



Turkish Red Crescent Volunteers on the ground for different occasions. Photo Credit: Turkish Red Crescent

FINAL REPORT

Türkiye | Earthquakes

Emergency appeal №: [MDRTR004](#)

Emergency appeal launched: 07/02/2023

Operational Strategy published: 21/02/2023

Revised Operational Strategy published: 07/06/2023

Glide №:

[EQ-2023-000015-TUR](#)

Final Report

Date of issue: 03/11/2025

Timeframe covered by this update:

07/02/2023 to 28/02/2025

Operation timeframe: 25 months (07/02/2023 - 28/02/2025)

Number of people assisted: 1,751,234

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 funding requirement was a total of CHF 750 million Federation-Wide Funding Requirement, out of which CHF 400 million is funded via the IFRC Secretariat, whereas CHF 350 million is to be funded through Turkish Red Crescent's (TRC) domestic fundraising and bilateral contributions. This Appeal was 38 per cent funded with CHF 150.2 million. We are grateful for the support of all the generous partners who have enabled us to continue our important work of helping the people in need. Thank you for the continued solidarity.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

On 6 February 2023, two high-magnitude earthquakes struck the southeastern region of Türkiye, resulting in over 53,000 fatalities and more than 107,000 injuries. An estimated 15.7 million people¹ were directly affected across the 11 hardest-hit provinces, including approximately 14 million Turkish citizens and 1.7 million refugees². According to the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), over 300,000 buildings sustained damage, with 262,000 either severely damaged or completely destroyed. This devastation triggered large-scale displacement, with more than 3 million individuals forced to relocate amid harsh winter conditions³. The earthquakes also caused major disruptions to critical infrastructure, including health, education, and municipal services, thereby increasing risks for vulnerable populations, particularly women and children.

Findings from the [Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment Round 7](#) indicate that both host communities and refugees have experienced a deterioration in their socio-economic conditions since the earthquakes. Approximately 83 per cent of respondents reported a decline in their financial situation.⁴ Even prior to the disaster, the region faced structural economic challenges, including lower labour force participation and higher unemployment rates than the national average. In 2021, of the 3.8 million employed individuals in the region, 2.3 million held formal jobs, while 1.5 million (39 per cent) were informally employed. Syrians under temporary protection were particularly concentrated in informal employment and remain among the most economically vulnerable populations⁵.

Prior to the earthquakes, the 11 affected provinces, accounted for 9.8 per cent of Türkiye's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), generating TRY 79 million in 2021. Economic activity in the region was distributed across services (45.2 per cent), industry (30.5 per cent), agriculture (8.6 per cent), construction (5.2 per cent), and tax subsidies (10.6 per cent). The regional workforce represented 13.3 per cent of the national total, with a formal employment rate of 61 per cent. Employment opportunities for women were already limited, and job security for female workers was comparatively lower. Following the disaster, GDP per capita reportedly declined by 9 per cent, and the livelihoods of around 658,000 individuals were disrupted, with more than 220,000 workplaces rendered inoperable⁶. In response, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) has continued to implement targeted activities to support livelihood restoration across the affected communities.

Environmental conditions in the affected region have further compounded the challenges faced by communities. The area endures harsh winters with low temperatures, strong winds, and snowfall, as well as heavy rainfall in spring and autumn, often resulting in flooding. Summers are characterized by extreme heat, reaching up to 45°C, and high humidity. These climatic conditions have negatively impacted the quality of life in temporary shelters and placed additional strain recovery efforts. In

¹ [Anadolu Agency \(Government-led news agency\), 16.10.2024.](#)

² [UNHCR, Türkiye Fact Sheet, April 2024.](#)

³ [Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Reconstruction and Development Report, 2024.](#)

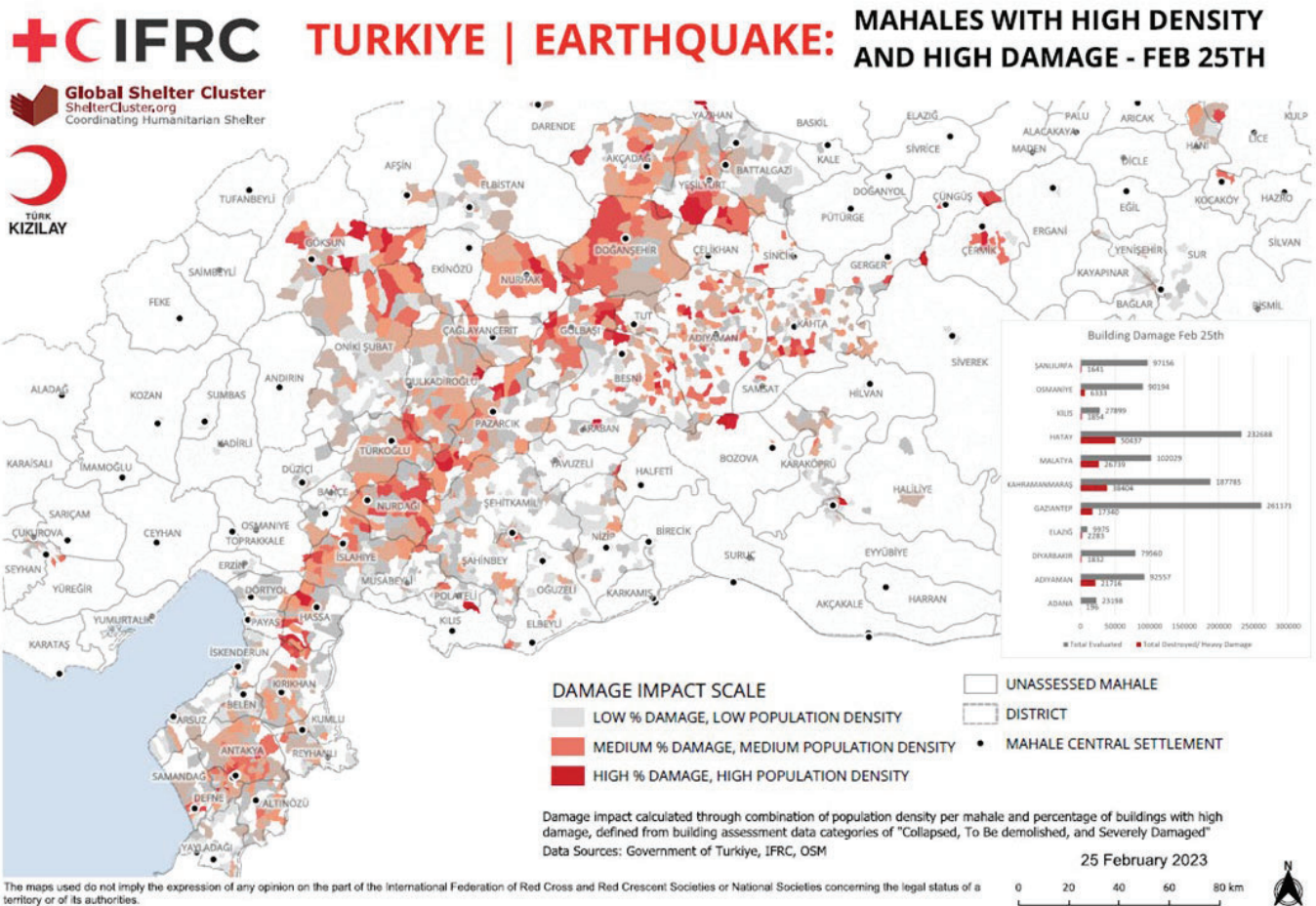
⁴ [Inter-agency Coordination Türkiye, Inter-Agency Protection Needs Assessment, Round 7, 11.12.2023.](#)

⁵ 3RP, Türkiye 3RP Country Chapter 2023-2025 (2024 Update), 30.07.2024.

⁶ [Government of Türkiye, Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment, 27.03.2024.](#)

provinces such as Hatay⁷ and Osmaniye⁸, flooding has intensified the consequences of the earthquakes, causing further infrastructure damage and disrupting daily life. While government authorities, in coordination with other stakeholders, have continued efforts to relocate affected households from container settlements to more durable housing solutions, as of February 2025, more than 650,000 people still reside in temporary container settlements⁹.

Moreover, the earthquakes have had a profound impact on the mental well-being of those affected. The loss of life, property, and social networks coupled with ongoing socio-economic hardship, has led to an increase in stress-related conditions including anxiety, depression, and sleep disturbances¹⁰. Vulnerable groups—such as children, older people, women, refugees, and individuals with pre-existing mental health conditions—have experienced heightened risks. Disruptions to daily routines, limited access to health services, and barriers such as language or mobility constraints have further hindered access to essential support. In this context, the provision of psychosocial services that are contextually appropriate, inclusive, and well-targeted remains critical to ensuring a holistic and



sustainable recovery.

⁷ TRT Haber (Government-led news agency), 26.05.2024.

⁸ TRT Haber (Government-led news agency), 24.07.2024.

⁹ Government of Türkiye, Türkiye earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment Report, 12 June 2025

¹⁰ World Health Organization (WHO), Mental health in emergencies, 16.03.2022.

Summary of response

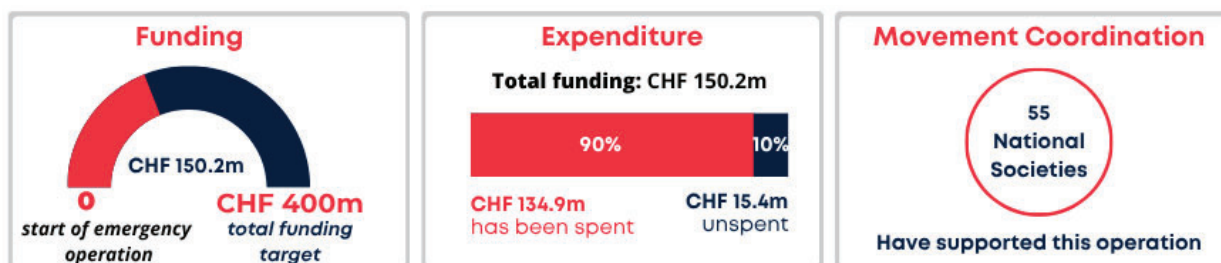
The response to the earthquakes in Türkiye was led by the national authorities, coordinated through the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). In line with the National Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) assumed responsibility for coordinating mass feeding operations across the affected provinces, a role it maintained until August 2023.

TRC's response was implemented through its Disaster Response Centres and extensive Branch network. Throughout the operation, TRC provided multi-sectoral support, including in telecommunications, health, logistics, shelter, psychosocial support (PSS), communications, and blood services. Since the onset of the disaster, more than 3,455 TRC staff and 227,984 volunteers contributed to the response. In addition to leading mass feeding efforts, TRC also played a central role in PSS, protection, and the distribution of essential relief items—such as blankets, heaters, hygiene kits, sleeping bags, and beds—through its Community Service Centres (CSCs) and local Branches.



Infographic: Emergency appeal operational progress as of 28 February 2025, IFRC.

The Turkish Red Crescent is the sole Red Cross Red Crescent entity operating in Türkiye. Given the unprecedented scale and impact of the disaster, TRC swiftly engaged International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to activate international response mechanisms, in accordance with the [Principles and Rules](#) for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance. This marked the first such activation in over two decades. On 6 February 2023, the IFRC released CHF 2 million from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to support immediate life-saving activities, followed by the launch of an Emergency Appeal the next day. In parallel, the IFRC deployed 50 Rapid Response personnel to support key functions including operations management, membership coordination, health in emergencies, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and communications.



Infographic: Emergency Appeal financial progress as of 28 February 2025, IFRC.

To strengthen operational capacity and coordination, the IFRC leveraged its existing Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)¹¹ infrastructure to establish a field base in Gaziantep. In addition, area coordinators were also appointed in Adıyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş to facilitate effective implementation of recovery activities and provide continuous support to TRC throughout the response.

In late August 2023, TRC began transitioning from emergency response to recovery programming. This shift was driven by the evolving needs on the ground and the overarching goal of supporting long-term recovery. Shelter remained a critical priority. While the majority of displaced households were relocated from tents to container settlements, some continued to reside in informal or makeshift shelters. In collaboration with the IFRC and other partners, TRC responded to urgent winter shelter needs by distributing tents, tarpaulins, blankets, sleeping bags, and heating kits. These distributions extended through the end of 2023 and into early 2024.

TRC also played a leading role in food assistance, overseeing the distribution of hot meals, soup, and food parcels. Mass feeding operations concluded in most provinces by August 2023, with limited continuation in Antakya (Hatay) in early 2024. In parallel, TRC sustained the delivery of hygiene, sanitation, protection, health, and psychosocial support services, with progressively increasing its focus on livelihoods interventions throughout 2024.

In terms of coordination, the IFRC led the Shelter Sector under the international humanitarian coordination system until December 2023 *mobilizing humanitarian partners to address the large-scale shelter needs of the affected population in coordination with the Government of Türkiye. As the shelter response advanced into recovery phase and increasingly aligned with the scope and coordination mechanisms of the pre-earthquake 3RP framework, it was agreed to hand over the leadership of the Shelter Sector Türkiye would transition from IFRC to UNHCR in January 2024*¹².

In addition, TRC co-chaired the Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) Technical Working Group together with UNHCR. This coordination role was supported by the Norwegian Refugee Council through the secondment of a CashCap¹³ technical specialist to TRC. The co-chairs provided structured, transparent, and accountable coordination to strengthen the effectiveness and coherence of cash assistance interventions.

As of 28 February 2025, a total CHF 150.2 million had been mobilized under the Emergency Appeal through multilateral contributions, including hard and soft pledges, as well as in-kind support. Of this amount, CHF 135 million had been expended, reflecting an overall expenditure rate of 90 per cent.

Needs analysis

Since the onset of the operation, IFRC and TRC have jointly conducted a series of assessments to inform strategic planning and operational decision-making. Key findings are consolidated in the report [Beyond the Faultline: Assessments After the Earthquake](#), which draws on both primary data collected through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) and relevant secondary sources. Complementing this, the report [Shaken to the Core](#) examined the impact of the disaster on refugee communities, while [Shaken to the Core II](#) provided a baseline on pre-disaster livelihoods and projections for recovery. Community-level perspectives were captured through [Consultation with the Communities](#), which engaged over 2,600 local leaders shortly after the earthquakes. Additionally, [Back at Rock Bottom](#), a

¹¹ [Emergency Social Safety Net \(ESSN\) | IFRC](#)

¹² [Lessons Learned Workshop Report 2023: Shelter Sector, Türkiye | Kahramanmaraş earthquakes Response - Türkiye | ReliefWeb](#)

¹³ [CashCap](#) offers specialised inter-agency support, independent of agency-specific agendas.

study based on focus group discussions, documented changes in refugee household compositions and living conditions as of May 2023.

In parallel, TRC and IFRC contributed to the Multi-Sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) led by UNOCHA, actively participating in data collection, analysis, and visualisation. In addition, IFRC's Information Management team produced regular secondary data reviews¹⁴ to track sectoral trends and identify emerging needs.

Four market assessments were jointly conducted by TRC and IFRC. The initial rapid market assessment, [A Dire Humanitarian Situation](#), was carried out shortly after the earthquake in early February. The second and third assessments—published under the title *Uneven Market Speeds*—recommended the expansion of cash-based interventions and enhanced coordination among humanitarian actors. These findings were further supported by joint market assessments conducted in [May](#) and [November](#) 2023 under the Interagency Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group. In addition, a [comprehensive market review](#) conducted within the ESSN framework confirmed a decline purchasing power and increased reliance on negative coping mechanisms, including household debt.

A dedicated [recovery assessment](#), conducted in April 2023 and followed by the development of a [recovery plan](#) later that month, provided a medium-term vision aligned with the TRC Master Plan. This assessment served as a key reference point for the transition from emergency response to recovery programming.

The most recent suite of assessment products comprises 26 thematic and sector-specific reports, addressing identified needs across key areas such as shelter, food security, livelihoods, mental health, cash assistance, and market functionality. A detailed list of these assessments is provided below:¹⁵:

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](#)
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 for Türkiye Earthquake Emergency](#)
9. MEB After the Earthquake Disaster in Türkiye - [March](#), [April](#), [May](#), [June](#), [July](#), [August](#), [September](#), [October](#), [November](#), [December](#), [January 2024](#), [February 2024](#), [March 2024](#), [April 2024](#)
10. [Back at Rock Bottom: Refugees Escaping Yet Another Disaster after the Kahramanmaraş Earthquake](#)
11. [IFRC, DEEP, OCHA, DFS Secondary Data Review Library](#)
12. [Beyond the Faultline: Assessments After the Earthquake](#)
13. [Adapting to Adversity](#)
14. [Back at Rock Bottom: Refugees Escaping yet Another Disaster](#)
15. [Uneven Market Speeds](#)

¹⁴ [IFRC GO - Türkiye: Earthquake - 2023-02](#)

¹⁵ [KIZILAYKART](#)

16. [Kindness in Action](#)
17. [Collective Kindness Project Phase II](#)
18. [Collective Kindness – Post Distribution Monitoring Survey](#)
19. [Beyond Assistance: Perspectives of Refugees on Socioeconomic Empowerment](#)
20. [Navigating Socioeconomic Realities](#)
21. [Market Assessment: Purchasing and Consumption Preferences](#)
22. [Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey Kızılay ESEN Card](#)
23. [Case Study: 2023 Türkiye Earthquakes / IFRC-TRC Livelihoods Recovery Programme](#)
24. [Post Distribution Monitoring: Winterisation Assistance Assessed by Communities Served](#)
25. [ESSN Livelihoods Pathway Study](#)
26. [Restoring Livelihoods: Post-Distribution Monitoring Results from Early Recovery Programmes](#)
27. Recovery Assessment Report – November 2024

Priority Areas

Approximately 15.7 million people¹⁶ were directly affected across 11 of the most heavily impacted provinces (Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Malatya, Adana, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, and Elazığ), including around 14 million Turkish citizens and 1.7 million refugees¹⁷. The Government of Türkiye later expanded the official disaster designation to encompass additional provinces: Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde, and Batman.

While TRC provided support across the affected areas, based on the findings from the above-mentioned assessments, the following provinces were identified as top priority locations for the TRC recovery interventions: Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, and Malatya.

Priority needs and focus areas under the recovery operation included:

- Expansion of services through Community Service Centres (CSCs), including mobile outreach to informal settlements and rural communities
- Livelihoods recovery through cash assistance to small-scale enterprises and agricultural producers
- Sustained mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), delivered via CSCs through individual counselling and group activities, and referral mechanisms.

