 affected communities 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 estimates from AFAD.

Description of the crisis

The winter season has come to an end in mid-April in Türkiye and temperatures are increasingly becoming warmer, including in the earthquake affected areas, nevertheless **emergency shelter** remains a priority for the early recovery period, especially in facilitating the transition of affected people in moving from tents to **container cities** as they become gradually available. During the early weeks of the disaster, TRC with the support of IFRC along with other stakeholders, has been concentrating efforts on emergency shelter needs through the provision of tents, tarpaulins, sleeping bags, blankets, and heating kits to cope with the winter. In the same vein hygiene and sanitation support, food distribution (soup, hot meals and food parcels), protection, health and psychosocial support were equally provided to affected people. The weather forecast for summer is already predicted to be hot and temperatures have reportedly started to increase. According to the UNHRC, NFI needs for people staying in tents and containers have to be adapted to cope with heat conditions. Hence the demand for mosquito nets, insect repellants, summer clothes, shade for tents,

TURKISH RED CRESCENT RESPONSE Timeline Of Activities First 5 Hours

TÜRKİYE EARTHQUAKES DATE : 06 FEBRUARY 2023



and air conditioning or cooling systems needs are increasing (UNHCR 17/05/2023; STL 05/05/2023; STL 26/04/2023).

The earthquakes 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: 1 June 2023

Turkish Red Crescent Response Earthquake | Türkiye



TURKISH RED CRESCENT HAS
DISTRIBUTED OVER
361 MILLION
HOT MEALS

DISTRIBUTION POINTS
1,000+

82
CATERING UNITS

55
MOBILE OVENS

142
FIELD KITCHENS

439
MOBILE KITCHENS



326,460
PERSONNEL AND VOLUNTEERS
RESPONDED IN THE
AFFECTED REGION



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH IFRC
THE TRC HAS DISTRIBUTED
140,000
SHOPPING VOUCHERS WORTH
₺ 70 MILLION



IN PARTNERSHIP WITH IFRC AND WFP
THE TRC HAS DISTRIBUTED
₺ 299 MILLION
TO
124,000
PEOPLE



-----PLANNED-----
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH IFRC AND WFP
THE TRC WILL DISTRIBUTE
₺ 906 MILLION
TO
604,000
PEOPLE

THE TURKISH RED CRESCENT HAS
OFFERED OTHER AID ITEMS AND
SERVICES INCLUDING:



