

FLASH APPEAL TÜRKIYE

2023

EARTHQUAKES

FEBRUARY – APRIL 2023



Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal

**TOTAL POPULATION
IN 11 MOST AFFECTED PROVINCES***

15.6M

**PEOPLE DIRECTLY AFFECTED IN 11
HARDEST-HIT PROVINCES**

9.1M

PEOPLE TARGETED**

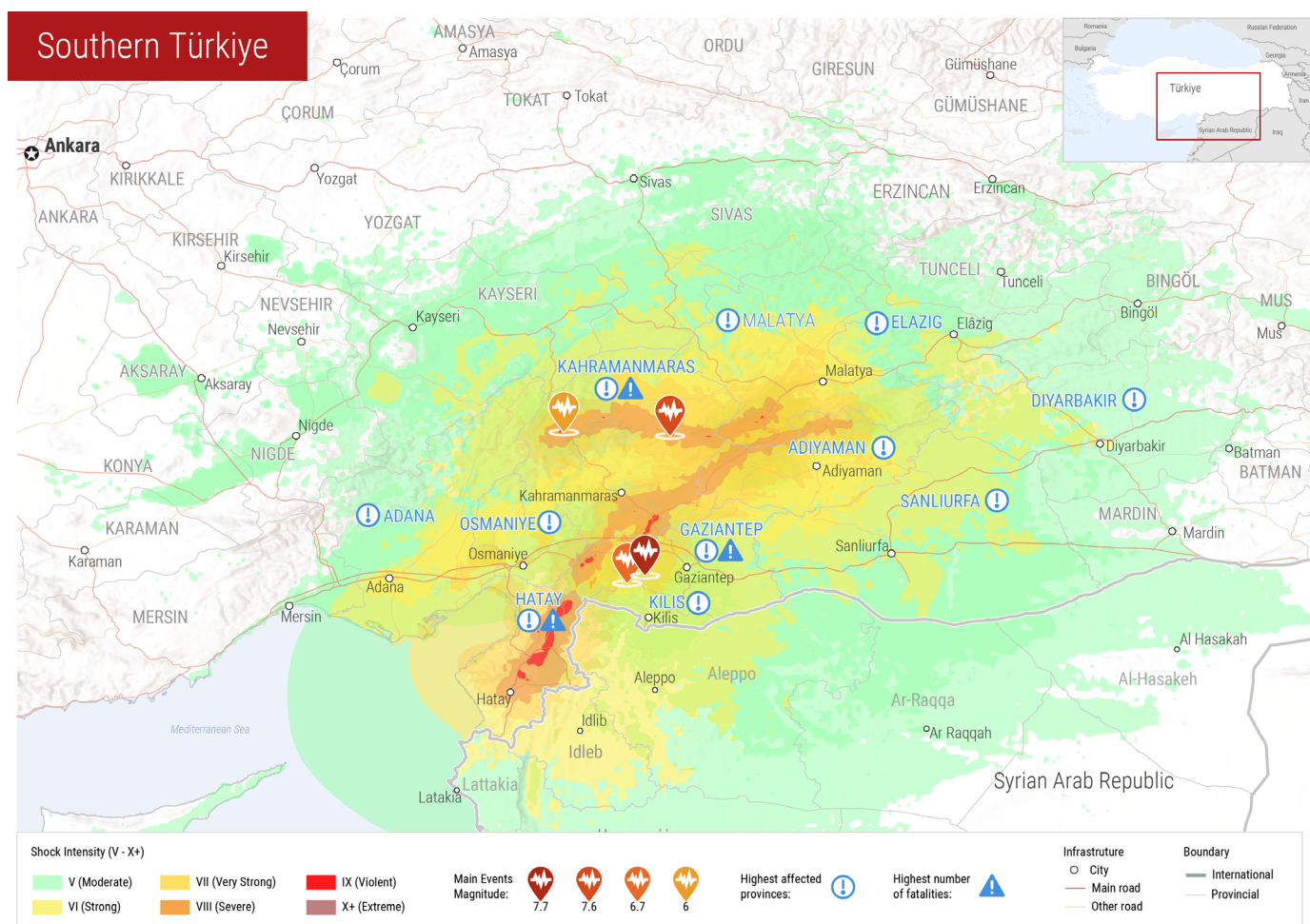
5.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$1B

This document provides an initial estimate of financial requirements for humanitarian organizations to provide assistance to people impacted by the devastating earthquakes which hit Türkiye on 6 February 2023, in support of the Government-led relief effort. The preliminary appeal includes the requirements of United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO). These figures are indicative-only and will be revised in the days ahead as further information becomes available on the situation and response required.

Areas affected by the earthquakes



Sources: Shock Intensity & events- USGS/AFAD, Population Exposure - Analysis performed by ADAM (Automated Disaster Analysis and Mapping) on 06-02-2023, Highest affected Provinces and fatalities - OCHA, Infrastructure - OCHA, WFP, HOTSM, Boundary - OCHA, HOTSM, UNCS. Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

*This includes nearly 13.9 million Turkish residents and more than 1.74 million refugees and migrants living in the 11 most affected provinces, which include the 10 provinces in which a state of emergency has been declared (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa) and Elazığ.

**This figure represents the direct target of humanitarian partners under this appeal. Health actors, in support of the Government, will indirectly target the entire number of people affected by the earthquakes with the objective of resuming services that will serve all those impacted.

COVER PICTURE

On 10 February 2023, a child and his mother watch a rescue team working in a debris in their neighbourhood in Kahramanmaraş hit by the earthquake. Photo: UNICEF/ Özgür Ölçer

Planning figures per sector*

SECTOR	PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
Education	505,000	\$41,045,000
Emergency Shelter / Non-Food Items	1,200,000	\$246,572,220
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	900,000	\$107,066,384
Health & Nutrition	5,200,000	\$118,056,602
Protection	1,000,000	\$104,755,000
Temporary Settlement Support	17,000	\$7,000,000
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	1,500,000	\$84,934,459
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	1,500,000	\$143,643,468
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	2,903,500	\$148,500,000
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	-	\$3,000,000
Coordination	-	\$2,000,000
TOTAL	5.2 million	\$1 billion

*This Flash Appeal reflects only the immediate financial requirements for the first three months of the earthquakes response. Some agencies, including UNICEF, have already planned for a longer response (up to six months). However, in order to ensure alignment, only the first three months of all organizations' requirements have been included in this Flash Appeal.

Impact of the Earthquakes

On 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes, measuring 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude on the Richter Scale, struck Pazarcık and Elbistan in Kahramanmaraş, Türkiye. The initial earthquake was followed by over 3,100 aftershocks, including a 7.6-magnitude earthquake that hit Elbistan, according to the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). Impacts have been felt across the 10 provinces in which a state of emergency has been declared (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa) and Elazığ, with Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep reportedly hardest hit.