Shelter and Essential Relief Items

Damage to housing stock and critical infrastructure was widespread, particularly in densely populated and urban centres hosting a large number of refugees. More than 3 million people were initially displaced. As of February 2025, approximately 650,000 individuals remain in container settlements across the 11 most affected provinces. The transition from temporary to permanent housing remains a complex, long-term process requiring sustained investment and inter-agency coordination. Rising rental costs and limited access to basic services in informal settlements continue to exacerbate housing vulnerabilities and heighten the urgency of securing safe and dignified shelter for affected populations. While reconstruction efforts are underway, many individuals remain without durable housing solutions.

¹⁶ [Anadolu Agency \(Government-led news agency\), 16.10.2024.](#)

¹⁷ [UNHCR, Türkiye Fact Sheet, April 2024.](#)

Food Security

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, food assistance efforts prioritized the distribution of ready-to-eat meals and hot food, particularly in areas with limited market access or where affected households lacked cooking facilities. As displaced populations were gradually relocated to container settlements equipped with kitchens, the demand for cooked meals declined. However, rising food prices, driven by inflation, agricultural disruptions, labour shortages, and low precipitation, continued to strain household coping capacities. In this context, multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) played a critical role in enabling households meet their basic needs. This approach was supported by favourable market conditions, as consistently documented through repeated market assessments.

Livelihoods

Livelihoods were severely disrupted across the affected region, with more than one-quarter of the impacted population losing their primary sources of income. Core economic sectors—including agriculture, services, and textile manufacturing—suffered extensive damage. The destruction of workplaces resulted in widespread contract terminations, and employer surveys highlighted challenges in recruiting skilled labour, driven in part by outmigration from the affected provinces.

Health and Psychosocial Support

Access to healthcare, particularly in rural areas, posed a critical challenge in the aftermath of the earthquakes, with at least 15 hospitals damaged across 10 provinces. Assessments conducted in March 2023 indicated that 12 per cent of sites lacked nearby health facilities and 39 per cent reported shortages in medical supplies. In Hatay, 53 per cent of displacement sites reported access issues due to distance. By April 2024, notable improvements had been observed, with only 7 per cent of neighbourhoods nationwide reporting insufficient access to health facilities, down from 11 per cent the previous year.

MHPSS needs have remained substantial throughout the response. The most recent recovery assessment (November 2024) identified persistent psychological distress among the affected population, particularly among women and children. Women reported elevated stress linked to caregiving responsibilities and protection concerns, while children exhibited signs of developmental disruption linked to trauma. Limited access to support services—exacerbated by a declining NGO presence— and an increase in substance misuse and social tensions in displacement settings underscores the urgent need for expanded, coordinated, and inclusive MHPSS interventions as a part of the ongoing recovery process.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The earthquakes caused extensive damage to water infrastructure, leaving many households without reliable access to safe drinking water. Early assessments conducted by OCHA in May 2023 identified WASH as the top humanitarian priority. By August 2023, significant progress had been made in restoring basic WASH services, with TRC playing a key role in providing safe water and hygiene facilities in camps and displacement sites. In Antakya, delays caused by underground pipe damage were addressed through temporary water trucking. While infrastructure repairs remain ongoing, access gaps persist in several areas. Continued government and humanitarian efforts are focused on rehabilitating water systems and ensuring water quality, with the aim of mitigating public health risks in affected communities.

Operational risk assessment

Risk management was integrated across all components of the earthquake response operation. IFRC and TRC were guided by an operational risk register, a comprehensive risk management plan, and a risk appetite statement, together forming a structured framework for identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks. These tools were reviewed regularly and updated to ensure the timely detection of emerging risks and to inform both strategic operational decision-making.

During the initial phase of the response, key risks identified included safeguarding and protection concerns, gender and inclusion (PGI) issues, and logistical challenges related to the timely delivery of relief items to remote and hard-to-reach locations. Additional risks were associated with the implementation of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) particularly around targeting accuracy and logistical delivery. In response, mitigation measures were implemented and subjected to ongoing review and adaptation to ensure their continued relevance and effectiveness in a dynamic operational environment.

The operational risk register served as the primary tool for monitoring and managing risks throughout the response. Regular updates were essential to capture shifts in the operational environment and ensure that mitigation strategies remained responsive and effective. Sustained oversight and technical support were further reinforced by the active involvement of the Senior Risk Management Officer for Europe and Central Asia, based at the IFRC Türkiye Delegation.

In response to identified protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) risks, targeted interventions were designed and implemented to support vulnerable and marginalised groups by addressing inequalities, discrimination, and mitigation threads to personal safety.

TRC's Psychosocial support (PSS) teams, operating through TRC Community Service Centres (CSCs) across multiple provinces, continue to provide services to individuals affected by the earthquakes. These interventions aim to strengthen coping mechanisms, facilitate access to basic rights and essential services, and mitigate protection-related risks.

Living conditions in temporary shelters, including tents and container settlements, have continued to raise significant protection concerns, particularly for high-risk groups. In response, PGI teams have focused on delivering protection services to prevent and address issues such as domestic violence, gender-based violence, child labour, early or forced marriage, neglect, and exploitation. A dedicated PGI team has been deployed across six provinces, with additional technical support from headquarters, to implement context-specific interventions and strengthen community resilience.

Efforts to mainstream protection and safeguarding across all programme areas have remained a priority, ensuring that emergency interventions through a protection-sensitive approach.

OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

This Appeal Update is guided by the [IFRC Operational Strategy](#), which clearly outlines the roles and responsibilities of the IFRC and the Turkish Red Crescent. TRC remains the sole implementing partner within Türkiye, leading field-level operations. The IFRC is responsible for coordinating the international components of the response, including membership coordination and engagement with UN agencies and other international actors. In addition, the IFRC served as the Shelter Cluster coordinator under the international humanitarian coordination system until December 2023. The operation continues

to leverage TRC's national capacities and the IFRC's global coordination mandate to ensure a cohesive and effective response.

Information management has played a pivotal role in informing the operational strategy. In close coordination with TRC and UN partners, the IFRC supported data collection, assessments, and analysis to enable evidence-based planning and decision-making throughout the response.

As outlined in the revised Operational Strategy, multi-purpose cash assistance, psychosocial support, protection, and livelihoods have remained the primary focus areas of international resource mobilisation throughout 2024. While these priorities continued, scaled up of protection and livelihoods programming led to a progressive narrowing of basic needs support under the MPC programme, which increasingly targeted the most vulnerable households.

Shelter remains a critical pillar of the recovery process, although TRC not the sole actor in this sector. The transition from temporary container settlements to durable, permanent housing is a complex and protracted process that will require sustained, multi-year engagement. TRC continues to support and accompany affected communities throughout this transition phase.

The Transition to Recovery

While TRC has largely transitioned from emergency response to recovery programming, targeted basic needs support continues for vulnerable groups. The general food distribution component was phased out in most provinces by the end of August 2023.

A dedicated recovery programme structure was established within the TRC's Disaster Management and Climate Change Department to lead and oversee the implementation of recovery priorities identified through the recovery assessment and planning process. These priorities include multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihoods, protection, WASH, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), replenishment of relief stocks, and the rehabilitation or reconstruction of TRC facilities damaged by the earthquakes.

Recovery activities have been implemented through six Community Service Centres located in the most affected provinces—Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Malatya, and Gaziantep. Each centre is staffed by professionals and volunteers providing multi-sectoral support, including mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), cash assistance, livelihoods, protection, WASH, and health services. To further expand community outreach and service delivery, TRC, with support from the Korean National Red Cross (KNRC), established eight additional prefabricated centres (approximately 330m² each) across six provinces. These centres are equipped with social workers and psychologists to address ongoing mental health needs.

Recovery Assessments and Operational Planning

To support the transition from emergency to recovery, a comprehensive Recovery Assessment and Plan were finalised in early April 2023. The strategy aimed to address immediate, medium- and longer-term needs, with a particular emphasis on vulnerable groups, including both host and refugee populations. In alignment with this transition, the IFRC revised its Operational Strategy to reflect a recovery-focused approach, prioritising livelihoods and cash-based interventions to promote self-sufficiency.

In the final quarter of 2024, TRC conducted a second round of recovery assessments, focusing on the specific challenges faced by women, children, older persons, and persons with disabilities residing in formal container settlements. The assessment also examined livelihoods and shelter conditions.

Although the report was not published externally, its findings significantly informed programme design, priority setting, and resource allocation.

Appeal Closure and Exit Strategy

The emergency appeal remained active until February 2025 to ensure continued support for affected communities throughout the first two years of recovery. A comprehensive recovery strategy, jointly developed by TRC and IFRC in late 2023 and updated in late 2024, continues to guide operational activities.

TRC's commitment extends beyond the closure of Emergency Appeal in February 2025. A small balance of funds remains and will be directed towards continued recovery and long-term programming under the IFRC Network Unified Plan 2025–2027. The appeal mobilised over CHF 150 million in total. By the time its closure, more than 90 per cent of funds had been utilised. The remaining funds will be allocated across the following areas:

- **Long-Term Recovery Activities:** In line with Recovery Assessment and Plan designed late 2024, continue to provide support to the families recovering in the Earthquake affected areas, through the provision of Psychosocial support, WASH interventions, as well as supporting the strengthening of institutional response capacities at branch and HQ levels.
- **Reconstruction Projects:** To reinforce TRC's long-term response capacity, a reconstruction programme was initiated following the closure of the Appeal. This includes retrofitting and rebuilding key institutional infrastructure such as branches, blood banks, and community centres affected by the earthquakes. Given the scale and complexity of these interventions, implementation will continue through 2027.
- **Strengthening TRC Capacity:** To enhance and support TRC's humanitarian response capacities through targeted support. This includes providing support for Migration response, Cash-based interventions innovations, Humanitarian Standards promotion, and institutionalize lessons learned from the 2023 earthquakes to strengthen resilience and efficiency across all programmes.
- **Unified Plan Priorities:** A portion of the remaining funds will support annual priorities under the IFRC Network Unified Plan. These priorities will be determined each year based on clearly identified gaps and evolving needs.

In addition to the activities implemented under the Emergency Appeal, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) has received formal recognition from the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) for its expanded role in disaster preparedness and response. Through an official communication titled "Capacity Development for Emergency Shelter Needs", AFAD reaffirmed TRC's position as a key Support Solution Partner for the Shelter Working Group within the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP). As part of this designation, AFAD has initiated an accreditation process for TRC in the area of emergency shelter, underscoring TRC's critical expertise and operational capacity in this field. Furthermore, TRC has been tasked with developing the capacity—within available resources and timelines—to meet emergency shelter needs for up to 10,000 tents (equivalent to approximately 50,000 people) during disasters. Tents procured under the Emergency Appeal to replenish TRC's prepositioned shelter supplies are therefore an essential investment into the future response capacity of the national society. In addition, this formal assignment not only reinforces TRC's central role in national disaster coordination mechanisms but also demonstrates the sustained relevance of its partnership with IFRC beyond the scope of the current Emergency Appeal.

Building on the recommendations of the Lessons Learned Workshop in February 2025, TRC will also continue to invest in and strengthen its disaster management capacity based on lessons from the 2023 Earthquake response. Key priorities include consolidating best practices, refining response strategies, and enhancing preparedness frameworks to improve resilience in future crises. The insights gained from this operation are expected to inform not only TRC's future responses but also contribute to global best practices across the Red Cross and Red Crescent network.

External and Interagency Coordination

TRC and IFRC have prioritised strong collaboration with UN agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) throughout the response, building on best practices from previous operations.

From the outset, IFRC worked closely with the UN Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team and, in partnership with OCHA, assumed leadership of the Shelter Sector even prior to formal humanitarian activation. IFRC also played an active role in the Humanitarian Country Team and inter-sector coordination platforms, ensuring that Red Cross Red Crescent expertise was fully integrated into the broader response framework.

TRC and IFRC made significant contributions to the OCHA-led Multi-sector Initial Needs Assessment (MIRA). TRC volunteers supported primary data collection efforts, which analysis conducted in collaboration with OCHA and REACH. TRC also hosted the MIRA stakeholder workshop. In parallel, the IFRC produced targeted information products, including situation reports and data reviews, to inform decision-making within the humanitarian community.

To promote a harmonised approach to cash programming, TRC, IFRC, and WFP jointly developed the Integrated Cash Assistance Initiative (ICAI) during the emergency phase. This platform leveraged existing infrastructure, such as KIZILAYKART, to reduce duplication, complement government interventions, and enhance inter-agency coordination.

TRC established operational partnerships with agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, the Islamic Development Bank (ISDB), and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission. Through these collaborations, a wide range of services were delivered including food assistance, hygiene supplies, non-food items, and mobile shower and laundry facilities.

Following its leadership of the Shelter Cluster from February to December 2023, the IFRC transferred coordination responsibilities to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The handover, implemented in the first quarter of 2024, aim to ensure operational continuity. IFRC and UNHCR worked jointly to facilitate knowledge transfer and ensure a smooth transition, which was finalized by April 2024.

B. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

As the operation transitioned from emergency response to early recovery and recovery phases, field activities were adapted to align with newly developed sectoral recovery plans. In late 2023, key sectors such as shelter and livelihoods, along with the scale-up of cash assistance, expanded their interventions to facilitate the relocation of affected populations from tents to container settlements.

Concurrently, the provision of hot meals and mass feeding was gradually phased out. To support this transition, TRC distributed cooking kits and significantly scaled up multi-purpose cash assistance (MPC) in late 2023 and continuing 2024, enabling households to meet basic needs. In 2024 and 2025, interventions increasingly focused on restoring livelihoods and promoting self-reliance, as well as addressing protection and MHPSS needs stemming from prolonged displacement. These efforts have continued beyond the closure of the Emergency Appeal, now sustained through TRC's own resources.

	Shelter, Housing and Settlements	People reached: 1,206,379	
		Female > 18: 386,079	Female < 18: 219,707
		Male > 18: 371,580	Male < 18: 229,013
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	Actual	Target
	<i># of people assisted with collective temporary shelter/accommodation</i>	403,348 ¹⁸	375,000
	<i># of people reached with relief assistance for basic needs</i>	1,206,379	500,000
	<i># of people reached with cash/vouchers or in-kind assistance for repairs (material and/or labour) for shelter</i>	158,000 (silicone kits in the scope of winterization)	324,000
	<i># of people reached with rental assistance</i>	activity not implemented ¹⁹	25,000
<i># of host families receiving assistance to improve sheltering conditions of the hosted population</i>	activity not implemented	10,000	
<p>Government authorities began closing official tented sites in May 2023, initiating the relocation of earthquake-affected households to container settlements. This process accelerated in the following months, and by September 2023, all official tented sites (those managed by authorities) in Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay,</p>			

¹⁸ This figure includes 97,957 tents and 2,880 containers installed in the affected region. Average family size provided with temporary shelter/accommodation is four.

¹⁹ Some of the initially planned activities were not implemented due to a strategic alignment with TRC's priorities, the need to avoid duplication with other humanitarian actors operating in the field, and the importance of utilizing available resources efficiently. These decisions were made to ensure that our efforts remain focused, complementary to other interventions, and impactful within the scope of TRC's mandate and capacity.

Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, and Osmaniye had been closed. In parallel, a significant number of informal tented sites, particularly those established on public land near city centres, were also dismantled. The table below presents the number of active container settlements (and units within them) supported by AFAD as of February 2025 across the affected region:

Province	# of container cites	# of containers in the cites	# of residents	# of containers in rural areas	# of residents in rural areas	Total # of people living in containers
Adana	1	529	60	208	832	892
Adiyaman	55	24,966	69,770	11,973	48,380	118,150
Diyarbakir	1	619	1,546	527	2,108	3,654
Elazığ	1	467	812	1,974	5,922	6,734
Gaziantep	11	6,145	16,601	10,620	33,086	49,687
Hatay	204	58,487	171,054	15,143	46,943	217,997
K.Maraş	41	21,015	52,493	16,679	54,484	106,977
Kilis	1	406	3	736	2,944	2,947
Malatya	75	28,678	80,485	7,856	32,201	112,686
Osmaniya	4	2,392	7,082	1,096	2,597	9,679
Şanlıurfa	1	40	10	3,482	20,658	20,668
Total	395	143,744	399,916	70,294	250,155	650,071

Households residing in container settlements continue to require essential support. In response to the needs identified during the winter of 2023, field-level assessments were carried out, and essential materials were distributed to residents of these settlements. Between December 2023 and February 2024, the following items were delivered:

- 35,000 tarpaulins
- 26,689 electric heaters
- 78,500 tubes of silicone
- 39,500 silicone guns

The silicone materials were funded bilaterally by the German Red Cross and TRC to support repairs to containers during and after their installation. Additional items included sealants for emergency weatherproofing, along with heaters and blankets to enhance thermal comfort. Separately, 10,000 heaters were procured through competitive a tender process and delivered to TRC warehouses.

To replenish emergency stocks and strengthen future disaster preparedness, TRC procured 17,230 tents (16.5m²) to replace those distributed during the initial phase of the response. Additionally, 32 containers were purchased to accommodate TRC personnel (14 in Hatay and 18 in Adiyaman). Under the sheltering and communication capacity enhancement projects, activities such as stock replenishment, infrastructure development, and improvements to disaster management (DM) facilities were continued with the support of the Disaster Response Directorate.

As part of preparedness planning, 40,000 mattresses were earmarked for procurement. Of these, 32,500 were acquired in November and the remaining 7,500 in December 2024. All mattresses were delivered to TRC warehouses and are available for immediate deployment in future emergencies.

TRC remains committed to addressing ongoing shelter needs through its container settlements and continues to collaborate closely with AFAD to improve living conditions for residents.



Livelihoods and Food Security

People reached: 1,751,234

Female > 18: 566,612

Female < 18: 308,829

Male > 18: 550,443

Male < 18: 325,350

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.