BLOOD DONATIONS
(PEOPLE)
421,629



HEALTH CARE
SERVICES (PEOPLE)
43,097



PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT
(PEOPLE)
154,862



MOBILE HEALTH UNITS
11



HEATERS
52,218



TENTS DISPATCHED
134,677



BLANKETS
556,290



HYGIENE KITS
267,742

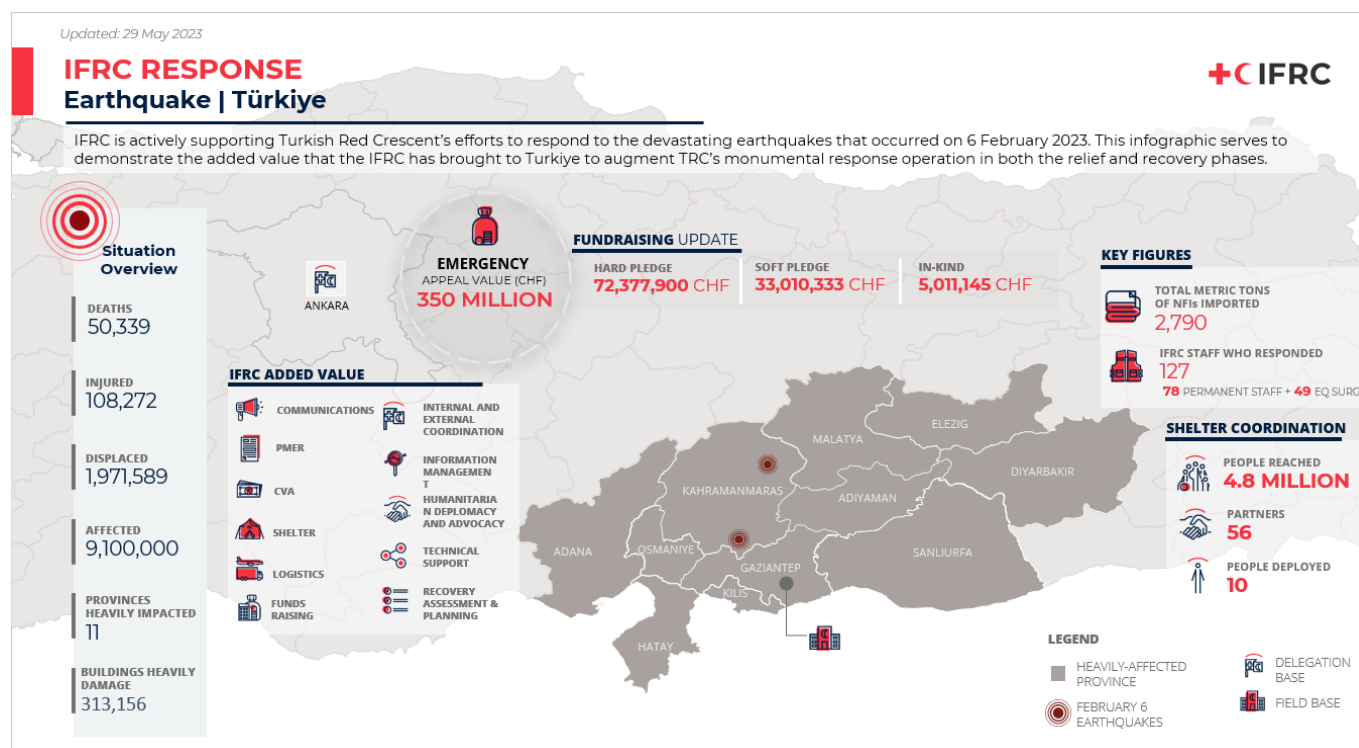
The Turkish authorities, under the umbrella of the AFAD, are leading the overall coordination and management of this Earthquake response. The Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay, TRC) is the National Society providing relief support as part of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. For this response, TRC has got the mandate to lead 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, at least 2,109 professionals and 26,090 volunteers have been supporting the operation response since the first day of the crisis. 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 leads the Red Cross/Red Crescent response, implementing the response with the support from other Movement partners. 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. During the emergency phase of the operation, a total of 41 Rapid Response personnel were 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 existing Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)¹ structures to establish an operational field base in Gaziantep alongside TRC. Based on the current needs in the field, dedicated regional coordinators will be assigned to different locations to ensure a well-balanced and efficient recovery implementation.



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.

Needs analysis

Since the launch of the operation, **IFRC and TRC have jointly conducted multiple assessments to understand the needs of the affected people and inform the operation.** Utilizing pre-crisis primary data from the ESSN programme and secondary data, an analysis was carried out to investigate the impact of the disaster on refugees in Türkiye and provide some projections, with a published report titled *Shaken to the Core*. Another assessment focused on the total affected population in the region, aiming to depict pre-crisis livelihoods situation and provide a trajectory for medium- and long-term recovery. Furthermore, a "Consultation with the Communities" surveyed over 2,000 local community leaders to identify their priority needs. A study utilizing focus group discussions was also completed in May 2023 as part of ESSN to explore the changes in refugee household compositions and living conditions after the earthquake.

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

Three market assessments have been conducted: a rapid market assessment undertaken by TRC and IFRC soon after the earthquake in early February, and two market assessments conducted jointly by IFRC, TRC and WFP to complement the first rapid assessment. A core recommendation from the third market assessment was to consider the use of cash-based interventions, which not only help the affected households to meet their immediate basic needs, but also provide them with the dignity and choice to decide how to spend the cash assistance based on their priorities. This measure can also contribute to stimulating the local economy. Another crucial recommendation is to establish robust partnerships with other humanitarian organizations, local administrations, and community-based entities to ensure coordination and avoid duplication of efforts.

The UNOCHA has led a **multi-sectoral rapid assessment (MIRA)** with the involvement of TRC, IFRC, and UN entities and INGOs in the country. TRC and IFRC supported data collection, analysis and visualization of the assessment to better inform future planning based on sectoral priority needs. In addition, IFRC Information Management (IM) team regularly conducts assessments², and secondary data review (SDR) analyses and publishes both weekly reports covering key sectors and thematic areas to inform and guide the response.

A [recovery assessment](#) was conducted in early April by TRC with the support of IFRC in the earthquake affected areas. The purpose of this vital study was to understand the context two months after the earthquake and bring an in-depth analysis of how early recovery will unfold in the coming months. Based on the findings and evidence from field observation, a [recovery plan](#) was developed mid-April 2023 to inform this transition and align the current priorities with TRC Master Plan with a recovery perspective aiming at restoring resilient communities and individuals.



