



Turkish Red Crescent teams are providing cash assistance to people affected by the earthquake. Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent

Appeal No: <b>MDRTR004</b>	Federation-wide Funding requirements: <b>CHF 750 million</b> IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: <b>CHF 400 million</b>	
Glide No: <a href="#">EQ-2023-000015-TUR</a>	People affected: <b>16 million people</b>	People to be assisted: <b>1,250,000</b> <i>via multilateral support through the IFRC Secretariat</i>
DREF loan: <b>CHF 2M</b> <i>(reimbursed)</i>	Appeal launched: <b>07/02/2023</b>	Appeal ends: <b>28/2/2025<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Appeal Revision #2</b>	Date of issue: <b>02/06/2023</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Subject to change pending future updates to the long-term strategy.

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

On 6 February 2023, at 04:17, a magnitude 7.7<sup>2</sup> earthquake occurred, followed by 83 aftershocks at a maximum level of 6.7. At 13:24 on the same day, a second earthquake occurred, with a magnitude of 7.6. The earthquakes severely affected the 10 provinces of Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye, where about 13.5 million people were residing. Almost two weeks after the initial earthquake, a separate 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit the Defne district, close to the Syrian border in Hatay province, on 20 February. This was followed by a 5.8 magnitude earthquake on the same evening in Samandag district, Hatay, causing further destruction to the already heavily damaged area. Since 6 February, over 24,000 tremors were recorded in the area.

According to the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), as of 5 April 2023, 107,204 people were reported injured and 50,339 have lost their lives following the earthquakes. Approximately three million people have been displaced, including an estimated 528,146 evacuated by the government. More than half a million buildings have sustained damage, of which at least 298,000 have either collapsed or been severely damaged.

These represent some of the largest earthquakes to have hit Türkiye in the last century, and one of the deadliest disasters experienced by the country. The fact that the earthquakes occurred during the early hours of the day, may have further magnified injuries and loss of life.

The earthquakes struck in areas that have been impacted, since 2011, by the protracted humanitarian crisis linked to the civil war in Syria. Before the disaster, the affected region was already hosting approximately 1.8 million Syrian refugees, which represented, as of January 2023, 47% of all Syrian refugees in the country. These populations live in Türkiye under the temporary protection regime, which allows them residency and access to social services. Tensions between refugees and host communities had been rising before the



*A Turkish Red Crescent MHPSS volunteer psychologist at an evacuation camp in Antakya, Hatay. Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent*

earthquakes, and the past three years have seen a steady degradation of social cohesion in the affected areas. The disaster has put even more pressure on both refugee populations and host communities, stretching limited capacities. The ongoing economic crisis is also of concern, especially considering that the region affected by the earthquakes already had higher poverty rates than the coastal areas. The disaster impacted critical infrastructure and led to extensive loss of livelihoods: losses and damage to crops, food stocks, agricultural infrastructure and assets, and livestock production are estimated at USD 6.4 billion.<sup>3</sup> Two months after the disaster, the combined effects of the destruction of workplaces, interruption of economic activities, loss of life, injuries, and internal displacement still severely compromise the ability of households to meet their basic needs.

As the largest humanitarian organisation in the country and an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field with a wide reach to vulnerable communities, the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) continues to use its extensive in-country assets, human resources, as well as government and civil society relations, to respond to the urgent needs and for effective and efficient implementation of activities across all sectors, including disaster management, blood services, social services, and migration services. At the same time, the TRC has a leading role in the mass nourishment working group and has been providing hot meals since the beginning of the response.

<sup>2</sup> As per official figures communicated by the Türkiye Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD).

<sup>3</sup> [Government of Türkiye, Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment \(TERRA\), 27 March 2023.](#)