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached with food	1,751,234	1,250,000
	# of HH (and people) reached with essential services/information for employment opportunities, including self-employment	8,227 HH (~ 40,313 individuals)	10,000
	# of livelihood and food security assessments conducted in total	5	5
	# of SMEs supported via cash (grant) assistance ²⁰	4,604 HH (~ 23,020 individuals)	2,900
	# of Farmers supported via cash (grant) assistance ²¹	3,623 HH (~ 18,115 individuals)	2,000

Food Security

To address immediate food needs during the emergency phase, the TRC coordinated the provision of cooked meals under the National Disaster Response Plan. As affected individuals transitioned to container settlements equipped with cooking facilities, TRC progressively scaled down mass feeding and shifted its focus towards the distribution of food parcels and multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) to ensure that vulnerable groups could meet their nutritional needs. This strategic shift was guided by initial rapid market assessments and early recovery evaluations conducted in first quarter of 2023.

Between December 2023 and February 2024, TRC distributed 53,635 food parcels in Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Malatya, and Gaziantep as part of its the winterisation programme. The MPCA assistance to support vulnerable individuals in meeting their food needs continued through February 2024. Further MPCA continued throughout 2024 are detailed in the following sections. In other affected provinces, NGOs provided complimentary nutrition services under the coordination of TRC.

To support household self-sufficiency, cooking sets were distributed to families who preferred to prepare their own meals. This intervention complemented the shift from mass food provision to a more autonomy-focused food security approach during the recovery phase.

Livelihoods

²⁰ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

²¹ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Following the February 2023 earthquakes, livelihoods across multiple sectors—including agriculture, livestock, and small businesses—faced widespread disruption. A rapid assessment conducted by TRC found that 57 per cent of affected individuals experienced a reduction in income, while 13 per cent lost their livelihoods entirely. The primary challenges reported included damage to workplaces and the loss of productive assets in both urban and rural settings.

In the agriculture and livestock sectors, reported losses included equipment, barns, and animals (e.g., cattle, sheep, goats, poultry, and beehives). Key needs identified by farmers included fodder, fertiliser, and replacement livestock. Micro and small enterprises (MSMEs), including furniture shops, restaurants, and similar small businesses, also reported significant losses. Their main needs included the reconstruction of workplaces, replacement of machinery and equipment, and support for restoring their workforce.

Livelihoods Response Modality and Implementation

Cash assistance was selected as the primary response modality, based on assessments on market functionality and feasibility. The intervention was implemented across six priority provinces through a financial service provider (FSP) system, with funds transferred directly to recipients’ national ID-linked bank accounts.

Three rounds of cash support were delivered:

- **Phase I and II:** Two tranches each, provided to unique beneficiaries.
- **Top-up payment:** A one-time supplementary cash transfer provided to selected beneficiaries from Phases I and II to address remaining or emerging needs.

Transfer values were determined based on the type of business and level of damage for micro and small enterprises (MSMEs) or on land size and livestock ownership in the case of farmers. Additional needs declared during the application process were also taken into account.

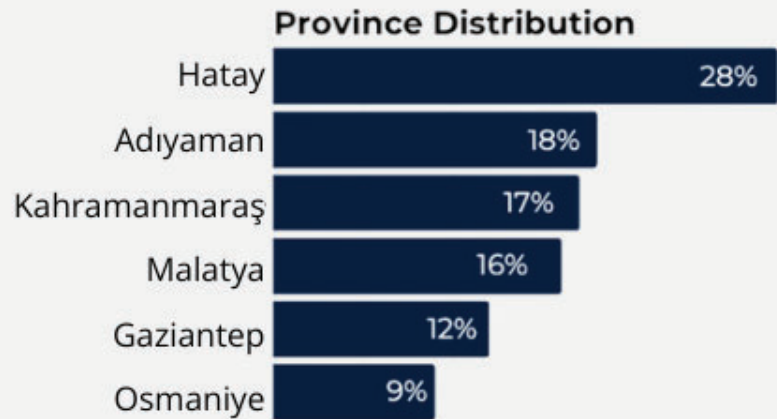
Transfer Values	TRY	CHF (approx.)
MSMEs	20,000 – 80,000	440 – 1,769
Farmers	10,000 – 70,000	220 – 1,540

Reach and Coverage

The programme reached 7,709 unique individuals, supported through multilateral IFRC funding amounting to approximately TRY 378,586,000 (~CHF 10.13 million). Among the total beneficiaries, 31 per cent were women and 69 per cent were men. The highest proportion of assistance was delivered in Hatay (27.5 per cent), reflecting the province’s extensive damage and humanitarian needs following the earthquakes. This was followed by Adiyaman (18.21 per cent), Kahramanmaraş (17.40 per cent), and the remaining provinces—Malatya, Gaziantep, and Osmaniye.

7,397
Unique Recipients

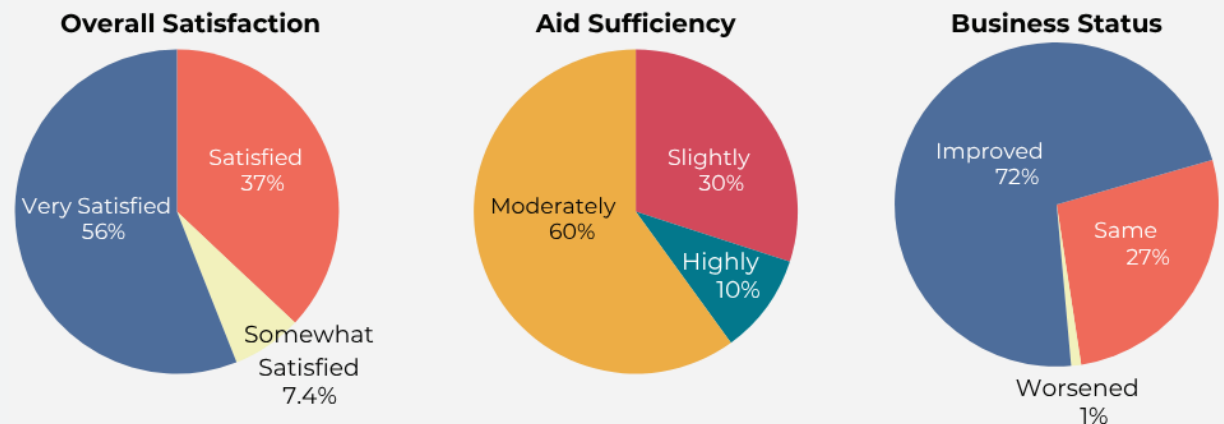
378.6M
Total Amount



Instance	MSMEs		Farmers		Total	
	# of people	Amount	# of people	Amount	# of people	Amount
Phase 1	601	24.77M	856	22.78M	1,457	47.55M
Phase 2	2,598	143.22M	2,767	139.32M	5,365	282.54M
Top-up (PNS)	411	10.27M	164	4.10M	575	14.37M
Top-up (IFRC) ²²	815	20.37M	550	13.75M	1,365	34.12M
Grand Total	3,610	198.64M	3,787	179.95M	7,397	378.56M

PDM Findings on Impact: MSMEs

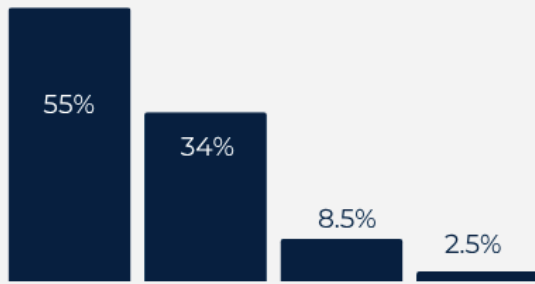
The PDM study conducted to assess the impact of the farmers grant assistance, shows that 98.9 per cent of surveyed farmers reached expressed overall satisfaction with the response—65.0 per cent were very satisfied and 33.9 per cent were satisfied. Moreover, 89.9 per cent of respondents indicated that the aid provided was either highly or moderately sufficient. 83.7 per cent of the respondents reported improvements in their business operations after receiving assistance.



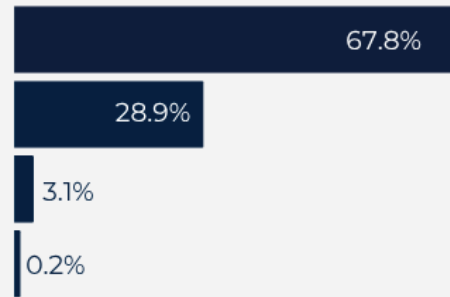
In terms of business recovery of up to 50 per cent following the support, 90.7 per cent of farmers indicated partial recovery. Additionally, 97.9 per cent of surveyed farmers reported an increase in revenue of up to 50 per cent.

²² These figures are excluded from the overall total to avoid double counting, as the recipients were already included in Phase 1 and 2.

BUSINESS RECOVERY



REVENUE INCREASE DUE TO AID

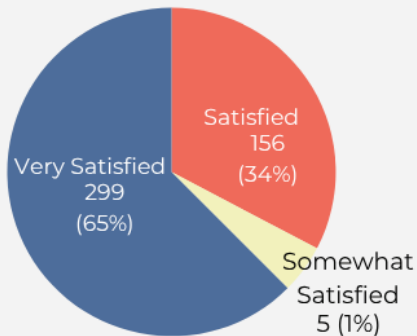


In terms of aid sufficiency, MSMEs (70,3 per cent) and farmers (67,7 per cent) expressed their aid sufficiency as highly and moderately after receiving the assistance.

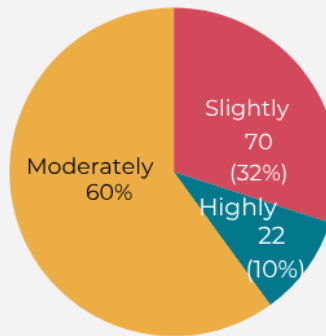
PDM Findings on Impact: Farmers

Regarding the impact of the response on the business continuity, 84 per cent of farmer beneficiaries and 74 per cent of MSME beneficiaries reported improvements in their business operations following the support. In terms of business recovery, of 90.3 per cent of farmers and 89 per cent of MSMEs indicated partial recovery of up to 50 per cent. Additionally, 96.5 per cent of surveyed MSMEs and 97.8 per cent of surveyed farmers reported an increase in revenue of up to 50 per cent as a result of the support received.

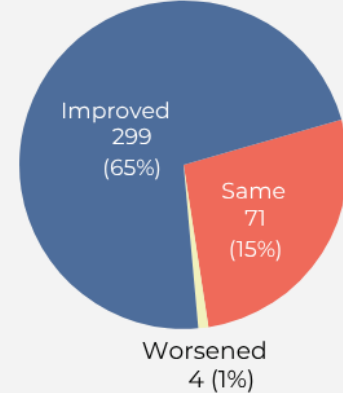
Overall Satisfaction



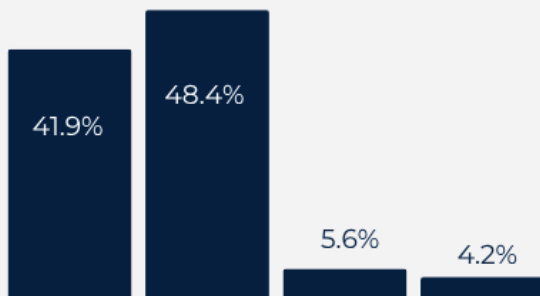
Aid Sufficiency



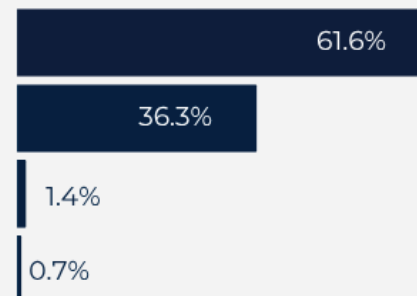
Business Status



BUSINESS RECOVERY



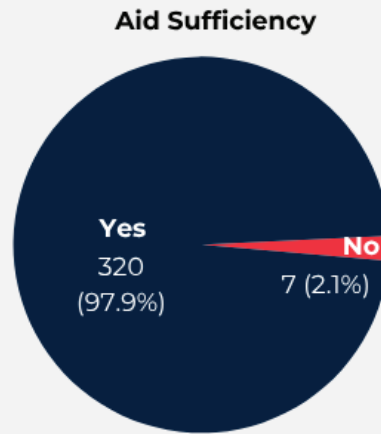
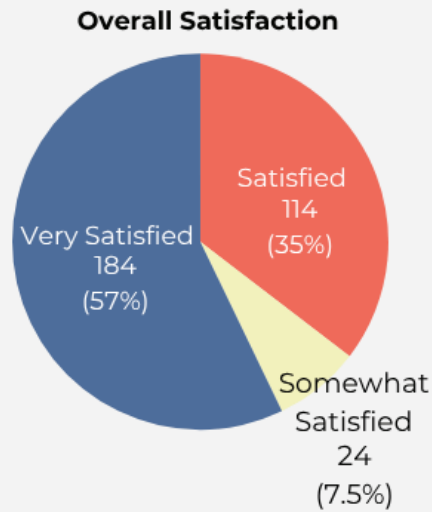
REVENUE INCREASE DUE TO AID



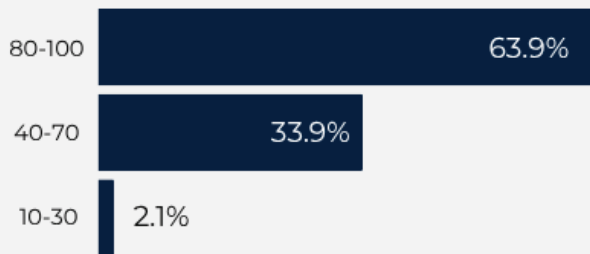
PDM Findings on Impact: Top-Up Payment

The PDM study conducted to assess the impact of the additional top-up payments provided to 1,940 recipients (1,226 MSMEs and 714 farmers) show that 92.5 per cent of surveyed top-up beneficiaries expressed overall

satisfaction with the response—57 per cent were very satisfied and 35.4 per cent satisfied. Moreover, 98 per cent of respondents indicated that the top-up payment helped to meet their ongoing needs.



Top-up Additional Impact



In terms of the additional impact beyond the initial cash (grant) assistance, 97.4 per cent of beneficiaries reported experiencing up to a 70 per cent improvement in their livelihoods due to the top-up support.

Ongoing Needs

Despite the high levels of satisfaction reported, the assistance only partially met the immediate needs of beneficiaries. Remaining priorities identified through Post-Distribution Monitoring include:

MSMEs	%	Farmers	%	Livestock Breeders	%
Workplace repair/support	29	Fertiliser	33	Fodder	36
Labour force	22	Seeds	23	Livestock	17
Machinery and equipment	21	Machinery and equipment	22	Hay	11


Key Lessons Learned

1. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Collaboration with Chambers of Commerce and Agricultural Directorates ensured targeted outreach, ownership, and relevance.
2. **Effectiveness of Cash Modality:** Direct cash transfers were efficient and well-aligned with functioning markets. Funds were largely used for intended livelihood purposes.
3. **Communication and Transparency:** Clear communication on eligibility, grant value, and usage supported community trust and programme efficiency.
4. **Monitoring Requirements:** Frequent monitoring was resource intensive. Future programming should anticipate the operational costs of robust PDM.

Community Engagement and Accountability

Information was disseminated via the Türk Kızılay 168 call centre, WhatsApp bot, printed materials, SMS, face-to-face outreach, and advisory committee meetings. CEA and livelihoods teams co-developed a communications roadmap, FAQ sheets, and an SMS notification plan. These tools ensured consistency across all frontline personnel and partners.

Feedback mechanisms were strengthened through updated call centre protocols, categorised responses, and the integration of CEA feedback into programme decision-making. Advisory committees established in all six provinces contributed to information sharing, community representation, and programme refinement.

	Multi-purpose Cash	People reached: 1,079,061	
		Female > 18: 345,552	Female < 18: 195,474
		Male > 18: 332,133	Male < 18: 205,902
Objective:	<i>Households are provided with unconditional/Multi-purpose cash grants to address their basic needs</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of people reached with conditional and unconditional cash and voucher assistance</i>	1,079,061	750,000
	<i># of needs assessment (cash) conducted in total</i>	5	5

In response to the urgent and complex needs that required flexible and scalable support mechanisms beyond in-kind assistance, TRC and IFRC jointly implemented a range of MPCA programmes aimed at enabling affected individuals to meet their essential needs with autonomy and dignity. These interventions played a critical role for strengthening household coping capacities, preserving purchasing power, and supporting local markets throughout the transition from emergency response to recovery.

The MPCA programming evolved over time based on the changing operational contexts and feedback from recipients. Targeting criteria, transfer values, and delivery modalities were shaped by needs assessments, recovery evaluations, and regular Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises. CEA mechanisms, such as call

centres and SMS updates, were central to enabling two-way communication, allowing real-time issue resolution and continuous programme adaptation.

Between April and May 2023, TRC and IFRC implemented an e-voucher programme in partnership with A101 supermarket chain. The programme aimed to enable affected individuals to meet urgent basic needs—particularly food and hygiene items—through a delivery modality that ensured rapid scale-up and broad accessibility.

The A101 e-vouchers programme was informed by rapid market and multi-sectoral assessments, community consultations, and secondary data. These sources highlighted widespread needs, large-scale displacement, and increasing vulnerabilities among affected populations. In response, programme was designed to cover 76 out of the 81 provinces nationwide, enabling displaced individuals to access assistance regardless of their relocation status. A total of 140,000 e-vouchers (each valued at TRY 500) were distributed to 76,314 households, with up to three vouchers allocated per household based on assessed needs. Distributions were conducted by TRC branches across the country using pre-defined targeting criteria. Priority was given to individuals already registered in Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) social assistance schemes, as well as newly vulnerable groups identified by public authorities, including those whose homes were severely damaged or destroyed. According to data from financial service provider (A101), 108,224 vouchers were fully redeemed, while most of the remaining cards were partially used. Expenditure was primarily directed toward food and hygiene products. A mixed-methods post-distribution monitoring (PDM) exercise, including transaction analysis, surveys, and focus group discussions, indicated that the support helped meet urgent needs with minimal access constraints. Feedback from recipients reflected high satisfaction with the modality, while also highlighting areas for improvement, particularly regarding communication on eligibility and voucher expiry.

The programme concluded in May 2023, consistent with its emergency-focused objective, and was followed by a transition to more flexible multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA). This shift was informed by PDM findings, which highlighted recipients' preference for unrestricted assistance and the need for higher transfer values. Implemented in coordination with MoFSS and humanitarian partners, the e-voucher intervention contributed to the broader CVA strategy by addressing immediate needs while informing the design of longer-term, recovery-focused assistance. Key lessons learned included the importance of adaptable programme design, effective and timely communication, and ensuring inclusive access without creating barriers to future assistance.