The latest assessment reports with the most updated information are listed below³:

1. [Shaken to the Core: Assessing the Impact of the Earthquake on ESSN and C-ESSN Recipients](#)
2. [Consultation with the Communities](#)
3. Shaken to the Core II: Portrayal of Pre-disaster Livelihoods in the Affected Areas

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

³ [KIZILAYKART](#)

4. Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)
5. [A Dire Humanitarian Situation: Rapid Market Assessment](#)
6. [Transaction Analyses of KIZILAYKART Beneficiaries in the Earthquake Zone](#)
7. Uneven Market Speeds: Exploring the Potential for Cash Programming after the Earthquake
8. [Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) Methodology and Analysis](#)
9. [Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) – March](#)
10. [Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\) – April](#)
11. [TRC Recovery Assessment: Türkiye Earthquake 2023](#)
12. [IFRC, DEEP, OCHA, DFS Secondary Data Review Library](#)
13. [Back at Rock Bottom: Refugees Escaping Yet Another Disaster](#)

Based on the completed assessments and secondary data review⁷, the key needs to be addressed through this operation are as follows:

Priority areas

Provinces of Adıyaman, 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, after in-depth assessments, 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 according to AFAD.

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 compared to 19/04/2023
Tents	731,585 tents distributed	2,604,760	-10%
Tent cities	222	178,192	No change
Makeshift settlements/private	1,821 informal settlements	1,586,830	No change – site assessment finalized
Containers (coordinated)	93,964 containers installed	189,562	82%
Community Centers	N/A	78,890	-4%

AFAD Information note as of 04 May 2023 and IOM 19/04/2023.



The transition from tent cities to container cities is gradually moving forward in the earthquake affected areas. Above, a partial view of one of the camps in Hatay. (Photo credit : TRC, May 2023)

Food security: Ready to eat food and hot meals continued 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 the functionality of the markets and cash⁴ flow, yet in Hatay, the situation is still yet to improve in terms of opening stores and cash liquidity. During this period, it was therefore paramount for TRC to maintain the mass feeding approach to the affected people, both in formal and informal settlements. But as things continue to evolve TRC is adapting its mass feeding approach to ensure the best intervention strategy is being used.

- According to various sources, Food insecurity remains a major concern. OCHA reported that 42 districts in 11 provinces were identified with a high level of food insecurity (OCHA 11/04/2023, OCHA 30/03/2023). Out of an assessment carried out by IOM in 1,821 informal sites across the 11 affected provinces, key informants in 7% of sites indicated relying on food distributions on site; a further 15% relied on distributions off site. In 27% of informal sites, food was not easily accessible for people with mobility issues (IOM 30/03/2023) As the recovery phase evolves, IFRC and TRC will continue to monitor closely this situation to inform the necessary adaptation required especially in terms of Cash for livelihood that could fill the gaps as far as food insecurity is concerned.
- Due to the damage to agricultural production, to lack of manpower in fields, and to other factors including the low precipitation, food prices have been reported to be increasing by 67.8% annually. Problems regarding the cooking conditions in shelters have been reported by various sources. Due to fire hazards, households cannot cook inside their tents or containers. Instances of decreasing soup kitchens in some areas are exacerbating this issue.

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

Health and Psychosocial Support (PSS): Access to healthcare remains a major concern especially for those residing in rural areas. 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 were injured during the earthquake. According to an IOM led assessment, out of 3,022 sites, there was no health facility nearby in 12% of sites, and a further 39% were lacking basic medical supplies. Out of 141 displacement sites of Hatay, in 53% of the sites, the main issue related to health was the distance to health facilities. Reports indicate that 30% the lack of services and in 17% the lack of medicine (IOM, [CCCM](#) 01/05/2023, [OCHA](#) 06/04/2023, [TRC](#) 05/04/2023, [IOM](#) 30/03/2023). Long waiting times to access health services and access to health care for people with disabilities or chronic illnesses have been equally reported as part of the concerns.

