



IFRC TURKEY INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

SECONDARY DATA REVIEW (SDR)

TURKIYE | EARTHQUAKE
Initial Review - Shelter & Displacement

AS OF FEBRUARY 27TH, 2023

Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) Turkey Delegation



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Key Highlights

1. **Almost 3 million people have been displaced because of the earthquake.** As of February 25th, AFAD reported 1.6 million people sheltering in the affected area, 323'000 sheltering outside, and 900'000 sheltering elsewhere under their own means.
2. **Building damage data indicates that there may be even higher numbers of displaced people.** More than 2.2 million units have sustained some damage, and given that the average occupancy is of 3 people per household, this means that over 7-8 million people lived in homes that were at least partially damaged by the earthquake.
3. **Earthquake displacement trends are following the existing southeast-northwest migration trend already existing within Turkiye.** This outflux of people has led to rising rental rates, high hotel occupancy, and controversy over university dorms as suitable shelter options for households with children.
4. **Local displacement models reflect massive population loss within heavily damaged cities, and population increases in areas around cities.** This trend reflects the life-loss and destruction in these areas, and the establishment of various shelter systems in the suburbs around impacted towns and cities.
5. **WASH issues are extremely pressing,** with reported secondary data showing a high number of people per toilet and shower ratios within affected sites. Worrying signs also exist of increasing health issues within tent-shelter sites.
6. **There is diversity in the types of shelter offered for relief.** These include tents, containers, voluntary people's houses (through a gov-sponsored home lending program), university dormitories, ministry of youth facilities, hotels, guest houses, and others.
7. **The shelter application process is simple.** Gendarmerie has set up evacuation centres where people can apply to leave the area to other provinces. They do not need documents to do so. No problems have been reported regarding this procedure so far.
8. Even though all statistics are expected to come from AFAD as the coordination agency, either due to the timing differences in reporting, quickly changing situation or due to other complications in data management, **there can be mismatches between figures published in the different AFAD reports and international media.**
9. **There is a need to verify official figures with direct field observations,** especially when it comes to data about tents, damages, occupations, and/or other secondary data since aggregations shared by AFAD may reflect theoretical estimated totals rather than on-the-ground counts.

Introduction

Two earthquakes, one of magnitude 7.7 and the other of 7.6, occurred on Monday 6 February in southeastern Türkiye, affecting more than 13.5 million people. Since then, over 7'184 tremors were recorded in the area, including an additional earthquake in Hatay of 6.4 magnitude two weeks later. The earthquakes occurred at the peak of the winter season and is considered the largest earthquake in centuries in the region. Tremors were felt as far away as Israel and Egypt. More than 2.7 million people were living in the 50 kilometers radius of the epicenter, and up to 70'000 people were exposed to violent shaking, according to USGS. As of February 21st, 42'310 people have lost their lives in Türkiye, although casualties are expected to climb further. Up to 2 million people have been displaced regionally, and a massive national and international aid response has been undertaken.

This document represents an overview of available secondary data regarding displacement and shelter within the crisis context as of February 27th, 2023. It is important to note that the research findings presented here as well as the insights that can be derived from them do not always necessarily reflect IFRC's position, or the position of any of the agencies mentioned within. They are chosen in this study purely due to their methodological rigor and their potential to inform the humanitarian sector, which works to support the response to the earthquake inside Türkiye.

Overview of Disaster Scale and Affected Population

GENERAL POPULATION INFORMATION

In the affected regions of the earthquake (total population: 16 million), there is a significant number of people below the age of 15. On average, 41% of the total population across all affected regions are under 15 years old, with Sanliurfa having more than 1.2 million children ([ACAPS Thematic Report](#), 20/02/2023). Based on 2022 figures, close to 1.5 million Syrian refugees used to live in the affected regions with Gaziantep, Hatay and Sanliurfa covering more 85% of that number ([ACAPS Thematic Report](#), 20/02/2023). The poverty rate based on median income is medium to high, with Adana recording a poverty rate of 20.4% ([ACAPS Thematic Report](#), 20/02/2023).

PROVINCES	GAZIANTEP	KAHRAMANMARAS	HATAY	MALATYA	ADANA	ADIYAMAN	DIYARBAKIR	SANLIURFA	KILIS	OSMANIYE
Population in 2021 (TSI 19/12/2022)	2,130,432	1,171,298		808,692		632,148	1,791,373	2,143,020		553,012
Population under two years old in 2022 (TSI 04/02/2022)	118,708	50,408	74,461	28,500	89,467	31,069	106,252	170,955	7,771	22,572
Population under 15 years old in 2022 (TSI 04/02/2022)	826,043	381,086	551,555	218,393	666,609	220,620	714,178	1,052,890	51,364	173,505
Population over 65 years old in 2022 (TSI 04/02/2022)	124,427	104,550	137,785	90,642	211,448	53,281	92,990	89,688	11,919	51,991
Evacuated and displaced people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government has evacuated over 102,300 people (Gov't Türkiye 11/02/2023). More than one million people have lost their homes and are in temporary shelter centres (BBC 10/02/2023). 									
Number of Syrian refugees (RASAS 21/04/2022)	462,697	95,938	433,875	32,024	256,435	23,204	24,552	430,124		42,768
Area (in km2) (Governorates' websites accessed 08/02/2023)	6,554	14,327	5,403	12,313	14,030	7,337	15,355	18,584	1,520	3,223
Population density in 2022 (TSI 04/02/2022)	316	82	289	69	163	90	120	116	104	179
Poverty rates based on the median income in 2019 (TSI 12/05/2022; Aydın 24/01/2021)	12.30%	19.80%	19.8%	15.5%	20.4%	12.3%	16.8%	16.8%	12.3%	19.8%

Table 1. Demographics in earthquake affected regions ([ACAPS Thematic Report](#), 20/02/2023).