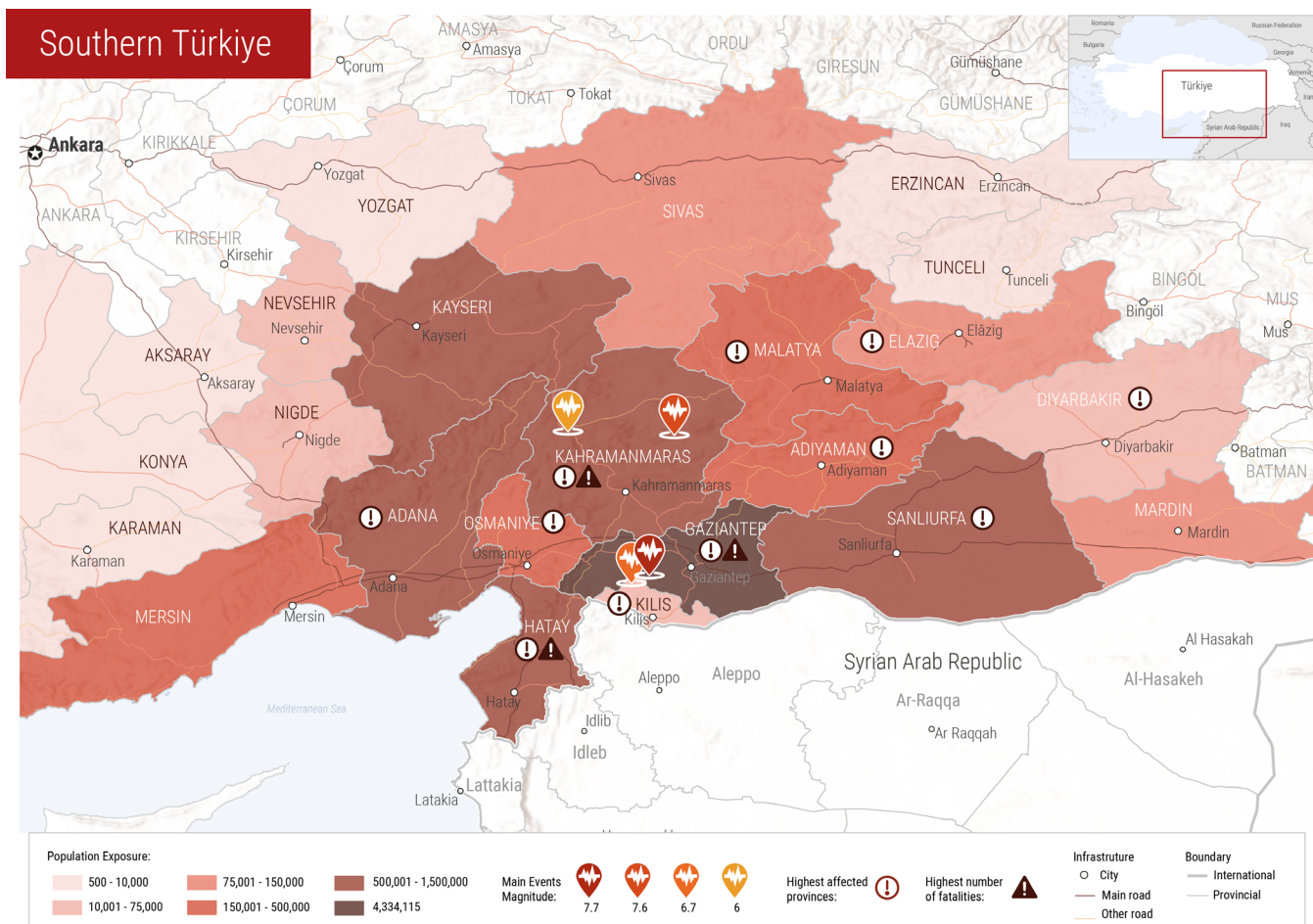
These earthquakes are the largest to hit Türkiye in the last century, and the most significant to strike the country's south-east region in hundreds of years. The previous three strongest earthquakes to impact the country were: the Gölcük earthquake which shook western Türkiye with a magnitude of 7.6 on 17 August 1999, killing at least 17,118 people and injuring nearly

50,000; the 1939 Erzincan earthquake, which struck eastern Türkiye on 27 December with a magnitude of 7.8, killing at least 32,700 people; and the 1668 North Anatolia earthquake, which remains the most powerful recorded earthquake in Türkiye with an estimated magnitude of 7.8-8.0 on the Richter Scale.

The earthquakes and aftershocks have caused catastrophic devastation, with at least 9.1 million people in the 11 hardest-hit provinces likely to have been directly impacted, based on a calculation of people in areas affected by the Kahramanmaraş and Elbistan earthquakes who were subjected to strong or above effects on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale, as calculated by the World Food Programme's (WFP) Automatic Disaster Analysis and Mapping (ADAM).

By 15 February, more than 35,400 people in Türkiye had lost their lives and tens of thousands were injured, according to AFAD. The earthquakes struck while most people were in their beds sleeping, leaving many

Population exposure to earthquakes



trapped inside buildings as they collapsed. More than 105,500 people were injured, according to AFAD, and the death toll is expected to continue to rise in the days ahead as search and rescue operations continue, and recovery operations commence.

The earthquakes hit communities at the peak of winter, leaving hundreds of thousands of people—including small children and the elderly—without access to shelter, food, water, heaters and medical care in freezing cold temperatures. Over 47,000 buildings have been destroyed or damaged, according to AFAD, and thousands of people have sought refuge in makeshift shelters across Türkiye, including schools, mosques, and other temporary shelters allocated by the government, according to CARE. More than 196,000 people had been evacuated from quake-hit areas by 14 February, according to AFAD. Harsh weather, including a possible snowstorm, is forecasted in the days ahead, which will add to the challenges faced by families ravaged by the earthquake, as well as the ability of humanitarian agencies to respond.

Essential services—including schools, hospitals and other medical, maternity and educational facilities—have been damaged or destroyed by the earthquakes, with children and women particularly impacted. Only one in seven family health centres remain functional (whether fully or partially), according to preliminary assessments by health actors. Over 200,000 pregnant women who need access to maternal health services were living in affected areas, and will have birth under the most difficult circumstances, according to UNFPA. Many families have been separated, with hundreds of children orphaned or unable to be reunited with their parents. Prior to the earthquakes, an estimated 7.9 per cent of females and 5.9 per cent of males in Türkiye were living with disabilities. However, this figure is expected to rise significantly in the aftermath of the disaster and may be closer to the global average of 15 per cent. Some 8 per cent of the 3.3 million households

living in the 10 provinces where a state of emergency has been declared are female-headed households with at least one child, while 7 per cent of the population in the ten affected provinces is aged 65 or above and 55 per cent of the elderly population is women.

Türkiye hosts the largest refugee* population in the world. In the 11 provinces impacted by the earthquakes, there live more than 1.74 million refugees (Syrians under Temporary Protection and International Protection Applicants and Status holders). In Kilis province, one out of every two people is a refugee. In Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay, one out of every four or five people are refugees.

Given the scale and severity of the disaster, Türkiye's President Erdoğan declared a state of emergency on 7 February 2023, in order for search and rescue operations and the following efforts to be carried out rapidly. The state of emergency covers 10 provinces (Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Malatya, Hatay, Adana, Diyarbakır, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa) and will remain in effect for three months.