- **Sexual, Reproductive and Maternal health** support remains a concern during this period. According to latest surveys, 25% of the population in temporary settlements were pregnant or breastfeeding mothers in March 2023. An access gap to these services for women and to women in camps for health actors was noted. This is a concern for pregnant women as the access gap can result in miscarriage and premature birth. Living conditions are further worsening pregnant women's situation with lack of running water and sufficient sanitation facilities. Hygiene kits, menstrual support kits, mother and baby kits, contraception, condoms and pregnancy kits are needed in formal and informal settlement. According to the Ministry of Health, 23,678 births were recorded in the region since the disaster ([OCHA](#) 27/04/2023, [OCHA](#) 21/04/2023, [UNHCR](#) 19/04/2023).
- **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 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 Adıyaman province. Priority areas flagged by WHO include Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep and Malatya. ([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): The provision of safe water, sanitation facilities, hygiene kits and cleaning supplies were flagged as one of the key concerns in the earthquake affected areas. **Access to clean water** remains a gap and a main need in many areas affected by the earthquake, despite the ongoing repair work on infrastructure and provision of water by the authorities. OCHA reports indicate that WASH was the main humanitarian need in the areas affected by the earthquake Türkiye by early May. This includes bottled water, waste management, showers and toilet ([OCHA](#) 07/05/2023). According to a site profiling done by IOM in 70 sites of Hatay province in May, drinking water appeared as the second main population's needs. In Defne, all of the assessed sites reported a lack of drinking water. 97% in Samandag and 96% in Kirikhan reported the same problem. STL reported that in Kahramanmaraş, 15 access to clean water is still not available in Pazarcık and Türkoğlu districts (IOM, [CCCM](#) 12/05/2023, [STL](#) 05/05/2023). In Hatay where 58,000 households still lack access to drinking water and long queues to get drinking water are reported during the same period.

Overall, AFAD data indicates that there are 74,000 households not connected to the water network. Water distribution points are also not always accessible to rural communities and bottled drinking water are difficult to access in these areas. Some villages have reportedly not received assistance so far, water supply being their highest need. (AFAD 22/05/2023, [STL](#) 12/05/2023, [WHO](#) 10/05/2023)

According to a site profiling carried out by IOM in 70 sites of Hatay province in May, Hygiene and Sanitation items appeared as the main population's needs, shower and toilets being respectively the third and fourth main needs. In Defne, 93% of the assessed sites reported a lack of hygiene items, against 62% in Samandag and 31% in Kirikhan (IOM, CCCM 12/05/2023). In Hatay, 64% of the sites assessed by IOM reported a lack of common toilets on site and the same gap being reported in Kirikhan. In the same vein, the lack of gender disaggregated toilets is also reported during the same period. In Adyaman, WASH is the main need of the population with mobile toilets, showers and hygiene items being highly needed. (OCHA 07/05/2023).

Further reports indicate that people living in formal, informal settlements and remote villages have started to develop skin diseases due to water shortages and lack of items to maintain personal hygiene. Lack of adequate sanitation and hygiene sanitation is increasing the risk of water-borne diseases (AJ 12/05/2023, WHO 11/05/2023, OCHA 27/04/2023, IFRC 22/04/2023). To meet the SPHERE standards, especially in camps, the ratio of available facilities versus people using them needs to be increased. Moreover, dignity and hygiene kits are highly recommended, especially in the absence of clean water and sanitation facilities and to prevent disease outbreaks.

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, 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

The current Appeal Update is based on the orientations and guidelines as defined by the IFRC [Operational Strategy](#). In this regard, TRC remains the only operating partner in Türkiye and leads the implementation of the operation on the ground, while IFRC coordinates the international elements of this response in line with its mandate, Principles and Rules for Red Cross Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance. IFRC's role is extended 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 UN three-month Flash Appeal concluded on 17 May,

but UN humanitarian partners will continue to operate in line with the duration of the projects agreed in the appeal.

Considering the emerging priorities, funding requirement for this appeal have slightly increased and resources have been reallocated across key sectors of intervention to better reflect implementation costs as per the table below:

Sector	Operational Strategy	Revised Operational Strategy
Shelter, Housing and Settlements	28.85%	22.76%
Livelihoods – Food	10.83%	12.57%
Livelihoods – Other	5.60%	7.36%
Multipurpose Cash	22.37%	23.59%
Health and Care	5.42%	7.52%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	5.44%	5.65%
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	3.99%	3.61%
Community Engagement and Accountability	1.22%	1.06%
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0.47%	0.82%
Environmental Sustainability	0.13%	0.11%

The above table shows that Food Security, Multi-Purpose cash and Livelihood remain one of the major priorities for internationally resource mobilization. Although, TRC is not the only actor in the shelter sector, it is important to note that this component remains an important part of the recovery transition as the process of moving people from tents to containers, which seems to be delicate and complex, is yet to be complete. In terms of cost, it is important to emphasize the high cost involved in the fully furnished container solution, hence an important budget percentage for the Shelter sector.

The Recovery Assessment, Recovery Plan

The recovery strategy outlines the approach to deliver a comprehensive 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. Based on the recently published Recovery Assessment and subsequent Recovery plan published in April 2023, the strategy has been recently revised to reflect the changes in implementation. As the transitions evolves into an early recovery and recovery phases, a strong focus is put on livelihood, voucher and cash assistance intervention to allow people gradually move from being dependent on assistance to being self-sufficient.

