

HUMANITARIAN TRANSITION OVERVIEW

Türkiye Earthquake Response

Issued
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Objectives

OCHA developed this Humanitarian Transition Overview (HTO) on behalf of the Inter-Sector Coordination Group and humanitarian partners working in response to the earthquake. The document is intended to ensure the continuity of humanitarian support, in complement to the response provided by the Government of Türkiye. The HTO presents the ongoing humanitarian response in the most affected areas, provides a light needs overview by population groups and locations, and sets out the priorities for the UN Country Team Plus (UNCT+) in the remainder of 2023 and beyond.

The HTO does not include figures for people to be targeted nor financial requirements, and it will not be included in the Global Humanitarian Overview for 2023. It presents more detailed information linking to the recovery framework currently drafted by the UNCT+ and stipulates principles of engagement for continuing humanitarian needs in the country.

Part 1

Situation Overview

Following the two earthquakes that struck Türkiye on 6 February 2023, humanitarian actors have supported the Government of Türkiye's efforts in providing emergency assistance. As of the end of the Flash Appeal¹ in May 2023, targeted assistance for critical humanitarian needs has been provided to 5.4 million people. This assistance complemented the Government's efforts to provide a wide range of social protection packages for affected families, farm owners and businesses, establish temporary shelter solutions while also beginning the reconstruction of homes.

With more than 9 million people affected and approximately 3.6 million people left without homes to safely reside in, a significant amount of time will be required to rebuild, restore markets and support families to find sustainable solutions, particularly in the four most affected provinces².

As of 8 August, based on findings from the second round of DTM/TSS site mapping, there 181,264 households living in temporary sites in the four most affected provinces, a 59% decrease compared to March 2023 round one data. For informal sites alone, 100, 159 households were identified in August 2023, representing a 64% reduction since March. Figures from authorities show that there are 344, 016 people in 40 formal tented sites (23,211 people), and 349 container sites (320, 805 people³).

Based on applications for rental assistance versus containers, a considerable number of people in informal sites are not necessarily awaiting relocation to a formal site and may prefer alternative shelter solutions.

Overall, the situation remains highly fluid. Efforts to consolidate sites and expand container sites have led to a series of relocations and movements.

Returns have been observed by some households that departed the affected areas after the earthquake. For example, half a million people in Hatay were reported to have departed after the earthquake, with 159,087 returns recorded (28 per cent of those who departed) in June 2023. In Malatya, of the 804,896 pre-earthquake population, an estimated 300,000 departed, with 109,225 returns recorded as of June (approximately 42 per cent). In Adiyaman, only nine tent cities are left, three of which are populated by Syrian refugees. In general⁴, populations are residing in informal sites for many reasons, including being evicted from homes by landlords, even in the absence of damage, and facing difficulties in accessing alternative accommodation. As noted, a significant majority of people who are from medium, heavily or totally damaged homes have opted not to seek container support and instead have applied for rental support. Many of these people now face challenges accessing rental options due to increased prices and lack of available stock, making up a large majority of people who are currently in tented sites.

Overall, settlement relocations and consolidation are perceived to have a lack of options or sustainable solutions. A recent study indicated that information gaps related to relocation, fuelled further feelings of distrust⁵. Anecdotal evidence shows there has been an effort to notify communities, support with transportation of items and provide an alternative location, but there has been confusion among all communities about this process. More efforts are required to create communication channels with relevant authorities, municipalities and others to ensure there can be enhanced consultation and discussion on potential options, expected services and the ways in which the settlement relocation may be part of longer-term solutions.

Therefore, the situation requires an agile approach in meeting the needs, especially in informal settlements,

¹ Flash Appeal

² Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya Provinces

³ TSS – Update 24 July. Note, the number of people in containers is expanding quickly, while the number in formal tented sites is also shifting as people are relocated from informal sites to formal tented sites or away from formal tented sites to container sites – therefore, these figures are indicative only based on a range of available data sources at the province level.

⁴ Relocation Key Considerations paper

⁵ <https://www.groundtruthsolutions.org/projects/getting-it-right-early-embedding-peoples-views-in-response-management-in-Türkiye>

Part 1

Situation Overview

while also increasingly supporting interventions in formal sites to ensure conditions meet minimum humanitarian standards. While there is a wide range of needs, many priority needs are highly context dependent. Shelter remains a top priority in the short and long term, while other priorities include but are not limited to the provision of public services, such as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), cash and livelihood support.

Socioeconomic recovery support is critical to help people on pathways to more sustainable solutions. Small and medium enterprises, cooperatives, and local farmers and workers have been particularly negatively impacted, requiring support to resume economic activities and value chains to create livelihood/income-generating activities and bringing back/retaining skilled workers in the most affected areas.

Affected populations face many additional challenges, with reports of harmful coping mechanisms such as a reduction in food intake, expenditure on essential non-food items and health expenses. Women are reducing expenditure on hygiene items, while men are more likely to rely on increased borrowing. This is reinforced by evidence of significant disruption to livelihoods for many families, particularly those in informal sites. Between May and June 2023, the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) assessment by the Food Security and Livelihood sector reported a 2 per cent

increase in the cost of MEB. At the end of July, the Turkish Statistical Institute (TURKSTAT) concluded that the Consumer Price Index reached 47.83 per cent. Partners also observed an increased number of people accepting high-risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs, including begging.

Access to education has been hampered for nearly 4 million children, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children. Of the 450,000 refugee children who remain out of school nationally, more than 240,000 reside in the affected provinces. Education resumed in all earthquake-affected provinces by the end of April without mandatory attendance requirements, but attendance levels in Hatay and Malatya remained below 50 per cent. School registration transfers were allowed from the earthquake-affected areas. However, for the children under temporary protection, their lack of ID or official travel permits became another barrier to their access to education. The situation of affected children appears very fragile, also because of high levels of non-attendance at school. Prior to the earthquake, in the affected region more than 3,7 students were attending more than 11,000 schools that were changed dramatically by the earthquakes. Children seem to see their food intake reduced more than adults (by 3 per cent more), as for other essential service/items expenditures (by 8 per cent more) and medical care (by almost 12 per cent more). Boys and girls are highly exposed to labour (32 per cent), marriage (17 per cent) and begging (16 per cent).

Locations	Formal Tented		Container Sites		Total Sites	Total Population Sites
	#Tent	#Population	#Tent	#Population		
Hatay	37	18,480	183	135,695	220	154,175
Adiyaman	3	4,731	48	56,785	51	61,516
Malatya	-	-	65	88,325	65	88,325
Kahramanmaras	-	-	53	40,000	53	40,000
Total	40	23,211	349	320,805	389	344,016

Source: TSS as of 8 August 2023

In addition to basic needs, many people impacted by the earthquake remain highly vulnerable despite the assistance provided and face a range of serious protection problems including violence, exploitation and child protection risks. The sudden loss of livelihoods also increases the likelihood of survival strategies that can have long-term and harmful consequences such as child labour and early marriage. The findings of the recently completed Protection Sector Needs Assessment⁶ and Field Observation Tracking Tool for Protection Trend Analysis (conducted in April-June 2023) underlined the importance of continued prioritisation of the most vulnerable populations across the response and for specialized protection services. In the recovery phase, protection will remain key to addressing issues such as housing, land and property, conflict resolution and enabling people impacted by the earthquake to find a more sustainable solution.

In some areas, service functionality remains low, although markets are generally functioning. WASH remains a persistently reported top priority need in all sites, with only 56 per cent of sites profiled reporting availability of toilets, many issues of availability of accessibility of toilets and showers, lack of gender marking and separation, as well as lack of sufficient water and maintenance. Additionally, there are high reported needs for hygiene items, particularly for women and girls. Longer-term solutions are being implemented, but many people continue to reside in temporary settlements, given the significant scale of the challenge, as well as the importance of adopting complementary approaches to Government efforts. There is an urgent need to identify priority profiles, particularly people who face specific obstacles to accessing support, whether due to a lack of documentation, eligibility, language barriers, pre-existing vulnerabilities, or people most at risk of being left behind or facing exclusion.



Credit: OCHA/Matteo Minasi

⁶ Protection Sector Needs Assessment (Page 20).