TRC and IFRC jointly launched Phase 1 of the Collective Kindness MPCA programme to help restore the purchasing power of earthquake-affected households and enable them to meet their urgent basic needs. The intervention was implemented across the 11 heavily affected provinces²³ where there was a critical need to complement existing social protection and in-kind assistance mechanisms due to the scale of destruction and displacement.

The Collective Kindness was informed by a joint market assessment, which confirmed the functionality of local markets and guided the development of a Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) used to define transfer values. Phase 1 consisted of two monthly cash transfers of TRY 3,000 per household, delivered via SMS reference codes redeemable through Halkbank and other ATMs within TAM network. A total of 135,759 households were targeted. TRC led the distribution process, including SMS notifications, call-centre and web-based support services, and continuous monitoring activities. In November 2023, a one-time ad-hoc top-up payment of TRY 1,300 was issued to 98,620 households to help address residual economic gaps, based on analysis of household coping capacity and expenditure needs.

²³ Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa

According to data from the financial service provider, Phase 1 achieved an 84 per cent redemption rate, corresponding to approximately 115,000 households, while the ad-hoc top-up payment reached 96 per cent (around 95,000 households). Outcome monitoring revealed positive changes in food consumption and coping strategy scores. These improvements were further validated through in-depth interviews which confirmed increased short-term economic resilience among participating households. Despite these gains, only 53 per cent of respondents reported satisfaction with the Phase 1 transfer value, suggesting that the assistance was helpful in covering immediate needs but insufficient to address all household expenses. Satisfaction with the SMS-based delivery modality was high. However, challenges were noted, including limited ATM accessibility, low awareness of feedback mechanisms, and communication barriers related to eligibility criteria. These findings point to the need for more diversified, inclusive, and simplified messaging strategies moving forward.

No further payments were planned under Phase 1 beyond June 2023, and the ad-hoc top-up was designed as a one-time transfer. These parameters and timelines were clearly communicated to recipients via SMS, TRC's 168 call centre, and a dedicated project website. As an emergency intervention, the programme prioritised immediate impact over long-term sustainability. It aimed to complement national social protection systems while enabling households to meet their most urgent food and non-food needs until more comprehensive recovery programmes could be developed.

Phase 1 of the programme was implemented in close coordination with the Government of Türkiye, utilising from the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations (SASF) and AFAD for targeting purposes. The intervention was also aligned with the broader humanitarian response through participation in coordination platforms such as the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group. While TRC and WFP later partnered to implement a second phase of the programme, IFRC's involvement was limited to Phase 1. Lessons learned during implementation—such as the need for broader communication strategies, regular review of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), and the use of flexible delivery mechanisms—have directly informed the design of subsequent MPCA interventions under the Türkiye operation.

In May 2024, the final phase of the MPCA programme was launched, beginning with the ESEN Card intervention and subsequently continuing under the Basic Needs Cash Support Programme. The overarching objective was to restore household purchasing power, reduce aid dependency, and stimulate local markets through dignified and flexible assistance that complemented existing social protection systems. The intervention targeted earthquake-affected households across the 11 most affected provinces, with a particular focus on Adıyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş— identified as the hardest-hit areas based on joint damage and vulnerability assessments.

Programme design was informed by a broad range of data sources, including pre-crisis and secondary data, joint needs and market assessments conducted with WFP, and extensive community consultations. This evidence base, combined with real-time insights from post-distribution monitoring (PDM) and coordination with national and local stakeholders, enabled an adaptive approach to targeting criteria, transfer values, and delivery modalities. Initially, ESEN Cards were issued to eligible households with monthly transfers of TRY 3,000. This amount was increased to TRY 4,500 in January 2024, following MEB revisions, and was subsequently raised to TRY 5,000 and then TRY 6,500 per month by October 2024 under the Basic Needs Cash Support Programme, in response to inflation and food-security gaps.

The programme also underwent key operational enhancements. One significant shift was the transition from physical ESEN Cards to SMS-based direct transfers linked to national ID numbers. This change, guided by feedback from PDM and operational considerations, streamlined reconciliation processes, improved reporting accuracy, and strengthened integration with Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) systems. Throughout implementation, targeting efforts prioritised households whose homes severely damaged, as

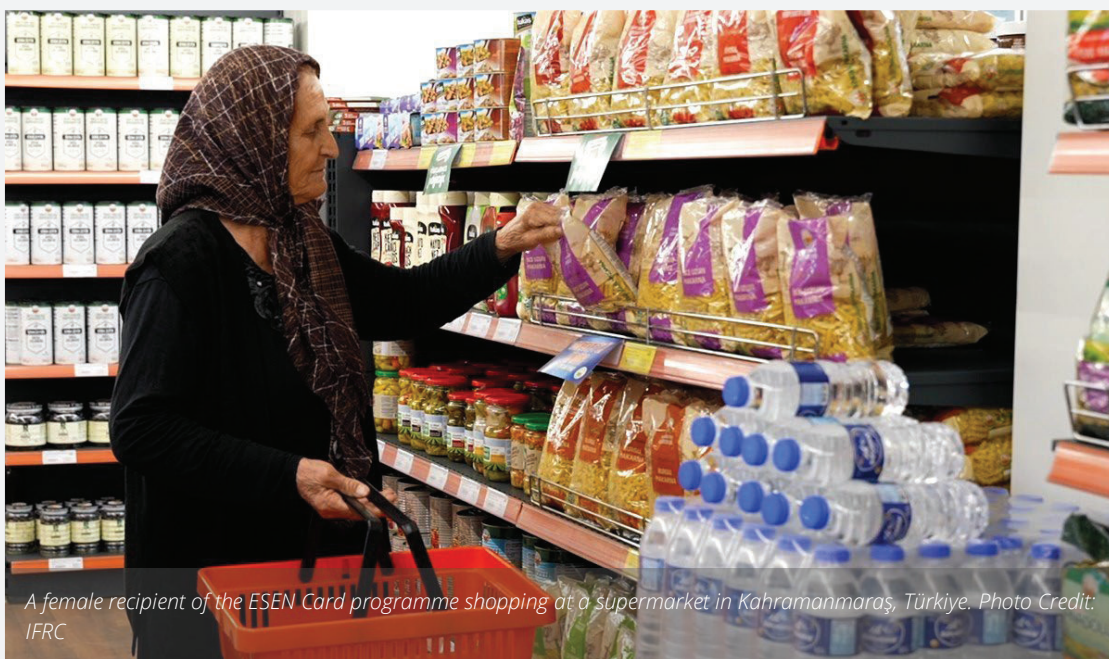
verified by AFAD data, and as vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, older adults, and low-income families.

Monitoring activities confirmed positive outcomes. Two rounds of Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), conducted in February and December 2024, indicated consistently high satisfaction with the assistance (above 97 per cent), a strong preference for cash-based support, and steady access to markets and ATMs. During this period, both income and expenditure levels increased; however, a concurrent rise in household debt and a slight decline in food consumption scores suggested that while the intervention contributed to economic stabilisation, continued support remained necessary. These findings substantiated the decision to increase transfer values and informed broader MPCA planning under the Türkiye operation.

Community engagement remained central to the response. The Türk Kızılay 168 Call Centre served as a key interface between communities and the programme, supported by trained staff and customised tools to manage sensitive feedback. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were established for SMS communication and harmonised messaging, ensuring consistency across channels. Community feedback was systematically integrated into programme design and operational adjustments. Coordination with AFAD and other partners ensured consistency in targeting and facilitated effective data sharing. Additionally, TRC's leadership in the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG) promoted alignment with national CVA standards and harmonisation across implementing actors.

Programme recipients and stakeholders were clearly informed about the closure timelines of the intervention. As the operation progressed into the recovery phase, IFRC and TRC strategically shifted their focus towards livelihood support and resilience-building. Key lessons learned include the need for flexible delivery modalities, the critical role of strong community engagement during mid-cycle programme transitions and the importance of sustained coordination to ensure coherence and responsiveness in a complex, multi-stakeholder environment.

In addition to the core MPCA activities, several targeted cash assistance initiatives were implemented with bilateral support to TRC by various partners, including components of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other supporting organisations.



A female recipient of the ESEN Card programme shopping at a supermarket in Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye. Photo Credit: IFRC

Programme Name	Recipients (Households)	Transfer Amount per Unit (TRY)	Total Disbursed (TRY)
A101 Card Project (April – May 2023)	140,000	500	70,000,000
Collective Kindness Project (April – June 2023)	106,803	8,600	1,102,688,800
ESEN Card (May 2023 – Feb 2024)	Varied (11K–33K)	1,500–4,500	784,305,000
Basic Needs Cash (Mar – Dec 2024)	Varied (9.3K–10.2K)	5,000–6,500	522,470,000
Hatay Flood Emergency Cash Support (May 2024)	44	7,000	308,000
Hatay Fire Emergency Cash Support (June 2024)	14	6,000 – 19,500	137,250
Osmaniye Fire Emergency Cash Support (July 2024)	8	7,000 – 12,500	65,150
Education Cash Support Oct 2024–Feb 2025 (Pazarcık Conditional Funds)	Varied (40–42)	2,250	472,500
Subsistence Level Cash Support Project Jan-Feb 2025 (Pazarcık Conditional Funds)	979	7,000	13,706,000
MPCA May-Sept 2024 Caritas	1,267	4,500 – 7,000	16,284,000
The Orphan Support Project Jan–Dec 2024 (Supported by multiple donors including donations from individuals)	Varied (214 – 380)	2,000 – 10,000	16,118,150
Winterization Assistance Dec 2023-Oct 2024 (MSC Foundation 2 Payments + German RC + Japanese RC)	38,320	4,000	153,280,000
BIM Card Project Apr 2023 (Pazarcık Conditional Funds)	10,418	500 - 2,500	25,045,000
Ramadan Cash Assistance Project Apr 2023 (Pazarcık Conditional Funds)	44,344	1,000	44,344,000
Children First Project May 2023 (UNICEF)	102,331	900 – 1,300	155,869,400
Education Support Project Sept 2023 (Spanish RC)	5,371	3,000	16,113,000

Table: Detailed figures on reach and disbursement amounts of MPCA programmes. refers to MPCA programmes implemented by TRC using bilateral funds.



Health & Care Including MHPSS

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

People reached: 256,402

Female > 18: 82,109

Female < 18: 46,448

Male > 18: 78,920

Male < 18: 48,925

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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	# of people reached with primary health services and/or referral to public health institutions	48,147 ²⁴	150,000
	# of people reached by MHPSS services	256,402	600,000
	# of people trained in first aid	29,179	40,000
	# of mobile health units in service	6	11
	# of people reached with health promotion as a response to an emergency	37,157 ²⁵	600,000
	# of people trained in MHPSS (including Psychological First Aid and other MHPSS-related trainings)	8,979	1,000
	# of people reached with household visits as part of the CBHFA programme ²⁶	1,717	1,200

Community-based disease prevention and health promotion

In the aftermath of the earthquakes, TRC leveraged its experience in community-based health programming to implement targeted disease prevention and health promotion interventions. Through Community-Based Health teams trained in the IFRC's Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) approach, TRC worked to enhance public awareness and improve access to essential health information at the community level. Initial efforts

²⁴ In the Health & Care sector—including MHPSS, Community Health, and Medical Services—IFRC and TRC could not fully meet initial targets due to the disaster's scale and limited resources. Many services were already covered by government and partners, so IFRC and TRC avoided duplication and redirected efforts to unmet needs. Coordination with local actors, health clusters and other humanitarian actors led to adjusted and sometimes reduced activities, allowing resources to focus on critical gaps. IFRC and TRC continuously adapted their interventions in line with evolving community needs, maintained open communication with stakeholders, and prioritized accountability and impact to ensure the best possible outcomes for affected populations.

²⁵ This also includes individuals who received brochures, participated in trainings and accessed health consultations.

²⁶ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

focused on coordination with community leaders to inform residents about the available health services, including public announcements made through local mosques.

Recognising the importance of building resilience within disaster-affected communities, TRC launched the CBHFA programme to empower individuals and promote health literacy. As part of the programme, volunteers received structured training and conducted household visits, health consultations, and awareness sessions. These activities focused on key public health topics such as maternal and child health, hygiene practices, infectious and chronic diseases, and first aid.

Between March 2024 and February 2025, the programme reached more than 18,500 individuals through over 590 training sessions and nearly 2,000 household visits. Health consultations were also provided, with specific outreach to vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities. In collaboration with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), TRC identified and addressed medical supply needs and delivered targeted support to affected communities. Community engagement was further reinforced through volunteer motivation activities and participation in national observance events such as World First Aid Day and Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

The CBHFA programme served as a platform for health education but as a channel for the distribution of essential health materials. Over the course of the year, TRC distributed thousands of first aid kits, newborn kits, and hygiene kits to promote household preparedness and support safe hygiene practices. These efforts contributed to increased public health awareness, strengthened community coping capacities, and improved access to preventative health services.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) Services

The scale and protracted nature of the disaster exerted significant psychosocial pressure on affected communities. From the earliest days of the emergency, TRC's MHPSS teams—comprising clinical psychologists, psychologists, and guidance and counselling officers—have delivered comprehensive support aimed at alleviating emotional distress, fostering resilience, and helping individuals restore a sense of normalcy. Services targeted both affected individuals and frontline responders, addressing the diverse psychosocial needs that emerged throughout the response and recovery phases.

MHPSS services were delivered through Community Service Centres in six affected provinces as well as through outreach efforts to container settlements, tent sites, and rural areas, including mobile clinics operated in coordination with the Ministry of Health. Activities were informed by field-level assessments and focused on enhancing self-help capacities, facilitating access to services, and mitigating protection risks.

Key intervention modalities included:

- **Individual therapy and counselling**, addressing issues such as family stress, trauma, grief, mood and anxiety disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), substance use, and sleep disturbances. Referrals to internal or external services were provided as needed.
- **Psychoeducation**, tailored by age groups and contexts to promote emotional well-being, enhance communication, raise awareness on cyber safety and bullying, reduce stigma, and support parenting practices.
- **Group sessions**, offered outside standard working hours, integrating psychosocial themes with creative expression through activities such as handicrafts, reading, music, and relaxation exercises to foster peer support and emotional regulation.

- **Staff care and responder support**, delivering stress management and self-care tools to frontline workers, including healthcare personnel, emergency responders, and public service staff. Psychosocial kits were distributed following the sessions.
- **Socio-cultural events**, used as entry points for community engagement, these events were organised during national holidays and commemorative dates. Activities such as theatre, painting, workshops, and community celebrations supported social cohesion and emotional recovery.

MHPSS outreach activities extended into public spaces, educational institutions, container settlements, and institutional facilities such as retirement homes. Notable community-based events included Eid and national holiday celebrations, kite-flying activities on World Humanitarian Day, and remembrance ceremonies held to mark the anniversary of the earthquake. Additionally, TRC supported students preparing for national examinations by facilitating quiet study environments, conducting mock exam sessions, and delivering anxiety management workshops at the 100th Year Libraries.

In 2024, the 100th Year Libraries recorded over 45,000 visits by more than 11,000 individuals across six provinces. Activities continued into early 2025, including commemorative events and psychoeducation sessions, with an additional 10,000 visits registered during this period.

MHPSS for Children

Recognising the increased vulnerability of in the aftermath of the disaster, TRC prioritised tailored mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions to address trauma, promote emotional recovery, and strengthen resilience. Activities were delivered through an integrated network of child-friendly spaces (CFS), mobile outreach teams, and community centres.

As of February 2025, TRC operated a comprehensive network of child-focused psychosocial support services, including 20 mobile child-friendly tents, three mobile child-friendly spaces, five mobile child PSS teams, and six permanent child-friendly spaces located within temporary accommodation centres. These services were further expanded through Community Service Centres, implemented in coordination with TRC's Migration Programme, to ensure a child protection-sensitive approach. Outreach activities covered the provinces including Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Adana, and Hatay, enabling access to structured MHPSS support for children in both urban and rural areas.


Child-focused interventions encompassed play-based psychoeducation, recreational group activities, and referrals to child protection services. Mobile teams delivered these activities in diverse settings—including schools, container settlements, informal tented sites, and libraries, adapting content to the age and needs of participating children. Regular coordination with governmental and civil society actors—such as AFAD, the Ministry of National Education, Save the Children, and other partners—helped expand service coverage and strengthen referral pathways for at-risk children.

Between February 2023 and February 2025, TRC's child-focused psychosocial support (PSS) activities reached thousands of children through individual and group sessions, psychoeducation, mental health assessments, and psychological first aid. In 2023 alone, more than 65,000 children participated in structured group activities, while over 11,000 received individual counselling and support. These efforts continued throughout 2024 across six provinces, reaching an additional 17,000 individuals through psychoeducational sessions, group-based interventions, and therapeutic services.

To complement these efforts, TRC distributed more than 22,000 age-appropriate psychosocial kits to support emotional regulation and engagement in the recovery process. These included three types of children's kits and two types of "feel-good" kits designed for adults and frontline staff.

Capacity building constituted a key component of TRC’s MHPSS strategy. Between 2023 and 2024, a total of 144 TRC staff and volunteers were trained in PSS methodologies, including trauma-focused care, Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR), and Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). To ensure the sustainability of MHPSS service delivery, volunteer recruitment and orientation sessions were organised in collaboration with universities and youth organisations.

As communities progressed into the recovery phase and the psychological impacts of the disaster became more apparent, TRC’s child-focused MHPSS interventions played a critical role mitigating long-term harm, fostering emotional recovery, and strengthening coping mechanisms among the youngest survivors.

	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	People reached: 720,819	
		Female > 18: 230,831	Female < 18: 130,578
		Male > 18: 221,867	Male < 18: 137,543
Objective:	<i>Ensure safe drinking water, proper sanitation, and adequate hygiene awareness of the communities during relief and recovery phases of the Emergency Operation, through community and organizational interventions</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of WASH situation assessments conducted in total</i>	4	4
	<i># of staff and volunteers reached by WASH training</i>	activity not implemented	2,000
	<i># of people (and HH) reached by hygiene promotion activities in the response period</i>	36,235 ²⁷	600,000
	<i># of people reached with hygiene supplies</i>	720,819	600,000
<i># of fixed water purification units installed²⁸</i>	9 (9 large capacity fixed water treatment units, 5,425 hh/container water units)	10	

²⁷ In the WASH sector, the initially planned targets could not be fully achieved. While significant progress was made, several factors influenced the scope and pace of implementation. Local needs assessments revealed that in certain regions, water and sanitation services were already being provided by other institutions and humanitarian actors. In response, IFRC and TRC made a strategic decision to avoid duplicating efforts and reallocated resources to underserved locations where needs were more pressing. Effective coordination with local authorities and sectoral partners allowed for the scope of certain activities to be adjusted, ensuring that resources were directed toward the most critical gaps.

