

This report is produced by the OCHA mission in Türkiye in collaboration with humanitarian partners and covers the humanitarian situation and earthquake response in Türkiye. It covers the period from 30 March to 6 April 2023.

HIGHLIGHTS



International Network for Aid, Relief and Assistance (INARA) is providing mobile medical services in an informal settlement in Kahramanmaraş to both Turkish nationals and Syrian refugees. ©UNOCHA/Ahmad Abdulnafi

- Türkiye added **six more provinces to the earthquake disaster** zone as they suffered damage in the 6 February earthquakes, announced the nation's disaster agency. The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) has added settlements in the provinces of Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde, and Batman to the qualifying zone for governmental aid, as damaged buildings were identified in these areas, according to a statement issued by AFAD.
- On 5 April, Türkiye's Ministry of Interior announced that they have established **345 tent cities** and **305 container cities** in the earthquake-affected region, adding that **2.6 million people** are living in tent cities, while nearly **79 thousand people** are living in container cities. Additionally, the Ministry reported that over **1.6 million people** have received a **support payment** of 10,000 Turkish Liras (\$519).
- AFAD says there has been a notable decline in the number of individuals hosted in other provinces, as many are now **returning to their provinces** in the earthquake-affected region.
- Interior Minister Süleyman Soylu has reported on 5 April that the death toll from the devastating earthquakes has risen to **50,339**. The death toll is updated at long intervals due to the fact that identification of bodies takes time, Soylu said.
- According to Temporary Settlement Sector data, an estimated **1.6 million people** continue to live in **informal sites** or alongside their damaged homes, sheltering in tents or makeshift shelters, with **poor living conditions** and **limited or no access to resources and essential services**, leaving them with minimal capacity for self-recovery. Humanitarian

actors prioritize and focus on reaching and assisting these **vulnerable communities** due to limited funding and operational capacity to respond at scale.

- **Access to crucial information regarding services**, including healthcare, shelter repairs, eligibility for relocation to containers or formal sites, resumption of schools, and access to education in specific districts, is a **critical need** in earthquake-affected regions. This highlights the significance of **effective information dissemination** to people affected by the earthquakes, particularly people with disabilities, women, and people residing in remote areas and villages, who may encounter challenges in accessing information.
- **Improved healthcare services** are needed in the earthquake-affected region, particularly for people with disabilities and chronic illnesses.
- Another key concern is the **high level of air pollution** caused by **debris removal** activities. Public messages on **debris removal and asbestos** are now available in both Turkish and Arabic on the [Early Recovery sector web page on Relief-web](#).
- **Supporting economic recovery** is an essential priority in the region to prevent the loss of workforce, stimulate economic activity, revive supply chains and generate income.
- UN agencies and humanitarian partners continue to complement the Government-led response to provide prompt relief to the population impacted by the disaster.
- To date, UN agencies and partners have reached **nearly 770 thousand people** with **support for improved living spaces**, including **tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs), toolkits and tarpaulins**. An estimated **4.2 million people** have been provided with **basic household items**, including **clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items**.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been supported with **4,7 million vaccine doses** and **16 mobile clinics**.
- **2 million people** received water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance. More than **1.1 million liters of potable water** and more than **1.7 million liters of water** for **sanitation** purposes have been delivered.
- 15 organizations **provided first line food assistance** through hot meals and soup kitchens, reaching approximately **2.3 million people daily**.
- 13 partner organizations **delivered USD\$ 1.7 million** in cash and voucher assistance to **9234 beneficiaries**.
- The UN launched a **Flash Appeal** for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes. As of 6 April, it is only **28%** funded with \$283.7M.

9.1M

people directly affected

4M

school-aged children affected

2.3M

people reached daily with cooked meals

2M

people received WASH assistance

770K

people reached with support for improved living spaces

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Six more provinces are added to the earthquake disaster zone, announced AFAD on Monday, 3 April. In a statement, the disaster agency said areas, where damaged buildings were identified in the provinces of Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde and Batman, were also added to the zone, qualifying them to receive certain types of governmental aid. Damage assessment in these provinces revealed that some buildings had suffered slight, moderate, or heavy damage.

The Government of Türkiye continues to take the lead in responding to the earthquakes, in coordination with AFAD and with support from the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC). The international humanitarian community is complementing the efforts of the Government in providing prompt relief to the population impacted by the disaster.

Türkiye's Ministry of Interior announced that they have established 345 tent cities and 305 container cities in the earthquake-affected region, adding that 2.6 million people are living in tent cities, while nearly 79 thousand people are living in container cities. Additionally, the Ministry reported that over 1.6 million people have received a support payment of 10,000 Turkish Liras (\$519).