The recovery conference

In an effort to scale up the [Resource Mobilization](#) process, a Recovery and Resilience Conference to support Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) in their response and recovery **endeavour** was organized in Geneva on 25 April 2023. This was followed by a briefing for the permanent missions and an online Earthquake Recovery & Resilience Conference for the Red Cross Red Crescent network on 26 April 2023 during which both National Societies had an opportunity to present key highlights of their response plans as they enter into early recovery and recovery phases.

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 the operation, IFRC has maintained 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. IFRC also duly participated in the OCHA organized Inter-sector meeting on 8 May for sector coordinators and represented the shelter sector. Similarly, On 22nd February, IFRC and TRC organized a meeting with more than 40 embassy representatives to introduce to give them an overview of the Emergency Appeal priorities for an effective collaboration in the affected area.

In the same vein, 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 produces 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 Initiative (ICAI) is a joint initiative developed by TRC, IFRC, and WFP to provide multi-purpose cash assistance. The ICAI serves as a platform for coordinating cash assistance efforts and minimizing duplication and overlap among humanitarian actors, while complementing the government response. The ICAI 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.

In the meantime, TRC has strengthened the collaboration with its external partners including UN Agencies, NGOs and INGOs actively engaging or aiming to contribute to Earthquake Operation, enabling to extend TRC's operations to support the affected area. As a result of effective collaboration with UNICEF, TRC has initiated a support program for households with children between the ages of 0-17 affected by the earthquake. In addition, TRC has collaborated with different stakeholders including WFP, ISDB and Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission to support food, NFI and WASH related needs in the affected area. TRC has collaborated with WFP to increase TRC's food services for camps and temporarily settlements outside the camps whereas starting a partnership

with Islamic Development Bank for food and hygiene kit distribution in the affected area. Starting from May 2023, TRC has provided mobile shower and laundry services by starting a new project with Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

The below list of indicators has a Federation-wide scope, with actuals capturing the totality of the work of the IFRC Network in Türkiye, namely the efforts of the TRC from its own resources, and the support provided by the IFRC Secretariat and other National Societies.

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People reached: Female > 18: 210,576 Female < 18: 119,121 Male > 18: 202,399 Male < 18: 125,475		
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	Actual⁵	Target
	# of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation	387,828 ⁶	375,000
	# of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs	657,571	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
Following the aftermath of the earthquake, 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 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.			
Following the emergency needs assessment that was conducted shortly after the earthquakes, the cash assistance schemes announced by the Government to meet the shelter needs of the affected population			

⁵ Based on the number of people to be hosted in the tents delivered to AFAD.

⁶ Number the same as for OU2. To be updated in subsequent updates in line with TRC database/system

started in March 2023. The assistance includes 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. While some people have received this assistance in March – April 2023, the next rounds of assistance are still in the pipeline and are planned based on resources available.

The transition to offer more shelter sustainable solutions by moving people from tents to containers has begun in the affected areas. Containers offer more comfort and protection from environmental hazards, such as wind, rain, and extreme temperatures which are prevalent in the affected areas. Containers equally increase security and privacy more than tents and they are insulated and ventilated to help regulate temperatures and inside air quality. Furthermore, the containers allow for customization according to the needs and preferences of the survivors. TRC is committed to support the government's effort to transition from tents to containers and has dispatched 2,334 units to the affected areas. AFAD has installed a total of 107,267 containers in 158 camps and an additional 200 container camps are planned to be built in the coming weeks to accommodate more people in need. TRC will continue to coordinate with AFAD during this transition from tents to containers.

Building on the significant experience and expertise of TRC with cash assistance programmes, further shelter-related assistance delivered through cash-based interventions is being considered during the early recovery and recovery period as per TRC's master plan and the Recovery plan priorities. In this transition period, the Cash team has already rolled out the multi-Purpose cash plan, which includes shelter-specific costs, to give the families some flexibility and freedom in choosing what they need.



Livelihoods and Food Security

People reached:

Female > 18: 402,902

Female < 18: 227,917

Male > 387,256

Male < 18: 240,075

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 indicator s:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of people reached with food	1,258,150	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	01	5

TRC is mandated by the Turkish Government as the lead agency for coordination and delivery of mass food services. Until Mid-April, TRC has been able to coordinate and deliver of more than 361,324,851 hot meals, 20,383,202 soup bowls, 346,977,370 bread loaves, 32,813,113 ready to eat food parcels and 20,831,738 beverages to the affected population across the 11 affected provinces. Mass food delivery continues to be the

number one priority for TRC to meet the ongoing basic needs of the affected population, especially those staying in tent cities where individual cooking is not possible.