²⁸ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

of people reached with clean water²⁹

42,542

78,300

Access and Initial Response

Access to clean water and WASH services remained a significant challenge across many areas due to the extensive infrastructure damage caused by the earthquakes. In the immediate aftermath, TRC, in coordination with partners, deployed mobile WASH units and distributed essential hygiene items to address urgent needs and mitigate public health risks. Field reports highlighted cases of diarrhoea, scabies, and lice, especially in areas with limited hygiene infrastructure. Ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and children remained a critical concern across numerous locations.

Activity	Number/amount	Reach
Hygiene supply distribution	716,779	716,779 individuals
Water purification	2,460,000 tons	205,000 families
Mobile shower installation	5 sets	16,430 individuals
Mobile laundry facility	6 facilities	64,539 individuals

Household and Fixed Water Purification³⁰

To ensure safe and reliable access to drinking water in temporary settlements and earthquake-affected communities, TRC launched a multi-phase water purification programme beginning in 2023. The intervention included the installation of individual household and container-level purification devices as well as larger-scale fixed water treatment units. These measures addressed both immediate emergency needs and contributed to longer-term water access solutions within container settlements.

In 2023, 3,800 household-level water purification devices were procured and installed with funding from the IFRC Emergency Appeal. The procurement process was initiated following a WASH needs assessment and gap analysis conducted in October 2023. Findings from this assessment informed the prioritisation of container settlements across six provinces. During the same period, fixed purification units were also installed and tested to ensure operational quality. To maximise impact, TRC conducted awareness sessions in container sites to educate residents on proper use of purification systems and key sanitation practices.

In December 2024, an additional 1,625 household-level water purification devices were installed in Hatay and Malatya provinces, including 60 units in CINER-1, 36 in CINER-2, 329 in 23 Temmuz, 970 in MALET-2, and 230 in the TCDD container city. In parallel, technical specifications for a further 1,300 devices were finalised, and procurement processes for 325 additional units were initiated by the end of the year. Delivery of another 1,675 devices was scheduled for July–August 2025.

In parallel, fixed water treatment units were installed to serve densely populated settlements. By the end of 2023, eight units were fully operational, collectively serving over 25,000 individuals. A ninth unit was subsequently commissioned in Elbistan district in December 2024. The table below provides an overview of the coverage of all units as of early 2025.

²⁹ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

³⁰ Household/container-type water purification devices are compact systems installed at the individual housing unit level, intended for daily family use. Fixed water treatment units are large-capacity systems set up centrally in container sites to supply clean water to multiple households.

Province	Container City	# of water purifiers installed	# of people reached
Hatay	ASELSAN-1	450	3,794
	23 Temmuz	329	
	ASELSAN-2	182	
	Ilica	125	
	Ciner1	60	
	Ciner2	36	
Adıyaman	K2/A	631	3,258
	Defterdarlık	22	
	K-38	117	
	K-39	110	
Gaziantep	Nur1-B2 (Nurdağı district)	237	3,191
	Nur1-A	125	
	Nur1-C	111	
	Nur1-B	485	
Malatya	Malet 2	970	4,406
	TCDD	230	
Kahramanmaraş	Bayrampaşa (Pazarcık district)	206	4,200
	Yukarı Pazarcık	999	
Total		5,425	18,849
Province	Container City	Fixed water treatment units	# of people reached
Hatay	Üzümdalı-2	2	8,070
	Sayek	1	
Kahramanmaraş	Kızılay Aşevi	1	6,770
	Memiş Kahya	1	
	Elbistan	1	
Adıyaman	K-19	1	9,153
	Vartana	1	
Gaziantep	Yaşam-3	1	1,700
Total		9	25,693

Procurement, Expansion, and Infrastructure Development

Substantial investments in procurement and infrastructure marked the transition to recovery throughout 2024 and early 2025. With support from the Japanese Red Cross, two mobile water treatment units were funded, and their truck bodies procured by July 2024. Installation of fixed units continued during this period, including the procurement of storage containers and finalisation of tenders for additional locations such as Elbistan.

In October 2024, installation commenced for 1,200 household water purifiers in Malatya (MALET-2). Technical specifications for an additional 1,300 units were completed, and the tendering process for 325 more units was scheduled for the end of the year. In December, 1,625 additional household devices were installed across Hatay and Malatya, along with the completion of one fixed water treatment unit in Elbistan.

By early 2025, aqueduct service procurement was finalised across seven locations in four provinces. In parallel, the procurement process for another fixed unit in Osmaniye was initiated. Further installations are planned for 2025, including one fixed unit in May and 1,675 household units between July and August.

Water Access and Distribution Support

To facilitate water access and improve storage in container settlements, TRC distributed 15,000 five-litre jerry cans across 12 container sites in five provinces between 2024 and 2025. This intervention played a critical role in supporting daily household water needs and contributed to the maintenance of essential hygiene standards.

Province	Container City	Material Type	Quantity
Hatay	Yeşilova	5 Lt jerry can	3,000
	Sayek	5 Lt jerry can	2,000
Malatya	Malet 1	5 Lt jerry can	2,500
	Malet 2	5 Lt jerry can	1,500
	Manas	5 kt jerry can	900
	Rönesans	5 Lt jerry can	1,000
	Bağcılar	5 Lt jerry can	716
Adıyaman	K-19	5 Lt jerry can	800
	Vartana	5 Lt jerry can	800
Gaziantep	Yaşam-3	5 Lt jerry can	584
	Aslanlı	5 Lt jerry can	868
Kahramanmaraş	Pazarcık	5 Lt jerry can	332
Total			15,000

Planned Investments and Continued Distribution in 2025

Furthermore, in 2025, under the scope of IFRC funding; the following items are planned for procurement: two fixed water treatment units, one mobile laundry unit, 3,575 household/container-type water purification devices, and 2,687 hygiene parcels.

Including the previously installed the nine fixed water treatment units, access to clean water was ensured for a significant number of people in 2025. Additionally, seven water arches were installed in October 2024, and jerry can distributions commenced the same month with 2,184 units delivered, followed by a provincial-wide scale-up.

Province	Container City	Fixed water treatment units	# of people reached
Hatay	Üzümdalı-2	2	8,070
	Sayek	1	
Kahramanmaraş	Kızılay Aşevi	1	6,770
	Memiş Kahya	1	
	Elbistan	1	
Adıyaman	K-19	1	9,153
	Vartana	1	
Gaziantep	Yaşam-3	1	1,700
Total		9	25,693



Water sanitation facilities in the container cities serve to ensure dignified, healthier and safer conditions for the affected communities. Photo Credit: TRC

Coordination and Planning

WASH coordination efforts included engagement with UNDAC in Gaziantep during the initial phase of the response, followed by ongoing offline coordination at the provincial level. IFRC's Geneva Health and Care Unit also supported the response by facilitating a technical briefing for Partner National Societies. Internally, coordination was maintained across procurement, installation, and awareness-raising activities to ensure consistency and operational efficiency.

By the end of the reporting period, IFRC-funded procurement plans for 2025 included two fixed water treatment units, one mobile laundry unit, 3,575 household-level purification devices, and 2,687 hygiene parcels. These planned investments signal the shift from immediate emergency response to sustained WASH recovery programming.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 506,390

Female > 18: 162,163 Female < 18: 91,734

Male > 18: 155,866 Male < 18: 96,627

Objective:

Communities identify the needs of the most at risk and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, due to inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	# of children welcomed in child-friendly spaces	60,257 ³¹	2,000
	# of people reached with PGI activities	506,390	600,000
	# of staff, volunteers and associated personnel trained on Prevention and Protection of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding	126	2,000
	# of people reached with Dignity Kits ³²	40,000	38,000
	# of assessments carried out for Camp Improvement Process ³³	224	50
	# of camp supported with camp improvement process ³⁴	77	25
	# of people reached with Cash For Protection ³⁵	4,450	2,500

Cash for Protection Programme

Launched in November 2023, the Cash for Protection (CfP) programme represented a joint initiative by the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to address to urgent protection needs arising in the aftermath of the February 2023 earthquakes. The programme targeted six of the most severely affected provinces—Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Gaziantep—and provided tailored, risk-informed cash assistance to individuals experiencing acute protection concerns.

³¹ IFRC and TRC exceeded the initially set targets in the PGI sector during their response operations. Regular assessments of evolving protection risks and vulnerabilities—particularly related to gender-based violence, child protection, and inclusion of marginalized groups—at the community level enabled the design of responsive and context-appropriate interventions. The application of inclusive, community-based approaches ensured that the diverse needs of affected groups were addressed. Close collaboration with local partners and field actors enabled accurate prioritization of protection needs. Continuous community outreach and awareness-raising activities contributed to increased participation of vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized populations.

Flexible and adaptive programming, guided by ongoing feedback from communities and stakeholders, allowed the scaling up of activities tailored to specific protection, gender, and inclusion needs. Investment in capacity-building for staff and volunteers ensured quality and safety of PGI services. Furthermore, monitoring of social and security dynamics that could affect access to protection services was integrated into planning, enabling timely adjustments and sustained outreach.

³² This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

³³ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

³⁴ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

³⁵ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

TRC protection teams identified that financial barriers frequently hindered at-risk individuals from accessing essential services such as healthcare, legal assistance, safe shelter, education, and psychosocial support. These barriers were not solely a result of economic hardship but were closely linked to specific vulnerabilities, such as disability, child protection concerns, exposure to violence, and lack of valid identification documents.

To address these intersecting needs, the CfP programme combined financial assistance with a structured protection case management approach. Cash support—delivered either as a one-off transfer or in up to three instalments—was provided based on individual assessments conducted by TRC social workers using the organisation’s standardised protection risk classification system. Each case was evaluated on its individual circumstances, with eligibility linked to clearly defined protection outcomes, such as reduced exposure to harm, improved access to essential services, or strengthened coping capacity. Once approved, transfers were delivered digitally through formal financial service providers using national ID numbers, ensuring both transparency and accountability while eliminating the risks associated with physical cash distribution.



An urgent case modality was developed to address time-sensitive protection risks that could not wait for the regular distribution cycle. Through this mechanism, individual assessments were completed within 24 to 48 hours, allowing for timely interventions in high-risk cases. This rapid response capacity proved critical in safeguarding individuals facing immediate threats to their safety and well-being.

Cash assistance was never intended as a standalone intervention. Rather, it was embedded within a comprehensive protection response that included service mapping, referrals to legal, psychosocial,

and medical support services as well as continuous follow-up. Community engagement remained a cornerstone throughout the programme’s implementation: individuals were informed via SMS, phone calls, and face-to-face outreach, while feedback was actively collected through the TRC 168 Call Centre and direct interactions in the field.

By the end of 2024, the CfP programme had reached more than 3,700 individuals, delivering approximately TRY 33 million in tailored support. Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) surveys conducted in 2024 demonstrated a strong impact: recipients used primarily the assistance for healthcare (43 per cent), transportation (37 per cent), accommodation (36 per cent), legal documentation (27 per cent), and education (26 per cent). Many beneficiaries reported that the support enabled them to resume medical treatment, obtain legal documents, or return their children to school—concrete actions that directly addressed the protection risks identified during assessment. Nearly 90 per cent of respondents indicated improvements in emotional well-being and living conditions. Beneficiaries consistently emphasised the personalised nature of the assistance and the respectful, transparent communication from TRC staff as key contributors to their overall sense of trust, safety, and control—core elements of a protection-focused response.

The programme was implemented in close coordination with both internal TRC departments and external stakeholders engaged in the broader protection response. TRC field teams actively participated in regular inter-agency coordination meetings and contributed to the development of service mapping tools. Referral pathways

were bi-directional, with TRC both receiving cases from and referring individuals to other organisations, thereby strengthening the overall protection network.

As with many field-based programmes, Cfp initiative encountered several operational challenges. These difficulties in reaching individuals residing in informal or remote settlements, managing elevated caseloads during peak periods, and maintaining timely communication with recipients. To address these constraints, TRC introduced adaptive measures such as clarifying team roles, enhancing case prioritisation mechanisms, and leveraging real-time feedback to improve implementation efficiency.

Though timebound by design, the programme concluded as scheduled, having achieved its intended objectives without necessitating a formal exit strategy. In light of its demonstrated impact and the persistence of protection needs in the field, TRC successfully transitioned to a follow-up phase with support from a new donor, thereby ensuring uninterrupted continuation of assistance.

The Cfp programme demonstrated that when financial assistance is integrated within a comprehensive protection framework, it can serve not only to address immediate needs, but also to facilitate pathways to safety, dignity, and long-term recovery. The key achievements of the programme are outlined below:

Date	Programme	Individuals Reached	Amount (TRY)
November 2023	Cash for Protection	74	567,200
December 2023	Cash for Protection	832	7,163,800
December 2023	Cash for Protection	277	2,382,200
February 2024	Cash for Protection	26	223,600
March 2024	Cash for Protection	150	1,290,000
April 2024	Cash for Protection	196	1,685,600
May 2024	Cash for Protection	356	3,138,600
June 2024	Cash for Protection	238	2,019,550
July 2024	Cash for Protection	257	2,355,750
August 2024	Cash for Protection	627	5,772,300
September 2024	Cash for Protection	230	2,019,550
November 2024	Cash for Protection	417	3,696,400
December 2024	Cash for Protection	68	601,300
January 2025	Cash for Protection	295	2,583,900
February 2025	Cash for Protection	407	3,602,200
Total		4,450	39,101.950
Date	Programme	Individuals Reached	Amount (TRY)
November 2023	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	3	15,800
December 2023	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	2	17,200
March 2024	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	3	25,800
April 2024	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	1	8,600
May 2024	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	1	9,750
June 2024	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	25	212,150
January 2025	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	3	23,250
April 2025	Cash for Protection Urgent Case	1	9,750
Total		39	322,300

Camp Improvement Programme

Launched in 2023, the Camp Improvement Programme was aimed to address critical protection risks in formal temporary shelter sites established after the February earthquakes. Implemented by the TRC with technical and financial support from IFRC, the programme sought to enhance the safety, dignity, and inclusivity in container settlements across six provinces—Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, and Osmaniye.

At its core, the programme was designed to ensure that all interventions adhered to the Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). To put this commitment into practice, the DAPS framework—Dignity, Accessibility, Participation, and Safety—was adopted as both a guiding principle and a monitoring tool. A dedicated DAPS Assessment Tool enabled field teams to assess conditions before and after interventions, ensuring that improvements were evidence-based and responsive to community needs.

To ensure consistent application, TRC and IFRC jointly developed a Camp Improvement Programme Reference Document. This served as a practical guide for field teams, detailing the assessment methodology, implementation procedures, and coordination protocols. It ensured that the programme remained rooted in PGI standards while allowing flexibility to adapt to evolving site conditions.

Across 2023 and 2024, the DAPS framework was applied systematically across 84 distinct container settlements, with a total of 106 assessments conducted. Based on the findings, 34 settlements were prioritised for targeted improvements. These interventions included the installation and repair of lighting systems, enhancement to communal and social spaces, creation of shaded areas, placement of accessible information boards, and installation of ramps and grab bars to support mobility and participation for persons with disabilities.

While the programme's core design remained consistent, implementation timelines were occasionally adjusted to accommodate coordination processes, site-specific operational dynamics, and evolving community priorities. Alignment with local procedures—such as obtaining site-level approvals and synchronising with ongoing activities—required close collaboration with camp authorities and partners. These adaptive measures ensured that the programme remained flexible, context-sensitive, and responsive to the realities of a dynamic displacement environment.

Strong community engagement and ongoing coordination with local authorities and camp management ensured that activities remained responsive, inclusive, and aligned with site-specific needs. Resident feedback, collected through DAPS assessments and broader community engagement efforts, played a key role in shaping interventions and reinforcing a sense of shared ownership.

A key milestone in the programme's lifecycle was the Camp Improvement Workshop, jointly organized by TRC and IFRC. The event convened staff from PGI, logistics, shelter, and other relevant departments to review progress, reflect on operational learning, and align on priorities. This internal collaboration reinforced the programme's coherence and adaptability, helping to ensure that planned interventions remained both technically sound and strategically aligned.

The programme reached its planned conclusion under the auspices of IFRC support at the end of 2024. In alignment with the initial design, a formal exit strategy was not required, as operational continuity was secured through a structured transition to TRC's leadership and the engagement of a new funding partner. This ensured uninterrupted service delivery and sustained impact within the existing implementation framework.

The Camp Improvement Programme demonstrated that well-coordinated, community-informed interventions can strengthen protection outcomes in temporary shelter settings. By embedding PGI principles considerations across the programme cycle—assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring—the initiative contributed to the

creation of safer, more inclusive environments. These improvements played a key role in supporting the well-being, participation, and resilience of earthquake-affected populations during the recovery phase.

Province	Items/Services Provided
Kahramanmaraş	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 40 units of 50-watt LED floodlights for Kahramanmaraş YİBO container city - 180 meters of wire - 55 iron poles - 450 meters of tension wire - 3 kilograms of binding wire - 115 units of 50-watt LED floodlights for Turkey-Korea Friendship Village - 14 disability ramps for Elbistan Müsiad
Adıyaman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 information boards for K-1, K-2, and K-19 container cities - Lighting, sound, and visual system for Adıyaman Kızılay Stage in K-11 container city - 350 m² shade structure and 50 m² fence for the schoolyard in K-13 container city
Osmaniye	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 50 disabled ramps, 50 disabled toilet grab bars, 5 information boards, 130 meters of speed bumps (5 units), and an electrical panel locking system (162 meters) for Karaçay container city - 2 information boards for Kadirli container city
Gaziantep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two 21-meter shelters for Nurdağı container city - One shelter for İslahiye - 1. Yaşam Alanı container city - 8 outdoor information boards for İslahiye and Nurdağı container cities - Three gazebos for İslahiye - 1. Yaşam Alanı container
Hatay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repaired fences damaged by the flood in Hatay TOKİ AFAD Prefabricated Living Area (1 unit) - Repaired retaining wall damaged by the flood in TOKİ AFAD Prefabricated Living Area (1 unit) - 3 library and laundry awnings for Amanos Meydancık Accommodation Centre
Malatya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One disabled ramp for Samanköy container city - For Teknokent container city: one shock-absorbing playground surface, repairs for five broken playground equipment, two additional playground equipment, one playground lighting, and one fence around the playground - School lighting installed in Malet-1

Dignity Kit Distribution Programme

In the aftermath of the February 2023 earthquakes, many women and girls residing in collective shelters and container settlements faced substantial barriers to maintaining personal hygiene in safe and dignified conditions. Overcrowded living arrangements and limited access to gender-sensitive facilities increased protection risks and restricted privacy, for individuals with limited mobility or financial means.