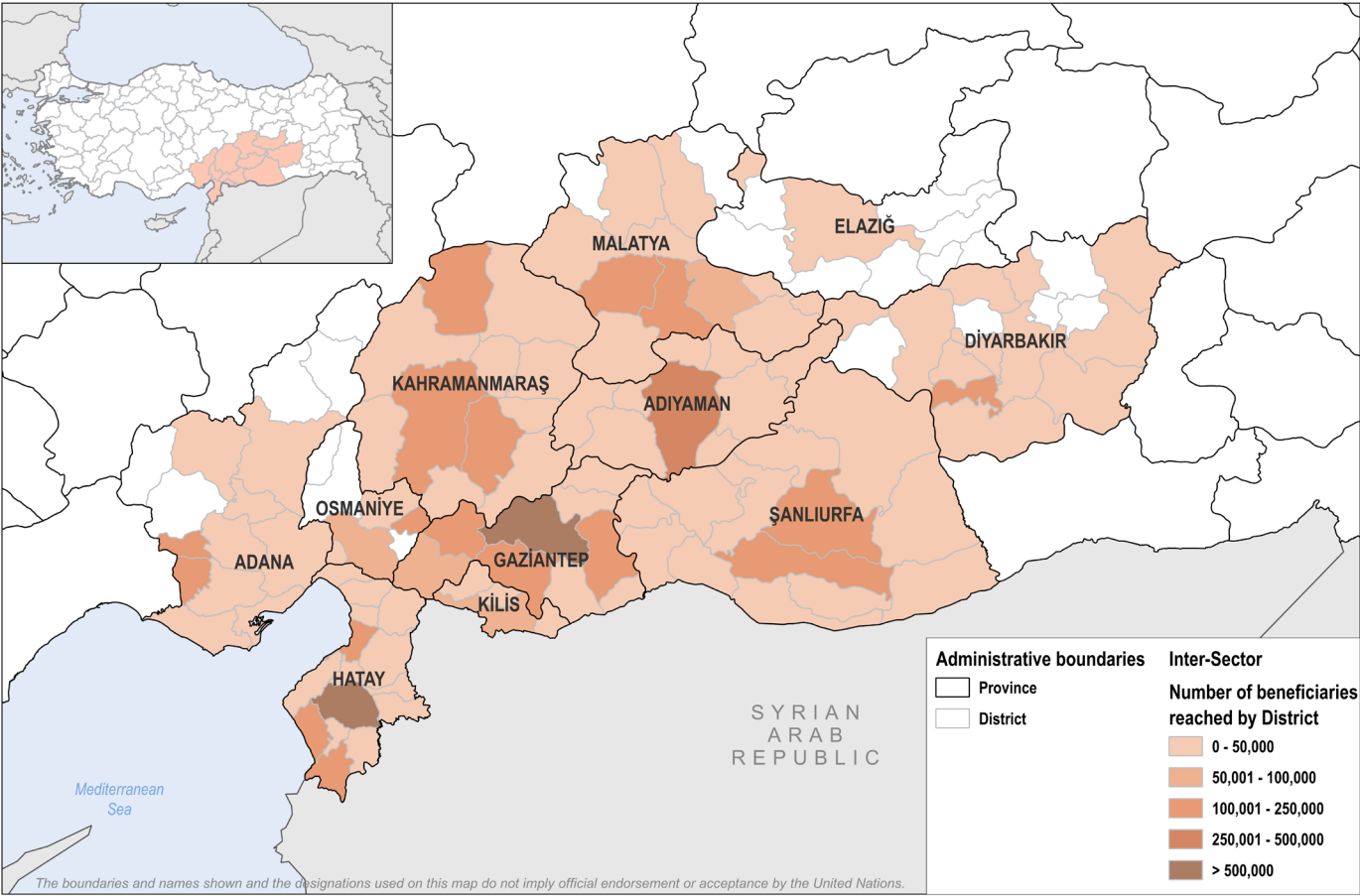
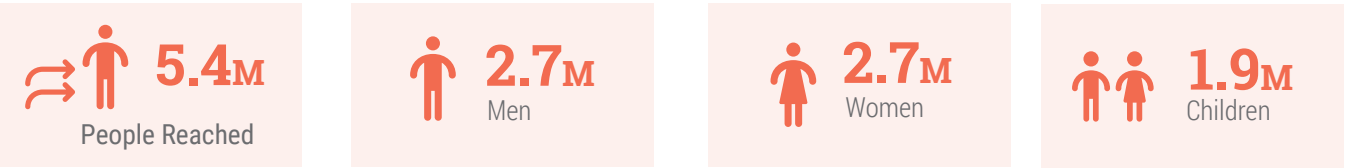
Part 2

Sector Achievements (February to July 2023)

Key figures



People reached



Part 2

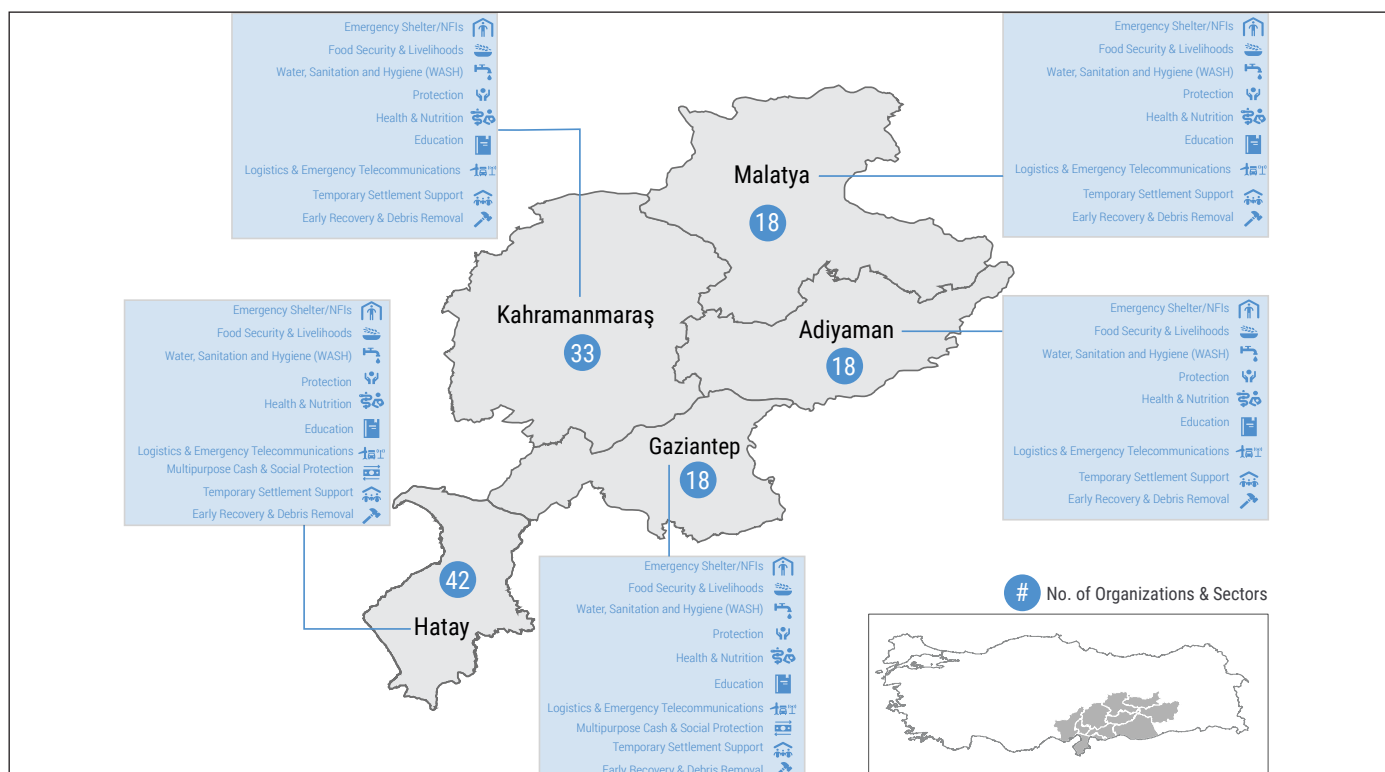
Sector Achievements (February to July 2023)

Funding and people reached by sector (US\$)

SECTOR	Flash appeal			OUTSIDE APPEAL	PEOPLE REACHED
	REQUIRED	FUNDED	FUNDING %		
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$0.5M	23%	-	-
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$11.8M	8%	\$990K	-
Education	\$41.1M	\$20.0M	49%	\$1.7k	1.3M
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$123.2M	50%	\$9.9M	3.2M
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$96.2M	90%	\$3.7M	2.7M
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$25.3M	22%	\$203k	23k
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.7M	55%	\$1.5M	-
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$72.5M	51%	\$1.5M	0.6M
Protection	\$104.8M	\$26.2M	25%	\$534k	109k
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$2.5M	36%	-	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$32.3M	38%	-	1.1M
Multiple Field clusters (shared)	-	\$36.5M	-	\$19.6M	-
Not specified	-	\$49.5M	-	\$96.4M	-

Funded Unmet

Data source: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1150/summary> 08 August 2023, Source: FTS



Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

Key common/cross-sector priority profiles include people experiencing the following:

1. Living in areas with the highest levels of damage
2. Loss of access to homes or shelters and has not secured dignified transitional shelter solutions.
3. Living in some form of temporary settlement, the minimum services of which need strengthening.
4. Loss of livelihoods, assets, businesses.
5. Heightened risk or vulnerabilities requiring specialized protection services.
6. Facing barriers to access assistance/services
7. Adopting harmful coping mechanism.

