

Key figures



Intersectoral situational analysis

Humanitarian needs remain 100 days after devastating earthquakes hit southern Türkiye on 6 February, killing more than 50,000 people and creating widespread damage and destruction. More than half a million buildings sustained significant damage forcing some 3 million people to relocate. Humanitarian organizations immediately responded with significant in-kind assistance leveraging established government relief mechanisms and delivery systems. In parallel and with increasing scale, humanitarian partners are complementing government efforts with direct assistance initially focused on informal settlements, rural locations and specialized needs.

To date, partners have directly provided 4 million people with some sort of humanitarian assistance and have provided in kind goods and services through the government to benefit an estimated 2.3 million people. However, the sheer scale of the disaster means that many people continue to have significant unmet needs.

Many of the approximately 2.6 million people (650,000 households) currently living in tents in both formal and informal sites are likely to continue doing so during the hot summer months, with basic living conditions and limited services. This raises humanitarian concerns from shelter adequacy, health and protection perspectives, especially for those facing protracted stays. For those who have shown an interest in returning to their home areas, adequate shelter, essential services such as water and health care, and income-generating activities may not be available – particularly in rural and remote areas – jeopardizing their health and physical and mental well-being.

The government response, with continued support from the humanitarian community, has increasingly focused on implementing its relief-to-recovery strategy by assisting eligible households living in tents to move to formally managed and serviced sites, with housing recovery options (moving to container cities or receiving rental accommodation support). Humanitarian organizations, seeking to complement government efforts and address gaps in assistance at informal tent settlements, are prioritizing repairs to lightly damaged dwellings, cash assistance and provision of containers or relief housing units, while assisting the most vulnerable households, who currently have little or no access to resources or services and very limited capacity to self-recover, especially those in rural locations. For those without access to clean water, kitchens, cooking utensils and fuel, the daily provision of hot meals has been their primary source of food since the earthquakes. To date, first-line food assistance through hot meals and soup kitchens has been provided by 18 organizations, reaching some 2.1 million people. About 376 mobile kitchens were functioning, many operated by the Turkish Red Crescent and other humanitarian actors.

At 100 days following the disaster, some partners intend to reduce or conclude the provision of cooked meals and transition to food packages or cash-based assistance, as needed and where appropriate. The concern however is that many people accessing food assistance will remain living in tents and other basic shelters for a protracted period without the ability to cook for themselves. The food security sector is reviewing how best to address the food needs of those unable to resume independent cooking by mapping available services and locations in greatest need of food assistance and seeking additional funding for partners that can continue providing hot meals. To decrease reliance on cooked meals, people will require cooking items, cooking devices and fuel, water for cooking and dishwashing, fire safety information and management, and other considerations for specific individuals. Women and girls in particular face significant risks by cooking in unsafe locations such as damaged and abandoned buildings or in tents.

In locations where people have access to functioning kitchens, water supply, utensils and markets, transitioning from distribution of meals to cash-based interventions (or food packages where appropriate) is a priority, ensuring that provision of goods and services by humanitarian actors is safely accessible to people with specific needs. Factors such as distance, transportation, physical ability to carry items, and household economic pressures are key considerations in the planning of specific activities designed to prevent people from resorting to negative coping strategies or being vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse to meet their basic needs. Humanitarian organizations note that timely and clear information around when and where services will be starting or ending, and straightforward access to complaints and feedback mechanisms for community members are needed in order to minimize the impact of service transition for those who continue to need food assistance.

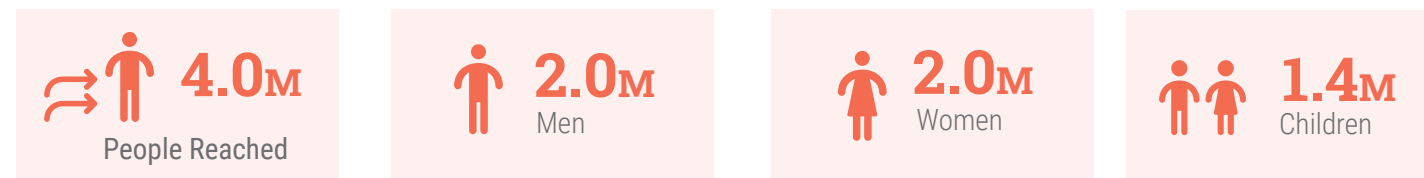
Cash-for food and multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) are preferred to replace in-kind assistance, which has distorted markets in some locations and may not have met people's specific, diverse and evolving needs. Humanitarian actors are being advised to transition to cash-based projects, including MPCA, where markets are functioning, taking into account the sustainability of assistance, cost effectiveness and the level of market recovery in the affected areas.

Constraints and gaps

Although the humanitarian response has reached 4 million people with some form of assistance, given the scale of the disaster, significant needs remain unmet. Critically, in many areas, the specific needs of women and girls, older people and people with disabilities remain unmet, especially for those in formal and informal settlements, those living in rural areas, and those who face exclusion from assistance programmes due to their status or their inability to reach available services. Emerging

People reached

People directly assisted by humanitarian prtners with some form of humanitarian support. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Source: **ActivityInfo**.

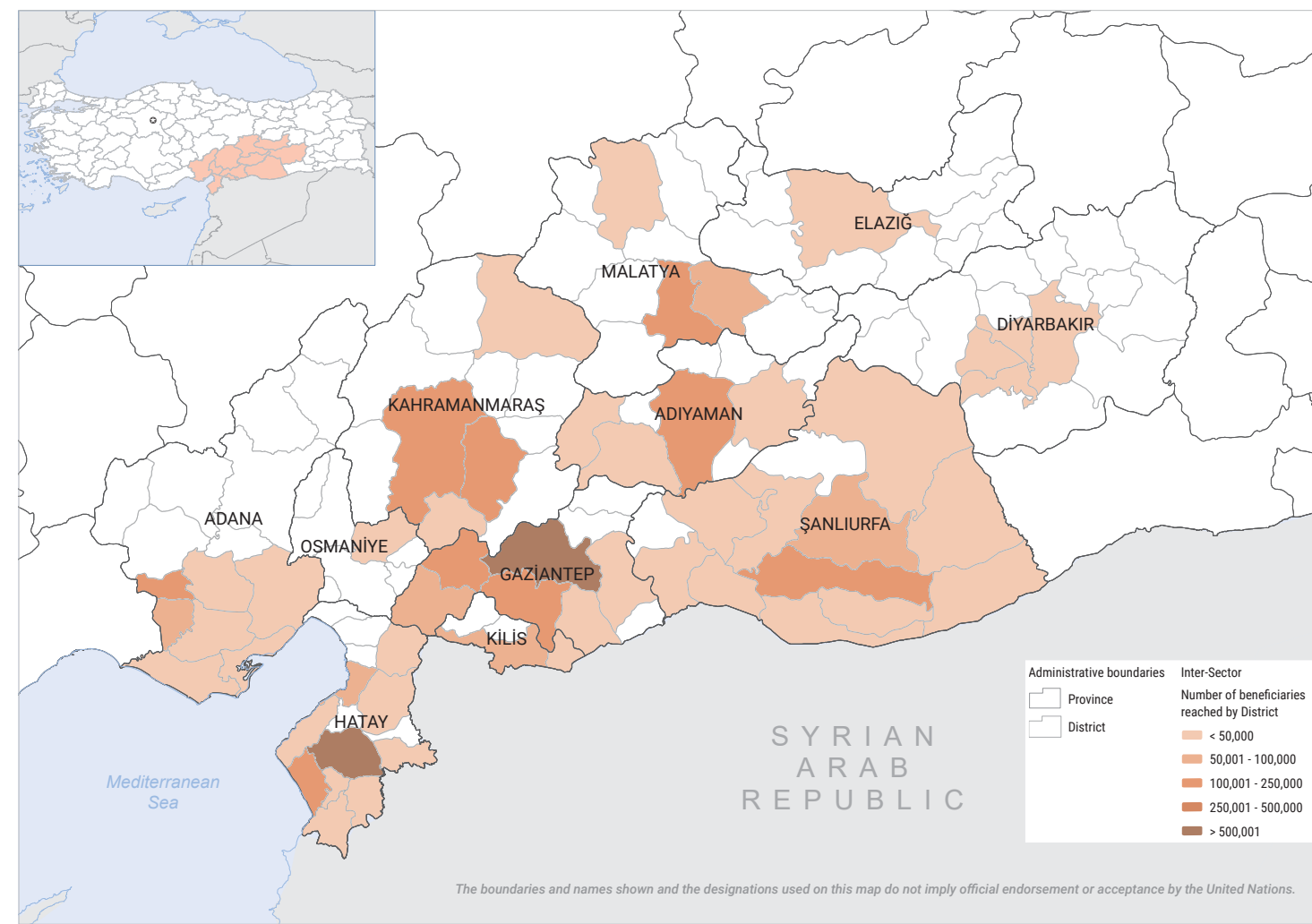


harmful coping strategies such as early, child or forced marriages have also been observed.