# EARTHQUAKE IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ

PAZARCIK AND ELBISTAN DISTRICTS

May 11, 2023

06 February 2023

Pazarcik at 04:17AM - 7.7 Magnitude

Elbistan at 13:24 PM - 7.6 Magnitude

Aftershocks: 33,567



16,000,000

AFFECTED POPULATION



50,096+

FATALITIES



108,272+

INJURIES



72,879+

RESCUED



1,971,589+

EVACUATED



313,156

HEAVILY DAMAGED  
BUILDINGS

TOP 11 AFFECTED  
PROVINCES



EPICENTER



MOST AFFECTED  
PROVINCES/CITIES

**HATAY** (20/02/2023) 20:04 and  
20:07 – 6.4 and 5.8 Magnitude

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

## EMERGENCY APPEAL REVISION

Since 7 February 2023, when the initial International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Emergency Appeal (EA) was published, the situation in Türkiye has evolved. During the first weeks of the operation, humanitarian needs were predominantly tied to search and rescue efforts, as well as to the delivery of immediate life-saving assistance. Given the scale of the devastation, it was apparent from the beginning that the relief and recovery efforts would be on a large scale and would require significant investment and time to address the main drivers of the crisis. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) led a multi-sectoral rapid assessment (MIRA) with the involvement of the TRC, IFRC, and all UN entities within the country and INGOs. The TRC and IFRC acted as enablers of this assessment, with support for data collection, analysis, and visualisation. Subsequently, a recovery assessment and [plan](#) was completed to inform the TRC's overall strategy for the next 24 months. Building on available assessments and analysis, four main areas of severe impact have emerged:

- Shelter, Housing, and Settlements
- Food and Livelihoods
- Health and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
- Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

The severity of needs is likely to continue to evolve, with additional complexities and scenarios arising based on how recovery progresses in the mid- to long-term. Humanitarian conditions are expected to further worsen due to: i) inflation, financial/resource pressures, and education withdrawal, and ii) migration and escalating intra-community tensions. Based on the assessments and anticipated needs, this Federation-wide Emergency Appeal has been increased to a total funding ask of CHF 750 million, to effectively and consistently respond to the ongoing, and mid-to-long term recovery needs on the ground.

## TARGETING

More than 16 million people have been affected by the earthquake, across 17 provinces, 9.1 million of them directly. Through this EA, the TRC is aiming to support around 1,250,000 people in the affected areas, targeting families and individuals based on the level of impact, pre-existing vulnerabilities, and any assessed gaps in the coverage of humanitarian services stemming from the immense scale of needs. People targeted by the

immediate response are concentrated in the affected provinces, moved to temporary shelter arrangements, remaining in homes where structural integrity assessments have determined an adequate level of safety and security, or evacuated to the immediate surrounding regions. Given the impact of the disaster on urban centres, especially vulnerable groups such as the urban poor, people living in informal settlements and others most at risk will be given additional attention while a key focus will be on designing programmes that strengthen the resilience of urban communities. Generally, after the immediate phase of mass relief efforts in the areas of shelter and nourishment, short-term targeting will prioritise households affected by the loss or injury of family members, loss of shelter and livelihoods, and/or affected by internal displacement, and people with pre-existing vulnerabilities, such as those with refugee status. Mid-to-long-term recovery programmes will also consider the knock-on effects of the earthquake on economic and food insecurities, physical and mental well-being, and the capacity of individuals to recover and cope with the aforementioned effects.

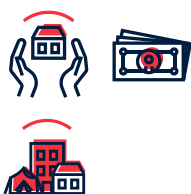
The main objectives include covering immediate needs in shelter; food and livelihoods; first aid and community health, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and mobilising blood supplies; addressing basic needs through the distribution of relief items and provision of multi-purpose cash; and ensuring protection services and safeguarding. Recovery efforts will build on the TRC's strong, locally established community presence. An in-depth recovery assessment, based on both primary data collection (focus group discussions, key informant interviews, and household surveys) and secondary data review, informed the development of a comprehensive recovery plan. The aim is to progressively move people from a first track (meeting evolving needs) to a second (enabling economic recovery) and from being dependent on assistance to once again being independent and self-sufficient. The objective is to eventually restore and maintain resilient communities and individuals.

## PLANNED OPERATIONS

The strategy of the IFRC's response will be to support the TRC in meeting the immediate and mid-to-long term recovery needs of approximately 1,250,000 people in the affected provinces. This appeal, which forms a part of the TRC's overall approach – complementing efforts described in the TRC's Recovery Plan – will focus on the following priority sectors:

### **Integrated assistance (Shelter, Livelihoods, and Multi-purpose Cash)**

While container sites continue to be set up, large numbers of displaced persons are still living in tents. Access to services, including relief items as well as water and sanitation, is especially limited in informal settlements, where living conditions remain very basic. In parallel, a range of government-provided support packages are available to people whose homes were classified as moderately or severely damaged, collapsed or scheduled for demolition; however, some households may not be eligible for government support while for others, the financial support provided may not cover the full costs of relocation. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, the TRC mobilised significant numbers of tents and other shelter items, including blankets, sleeping bags, bed chairs and mattresses from its contingency stocks and in-kind donations to meet the urgent shelter needs of people whose houses were demolished or inaccessible in the earthquake area across all ten affected provinces.