To satisfy the needs in the field, logistical and human resources capacity were deployed, including 29 Mobile catering units, 23 mobile ovens, 70 field kitchen all run by around 707 staff supported by around 636 volunteers deployed for that purpose. 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 and the Recovery assessment suggest the importance of initiating cash, voucher, and livelihoods pro grammes and scale down mass feeding as people move to container cities where individual cooking is possible. This approach will be implemented progressively as the early recovery phases rolls out and cooking sets distributed to those who want to cook for themselves.

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 the people in need across the 11 affected provinces.



Summary of food distribution statistics by end of May 2023. Source: TRC, May 2023



Multi-purpose Cash

People reached:

Female > 18: 149,324

Female < 18: 75,567

Male > 18: 147,966

Male < 18: 79,639

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

452,496⁷

750,000

of needs assessment (cash) conducted in total

5

5

The e-voucher programme has been successful in quickly providing relief to affected populations. During the specified period, a total of 140,000 e-vouchers were distributed as planned, although distribution speed varied across locations. The program adapted to increased demand during Ramadan, ensuring the timely distribution of e-vouchers. The expiration date for these cards was set for May 1, 2023, as they were intended for immediate relief assistance during the emergency. The reconciliation process with the Financial Service Provider (A-101) is still ongoing,

The first group, consisting of 31,258 households, received their first and second payments on April 13 and May 12, respectively, through the Collective Kindness programme. The second group, consisting of 104,501 households, received their first and second payments on April 28 and June 1, respectively. The redemption rates for each payment cycle are still being analyzed. A decision regarding unused funds will be made after the analysis is completed.

The TRC Social Services Directorate, in collaboration with the IFRC Türkiye Delegation, has taken the lead in supporting populations affected by the earthquake with sectoral and thematic CVA (Cash and Voucher Assistance) programmes. IFRC Türkiye Delegation provides and will continue to provide technical support on different programmatic aspects and overall capacity development support to the Social Services Directorate. The directorate has scaled up the physical debit card modality, known as the ESEN Card, to support affected populations with multi-purpose cash assistance. IFRC Türkiye Delegation has started collaborating with the directorate in this regard. So far, around 32,000 households have received 1,500 TRY multi-purpose cash assistance, and discussions regarding the expansion of this programme are ongoing. The TRC Social Services Directorate has another modality option in addition to the ESEN card, which was used before the earthquake. This modality allows direct transfers to the ID numbers of the recipients. With this option, recipients are able to redeem their assistance from bank branches. This modality is also part of the CVA scale-up plan of the directorate.

The IFRC Türkiye Delegation has provided top-ups to the refugee population from earthquake-affected provinces through the ongoing multi-purpose cash programmes, the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), and the Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net (C-ESSN). In April and May, 14,364 ESSN households and 5,371 C-ESSN households received 1,350 TRY and 1,500 TRY, respectively, in addition to their regular monthly assistance, to support their emerging needs after the earthquake.

⁷ This figure shows the number of people who have received reference codes to redeem their assistance under the Collective Kindness program. The number of people who have benefited from e-vouchers is excluded from this calculation, as there was no programmatic decision to prevent people from benefiting from both programmes. The final redemption rate for assistance distributed under the Collective Kindness will be updated once final figures are available for both programmes.



Gaziantep: Few weeks after the earthquake, the IFRC alongside the Turkish Red Crescent were able to leverage their existing platforms used to run the ESSN⁸, to map the most vulnerable after the earthquake and to support them with e-vouchers allowing to access basic needs in supermarkets (photo credit TRC, March 2023)

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



Health & Care

(MHPSS/ Community Health/ Medical Services)

People reached:

Female > 18: 43,832

Female < 18: 24,795

Male > 18: 42,130

Male < 18: 26,118

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

Key indicators:

Indicator

Actual

Target

of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions

43,097

150,000

of people reached by MHPSS services

136,874

600,000

⁸ The biggest cash programme in the world funded by the European Union in Türkiye. [Emergency Social Safety Net \(ESSN\)](#) | [IFRC](#)

<i># of people trained in first aid</i>	activity not yet started	40,000
<i># of mobile health units in service</i>	6	11
<i># of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency</i>	To be provided in subsequent updates	600,000
<i># of people trained in MHPSS (including Psychological First Aid and other MHPSS-related trainings)</i>	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

While the majority of survivors are now living in formal camps, there are some who live in temporary shelters closer to their homes and neighbourhoods.