A shift to cash support is needed where appropriate and where markets are feasible. Some in-kind assistance has been observed as being sold in market places, while some shop owners are affected and report that they cannot sell certain items because of the massive injection of in-kind assistance. Cash interventions are still very limited in contrast to need. In parallel, the loss of documentation and difficulties in including women and people with disabilities are proving challenging for cash-for-work initiatives.

Partners continue to report shortages in staffing and accommodation for employees of service providers, reducing access to critical services in education, health care, social services and agriculture. A shortage of farm labourers may diminish household food security and savings for rural households. Debris management remains a concern which may cause health and environmental problems, while gaps in WASH assistance are reported where water supply and quality assurance are pending approval by authorities. There is a continued shortage of toilets and showers safely accessible for women, girls and people with disabilities, with overcrowding, a lack of lockable and well-lit sex-segregated toilets or showers, and a lack of privacy in WASH and tent areas exposing them to sexual violence.

People reached by district

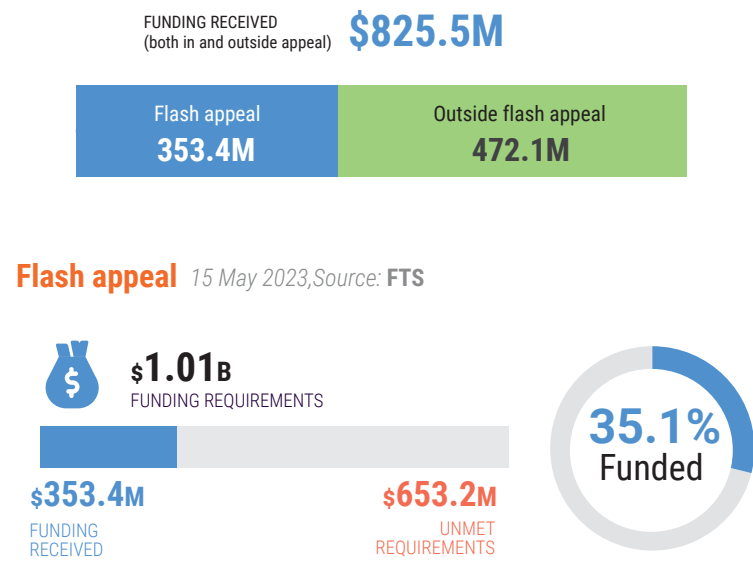


Funding and people reached by sector (US\$)

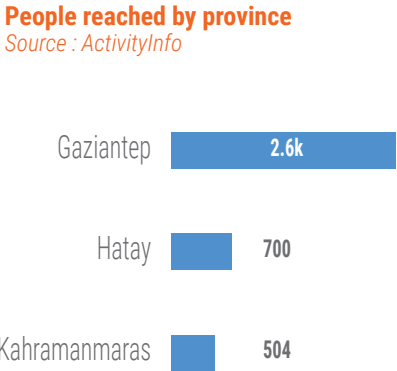
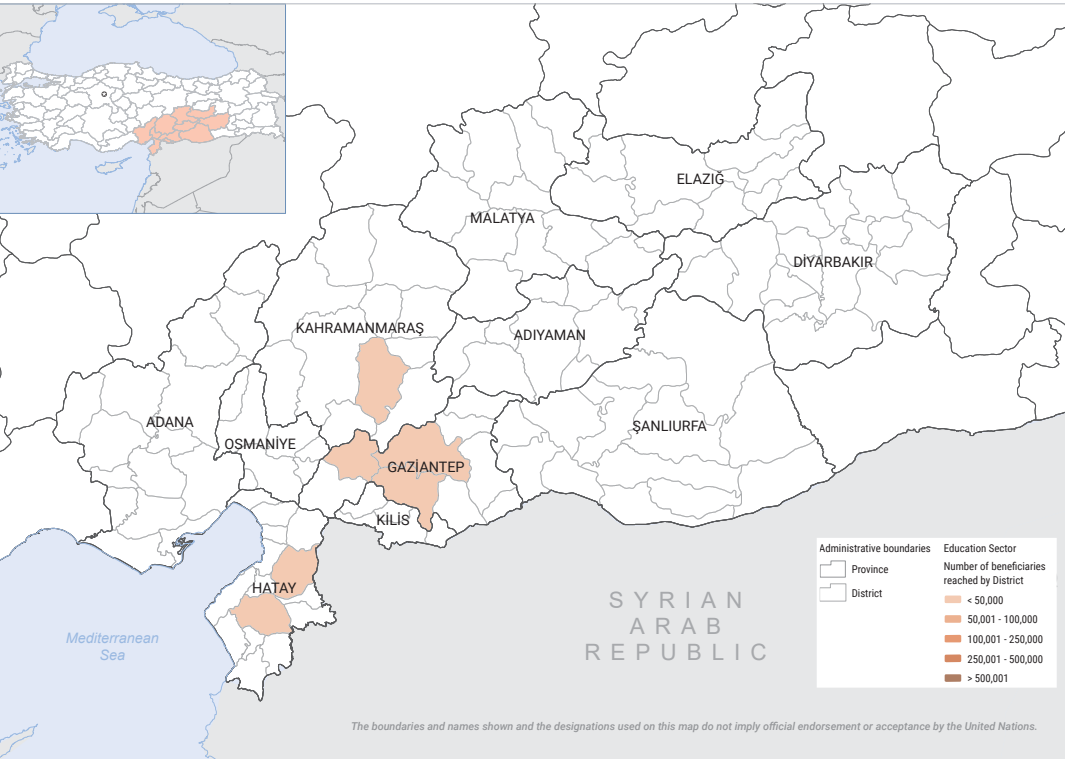
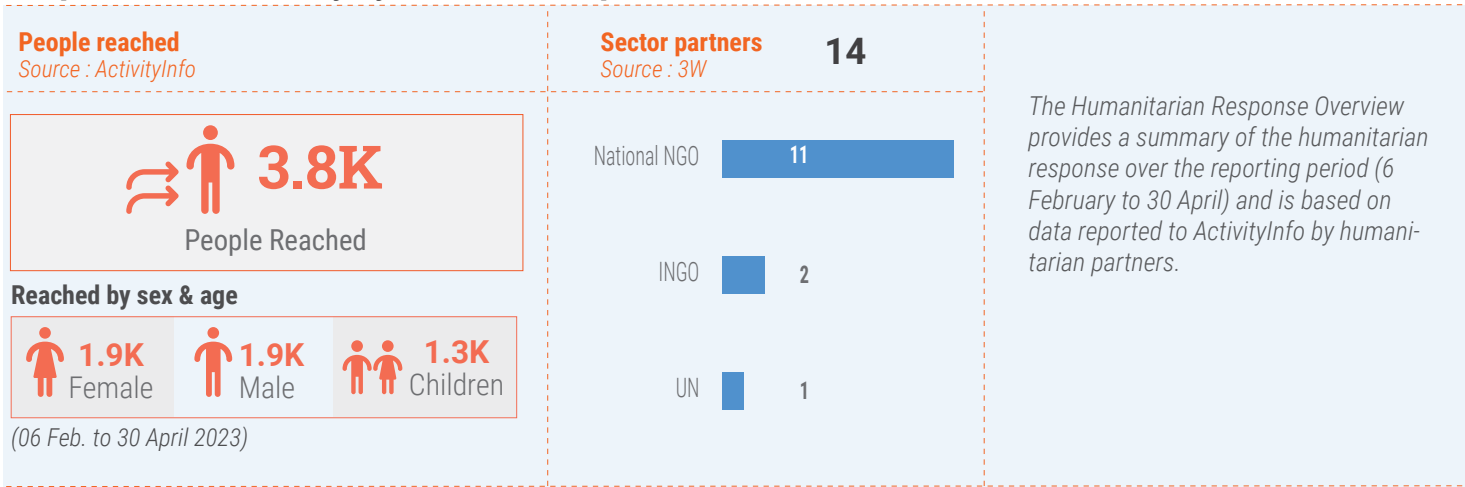
SECTOR	Flash appeal			OUTSIDE APPEAL	PEOPLE REACHED
	REQUIRED	FUNDED	FUNDING %		
Coordination	\$2.0M	\$0.3M	17%	\$575K	-
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	\$148.5M	\$10.9M	7%	\$977K	-
Education	\$41.1M	\$18.9M	46%	\$3.4M	3.8k
Emergency Shelter/NFIs	\$246.6M	\$93M	36%	\$3.7M	2.9M
Food Security & Livelihoods	\$107.1M	\$54.2M	51%	\$243M	2.1M
Health & Nutrition	\$118.1M	\$18.5M	16%	\$39.8M	10k
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	\$3.0M	\$1.7M	55%	\$7.4M	-
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	\$143.6M	\$30.6M	21%	-	697K
Protection	\$104.8M	\$16.7M	16%	\$26.5M	109k
Temporary Settlement Support	\$7.0M	\$0.2M	3%	-	-
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	\$84.9M	\$27.1M	32%	-	2.42M
Multiple Field clusters (shared)	-	\$44.5M	-	\$71.6M	-
Not specified	-	\$36.9M	-	\$105.9M	-