International NGO ACTED provide food packages, baby kits, hygiene kits and kitchen sets to Turkish nationals and Syrian refugees living in informal settlements in Kahramanmaraş. ©UNOCHA/ Leszek Barczak

Temporary Settlement Sector partners identified that the majority of the people living in temporary settlements in the earthquake-affected area, an estimated 1.6 million people, are living in informal settlements, in inadequate conditions and with limited access to essential services. These populations are currently mostly living tents and in makeshift shelters, with high needs and lack of necessary resources. Given the funding constraints and limited operational capacity to provide aid at scale, humanitarian partners are prioritizing reaching out to these most vulnerable populations with much-needed assistance to complement the government-led response.

The need for shelter, water, health, sanitation, and hygiene services remains high. The health sector raised concerns about the limited disinfection procedures for water canals and a reported rise in cases of scabies, lice, vomiting, diarrhea, and pneumonia in some areas across the earthquake-affected region. Additionally, protection of the most at-risk groups, including children, women, adolescents, elderly people, and people with disabilities, requires further attention and additional capacities.

This week, during a virtual information-sharing meeting organized by the Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group (WEHA), representatives from 60 women-led organizations and civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment in various provinces increased their knowledge of the Türkiye Earthquake Coordination Structure. This event served to support the UN's localization efforts and its commitment to gender equality, as well as its responsibility to affected communities.

As of early April 2023, 13 organizations submitted information regarding their ongoing/planned cash-based intervention (CBI) activities. Accordingly, USD\$ 1.7 million has been delivered to 9234 beneficiaries through cash and voucher assistance. The TRC-IFRC-WFP joint cash response for the earthquake is expected to start this week. This initiative represents the most extensive humanitarian cash transfer programme to date in response to the earthquake.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

Education

Needs:

- To support the smooth process of school resumption, it is crucial to provide containers or prefabricated schools as learning spaces and accommodations for teachers, as well as to rehabilitate 2,533 slightly damaged schools.
- To deliver psycho-social support and catch-up classes in safe temporary learning spaces, as many schools were either damaged or totally collapsed.
- To provide transportation to and from villages for teachers and children, particularly in rural areas.
- To distribute educational materials for students and teachers.

4M

school-aged children
affected

Response:

- During the Education Sector Coordination meeting this week, the Provincial Department of National Education in Malatya shared that as of 27 March, **education has resumed in 141 schools across 8 districts of Malatya**. Catch-up courses have been initiated in 173 locations for students in 8th and 12th grades. There were 695 schools in the province before the earthquake, and 7 schools were demolished. 10,485 people are currently utilizing schools as

temporary accommodation centers. Out of the 170,000 students enrolled in schools before the earthquake, 50,000 have since left the province.

- Hatay Provincial Directorate reported that more than 60% of the students, amounting to about **80,000 students**, are regularly **attending classes in 296 schools across seven districts** since schools were opened on 27 March.
- After the earthquakes, 254 thousand students were transferred from earthquake-affected provinces to other 71 provinces to continue their education. More than **20 thousand students** who had previously transferred to other provinces **have returned to the earthquake-affected region**.
- The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) has **resumed education in all ten earthquake-affected provinces** (Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa and Kilis on 1 March, Adana, Gaziantep, Osmaniye on 13 March and Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya on 27 March). While efforts are ongoing to open the schools in all districts, for now, formal schooling has started in the following districts:
 - Adıyaman (Kahta, Gerger, Sincik, Samsat ve Çelikhan)
 - Hatay (Yayladağı, Altınöz, Erzincan, Reyhanlı, Payas, Dörtöyl and Arsuz)
 - Kahramanmaraş (Andırın and Ekinözü)
 - Malatya (Arapgir, Arguvan, Kale, Pütürge, Doğanyol, Yazıhan, Darende and Hekimhan)
- Education for every level has been ongoing in **2,026 temporary learning spaces** in 10 earthquake-affected provinces, using tents, containers or prefabricated schools.
- MoNE has distributed **360,000 stationery kits** and **26,000,000 classroom books** and supplementary resources in the earthquake-affected region.
- The Education Sector organizes weekly coordination meetings attended by the Provincial Department of National Education (PDoNE) from the affected provinces and 30 actively engaged organizations. Last week and this week, the Adıyaman and Malatya Provincial Departments of National Education (PDoNE) presented their education needs, response, and gaps.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Lack of available education services** in informal temporary settlements and rural areas/villages.
- **Limited availability of temporary learning spaces** (containers, prefabricated schools), accommodation and transportation for teachers to support the quick resumption of education in the affected provinces.
- The members of the Education Sector face **funding constraints** to deliver education response at scale for the most vulnerable children and adolescents in the affected provinces.