SEVERITY OF IMPACT

SOUTH EAST TURKIYE EARTHQUAKE: SEVERITY INDEX



22 February 2023

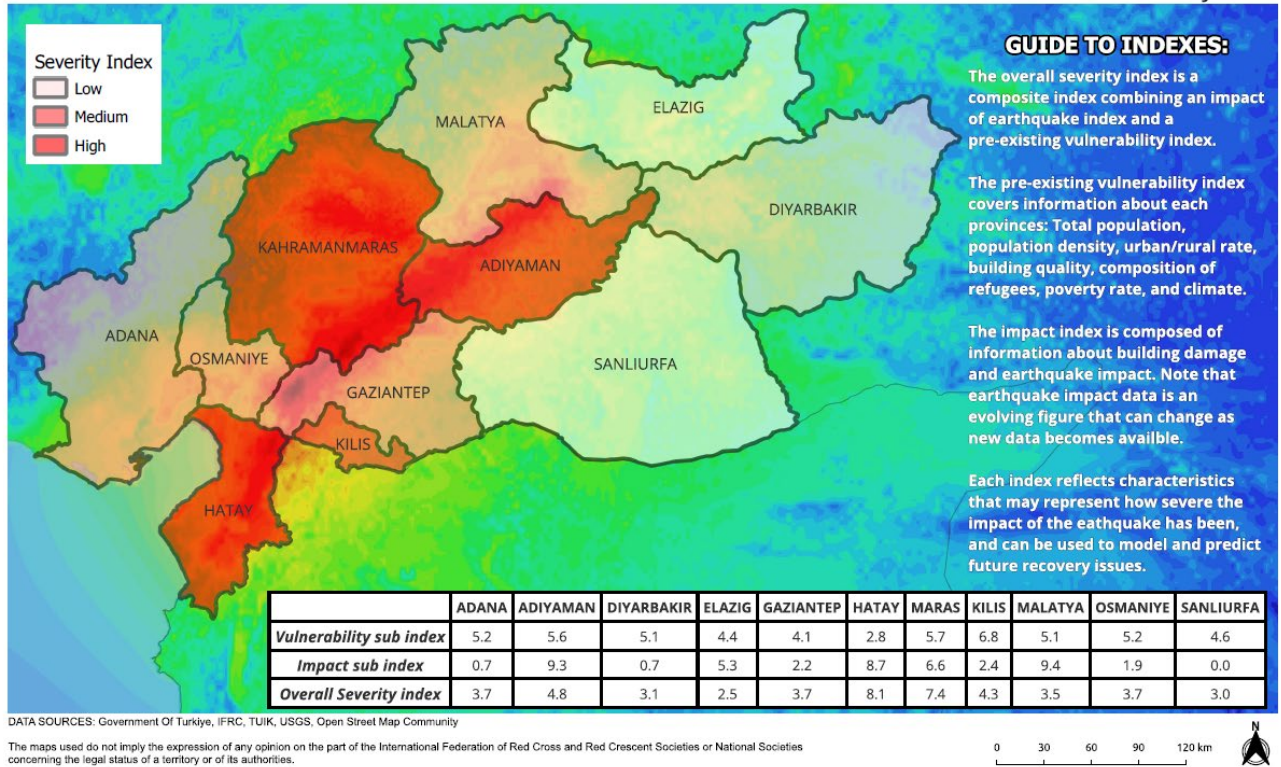


Figure 1. Severity Index, 2023 South East Turkiye Earthquake (IFRC, 22/02/2023).

The above severity index reflects the intersection of existing pre-crisis vulnerability and the impact of the earthquake. Areas with poor housing conditions, high poverty, large numbers of already displaced people, and other quality of life issues are likely to face significant issues in the earthquake. This problem becomes even more acute when the level of impact of the earthquake, including both destroyed buildings and general ground movement damage to infrastructure is considered. The index applies weights to different factors to arrive at a value that indicates how severe the impact of the earthquake is likely to be on the quality of life of people in the affected areas. This severity index can also be used to predict both displacement and recovery outlook, as those who migrate are more likely to be motivated to leave if conditions were already poor and less likely to be motivated to return for the same reason (IFRC, 22/02/2023). Accordingly, out of the 11 provinces, Hatay has the highest severity with 8.1 overall severity, even though its pre-crisis vulnerability score is less than the rest of the 11 provinces. This indicates that the impact of the earthquake has been much worse for Hatay despite its pre-crisis level of humanitarian conditions being better than the neighboring provinces. On the other hand, Kahramanmaraş is the second in severity rate after Hatay, which is also in line with its pre-crisis vulnerability levels, which is also high. Adiyaman is also highlighted as badly affected due to pre-existing poverty combined with extreme earthquake damage. Kilis and Gaziantep follow Hatay and Maras, though their rate is almost half level compared the two most affected provinces. Sanliurfa and Elazığ are the least two affected provinces.

Displacement

AFAD's latest statistics from 25 February point towards a minimum of 1.9 million people displaced, with 1.6 million people currently in various forms of shelter in the affected area and 323,000 reported outside of this area. When the 900,000 who have reportedly registered as sheltering under their own means are considered, this number approaches 3 million displaced people.

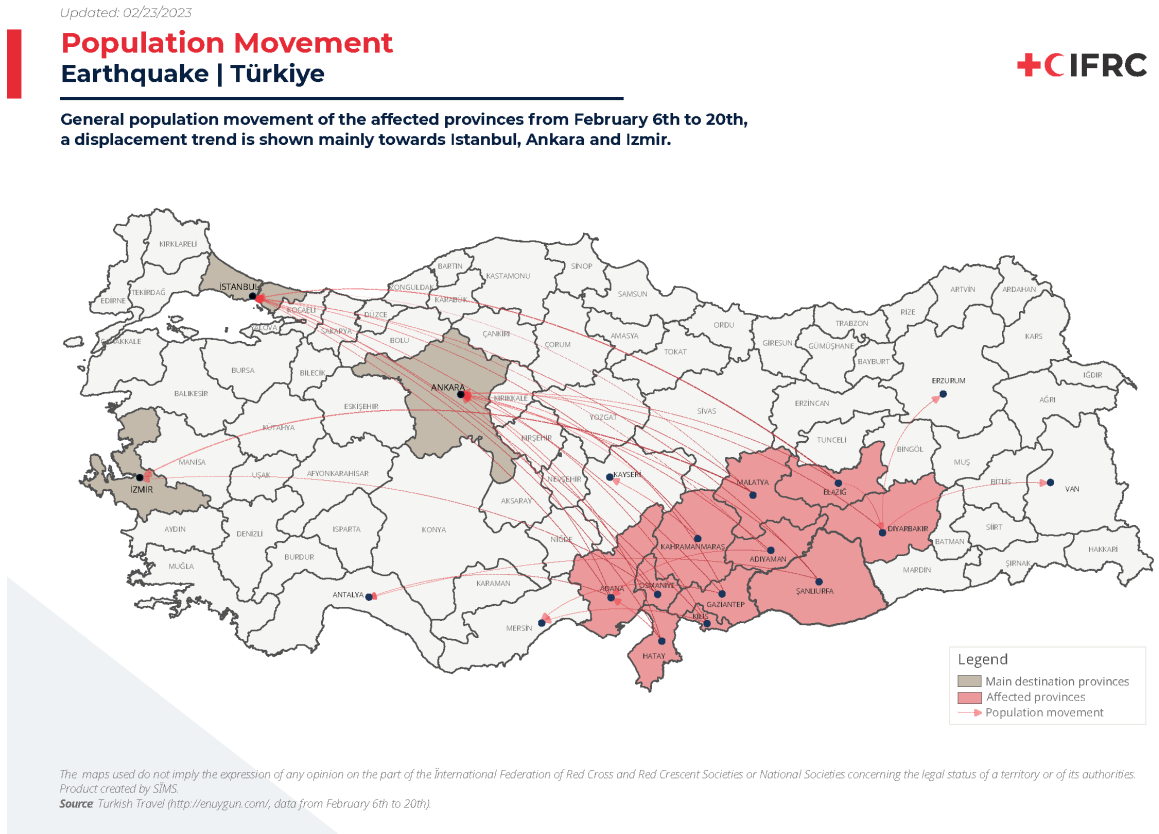


Figure 2. Population Movement due to the 2023 South East Türkiye Earthquake (IFRC, 23/02/2023).

Displacement models follow the well-established Northwestward movement of migration that existed in Turkey prior to the earthquake (IFRC, 25/02/2023). The population movements are expected to continue as coordinated displacement sites are established, and recent aftershocks increase feelings in lack of safety.

In Kahramanmaraş city alone, initial reports indicate an estimated 40–45% of the population located in temporary emergency shelters (Relief International, 20/02/2023; Save the Children, 13/02/2023). Displacement figures become available sporadically. It is estimated that the most significant areas of population decline are reportedly in the hardest hit provinces.

Within the provinces, people are also moving from areas that are hard hit to areas that are relatively better, such as in Gaziantep, where the city center increased in population (CrisisReady, 15/02/2023). As more coordinated displacement sites will be set up, population movements are expected to continue. People who leave the provinces are reportedly going to other locations within the country to seek safety and better economic opportunities. According to the

displacement figures from CrisisReady data covering the population movement between the February 5th and 20th:

- Increases in population densities have stabilized between **+40%** and **+60%**.
- In the Adana area, there has been a **steady incline of population densities down the coast of Mersin**.
- The city of Kahramanmaraş has shown steady declines in population density, ranging between **-30%** to **-60%**, with gradual recent inclines.
- In the city of Gaziantep, population densities have **increased nearly by +20%** since the last report on Friday, February 17.
- The Kilis and Elbeyli areas also registered around a **+20% incline in population densities** over baseline values.
- The city of Antakya remained well below baseline at the time of analysis — however, the area east of Antakya, close to the Syrian border, is now showing **consistent inclines between +40% and +60%**.