Funded Unmet Data source: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/1150/summary> 15 May 2023, Source: FTS

Funding



People reached directly by humanitarian partners



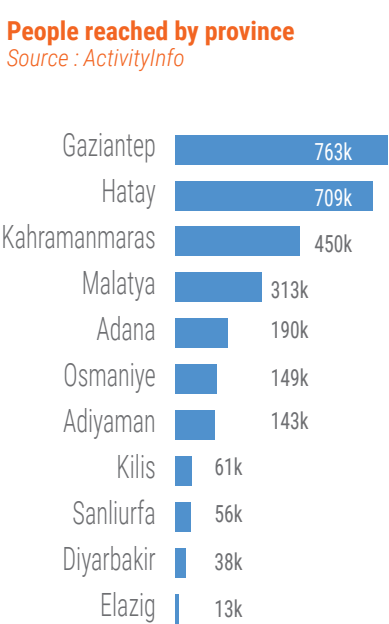
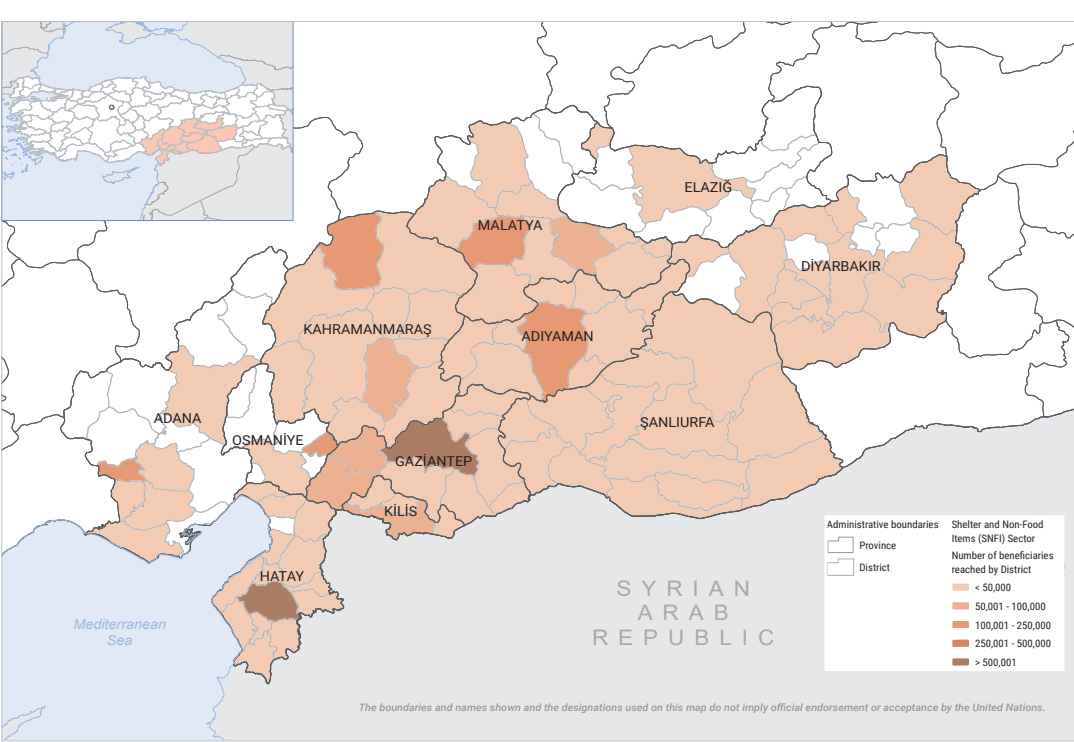
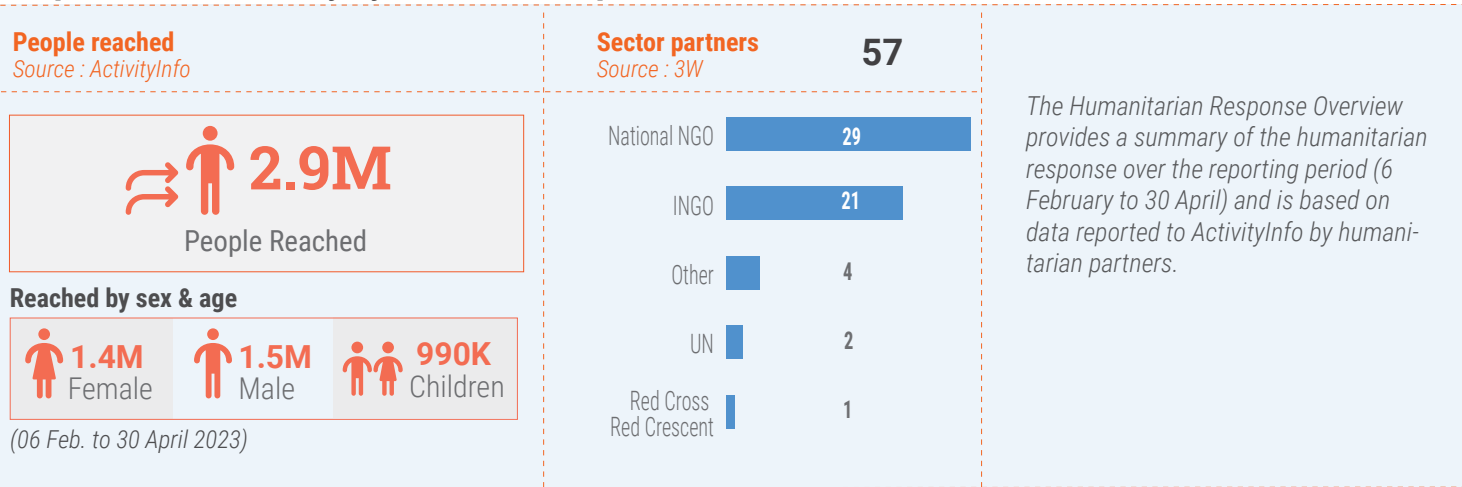
Support through government

Sector partners provided 687 school tents to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) and are currently supporting MoNE to rehabilitate/conduct minor repairs in 1,179 schools. Some 20,011 hygiene kits were provided to MoNE to be distributed to families in schools serving as temporary accommodation centres. The Education Sector supported the development of supplementary learning resources and examination preparation materials in collaboration with 144 experts in mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology, developing 31 books, with 23 million copies distributed by MoNE to students nationally, including approximately 1,061,170 students in grades 9 to 12 and graduate students who were forced to relocate from and within the earthquake-affected region. The Education Sector is supporting MoNE to implement its psychosocial support programme, with 36,439 teachers from the affected provinces from all schooling levels benefiting from the support so far.