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items

Needs:

- The Government of Türkiye, with mostly in-kind support from humanitarian partners, has provided shelter and accommodation support to over **4 million people**.
 - Over **2.6 million people** are living in tent cities, across the affected areas (Min. of Interior 06/04/2023).
 - **76,718 people** are living in government-managed sites (Container Cities) with access to basic infrastructure and services. (Min. of Interior 06/04/2023).
 - **At least 593,828 people** (DTM/TSS, 28/03/2023) residing in government/AFAD-managed and serviced sites (formal sites) **are still living in tents** with basic living conditions and limited access to services. Despite having received relief support, they need assistance with basic household items, while waiting for additional support in line with the options offered by the Government.
 - Across the affected areas, DTM/TSS reports that **1,582,850 self-settled people are still living in informal sites** (no formal management structure or dedicated service provision) or **next to their damaged houses**, mostly sheltered in tents or makeshift shelters, with **poor living conditions and limited or no access to services**. Despite receiving some relief support, these families still need improved shelters, basic household items assistance, and improved water and sanitation services.
- The humanitarian community will continue to complement the Government's response in formally managed and serviced sites, particularly where people are still in tents, through ongoing requests. However, due to limited funding and operational capacity to respond to scale, humanitarian actors will be required to prioritize and focus on reaching and assisting the most vulnerable households still living in tents, in particular those in informal settlements, aiming to improve their living conditions as well as driving decongestion in overcrowded sites. This includes targeting areas

770K

people reached with support for improved living spaces.

where people self-settled next to their damaged houses in peri-urban and rural areas. These households and communities currently have little to no resources and limited capacity for self-recovery.

Response:

- In support of the response led by the Government of Türkiye, Shelter Sector partners have initially **focused on resourcing Government agencies** (in particular AFAD) with in-kind relief items aiming to **enable swift distribution of emergency shelter and basic household items** to displaced households.
- Shelter sector partners aim to continue supporting the Government of Türkiye with relief and self-recovery shelter solutions for earthquake-affected communities. To achieve this, sector partners are collectively and gradually **engaging in strategic programming** to reach the most vulnerable people with appropriate complementary responses and optimize the limited resources available by prioritizing the people who require it the most.
- To date, a total of **56 humanitarian organizations** engaged in the response by coordinating, collaborating and reporting through the Shelter Sector. These organizations have been providing emergency shelter and basic household items assistance across all 11 affected provinces.
 - 230,400 households, an estimated **769,536 people**, were reached with **support for improved living spaces**, including **tents, Relief Housing Units (RHUs), toolkits and tarpaulins**. Most of these in-kind items (95 %) were handed over to the Government of Türkiye.
 - 1,257,964 households, an estimated **4,201,600 people**, have been provided with **basic household items**, including **clothing, cooking items, thermal comfort items, safety and security items and sleeping items**. Most of these in-kind items (81%) were handed over to the Government of Türkiye.
 - The top three provinces where Shelter Sector partners directly reached the highest number of households were Hatay (57,644 HHs), Gaziantep (55,317 HHs) and Kahramanmaraş (46,889 HHs).
 - Additionally, 1,595 households, an estimated **6,380 people**, have received **direct cash assistance** (cash-in-hand) in Şanlıurfa and Adıyaman (0.5% of the total reach under Basic Household items category).

Gaps:

Considering the Government's relief to recovery pathway (tent to container to house) and the scale of need, there may be some understandable **delays and gaps in assistance to:**

- **Families waiting to move to containers** (container cities), potentially keeping them in tents for a longer period than initially planned.
- **The people self-settled in tents** in informal sites, eligible for government support, but while **waiting to access formal accommodation arrangements** (formally managed sites/other government arrangements).
- **The people self-settled in tents, unable or ineligible to access formal accommodation arrangements.**
- **The people self-settled in tents, choosing to stay close to their damaged homes** within their community or their support networks.

Constraints:

- **Self-settled families** who live in **informal settlements** or close to their damaged houses, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas, who choose to or have no other option but to remain where they are until they have **access to clear and accessible pathways for shelter/housing assistance**.
- The humanitarian community is increasingly **concerned about the people who are not part of the formal, government-supported population**.
- Strategic planning is currently underway to monitor and **address the specific needs of this vulnerable and homeless population**, with the aim of providing them with the necessary assistance.
- There is little clarity on access and communication channels with authorities on how to **prioritize and deliver assistance to self-settled people in informal sites**.
- This will require a shift from in-kind bulk assistance to **implementing more effective programming**, which is informed by and targeted towards priorities.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Needs:

- OCHA reported needs for animal shelters, particularly in Malatya.
- OCHA reported needs for milk, particularly in Hatay and Adiyaman.
- In Hatay, AFAD asked for 18,000 food baskets that sector partners are working to address.

2.3M

people reached with cooked meals every day

Response¹:

- 15 organizations **provided first line food assistance** through hot meals and soup kitchens, reaching approximately **2.3 million people daily**.
- In the region, around **376 mobile kitchens** are currently operating, having been dispatched by the Turkish Red Crescent, AFAD, the Ministry of National Defense (MoND), the Gendarmerie General Command, UN agencies, and international/non-governmental organizations (I/NGOs). When kitchen facilities are available, assistance is provided through food packages. So far, **around 135 thousand food packages** have been provided to about 457 thousand beneficiaries in 9 affected provinces (Adana, Kilis, Osmaniye, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Hatay)
- Approximately **609.5 thousand beneficiaries** were provided with **bread**.
- Around **88K people** were reached through **cash-based activities** where markets are functioning (in Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya)
- Many people in the earthquake-affected provinces lost their livelihoods. As it is crucial to support farming communities in meeting seasonal deadlines, **750 households received seasonal agricultural support** in Gaziantep and Kilis. This effort will be expanded to other provinces in the coming weeks.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Due to the earthquakes, farmers have **lost their livestock, harvest**, and animal shelters. The lack of seasonal workers further exacerbates the situation in rural areas.
- After Ramadan, some partners are considering **phasing out of cooked meals distribution**. A plan is under discussion to assess gaps and ensure a smooth transition.
- In some hubs, partners do not have a presence on-site even though they continue reporting activities. This is particularly challenging for coordination, and partners are **encouraged to ensure their presence at the hub level**.
- Need to identify locations where cooking facilities and clean water are available to encourage cash and food packages distribution.

Health and Nutrition

Needs:

- A container in Mersin Tent City in Antakya, Hatay, to be used as a clean, hygienic, dry, and **safe space for women** in their third trimester to rest, postpartum women to stay with their newborn babies and breastfeeding mothers to use as a private area.
- Mobile healthcare vehicles with a **cold-chain facility** in Adiyaman to reach city centers and rural areas to **facilitate the vaccination drive**.
- Financial support for a **women's health clinic** in a tent city in Hatay.
- **Birth control and contraception**.
- Safe spaces for women as **protection from the risk of violence**, sexual abuse and exploitation.
- **Medication; painkillers and antipyretics**, including drugs/treatments for diseases requiring long-term and special treatments.
- Access to **essential services, disease control, water and sanitation services**.

135K

people reached

¹Data is extracted from FSL 5W and updated as of March 26. (Reporting partners: ACTED, Concern Worldwide, DRC, FAO, GOAL Global-Turkiye, HAYRAT AID, IBC, IHH, IOM, Islamic relief, MWL, Qatar Charity, Save the Children, Support to Life, TRC, WATAN, WFP White Hands)

- Urgent **need for hygiene kits, dignity kits and mother and baby kits** in informal settlements in Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş.
- Need for psycho-social support for the people who lost relatives and living next to demolishing sites.
- Awareness programmes to **identify the nutrition gaps** and needs among the stakeholders who could provide various humanitarian responses in the earthquake-affected region.
- In close coordination with civil society organizations, establishing **Mother Baby Corners** in camps to provide services, including infant and young child feeding counselling to primary caregivers of children aged 6-23 months. These corners will serve as safe spaces for promotion and support of breastfeeding.

Response:

- **134,823** have been reached with health services in the earthquake-affected region.
- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has been supported with **4,600,000 vaccine doses and cold chain equipment** valued at over **USD 5M**.
 - Vaccines procured include Tetanus and diphtheria (2,000,000 doses), MMR (400,000 doses), OPV (1,200,000 doses), Rabies (50,000 doses), Rabies Immunoglobulins (50,000 doses), and Hepatitis B (900,000 doses).
- Furthermore, 50,000 doses of Human Rabies Vaccine and 50,000 doses of Rabies Human Antibody were delivered to the MoH this week, bringing the total number of vaccine doses that the Ministry has been supported with to 4,700,000.
- **9 Emergency Medical Teams (EMT)** are active in the earthquake-affected region, including:
 - Hatay: 4 National Medical Rescue Teams (UMKE) and German Military Team
 - 4 International teams managed by the Ministry of Health
- To date, **42 EMTs** have been deployed to the region and conducted **71,524 consultations**.
- **16 mobile clinics** have been provided to the MoH.
- **6,600 maternity kits** have been provided for postpartum women.
- Hygiene materials have been provided to **5,384 families** (approximately **21,536 people**).
- **1,615 hygiene kits** have been distributed in Pazarcık and Türkoğlu districts, Kahramanmaraş.
- To date, **1,202 psycho-social support** field staff received trainings through the “**Ask the Expert**” session (545 staff from the MoH and 657 staff from the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS)).
- **Staff care** session covered **100 staff** from the Provincial Directorate of the MoFSS in Kahramanmaraş.
- To date, **1,476 staff** of the psycho-social team at the Ministry of Family and Social Services trained on ‘**Psychological First Aid for Children**’.
- **Psycho-social support (PSS) activities** targeting **children and adolescents** were provided in three child-friendly spaces in Pazarcık and Türkoğlu districts in Kahramanmaraş. PSS sessions were provided to both Turkish nationals and refugees. Additionally, PSS (recreational) kits and kits for PSS facilitators have been provided in these child-friendly spaces.
- **60 tents** have been provided to **accommodate MoH healthcare workers** in Hatay.