Data shows that Mersin recorded a 28% increase in population density as many people from the affected areas left to seek safety. Due to this situation, forty-seven institutions and non-governmental organizations in Mersin have requested a special status for the province, as they claim the population have increased by 40% due to migration after the earthquake. The Mayor of Mersin also stated that around 70,000 families have arrived in the region, with an estimated 40,000 staying. In Antalya, over 74,900 earthquake victims are staying in hotels, apartments, and hostels, while more than 50,000 are hosted by their relatives in Alanya, Manavgat, and the center. The total number of disaster survivors in the city is approximately 140,000 according to AFAD data ([En Son Haber](#), 17/02/2023). Similar issue shall be expected also in other neighboring provinces such as Muğla, Aydın, Kayseri and Mardin. Mardin saw an increase of an estimated 20,000 people ([Support to Life](#), 17/02/2023; [CrisisReady](#), 17/02/2023). Areas along the border, such as Reyhanlı, also show significant rates of increased population, as well as other major cities including Istanbul, İzmir, Ankara ([Support to Life](#), 17/02/2023; [CrisisReady](#), 13/02/2023).

Next to displacement within Turkey, there are reports of Syrian refugees crossing the border. Turkish authorities allow Syrian refugees with identity cards to leave Turkey for up to six months. Reportedly, over 20,000 people have crossed the border ([BBC](#) Turkey 17/02/2023).

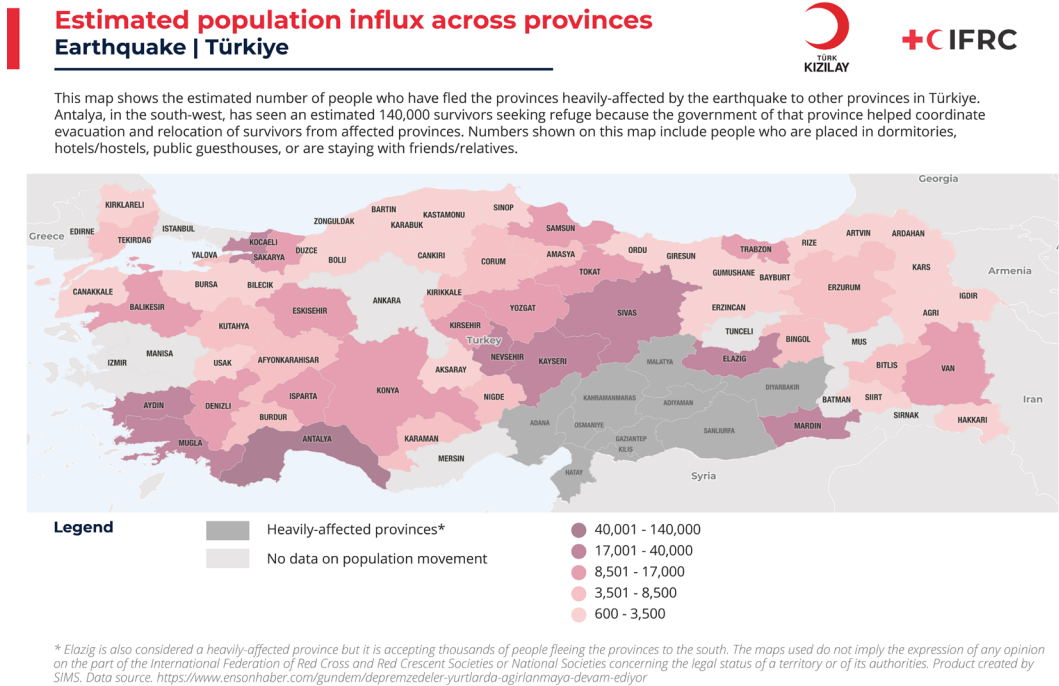


Figure 3. Estimated population influx across provinces (IFRC & En Son Haber, 17/02/2023).

Demographically, almost no data has arrived on who has been displaced, but initial indicators show that poor people houses were affected much more heavily than wealthier people ([The Economist](#), 16.02.2023). Media reports and field data indicate two major groups of unhoused people who are remaining in the region and within damaged neighborhoods are elderly people for whom mobility across the country may be problematic, and people who have issues related to their damaged buildings ([Turkish Minute](#), 16/02/2023). These issues include sorting through rubble for high-value/important belongings and a desire to ensure that building inspectors provide fair damage assessments so that they can receive both compensation from insurance/government programs, as well as retrieving the bodies of loved ones to ensure burial ([Save the Children](#), 17/02/2023).

After the earthquake, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium decided to facilitate fast visa for Turkish citizens affected by the earthquake ([Daily Sabah](#), 13/02/2023). The earthquake victims who are taken care of by their relatives in these countries will be given a visa for up to 3 months. However, earthquake survivors, whose belongings are all under the rubble, face challenges when requesting a Schengen visa in the absence of requested documentation. The situation is more difficult for Syrian earthquake survivors. Syrian earthquake affected population have to go to Lebanon's capital, Beirut, for Schengen visa applications and to replace any documents destroyed in the earthquake.

Shelter

SHELTER DAMAGE

Relief International and its partners conducted needs assessment via qualitative data collection as well as direct observation, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. Safe and stable shelter is the number one immediate need, followed by WASH. The vast majority of the respondents (97.5%) indicated that their houses were affected by the earthquake, with 26.5% of respondents indicating that their houses were fully destroyed, 49.5% indicating that their houses were heavily cracked and inhabitable, and only 21.5% indicating that their houses had minor cracks or were partially damaged ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023).