Considering the massive needs caused by the earthquakes, and the Government's call for international assistance, this Flash Appeal is being issued to galvanize resources and enable humanitarian organizations to rapidly ramp-up their operations in earthquake-affected areas in support of the Government-led response. Due to the intense and sudden nature of the earthquakes, humanitarian partners have not yet been able to undertake detailed needs assessments, nor prepare comprehensive operational planning. This Flash Appeal therefore provides an initial snapshot of the situation and response requirements. It will be updated and revised in the days and weeks ahead as more in-depth information becomes available on the situation and required response.

**For the purpose of the Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal, references to the term "refugee" should be read in accordance with Türkiye's legal and policy framework, notably the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, as well as the Temporary Protection Regulation, that govern the treatment of Syrians under temporary protection, international protection applicants and status holders in Türkiye.*

Response & International Solidarity

The Government of Türkiye's response to the earthquakes began immediately after the disaster struck. Under the Government's leadership, nearly 249,000 search and rescue workers and more than 12,200 vehicles—including excavators, tractors, cranes and bulldozers—have been deployed to affected areas, according to **AFAD**. More than 4,200 sorties had been undertaken by 170 helicopters and 76 aircraft by 14 February, and 26 ships are engaged in the relief effort.

Facing a once-in-a-generation disaster, on 6 February 2023, the Government of Türkiye issued a Level 4 alarm calling for international assistance. In response, more than 8,300 International Search and Rescue Personnel, supported by nearly 260 Search Dogs, from 169 United Nations Classified and other International Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) Teams, had deployed to Türkiye by 11 February. Another 48 International USAR Teams were on their way to Türkiye as of 11 February. At least 22 Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs) were on the ground and responding to the emergency by 11 February.

In support of the Government-led relief effort, humanitarian partners are rapidly ramping-up life-saving and life-sustaining assistance:

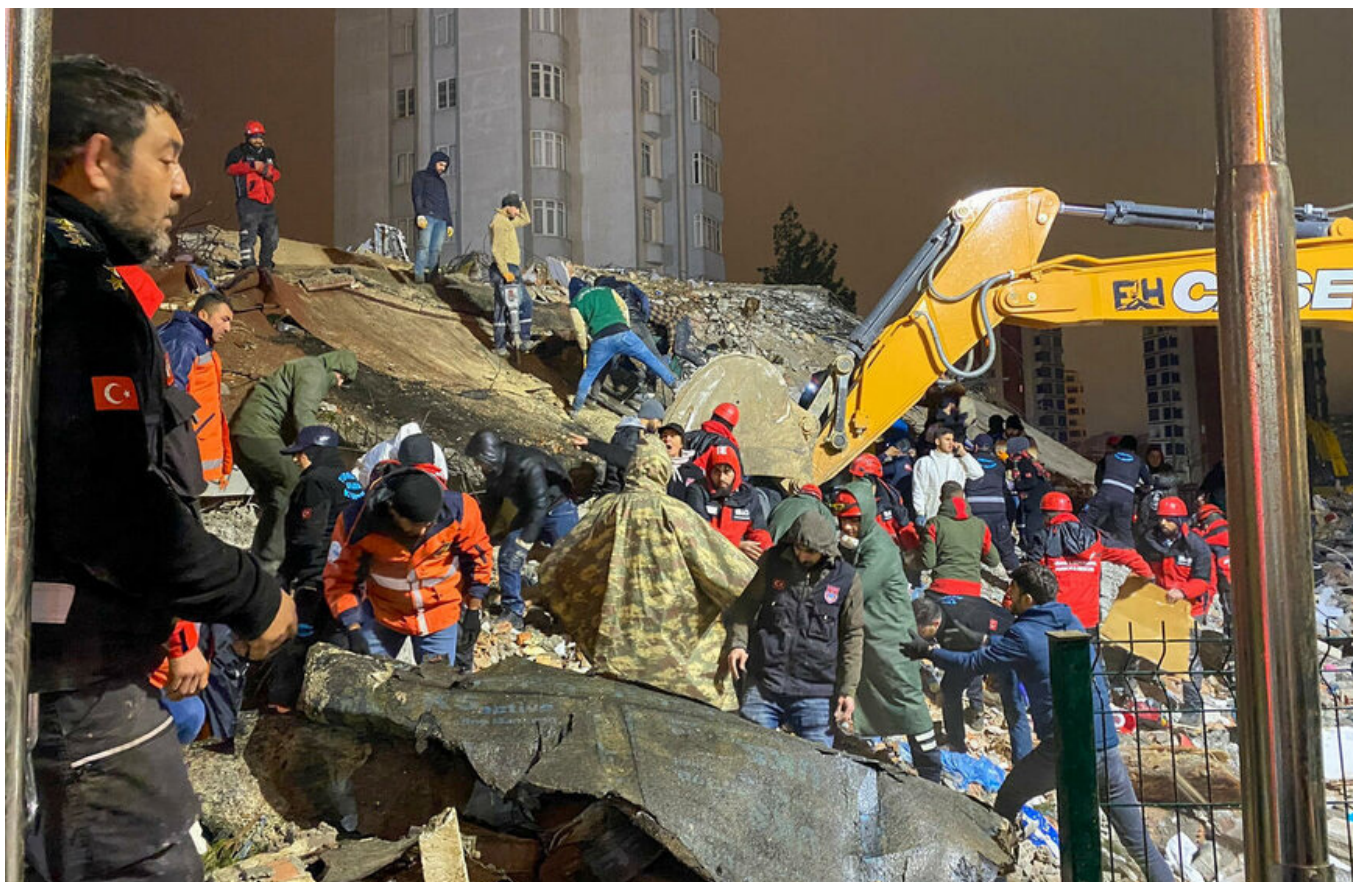
- **Food security and emergency livelihoods:** Humanitarian partners are distributing family food baskets and hot meals, as well as delivering food to support municipalities in south-east Türkiye in expanding soup kitchens that are providing daily cooked meals for earthquake-affected people. Cash and vouchers will be provided at a later stage, if feasible, based on continued assessment and coordination with authorities.
- **Health care:** Humanitarian partners are sending medical supplies and personnel to assist the response, and utilizing existing delivery points to increase the provision of services, including for sexual and reproductive health and mental health and psychosocial support.
- **Protection and Education:** Humanitarian partners are supporting immediate psycho-social support, operationalization of child-friendly spaces, youth-friendly spaces and temporary learning spaces,

all of which are critical given the trauma children have endured. Partners are also supporting service providers to prevent and respond to violence against women and children, as well as distributing dignity kits, and supporting the Ministry of Family and Social Services in the evacuation of children to safe spaces.

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:** Humanitarian partners are providing hygiene kits and conducting hygiene promotion campaigns, while assessing water and hygiene services to identify further support needed. The unique needs of women, including for menstrual hygiene management, will be an area of focus.
- **Shelter and essential items, including blankets and winter clothing:** Humanitarian partners are supporting the Government to provide tents, warm winter clothing, blankets, mattresses and kitchen sets for thousands of impacted people, including children and babies. The Presidency for Migration Management (PMM) is coordinating with relevant organizations, in agreement with AFAD, for the provision of tents, warm winter clothing, blankets, mattresses and kitchen sets for thousands of impacted people, including children and babies. UNHCR is also coordinating with AFAD and PMM to provide several thousand requested core relief items, especially to locations where people are seeking temporary accommodation.
- **Community Engagement:** Humanitarian partners are disseminating information and messages to communities in multiple languages, including Arabic, English, Farsi and Turkish, and seeking feedback on the response.
- **Coordination:** At the Government's request, two United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams with a total of 50 members have been deployed to Gaziantep and to four hubs in the affected area to support the coordination of USAR Operations. An UNDAC liaison Team to Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), who are leading the response, has also been established in Ankara.