* CFS = child-friendly space

People reached directly by humanitarian partners



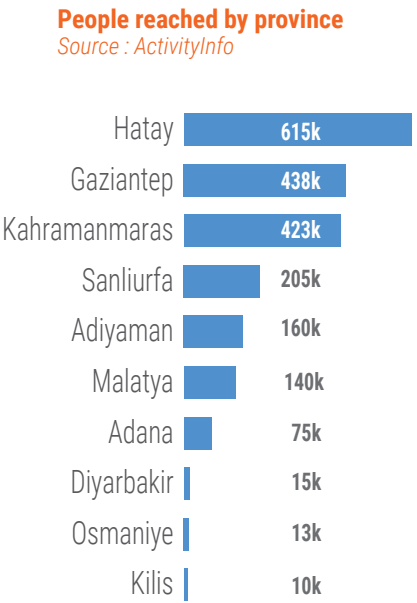
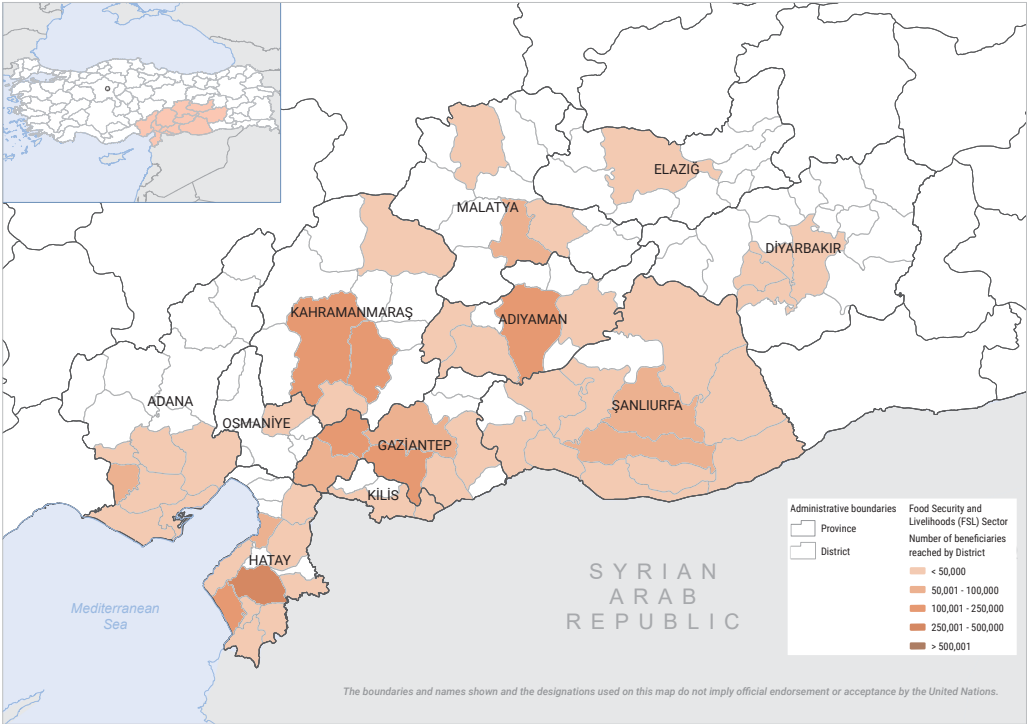
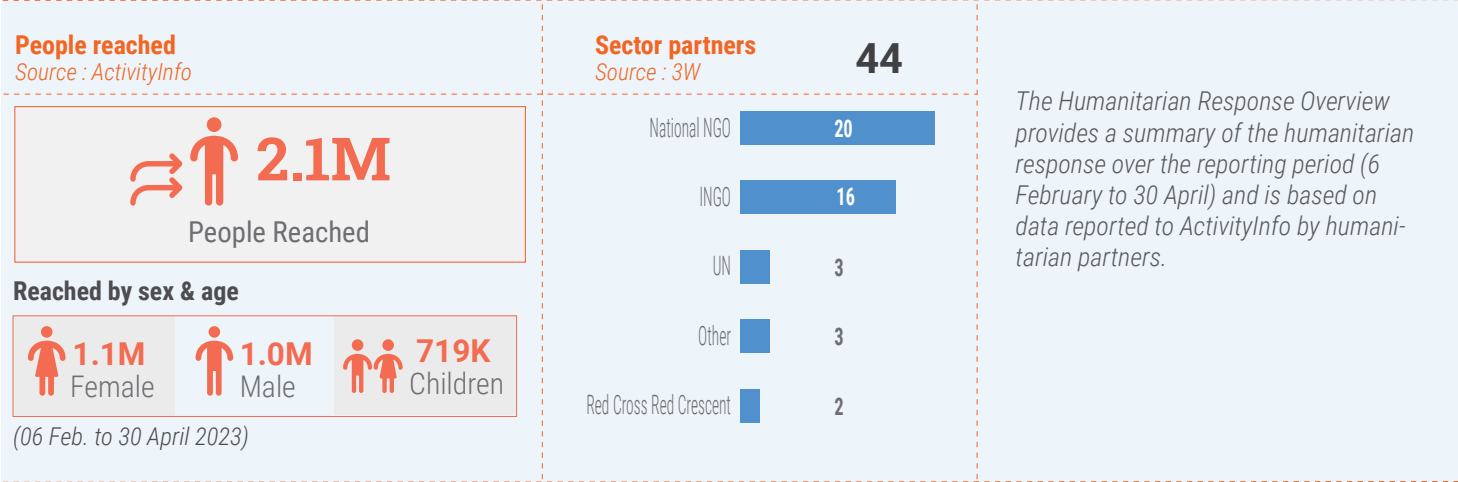
Support through government

Aiming to support the Government's relief plans and efforts to timely achieve emergency shelter solutions and, as much as possible, enable families to resume their domestic living, humanitarian shelter actors have primarily focused on resourcing AFAD and relevant line ministries, with in-kind relief items including shelter items to assist 851,025 people (223,954 households) and household items to assists 4,118,204 people (1,083,738 households) to resume their domestic living. Shelter items provided to AFAD mostly included tents, toolkits and tarpaulins, as well as Relief Housing Units (RHUs) and containers, and accounted for 93 per cent of humanitarian partners' shelter stocks. Essential household items provided to AFAD included clothing, sleeping items, cooking items, thermal comfort items, and safety and security items, and accounted for 81 per cent of partners' stocks of essential household items. Providing these items directly to AFAD supported the government to move stock quickly and distribute emergency shelter assistance to earthquake-affected communities.