Over 90% of the International Emergency Medical Teams have left Türkiye by the end of May 2023, some teams remain supporting longer-term projects. However, there has been a handover of services to the local health system that is slowly recovering. However, the migration of the populations into rural areas means that there is an increased number of people with poor access to healthcare.

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 both in rural and 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.

Such basic health care is being administered through a team of medical professionals volunteering at 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 for children's routine vaccination.

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: 191,554 Female < 18: 108,360
Male > 18: 184,115 Male < 18: 114,140

Objective:

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

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	598,169	600,000



In order to ensure good hygiene conditions in formal settlements, customized trucks are used to provide mobile showers and laundry solutions to the earthquake affected people (Photo credit: TRC, May 2023)

Three months after the earthquake, the access to WASH services and clean water remains a challenge for many people as the repair of infrastructures and facilities heavily damaged by the disaster is still going on and will take several months. Along with other partners, TRC teams have been working tirelessly to support ongoing efforts to provide WASH assistance in the affected areas. While WASH facilities are being gradually available, 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 447,500 people with personal hygiene and has purified around 2,460,000 tons of water and reached provided around 205,000 families with clean water in 68 days. During the same period, 4 sets of Mobile showers were able to serve at least 3,665 families while 9,903 persons were able to use the provided laundry services to maintain good standards of hygiene in camps.

PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	People reached:	
		Female > 18: 132,023	Female < 18: 74,684
		Male > 18: 126,897	Male < 18: 78,668
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	18,302	2,000
	# of people reached with PGI activities	412,272 ⁹	600,000
	# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on Prevention and	12	2,000

⁹ These include baby item distribution.

PGI mainstreaming and Safeguarding

Due to the nature and magnitude of the disaster, PGI issues have continued to be pointed out to be a major concern, especially during the first weeks of the emergency. The living conditions in formal and informal camps with the overcrowded conditions, stressors, lack of safe access to services, poor privacy conditions for women exacerbate GBV risks. Specialized services and resources for the needs of people with disabilities have been reportedly not being developed, thus increasing their vulnerability in terms of likelihood especially in the first weeks of the disaster.

To mitigate the above described PGI related risks, Safeguarding Emergency Response briefings for staff at the country delegation and the Gaziantep field team have been developed based on the latest PGI Policy¹⁰. Internal PGI and [Safeguarding](#) awareness messages were designed and 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 continued to run the three established mobile child-friendly spaces in Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman. During this period, five mobile children's PSS teams have carried out child protection activities in Şanlıurfa, Adana Gaziantep, Adana and Hatay provinces using well trained staff and volunteers for an appropriate response. TRC Community-based Migration Program's PSS unit has continued 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. Based on needs requirement, a total of 34 child-friendly units are planned to be set up.

¹⁰ [Protection, gender and inclusion policy | IFRC](#)



Specialized PGI and Psychosocial teams coordinating PSS and other recreational activities in Child-friendly spaces that have been set up across the camps (Photo credit TRC, March 2023)

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

The RFL teams have continued to assess RFL needs and checking with authorities on mechanisms in place for families to report cases of one's missing or potentially deceased family members. TRC's RFL Service works 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. 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 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.

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 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:	<i>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</i>		
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of information dissemination channels established by NS</i>	5	4
	<i>Number of community feedback comments collected</i>	84,650	150,000
	<i>Number of community feedback reports produced</i>	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. 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. With new cash and voucher assistance programmes implemented, feedback has shifted towards access to those assistances. 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.

The CEA teams of TRC, IFRC and WFP have actively worked together to integrate the Collective Kindness cash assistance programme into the existing feedback and complaints mechanism through newly drafted SMSs, a new website and FAQ for staff to answer any incoming queries. Monitoring of feedback channels is ongoing. 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 will be developed during the next implementation period



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

The Recovery Plan emphasizes the necessity to embark on a “Green and climate smart solutions”¹¹ during the implementation of recovery phase. This will be achieved through a progressive integration of environmentally sustainable action both for the immediate service provision and longer-term community resilience to climate change. Although no achievements to be highlighted during this period, TRC’s focus is primarily on a) decrease the operational carbon footprint, b) improve energy efficiency and recycling, c) raise communities’ awareness on environmental sustainability, and d) introduce climate and environmental risk mitigation practices to address climate change and environmental degradation. In addition to those interventions, especially in agriculture, TRC’s approach is to adopt and maintain climate-smart solutions to mitigate the risk of drought and other potential climate risks.