3.1 Temporary Settlement Support

Profiles at heightened risk

The TSS sector provides assistance to all populations in temporary settlements, whether formal or informal, based on need. Given the lack of systematic service provision compared to formal sites, households residing in informal sites have been prioritized. However, all sites – whether formal or informal – that fit the following criteria are considered a priority: observed protection and safety risks based on site profiling or safety audits, e.g. lack of lighting, fire risk, overcrowding; sites with high reported information and referral needs; sites with high presence of people with heightened risks and profiles facing additional barriers to assistance, including Syrians under temporary protection (SuTP), beneficiaries, applicants and migrants, people facing housing land and property (HLP) challenges, people with disabilities, gender-based violence (GBV) survivors, single female-headed households, or those with access challenges to assistance based on barriers such as language or discrimination.

Additionally, neighbourhoods that faced high damage and where people are residing in smaller sites (on their own land/next to damaged homes) are considered 'settlements' and treated as one larger site, with adapted interventions through mobile TSS approaches.

Continuing interventions

- Mapping and profiling sites – to establish demographics, needs and priorities across sites.
- Mobile TSS approaches – across agreed geographic coverage areas, ensuring frequent visits, site-level and individual referrals for specialized assistance, safety and risk audits, community engagement and information dissemination.
- Needs-based tailored assistance, including fire safety and prevention, site improvements such as lighting, establishing communal spaces, maintenance support; enhancing accessibility, e.g. walkways, gaps between shelters, ramps for communal infrastructure.
- Community engagement, ensuring community feedback mechanisms are in place, establishing community committees, if relevant, consultations on information needs and preferences.
- Technical support for the management of sites.
- Assessing intentions and barriers of seeking sustainable solutions.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The TSS sector will continue to operate post 15 August, with the overall objective of ensuring that populations residing in temporary settlements benefit from assistance, information and protection as long as necessary, working in a complementary manner to authorities. Interventions will continue to focus on TSS core functions, including ensuring up-to-date information is available to all actors on the needs, numbers and situation in sites, site improvements (such as establishing communal spaces, addressing accessibility barriers, fire safety), care and maintenance of sites, as well as community engagement through information dissemination, consultations and participation in improving conditions in sites. While there are ongoing closures of tented sites, TSS partners will continue to address needs as long as people remain there, while increasing focus on formal sites to where populations are being relocated.

Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

3.2 Shelter & NFI

Profiles at heightened risk

- The most vulnerable households remaining self-settled in precarious accommodation conditions or arrangements, and who currently have little or no access to resources or services, no security of tenure, and very limited or no capacity to self-recover, e.g. people with lightly damaged dwellings but unable to repair up to livable conditions; those who have chosen to stay next to their community networks/livelihoods, those with disputed eligibility status.
- The most vulnerable households in tents/precarious accommodation or arrangements, who are currently facing relocation processes according to Government plans, e.g. those unwilling to relocate due to reasons such as proximity to ongoing repairs/community networks/livelihood, or if the relocation sites are remote.
- The most vulnerable households that have been settled in formal container cities or settled in containers on their own land, or temporary accommodation centres in inadequate conditions (overcrowding, lack of basic services, insufficient thermal comfort) and are expected to remain there for the foreseeable future while waiting for durable solutions, e.g. those who have received containers but without services, such as being connected to main power lines and sewage systems; those who have been settled in temporary accommodation centres in inadequate conditions.

Continuing interventions

Shelter interventions vary based on key factors, such as the household's vulnerability, status of shelter damage, ownership/tenure, location (urban or rural), quality of transitional shelter (such as container sites), and assets such as technical and financial capacity to repair.

- For households remaining in precarious accommodation or arrangements, provide appropriate assistance, such as rental support, support moving back to their lightly damaged houses through light repairs, and improving livability of current shelters (e.g. increasing thermal comfort, providing basic household items).

- For households in precarious accommodation/arrangements facing relocation, address shelter referrals seeking alternative hosting options for those unwilling to relocate, coordinate with Protection, TSS and authorities to ensure planned, informed and dignified relocations. In addition, identify shelter and household item needs in the newly relocated site.
- For households settled in containers that may be inadequate or in sub-standard conditions, improve livability by delivering necessary sheltering and site interventions, and providing essential household items in coordination with authorities.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The Shelter sector coordination team will continue providing the necessary coordination services through the transition process, mobilizing and engaging humanitarian partners in coordination with authorities and other stakeholders to inform a harmonized shelter response to support the affected population's immediate recovery needs, alongside strategizing on intersectoral and long-term durable solutions.

The sector's focus is on addressing vulnerability with regards to providing dignified and adequate shelter recovery, while strengthening the referral systems across sectors, improving communication and accountability to affected communities, and continuing a structured advocacy agenda aiming to secure sufficient funding to address the scale of needs.

Sector and intersector coordination will be sustained in Gaziantep and at the province/hub level, in cooperation with partners' Shelter sector focal points, until December 2023. Further sector coordination needs will be considered at global and country levels to secure the necessary resources and adequate arrangements.

Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

3.3 Protection

Profiles at heightened risk

The Protection sector will focus on affected people who are considered the most vulnerable. This includes rural populations, people living in informal settlements, people with personal documentation issues, Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and unregistered people, people with disabilities, elderly people, single parents, GBV survivors and those at risk of GBV, unaccompanied and separated children, and children out of school.

The vulnerabilities of these people intensify their challenges accessing services, information and support. The loss of family members, community structures, safety nets and family income disproportionately impact single female-headed households and single parents. Lack and loss of personal documentation, including civil registration, TP/IP registration, and housing, land and property issues, pose significant barriers to affected people in accessing services and enjoying their rights. Challenges in registering or recording changes in family composition, including registering newborn children, also impacts affected people's access to critical support and assistance. Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants or status holders, migrants, and unregistered persons applicants and migrants experience language barriers when accessing services, assistance and information. Children continue to be one of the most vulnerable groups, as they are at increased risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. Many unaccompanied and separated children are reunited and under the care of extended families or their parents, or under alternative care services of the Government, but they continuously require follow up and support to prevent family separation and/or becoming victims of negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour and child early and forced marriage. This also applies to many vulnerable children affected by the earthquake.

Continuing interventions

- Identification, referral and provision of complementary and protection services for the most vulnerable and at-risk people and targeted MHPSS services.
- Updated service mapping and established and coordinated referral pathways.
- Timely and relevant information and communication channels facilitating engagement of communities and, particularly for GBV, dissemination of life-saving information tailored to the differential needs of at-risk groups.
- Provision of and referrals to free legal aid and services for vulnerable and at-risk groups.
- Providing capacity strengthening support on protection, GBV and child protection to protection and non-protection actors.
- Strengthening the capacity of women's organizations across the country to deliver appropriate services in the right locations.
- Scale up MHPSS and specialized interventions for children and caregivers through children, adolescent and family support hubs and/or child- and women-friendly spaces.
- Continue capacity strengthening of front line workers providing MHPSS and specialized interventions for vulnerable children.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The Protection sector will be led by UNHCR and its NGO co-lead, ASAM, for protection coordination in the earthquake-affected provinces, and it will dedicate provincial coordination. Engagement with State coordination mechanisms and State institutions at the provincial level will be strengthened to ensure complementation and support to State services to address protection needs and the protection risks and threats of affected populations, particularly profiles at heightened risk.

The Child Protection sub-sector will be led by UNICEF and its NGO co-lead, STL. It will continue to bring together key actors with the aim to map and identify child protection priorities, services and interventions; strengthen the referral system for better prevention of and response to child rights violations; strengthen partnerships and coordination among relevant child

Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

protection actors; and share best practices and lessons learned.

The GBV sub-sector will be led by UNFPA and its NGO co-lead, KAMER. They will continue responding to the needs of GBV survivors and other at-risk groups by prioritizing GBV risk-mitigation measures in all interventions to ensure that services do not further endanger women and girls, ensuring disability inclusion in all service provisions for women and girls, including tailored interventions are in place to address the specific needs of GBV survivors with disabilities.

3.4 WASH

Profiles at heightened risk

WASH sector partners will continue to focus their response on the most vulnerable groups (women, children, people with special needs); the most pressing needs (WASH) specifically for affected people residing in informal, formal tented sites, container sites and Temporary Accommodation Centre (TACs) that were already in the areas prior to the earthquake. Affected people residing in villages and temporary sites, particularly without means for addressing needs, such as loss of income, or no ability to modify infrastructure, are also priorities for the WASH sector during the transitional phase. Sites hosting groups where it is culturally inappropriate to share facilities with reference to 'stigma' privacy for bathing/menstrual hygiene, will remain prioritized. The WASH sector will continue working with child protection, social policy sections and respective focal points to ensure gender, protection, GBV, accountability to affected people (AAP) and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) inclusion in planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting phases.