As reported by the sector in previous weeks:

- **5 static service units** and **9 mobile outreach teams** in the earthquake-affected region.
- Distribution of Inter-Agency Reproductive Health Kits to 10 provincial health directorates of the MoH (**26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines**, instruments, and other essential supplies to reduce maternal and newborn mortality/morbidity, manage obstetric complications, prevent unwanted pregnancies, and prevent/treat sexually transmitted infections).
- **23 tons of trauma and medical supplies** have been provided to the MoH, including laboratory reagents and treatments for scabies and lice.
- **344,758 materials** were distributed, including hygiene kits, medical materials, food, non-food items, clothing, and sheltering.
- **5,500 people received** sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.
- **68 mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS)** related activities implemented with 4,647 participants.
- Provision of health commodities for a women's health clinic in a tent city in Hatay.
- **9 mobile outreach teams** and **10 tents** supporting provincial health directorates with coordination/**services related to violence against women and other vulnerable individuals and SRH**.
- **12 static service units** for relocated earthquake survivors in other provinces.
- **1 rental vehicle** was provided for the Adıyaman provincial health directorate.

- **10 tents** were provided to accommodate MoH healthcare staff in Kahramanmaraş.
- **40 containers** were provided to accommodate University Hospital staff in Adıyaman.
- Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) team produced **health-related messages** in collaboration with the Health Promotion Department of the MoH.
- **8** basic units of **Interagency Emergency Health Kit 2017** were provided. Each unit contains essential medicines and medical devices (consumables and equipment) for a population of 1,000 for a period of three months.
- Preparedness for an Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak, **prepositioned AWD kits** (Peripheral and community kits) for five provinces, to treat an estimated 60,000 affected people for a month.
- The LÖSEV EQ relief aid mobile project has **treated 11,000 cancer and leukemia patients** and evacuated **28,456** of their family members throughout Türkiye.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **Few partners are working on health**, especially in reproductive health.
- **Limitations to conduct health promotion** and/or advocacy programmes.
- **Lack of information on services** and difficulty accessing healthcare for the **people living in villages** and remote areas.
- **Absence of family physician visits** in villages.
- **Limited services in hospitals** and no specialized doctors in some departments. Emergency services are active, but third stage health services are not available and surgery rooms are limited.
- **People with serious medical conditions, disabilities, single parents, and at-risk children are the most vulnerable** groups.
- **Health professionals reported a lack of vaccines, medicines and reproductive healthcare** in one tent city allocated for Afghan and Syrian refugees in Malatya.
- **Lack of medication** for **people with disabilities** and chronic illnesses.
- **Lack of municipality services**, such as disinfection procedures for water canals and cleaning up the rubble.
- **Lack of hygiene kits**, women suffer from skin diseases and infections.
- **High air pollution** due to debris removal.
- Reported increase of **scabies** and **lice**.
- Significant number of **vomiting** and **diarrhea cases** and three **pneumonia cases** were reported in Kahramanmaraş.
- Based on field assessments, gaps and needs have been observed in infant and young child nutrition (children under 2).

* Partners in this sector include: Concern Worldwide, Doctors Worldwide Türkiye, LÖSEV (Foundation for Children with Leukemia), IOM, Inara International, IPPF, UNOCHA, Project HOPE, Malatya SAM, Save the Children, SGDD-ASAM, Support to Life, People in Need, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, YAHA, and WHO.

Protection

Needs:

- Community members need **increased access to awareness-raising activities on available rights and services** to strengthen community capacities **to prevent and mitigate protection risks**. Similarly, spaces dedicated to community-based protection activities should be established in settlements, as they can help promote collaboration between communities and service providers.
- Holistic and integrated programming is crucial and needed to **address the needs of survivors of violence against women**, girls, and other at-risk groups. These programmes should include services combining protection, mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS), and livelihood support to meet protection risks, and help individuals rebuild a sense of agency and self-reliance. Kahramanmaraş and Hatay are geographical priorities in this regard.
- **Adolescents** are increasingly identified as a group **requiring specialized protection assistance** and safe spaces. Compared to younger children, adolescents are observed to have high awareness of the challenges of the post-earthquake context and have high future anxiety concerning access to higher education.

22.9K

individuals with specific needs/vulnerabilities assessed and identified with protection needs

Response:

- As of March 2023, **prevention, mitigation, and response** activities on **violence against women, girls, and other at-risk groups** are ongoing with various capacities across the earthquake-affected areas. Malatya and Kahramanmaraş require further support to scale up the response. To facilitate access of people in high-risk situations to corresponding services, such as women's shelters, emergency health services, or law enforcement, sector members cooperate closely with relevant public service providers, mainly but not limited to the Provincial Directorates of Family and Social Services for protection services.
- Protection Sector is preparing to share guidelines and referral tools to support standardization of protection sector response and its alignment with the relevant national legal framework. The timing of this initiative is strategic as sector members are gradually shaping and rolling out protection interventions across the earthquake-affected areas.
- Community Engagement Mapping Exercise was launched as an intersectoral initiative to collect sector members' activities and tools related to community engagement and communication with communities. So far, 25 organizations have reported to the exercise, which will help in identifying current community engagement capacity. This initiative will also help sectors to build on existing capacity to expand two-way communication with communities and facilitate access to information based on identified information needs.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Increased access to technical capacity development opportunities as well as human and financial resources in GBV case management, cash-based interventions, MHPSS, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) are areas that need to be addressed to effectively support the service providers and humanitarian community in extending quality services in prevention, mitigation, and response.
- While protection programming is increasingly scaling up, sector members emphasize the need for expanding targeted assistance for adolescents.
- Building on the existing information in Services Advisor and official referral mechanisms in access to social services, there is a need for systematizing identification and referrals in the post-earthquake context, in view of newly established tent and container settlements and adjusted service provision modalities.