To respond to gender-specific hygiene and protection needs identified in the aftermath of the earthquakes, the Türk Kızılay, with financial and technical support from IFRC, implemented the Dignity Kit Distribution Programme between November 2023 and December 2024. The intervention targeted six of the most severely affected provinces—Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Osmaniye, and Malatya. A total of 40,000 dignity kits were distributed across three categories: 5,000 kits for elderly women, 20,000 for adult women, and 15,000 for adolescent girls and young women. The kits were designed with age-specific and culturally appropriate hygiene items to enable safe, dignified, and autonomous personal care.

Distribution strategies were adapted to reflect operational contexts and beneficiary needs. While the majority of dignity kits were distributed through centralized channels, such as formal container settlements and community centres, door-to-door delivery was implemented for women with limited mobility, ensuring inclusive access and adherence to protection principles.

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise conducted in May 2024 validated the appropriateness and perceived impact of the intervention. Results indicated that 72 per cent of respondents expressed satisfaction with the dignity kits, while 62 per cent reported that the assistance contributed to the restoration of daily routines. These findings underscore the psychosocial value of the programme, highlighting its role in fostering a sense of control and personal well-being during the recovery phase.

Feedback gathered during the Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise further demonstrated strong satisfaction with the distribution process. A total of 87 per cent of respondents positively noted the respectful conduct of distribution staff, while 75 per cent found the distribution sites and processes to be accessible. These outcomes highlight the programme's effectiveness in delivering assistance through approaches that upheld dignity, ensured protection, and empowered recipients.

Despite the programme's overall achievements, several operational constraints emerged during implementation. These included information gaps, logistical limitations, and human resource shortages, particularly during specific distribution rounds, which temporarily impacted coverage and delivery timelines. In response, TRC implemented adaptive measures—such as scaling up communication and community engagement efforts, enhancing internal coordination, and introducing flexible distribution modalities—to align programme delivery with evolving field conditions and ensure continuity of assistance.

In sum, the Dignity Kit Distribution Programme went beyond addressing immediate hygiene needs. It played a vital role in supporting the dignity, health, and psychosocial well-being of women and girls affected by the earthquakes. By enabling recipients to maintain personal care routines with privacy and confidence, the programme helped restore a sense of autonomy and stability during a period of significant disruption. Although designed as a short-term intervention, its outcomes were both meaningful and enduring—underscoring the value of targeted, protection-sensitive assistance in emergency response

Restoring Family Links (RFL)

In the immediate aftermath of the emergency, the Turkish Red Crescent Restoring Family Links (RFL) team conducted a rapid assessment of tracing needs and liaised with relevant authorities to understand existing mechanisms for reporting missing or potentially deceased individuals. The National Society responded to tracing requests for individuals of all nationalities affected by the disaster. To facilitate search efforts, the Turkish Red Crescent maintained close coordination with MoFSS, MoH and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM particularly to access the lists of injured or deceased migrants. Upon receiving a tracing request, the RFL Unit registered the case in its dedicated database and initiated a systematic search across multiple government systems. This included a preliminary match through the PMM's photo and identity database, followed by verification with the Ministry of Health to determine if the individual had been admitted to or passed away in a medical facility. If the case involved a child, an additional search was conducted by MoFSS using their own child protection records. Although the three ministries initially operated their databases separately, the RFL Unit conducted searches across each system individually to maximize accuracy. Subsequently, MoFSS, MoH, and PMM established an integrated database to streamline cross-agency information sharing and improve search efficiency. In parallel, MoFSS launched the 183 call centre to receive search requests from the public, with calls are recorded for verification and follow-up. Through these coordinated efforts, the RFL team successfully reunited five unaccompanied minors, whose parents or first-degree relatives were confirmed deceased, with extended family members in Türkiye and Syria.



Community Engagement and Accountability

People reached: 1,463,035

Female > 18: 468,513 Female < 18: 265,032

Male > 18: 450,320 Male < 18: 279,170

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
# of information dissemination channels established by NS	6	4
# of community feedback comments collected	1,463,035	150,000
# of community feedback reports produced	6	24
per cent of community members who feel the aid provided by the operation currently covers their most important needs	98.1 ³⁶	80
# of people reached with information dissemination on services and support available ³⁷	178,193 ³⁸	1,000

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

As part of the Türkiye Earthquake Recovery Operation (Feb 2023–Feb 2025), TRC and IFRC prioritized meaningful community engagement through inclusive and accessible two-way communication channels. These included the TRC 168 Call Centre, WhatsApp, social media platforms, printed materials, web-based forms, and in-person outreach. Collectively, these channels facilitated real-time information sharing and continuous feedback loops, resulting in over 1.4 million recorded interactions throughout the operation. To ensure responsiveness and transparency, a live feedback dashboard was developed to consolidate and visualize community input. A targeted analysis of 114,161 feedback records collected between January and February 2025 provided valuable insights that informed strategic decision-making, service improvements, and resource prioritization across sectors.

³⁶ The reported figure is the average of the targeted population's satisfaction levels with the assistance they received throughout four different Post Distribution Monitoring studies. The studies are given below:

1. [Restoring Livelihoods: Post-Distribution Monitoring Results from Early Recovery Programmes - May 2024](#)
2. [Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Kızılay ESEN Card \(Phase 1\)](#)
3. Post Distribution Monitoring Survey Kızılay ESEN Card (Phase 2) – [will be published soon](#)
4. Post Distribution Monitoring Survey – Cash for Protection Programme – [will be published soon](#)

³⁷ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

³⁸ A key contributing factor to this outcome was the strong presence of TRC across the affected regions, enabling communities to directly access information and support through local service points. Additionally, the TRC's toll-free 168 Call Centre served as a reliable and widely used communication and feedback channel, allowing people to obtain timely information about available services and to request assistance. The visibility and accessibility of TRC's support made it a preferred choice for many people affected by the disaster.

Over 348,000 SMS messages were disseminated across the operation to deliver timely, targeted information related to cash and protection programming. Content included payment alert, withdrawal timelines, eligibility criteria, and fraud prevention messages, alongside tailored guidance for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and agricultural support recipients. Each SMS integrated contact details for relevant Community Centre Services to facilitate two-way communication and referrals. This approach helped mitigate information gaps, fostered inclusive engagement, and enabled adaptive programme management based on evolving community feedback.

CEA mechanisms were mainstreamed across sectors and dynamically adjusted in response to shifting operational priorities. Throughout the operation, the 168 Call Centre functioned as a central feedback and information interface—scaling from 150 agents during the emergency to 12 operators in the recovery phase. In May 2024, a PGI-led training session was conducted for 39 operators on to strengthen their capacity to manage sensitive feedback. Following the system transition in September 2024 to a digital interface, an additional 50 newly recruited staff were trained on CEA principles, PGI standards, sectoral programmatic content, and technical system usage. These structured capacity-building investments contributed to improved accountability, timely response, and enhanced service quality.

To promote inclusive participation and community-driven decision-making, TRC established Provincial Advisory Committees across six earthquake-affected provinces. Each committee brought together up to 15 members representing diverse population groups—including women, youth, older people, persons with disabilities, farmers, and community leaders. Convening monthly over a four-month cycle, the committees provided as structured mechanism to identify emerging needs, facilitate two-way information flow, and channel community feedback into programme planning. Outcomes from committee discussions were regularly shared with to inform operational adjustments. To further reinforce accountability and accessibility, suggestion and complaint boxes were installed at Community Service Centres, offering an additional avenue for community input.

CEA activities were anchored in robust internal and external coordination, enhancing the integration of community insights across the Türkiye Earthquake Recovery Operation. Internally, CEA team worked closely with Monitoring & Evaluation, Livelihoods, Cash, and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) teams to embed community feedback into programme design and implementation. This included the development of SOPs, integration of CEA questions into PDMs and KIIs, and the co-design of outreach strategies. Externally, the CEA team actively engaged in inter-agency coordination platforms focused on Protection, Basic Needs, and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), and contributed to learning initiatives led by UNHCR, Ground Truth Solutions, and the CDAC Network. IFRC's CEA training materials—including CVA e-learning modules—were shared with partners upon request, including UN OCHA. In addition, the team conducted rumour tracking, verified public messaging, and monitored social dynamics to ensure that information remained accurate, timely and trusted by affected populations.

Community feedback was systematically analysed and utilised to inform decision-making across the Türkiye Earthquake Recovery Operation. Regular CEA reports and inputs from Advisory Committees were shared with sector leads and senior management, facilitating data-driven adjustments in programme implementation. These insights led to tangible improvements, including the refinement of messaging strategies, clarification of eligibility criteria, and targeted outreach to households that had not yet accessed assistance. While this feedback loop enhanced programme relevance and accountability, and responsiveness, operational challenges persisted—such as limited community participation, literacy-related communication barriers, and elevated expectations regarding programme scope. In response, TRC and IFRC adapted communication modalities by simplifying content, reinforcing confidentiality, and introducing alternative formats. This structured and iterative use of feedback enabled a responsive and community-centred recovery approach.



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>	1	6
	<i># of people reached with climate and environmental activities</i>	194,575	350,000

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was maintained as a cross-cutting strategic priority throughout the Türkiye Earthquake Recovery Operation. In recognition of the increased disaster vulnerability in earthquake-affected regions, TRC scaled up community-based DRR efforts to enhance preparedness and strengthen local resilience. The approach emphasised proactive risk mitigation and capacity-building at the community level, ensuring that recovery investments contributed to long-term safety and sustainability. Activities were designed to address both immediate risks and systemic vulnerabilities, embedding DRR into broader recovery and development frameworks.

In 2024, TRC's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts were structured around three core pillars: preparedness, risk awareness, and inclusive participation. Community-based interventions encompassed the dissemination of contextualised risk information, conduct of simulation and evacuation exercises, and the provision of household-level preparedness materials. Capacity-building sessions were organised for both adults and youth, with tailored content designed to embed risk knowledge across all demographic profiles. In line with the Movement's Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) commitments, DRR initiatives were implemented using an inclusive approach, prioritising the active engagement of women, children, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access and participation.

Efforts to strengthen disaster communication infrastructure also advanced during the reporting period. The videowall screen system at the TRC Disaster Coordination Centre was upgraded to enhance real-time situational awareness and response coordination. To ensure uninterrupted communication capacity during emergencies, the Mobile Communication Vehicle Transformation project was successfully implemented. Additionally, the technical specification process for the Very High Frequency (VHF) Digital Mobile Radio (DMR) Role system was finalised, with equipment delivery completed in November 2024. The system has been fully operational since its installation, supporting reliable field communications during response operations.

Progress was also achieved under the Mobile Communication Vehicle upgrade initiative. Procurement and design processes were completed, and all required materials were delivered in August 2024. Following testing, and technical testing, the upgraded vehicle was officially handed over and became fully operational by December 2024, enhancing mobile coordination and communication capacity in field operations.

The following table summarises key DRR activities implemented in 2024:

Service Category	Details
Fire Safety Measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distributed 2,185 posters and 44,440 brochures in Turkish, English, and Arabic across five provinces - Procured and installed fire cabinets (810 unit) and extinguishers (2430 unit) in 4 container cities (Hatay, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye) - Installed plastic composite fire safety signs in earthquake-affected regions
School-Based DRR Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted feasibility studies and initial assessments in ~56 schools in affected provinces - 29 schools were provided with materials to support disaster and emergency preparedness (e.g., railing nets, fire extinguishers, non-slip treads, emergency exit signs, afforestation) (31 December)
Community Engagement & Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducted Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) training for 27 participants from eight directorates - Trained Community Service Centre personnel on disaster awareness and risk prevention - EVCA initiated in Umut Container City, with committees addressing local issues - Developed action plans to address vulnerabilities, including public transportation, waste management, and pest control
Support for Visually Impaired	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adapted educational materials into Braille and audio formats for visually impaired individuals (Fire Safety and Disasters and Protection Awareness) and these were distributed in the earthquakes affected region - Collaborated with organizations like the Six Dots Association for the Blind and other related NGOs
Awareness Campaigns & Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organized awareness marches in Malatya and Kahramanmaraş for the International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction - Conducted seminars on disaster awareness and protection for approx. 12,000 students in earthquake affected region
Resources Distributed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1,400 Disaster and Emergency Kits distributed disabled students' families, 15,000 Disaster and Climate Awareness Kits for students,



Environmental Sustainability

Objective:	<i>To reduce the environmental impact of the operation with a 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>		
	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Environmental awareness-raising and capacity-building activities, campaigns etc. in communities promoting community leadership, engagement and community-led initiatives – presence in sector operational strategy</i>	30	1

In line with the Recovery Plan's emphasis on environmentally sustainable approaches, TRC took important steps to integrate green and climate-smart considerations across its operations. While tangible field-level achievements remained limited during the reporting period, several foundational actions were initiated to mainstream environmental and climate resilience into operational practices and longer-term programme planning.

Key areas of focus included:

- Reducing operational carbon footprint
- Enhancing energy efficiency and recycling
- Raising community awareness on environmental sustainability
- Introducing climate and environmental risk mitigation practices.

Programme Integration and Strategic Planning

In parallel, TRC collaborated with the Climate Centre under a complementary initiative to conduct a climate risk assessment and screen programme components for climate vulnerabilities. A dedicated Climate Working Group was established to guide the mainstreaming of environmental and climate considerations across all sectors.

In the agriculture sector, TRC initiated the adoption of climate-smart practices to mitigate the impacts of drought and other climate-related hazards. The National Society's broader shift towards sustainability was also reflected in the transition from physical debit cards to digital transfers via national ID numbers, reducing plastic waste and emissions associated with logistics

Operational Sustainability and Resource Management

As part of the National Society's broader commitment to sustainability, the Corporate Development Directorate launched the Carbon Footprint Project to assess and reduce institutional emissions. In line with a decision taken by the TRC Environmental Commission in March 2025, the Zero Waste and Waste Management Project was subsequently initiated to address waste as a key emission source. Implementation commenced with a structured three-month roll-out phase.

Under the ISO 14001 Environmental Management System, TRC initiated monthly monitoring of natural resource usage across five pilot locations in Ankara Province. As part of this process, a comprehensive resource inventory and data collection tool were developed. An internal process was formally launched to identify efficiency

opportunities, while securing external funding and sponsorship remains critical to the implementation of subsequent phases.

Awareness and Capacity Building

In line with its commitment to reach 250,000 individuals with environmental and climate related training, TRC is set to launch a training-of-trainers (ToT) initiative in April 2025. This initiative aims to embed sustainability principles at the community level through peer-led knowledge transfer.

In parallel, TRC’s Disaster Preparedness Directorate finalised a nationwide meteorological risk study assessing the frequency and impact of extreme weather events in Türkiye. The study is currently undergoing publication and will be integrated into TRC’s disaster preparedness framework to inform future risk mitigation planning.



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>	26,090	1,500
	<i># of new constructions or reconstructions completed, including soup kitchens, blood centres, branches, libraries³⁹</i>	22 (10 Community Service Centres, 12 Libraries)	28
	<i># of staff and volunteers trained on specific Disaster response topics. Topics include PFA, distributions, coordination, and monitoring.</i>	activity not implemented	1,500

³⁹ This is one of the indicators that was added in June 2024 to support more comprehensive and accurate Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Institutional Development, Infrastructure, and Preparedness Investments

Branch and Volunteer Mobilisation

Since the onset of the earthquake response, 175 TRC branches have been actively engaged in operational support, both within affected provinces and in areas hosting displaced populations. In parallel, 126 TRC blood distribution points were established to meet urgent medical needs. Twenty TRC Community Centres contributed human resources, including protection officers, psychologists, and health professionals. Additionally, 10 Disaster Response Centres were mobilised nationwide, deploying staff, equipment, and logistics assets to support the response.

TRC disaster focal points and trained personnel were deployed from the first day of the response. Community Centres located outside the earthquake-affected provinces provided assistance to evacuated families through the provision of shelter support and essential household items. Simultaneously, TRC branches distributed clothing, relief supplies, and food parcels. Since the launch of the operation, approximately 26,090 volunteers have been mobilised. To support the wellbeing of personnel and volunteers, mobile WASH services and PSS support were made available throughout the operation.

To accommodate increased logistics demands, additional warehouse facilities were rented in Ankara, Gaziantep, and Adana. Vehicle procurement processes are ongoing to ensure sustained operational capacity.

Strengthening Assurance Mechanisms

Under the Emergency Appeal, and with support from IFRC, TRC launched an assurance enhancement initiative in collaboration with its Inspection Board. In early 2024, a capacity-building training programme was implemented to strengthen internal audit functions and ensure alignment with international standards. The training targeted personnel from the Inspection Board and focused on key operational domains such as procurement, finance, human resources, and fraud prevention. Emphasis was placed on risk identification, audit planning, and reporting methodologies.

A dedicated training session on Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Harassment (SEAH) and fraud prevention was conducted in February 2024 by the IFRC Office of Internal Audit and Investigations. As part of ongoing capacity development, a senior audit staff member from TRC successfully completed Tier 3 of the Investigator Qualification Training Scheme (IQTS), obtaining a certification as a qualified practitioner in survivor-centred SEAH investigations.

Sphere Project Implementation

Under the framework of the Sphere Türkiye Project, Türk Kızılay and IFRC continued their joint efforts to promote adherence to humanitarian standards both internally and across the broader humanitarian ecosystem. Key achievements during the reporting period included:

- **Capacity Building and Training Activities:**

- A 3-day Sphere training was conducted between 22–24 May 2024 for 30 TRC staff.
- A Training of Trainers (ToT) session was organised on 8–12 July 2024 for 15 TRC personnel.
- Two 2-day trainings were delivered on 19–20 and 26–27 September 2024, targeting all staff of the Turkish Red Crescent Disaster Operations Centre (AFOM) in Ankara.
- An additional ToT is scheduled for January 2025.
- Further trainings are planned, including one 2-day session for TRC–IFRC and NGO/INGO staff, as well as four 1-day sessions for NWS staff, volunteers, and external partners.