Continuing interventions

The WASH sector envisaged the following priorities for the transitional period and beyond in Türkiye.

- Residual humanitarian WASH needs/stabilization
- Support to municipalities and water utility companies.
- Capacity development of water utility companies.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The WASH sector is working with municipalities and water utility companies to ensure safe water and improved sanitation for affected people in Temporary Accommodation Centres (TACs) and host communities. UNICEF can leverage its presence with water utility companies and play a major role in keeping WASH systems up and running. This may entail the rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure, repairs to affected systems and restoration. These water utility companies have reduced revenue because of the earthquake, and they have to service extra caseloads because of tent/container cities and informal sites. The WASH sector offers to initiate different interventions, such as technical support, training, and developing action plans related to operational, financial and management issues, to make these water utility companies more efficient and effective.

UNICEF will continue to lead the WASH sector. Municipalities and water utility companies have the main responsibility of collecting, treating and distributing/distributing of drinking water and wastewater.

3.5 Health & Nutrition

Profiles at heightened risk

These individuals may include people already suffering from mental health disorders or who have had multi-traumatic experiences, or individuals who are challenged by other disabilities or who for any reason may have limited access to health services. Additional risks concerning women at reproductive age* include unintended pregnancies, maternal mortality and morbidity, and STIs due to poor access to sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services, including family planning. Priority focus is given to people who are naturally more vulnerable, including women and children, the elderly, single parents, pregnant women,** young mothers, migrants/refugees, people with disabilities and especially any combination of the above.

(*2.4 million directly affected in the earthquake region)

(**130.000, of whom about 14,400 are expected to deliver in the third quarter of 2023.)

Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

Continuing interventions

Capacity building/support to primary health-care centres, primary health-care-level mental health centres located in temporary settlement areas, and community mental health centres. Support in service provision, provision of SRH items (including contraceptives and maternity kits) and SRH services, counselling and outreach. Health literacy training and outreach for SuTP women in the affected areas on breastfeeding.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The Health sector will continue to support capacity-building activities to service providers in temporary settlements. Mobile clinics have been useful in providing essential health services to people who cannot access health facilities easily as they have been damaged, or because of breaks in the transport infrastructure or public transport. Summer temperatures will have a substantial effect on the quality of life for people living in informal settlements, particularly regarding their health status and the potential for disease outbreaks. Health sector partners will work on training and outreach to women in affected areas.

3.6 Food Security and Livelihoods

Profiles at heightened risk

People lost their livelihoods, incomes, assets, animals, product warehouses, markets, consumers, cold storage and supply chains. Their land, homes and places of employment were also damaged. As a result, these people either do not have proper access to markets or they live close to areas without functioning markets. The residents of informal sites continue to face the prospect of disease and eviction. It is likely that people's access to their homes and means of livelihood will take several years.

Continuing interventions

- Provision of food will be done through targeted food baskets, Ready To Eat (RTE), hot meals, communal kitchen in formal tented sites lasting more than six months.
- Provision of small grants to revive small agriculture

farms, which can also include seeds and animal inputs.

- Capacity-building for farmers.
- Targeted cash interventions.

Sector Transition Arrangements

The Food Security and Livelihood sector is closely coordinating with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which will resume coordination on all livelihoods activities, particularly agricultural interventions with the support of FSL partners. International actors and national partners are continuing to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable communities through the continuation of hot meals where possible, although the sustainability and suitability of this is under discussion.

Multipurpose cash assistance and food baskets could be an alternative or complement to food assistance. Provision of small grants to revive small agricultural business and support animal husbandry are also identified as critical activities.

3.7 Education

Profiles at heightened risk

Many students have been traumatized and are thus reluctant to enter concrete school buildings after the earthquake. Some lost parents or caregivers, causing further disruption. The lack of community youth development activities has remained a significant barrier for children to continue their learning. Child labour and informal income-generating activities, such as agricultural work and domestic help, pose barriers to education continuation. Additionally, the risk of early and forced marriage is a concern, leading some children to drop out. Transportation remains problematic for students in informal and formal camps, as schools are often distant, making it difficult to attend regularly. Lack of Temporary Protection ID card (TPID) for refugee children has remained one of the most important problems in terms of school enrolment for refugee children who moved to non-affected provinces due to the earthquake.

Part 3

Priority Humanitarian Needs

Continuing interventions

- Support to school infrastructure that includes school construction, rehabilitation of schools or provision of temporary learning space.
- Support to ensure school continuity, catch-up programmes, structured outreach, tailored enrolment and case management, incentive programmes.
- Address physical, emotional and mental well-being of children and educators.
- Provision of cash transfers for children (especially for at-risk groups) such as Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)/Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN).

Sector Transition Arrangements

The Education sector is led and chaired by UNICEF to support the education response led by the Ministry of National Education. It has a particular responsibility to ensure that its members' respective programmes are inclusive, accessible and adapted to the needs of all affected populations, including refugees and other vulnerable groups.

The Education in Emergency coordination for the earthquake response will not replace but complement the existing Southeast Türkiye Education Working Group under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

3.8 Early Recovery

Early Recovery socioeconomic issues and activities are covered under the Economic Recovery section of the Recovery Framework. They will be managed by the Economic Empowerment programmatic area within the Recovery Framework Coordination system until further notice. The debris management part will be included in the Environment/Disaster Risk Reduction programmatic area within the Recovery Framework Coordination system while cultural heritage is still under discussion.



Credit: OCHA/Ahmad Abdulnafi

Part 4

Sector Prioritization

4.1 What is Transition of the Humanitarian Coordination System?

The designation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) scale-up for Türkiye ended on 24 May. However, humanitarian needs and residual impacts remain, with emerging needs. OCHA officially concluded its mission to respond to the earthquake on 15 August 2023. However, humanitarian partners remain on the ground to deliver critical humanitarian assistance complementing Government efforts until the end of 2023 and beyond. During this period of continuing humanitarian needs, the UNCT+ will continue to function in Ankara while the Resident Coordinator's Office along with other UN entities will co-lead an area-based coordination team based in Gaziantep linking to four field locations: Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya.

As outlined in the Recovery Framework, the IASC sectors activated for the earthquake response, 3RP sectors and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Result Groups will convene under the function of one thematic sector wherever there is a corresponding sector. TSS, Shelter and WASH will continue to function independently if needs remain.

4.2 Why did the Humanitarian Coordination System Transition?

The Government of Türkiye is leading the humanitarian response and has undertaken considerable efforts, such as the accommodation of earthquake-affected populations, debris removal, reconstruction and recovery. Given the scale of the disaster, humanitarian partners continue to cover the continuing humanitarian needs complementing the Government's efforts, while the focus of the activities shifts from humanitarian to recovery and development. In this critical transition period, humanitarian partners aim to ensure no one is left behind.

4.3 Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Affected people require accurate and clear information about services and assistance provided by the humanitarian community as well as Government counterparts. Launched in March 2023 to support the ongoing response to the earthquakes, the AAP Task Team supports the Intersectoral Coordination Group, ensuring that communities, their needs, views and feedback drive the response. The AAP Task Team is a resource for the response to support clear and consistent two-way communication with communities through common message development, mapping of communication tools and systems, and analysing issues raised by communities to support the response and understand needs and priorities. The team's work is guided by an eight-point action plan, endorsed by the UNCT+ in April 2023, to ensure that AAP is strengthened and sustained as the humanitarian response and related coordination structures transition, with specific links to PSEA, gender equality, protection and inclusion. In partnership with the Protection sector, the AAP Task Team conducted a mapping of existing community communication networks and platforms to support the response and maximize use of known and functional community communication channels. The team also supported community messaging, including where and how to seek help. It also partnered with the Food Security sector to prepare informational messages related to changes in hot meal services, and with the TSS and Protection sectors on relocations. The team will continue to work with the sectors and communities to address information gaps and to ensure affected people remain at the centre of the response.

4.4 Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Funding for the earthquake response supported the three-month deployment of a senior PSEA Coordinator to bolster the efforts of the UN PSEA Network made up exclusively of UN agencies. A strategy was developed to mitigate the potential SEA risks posed by the numerous aid providers and volunteers new

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to principles of humanitarian action, and working directly with impacted communities in the absence of specific accountability mechanisms. Turkish, English and Arabic PSEA messaging visuals targeting community members and humanitarian workers, including professional training materials and videos, were widely distributed. In collaboration with well-capacitated local NGOs, a first round of PSEA capacity-building trainings were delivered in Turkish to more than 150 people from 55 unique organizations working at each of the four earthquake hubs. These localized trainings, which are continuing, underscore the importance of collective action on PSEA and the survivor-centred approach. Close collaboration has also been established with GBV, protection and AAP components of the response. A series of strategic activities to broaden and sustain the PSEA response and capacities among the wide range of actors involved in ongoing humanitarian, recovery and development efforts are under way.