Temporary Settlement Support (TSS)²
Needs:

- According to the most recent data, **2,374,569 people are residing in settlements**, out of which, **1,582,850 are living in informal settlements** and **791,719 in formal sites**. The most severely impacted regions are Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya, hosting 92% of the people residing in temporary settlements. Hatay hosts the majority of people living in both sites and settlements. Based on site visits by hub focal points and TSS partners, several recurring needs are reported in temporary sites:
 - **WASH:** Toilets, showers, with gender partitioning and locks.
 - **Persisting tent requests/shelter improvements:** Due to a combination of overcrowding, wear and tear to shelters of varying quality that were provided through donations, the continued use of makeshift shelters and greenhouses, new arrivals and the need for weatherproofing.
 - **Information:** The frequent reporting of questions related to timelines and eligibility for transfer to containers, home repairs, resumption of schools in specific areas, how to access services, and decision-making around medium-damaged homes, emphasizes the importance of effective information sharing with communities.
 - **Referrals for people with disabilities** and other vulnerable groups remain key. Many of these individuals report being unable to access their usual service providers.
 - **Community engagement.**
 - **Site safety and improvements:** Several sites, particularly informal, raise safety concerns, such as lack of fire extinguishers, proximity to roads, proximity to rubble, and flood risk, among others. Additionally, adapting sites for people with disabilities remains a gap that needs attention.

2.4M

live in formal sites and informal settlements

²TSS is typically known as Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) – the TSS terminology has been determined in discussion with authorities, to adapt to the Türkiye context.

Response:

- Considering the rapidly changing circumstances, TSS partners continue to map locations and number of displaced people. This effort aims to **facilitate referrals** and draw the attention of sectors and other actors to urgent needs.
- **Harmonised tools for referrals, site profiling and community engagement** are being modified based on partner feedback, while continuing to be applied in the field.
- **Mobile activities** by five TSS partners will cover/are covering key locations in the four most affected provinces, covering a population of over 1 million people – however, initial reach is to approximately 40% of the locations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Several partners are awaiting confirmation of funding to be able to scale up activities.
- Limited number of TSS partners.
- The fluidity of the situation on the ground, such as site consolidation, the shift towards containers and the unpredictable intentions of people to return to low-damaged homes, creates significant challenges for planning the response on sites. Utilizing a mobile TSS approach, effective community engagement and regular communication with local authorities will continue to assist in better anticipation of needs and shifts.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Response:

- A total of **1,142,637 liters of potable water** was delivered.
- A total of **1,741,740 liters of water** was delivered for **sanitation** purposes.
- **317,675 hygiene kits** were provided.
- **1,230** latrines were provided across all affected provinces.
- **1,378** bathing facilities provided in Adiyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.
- **28,292** dignity kits were provided.
- **180** waste containers were provided by UNDP.
- **113,350** jerricans were provided.
- WASH assistance has been provided in 11 provinces, including Adana, Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Osmaniye by the following organizations: CARE, ACTED, Concern Worldwide, SCI, ASB, Oxfam, Migrant Solidarity Association, IOM Yardım Konvoyu, IsraAID, Support to Life (STL), ILO, UNHCR, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and IFRC.

2M

people and

349Khouseholds received
WASH assistance**Gaps:**

- The main gap continues to be poor sanitation ratios across all four hubs in addition to a lack of actors in Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya.

Constraints:

- Procurement process: long lead time of up to a month is required for AFAD standard mobile latrine and shower units.
- All hygiene promotion TORs/strategies have to be approved by the Ministry of Health, including Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials.
- Difficult to complement government interventions due to a lack of visibility of government plans and data.

Multipurpose Cash and Social Protection

Needs:

- Sectors and hubs emphasize the importance of transitioning from in-kind aid provision to cash response, taking into account various factors such as the sustainability of assistance, cost-effectiveness, and the level of market recovery in the affected areas.
- Partners share their needs regarding information, market situation, financial service providers and existing solutions.