Relief organizations are urgently mobilizing resources to support the response, which will be coordinated under this Flash Appeal. On 7 February, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mr. Martin Griffiths, **allocated** \$25 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to ramp-up the response in Türkiye and neighbouring Syria, including \$10 million dedicated for the response in Türkiye. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has launched an emergency appeal to assist the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), which is the sole

host and implementing Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement actor in Türkiye, to assist around 1.2 million people affected over the next 24 months. The United Kingdom Disasters Emergency Committee (DEC) has launched an appeal to raise funds for international non-governmental organizations—including those reflected in this **appeal**—helping people affected by the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria.



GAZIANTEP

Residents and rescuers search for victims and survivors amidst the rubble of collapsed buildings following the earthquake in Gaziantep on 6 February 2023. Photo: WFP/Feride Yildirim

Strategic Objectives

S01

Provide timely principled life-saving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the earthquakes, with an emphasis on assisting communities to survive the winter, in support of the Government-led relief effort.

Provide timely assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering through delivering essential shelter, health, critical household items, food security and emergency livelihoods/income support, water, sanitation, hygiene, and education to people affected by the earthquakes, with an emphasis on ensuring people are warm enough to survive the winter. Ensure the protection of people impacted by the earthquakes, including from violence against women and children, and that communities are at the centre of the response.

S02

Support the rapid delivery and resumption of essential services in earthquake-affected areas.

Respond to the large-scale destruction and damage of vital facilities—including health centres, schools and water networks—in close coordination with local authorities and development actors, including through the delivery of critical supplies, repairs to restore life-saving and life-sustaining services, including health care (with a specific focus on services for women and girls) and mental health and psychosocial support services, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education and protection, as well as the provision of emergency telecommunications and logistics. Ensure the centrality of protection in all response efforts.



KAHRAMANMARAS

Search and rescue efforts after the earthquakes hit Kahramanmaraş on 7 February 2023. Photo: Evrim Aydın/Anadolu Agency via AFP

Response Strategy & Phases

In order to save as many lives as possible in Türkiye, in support of the Government-led relief effort, humanitarians will be guided by the following key considerations:

1. Ensuring the response is as local as possible and as international as necessary: The Government of Türkiye is leading the earthquakes response, and is supported by a strong network of local actors, including the Turkish Red Crescent and vibrant local organizations, including women-led organizations. However, given the scale and magnitude of this crisis, international organizations will provide assistance and support—coordinated under this Flash Appeal—building on their unique areas of expertise and drawing on their global networks of personnel and supplies.

2. Putting people at the centre of the response, including through measures to enhance accountability to affected people (AAP)*, ensure the response is gender-, age- and disability-sensitive, and mainstream protection.

3. Utilizing cash assistance wherever, and whenever, it is feasible and appropriate, complemented by in-kind assistance where it is required: Cash assistance is recognized as one of the most effective and dignified ways to deliver humanitarian assistance. In contexts where markets are functioning and services are available, cash assistance can be more cost-effective than in-kind assistance (thus reaching more people) and provides people impacted by crisis with the ability to determine their own priority needs. However, cash assistance is not always appropriate and, for the response in Türkiye, partners will utilize other modalities of assistance as and where needed to ensure that people are reached with timely and life-saving support.

The initial humanitarian response will take place in three main phases, which may overlap in practice,

depending on how the situation and relief efforts evolve:

1. Search and Rescue Operations: In the days immediately following the earthquakes, the international effort, in support of the Government, has focused first and foremost on search and rescue (SAR). This is absolutely critical, given the number of people at immediate risk of loss of life and the race against time to ensure that as many people are rescued from the rubble as possible, particularly given the harsh winter conditions faced by those trapped beneath the debris.

2. Immediate Life-Saving Response: Humanitarian actors will work rapidly to expand the scale and scope of the humanitarian effort, in support of the Government-led response. This may include: rapid assessments to inform immediate life-saving response; ramping-up deliveries of vital relief items, including food, shelter, blankets clothes; urgent support to resume and/or replace (where needed) the functionality of essential services, especially healthcare and water; multiple actions to prevent and address protection risks, including the updating of key referral pathways for survivors of violence against women, girls and other at-risk groups, extensive community engagement and action to reunify separated families; identification of and response planning for isolated locations; and timely identification of at risk groups, provide tailor-made protection responses and preventative measures.

3. Supporting People to Resume their Lives: Once the humanitarian response has reached the scale and scope required to save lives and alleviate suffering, humanitarian partners will transition to supporting development and reconstruction actors in promoting resilience-building and community-led recovery efforts; the restoration of livelihoods, community infrastructure and basic social services; and the transition to longer term recovery and reconstruction activities.

What do women and girls need now?

In the early days after a sudden-onset disaster of this magnitude, women and girls have urgent needs for:

- Non-food items, including dignity kits, hygiene materials, soap, clothes and household/kitchen equipment.
- Psychosocial support for all affected people, especially women who have experienced death or injury of family members.
- Safe, dignified and segregated shelter for women and their dependents with damaged/destroyed homes.
- Access to safe, segregated WASH facilities.
- Access to safe spaces, services and psychosocial support for women and girls exposed to violence.
- Care support for injured and sick dependents and children.
- Access to sexual and reproductive health services.
- Access to information on availability of humanitarian services (SRHS, Health, Nutrition, and other key areas).
- Self-care / supervision support for front-line responders as a mitigation measure for high risk of secondary trauma and burnout.

* Under this Flash Appeal, Accountability to Affected People incorporates and emphasizes taking all possible measures to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) by aid workers engaged in relief efforts.

Coordination & Response Monitoring

All emergency operations under this Flash Appeal will be coordinated closely with the Government of Türkiye. Following the deployment of the UNDAC team, six coordination hubs have already been established, which will be utilized to ensure optimal collaboration and collective action in the days ahead: Adana (entry point for arriving responders); Ankara (coordination between international responders and AFAD); Gaziantep (main coordination hub); Hatay; Kahramanmaraş; and Adiyaman.

Humanitarian partners will monitor the response implemented under this Flash Appeal to ensure that it is timely, efficient, at the required scale, and accountable to people impacted by the earthquakes. Overall progress against the Flash Appeal—including gaps and challenges—will be tracked through interim and final monitoring dashboards which will provide the status of humanitarian needs, response and gaps, as well as funding and funding gaps. These dashboards will be used to update the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian leadership on the trajectory of the response. Response achievement data will, wherever possible, be disaggregated by sex and age. In addition, humanitarian partners will work to report on the specific response mobilized for people living with disabilities.

This Flash Appeal provides a preliminary estimate of the financial requirements of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations for the first three months of the earthquakes response. Given the rapid development of the Flash Appeal, it does not yet include the full requirements of all actors engaged in the response. The Flash Appeal will therefore be revised once more detailed needs assessment and response planning have been undertaken, which should also provide an opportunity to prepare a more detailed monitoring framework, including the identification of relevant needs and response indicators to be monitored over the duration of the appeal. Many local non-governmental organizations—who are playing a critical role in this response—had not finalized their requirements at the time of publication of this appeal, and will be incorporated in later updates to the Flash Appeal.