- **E-learning Module Development:**

- The Turkish translation of the introductory online course “How to Use the Sphere Handbook” was finalised and will be launched on the Kızılay Learning Management System (LMS) in December 2025.

- **Global Engagement:**

The Sphere Secretariat, Turkish Red Crescent, and IFRC co-hosted the Global Focal Points Forum in Antalya on 13–15 November 2024, with the participation of 64 representatives from 39 countries.

- **Technical Contributions to the Handbook Contribution:**

- Two thematic workshops on food security and nutrition are planned for January 2025 to contribute to the upcoming revision of the Sphere Handbook.

- **Reporting and Documentation:**

A final project report is scheduled for completion in February 2025 to consolidate results, capture lessons learned, and document good practices.

Strengthening TRC Capacity – Reconstruction Projects (Funded through the remaining balance of the Emergency Appeal under the Unified Plan 2025 – 2027)

Gaziantep Coordination Centre

To enhance service coordination and preparedness in one of the country’s most seismically active zones, Türk Kızılay (TRC) is establishing a coordination centre in Gaziantep to support communities residing in container settlements. By September 2024, land allocation was completed, and necessary design approvals and municipal permits were secured. The 1,035 m² facility is intended to enable centralised coordination and multi-sectoral service delivery. The tender dossier has been finalised and awaits the signing of the Project Funding Agreement (PFA).

Osmaniye Soup Kitchen

With financial support from the Taiwan Red Cross, TRC is constructing a 700 m² soup kitchen in Osmaniye to provide sustained food assistance to displaced populations. Following site approval and completion of soil investigations, the project advanced to the tendering phase after receiving municipal approval and finalising ground improvement plans.

AFOM Additional Service Building

An additional service building is being constructed at the TRC Headquarters Emergency Operations Centre (AFOM). The construction contract was signed on 5 February 2025. The survey project was delivered and reviewed on 18 February 2025 with the architectural final design phase initiated on 27 February 2025.

Kahramanmaraş TRC Campus

To address service delivery gaps in the region, TRC is developing a comprehensive, a multi-functional Şeyhadil Neighbourhood on parcel 115, block 416 in Kahramanmaraş. The 2,900 m² facility will accommodate a warehouse, blood centre, branch office, community kitchen, volunteer centre, disaster response centre, and a community centre. The project received municipal approval in December 2024. Detailed project documentation was submitted by 26 February 2025 and is currently under review.

Malatya Branch Office

A 1,200 m² facility is under construction in Bahçebaşı, Battalgazi District of Malatya, designed, to house administrative offices, a volunteer hub, and a community centre. The construction contract was signed on 2 October 2024. Design approvals have been completed, and zoning procedures are ongoing, after which final applications expected to follow.

Reconstruction Projects (Outside the Emergency Appeal)

Adiyaman Soup Kitchen

With funding from the Kuwait Red Crescent Society, a 1,100 m² soup kitchen was completed in the İmamağa neighbourhood of Adiyaman. The facility is currently operational and provides long-term food assistance to displaced populations.

Blood Donation Centres – Adiyaman and İskenderun

Supported by the Japanese Red Cross, both projects survey and design phases for blood donation centres in Adiyaman and İskenderun have been completed. Due to land reallocation by local authorities, new construction sites will be identified and tendered prior to implementation.

Community Service Centres

Under a contract signed on 2 May 2024, eight Community Service Centres were constructed. Installation and furnishing were finalised in August 2025, followed by provisional acceptance and final financial reconciliation. All centres are now fully operational and serving communities.

100th Anniversary Libraries

A total of 13 library facilities were built through national donations across six provinces, Hatay, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye, and Malatya. All libraries are active and providing educational and cultural services to communities.

Pazarcık Social Facility Area

Funded by the Korean Red Cross, this project established multiple social infrastructure components—including a mosque, library, nursery, park, and sports courts—within the Korea-Türkiye Friendship City. Construction and acceptance processes have been completed, with final financial reconciliation ongoing.

Hatay Social Effect Centre

Also supported by the Korean Red Cross, the 1,600 m² Social Effect Centre located in Kiseçik, Antakya District, is designed to provide essential services to populations affected by the earthquakes. The project has received municipal approval and is currently under implementation.



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 capabilities.</i>		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i># of membership coordination meetings organized and updates provided to the IFRC members</i>	37	20

Membership Coordination

To support the effective implementation of the Türkiye Earthquake Response Operation, IFRC established a dedicated programme team with focal points for key operational sectors including multi-purpose cash assistance, livelihoods, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA). This team was backed by the Türkiye IFRC Delegation in areas such as planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), information management (IM), partnerships, and corporate services.

During the early phase, IFRC deployed surge staff, later replaced by fixed-term technical specialists. Resource mobilisation was strengthened through Strategic Engagement and Partnerships (SEP) Coordination, including the assignment of national staff to liaise with IFRC network partners and relay feedback to TRC. Close and consistent coordination was maintained with TRC's International Department to ensure alignment and information flow across the membership.

Additional support included:

- Secondment of six IFRC staff to TRC for membership engagement, funding coordination, field visit facilitation, and information provision.
- Over 23 field visits by National Societies and external partners to affected areas, coordinated with TRC and the IFRC Delegation. Additional partner visits also took place in Q2 of 2025 following the closure of the Appeal.
- Support to new National Societies present in Türkiye, reinforcing bilateral cooperation with TRC.
- Regular membership updates through calls, one-on-one briefings, information summaries, and inquiry responses. A Partners Call in October 2024 gathered 15 National Societies to discuss response progress and emerging needs.
- Ongoing dissemination of Emergency Appeal newsletters and narrative reports through the IFRC Country Delegation and Europe Regional Office.

External Stakeholder Engagement

The IFRC Country Delegation, in coordination with TRC, maintained regular engagement with donors, diplomatic representatives, and external partners. A nine-month diplomatic briefing was organised in Ankara in October 2023,

attended by over 40 heads of missions and humanitarian organisations, to share operational updates and encourage continued collaboration.

To mark the first anniversary of the earthquakes, a joint IFRC–TRC field visit was conducted on 7 February 2024 to Adiyaman. Ambassadors and senior diplomatic officials observed recovery efforts and interacted with affected communities, gaining direct insight into progress and ongoing needs. On 26 February 2025, a diplomatic briefing was held to mark the second anniversary of the earthquakes. Co-hosted by the TRC and the Embassy of Singapore, the event brought together representatives from the diplomatic corps and the international humanitarian community in Türkiye. The Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Türkiye participated in the briefing, which served as a platform to reflect on the collective response to the disaster, highlight ongoing recovery efforts, and reaffirm international solidarity with those affected.

As part of its humanitarian diplomacy efforts, IFRC continues to convene National Societies and their embassies to mobilise government support. This collaboration fosters stronger diplomatic ties and enables sustained resourcing for humanitarian activities.

Technical and Institutional Collaboration

Since early 2024, TRC has co-chaired the Cash-Based Interventions Technical Working Group (CBI TWG), which provides strategic guidance on national CVA practices, issues annual technical updates, and coordinates training initiatives to strengthen institutional capacity.

In parallel, TRC’s PSS teams also enhanced operational through partnerships with public institutions and civil society actors. Key partners included the Turkish Psychologists Association, Save the Children, Provincial Directorates of Migration Management, ASAM, Support to Life, IOM, the Community Volunteers Foundation, Turkish Green Crescent Society (Yeşilay), as well as the Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services and the Ministry of National Education. These collaborations supported integrated service delivery and improved referral pathways in the field.



Shelter Sector Coordination

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

	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i># of shelter sector coordination meetings convened by IFRC at Gaziantep and field level</i>	183	216
	<i># of partners attending shelter sector coordination meetings</i>	54	20

Mobilization and Coordination Structure

Following the activation of Scale-Up protocols by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the establishment of sector coordination mechanisms by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) on 16 February 2023, IFRC assumed leadership of the Shelter Sector response. A dedicated coordination team was mobilised, including

the Global Shelter Cluster Coordinator, Deputy Coordinator, a roving coordinator, information manager, and technical coordinator. This team provided strategic and operational coordination through:

- Advising inter-agency coordination forums (Humanitarian Coordinator and HCT in Ankara),
- Supporting inter-sectoral coordination (OCHA/UNDAC in Ankara and Gaziantep),
- Liaising with national authorities and delivering structured coordination to partners and stakeholders.

With the transition from emergency to recovery, and OCHA's withdrawal in August 2023, the coordination model evolved to an Area-Based Coordination (ABC) mechanism. From June 2023, surge staff were replaced by full-time staff, including a coordinator, deputy, technical lead, and information management focal point. In line with the global co-leadership arrangement, IFRC transitioned coordination leadership to UNHCR between January and March 2024. UNHCR subsequently facilitated the appointment of a national co-chair based in Gaziantep.

Sector Coordination

The Shelter Sector, under IFRC leadership, was among the first to mobilise following the earthquakes. The initial coordination meeting was convened on 16 February 2023, with regular meetings held thereafter. The frequency shifted from twice-weekly to one general and one technical session weekly to ensure continued planning and information exchange. Sector discussions were aligned with operational coordination at hub level and contributed to inter-sectoral and cross-cutting coordination in Gaziantep and provincial hubs.

Inter-Sector Coordination

Between February and August 2023, OCHA led inter-sector coordination. Following the end of the Flash Appeal and OCHA's exit, the ABC mechanism was established, co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, UNHCR, and IOM. This platform coordinates the transition from humanitarian response to early recovery and development. Shelter Sector remains engaged in ABC working groups and priorities, including winterisation and advocacy.

Hub-Level Coordination

The Shelter Sector established coordination hubs in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, and Malatya, with meetings initiated in Hatay on 23 February 2023. Bi-weekly hub coordination meetings were held in all four locations. In 2024, the sector prioritised localisation, including the election of national co-leads to co-chair hub-level coordination, in line with the broader transition to UNHCR leadership.

Technical Coordination

The Technical Working Group (TWG) was launched on 1 March 2024 to address technical challenges, including emergency shelter standards, fire safety in informal settlements, disability inclusion, and environmental considerations. Technical guidance also drew from lessons learned from previous earthquakes.

An early strategic objective of the Shelter Sector was to complement government-led assistance by identifying intervention pathways along the relief-to-recovery continuum. From August 2023, the Shelter Sector contributed to the inter-sectoral and sector-specific winterisation strategies. These outlined the needs of vulnerable households in temporary shelters and proposed measures to improve liveability and resilience beyond winter months. Messaging on fire safety and winterisation was developed jointly with TSS and disseminated widely across stakeholders.

Sector Impact

As of the end of the IFRC coordination period, Shelter Sector partners collectively reached nearly 291,000 households (over 1.4 million people) with improved shelter support—representing 71 per cent of the Flash Appeal

target—and approximately 1.5 million households (over 6.5 million people) with basic household items to support daily living.

Handover and Transition

Between February and December 2023, IFRC coordinated the Shelter Sector response before transitioning leadership to UNHCR. The phased handover, conducted between January and March 2024, ensured continuity of coordination activities. IFRC and UNHCR worked closely throughout the transition, completing the handover in April 2024.



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:	<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>	2 ⁴⁰	3
	<i>Establishing communication strategy engagements in global platform for fundraising and knowledge sharing.</i>	1	1

Logistics

TRC's warehousing infrastructure remained fully operational following the earthquakes, with no stock losses reported. In response to increased needs, TRC secured 54,207 m² of warehousing capacity—equivalent to 30,000 pallet spaces—across nine warehouses (three regional and six temporary facilities) staffed by 102 personnel. Temporary warehouses were in Adana, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Malatya, Adıyaman, and Afşin/Elbistan.

Since February 2023, over 3,400 deliveries have been received by TRC via air and road. Distributions were facilitated by TRC's 58 trucks and trailers. By April 2023, all IFRC and IKD deliveries were completed, including over 105,336 hygiene kits and various essential household items.

⁴⁰ In addition to the two evaluation studies, a third and final evaluation is to take place within the third quarter of 2025, reaching the targeted number of evaluations to be conducted.

In December 2023, IFRC completed the procurement and restocking of over 17,200 emergency family tents and 40,000 dignity kits, all of which were delivered by mid-December.

Human Resources

The IFRC Türkiye Delegation transitioned from emergency to regular working modalities while maintaining its operational readiness. Staff well-being and engagement were prioritised, including PSS services and revisions to benefits during the post-emergency period. The “One Delegation” approach remained in effect. IFRC also seconded personnel to TRC in key technical areas including PMER, Finance, IM, and Communications, and supported recruitment of external profiles to reinforce capacity.

Communications

The IFRC and TRC communication teams worked jointly throughout the response to ensure media visibility and public engagement. Media activity was scaled up around the 3-month, 6-month, 1-year and 2-year milestones.

Key highlights:

- Content shared through Twitter/X Spaces, Instagram, YouTube, LinkedIn, and TikTok.
- Joint press releases issued for the 6-month and 1-year and 2-year marks with the IFRC MENA office.
- IFRC and TRC participated in a donor event and photo exhibition in October 2023 hosted by the Netherlands embassy. The second instalment of the event, in collaboration with Embassy of Singapore, brought together media, diplomatic representatives and humanitarian organizations marking two years of the earthquakes.
- Thematic human stories were produced in 2024 and 2025, with sector-specific content shared for international observances (e.g. #MothersDay, #InternationalWomensDay).
- A livelihoods case study through a web article and a PGI/MHPSS web article were published and amplified on IFRC digital platforms.
- Collaborations included joint productions with Korean Red Cross, including a KBS-broadcast documentary.
- The Head of Delegation for Türkiye has shared a package of information regarding the Appeal and the delivery of this support over the past two years to the 55 National Societies that supported the Türkiye Earthquakes Appeal.

Media and public engagement statistics:

- Five celebrity visits covered in April 2023: extensive UK media coverage of Amanda Redman’s visit at the 1-year mark.
- More than 17 donor/National Society visits featured social media content production.
- Over 320 interviews conducted in 2023; social media posts reached over 600,000 people.
- 500+ mentions linked to 1-year earthquake content in 2024, including video features and interviews.
- Interviews in 2024 by IFRC Türkiye’s Head of Delegation with AP, BBC News, TRT World, ABC Radio, and others.
- IFRC President Kate Forbes visited the TRC emergency operations centre in February 2024.
- Regular updates continued @IFRC, @IFRC_Europe, and affiliated leadership accounts.
- Over 600 media and social media mentions linked to the earthquakes 2-year mark.

- Media coverage including [AP](#), Reuters and [Euronews](#) for 2-year mark. An [AP article](#) featuring a beneficiary and IFRC Türkiye's Head of Delegation was carried over by multiple outlets, including [Times of India](#), [US News and World Report](#), [PBS news](#), [Arab Times Kuwait](#) or the [Washington Times](#).
- The [post](#) on LinkedIn promoting the IFRC X Spaces segment with Mine Akdoğan from TRC generated a very strong engagement rate of 10 per cent.
- The IFRC Türkiye communications assets were used by several donor national societies, including British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Irish Red Cross, to mark the 2-year of the earthquakes.

Information Management (IM)

The IFRC IM team supported multiple sectors through data management, analysis, and visualisation efforts. Achievements included:

- Data verification for ESEN Card, Cash for Basic Needs, and Cash for Protection (CfP).
- Reconciliation and abnormality reporting for all cash support programmes including livelihood grant programmes.
- PDM analysis for winterisation, MPCA, CfP and dignity kits.
- SME survey analysis and statistical reporting for livelihoods.
- Ad-hoc data analysis and data visualization to support decision making.
- Establishment and regular updating of the Earthquake Master Dashboard, covering MPCA, Livelihoods, Protection, CEA, and summary indicators.
- Design of Earthquake sector-specific one-pager infographics and a comprehensive 2-year earthquake brochure for dissemination.

To strengthen TRC's capacity:

- An IM Officer was seconded and their tenure extended till the end of 2025.
- TRC received 22 Dataquest training licences.
- A QGIS training was conducted in July 2024 by IFRC's senior IM specialist.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

During the emergency phase, IFRC produced bi-weekly SitReps and maintained updates on the IFRC GO platform. Federation-wide reporting frameworks, including programmatic and financial indicators, were established in coordination with TRC.

Austrian RC initially provided PMER surge support, later replaced by a full-time delegate. A second PMER delegate was seconded to TRC from February to June 2024 to support reporting, monitoring systems, and coordination across TRC operations and programme teams.

Key achievements include:

- Completion of PDMs for A101 e-vouchers, Collective Kindness, and Basic Needs Cash Support Programme.
- A July 2023 perception survey (n=1,555) showed 78 per cent overall satisfaction with TRC's response.
- PDM for three ESEN Card payments (Aug–Oct 2023) revealed:
 - 99.5 per cent satisfaction rate with procedures and access,

- 88 per cent reported no access issues,
- 64 per cent of households were in debt post-earthquake, with high reliance on cash support for food.
- Winterisation PDM (2023–2024) reported:
 - 94 per cent felt their needs were met, 80 per cent were satisfied overall,
 - Key challenges included information gaps (only 37 per cent felt well-informed).
- SOPs developed for SME conditional cash grants; first payment monitoring completed, second ongoing.
- PDM and KIIs (Q2 2024) for livelihoods:
 - Cash preferred by 90 per cent of farmers, 96 per cent of MSMEs,
 - 96 per cent of farmers and 90 per cent of MSMEs reported moderate improvement in recovery.

Lessons Learned Workshop

From 25 to 28 February 2025, a joint Lessons Learned Workshop was convened in Bolu, bringing together senior leadership and operational personnel from Türk Kızılay and IFRC involved in the Türkiye Earthquake Response Operation. Insights from the Lessons Learned Workshop revealed critical operational lessons from the Türkiye earthquake response. While the response was marked by rapid mobilization, adaptive field deployment, and robust community engagement, some systemic challenges were identified in areas such as coordination, communication and infrastructure. Also, successes were evident in agile logistics, the integration of mental health and protection services, and data-driven decision-making supported by digital tools. Participants prioritized 18 actionable recommendations, with top emphasis on establishing an integrated information system, institutionalizing community engagement, and standardizing coordination mechanisms with external partners.

