

FEDERATION-WIDE SITUATION REPORT

Kahramanmaraş Earthquake Operation



Turkish Red Crescent teams supporting the relief efforts on the ground. Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent

SitRep n°	7	SitRep date	15 February 2023	Reporting period	12 - 14 February 2023
Operations Manager	Jamie Lesueur	Estimated number of people affected	16 Million People		
IFRC Operation n°	MDRTR004	Category allocated to the disaster or crisis	Red		
Total people targeted	Approximately 1,250,000, people	Start date of the operation	07/02/2023		
Total people reached (cumulative)	N/A	Expected end date	28/02/2025		
# of Rapid Response personnel and/or ERUs deployed (cumulative)	Six personnel (four in the pipeline), to be increased after initial assessment				
Geographical priority areas affected	Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Elazığ and Malatya				

Movement actors: Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners

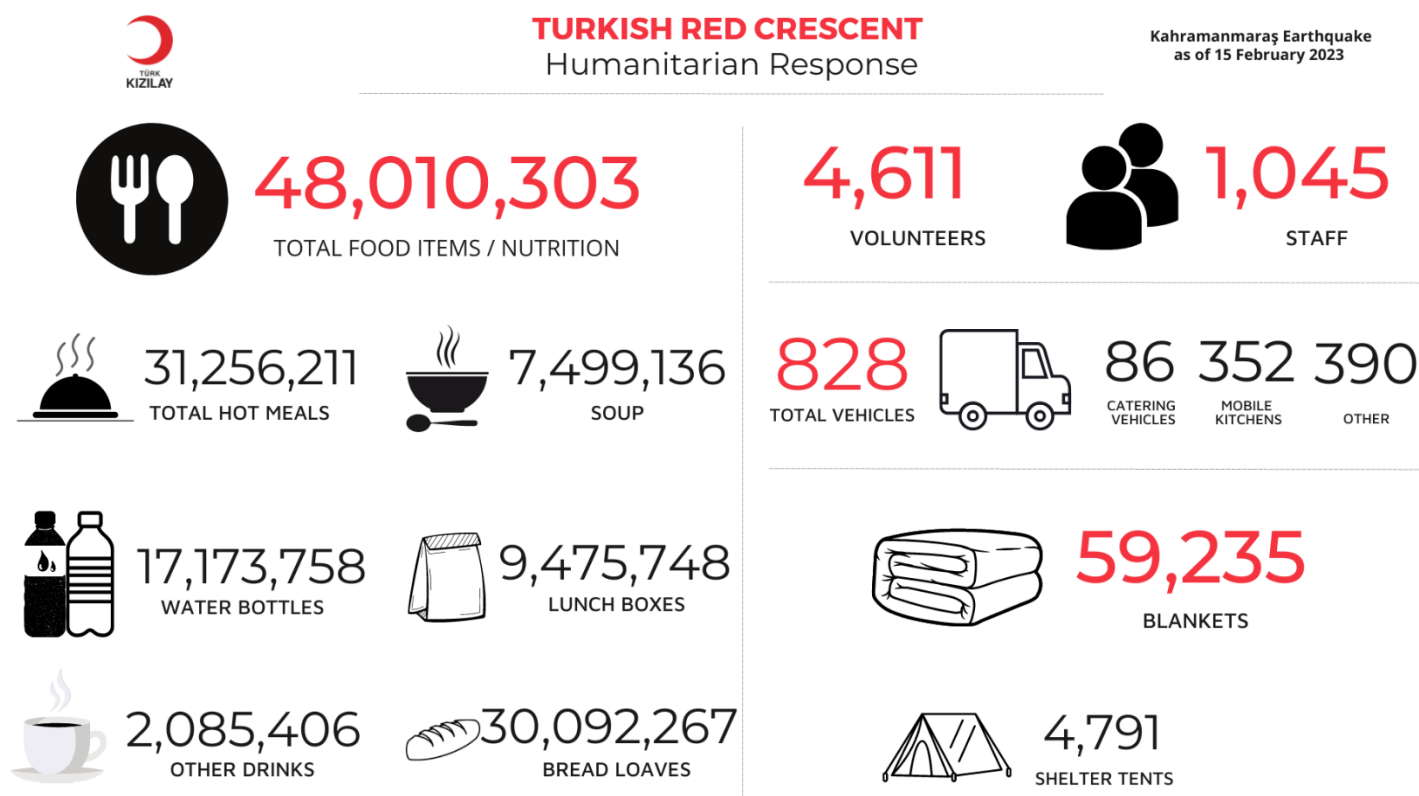
Other actors: Is there an assigned lead agency? Has UNDAC been deployed?

Which orgs have been assigned as clusters leads?

Norwegian Red Cross, American Red Cross, British Red Cross, German Red Cross, Livelihoods Centre (Spanish Red Cross) and ICRC provide support as part of the 2023 Country Operational Plan. See the section on Membership Coordination at the end of the report for further information IFRC has set up a disaster hub in Gaziantep to ensure coordination amongst the different actors in the field. A base camp expert, security officer, and two communication personnel recently joined the disaster hub.