People reached directly by humanitarian partners

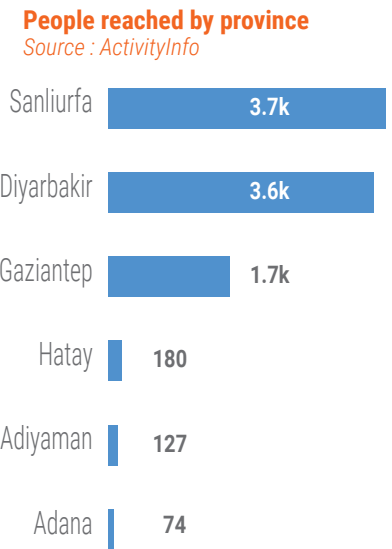
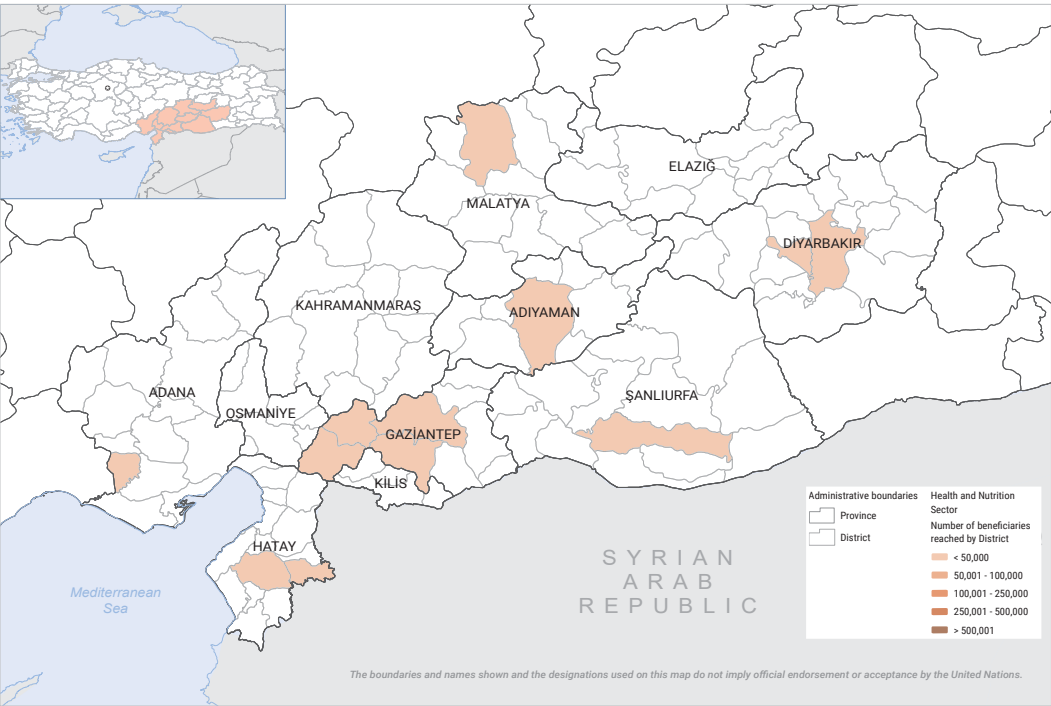
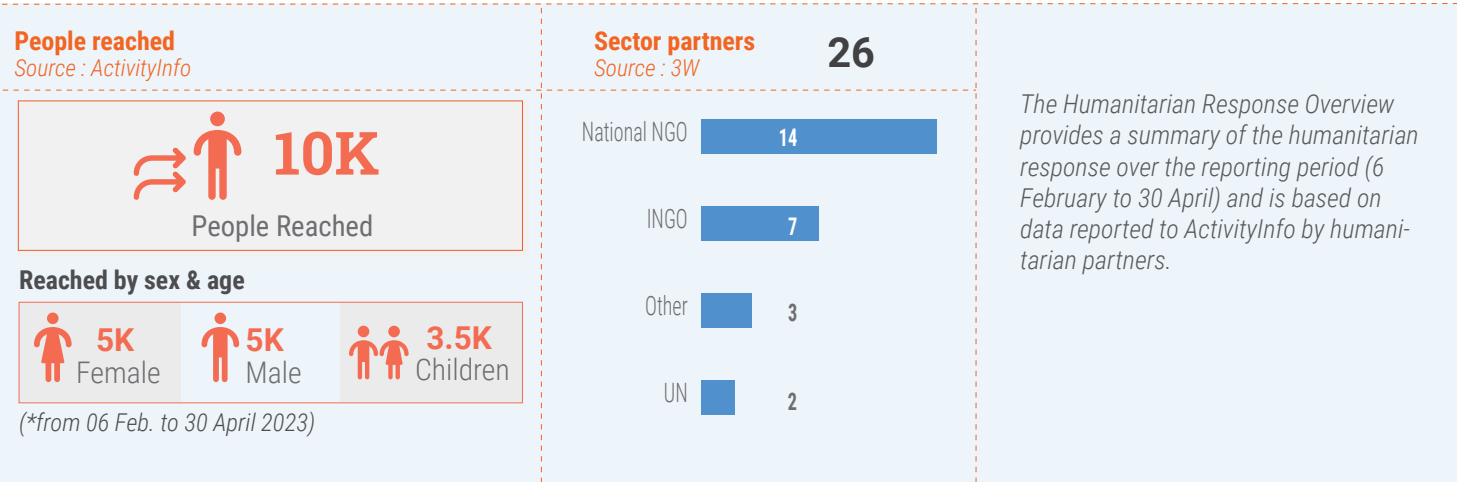


Support through government

Following the earthquake, Food Security and Livelihoods sector partners mobilized and established 376 mobile kitchens, which have provided 2.1 million people with cooked meals, primarily in locations where people cannot safely and easily resume cooking. Most of the mobile kitchens were run by local government at the municipal level. Humanitarian organizations provided vehicles, ingredients, volunteers and cooking equipment to enable local government to respond to the needs of their communities.



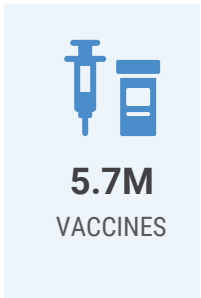
People reached directly by humanitarian partners

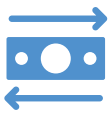


Support through government

Approximately 360,000 children have gained access to polio immunization, and over 283,000 have access to tetanus and diphtheria immunization from 5.7 million vaccine doses (tetanus-diphtheria, MMR, polio, rabies and hepatitis B) provided to the Ministry of Health (MoH). In addition, 23 metric tons of trauma and medical supplies and 26 metric tons of reproductive health medicines and instruments were provided. Other health commodities given to the MoH or provincial health directorates included 6,600 maternity kits, 60 tents for the MoH, 14 baby incubators, essential pharmaceuticals for 3,500 people, 5,000 cholera and 5,000 malaria rapid test dipsticks, 16 mobile clinics, 18 Interagency Emergency Health Kits, and 13,000 family and baby hygiene kits have been distributed to government health partners.

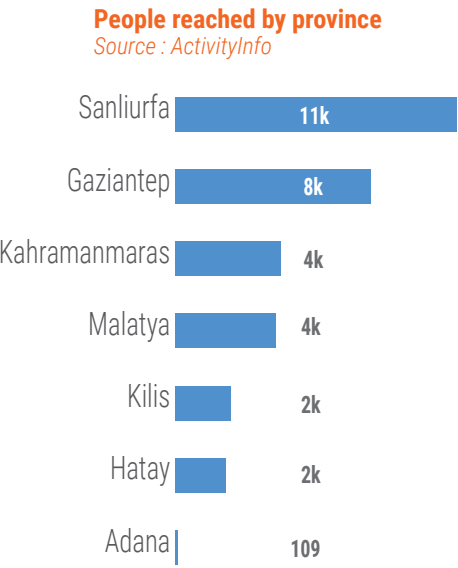
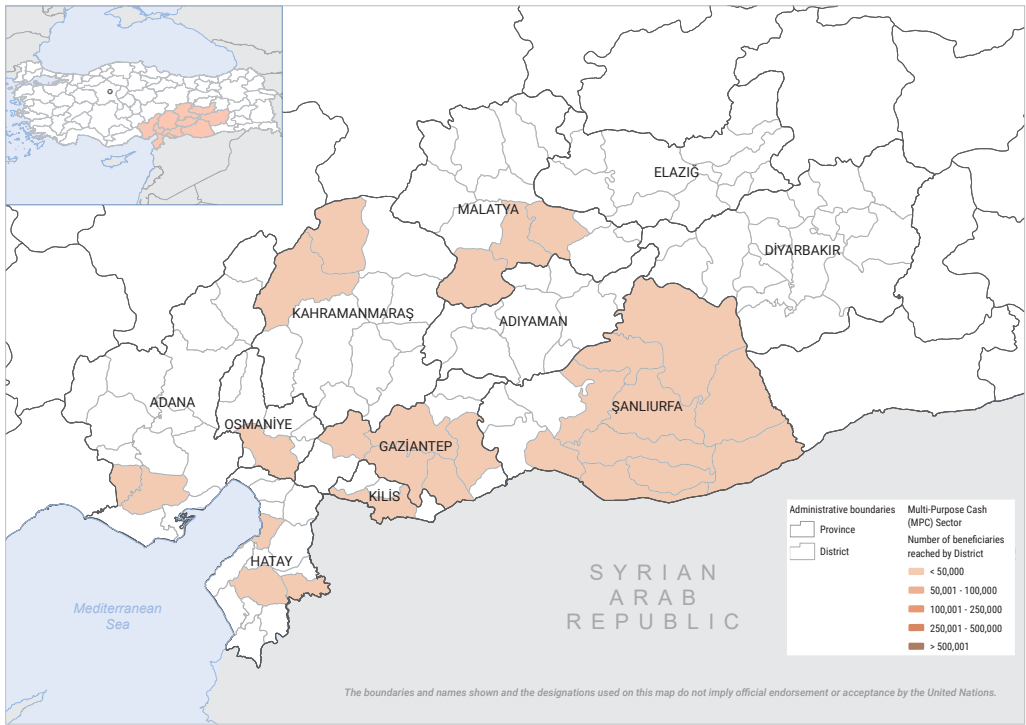
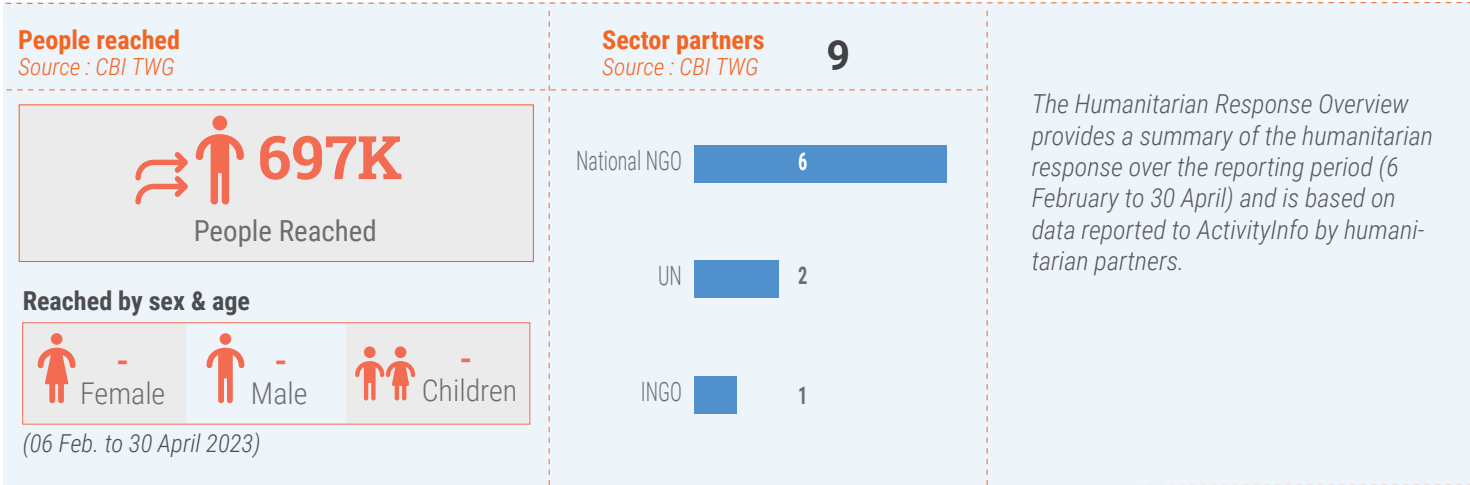
Health partners also provided 10 tents for accommodation for health-care staff; 40 containers to Adiyaman University Hospital for staff accommodation; 60 accommodation containers to the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), 40 containers to the Adiyaman Health Directorate; 20 containers in Kahramanmaraş to house health-care workers; 60 tents to be used as accommodation for MoH health-care workers in Hatay; and 7 generators for provincial health directorates.