Humanitarian Programme Cycle Timeline

	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
Dashboard		●		●
Humanitarian Action	●	●	●	

Sectoral Response

ISKENDERUN

Survivors in blankets after the earthquake in İskenderun, Türkiye on 6 February 2023. Photo: UNICEF/Can Erok



Education



PEOPLE TARGETED

505k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$ 41M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

Schools in earthquake-affected provinces have been closed until 20 February, and many are temporarily housing affected and children and families who have had to leave their homes. It is likely that schools will be closed for an extended period, which may lead to learning loss, school dropouts, and impact on children's psychosocial well-being. Ensuring children get access to education and early learning through any form—whether online or through temporary learning spaces—is therefore crucial in the early days and weeks of this response.

Priority sectoral response activities

Education partners will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes:

- Provide emergency education supplies to ensure the continuity of learning.
- Support the setup of child-friendly learning spaces and the delivery of related activities.
- Conduct outreach, awareness-raising and distribute information, education and communication (IEC) materials on education/

learning opportunities available in addition to hygiene messages, well-being and childcare.

- Set-up temporary learning spaces, including schools and early learning facilities, mobile classroom containers and Education Information Network (EBA) units.
- Undertake minor rehabilitation of damaged/affected schools, including procurement of teaching-learning resources and school infrastructure through conditional school grants.
- Support the needs and well-being of teachers and parents/caregivers.
- Support the needs and well-being of children, including through training teachers to identify the psychosocial (PSS) needs of children.
- Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP):
 - Support young people to engage in the earthquakes emergency response.
 - Ensure adolescents and young people have access to youth-friendly services through adolescent/youth friendly centres.

Partners: Relief International, Save the Children, UNICEF

Government counterparts: Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Provincial Directorate of National Education (PDONEs), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)

Emergency Shelter / Non-Food Items



PEOPLE TARGETED

1.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$246.6M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

The devastating earthquakes which made landfall on 6 February 2023 have left thousands of people homeless and in urgent need of shelter and essential items at the height of winter. Over 47,000 buildings have been destroyed or damaged, according to AFAD, and thousands of people have sought refuge in makeshift shelters across Türkiye, including schools, mosques, and other temporary shelters allocated by the government, according to CARE. Nearly 196,000 people had been evacuated from quake-hit areas by 14 February, according to AFAD, while many more are sheltering in temporary accommodation centres in freezing conditions. Harsh weather, including a possible snowstorm, is forecasted in the days ahead, which will add to the challenges faced by families ravaged by the earthquake, as well as the ability of humanitarian agencies to respond. There is therefore an urgent need for life-saving shelter assistance for affected households, who will be deprived of their homes in the weeks following the earthquakes in severely hit areas across Türkiye. Immediate shelter assistance and winterization items will ensure that affected households are protected from extreme weather conditions and do not have to stay in unsafe buildings. In-kind non-food item (NFI) kits will cover emergency basic needs at a time when markets are disrupted, and families might otherwise struggle to secure the required items.

Priority sectoral response activities

Emergency Shelter/NFI partners will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes:

- Provide critical relief items to people in need, especially those who have had to leave their homes, that will enable families to survive the winter, including winter family tents, blankets, heaters, tarpaulins, sleeping bags, mattresses, lanterns, kitchen sets, jerry cans and warm winter clothing (including for infants, children and adolescents). Families with people with disabilities or older people should receive extra winterization items, taking into account limited mobility and chronic health issues.
- Work closely with protection actors to ensure timely identification and support for at risk profiles.
- Ensure access to safe, dignified and segregated shelter for women and their dependents with damaged/destroyed homes.
- Provide cash-based interventions to support short term-rentals and food support for people who have lost their homes and livelihoods.
- Assist households affected by the earthquakes to rehabilitate damaged houses, by providing construction kits and tools, as well as cash assistance and technical support.
- Provide Emergency Shelter/NFI supply chain support to authorities and humanitarian partners assisting the earthquake-affected population.

Partners: CARE, Concern, GOAL, DRC, Islamic Relief, IOM, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WVI

Government counterparts: Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Provincial Directorates for Migration Management (PDMM), affected municipalities

Food Security and Livelihoods



PEOPLE TARGETED

900k

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$107.1M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

In the aftermath of the earthquakes that struck on 6 February, many families are facing freezing conditions without access to food or cooking facilities. In addition, the food industry was hit hard by the earthquakes, including in the milling, dairy and meat and bakery sectors, as well as primary processing. In rural areas, initial information points to a major disruption of crop/livestock production capacity, including loss of animals (poultry and ruminants) and damage to shelters, greenhouses, irrigation facilities, food and feed production facilities, and other vital equipment. These challenges compound difficulties that were faced by affected communities before the earthquakes, where the COVID-19 pandemic and the conflict in Ukraine had increased the price of food and reduced the availability of key commodities. Consumer price inflation in Türkiye reached 84 per cent in November 2022, with food price inflation reaching 102 per cent in the same period. Prices are expected to rise further as national food systems are severely disrupted due to damaged infrastructure and access constraints, while supply chains struggle to respond to the increasing needs stemming from the earthquake. In rural areas, an estimated 4.7 million people—including 1.5 million children, and more than 1.74 million refugees and migrants—who are expected to be affected by insufficient immediate access to enough and safe food. This could lead to moderate-to-severe acute malnutrition, putting pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children, elderly people and people with disabilities at particular risk.

Priority sectoral response activities

Food security partners will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes:

- Deliver 12 million cooked meals served for 14 days for 420,000 people, through Municipality / Partner kitchens.
- Provide 45,000 food packages/cash-based transfer vouchers to people under Temporary Protection.
- Deliver 125,000 food packages to people who have had to leave their homes due to the earthquakes.
- In rural areas:
 - Distribute relevant and seasonal agricultural inputs (i.e. animal feed, seed and seedling, fertilizer, fuel, tools and equipment) to 100,000 households for current and summer production through in-kind or other appropriate modalities.
 - Provide unconditional cash to 25,000 extremely vulnerable farming households impacted by the earthquake, enabling these families to continue production and prepare for the summer season, including revamping animal shelters and barns since the remaining animals that survived need protection from the cold in the coming months.
 - Provide immediate animal health support and vaccination campaigns to earthquake-affected livestock keepers, targeting 25,000 households dependent on livestock.

Partners: Concern, FAO, Islamic Relief, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, UNDP, WFP, WHH

Government counterparts: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

Health & Nutrition



PEOPLE TARGETED*

5.2M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$118.1M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

The devastating earthquakes which struck Türkiye on 6 February 2023 have caused large-scale health consequences and risks for affected communities. These include:

- Trauma-related deaths, injuries, long term rehabilitation and disability from building collapse.
- Hypothermia due to exposure, as well as diseases exacerbated by extreme winter conditions including cardiovascular, respiratory disease, and musculo-skeletal disorders.
- Increased mental health and psychosocial support needs.
- Increased risk of infectious diseases including cholera and other water-borne diseases, due to disrupted access to safe water, sanitation, poor shelter and overcrowding, as well as measles and infectious respiratory diseases (including COVID-19), particularly in overcrowded areas.
- Damage and destruction of health facilities, limiting access to health care, need to rapidly enable access to essential services and primary health care.
- Increased morbidity and risk of complications related to pregnancy and childbirth due to interrupted obstetric and neonatal services—an estimated 24,000 pregnant women are due to give birth in the coming month.
- Increasing levels of malnutrition.
- Incidents of violence against women, girls and other at-risk individuals.
- Interruption of essential medical services due to an overwhelmed health system and damaged infrastructure.