4.5 Disability and Inclusion

Persons with disabilities encounter compounded post-earthquake barriers due to disrupted service provision and accessibility challenges. The Disability Inclusion Task Team (DITT) is an intersectoral coordination platform that was activated in 2022 to identify barriers to the inclusion of persons with disabilities, sharing information and promoting disability-inclusive programming. After the earthquakes, DITT quickly directed its focus to the earthquake-affected regions. It produced several contextualized guidelines on disability-inclusive emergency response, accessible containers and WASH facilities, disability-inclusive education and TSS programming. It also conducted a mapping of specialized services for persons with disabilities and a rapid consultation with Organizations of Persons with Disabilities in the affected provinces. Moreover, it advocated for disability-inclusion mainstreaming in sector and intersectoral meetings. According to available information, accessibility gaps persist in formal and informal settlements. The lack of accessible shelters, WASH facilities and communal areas undermine persons with disabilities' autonomy and privacy. Consequently, women and girls with

disabilities are more exposed to GBV and protection-related risks. Gaps have also been identified in the provision of rehabilitation services and assistive devices. Disability-inclusion mainstreaming efforts and tailored service provision continue to be of high relevance for the earthquake-affected population.

4.6 Multi-Purpose Cash

The Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) and Social Protection sector will continue its coordination and uphold the Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group in Türkiye. The platform is co-chaired by UNHCR and Turkish Red Crescent to ensure the involvement of all relevant actors and facilitate the transition to a new cash coordination model. This transition requires effective coordination with local NGOs to localize operations and share responsibilities.

The sector will strive to harmonize MPCAs in response to emergencies and provide technical support to existing and new cash actors. Additionally, the platform will advocate for the horizontal expansion of cash and voucher assistance among cash actors and, when feasible and necessary, advocate for vertical expansion. The platform will also continue its efforts to persuade donors to increase funding for MPCA. Furthermore, it will establish and strengthen links with line ministries and governmental authorities to enhance the involvement of NGOs and international NGOs in public social assistance programmes, thus creating synergies to address the needs of vulnerable people.

4.7 Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action (WEHA)

Since its establishment in mid-March, WEHA played a critical role in ensuring the delivery of gender-responsive assistance, the promotion of efforts to ensure women's equal access to services, increasing women's agency and participation in decision-making, and linking women-led civil-society groups with the humanitarian and development coordination structures by supporting the Humanitarian Country Team and all sectors and working groups to fulfil their

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responsibility and commitment to put gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in the centre of the response. WEHA will continue to support the UNCT+, sectors and working groups during the transition to ensure the voices of earthquake-affected women and girls are heard, their needs are met and their issues are addressed collectively. This is in recognition of the remaining unmet and specific needs of women and girls that require continuing attention, and their critical role as equal leaders and agents of change. Putting the principle of “leave no one behind” in its centre, WEHA’s focus will remain on women experiencing multiple forms of exclusion and vulnerability, such as female heads of households, single women, older women, women with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women.

4.8 Refugee Focus

Türkiye has generously hosted the world’s largest refugee population since 2014 – around 4 million refugees, approximately 3.3 million of whom are from Syria and more than 98 per cent who live alongside the host community. When the earthquakes struck south-east Türkiye on 6 February 2023, around 1.7 million refugees were living in the provinces directly impacted.

Türkiye’s inclusive approach to hosting refugees provides them with access to public services as well as the right to formal employment. This has been recognized as a global best practice. The international community continues to provide important support to the Government-led refugee response in the spirit of burden- and responsibility-sharing, which is a central theme of the Global Compact on Refugees.

Despite Türkiye’s inclusive approach and a huge collective response, refugees remain one of the most at-risk populations affected by the earthquakes due to their pre-existing vulnerabilities. Refugees continue to face serious protection challenges and a range of practical barriers, such as limited access to information, language and transportation. This limits their access to essential services and life-saving support, as highlighted by the preliminary analysis

from the inter-agency protection needs assessment completed in July 2023 with the help of 23 Protection partners.

While around 1.5 million refugees still need targeted assistance in the provinces worst hit by the earthquakes, an estimated 215,000 refugees have relocated to other provinces. This has placed significant strain on municipalities, public institutions and service providers tasked with protecting and assisting this vulnerable population, most of whom fled with nothing and have limited access to livelihoods.

Since the Syrian refugee crisis began, UN and NGO partners have been supporting provinces hosting refugees, particularly south-east provinces hosting large refugee populations in accordance with the Government’s inclusive legal and policy framework. Much of this support has been implemented by and through public institutions for the benefit of refugees and host communities, as reflected in the Türkiye chapter of the 3RP developed in consultation with the Government and more than 60 UN and NGO partners. Co-led by UNHCR and UNDP at regional and country levels, the current 3RP plan for Türkiye covering 2023-25 was launched in early 2023, prior to the earthquakes. Many 3RP partners have adapted their programmes and approaches to respond to the humanitarian and resilience needs of earthquake-affected populations as part of the broader earthquake response.

In the second half of 2023, 3RP sector partners will review priorities using analysis from needs assessments and consultations with affected communities and other key stakeholders to inform a review of the 3RP plan and programmes for 2023-25, considering the impacts of the earthquake, that will be included in the 3RP appeal for 2024.

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5.1 Response by Other Actors - Government

Not Eligible for containers or rental support



Access challenges:

Illegally evicted tenant (e.g. forced by landlord to vacate rented home) living in tent site, no means/access to alternative, re-increased rent prices and/or movement restrictions as non-nationals (e.g. SuTPS and others) registered to province/"open neighbourhoods" and have permission only for accommodation there.

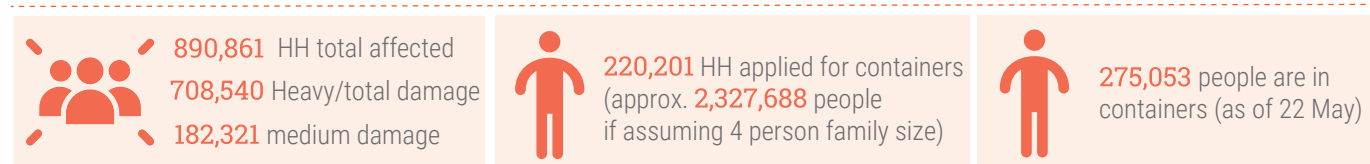
Delayed access:

- Owner or tenant/renter in informal/formal tented site able to access but reluctant (persisting fear, challenge damage assessment).
- Renter/tenant in tented site, able to access/has lease but reluctant (e.g. fear, challenge damage assessment, owner won't make repairs), unable to afford/access alternative.

No access issues:

- Renter/tenant/owner back in home or found alternative accommodation if reluctant.
- Evicted renter/tenant, found alternative.

Eligible + Prefer container



Access challenges:

- Facing difficulty applying for rental support because of lack of information, language barriers (e-Devlet⁷).
- Facing difficulty applying as rental status or ownership was not registered on e-Delvet.
- Owner or renter/tenant in tented sites – rent support insufficient/no rentals/waiting for permanent housing
- Owner -in tented site unable to repair (medium damage)
- Renter/tenant in tented site – no alternatives even with rent support/owner not making repairs (medium damage)

Delayed access:

- Applied and still waiting for rental support, in tented site

No access issues:

- Owner has alternative accommodation or is on own land, waiting for new home (total/heavy damage)
- Owner on land/tented site, undertaking repairs (medium damage)

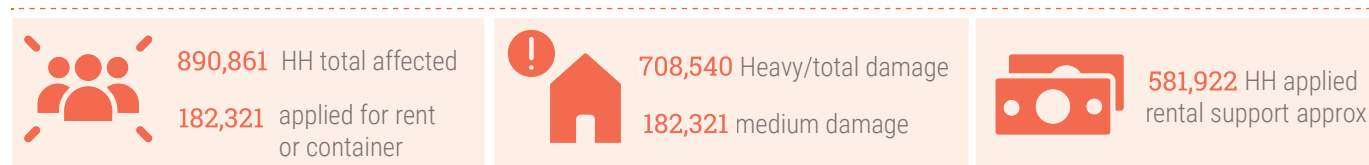
⁷ e-Devlet means that the services provided by the state to citizens are provided electronically. In this way, it is aimed to deliver state services to the citizens in the easiest and most effective way, in a quality, fast, uninterrupted and safe way.

Source: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/bilgilendirme?konu=sikcaSorulanlar>

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Eligible + Prefer rental support



Access challenges:

- Profiles currently in informal/formal tented sites who are not currently given priority to access container sites.
- Facing difficulty applying because of lack of information, language barriers (e-Devlet)
- Facing difficulty applying as rental status or ownership was not registered on e-Devlet.