Operational Review

A joint Operational Review of the Türkiye Earthquake Response was commissioned by IFRC and Türk Kızılay to assess key dimensions of the operation, including coordination mechanisms, localisation efforts, the auxiliary role of TRC, the added value of IFRC Secretariat support, and sectoral approaches during both the emergency and recovery phases. The findings reaffirmed the central role of TRC as an auxiliary to the public authorities, operating effectively within the national disaster management framework while upholding its independent humanitarian mandate. TRC's clearly legal status—particularly in leading mass feeding operations—along with its established institutional relationships and extensive branch network, enabled a timely and large-scale response. IFRC's support, grounded in long-standing partnership and humanitarian diplomacy, contributed to strengthening the response and demonstrated a concrete commitment to the localisation agenda under the Grand Bargain framework.

Key Findings

The review found that coordination between the IFRC and TRC was largely effective, underpinned by pre-existing relationships and co-location and complementary mandates. Localisation was reflected in TRC's operational leadership and contextual expertise, and established presence across affected areas, while IFRC provided surge capacity, technical guidance, and strategic donor engagement. The added value of the IFRC Secretariat was particularly evident during the initial emergency phase. However, the review noted that clearer communication and strategic alignment would have enhanced the Secretariat's evolving role during the recovery period. Sectoral responses, particularly in cash assistance, health, and shelter, were identified as operational strengths. The review also highlighted lessons learned and priority areas for improvement to inform future emergency preparedness and response programming.

Final External Evaluation

A final external evaluation has been commissioned and will be completed in Q3 of 2025. The purpose of this evaluation is to assess the performance, outcomes, and overall quality of the support provided through the Emergency Appeal—particularly focusing on cash-based interventions including multi-purpose cash (MPC) assistance, cash for protection, and cash for livelihoods. The evaluation emphasizes scalability, replicability, and innovation, and generates strategic learning to inform future preparedness and disaster response initiatives. It will draw on and incorporate findings from the Operational Review and the February 2025 Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW), ensuring alignment and complementarity with these earlier exercises and explicitly avoiding duplication of efforts.

C. FUNDING

As of 28 February 2025, CHF 150.2 million, equivalent to 38 per cent of the Emergency Appeal’s multilateral funding requirements, had been mobilised. This figure includes hard pledges, soft pledges, and in-kind contributions.

Of the funds raised, CHF 134.9 million had been expended, reflecting a 90 per cent expenditure rate. Notably, 78 per cent of the total funding secured under this Appeal has been contributed by Partner National Societies, showcasing the strong support and solidarity within the Movement. As per the financial report attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 15,416,185. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the to support the following priorities under Türkiye’s Unified Plan 2025 and beyond:

Long-Term Recovery Activities: CHF 1.1M

Reconstruction Projects: CHF 8.5M

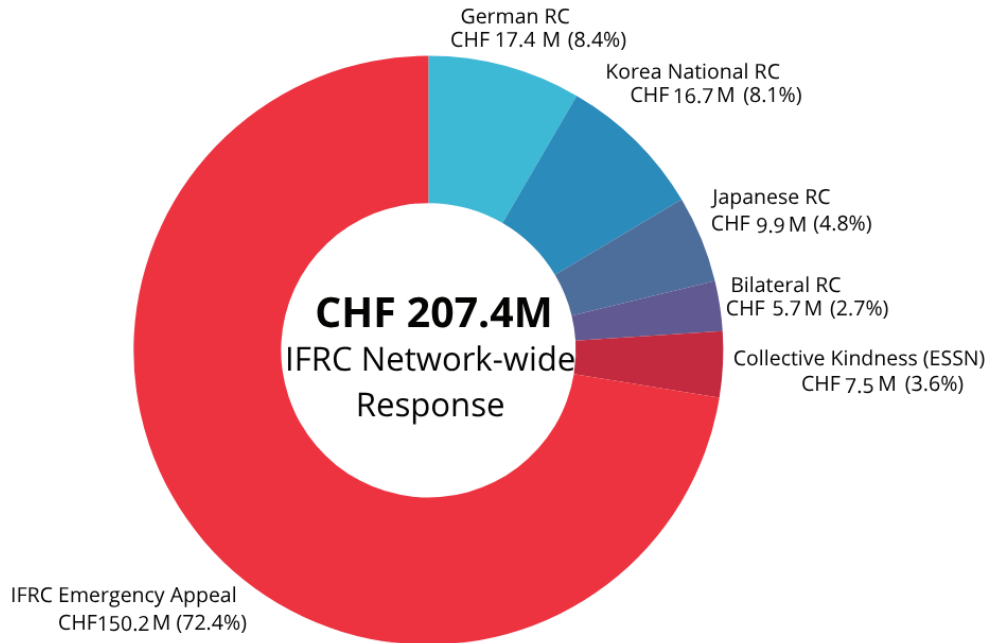
Strengthening TRC Capacity: CHF 3.5M

Unified Plan Priorities: CHF 2.3M

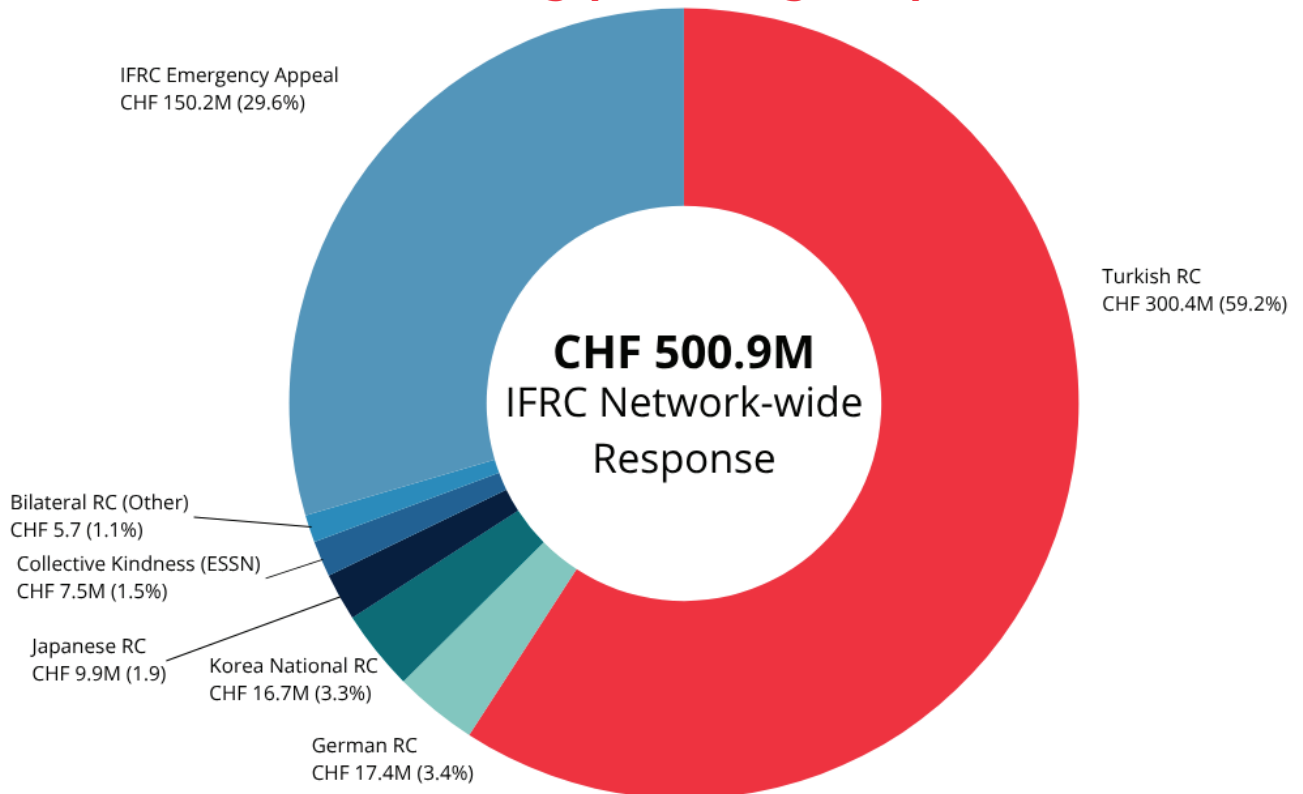
Partners/Donors who have any questions in regards to this balance are kindly requested to contact within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

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

International Multilateral and Bilateral Support to TRC



IFRC-Network Wide Funding (including TRC)



Operational Strategy

Final FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-2025/9	Operation Budget	MDRTR004 APPROVED
Budget Timeframe	*		

Prepared on 31 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR004 - Turkiye - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 06 Feb 2023 to 28 Feb 2025; appeal launch date: 07 Feb 2023

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements		400,000,000
Donor Response* as per 31 Oct 2025		150,596,046
Appeal Coverage	56	37.65%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	33,411,200	32,625,104	786,095
PO02 - Livelihoods	27,180,719	26,215,657	965,062
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	52,129,261	47,986,326	4,142,935
PO04 - Health	1,739,484	1,739,484	0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,818,289	1,818,289	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	4,281,740	3,532,954	748,786
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	14,494,386	14,131,611	362,775
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	337,093	316,085	21,008
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	135,392,172	128,365,512	7,026,660
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	511,393	476,478	34,914
EA02 - Secretariat Services	610,893	594,618	16,275
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	7,965,948	5,414,315	2,551,633
Enabling Approaches Total	9,088,234	6,485,412	2,602,822
Grand Total	144,480,406	134,850,924	9,629,482

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	150,267,108
Expenditure	-134,850,924
Closing Balance	15,416,185
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	15,416,185

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	2,000,000	Reimbursed :	2,000,000	Outstanding :	0
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Operational Strategy

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Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-2025/9	Operation Budget	MDRTR004 APPROVED
Budget Timeframe	*		

Prepared on 31 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR004 - Turkiye - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 06 Feb 2023 to 28 Feb 2025; appeal launch date: 07 Feb 2023

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
ABB	492,370				492,370		
Accenture Inc.Foundation	713,041				713,041		
Airbus	89,145				89,145		
Albanian Red Cross	28,327				28,327		
American Red Cross	9,185,462				9,185,462		
Analog Devices Foundation	1,304				1,304		
Andorran Red Cross	9,328				9,328		
AON	4,613				4,613		
APPLE	2,332				2,332		
Associazione Nazionale Magistrati	6,129				6,129		
Australian Red Cross	2,072,636				2,072,636		
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)	2,293,204				2,293,204		
Austrian Red Cross	6,020,918				6,020,918		
Austrian Red Cross (from Aldi Süd*)	236,901				236,901		
Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)	1,903,415				1,903,415		
Austria - Private Donors	755				755		
Azerbaijan Red Crescent Society	3,000				3,000		
Belarus Red Cross	41,322				41,322		
Belgian Government - Flanders	24,458				24,458		
Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)	1,627,599	222,571			1,850,170		
Belgian Red Cross (Francophone)	991,847				991,847		
Bloomberg	85,040				85,040		
Boston Scientific	71,590				71,590		
British Red Cross	4,447,808	32,566			4,480,374		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	2,001,621				2,001,621		
British Red Cross (from DEC (Disasters Emergency Cc	9,027,060				9,027,060		
Bulgarian Red Cross	644,752				644,752		
ByteDance Ltd	2,104				2,104		
Camlog Biotechnologies GMBH	10,000				10,000		
Canadian Government	477				477		
Canadian Union of Public Employees	24,211				24,211		
Castlelake LP	452				452		
CAT International Ltd	4,910				4,910		
Celtic FC Foundation	7,848				7,848		
Cisco	257				257		
Cleary Gottlieb LLP	4,489				4,489		
Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Company CCHBC	99,532				99,532		
Coloplast	32,305				32,305		
Condé Nast	3,152				3,152		
Croatian Red Cross	113,795				113,795		
CTC Global Corporation	4,620				4,620		
Cyprus Red Cross (from Cyprus - Private Donors*)	5,022				5,022		
Danish Red Cross	2,538,877				2,538,877		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	3,493,785				3,493,785		
Danone	502,512				502,512		
DELL Technologies	133,622				133,622		
Deloitte Global Services Limited	1,340,662				1,340,662		
Diageo plc	65,145				65,145		
Discover Financial Services	43				43		
eBay Inc	1,982				1,982		

Operational Strategy

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Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2023/2-2025/9	Operation	MDRTR004
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 31 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR004 - Turkiye - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 06 Feb 2023 to 28 Feb 2025; appeal launch date: 07 Feb 2023

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Electrolux Food Foundation	24,409				24,409	
Eli Lilly Export SA	698				698	
Ergosign GmbH	706				706	
Ericsson	212,032				212,032	
Estonian Red Cross	24,454				24,454	
European Commission - DG ECHO	3,146,281				3,146,281	
FICO - Fair Isaac Corporation	6,546				6,546	
Fidelity	12,027				12,027	
Finland - Private Donors	30				30	
Finnish Red Cross	147,540	692,840			840,380	
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	5,010,482				5,010,482	
France - Private Donors	20				20	
French Government	502,978				502,978	
French Red Cross	2,416,179	2,539,388			4,955,567	
Freshfields Service Company	2,084				2,084	
Gartner	187				187	
Germany - Private Donors	483				483	
Google	1,845				1,845	
Grand Paris Sud	6,853				6,853	
Great Britain - Private Donors	184				184	
Heubach Colorants Germany GMBH	1,777				1,777	
Hong Kong Red Cross, Branch of the Red Cross Socie	576,111	17,922			594,033	
Hoya Holdings NV	5,536				5,536	
Icelandic Red Cross	40,000				40,000	
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	60,000				60,000	
IFRC	0				0	
IFRC at the UN Inc	44,904				44,904	
Illumina Foundation	28				28	
Indeed	166				166	
Intrepid Foundation	53,274				53,274	
Intuitive Surgical	5,411				5,411	
Irish Government	989,356				989,356	
Irish Red Cross Society	1,433,275				1,433,275	
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	991,820				991,820	
Italian Red Cross	865,833				865,833	
Italy - Private Donors	469				469	
Japanese Government	1,859,976				1,859,976	
Japanese Red Cross Society	11,652,418	1,714			11,654,132	
Kao EMEA	8,007				8,007	
Kao Germany GmbH	9,075				9,075	
Kent PLC	17,604				17,604	
Kimberly-Clark Corporation	28,163				28,163	
KPMG International Cooperative(KPMG-I)	196,218				196,218	
Latvian Red Cross	7,514				7,514	
Liechtenstein Red Cross	750,763				750,763	
Luxembourg Government	347,393				347,393	
Macau Red Cross, Branch of Red Cross Society of Chi	46,118				46,118	
Malaysia - Private Donors	3,142				3,142	
Maldives Red Crescent	88,881				88,881	
Marriott International Inc.	41,289				41,289	
Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc.	105,828				105,828	
Microsoft	229,072				229,072	
Monaco Government	49,760				49,760	
Motorola Company	76				76	

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Selected Parameters			
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Budget Timeframe	*		

Prepared on 31 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR004 - Turkiye - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 06 Feb 2023 to 28 Feb 2025; appeal launch date: 07 Feb 2023

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
Motorola Foundation	47,249				47,249	
Nepal Red Cross Society	1,885				1,885	
Nestle	202,324				202,324	
Netherlands - Private Donors	123				123	
New Zealand Government	573,353				573,353	
New Zealand Red Cross	312,580				312,580	
Nike Foundation	481,771				481,771	
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	1,591,557				1,591,557	
Novartis	250,000				250,000	
Novelis	50				50	
NVIDIA Corporation	263				263	
On Line donations	573,570				573,570	
Other	2				2	
PAG Consulting Ltd	886				886	
Permira Foundation	5,135				5,135	
Polish Red Cross	121,217				121,217	
Procter & Gamble	210,130				210,130	
Red Crescent Society of the Republic of Kazakhstan	64,103				64,103	
Red Cross of Monaco	250,739				250,739	
Red Cross of The Republic of North Macedonia	1,985				1,985	
Red Cross of the Republic of San Marino	27,113				27,113	
Red Cross Society of China	45,513	51,565			97,078	
Ritz-Carlton	656				656	
RTI International	23,418				23,418	
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	848,590				848,590	
ServiceNow	9,779				9,779	
ShelterBox		216,123			216,123	
Silicon Valley Bank	441				441	
Singapore Red Cross Society	137,711				137,711	
Slovak Red Cross	28,450				28,450	
Slovenia Government	199,114				199,114	
Slovenian Red Cross	49,449				49,449	
Spanish Government	747,870				747,870	
Spanish Red Cross	1,185,398	568,763	15,200		1,769,361	
Swedish Government	1,635,492				1,635,492	
Swedish Red Cross	822,923				822,923	
Swiss Government	1,150,000				1,150,000	
Swiss Red Cross	1,323,525	60,170			1,383,695	
Swiss Red Cross (from Lindt & Sprüngli*)	162,750				162,750	
Swiss Red Cross (from Switzerland - Private Donors*)	254,820				254,820	
Switzerland - Private Donors	7,074				7,074	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	180,015				180,015	
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation (from Taiwan - Private)	5,842				5,842	
Takeda Pharmaceutical Company Ltd	492,676				492,676	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	12,784,047	197,187	3,800		12,985,034	
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov)	6,588,060				6,588,060	
The Netherlands Red Cross	16,361,845				16,361,845	
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern)	5,851,398				5,851,398	
The OPEC Fund for International Development	272,412				272,412	
The Philippine National Red Cross	110,357				110,357	
The Red Cross of Serbia	118,300				118,300	
The Republic of Korea National Red Cross	758,268	62,407			820,675	
TikTok Pte. Ltd.	862,260				862,260	
TSG Solutions Holdings	4,932				4,932	

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MDRTR004 - Turkiye - Earthquake

Operating Timeframe: 06 Feb 2023 to 28 Feb 2025; appeal launch date: 07 Feb 2023

Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income
United States Government - USAID	5,368,061				5,368,061	
United States - Private Donors	21,453				21,453	
UN Staff Council / UNOG	13,977				13,977	
Vietnam - Private Donors	927				927	
Total Contributions and Other Income	145,584,892	4,663,216	19,000	0	150,267,108	0
Total Income and Deferred Income					150,267,108	0

Contact information

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

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management:** Indra Eckstein, Manager. Global Procurement and Regional Supply Chain, indra.eckstein@ifrc.org

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.