Priority sectoral response activities

Health partners will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health:

- Coordinate the deployment of Emergency Medical Teams (EMTs).
- Provide emergency medicines and supplies, including trauma kits, to response teams across affected areas.
- Provide trauma rehabilitation for affected people,

training of health care workers and strengthening rehabilitation referral pathways.

- Support re-establishment of essential services, including management of respiratory and water-borne diseases.
- Support the deployment of mobile clinics and field type clinics to ensure continuity of essential health services including non-communicable diseases (NCDs), HIV and tuberculosis (TB).
- Provide basic support to primary health-care workforce to ensure continuity of health service delivery including through the provision of medical supplies and other equipment.
- Strengthen infection prevention and control at health facilities treating affected people.
- Scale-up early warning alert and response, surveillance and diagnostic capacity to mitigate the impact of infectious diseases.
- Expand access to mental health and psychosocial support (MPHSS) services through establishing mobile teams and facilities for service provision.
- Expand access to sexual and reproductive health services, including response to violence against women and children, and establishment of women's and girls' crisis centres in affected areas.
- Deploy mobile laboratories to support essential diagnostic services and infectious disease diagnosis.
- Procure reagents, kits and consumables for specimen collection and diagnosis of water-borne diseases, respiratory diseases, skin infections for an expected surge of infectious disease cases in the areas hit by the earthquake.
- Rehabilitate critical infrastructure in health facilities affected by the earthquakes.
- Support risk communication and community engagement.
- Enhance health-care services for amputees by providing access to high-quality prosthetic devices and promote integration of amputees into society by enabling them to participate in daily activities
- Nutrition:
 - Provide micro-nutrient supplies.
 - Promote breast-feeding and infant and young child feeding (IYCF).

Partners: Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), Doctors Worldwide, IOM, IRC, Relief International, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO

Government counterparts: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, PMM, AFAD

*This figure represents the direct target of humanitarian partners under this appeal. Health actors, in support of the Government, will indirectly target the entire number of people affected by the earthquakes with the objective of resuming services that will serve all those impacted.

Protection



PEOPLE TARGETED

1M

OVERALL REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$104.8M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

The devastating earthquakes which struck Türkiye on 6 February 2023 have significantly heightened protection concerns for affected communities. The epicentre of the earthquakes was in densely populated areas, which also host more than 1.74 million refugees (Syrians under Temporary Protection and International Protection Applicants and Status holders). Many people have lost relatives and friends and all their belongings. They are deeply traumatized and are asking for psycho-social support and counselling as well as practical information on how to seek different forms of support, including (re)issuing civil and identity documentation. Many children have endured intense trauma and hundreds have been separated from, or lost, their families and loved ones. Multiple child protection concerns have emerged, including evacuations, support for unaccompanied and separated children, prevention of trafficking, tracking the relocation of children in safe spaces. In the aftermath of any sudden-onset disaster, violence against women, girls and individuals in other situations of vulnerability also rises. Within this context, the emergency needs are enormous and call for urgent interventions to protect the most vulnerable people, particularly women, children, older people, people with disabilities, and other groups at risk, including from violence. Urgent actions are required to enhance child protection, including building national capacities for identification and provision of individualized care to unaccompanied and separated children, prevention of violence against children, inclusion of children with disabilities, provision of alternative care, support to vulnerable families and children, provision of MHPSS to parents and caregivers, establishment of age-specific child-friendly spaces and provision of integrated response through child-friendly spaces.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on protection will prioritize the following response activities in close cooperation with Government counterparts in the first three months

after the earthquakes:

- Provide, in close coordination with health actors, psychosocial support for affected families, with a dedicated focus on children, especially those who have experienced death or injury of family members.
- Expand protection and targeted individual assistance programmes for refugees affected by the earthquakes.
- Support restarting of critical social and protection services and assistance to refugees and other affected people.
- Support evacuation of children to safe spaces.
- Support the identification of unaccompanied and separated children and provision of appropriate referral and care.
- Establish safe and child-friendly spaces, with multi-sectoral referrals and responses provided through them.
- Provide supplies for children, including recreational kits, etc.
- Provide holistic and survivor-centred services—including psychosocial counselling, case management, health care, legal support and distribution of non-food items—and implement interventions to prevent violence against women, girls and other individuals at risk, specifically focused on children, including through mobile outreach.
- Utilize existing community-based identification mechanisms to identify the most-at risk women and girls living in hard-to-reach areas and refer them to services and support.
- Support front-line workers, in particular social workers and psychologists, including through supervision and self-care support with mental health professionals to mitigate the secondary trauma risk.
- Distribute dignity and maternity kits (including menstrual hygiene items), to enable women to remain safe and cover their basic needs.

Partners: Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), DRC, IOM, IRC, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI

Government counterparts: Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Health (MoH), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) and affected municipalities

Temporary Settlement Support



PEOPLE TARGETED	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
17k	\$7M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

Over 47,000 buildings have been destroyed or damaged, according to AFAD, and thousands of people have sought refuge in makeshift shelters across Türkiye, including schools, mosques, and other temporary shelters allocated by the government, according to CARE. More than 196,600 people had been evacuated from quake-hit areas by 14 February, according to AFAD, while many more are sheltering in temporary accommodation centres in freezing conditions. Under the leadership of PMM, and in close coordination with AFAD, there is an urgent need to ensure that people staying in temporary settlements receive well-coordinated, timely and dignified assistance and support.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on Temporary Settlement Support will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes, in coordination with AFAD:

- Work in close coordination with the Government of Türkiye—led by PMM and in coordination with AFAD—to ensure that people in temporary settlements—including schools, mosques, and locations

allocated by the government—have access to shelter, basic services and essential supplies.

- Work closely with protection actors to ensure timely identification and support for at risk profiles.
- Improve living conditions in temporary settlements to increase the dignity and privacy of people staying in them, and reduce health and protection risks for people who have had to leave their homes through infrastructure repair and, if necessary, relocation of communities to safer areas. This should include access to safe, dignified and segregated WASH and shelter facilities for women and girls as well as tailored support for people with disabilities and the elderly, including accommodation closer to sanitary facilities and services.
- Provide regular updates on the locations and needs of people in temporary settlements, including temporary accommodation site mapping and assessments.
- Establish community focal points within temporary settings in order to facilitate community engagement and participation mechanisms.
- Strengthen the capacities of government-led temporary settlement support measures through technical and in-kind interventions.

Partners: IOM, UNHCR

Government counterparts: Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), affected municipalities.