For prolonged shelter and essential household item needs in the mid- to long-term, the TRC will continue to distribute essential household items, as well as providing prefabricated structures and supporting site identification and set up in coordination with AFAD. The TRC will also provide significant cash and tailored technical assistance to support housing, including short and longer-term rental assistance programming and continued support to host families. Cash assistance is being provided through an Integrated Cash Assistance Platform (ICAP), established by the TRC and IFRC, with the

potential to serve as the main delivery mechanism for the humanitarian and recovery phases of the earthquake response, integrating all interested partners. Alongside multi-purpose cash, cash modalities are also being leveraged to support sectoral needs, including the distribution of vouchers, and cash for livelihoods, health, and protection.

As part of its government-mandated role within the Türkiye National Disaster Response Plan, the TRC has been coordinating and providing hot meals in affected areas since the earthquakes struck. Alternatives to hot meals, such as cash assistance, vouchers, including food vouchers, and dry rations, will also be necessary to transition to an approach where people have the means to prepare their own food, and ultimately to buy their own ingredients using their own income.



### **Health and Care including Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, and Community Health**

Access to essential healthcare continues to be a priority, as well as disease control. The TRC will provide cash for health services and items, as well as continue to provide health care through a fixed health unit, while building capacities among TRC health personnel. It also supports the reconstruction of health facilities in affected areas. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) is also continuously identified as a major and urgent need for the affected population. The suffering caused by the earthquakes added to the loss of loved ones, moreover, the displacement conditions are significant among the population contributing to symptoms such as stress, anxiety, and sleeping disorders, among others. In response, the TRC has been mobilising MHPSS teams from their social services department to the affected areas to ensure the provision of urgent psychological first aid (PFA) and PSS to the different groups of the affected population, including children. It will continue to set up community spaces including child friendly spaces, and provide MHPSS to affected populations, including PFA, individual counselling, support groups and psychoeducation in tents and mobile units, and also to TRC staff and volunteers.

The TRC has been distributing dignity kits, which remain in high demand, especially in informal settlements where there is an absence of clean water and sanitation. The TRC will continue to conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities in temporary settlements and communities through the implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) approach. It will also provide access to WASH services, including water tanks, shower units, and laundry units, and procure and distribute water-testing equipment and consumables for water quality monitoring. Hygiene promotion campaigns will also be critical in settlements where sanitation services are lacking.

### **Protection and Prevention (Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability, Migration, Environmental Sustainability, Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery, Education)**



The situation and living conditions in temporary settlements, especially in the informal ones, present risks for the most vulnerable population groups. The risk of family violence, child protection issues, and exploitation underlines the critical role of safe referrals, including to women's shelters, as well as access to PSS. The operation will continue mainstreaming PGI activities within all sectors, while also providing training and capacity building around PGI and safeguarding. Child protection-related activities including child protection case management and referral mechanisms will continue. The TRC already has a protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy in place in addition to its protection activities and measures, and this will be included as part of the training to be provided for staff and volunteers to ensure no unintentional harm takes place in the field.

This Emergency Appeal will not differentiate between local and migrant populations and does not include specific sectoral activities under migration and displacement, rather using a cross-cutting and needs-based approach building on a decade of IFRC and TRC support to refugees. Simultaneously, TRC programmes targeted to refugee populations (ESSN, community centres, support to Ukraine) will be maintained and adapted as necessary.

The TRC embeds the community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach in its response through its network of staff and volunteers present on the ground, in field offices, community centres, and through those deployed to affected areas. Information provision, risk communication and feedback collection are regularly conducted through staff and volunteers utilising the TRC's 168 call centre and crisis coordination centre. The TRC will leverage the call centre and feedback data gathered to guide response actions, continue to integrate CEA approaches across the full response, and ensure that staff and volunteers have the knowledge and capacity to effectively engage with communities.