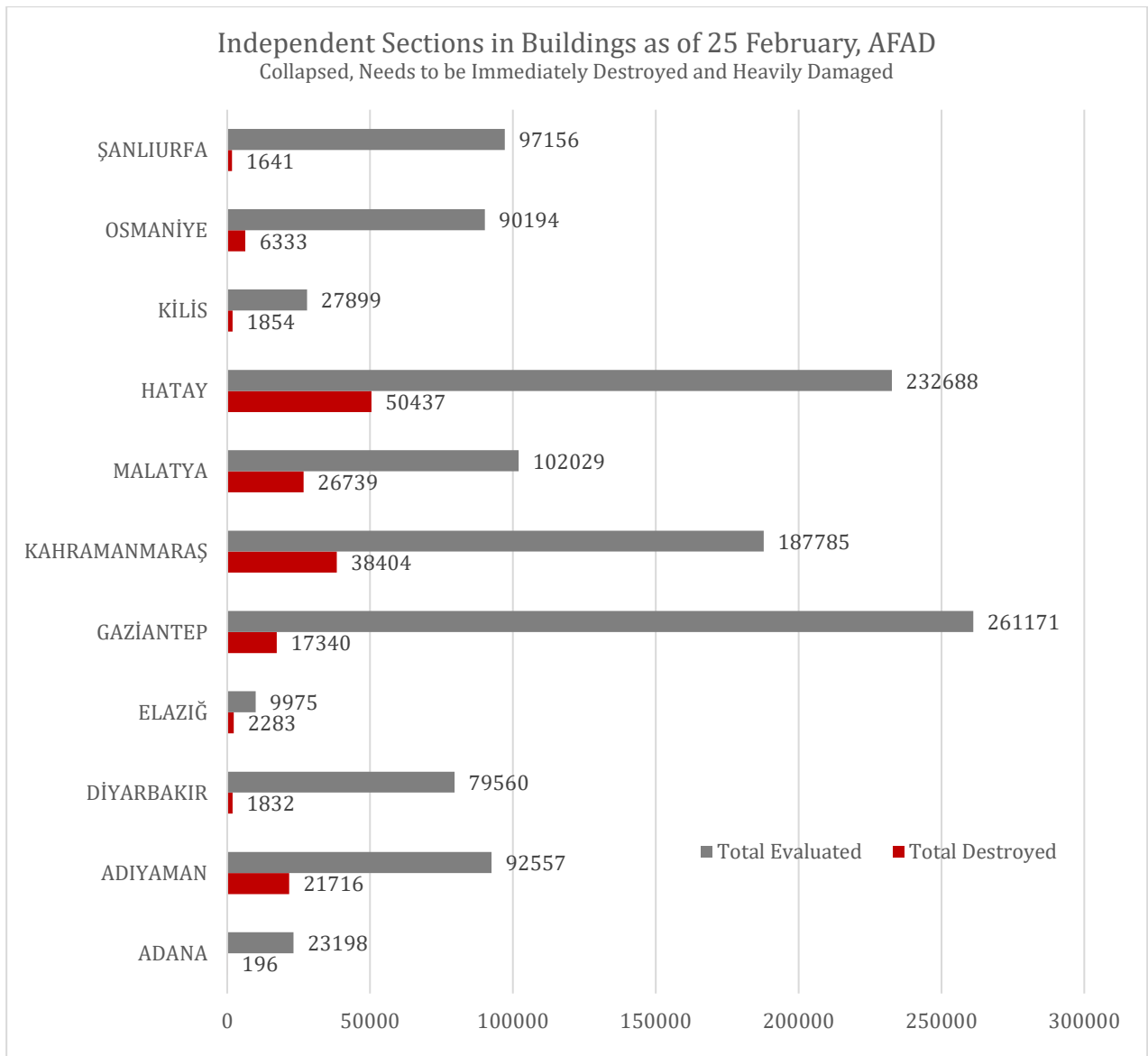


Figure 4. Heavily damaged and Collapsed units per province (Turkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

	COLLAPSED	TO BE DESTROYED IMMEDIATELY	HEAVILY DAMAGED	MODERATELY DAMAGED	SLIGHTLY DAMAGED	UNDAMAGED	NOT ANALYZED	CAN NOT BE ENTERED	ASSESSED COUNT	DEM + DESTR+HEAV DEM	AVERAGE UNITS PER BUILDING ASSESSED
ADANA	34	14	148	759	3,762	18,109	230	372	23,428	196	10.77
ADIYAMAN	4,437	1,791	15,488	6,140	27,690	30,087	2,712	6,924	95,269	21,716	2.57
DIYARBAKIR	46	82	1,704	1,895	19,585	51,932	2,573	4,316	82,133	1,832	5.58
ELAZIĞ	4	25	2,254	278	3,692	3,573	164	149	10,139	2,283	8.45
GAZİANTEP	3,659	1,723	11,958	6,346	53,765	163,681	13,282	20,039	274,478	1,734	3.53
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	6,174	4,076	28,154	4,598	53,459	74,179	5,923	17,145	193,708	38,404	2.61
MALATYA	3,707	364	22,668	2,225	28,881	30,673	2,740	13,511	104,769	26,739	3.31
HATAY	8,970	4,824	36,643	5,896	52,982	115,398	2,748	7,975	235,436	50,437	2.74
KİLİS	386	113	1,355	529	8,529	15,437	468	1,550	28,367	1,854	2.87
OSMANIYE	424	433	5,476	864	20,658	59,049	2,059	3,290	92,253	6,333	2.47
ŞANLIURFA	164	122	1,355	1,271	37,604	47,629	2,748	9,011	99,905	1,641	4.20
TOPLAM	28,005	13,567	127,203	30,801	310,607	609,747	35,647	84,282	1,239,885	168,775	3.42

Table 2. Shelter Damage Assessment (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

Undamaged Buildings	A building that has not suffered any damage due to an earthquake. (Damages and defects in the building before the earthquake are not evaluated.) There is no harm in using the building.
Less Damaged Buildings	These are the buildings with thin cracks in the paint, plaster and walls of the building due to the earthquake and plaster falling from the walls. (Damages and defects in the building before the earthquake are not evaluated.) There is no harm in using the building.
Moderately Damaged Buildings	These are the buildings in which there are cracks in the walls of the building and thin cracks in the load-bearing elements due to the earthquake. Damages and defects in the building that occurred before the earthquake are not evaluated. In a "moderate" damaged structure, the structure should not be used until the decrease in bearing capacity is eliminated (the structure is repaired) or it is strengthened. Items can be evacuated.
Heavily Damaged Buildings	These are the buildings in which there are wide and widespread shear breaks / separations in the load-bearing elements of the building due to the earthquake. "Heavily" damaged structures are defined as buildings with irreparable loss of bearing capacity and irreversible (in terms of strength and economy) damage.
Buildings to be Demolished Urgently	These are the buildings in which the structural elements of the building are permanently displaced and partially or completely destroyed due to the earthquake. These buildings, which cannot be used in any way, cannot be entered and goods cannot be evacuated.

Table 3. Building Damage Definitions, according to CSB (Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (CSB), 20/02/2023).

As of 25 February 2023, AFAD stated that 1,239,885 buildings have been assessed in the crisis area. Out of those, 168,775 buildings are assessed to be either collapsed, needs to be demolished immediately or heavily damaged. This number translates to 575,965 independent units within these buildings, meaning independent apartments and houses where families used to live. Given the 2021 statistics of TUIK, the average household size being 3.23, this number translates to 1,860,366 individuals that need urgent shelter due to their house being inhabitable after the earthquake. On the other hand, according to the AFAD report from 25 February, 2,905,755 people received some type of shelter within and/or outside of the affected area. Among those, more than a million are sheltered by their own means, while about 1.6 million are sheltered at the affected area, mostly in tent cities (See the *Shelter Relief* section for more information on

shelter types and statistics). Note that due to the uncertain situation, the estimates provided for the number of people in need may vary for from one week to another. Often, the best estimates for occupation can be derived by multiplying population number by capacity, although this does not factor in overcapacity – for which data is currently limited.

While nearly 3 million people in need of shelter, the number may be even higher as many damage estimates are only factoring heavily damaged and destroyed buildings. Light-to-moderately damaged buildings may be either unlivable or seen unsafe by their owners, forcing residents to be displaced. Given that a total of 2259340 units within buildings have suffered some damage, and the average household size in Turkey is approximately 3.23 people, a total of over 7 million people could have lived in houses that are now damaged in some way and may seek new shelter. Again, these estimates do not factor in localized occupancy rates.

	23.02.2023	25.02.2023
Total number of earthquake victims sheltered at the affected area	1,582,418	1,626,370
Total number of earthquake victims sheltered outside of the affected area	327,018	323,055
Number of earthquake victims who are sheltered by their own means at and/or outside of the affected	1,040,466	956,330
Total	2,949,902	2,905,755

Table 4. Sheltered Earthquake Victims (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 24/02/2023).