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)



PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$ 84.9M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

The earthquakes have damaged critical water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and limited communities' access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. Many people are staying in overcrowded temporary accommodations centres with limited access to water and sanitation facilities, critical hygiene and dignity items, clean drinking water, and proper waste and debris management, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and health hazards. At the same time, women are likely to face challenges accessing essential items for menstrual hygiene management. WASH assistance is urgently required to assist affected households to meet their water needs for drinking and cooking and ensure safe, timely and adequate access to sanitation.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on WASH will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes:

- Provide water for drinking, personal hygiene and domestic needs—including through establishment of water distribution points, temporary water storage, delivery of water treatment chemicals,

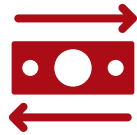
etc—taking into consideration the specific needs of women and girls.

- Make available essential equipment for the rehabilitation, management, operation and maintenance of water supply networks damaged during the earthquake, as well as for waste management and sanitation.
- Establish additional sanitary facilities in temporary accommodation sites for people who have had to leave their homes and provide cleaning supplies and services to ensure cleanliness in temporary accommodation sites.
- Undertake hygiene promotion and Infection Prevention Control (IPC) to prevent the spread of communicable diseases.
- Support the re-establishment and/or rehabilitation of critical WASH infrastructure in health facilities.
- Deliver hygiene kits for families and culturally appropriate items (such as sanitary pads and underwear) for women and girls.

Partners: GOAL, Islamic Relief, IOM, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WVI

Government counterparts: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Directorate General of Water Management at national level, Directorate of Water Management at province level, affected municipalities

Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection



PEOPLE TARGETED

1.5M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$143.6M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

Cash assistance is recognized as one of the most effective and dignified ways to deliver humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of a major emergency. In contexts where markets are functioning and services are available, cash assistance can be more cost-effective than in-kind assistance (thus reaching more people) and provides people impacted by crisis with the ability to determine their own priority needs. In Türkiye, there are well-established social protection mechanisms which partners can utilize to provide rapid and effective assistance to people—including children—impacted by the earthquakes emergency.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on multi-purpose cash and social protection will prioritize the following response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes:

- Deliver cash assistance, using modalities already developed by the UN system in close partnership with MoFSS, including child protection/education cash transfer to affected children and families, including refugees and migrants.
- Utilize a strong monitoring system, including the definition of eligibility criteria for cash transfers, the verification of lists of beneficiaries, and the collection of data after the distribution of cash, to mitigate identified risks such as inclusion and exclusion errors, funds diversion and modification of eligibility criteria.
- Take into account lessons learned from the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE)—which was built on a government child-centred cash transfer programme—in the planned approach.

Partners: DRC, GOAL, Oxfam KEDV, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, World Vision

Government counterparts: Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)

Early Recovery & Debris Removal



PEOPLE TARGETED

2.9M

REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$148.5M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

The Pazarcık and Elbistan earthquakes that struck Türkiye on 6 February were amongst the most powerful to hit the country since 1939 and the deadliest in more than 80 years. Following the earthquakes, thousands of homes, as well as many public buildings, have been destroyed or are unusable. Once the search and rescue phase is completed, it is critical that debris removal operations take place rapidly, as this will provide the foundation for the rebuilding and recovery of people and communities impacted by the earthquakes.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on early recovery will prioritize the following emergency response activities in the first three months after the earthquakes, and thereby pave the way to medium- and longer-term recovery:

- Support emergency debris removal, segregation, recycling and safe management of debris, including supply of equipment that will reduce the volume of demolition waste, training personnel who will use the equipment and potential reuse/recycling of suitable waste for reconstruction.
- Assist authorities in the identification of critical infrastructure that requires clearing and ensuring that technical awareness campaigns are conducted for communities and local implementers on demolition techniques, safety and disposal, and debris removal in accordance with

the Turkish law.

- Provide rapid access to income and restore livelihoods infrastructure to jump-start socio-economic recovery, including through labour intensive/cash for work interventions for debris removal/recycling where suitable.
- Establish financing mechanisms to provide Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) with financial capital to contribute to their recovery and/or expansion, as well as providing counselling and equipment to small businesses to preserve employment and restart activities.
- Fund assistance, such as one-off cash assistance, to primary and secondary economic sectors affected by the earthquake, as well as cash and vouchers for seeds, fertilizer, and hand tools.
- Repair and rehabilitate community infrastructure, as identified with relevant national and local authorities, and productive assets (e.g. livestock)
- Support access by the most vulnerable groups affected by the earthquakes to social services and other assistance by rehabilitating/installing new community/neighbourhood centres providing counselling and referral services, including elderly, persons with disabilities, widows, women at risk of violence, refugees and migrants.
- Undertake immediate action to preserve and reconstruct key tangible cultural heritages of the region affected by earthquake, particularly in Hatay (Archeology Museum), to avoid permanent loss/damage of cultural heritage.

Partners: FAO, ILO, IOM, IRC, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS

Government counterparts: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), DGILF, Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$3M

Sectoral impact of the earthquakes

Following the earthquakes on 6 February in south-eastern Türkiye, reports confirmed that all local mobile network operators were impacted. While the operators have kick-started support to provide domestic mobile calls within Türkiye free-of-charge, as well as access to Wi-Fi hotspots in the affected areas, there is not a confirmed timeline for the full restoration of the services which remain subjected to disturbance due to the earthquake. Furthermore, the severity of the earthquakes has left the local electric grid in the affected region unstable. At the same time, it is expected that a large number of emergency responders will be operating in several locations in the affected areas and there will be a need to ensure reliable and secure communications services in the main operational hubs.

Considering the capacity and standard of the local market (for supplies and logistics services) in Türkiye, there are currently no foreseen long-term logistics gaps in terms of storage facilities and transportation. However, the influx of humanitarian assistance to be brought by an increasing number of actors on a market and population that has been directly impacted by earthquakes, could create challenges. Air traffic at major airports has been reorganized to give priority for humanitarian aid and airports are expected to face constraints due to the significant increase in the number of planned incoming relief flights. Ports are also facing challenges in congestion and delays may be foreseen for the importation of humanitarian relief. Road access is reported to be improving. However, some areas are still facing delays and inaccessibility due to damaged infrastructure.

Priority sectoral response activities

Partners working on Emergency Telecommunications and Logistics will prioritize the following activities:

Emergency Telecommunications

- **Coordination:** Coordinate ICT activities within the response community (including commercial entities and government authorities) to mitigate duplication of efforts and maximize the use of available resource.
- **Information Management:** Consolidate and share operational information, with the aim of enhancing operational decision-making. This includes maintaining information sharing platforms, contact lists, dashboard and generating regular sitreps.

- **Security Communications services:** Enhance the existing security communication services to the humanitarian community in common operational areas.
- **Internet connectivity:** Provide reliable internet services to the humanitarian community in common operational areas.
- **ICT Helpdesk:** Provide Help desk services to support humanitarian efforts in operational areas where ETC services are deployed.
- **Charging kiosks services:** Provide charging kiosks in Gaziantep, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş to be used by humanitarians and affected community to charge their communication devices as services are being recovered.
- **Capacity building & Training:** Providing end user training to humanitarian staff on use of security communication devices to ensure their safety and security in the field. Build local capacity of ICT staff for efficient and effective response.
- **Communication with Community:** Assess the need to provide a common tool to humanitarian agencies in providing affected people with access to vital information and enable two-way communications as needed.