Delayed access:

- Applied and waiting to be housed in container, now in tented site
- Applied, would prefer container on own land

No access issues:

- Already in container sites
- Waiting to be housed in container sites but found alternative accommodation for now not in tented sites

5.2 Protection Needs Assessment

To Protection Sector Post-Earthquake Inter-Agency Needs Assessment (PNA) examined the aftermath of the earthquake in South-East Turkey, including its effects beyond the directly affected regions. It identified gaps and obstacles in accessing basic services, information, and assistance. It also focus on individual rights and identified populations at heightened risk of being overlooked. PNA concentrated on people living in the provinces most significantly impacted by the earthquake, received the highest number of displaced individuals and hosted the largest number of refugees. The provinces included were Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Bursa, Konya, Mersin, Adana, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, and Mardin. Additionally, individuals from other provinces were also included in the assessment due to the widespread impact of the earthquake on the entire country. The data was collected through phone and in-person interviews and via Kobo tools between 6 – 29 July 2023. To ensure that the assessment covers all relevant groups, a stratified sampling technique was

chosen. This approach targeted Turkish citizens, Syrians under Temporary Protection (SuTP), international protection applicants and status holders, and individuals who are pending registration or documentation within and outside of the earthquake-affected area.

- 25 Protection Sector Partners⁸ interviewed 3,802 households (20,882 individuals), of which 2,959 are Syrians, 663 Turkish, and 180 individuals of other nationalities, in 44 provinces covering all regions in Türkiye.
- Of the individuals interviewed, 52 per cent of respondents are women, and 48 per cent are men. Looking at the gender breakdown at the household level, 51 per cent of the total are women, and 49 per cent are men.
- 45 per cent of respondents reside in urban areas, whereas 55 per cent reside in rural areas..
- 2,539 respondents reside in the 11 provinces affected by earthquake, and 1,484 reside in the highly affected four provinces. Overall, 82 per cent of the total interviewed resided in any of the 11 earthquake-affected provinces.
- Among the 3,760 individuals interviewed, 3,266

⁸ ASAM, Buca Belediyesi, CARE, CONCERN, DRC, EL-BIR, Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, GOAL, Gokkusagi, HRDF, IOM, KIZILAY, LWA, Malatyaşam, MAVİ KALEM, MSYD, MSYDD, Sağlıkta Genç Yaklaşımlar Derneği-YAHA, Şanlıurfa Büyükşehir Belediyesi, Save The Children, STL, TKV, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHH.

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indicated that they did not face any difficulties in seeing, hearing, walking or climbing, communicating, remembering or concentrating, or self-care.

Preliminary Findings:

- 63 per cent of the individuals who are residing in the four most affected provinces are not aware of the feedback and complaint response mechanisms related to the humanitarian service providers. Similarly, 33 per cent of all respondents think they have adequate information on the rights and services related to the earthquake. 44 per cent need more information on where to access humanitarian assistance, 33 per cent require information on rental assistance or shelter support, and 33 per cent need information on accessing cash assistance.

- In general, about half of all participants reported feeling adequately informed about their rights and the services available in Türkiye compared to 56 per cent in Round 6. The most sought-after information pertains to accessing essential services, obtaining financial/material assistance, receiving social assistance, and learning about Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMM). Turkish citizens, in particular, express a need for information regarding social assistance (38 per cent), financial/material aid related to earthquake response (27 per cent), and other financial/material aid (21 per cent). 17 per cent of refugee communities require information about the services offered by PDMM; 30 per cent of them need information about address registration procedures, 29 per cent need information about registration and documentation, and 27 per cent need information about data update procedures. Throughout all Rounds, the top three sources of information remained quite similar for Syrians under Temporary Protection, international protection status holders, and individuals who are pending registration or documentation. In Round 7, friends, family and neighbours among refugee communities (50 per cent), online groups of refugees (43 per cent) and friends, family and neighbours among host community members (24 per cent) were ranked as primary sources. For Turkish citizens, friends,

family and neighbours (44 per cent), local authorities including municipalities and mukhtars (33 per cent) and government and public institutions (30 per cent) are the top three sources of information. Although social media is still the top choice for obtaining information for both communities, refugees prefer messaging applications as their second choice, while Turkish citizens turn to the internet as their secondary source.

- In the last six months, 90 per cent of the people surveyed tried to access services. However, 44 per cent of those who attempted couldn't access all essential services. This is similar to the results of Round 6. Refugees reported difficulty in accessing services provided by PDMM (31 per cent) and health Services. Earthquake related support provided by AFAD is reported as the most difficult service for Turkish citizens, followed by municipal services. The biggest challenge for accessing services is the inability to make appointments with public service providers (21 per cent), followed by the limited operational capacity of service providers. Additionally, 16 per cent of respondents mentioned financial difficulties as a barrier to accessing services. Refugees who struggle to access PDMM services continue to face difficulties with data updates, which remains the primary challenge at 35 per cent, similar to previous rounds.

- 20 per cent of the total interviewed mentioned that health services are challenging to access. The lack of operational capacity of the health services providers is reported as the biggest challenge by half of the respondent, while 31 per cent individuals reported difficulties in booking appointments.

- Among households with school-aged children, almost half mentioned that all their children have access to education, and 27 per cent mentioned no access to education in Türkiye. For Turkish citizens, 21 per cent of the participants mentioned that none of their school-aged children are attending school, with 20 per cent mentioning the financial constraints being the biggest reason. For families whose children are accessing education, financial constraints are considered among the biggest challenges children

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are facing in school, with almost one-third of the families across all population groups, followed by peer bullying with 17 per cent.

- Similar to earlier rounds, the majority of respondents who are not Turkish citizens stated that they work informally (65 per cent). On the other hand, 27 per cent of Turkish citizens reported that they also work informally. Consequently, unemployment is a concern for both groups, with almost one-third of individuals not currently employed. Only 9 per cent of interviewed refugees reported being employed with a work permit, while the majority (65 per cent) work informally. Nearly half of respondents mentioned working in short-term/irregular jobs and that they or their household members experienced a loss of employment in the past year. Furthermore, as in previous Rounds, 5 per cent of all children identified through the assessment at the household level were reported to be engaged in child labour.

- Refugees primarily rely on informal employment, social assistance, and debt/loans for income. A staggering 91 per cent of refugee households cannot cover their monthly expenses fully, and 84 per cent have resorted to survival strategies due to their worsening socioeconomic situation. The top two strategies are reducing essential food expenses and borrowing money. Turkish citizens, on the other hand, mostly rely on formal and informal employment as their income sources. Only 17 per cent of them can fully cover their expenses, with 73 per cent adopting coping strategies. The most common strategy among them is reducing their food intake. In general, the socioeconomic situation has had a negative impact on all communities, as reported by 83 per cent who stated that their financial circumstances had worsened.

- As in previous rounds, approximately 60 per cent of individuals receive social assistance. Of those, 65 per cent are receiving cash, and 9 per cent are receiving both cash and in-kind assistance. For those residing in the four most severely affected provinces, 40 per cent are eligible for earthquake hardship cash assistance and have applied. Turkish citizens have a higher application rate of 45 per cent, compared to 34

per cent for refugee communities. Regarding rental support in these provinces, 26 per cent of refugees are unaware of the assistance, while nearly 40 per cent of Turkish citizens have received either direct cash assistance or a container.

- Residents of the four most affected provinces were surveyed about their access to food. Of those surveyed, 34 per cent reported purchasing food from local markets, while 31 per cent received food from distribution points. 22 per cent used vouchers provided by humanitarian organisations to purchase food, and 6 per cent borrowed food from community members. Additionally, 37 per cent of those receiving food assistance reported that it was not sufficient or nutritious.

- Complementary to the previous rounds, participants mentioned their observations on the rising protection concerns affecting communities and individuals. For instance, 38 per cent reported increased conflict among household members, while 27 per cent observed domestic violence. Additionally, 41 per cent noted conflict with the host community, and 15 per cent observed or heard of increased incidents of sexual violence against women and girls. Furthermore, 48 per cent witnessed increased child labour, and 21 per cent observed child marriage. Other issues that were observed include forced child begging (28 per cent), increased peer bullying (43 per cent), and alcohol and substance abuse (18 per cent). When comparing different population groups, there were significant differences in how individuals observed issues such as conflict among household members (35 per cent Syrians vs 51 per cent Turkish citizens), child labour (51 per cent Syrians vs 34 per cent Turkish citizens), and peer bullying (46 per cent Syrians vs 31 per cent Turkish citizens). As in previous rounds, people are relying on the police the most for support, with 59 per cent mentioning them. Family members are the next most common source of support, at 51 per cent, followed by neighbours and I/ NGOs at 19 per cent each.