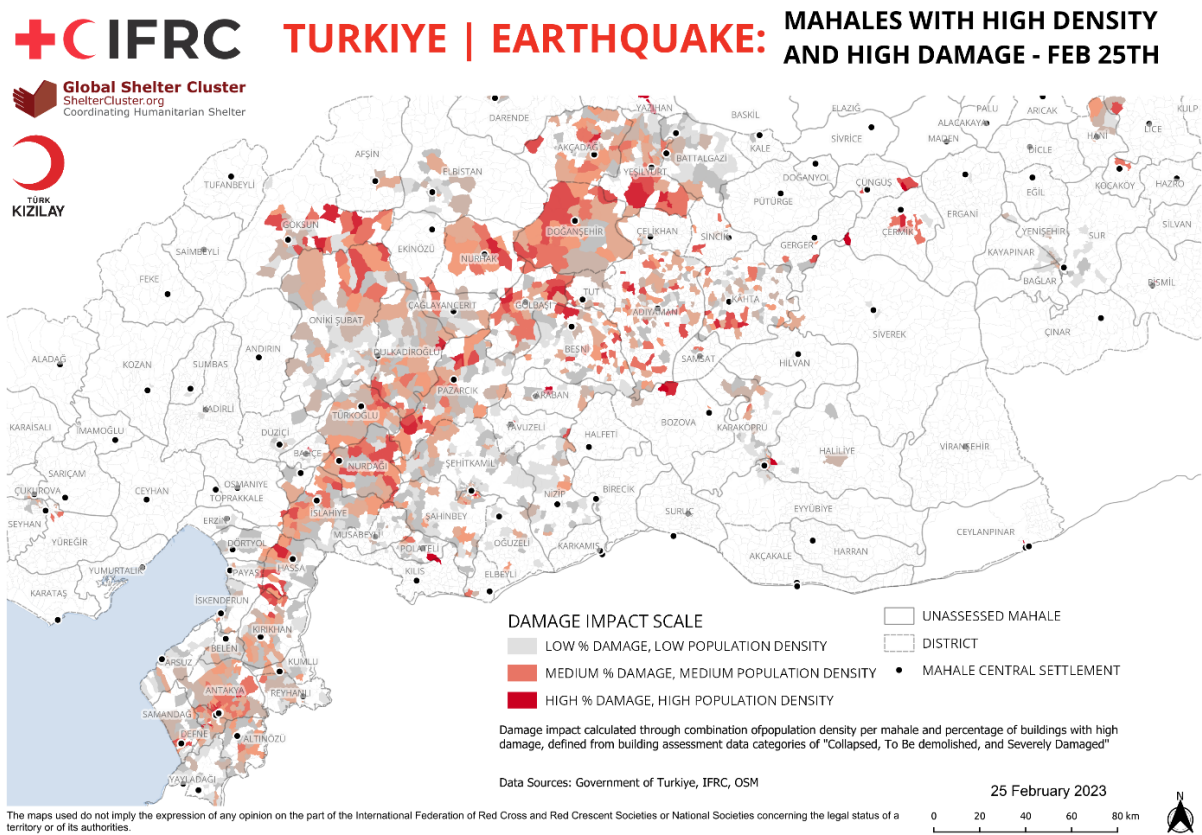


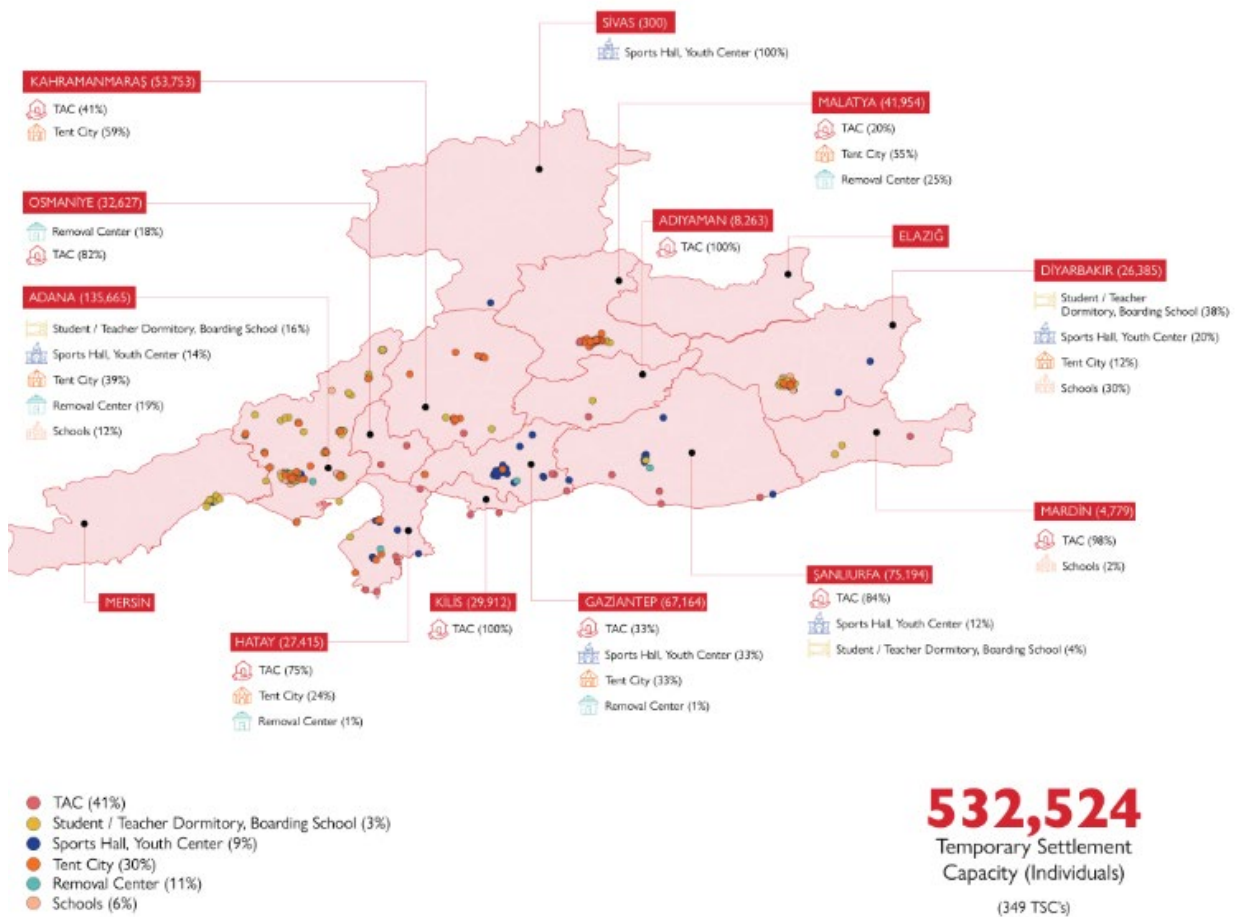
Figure 5. Damage Impact Assessment (IFRC, 22/02/2023).

The above figure represents the impact of damaged buildings on densely populated areas, and reflects the level of destruction in certain villages and towns along the fault in the earthquake zone. Areas with high population density and high percentages of damaged buildings are highlighted with the most intensely red areas being those with the highest concentration of both criteria together. These same neighborhoods (Mahales) are the most likely to have displaced people and to have generated large shelter needs.



TÜRKİYE 2023 EARTHQUAKES TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT CENTERS

27 FEBRUARY, 2023 / 11:30



* Information on temporary accommodation centers shown in the Map is compiled through remote sensing methods, government officials statements and direct observations of IOM's field staff. Figures on the map indicate the capacities of the temporary accommodation centers.

Figure 6. Temporary Settlement Centers for displaced population (IOM DTM / TSS Sector, 27/02/2023).

This map reflects a preliminary assessment of the locations of temporary settlement centers as of 27 February. This map is generated through the Temporary Settlement Sector, which is focused on management of temporary sites. This reflects both the percentage distribution of different types of temporary settlements and the available information on their locations within the region.