MULTIPURPOSE CASH & SOCIAL PROTECTION

People reached directly by humanitarian partners



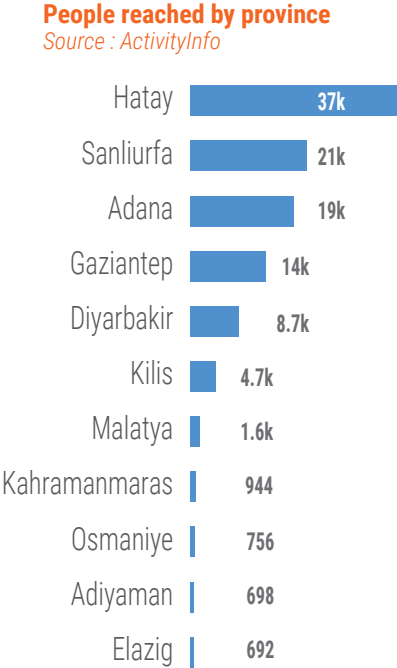
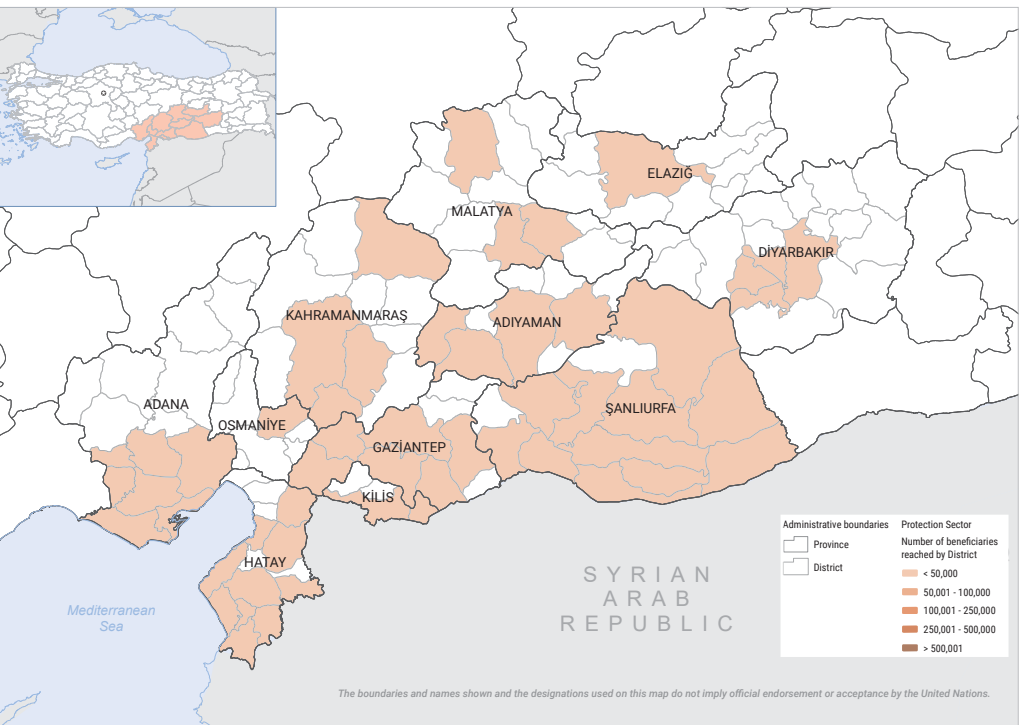
Support through humanitarian partners

As of 30 April 2023, 5.1 million TRY has been delivered to 32K beneficiaries through cash and voucher assistance by 9 CBI TWG (Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Group) partners via multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) projects within the Flash Appeal. CBI TWG has defined the transfer values for the MPCA as one-off transfer of 6,000 TRY per household or two transfers of 3,000 TRY in line with the practise of the Collective Kindness Project. In addition to the Flash Appeal response, the Collective Kindness Project, managed by TRC-WFP-IFRC, has collaborated with the Ministry of Family and Social Services to support the households who are a part of the social protection programmes. Those three humanitarian organisations responded the urgent needs of the affected population by MPCA through their programme. Collective Kindness Project has reached a total of 543,036 people in 12 provinces affected by the earthquakes. The transfer value is 3,000 TRY per household as the first round out of two transfers. A total of 4 million TRY has been distributed. On 29 April, top-up cash assistance was transferred to 121K people who are the ESSN and C/ESSN beneficiaries and affected by the earthquake. A total of 27.5 million TRY has been transferred to the earthquake affected ESSN/C-ESSN beneficiaries. (1,350 TRY for ESSN and 1,500 TRY for C-ESSN). A total of 527 million TRY in MPCA has been distributed to 664K individuals in 12 provinces through the Collective Kindness Project. In total, 697K people were assisted with 532 million TRY (\$27 million) in MPCA by humanitarian partners.