- Among the participants, 63 per cent reported increased stress levels in their communities. However, Syrians had a lower percentage of 61 per cent, while

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Turkish citizens experienced a significant increase of 78 per cent. In their community, people are worried about economic violence, declining mental health and psycho-social well-being, and an increased risk of abuse as major issues affecting the well-being of individuals. Among those residing in the four most affected provinces, 53 per cent fear potential aftershocks, 51 per cent are anxious about future disasters, and 52 per cent are experiencing traumatic stress. When asked if they sought support from service providers to cope with stress and anxiety, only about 10 per cent of the participants received support. Meanwhile, 45 per cent did not receive any support and are not expecting to receive it.

- Out of all the participants, 15 per cent revealed that they had been in a legal situation where they needed legal help. This is half of what was reported in the previous round. Almost half of them did not receive any legal assistance.

- Out of all the participants, 34 per cent are aware of how to obtain civil documentation in Türkiye, while 68 per cent did not require any documentation. Among the 32 per cent who needed to obtain civil documentation, 63 per cent were able to obtain their birth certificates. Additionally, 11 per cent of the respondents or their family members residing in the most impacted four provinces have lost their identity documents. Out of those, 60 per cent approached the appropriate authorities to renew their documents, but 45 per cent were unable to do so due to operational limitations and lack of information about their obligations.

5.3 Preliminary Displacement and Tracking Matrix (DTM) / Temporary Sites and Settlement (TSS) Information on Informal sites

Overview

DTM/TSS conducted a second round of Site Mapping data between 29 July and 8 August 2023 as an update for data collection in February/March 2023. The site mapping was conducted with the aim to

understand how the number of people in temporary settlements has changed over the past six months since the earthquake, as situation has evolved. The data collection entailed remote Key Informant surveys with Mukhtars⁹. on-going analysis and data cleaning continues with final figures will be available in mid-August.

Overall Displacement Figures

- A total of 181,264 households were identified as living in temporary sites (formal and informal) in the four provinces of Adiyaman, Hatay, K.Kahramanmaras and Malatya. This is 59 per cent decrease, compare to the 444,393 households identified in March 2023 per cent.

- 100,159 households were reported as living in informal sites, representing a 64 per cent reduction compare to the 279, 241 households identified in March 2023.

- 19 per cent per cent of neighbourhoods reported returns in the last four weeks, 9 per cent in Adiyaman, 22 per cent in Hatay, 28 per cent in K.Kahramanmaras and, 16 per cent in Malatya. Overall, 30, 409 family returns were reported, 72 per cent of which were reported in Kahramanmaras, 10 per cent in Hatay and 14 per cent in Malatya.

- 40 per cent of neighbourhoods reported presence of people in the neighbourhood who had been displaced from other areas – the proportion varied considerably by province, such as 28 per cent in Adiyaman, 73 per cent in Hatay, 22 per cent in Kahramanmaras and 43 per cent in Malatya.

Informal Site Situation:

Slightly more than half (52 per cent) of neighbourhoods assessed reported the presence of families living in informal sites, including smaller or scattered sites on peoples own land, or next to their houses. This is 49 per cent in Adiyaman, 73 per cent in Hatay, 46 Per cent in Kahramanmaras and 43 per cent in Malatya..In the neighborhoods where it was reported that individuals living in informal sites¹⁰ , preliminary findings are as follows:

⁹ Methodology differences between round one and round two data collection is summarised further.w

¹⁰ Note that these percentage exclude the answer option " Do not know"

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- 52 per cent reported female-headed households and 16 per cent minor-headed households
- 56 per cent reported that most or all people in sites had sufficient access to food while 40 per cent reported unequal access and 4 per cent reporting insufficient food for all people in informal sites
- 7 per cent reported makeshift shelters as the main shelter type in sites and 33 per cent reported some presence of this shelter type
- 43 per cent reported insufficient access to water, latrines (44 per cent) or shower (43 per cent) in sites
- 47 per cent reported a need for hygiene items, 33 per cent for cooking items and 54 per cent for other basic household items for people in sites
- one third (34 per cent) reported insufficient access to electricity for people in sites.

Neighbourhood level service and infrastructure functionality¹¹:

- 40 per cent of the neighbourhoods reported access issues to public transportation.
- 33 per cent of the neighbourhoods reported market access issues.
- 62 per cent of the neighbourhoods reported that cash service points were either difficult or impossible to access.
- 23 per cent of the neighbourhoods reported access issues to health facilities
- 46 per cent of the neighbourhoods where agricultural or husbandry activities were taking place prior to the earthquake reported that only some or none of agriculture or husbandry activities had resumed
- 30 per cent of the neighbourhoods reported that only some or none of the primary schools will open in September.

Methodology overview

- Data collection took place between 29th July and 8th August. Out of 2.614 neighbourhoods in the four provinces of Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Malatya, 2.049 Mukhtars were contacted through a phone survey. For the neighbourhoods where mukhtars were not reached, alternative key informants are being sought.

- There are plans to incorporate additional data from Nurdagi and Islahiye in Gaziantep, although this data is not presently available.
- Questionnaires were developed with inputs from the sectors, included numbers in informal sites, returns, displacement within the community, service functionality as well as conditions within sites.
- The information is not directly comparable to the previous site mapping as the questionnaire was modified to better fit the data collection method and reflect the dynamics on the ground. There are inherent limitations in remote data collection, as well as the predominantly male respondents given the profile of Mukhtars. The questionnaire was designed with these limitations in mind.. However, further verification would be required with field level visits as some numbers may be estimates. It is particularly challenging for mukhtars to be completely aware of all people that may be residing in individual tents next to homes, with more visibility over gatherings of sites. Finally, the situation is highly fluid. In recent weeks authorities have been closing informal sites and formal tented sites. Figures are expected to reduce further in the next 2 months and will require updating.

¹¹ Note that respondents were able to select 'Not Applicable' to indicate whether, prior to the earthquake, there was no health facility, market, school, etc, i.e. the figures presented exclude neighborhoods where the facility/service is not present. In the final presentation of findings, information on availability of services prior to the earthquake will be included.

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5.3 Transition Plans and Time Frames

Sector	July - September 2023	October - December 2023
Education	Construct and rehabilitate formal and non-formal learning facilities; Resume and support learning for adolescents to benefit from teaching; provide learning materials; Provision of summer-catch up programs and accelerated learning to recover the learning losses of the earthquake affected children; Train teachers and educators on psycho-social support; Conduct Back to School Campaign and case management activities to increase school enrolment; Support MoNE with the accommodation for teachers in the EQ-affected provinces; Provide incentive programmes like CCTE to ensure school continuity	Construct and rehabilitate formal and non-formal learning facilities; Resume and support learning for children, adolescents and young people to benefit from teaching; provide learning materials; Provision of summer-catch up programs and accelerated learning to recover the learning losses of the earthquake affected children; Train teachers and educators on psycho-social support; Conduct Back to School Campaign and case management activities to increase school enrolment; Support MoNE with the accommodation for teachers in the EQ-affected provinces; Provide incentive programmes like CCTE to ensure school continuity
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	Adjusting the Shelter Sector coordination team and structure to address the transition to area-based coordination in the context early recovery co-existing with pressing humanitarian needs. Revision of shelter recovery strategy aligned with the ongoing transition process. Reinforcing coordination and strengthening of shelter referrals at hub level to address context-specific response. Continue developing programmatic options based on emerging needs and priorities and in line with humanitarian standards. Continuing advocacy based on technical evidence on pressing shelter needs.	Ensure that implementation of agreed strategic streams of support are progressing and reaching the priority groups at heightened risk, in line with humanitarian standards. Assess and monitor the needs beyond December. Engage a co-lead organization and adjust the required coordination structure moving forward. Monitor and evaluate the recovery process.
Food Security & Livelihoods	Food Basket Provision; Hot Meal Provision; CBI Provision; Kitchen Equipment Provision	Food Basket Provision; Hot Meal Provision; CBI Provision; Kitchen Equipment Provision
Health & Nutrition	Continuing support to strengthen MHPSS services for the continuing needs of people post-emergency, including post-trauma rehabilitation care. Training in MHPSS care; Recovering SRH services in the affected region, especially in hard-to-reach areas; reinforcing access to and quality of GBV services in the affected region; distributing RH commodities, dignity kits and maternity kits; improving SRH-focused service provision capacity of service providers and managers, including MISP trainings; Developing a youth-led agenda for health-change via community-based programmes; Leading GBV coordination among governmental and non-governmental actors; Strengthening advocacy for SRHR and coordination of SRH service provision	Planning for 2024 with sector partners- identify priority areas and specific areas of activities and indicators will be drafted. Review of the 3RP for 2024 including the EQ response element aligned with the UNSDCF