LIVING CONDITIONS

Relief International survey looked at the location and health environment of collective accommodation centers provided to earthquake affected populations in Hatay, Kilis, Kahranmanmaras, Gaziantep and Adiyaman. In their assessments, 53% of people lived in accommodation considered safe and 8% of accommodation was accessible to people with disabilities ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023). In addition, early reports reflect crowding in several shelters, many of which were also poorly ventilated and cold. ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023). The Relief International survey is based on data collected two weeks after the earthquake, so these findings should be cross-checked with more recent assessments such as the MIRA. Access to WASH facilities were observed as an urgent need across the board. Of the assessed shelters, 85% of the toilets had no water and 84% of sanitations had no clean water for washing ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023). According to Relief International report, in many temporary accommodation centers, as well as public spaces sheltering people, the facilities were not available, not enough or not hygienic. Additionally, non-food items and winterization items still remain top priorities for those in the need ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023).



Figure 7. Shelter Location, Relief International Needs Assessment Survey on 2023 Türkiye Earthquake ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023).

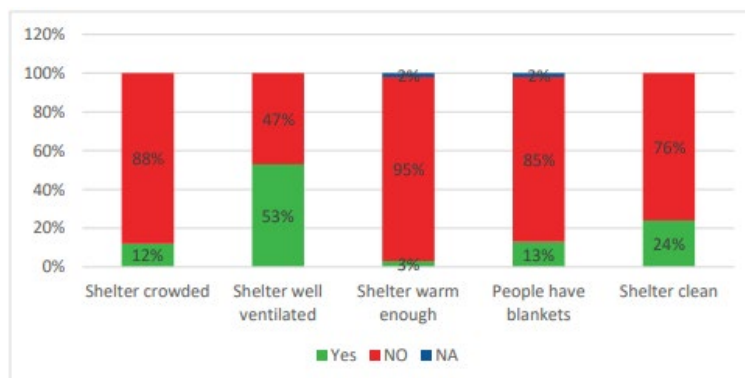


Figure 8. Health Environment, Relief International Needs Assessment Survey on 2023 Türkiye Earthquake ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023).

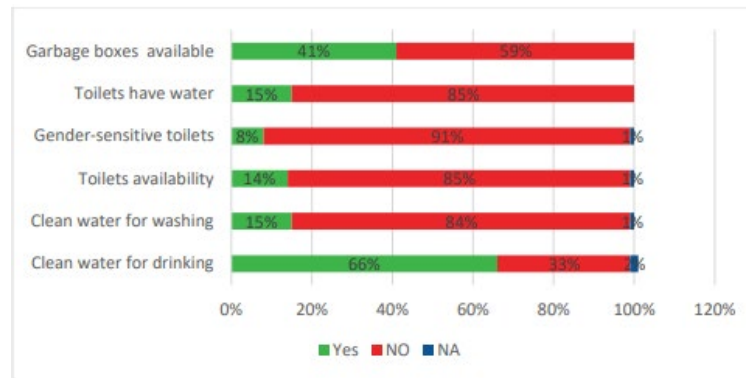


Figure 9. WASH conditions, Relief International Needs Assessment Survey on 2023 Turkiye Earthquake ([Relief International](#), 20/02/2023).

According to Save the Children Report, for villages and temporary settlement sites, mobile teams needs to be formed, consisting of CP and MHPSS staff who can regularly visit these locations to provide the needed support continuously ([Save the Children](#), 17/02/2023). In tent sites, child friendly spaces should be formed. In this context, more specialised toolkit content needs to be derived, focusing on loss and mourning ([Save the Children](#), 17/02/2023).

Outside of the earthquake area, rents are rising due to an influx of people affected by the earthquake, and limited space is driving displaced people to find alternative housing situations, including rentals of new apartments for those that can afford them. This influx has led to a spike in rental rates ([Sözcü](#), 25/02/2023). Rising rents have been corroborated by several local real estate board organizations, including within Ankara, Mersin, Antalya, and others ([Sözcü](#), 25/02/2023). Rent increases in small cities immediately next to the earthquake zone have been reported to rise as much as 100% ([Birgun](#), 17/02/2023). Within Ankara, reports of false adverts and rent hikes have been highlighted, creating a large movement into that city ([Sendika](#), 18/02/2023). This trend has been noticed by the government, and several announcements related to this have been released. Punishments and fines have been handed down to brokers identified in price-gouging ([Bloomberg](#), 23/02/2023). 774'000 people have applied for rental assistance, and 950'000 have registered as earthquake displaced people sheltering by their own means elsewhere.

TEMPORARY SHELTER SUPPORT

TEMPORARY SHELTERS

The charts below show that displaced people who left the earthquake area are mostly sheltered at the university dormitories, followed by hotels, guest houses, and facilities by the Ministry of Education as well as other State facilities.

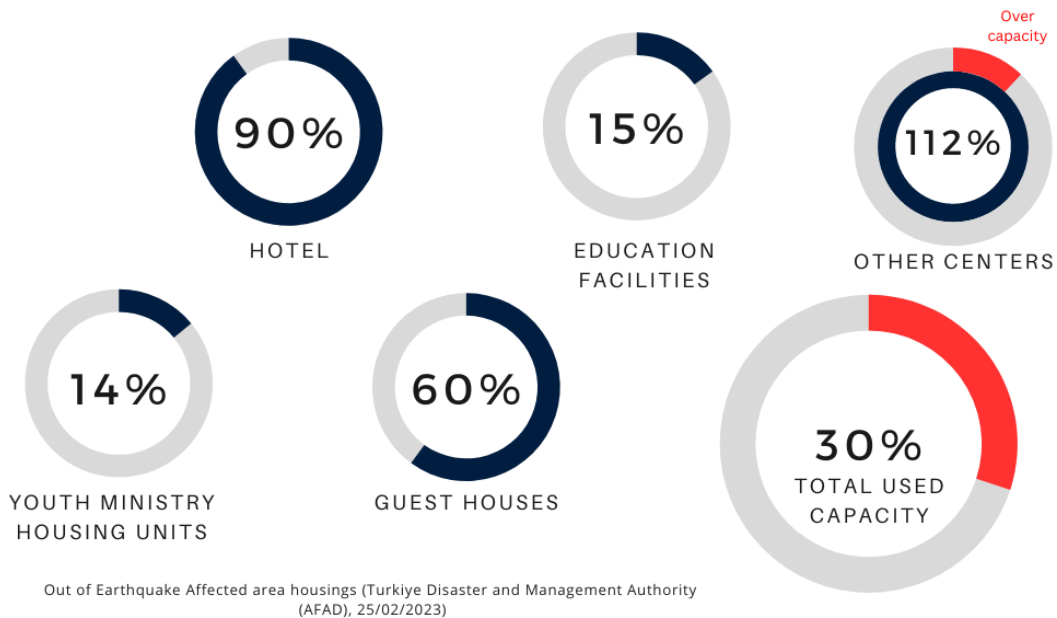


Figure 10. Out of Earthquake Affected area housings (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

Tents

As of 25 February 2023, tent cities are built at 270 points in 10 provinces with a total of approximately 335,382 tents (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 24/02/2023). This total includes tents from the state institutions, international organizations, and local NGOs coordinated by AFAD. The distribution of tents by province as reported by AFAD along with how many people are staying at those tents can be found below. Preliminary calculations based on the AFAD data reveals a serious WASH situation in temporary settlements, with very large numbers of people per WASH facility. These numbers may be affected by under-reporting of some types of toilets or slowly developing reporting of various key figures related to this. As explained in the living conditions section, preliminary data from the crisis area also confirms the need for WASH.