To ensure the response continues to be climate-informed and considers the impacts of climate, the operation will develop a roadmap for climate resilience, and integrate climate risk information into assessments and plan for short-, mid- and long-term risk reduction actions. It will also work with vulnerable communities to build resilience to future shocks and similar disasters, focusing especially on people living in informal settlements, the urban poor, and the marginalised.

## Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

### Coordination and Partnerships



As the response now transitions from its acute phase towards recovery, thoughtful and intentional planning is required to maintain the right level of coordination. The TRC is closely coordinating its response efforts both at the national level, with AFAD, and at the district level with district administrations. The IFRC and TRC are also coordinating their efforts with UN agencies, INGOs, and key stakeholders for an efficient response, and will continue with active representation towards donors, external partners, and the diplomatic community. The IFRC and TRC will further strengthen coordination with relevant external actors, including the government and UN agencies, and proactively engage with key external stakeholders, including the private sector and non-traditional donors in driving financial, pro-bono and in-kind support. Considering the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement response, field-level coordination is led by the TRC and supported by the IFRC. The TRC established a programme management structure as part of the command structure in Ankara, in support of the operational units.

### Shelter Sector Coordination



As an extension of its leadership role in the international inter-agency humanitarian coordination architecture to coordinate the humanitarian shelter sector after disasters, the IFRC will continue to support the delivery of shelter and settlement assistance complementing the Government of Türkiye's efforts by providing a coordination platform. It will sustain the shelter sector coordination function and capacity over the next six months to ensure structured and coherent guidance to humanitarian partner organisations, along with effective inter-sector coordination and cooperation with government authorities towards informing and achieving a harmonised response.

## IFRC Secretariat Services



International support will continue to be channelled through the IFRC Secretariat on a multilateral basis and TRC on a bilateral basis. The IFRC will continue supporting the TRC with membership coordination, resource mobilisation, external communications, logistics, information management, and technical knowledge in the relevant thematic areas. It is also supporting humanitarian diplomacy efforts, including the development of joint activities in support of the operation. A Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework will capture the totality of work by the IFRC Network, with TRC efforts at the centre, and international support from other National Societies coordinated by the IFRC Secretariat. Cross-country, cross-regional, and global coordination is being supported via the IFRC Secretariat Country Delegations, Regional Offices for Europe and MENA, as well as the global HQ in Geneva.

## National Society Strengthening



The IFRC is committed to supporting the TRC to further strengthen its capacity to respond to disasters of such magnitude, in addition to its volunteer management system, while also integrating National Society Development in Emergencies support. It will map and respond to newly arising needs within the TRC (at the national and branch levels) as a result of losses incurred during the earthquake, including assets, stocks, and capacities. It will also support branches in the affected areas with reconstruction as well as capacities for financial management, communications, and mobility, in addition to aligning its capacity strengthening and National Society development efforts with the TRC's overall development plan, including self-identified organisation priorities extracted from the Preparedness for Effective Response assessment conducted in 2021.

*The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal revision. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the coming days.*

## RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN-COUNTRY



### Turkish Red Crescent

#### Core areas of operation



Number of staff:	<b>11,000</b>
Number of volunteers:	<b>+200,000</b>
Number of branches	<b>279</b>

The TRC has both a presence and access to all areas affected by the earthquake mainly via its branches.

Through its ongoing programmes, including ESN and those under the community-based migration programme, the TRC has established community relationships in the affected locations through local staff, volunteers, and branches which has been allowing them to reach out to the most vulnerable. The TRC played a key role in the 1999, 2003, and 2011 earthquake operations, delivering immediate assistance to the affected communities while at the same time strengthening their capacities and expertise in relief, shelter, and livelihoods. This experience has allowed the TRC's operations to benefit from immediate and accurate insights regarding needs on the ground, while at the same time providing strong local reach and programmatic infrastructure on which to build earthquake relief

and recovery assistance. The National Society's headquarters has experienced and dedicated trained staff in disaster management as well as an Emergency Operations Centre, which was established following the 1999 Marmara Earthquake. The TRC also has regional and local disaster response centres, continuous stock amounts, and a disaster management volunteer system.