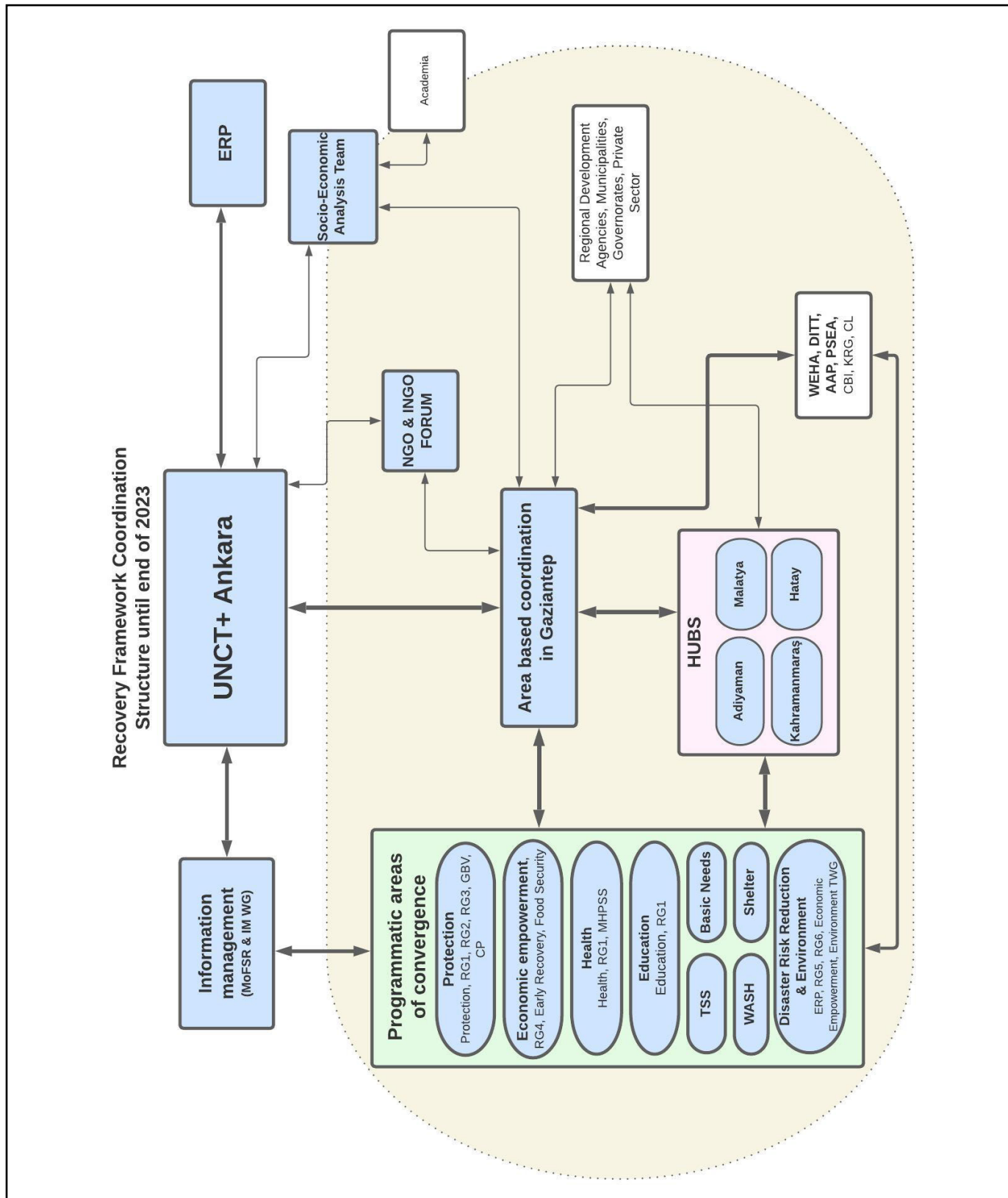
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5.3 Transition Plans and Time Frames

Sector	July - September 2023	October - December 2023
Multi-Purpose Cash & Social Protection	MPCA Provision Support FSL for transition to cash Support Wash for transition to cash Support Protection for standardization of IPA Preparation of the factsheet for MPCA Advocacy	MPCA Provision PDMs and lessons learned Organize ad-hoc presentations for localized responses that plan to use CVA and clarify the different questions related to the MPCA Organization of a workshop to evaluate the synergies between social safety net transfers and humanitarian aid Organizing lessons-learned workshop Establishing ToR adhering the new cash coordination model
Protection	Assessments to understand the scale and specific situation of vulnerable people and profiles at heightened risks and their specific needs, including children at risk, elderly people, single parents, people living with disabilities, people without or limited documentation affecting their claims to property and rights to services, to confirm their identity and status and access municipal services support, people with serious medical conditions, and other key population groups Establishing clear referral pathways to specialized services for HLP related issues and for special needs funds (SNF) and cash based and in-kind assistance to meet protection needs Provision of legal support, aid, counseling to vulnerable people in the local community, including to children and their families with specific needs, GBV survivors, refugees Information and awareness raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance, registration and HLP related procedures and processes Scaling up various modality of child friendly spaces through a multi-sectoral, comprehensive approach and a combination of services, interventions, and activities, responding to children's protection, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, learning, development and child participation Provision of targeted MHPSS services by trained and supervised professionals, as well as highly specialized services provided by mental health and social protection trained and supervised professionals Ensure disability inclusion in all service provision for people living with disabilities recognizing the heightened risks they face due to their disabilities Conducting advocacy to ensure GBV risk mitigation measures are integrated across all sectors to ensure that services do not further endanger women and girls. Referring children to access specialized and multi-sectoral services if needed (based on assessments) Ensure the GBV service mapping is kept up to date and establish coordinated referral pathways, while also ensuring the dissemination of life-saving information tailored to the differential needs of at-risk groups Provision of capacity strengthening support on protection and child protection to protection and non-protection actors Strengthen the capacity of GBV Sub-Sector members, particularly, women's organizations across the country to deliver appropriate services in the right locations and effectively mitigate risks while working with women and girls affected by the earthquake Development and contextualization for the earthquake affected provinces, and/or updating and roll out and dissemination of tools and key documents, such as Interagency Referral Form, Protection Trends Analysis, SOP for Individualized Child Protection Interventions, Child Protection Risk Assessment and Case Prioritization Tool, Child Labour Log, GBV Legal Monitoring Tool	Assessments to understand the scale and specific situation of vulnerable people and profiles at heightened risks and their specific needs, including children at risk, elderly people, single parents, people living with disabilities, people without or limited documentation affecting their claims to property and rights to services, to confirm their identity and status and access municipal services support, people with serious medical conditions, and other key population groups Establishing clear referral pathways to specialized services for HLP related issues and for special needs funds (SNF) and cash based and in-kind assistance to meet protection needs Provision of legal support, aid, counseling to vulnerable people in the local community, including to children and their families with specific needs, GBV survivors, refugees Information and awareness raising on rights, entitlements, services and assistance, registration and HLP related procedures and processes Scaling up various modality of child friendly spaces through a multi-sectoral, comprehensive approach and a combination of services, interventions, and activities, responding to children's protection, mental health and psychosocial wellbeing, learning, development and child participation Provision of targeted MHPSS services by trained and supervised professionals, as well as highly specialized services provided by mental health and social protection trained and supervised professionals Ensure disability inclusion in all service provision for people living with disabilities recognizing the heightened risks they face due to their disabilities Conducting advocacy to ensure GBV risk mitigation measures are integrated across all sectors to ensure that services do not further endanger women and girls. 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Temporary Settlement Support	The Temporary Settlement Support Sector will continue to function providing activities to people in temporary settlements until the end of 2023. No handover will take place as long as the needs persist. As more people move to formal settlements and the number of informal sites is reducing,, the focus of attending people's need for settlement support might shift from informal to formal sites.	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Support municipalities for water and waste-water treatment; Provide pre-fabricated schools with WASH facilities and of light-steel frame schools; Provide gender-appropriate hygiene, dignity or sanitary items; Provide household support with family hygiene kits, potable water, and water and sanitation services, including latrines, showers; repair of water/wastewater infrastructure, potable water treatment unit etc. under the pre-existing "Climate Action in Hatay" Project (Japan Supplementary Budget); Waste management vehicles, containers, hygienic packages, portable toilets/showers etc. under "Strengthening Waste Management Capacity of Affected Municipalities Project" ; Capacity development of government departments, contingency planning to mitigate the risk of disease outbreak	

5.4 Coordination Structure



List of Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
B2B	Back-to-Business
CBI	Cash-based Interventions
CCTE	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GoT	Government of Türkiye
HLP	Housing Land and Property
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ISCG	Inter-Sector Coordination Group
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MoFSS	Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH	Ministry of Health
MPCA	Multipurpose Cash Assistance
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDMM	Provincial Directorate of Migration Management
PMM	Presidency of Migration Management
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSS	Psychosocial Support Services
NFI	Non-food Item
RHU	Relief Housing Unit
ŞÖNİM	Violence Prevention and Response Centres
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Centre
SUTP	Syrians Under Temporary Protection
TSS	Temporary Settlement Support
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