Province	Installed Tent	Living In Tent	Installed Containers	Living In Container	WC	SHOWER	Ministry Of Education Facilities	Ministry Of Youth and Sports Facilities	TOTAL PEOPLE
ADANA	17,515	70,06	0	0	0	0			
ADIYAMAN	48,5	194	656	2,624	263	65			
DIYARBAKIR	7,458	29,832	0	0	19	22			
GAZIANTEP	49,67	198,68	1,225	4,9	407	150			
HATAY	84,316	337,264	1,120	4,48	46	31			
KAHRAMANMARAŞ	74,134	296,536	1,047	4,188	13	4			
KİLİS	4,579	18,316	0	0	0	0			
MALATYA	26,96	107,84	693	2,772	46	20			
OSMANİYE	7,282	29,128	157	628	17	4			
ŞANLIURFA	8,99	35,96	1,800	7,2	0	0			
GENERAL TOTAL	329,404	1,317,616	6,698	26,792	811	296	162,496	75,602	1,582,418

Table 5. WASH services per affected provinces (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 24/02/2023).

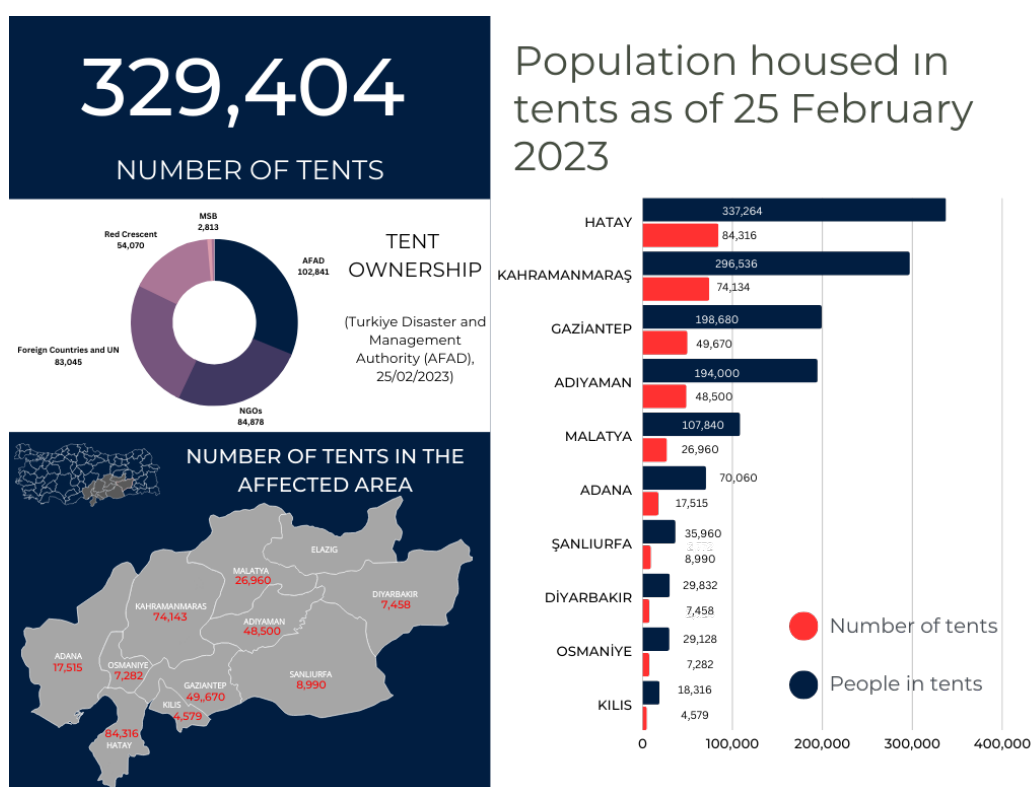


Figure 11. Tents distributions per province & tent ownership (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

It is also worth noting that for all figures, within the AFAD report the number of people within tents divides perfectly into 4 – indicating that figures related to total people within temporary sites may be derived from theoretical capacity of tents rather than counts of people entering. There is a need for data verification with field visits to tent and container cities in order to verify the actual number of people sheltered in these temporary settlements.

Containers

President Erdogan stated on Feb 20th that 10'000 containers had been completed and 65'000 more will be installed soon ([Sözcü](#), 20/02/2023). This is unclear if this includes the contributions from Turkish Railways (TCDD), which has contributed 284 train wagons and 573 containers to the relief effort ([Railly News](#), 22/02/2023). NATO and Qatar have also contributed with containers, with NATO lending 1000+ (enough for 4000+ people) containers and Qatar lending 10'000 left over from the world cup to the effort ([Turkish Minute](#), 25/02/2023). It is unclear if these are the same containers described in the presidential speech. IKEA has also promised an additional 5'000 container-tents. AFAD has listed a total of around 26'800 people living within the container-houses, with 6'700 more prepared for immediate housing (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

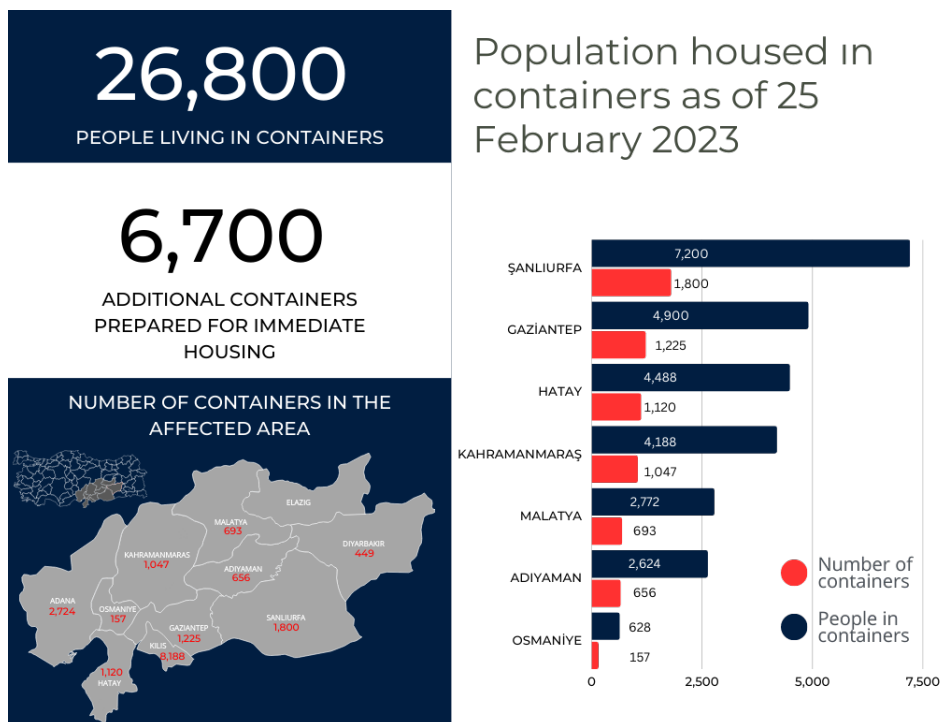


Figure 12. Container distributions per province (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

Dormitories and Ministry of Youth and Sports Sheltering

From the second week of the crisis, the government has taken the decision to use university dorms as housing for earthquake victims. The scale of this operation is large, with the Ministry of Education stating that 465 thousands earthquake victims are now housed in the dormitories ([Ministry of Education](#), 17/02/2023), although the reported total capacity of the dorms system is 850 thousand. Time frames are similarly unclear at this time, however, the ministry has stated they will re-evaluate the evacuation housing and distance education system on April 12th.