The Turkish authorities lead the overall coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for disasters. Turkish Red Crescent is the responsible authority for the coordination of mass feeding services in the disaster area and main solution partner in this working group as part of the National Disaster Response Plan¹. A UNDAC team is deployed to the field. IFRC as part of its lead role in the shelter sector coordination in the international humanitarian coordination system, will be deploying a dedicated shelter coordination team to fulfil the requirements of the function. In addition to NATO and the European Union, offers of assistance from 70 countries reached Türkiye. 31 search and rescue teams and over 77 medical teams from different countries were mobilised towards the earthquake zones. A total of 238,204 professionals are employed in the works carried out in the earthquake zone. Upon the international call, 9,677 personnel from abroad were transferred to the disaster area.

General key highlights and main orientations of the action



Operational constraints and risks

- Harsh weather conditions due to peak winter season:** The initial earthquake struck at night during a multi-day winter weather event, leading to major issues with humanitarian access as roadways and airports impacted by the quakes were blocked by rain and snow. Airports are now running, but some roads remain blocked due to the debris and buildings that collapsed onto the roads. People trapped in collapsed buildings

¹ https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumlar/afad.gov.tr/e_Kutuphane/Planlar/TAMP.pdf

are unable to escape and the rescue window is getting smaller as each day passes. Cold temperatures below zero in the earthquake regions are expected to prevail in the coming weeks.

- **Economic downturn and high inflation:** Official inflation in Türkiye has recently hit an all-time high of 85.5 per cent in October 2022, easing to 64.3 per cent in December 2022, with the Turkish Lira hitting a new record low after the earthquake, slipping to 18.85 per 1 USD. Because of these economic issues, cost of living has increased enormously, and food has grown more expensive and less affordable. This already-existing economic instability may grow much worse for those impacted by the earthquake and means communities in these areas may not be very resilient.. Findings from the field indicate that markets and shops lost their functionality after the earthquakes hit.
- **Securing access to aid and services:** Reported violence may be related to incidents of looting. Turkish security forces patrol the area to maintain order. Risk of security incidents is closely followed up on to prevent any harm to the affected population, staff and volunteers.
- **Displacement:** Crisis Ready continues to report significant population decreases throughout the most impacted areas, with significant increases in the east (Gaziantep) and western cities (Mersin, Osmaniye) as people are moving away from the epicenter. The most significant areas of population decline remain the provinces of Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, both of which are registering rates of population decline over 30 per cent several days post-event. Some of the key cities in each of those provinces are registering much higher rates of decline in population between 35 per cent and 75 per cent (Crisis Ready 12/02/2023). Gaziantep witnessed a combination of sharp decline in the populated city center and sharp increases in population, above 100 per cent, in the outskirts. Osmaniye exhibits similar patterns (Crisis Ready 13/02/2023). Mersin recorded a 25 per cent increase in population density as many people from the affected areas left to seek safety (Crisis Ready 12/02/2023). Areas along the border, such as Reyhanli and Kilis, also show significant rates of increased population, between 25 and 100 per cent (Crisis Ready 13/02/2023). In Hatay, STL field teams report an intense migration of affected families from the urban areas to the villages and suburbs. The mukhtar of Algnözü Kamberli neighborhood stated that the population reached 3,000 after an influx of affected people from Antakya city center. Yayladağı neighborhood also reported an increase in population (STL 11/02/2023).

Scope and scale, humanitarian conditions and evolution of disaster

EARTHQUAKE IN KAHRAMANMARAŞ PAZARCIK AND ELBISTAN DISTRICTS

February 15, 2023

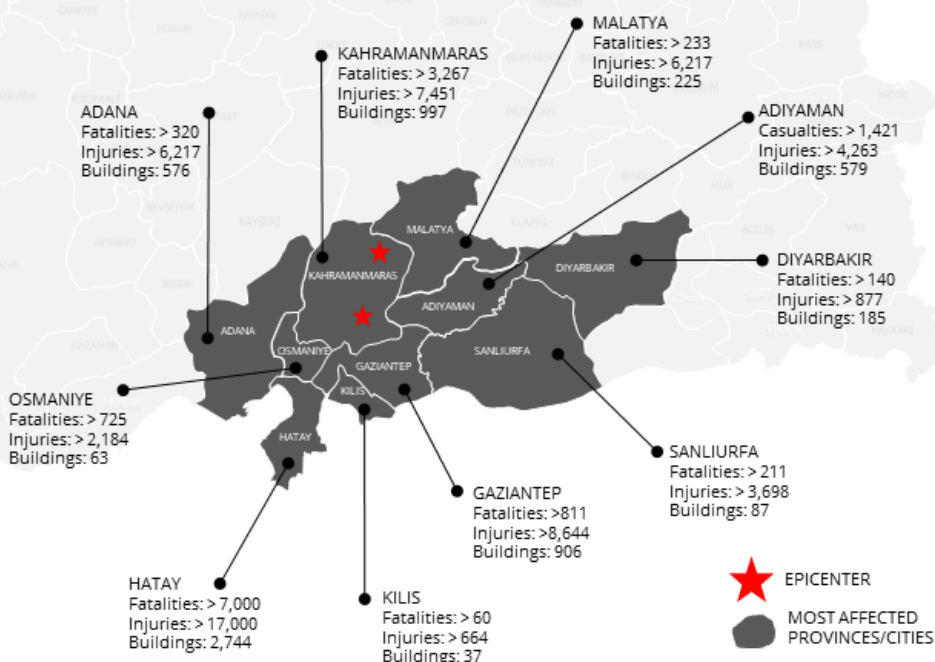
Pazarcik at 04:17AM - 7.7 Magnitude
Elbistan at 13:24 PM - 7.6 Magnitude
Aftershocks: 2,724