9Kpeople reached through
cash and voucher
assistance

Response:

- 13 organizations submitted information regarding their ongoing/planned cash-based intervention (CBI) activities as of early April 2023. **USD\$ 1.7 million** has been delivered to **9234 beneficiaries** through cash and voucher assistance.
- **TRC-IFRC-WFP's joint cash response** for the earthquake is expected to start within the first week of April. This initiative represents **the largest humanitarian cash transfer programme** to date in response to the earthquake. The rollout of the programme, including details on its coverage, targeting, transfer value, duration, and other important information, will enable other partners to plan their complementary Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) programmes accordingly. Additionally, TRC will provide technical working group members with a **Duplication Matrix Tool** to help ensure that the beneficiaries are not duplicated across different agencies.
- To promote a harmonized approach within Multipurpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) interventions, the suggested transfer value is **covering a full Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)** within the emergency response implementation period.
- CBI technical working group provides **continuous technical support** to partners with information dissemination, bilateral technical support, and provision of capacity development opportunities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The legal framework for some cash-based programmes mandates that organizations **establish partnerships with government entities**. This poses a challenge for organizations unfamiliar with the Türkiye context and have not yet established working relationships with relevant line ministries, when initiating field projects such as "cash-for-work." In particular, new international partners in the field are navigating cash transfer modalities in a **complex legal environment**. As a result, many of these actors are seeking partners who already have a platform in place to facilitate their cash transfer processes.
- **The level of access** that humanitarian organizations have **to governmental data** regarding the affected population can be a topic of discussion in the context of needs-based response planning.
- When new partners join cash implementation, they require **guidance and capacity-building** on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) principles and practices. However, the required legal and administrative support is beyond the mandate and capacity of the CBI technical working group.

Cross-cutting Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) activities of Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) Technical Working Group:

- CBI technical working group co-leads are currently working in collaboration with relevant sectors to facilitate discussions around **Cash-for-Work** and **Cash-for-Shelter** initiatives. These discussions are aimed to result in transfer values that are harmonized with the ongoing governmental cash assistance programmes, as well as technical recommendations for implementation partners.
- The CBI technical working group acts as a platform to inform CVA partners on legal schemes and provide technical guidance to sectors and partners to ensure high-quality implementation. The group presented various options for financial service providers available in Türkiye to better inform the partners.

 **Early Recovery****Needs:**

- **Supporting economic recovery:** Highlighting and supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs), cooperatives, and organized industrial zones (OIZ) are top priorities for each city to prevent the loss of workforce, stimulate economic activity and revive the supply chain. This can be achieved through targeted funding, in-kind investment, and other forms of support.
- **Reviving supply chains and generating income in rural areas** require a concerted effort to support harvesting and the sale of local products to buyers.
- **Ensuring psycho-social support** is necessary to prevent fear and anxiety caused by the aftershocks.
- To **address the pressing issues of housing, education, and income** in the short, medium, and long term, the **development of container cities, resumption of education** and **promotion of livelihoods** play an essential role.
- **Cash for Work:** It is crucial to **identify employers who require additional staff** for cash-for-work programming.
- **Cash interventions** should be **tailored to meet the needs of the people** and **aligned with the functioning markets**, not to undermine the local economy.

31participating
organizations/agencies

- It is important to regularly **monitor the minimum wage updates and prioritize people with disabilities and women** as cash for -for-work programming beneficiaries. In addition, it is important to **provide training to partners prior** to cash distributions to ensure proper modalities are applied.
- **Lack of data related to people with disabilities:** A **data gap remains concerning the conditions and needs of people with disabilities** in earthquake-affected areas.
- **Private data platform:** A compliant data platform designed to meet the private sector's needs while also maximizing its actors' ability to foster coordination and collaboration.
- **The needs of the fast-moving populations:** It is important to address coordination and resource issues to meet the evolving needs of these groups.

Response:

- **Early Recovery (ER) meetings at hub level:** ER Hatay meeting to start this week on Thursday, 6 April, at 11 am (hybrid format).
- **ER Sector Advisor** has been appointed and will be in Türkiye as of this week to work on ER strategy and transition.
- **IOM** will be supporting the **urgent needs of a women's cooperative called Eco-Doku**, which works with rare kinds of cocoons.
- **Local farmers:** There is a potential for collaborating with Has Tourism which reached out to ER to support local farmers in Hatay.
- **Cash-for-Work:** Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) has the necessary matrix and tools to avoid beneficiary duplication as part of cash interventions. IOM developed a **modality to provide financial support** to the affected populations and promote local economic recovery **as part of Cash-for-Work (Casual Workers)**.
- **Debris Management:** Public messages on **debris removal and asbestos** have been prepared in cooperation with WHO. These messages have been approved by relevant authorities and are now available in both Turkish and Arabic on the [ER sector web page on Relief-web](#). They will be disseminated through the community outreach tools of UNHCR.
- **People with Disabilities: Disability Inclusion Task Team (DITT)** is mapping specialized services and service providers for people with disabilities. Relief International, Independent Doctors Association (IDA) and SAMS are providing specialized and non-specialized services for people with disabilities and their families. **IOM's** Emergency Case Management team is also **providing specialized services** to people with disabilities with accredited medical reports. In addition, **UNV** prepared a **need assessment checklist** for the deployment of people with disabilities.
- **Regional Recovery Development Center (RRDC):** Protocols were signed with the Gaziantep Chamber of Commerce and will be signed with Adana Chambers of Commerce next week for setting up Regional Recovery and Development Centers. These centers will address socio-economic development challenges, channel existing funding and provide mentoring and technical support to SMEs and cooperatives in need of financial assistance in the earthquake-affected areas. To meet the need for compliant business sector data, RRDC will act as an information hub monitoring the needs and potentials of regional and national private sector representatives. The aim is to facilitate their integration into early recovery initiatives.
- **Innovation4Development (I4D)** continues to collect information about the existing stocks of local producers in the earthquake zone through its call center. Regarding procurement, I4D has reached out to the procurement department of the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Social Services Directorate to share the inventory of 50 local producers, the majority of which are cooperatives. This week, a **digital platform that facilitates business-to-business matchmaking** between local producers and procurement departments from the private, public, and civil sectors will be launched.
- **WFP** has started a new cash-for-work initiative in the earthquake-affected zone in collaboration with **ASAM**. The intervention's overall objective is to strengthen earthquake survivors' resilience **by supporting their livelihood opportunities in disaster-affected provinces**. The main modality of the intervention is cash-for-work, which will provide an **immediate source of income to the beneficiaries by supporting employers**. For the **refugees**, work permits will be received by ASAM.
- **A WhatsApp system to address the evolving needs of people:** Needs Map has developed a WhatsApp chatbot that has been operational for the past six weeks. This system has enabled the collection of accurate data, efficient allocation of resources, and aid delivery operations.