Numerous smaller educational institutions within the zone have been transformed into temporary sites and shelters – 7% of all shelter are dorms, 12% are sports halls and youth centers, and 5% are primary schools (IOM, 23/02/2023). Minister of Youth and Sports shared that three meals a day are served to the residents of the dormitory. Health services are provided to earthquake victims at the entrance of the dormitory. They are also building the infrastructure to support students with their exam preparations, and will also include sports, language training and other personal development services.

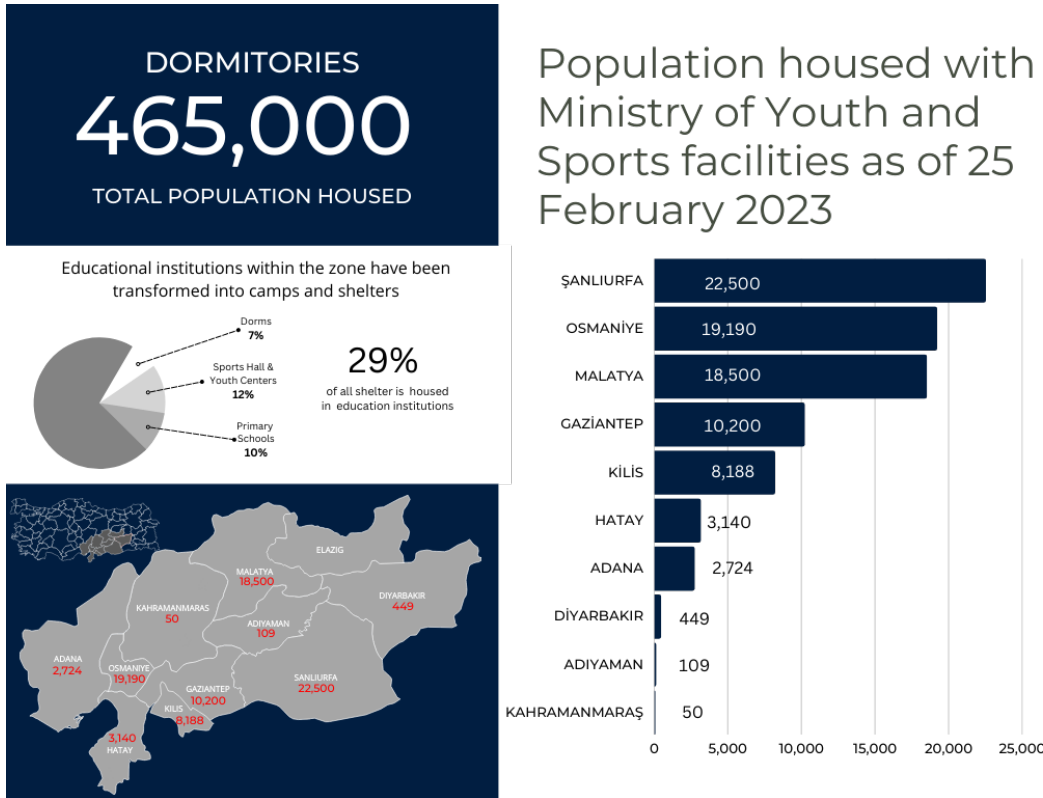


Figure 13. Population housed within Ministry of Youth and Sports Facilities (Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority (AFAD), 25/02/2023).

Shelter Aid Process

On 06.02.2023, the Gendarmerie units created evacuation areas in [nine provinces](#) for the affected population, who want to go out of the province due to their sheltering needs. The evacuation of those who apply to these points with a request for evacuation are provided by the “most appropriate means” as determined by the AFAD authorities. Via these centers, applicants are placed in the accommodation centers and guesthouses determined under the coordination of the Governorships and AFAD in the provinces they will go to. Evacuation requests are planned according to the sheltering capacity of the provinces. For those who want to leave the disaster area with their own means of transportation, they need to make a notification to the Gendarmerie evacuation points before leaving and they will be directed to the shelter points in the provinces they will go to. In a publication by the Presidency Communications Department to fight the rumors about these processes, it is stated that disaster victims do not need to own a specific identity card that proves their status of affected person. It is also stated that these people will be transferred to the next destination via a suitable mechanism of transfer free of charge.

“Let my Home be your Home” Campaign and other Shelter Programs

The Ministry of Interior launched a campaign called "Let My Home Be Your Home" to provide shelter for earthquake victims. The campaign has received over 5'000 applications and offers three options for participation: 3 months free allocation, 1-year rent at a discounted price, or rent support. The district governorship will examine applications and select appropriate houses to include in the campaign. The earthquake survivor families will be determined by AFAD and the Ministry of Interior, with priority given to disadvantaged families. The rent for the houses will be covered by rent donations collected in the AFAD account, and the district governor's office will cover the utility bills without any additional expenses to landlords ([Anadolu Agency](#), 18/02/2023).

AFAD has also covered information regarding hotel coverage – approximately 58% of all displaced people outside of the zone are reportedly within hotels and guesthouses throughout Türkiye, with 160'432 inside hotels (representing 88% hotel capacity nationally), and 29'200 within guest houses. Around 15'000 are listed as being housed within “other facilities” which are not named in any particular category.

LONG TERM SHELTER SUPPORT

TOKI (Mass Housing Administration) Houses

An important development regarding longer-term shelter is the program by the government to construct TOKI houses for earthquake victims ([Milliyet](#), 22/02/2023). President Erdogan announced construction of 200'000 houses across the region, in cities and 70'000 village houses, with the hope of building them within a year. These housing centers will be built across the earthquake region, with the goal of proportionally reflecting the amount of lost housing to some extent. This construction campaign is projected to begin in March, with 30'000 houses planned to be built in the month ([Türkiye Disaster and Management Authority \(AFAD\)](#), 15.02.2023).

All buildings are to be built following a 10-point reconstruction plan released by the buildings ministry, which includes earthquake-safe practices such as limiting building height to 3-4 stories, constructing at minimum 500m away from fault lines on solid ground ([Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change \(CSB\)](#), 21/02/2023)

Planned Number of Houses and Locations

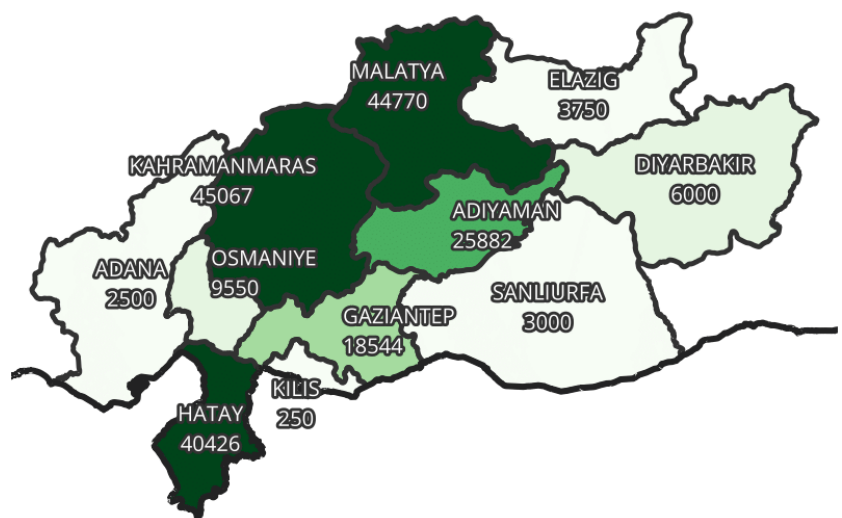


Figure 14. Planned Number of TOKI Program Houses and Locations Facilities ([Milliyet](#), 22/02/2023).

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