PROTECTION

People reached directly by humanitarian partners



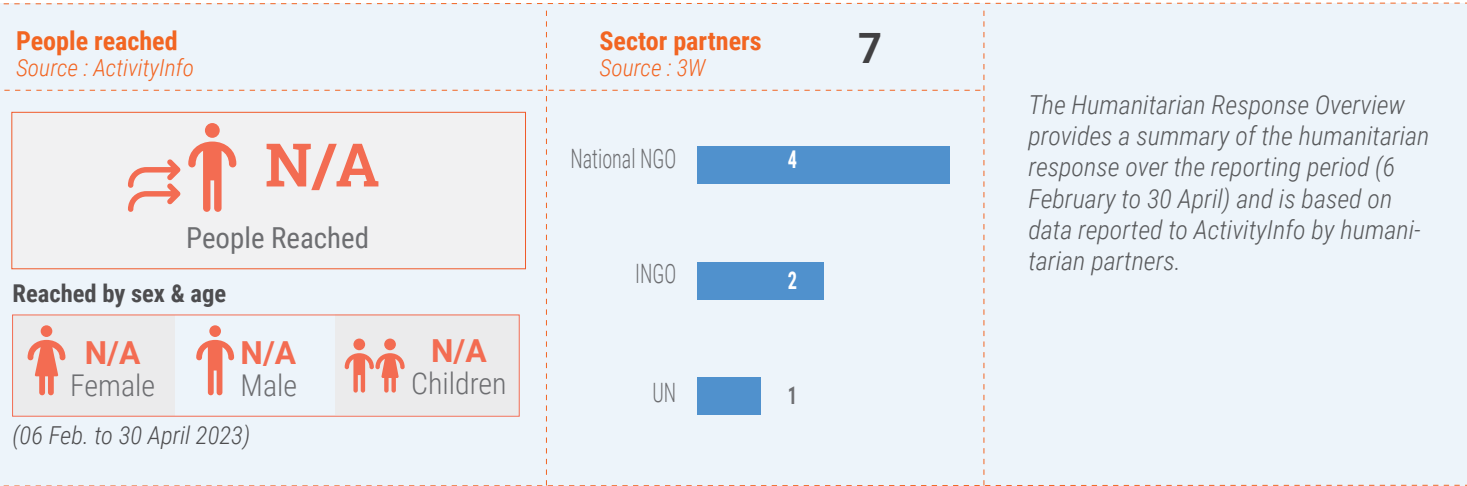
Support through government

With support from the Protection Sector, the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) has been able to provide psychosocial support services with an additional 125 personnel. Three Rubb halls and 115 tents have been provided for use as service centres, while 11 Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMMs) in the earthquake-affected areas have been supported with 318 staff to continue registration of those who need of international protection and provide referral services. Six local authorities are being supported to establish one-stop shop for public and social services in Adana, Adiyaman, Hatay, Sanliurfa, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. The Protection Sector supports MoFSS to address the interruption of services to address violence against women, especially in Adiyaman and Hatay where the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centre (ŞÖNİM) buildings have collapsed, through establishment of containers, service provision and ongoing support for the recruitment of 10 personnel. Support provided through MoFSS has expanded services for children and caregivers, including mental health and psychosocial support and psychological first aid, and child protection services, through deployed and trained ministry personnel and with NGO partners. Additionally, 45 child, adolescent and family support hubs/spaces (including 7 mobile spaces) have been set up.



TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT SUPPORT

People reached directly by humanitarian partners



Response by humanitarian partners

TSS Sector activities guide and inform interventions by other sectors, and complement interventions by local authorities. Mobile activities are being conducted, ensuring coverage of sub-districts with the highest concentration of informal sites in the four most affected sub-provinces. Mobile activities include regular profiling of needs at neighbourhood and site levels to identify critical gaps, priority site- and individual referrals, community concerns, and identification of priority site improvements. Select interventions are also carried out in other affected areas, and in formal sites, based on need.

TSS partners are conducting safety audits in settlements, and provide fire safety kits, fire extinguishers and fire safety messaging and training, including with local fire departments, in formal sites (with similar training planned in informal sites). To date, 4,100 fire extinguishers have been distributed, benefiting 98,400 people in temporary settlements. Distributions of relief items were accompanied with fire safety messaging. A total of 9,000 solar lights have been distributed, benefiting 36,000 people in informal sites.

Activities are covering approximately 500,000 people in informal sites with mobile activities (40 per cent of sites in select sub-districts within the 4 most affected provinces – some 1,248,137 out of 1,582,850 people identified during TSS Site Mapping conducted in 11 provinces in February and March 2023). Partners are also tracking consolidation, mergers and closures of informal sites, as well as relocations to formal sites and formalization of informal sites, to ensure adjustments to coverage, and to update partner service providers.

Support through government

800 fire extinguishers were provided directly to authorities for distribution in formal sites in Kahramanmaraş (500), Adiyaman (170) and Malatya (130), benefiting over 32,000 people in formal container sites. The sector is working with local fire departments for additional fire safety training.

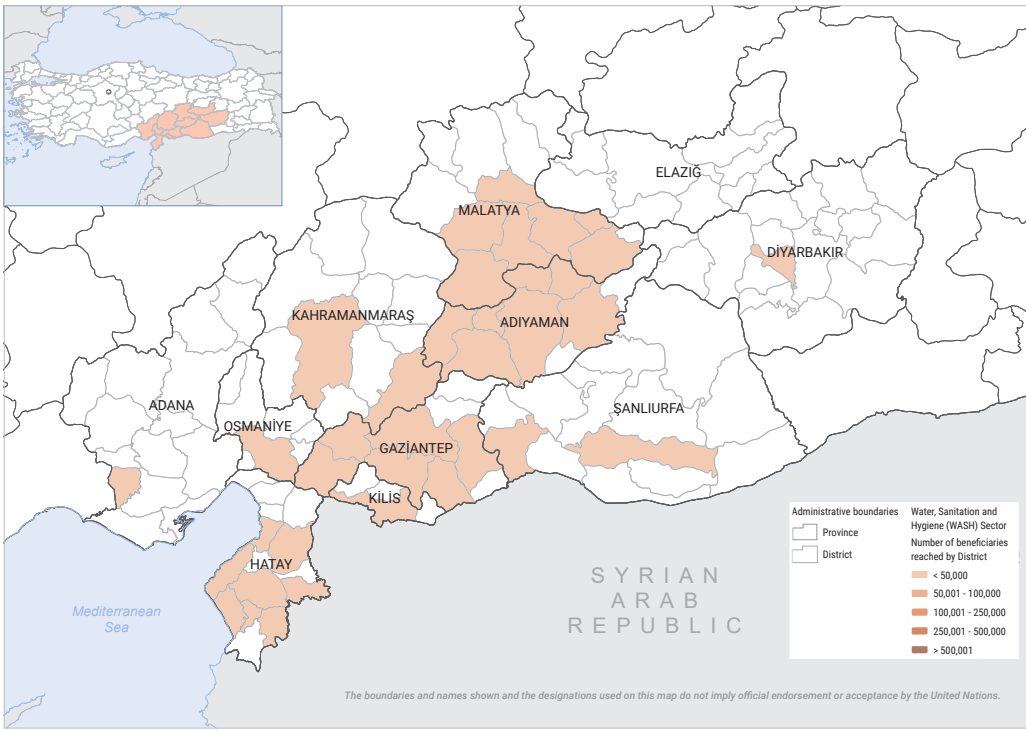
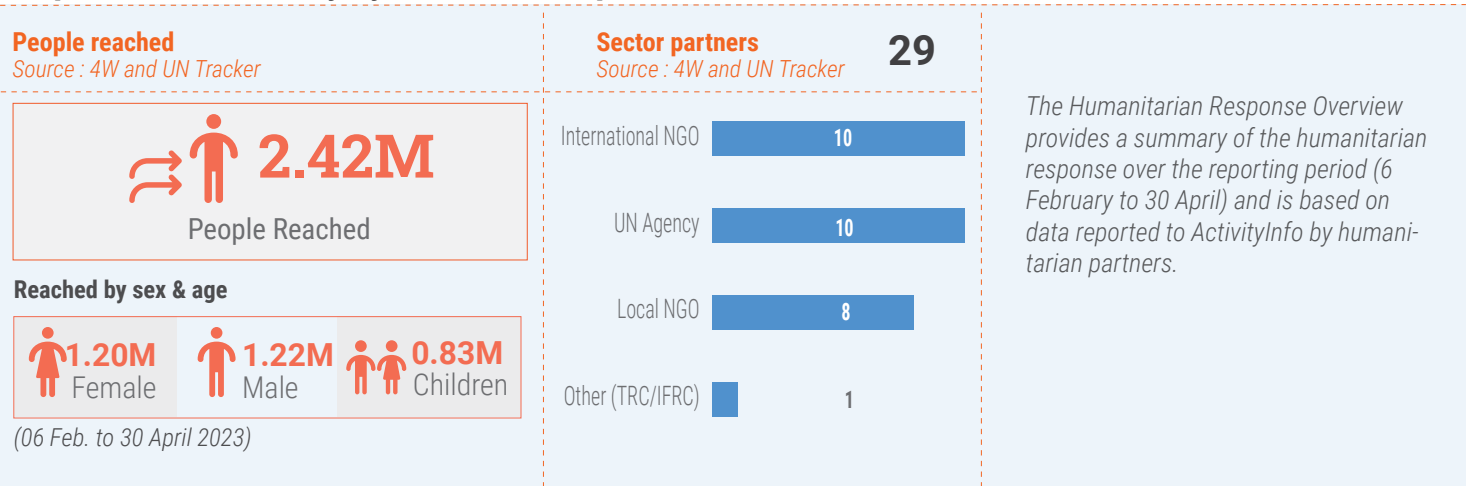
TSS partners continue to receive lists of needs from government counterparts for formal sites, which are then referred to both TSS partners and relevant sectors, including shelter needs, fire safety items and WASH items.