Logistics

- **Supporting the smooth flow and coordination of relief into Türkiye,** in full corporation with relevant stakeholders including the Government and TRC.
- **Enhancing coordination and capacities at key entry points,** including airports and ports, to support the rapid movement of cargo to affected areas, including through the deployment of staff.
- **If required, making available temporary storage facilities and equipment,** to ensure uninterrupted movement of relief cargo and avoid congestion at airports during the peak of the response.
- **Avoiding duplication of efforts and encouraging the pooling of resources among humanitarian actors** through logistics sectoral coordination platforms and related activities, including sharing of logistics constraints, information on available local logistics infrastructure and transport capacity to facilitate access to services provided by the local market, and local importation procedures and customs requirements for humanitarian organizations responding in Türkiye.

Partners: WFP

Government counterparts: Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, AFAD, Presidency of Communication and PMM

Coordination, Community Engagement & Accountability to Affected People



REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

\$ 2M

Role of Coordination:

In the aftermath of a major emergency, such as the earthquakes that struck Türkiye on 6 February, timely and effective coordination is critical to ensure that the response is optimally effective and efficient. At the Government's request, two United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) teams with a total of 50 members have been deployed to Gaziantep and to four hubs in the affected area to support the coordination of USAR Operations. An UNDAC liaison team to Türkiye's Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), who are leading the response, has also been established in Ankara. In the coming days and weeks, humanitarian partners will engage with the Government of Türkiye to determine the optimal coordination model for the earthquakes response as it shifts from the search and rescue phase to the emergency response.

Importance of Community Engagement and Accountability to Affected People:

Community engagement **places** people affected by emergencies at the heart of decision-making, strategy development and activities to protect and assist their communities. Community engagement involves using or establishing two-way communication channels to address people's needs, concerns, feedback, and complaints, in order to inform—and where necessary, adjust—the response. Engaging communities—including different groups impacted by a crisis, such as women, children, people with disabilities or the elderly—from the outset of a response improves the quality and effectiveness of programmes while building community acceptance and trust in humanitarian stakeholders. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) is an active commitment by humanitarian actors to take account of, give account to, and be held to account by the people we seek to assist and will be at the centre of all programming implemented under this Flash Appeal. Protecting communities impacted by the earthquakes in Türkiye against sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers will be a core responsibility of all actors engaged in the response and all efforts will be taken, building on good practices globally, to ensure that SEA is prevented from the outset.

Coordinations partners: OCHA, RCO, UNHCR

Government counterparts: Ministry of Family and Social Services, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

Annexes

ISKENDERUN

Survivors gather around the fire in the disaster area after the earthquake in İskenderun, Türkiye on 6 February 2023.
Photo: UNICEF/Can Erok



Participating Organizations

SECTOR	HUMANITARIAN PARTNERS	GOVERNMENT COUNTERPARTS
Education	Relief International, Save the Children, UNICEF	Ministry of National Education (MoNE), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Provincial Directorate of National Education (PDoNEs), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS)
Emergency Shelter & Non-Food Items	CARE, Concern, DRC, GOAL, IOM, Islamic Relief, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, WVI	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Provincial Directorates for Migration Management (PDMM) and affected municipalities
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	Concern, FAO, Islamic Relief, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, UNDP, WFP, WHH	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF)
Health & Nutrition	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), Doctors Worldwide, IOM, IRC, Relief International, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WHO,	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)
Protection	Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), DRC, IOM, IRC, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UN Women, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI,	Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), Ministry of Health (MoH), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)
Temporary Settlement Support	IOM, UNHCR	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), affected municipalities
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	GOAL, IOM, Islamic Relief, Oxfam KEDV, People in Need, Relief International, Save the Children, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WVI	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Disaster and Emergency Management (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Directorate General of Water Management at national level; Directorate of Water Management at province level; affected municipalities
Multipurpose Cash & Social Protection	DRC, GOAL, Oxfam KEDV, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WVI	Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)
Early Recovery & Debris Removal	FAO, ILO, IOM, IRC, UNDP, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNIDO, UNOPS	Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), DGILF, Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)
Logistics & Emergency Telecommunications	WFP	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Communication, Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)
Coordination	OCHA, RCO, UNHCR	Ministry of Family and Social Services, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
CARE	10 million
DRC	15.3 million
FAO	25 million
GOAL	13.3 million
ILO	10.5 million
IOM	110 million
IRC	6 million
Islamic Relief	1.6 million
OCHA	2 million
Oxfam KEDV	5 million
Relief International	8.2 million
Save the Children	40 million
UNDP	113.5 million
UNEP	1 million
UNFPA	19.7 million
UN-Habitat	500,000
UNHCR	150 million
UNICEF	196 million
UNIDO	15 million
UNOPS	50 million

ORGANIZATION	REQUIREMENTS (US\$)
UN Women	6.3 million
WFP	80 million
WHH	1 million
WHO	50 million
WVI	6 million
National NGOs and others	70.7 million
Total	1 billion

How to support the Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal

BY MAKING A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS THE FLASH APPEAL

Financial contributions to reputable aid agencies are one of the most valuable and effective forms of response in humanitarian emergencies. This page indicates several ways to contribute towards the response to Türkiye. Public and private sector donors are invited to contribute cash directly through the Flash Appeal. To do so, please refer to cluster and organizational contact details provided.

BY BECOMING A DONOR TO THE CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a fast and effective way to support rapid humanitarian response. The Secretary-General has called for total annual CERF contributions of one billion dollars—a goal that the UN General Assembly endorsed. CERF provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian action at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. Contributions are welcome year-round, whether from governments or private sector donors. The CERF needs regular replenishment. Please see this link on how to become a CERF donor: unocha.org/cerf/donate

BY ENGAGING IN PUBLIC SUPPORT, JOINT ADVOCACY AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Support employees, families and communities affected by disasters. Partner with the United Nations to undertake joint advocacy and work alongside humanitarian responders to identify and share innovative solutions. Prepare for and respond to disasters and conflict.

BY REPORTING YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO OCHA'S FINANCIAL TRACKING SERVICE (FTS)

Reporting contributions through FTS enhances transparency and accountability and gives us the opportunity to recognize generous contributions. It helps us to identify crucial funding gaps. Please report contributions to fts@un.org or by completing the online form at fts.unocha.org.

When recording in-kind contributions on FTS, please provide a brief description of the goods or services and the estimated value in US\$ or the original currency if possible.

Acknowledgements

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The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.



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[unocha.org](https://www.unocha.org)

OCHA coordinates humanitarian action to ensure crisis-affected people receive the assistance and protection they need. It works to overcome obstacles that impede humanitarian assistance from reaching people affected by crises, and provides leadership in mobilizing assistance and resources on behalf of the humanitarian system.

response.reliefweb.int

RW Response aims to be the central website for Information Management tools and services, enabling information exchange between clusters and IASC members operating within a protracted or sudden onset crisis.

humanitarianaction.info

Humanitarian Action supports decision-makers by giving them access to key humanitarian data. It provides the latest verified information on needs and delivery of the humanitarian response as well as financial contributions.

fts.unocha.org

The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

FLASH APPEAL
TÜRKİYE

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2023