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>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of branches responding</i>	175	11
	<i># 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>	150,000	1,500
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on specific Disaster response topics. Topics include PFA, distributions, coordination, and monitoring.</i>	activity not yet started	1,500

¹¹ [Recovery Plan](#) (P. 12)

175 TRC branches are involved in the response, not only in the affected areas but also in provinces where people have moved to following the aftermath of the earthquakes. Furthermore, 126 TRC blood distribution points were established to respond to blood request needs for the 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 other logistical 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, NFIs and food parcels.

Since the beginning of the operation, around 150,000 volunteers have been engaged in the response. 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 laundry facilities.

Due to the large scale of the response, 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
	# of membership coordination meetings organized, and updates provided to the IFRC members	37	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
	<i># of shelter sector coordination meetings convened by IFRC at Ankara and field level</i>	51	216
	<i># of partners attending shelter sector coordination meetings</i>	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. These meetings have now switched to every two weeks.

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). Inter-sector coordination meetings are continuing every two weeks in Gaziantep and 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 Adıyaman hubs.

Shelter sector hub level specific weekly meetings started in Hatay province on 23 February, rolled out in Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya over the following weeks, continued weekly until recently when it has switched to every two weeks. .

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 22 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 I TG note
- Improved living space / Shelter – floor elevation I TG note
- Support return to lightly damaged dwellings – minor repairs programme I 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 259,000 households, with improved living space/sheltering, and have assisted almost 1.4 million households, more than 5.1 million people, with basic household items to resume their domestic life.



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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of National Societies with functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring	1	1
	# of evaluations/reviews conducted for the emergency	0	5
	Establishing communication strategy engagements in global platform for fundraising and knowledge sharing	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 IKD¹² deliveries against the mobilization

¹² IKD = In-kind Donation (as opposed to Cash or HR deployment)

table have been completed. TRC is distributing stocks via its 19 trucks. IKD's comprised over 10,5336 hygiene kits other assorted NFI's¹³ such as lamps and multipurpose tents.

Human Resources:

3 months after the earthquake, IFRC Türkiye Delegation has shifted 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. Also, IFRC has support the NS by seconding staff to TRC and has extended its support to attract external profiles.

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 two communications coordinators to the field back-to-back until the first week of May to work in collaboration with TRC. IFRC and TRC communications teams have scaled 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, attract more funds and sustain existing grants. 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 conducted with media/social media coverage during the month of April: Miss World Colombia, Steven Bartlett, Ekin-Su and Miss World Türkiye.
- Media visit requests are on the increase again with two conducted in April, one conducted in May and a potential of three upcoming in June.
- 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,

¹³NFI = Non-Food Items (as opposed to food donations)

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. As of 07 June 2023, there have been 19, initially daily, then weekly and then bi-weekly, highlights of sectoral developments regarding the affected region and people have been published as part of this activation along with two thematic reports on shelter, displacement, and health matters. This activation, which was initially an inter-agency collaboration, has since become an IFRC-only project in DEEP, so far covering 3,331 sources tagged. The project has also been well documented by the IM team and shared with the SIMS as a lesson learned process for SIM, especially for similar future crisis responses where such practices can be potentially emulated. IRA 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)

During the emergency phase, IFRC was producing Situation Reports (SitReps) on a bi-weekly basis and circulate them amongst relevant stakeholders. The same products were 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 as 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 framework has been established by the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) teams of IFRC, TRC, and WFP for the Collective Kindness multipurpose cash intervention. This consists of five M&E exercises with a combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods: a pulse check study focusing on why people did not redeem the cash assistance, process monitoring to assess the satisfaction, preference and accountability to affected populations, in-depth interviews to elaborate on the benefits and access challenges through the SMS modality and utilization of the assistance, a post-distribution monitoring survey to evaluate the immediate results of the interventions, and on-site monitoring to identify any potential risks and gaps if needed. The pulse check and process monitoring exercises were completed and the findings were shared with relevant stakeholders including the Cash-based

Interventions Technical Working Group co-led by TRC and UNHCR. In addition, a key informant interview is planned for post-distribution monitoring of the A101 voucher assistance.

D. FUNDING

As of 31 May 2023, there is 32 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.

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

The first validated financial report for expenditure of multilateral funding will be published with the next operation update on 30 September 2023, covering the first 6 months of the operation. For indicative income and expenditure information please refer to the [IFRC network-wide \(Federation-wide\) data dashboard on IFRC GO](#) (containing joint IFRC network-wide data on Türkiye and Syria, to be updated mid-July 2023).

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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.