TSS partners continue to refer needs identified in informal sites to local authorities, including referral of urgent medical cases and individual shelter requests.

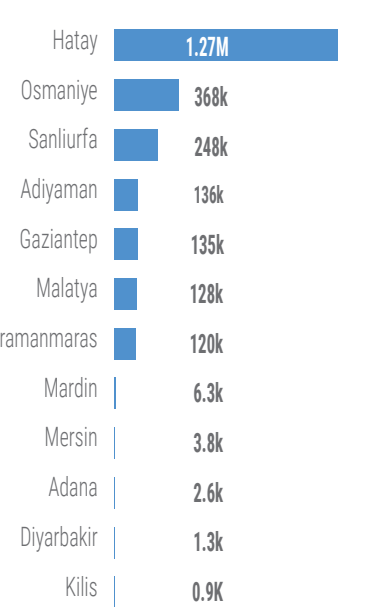


WASH

People reached directly by humanitarian partners



People reached by province

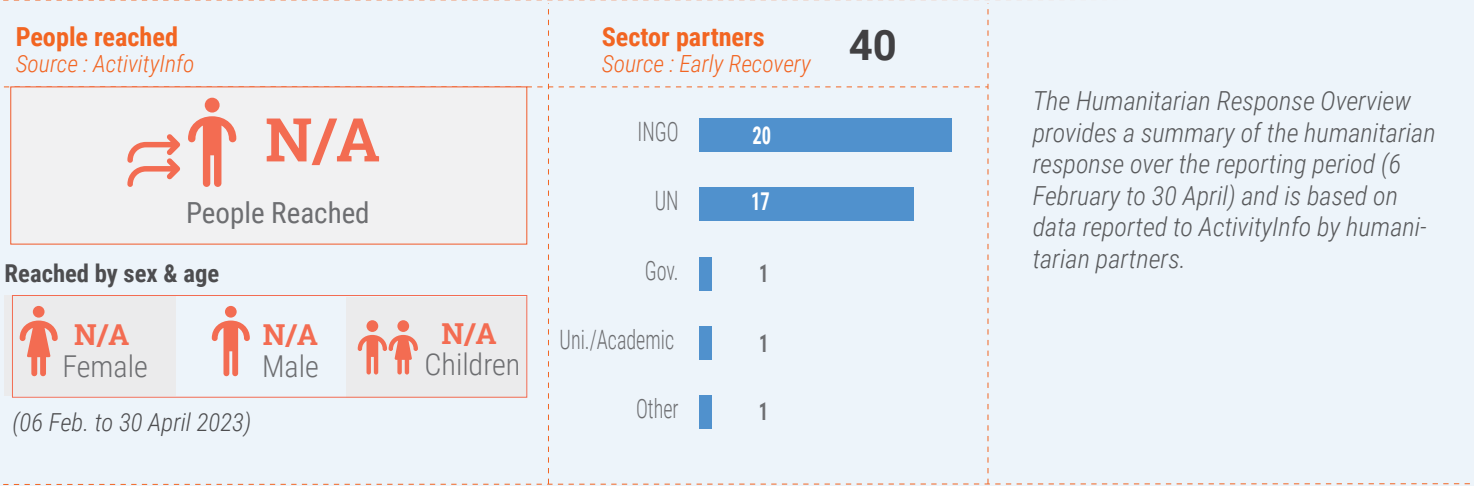


Support through government

The WASH Sector has made available 339,006 hygiene kits and 15,338 dignity kits through the government, along with 2.8 million litres of potable water.

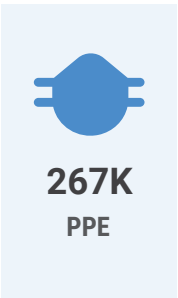


People reached directly by humanitarian partners



Support through government

Early Recovery partners supported Kilis municipality with new street-sweeping vehicles in addition to 110 waste containers, as Kilis hosts thousands of people who were forced to relocate from neighbouring regions. Sector partners provided 22 containers to be used as temporary shelter and offices for İŞKUR officials (Adıyaman 5, Hatay 6, Kahramanmaraş 7, Malatya 4). In addition, 13 containers for Hatay Firefighting Unit have been delivered, with 8 of them to be repurposed for accommodation. Electrical infrastructures and various equipment were also provided to the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management to rehabilitate temporary accommodation centres. Twenty containers were provided to Hatay Archaeology Museum (18) and Kahramanmaraş Archaeology Museum (2) where historical artefacts are stored and preserved to prevent artefacts from further damage. Regarding debris management, the sector partners have also provided 17,000 disinfectants and 54,000 kilograms of lime, 220 waste containers and personal protective equipment (PPE) items (e.g. 190,000 masks, 76,000 gloves, 1,000 pairs of goggles) to authorities, along with public safety messaging about dealing with asbestos.



People reached directly by humanitarian partners



Response by humanitarian partners

As common humanitarian services, the Logistics Sector and the Emergency Telecommunications sector support humanitarian partners with logistics coordination, information management, telecommunications, training and common services as required. Assistance is provided directly to humanitarian organizations and not through the government. Storage common services continue in Adıyaman (1,800 m2), Hatay (820 m2) and Malatya (1,800 m2). The total cargo stored was 2,755 m3 (770 MT) from 10 organizations.

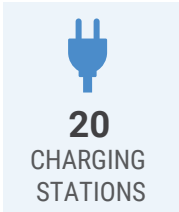
Common storage services will be phased out on 19 May 2023. The Logistics Sector is working with partners on other storage options as required. The Logistics Sector will close on 24 May. The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) facilitated coordination of the ICT response from 16 February to 17 May through 6 local ETS Working Group meetings and 8 Global ETC teleconferences to mobilize critical resources of partner organizations.

The Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) continued to participate in activities across five affected areas: Gaziantep, Antakya (Hatay), Malatya, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa. ETS has scaled down activities and is working with partners to transition its activities by 17 May.

The ETS enhanced data connectivity services in locations where United Nations coordination is based in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş to assist humanitarians to coordinate and deliver assistance in the earthquake response. A total of 20 charging station units were set up in two temporary settlements in the earthquake affected areas (10 in Sadaka settlement in Hatay and 10 in Malat settlement in Malatya). Using the services, affected communities can charge devices to contact loved ones and access critical sources of information.

The ETS identified the critical gaps in security communications services, led by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS), and provided technical advice and assistance to strengthen and enhance UHF radio service coverage in operational areas. In coordination with UNDSS, upgrades to existing repeater sites in Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa are ongoing, with UHF radio repeater sites in Hatay and Kilis already restored. The ETS is planning to establish two new repeater sites in Mersin and Reyhanlı. Security communications services support the safety and security of personnel in the field when mobile networks are unavailable.

The ETS trained four Security Operations Centre (SOC) staff to operate the SOC in Gaziantep. The ETS also trained UN agencies to use security communications equipment in the field, with 34 staff attending the UHF handheld radio training sessions.



Methodology - By selecting, for each unit, the maximum number of people reached across all considered indicators as the final estimated reach assumes significant overlap of beneficiaries between activities across and within sectors. Meaning that if the overlap was perfect, then the same beneficiaries were reached by all activities, taking the maximum number reached across all indicators would result in an accurate estimate of the total number of people reached. But if there was an imperfect overlap, then some beneficiaries will be missed by the final estimate, resulting in an underestimation of the total reach. Take note, that the indicators that did not count the number of people reached or could not be converted into the number of people reached could not be considered.