Gaps & Constraints:

- **ER funding** is still very limited. More funding is allocated for debris management, but resources are limited for socioeconomic recovery.
- Existing **challenges on cash-for-work** programmes, including loss of documentation due to the earthquake, difficulty in integrating women and engaging people with disabilities.

- Importance of **gradually transitioning toward cash support**, as it has been observed that in some areas, in-kind assistance is being sold by some people in marketplaces, while the majority of the shop owners cannot sell legumes, dry food, and hygiene items because of massive in-kind assistance.
- **Infrastructure constraints** to resume economic activities at full capacity due to damaged machinery and factories, worker shortages, and inadequate access to raw materials.
- Need more **support to rural economy**, with a specific emphasis on livestock and farming sectors.
- Providing **cash for businesses**, especially for SMEs and farmers, is essential to keep their businesses running and retain their skilled workforce.

Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications

Emergency Telecommunications

Response:

- The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) response in Türkiye is co-led by WFP and the Government of Türkiye Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure to support the response in the affected areas.
- There are currently **20 charging station units** set up in two temporary settlements in the affected areas - 10 in Sadaka settlement in **Hatay** and 10 in Malat settlement in **Malatya**. People affected by the disaster can use the service **free-of-charge to power their communications devices**.
- The ETS received a request from the government authorities to support affected people living in temporary settlements in Hatay, Malatya and Adıyaman with a further 60 charging station units. The needs, feasibility and specifications of the request have been carried out and the ETS has initiated the procurement process for **60 solar powered units**.
- The ETS provides support and maintenance as needed for **improved access to the established connectivity** at two United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) coordination sites in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş.
- The ETS engages with partners to **strengthen the security communications services** across the affected areas. Radio communications serve as a backup to ensure the safety and security of UN staff in the field when mobile networks are disrupted. On 28 March, the ETC coordinated with UNDSS to restore the UHF radio repeater in Hatay, which will facilitate the emergency security communications needs of United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS) staff in the area.
- The ETS is **building the capacity of UN agencies** to use **secure communications equipment** in the field. So far, 34 UN staff have received UHF handheld radio training sessions, and four operators have been trained in managing the Security Operations Centre (SOC) system in Gaziantep.

20

charging station units
operational in temporary
settlements in Hatay and
Malatya

Constraints:

- The large geographical distance between the affected regions of Türkiye impacts the timeliness of field missions and activities.

Logistics

- The **Hatay warehouse has been operational** since 24 March 2023 and until mid-May 2023. The current average warehouse occupation rate is 65%.
- **Common storage services in Malatya** (1,800 m²) are activated as of 4 April 2023 until mid-May 2023.

FUNDING

On 16 February 2023, the UN launched a **Flash Appeal** for US\$1 billion to assist 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes. As of 6 April 2023, it is only **28.2%** funded with US\$283.7 million.

\$1.01B
REQUIRED

\$283.7M
FUNDED



\$722.9M
UNMET

SECTOR	(US\$) REQUIRED	FUNDED	UNMET
Education	\$41.0M	\$6.2M	\$34.9M
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$104.7M	\$141.9M
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$52.5M	\$54.6M
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$16.2M	\$101.8M
Protection	\$104.8M	\$15.7M	\$89.1M
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	\$6.8M
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$19.0M	\$65.9M
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$13.1M	\$130.6M
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$8.3M	\$140.2M
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.7M	1.3M
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$1.0M	\$1.0M
Not specified	-	\$45.2M	-

■ Funded
 ■ Unmet

Data source: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1150/summary>

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit <https://response.reliefweb.int/turkiye>