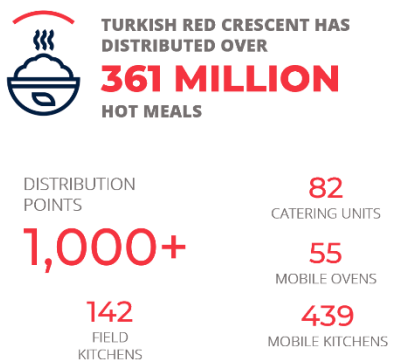
In the ongoing response to the earthquakes, the TRC has been leading the overall coordination of mass feeding services in disaster-affected areas and is the main partner in this service group. As part of the National Disaster Response Plan, the TRC has been identified as the lead in providing and coordinating nutrition services in disaster areas, which has led to

the National Society working closely with all nutrition partners on preparedness activities and standards. The National Society mainly leads in mass feeding, psychosocial support, relief distribution (blankets, sleeping bags, heaters, hygiene kits, beds and other non-food items) and blood services. The TRC continues to deliver aid materials, especially to hard-to-reach areas and villages, using off-road vehicles and other available transport means. Overall, 1,038 staff and 1,512 volunteers are on the ground. On a rotational basis, the cumulative total of deployed staff is over 4,000, while approximately 150,000 volunteers are engaged to implement the response.

<sup>[1]</sup> Please see FDRS data related to the reach of the TRC: <https://data.ifrc.org/FDRS/national-societies>.

Updated: 1 June 2023

## Turkish Red Crescent Response Earthquake | Türkiye



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



Overview of the TRC's response as of 9 May 2023.

## IFRC Membership Coordination

The TRC is currently the only operating Red Cross/Red Crescent entity in Türkiye, while the IFRC has prioritised its mandate to coordinate the international elements of this response, in line with the [Principles and Rules of Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance](#). The IFRC has established a number of coordination mechanisms at multiple levels, including the sharing of timely information about the earthquake response operations in Syria and Türkiye through informative meetings and briefings about the situation and the TRC's response plan. The IFRC Türkiye Country Delegation (CD) and the IFRC Europe Regional Office are providing technical support to the TRC. In the early stages of the response, the IFRC scaled-up its capacity to support the TRC through technical and coordination profiles through CD staff and the rapid response system regionally and globally and will continue supporting the TRC in coordinating a Federation-wide response. The IFRC Secretariat established a membership coordination mechanism, based in Ankara, to work closely with the TRC on coordination and cooperation with the membership. International support will continue to be channelled



through the IFRC Secretariat on a multilateral basis and TRC on a bilateral basis. A Federation-wide monitoring and reporting framework will capture the totality of work by the IFRC Network, with TRC efforts at the centre, and international support from other National Societies coordinated by the IFRC Secretariat. Through a Federation-wide approach, the IFRC Secretariat coordinates support to Türkiye, and will harmonise the monitoring and reporting of efforts by all Member National Societies.

## External coordination

The Turkish authorities lead the overall coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for disasters, with the TRC continuing to work closely with AFAD, relevant ministries, security authorities, and other relevant agencies as and when required. In 2020, the IFRC took over as lead of the large-scale Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme, scaling-up its presence in Ankara and several field offices. Through this role and presence, the IFRC is very well connected with UN agencies and other key stakeholders. Thanks to the partnerships built as part of disaster preparedness, the IFRC is also supported by numerous partners (FedEx, UPS, AirBus, Airlink), with three air bridges carrying 4,000 cubic metres of aid from IFRC prepositioned stocks in Dubai, Kuala Lumpur, and Panama as well as from different prepositioned white stocks in Pakistan and China. Over the last years, the TRC and IFRC have always closely coordinated with humanitarian, development and national coordination mechanisms, including interagency working groups and 3RP structures, as an integral part of our humanitarian and developmental activities. The IFRC and TRC will coordinate with the UN to ensure complementarity and maximise the collective efforts to respond to the needs of affected people.

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*After 28 February 2025, the IFRC Emergency Appeal response activities to this disaster will continue under the Türkiye Plan for 2025. IFRC Country Plans show an integrated view of the ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country action. This process aims to streamline activities under one plan while ensuring that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met. Information will be shared in due course, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.*

## Contact information

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

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**Reference** ▾

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