16,000,000
AFFECTED POPULATION

31,974+ FATALITIES
80,278+ INJURIES
72,879+ RESCUED

195,962+ EVACUATED
12,141 DAMAGE BUILDINGS

Internal: <https://go.ifrc.org/reports/16326>



The map used does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities.

- **Shelter and housing:** Hotels in Antalya, Alanya and Mersin are currently being used as emergency shelters for people left homeless by the earthquake (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023, Middle East Eye 07/02/2023). In Killis, at least 6,000 people are staying in centers and 9,000 in Sanliurfa (IBC 09/02/2023). Extensive structural damage has been reported in Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaras, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Sanliurfa provinces. As a result of the shelter activities carried out in the earthquake area, 227,672 tents and 2,607,390 blankets have been distributed. Around 50 thousand citizens are being accommodated in temporary accommodation centers. Some mukhtars have specifically demanded containers instead of tents as they are a better fit for winter conditions. Additionally, around 190k people have been evacuated outside of the region, 100k with relatives and 90k in refugee camps. The damage assessment work continues and people can return to their homes if they have been deemed safe. As for those whose homes are unsafe or have been demolished, the GoT is planning to rebuild houses for them within one year. At the end of the damage assessment studies, rent assistance will be provided. Related to this, these studies are carried out under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and under the coordination of AFAD. People can follow up on these via the e-Government (e-devlet) website. 87,346 buildings have been examined so far, of which 50,576 buildings need to be demolished immediately. Households can move back to the 279,655 buildings which were slightly damaged or undamaged. It was also found that the number of female-headed households living under the poverty line is increasing.
- **Food:** The affected population directly impacted by the earthquake has lost assets and livelihoods in addition to the damage and loss of their shelters and household items. In a context of adverse weather conditions, pre-crisis socio-economic duress and high inflation rates, most vulnerable groups will struggle to access sufficient quantity of quality foods in the coming months. Access to drinking water is still a problem. Preliminary reports from Support To Life (STL) indicate that there is no access to drinking water in Hatay. High drinking water needs were also observed in Diyarbakir. In some provinces relief goods that arrive at the crisis desk's coordination are gathered in a warehouse in the industrial areas of the cities. Volunteers who came from nearby provinces distribute the relief goods.
- **Health:** High number of casualties will increase the burden on local health system capacities, which are directly affected by the earthquake. Fifteen hospitals in the 11 provinces have been damaged, including three in Hatay (notably Antakya and Iskenderun hospitals), according to the Health Ministry (AI Monitor 07/02/2023). Even in functioning centers, the lack of medicine, equipment and water is limiting care possibilities. As a result, many of the people rescued have been transferred to Istanbul or other cities. According to WHO, 26 of 32 assessed health facilities were either non-operational or only partially operational due to earthquake-related damages as of 12 February (USAID, 12/02/2023). The state maternity hospital in Adiyaman was evacuated and deliveries were referred to other provinces. The maternity ward of Gaziantep Hospital is reportedly not safe as well and needs to be relocated (UNFPA 10/02/2023). As a result, many of the people rescued have been transferred to Istanbul or other cities (Anadolu 07/02/2023). Lack of shelter, exposure to severe winter weather conditions, overcrowded living conditions, shortages in power supply and disrupted water networks will exacerbate pre-existing health risks in the area and will contribute to increased mortality and morbidity (WHO 11/02/2023). 214,000 women in the affected regions are currently pregnant, including 35,000 in Maras. About 24,000 births are expected over the next month, of which 15 per cent may have complications (UNFPA 10/02/2023).
- **Health and hygiene:** Support to Life (STL) reports that limited access to hygiene facilities, clean/running water and uncollected garbage pose a high risk of an outbreak (Emergency Sitrep, 11/02/2023). Reports from the field indicate increase in cases of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD), respiratory illness and skin disease. There has been a huge response domestically within Türkiye, where medical personnel are deploying from other regions. Twenty-two international Emergency Medical teams have deployed through the WHO EMT mechanism, who are working alongside the MoH. However, in a number of areas EMTs are already leaving as the local response has increased the local capacity.
- According to the field observations of IFRC teams, psychosocial support (PSS) is a substantial need. TRC is in the field with social service teams to alleviate the traumatic effects of the earthquake. Their social service teams conduct needs assessment, provide social services, first aid, and psychosocial services to heal the psychological wounds in the disaster area. In nine areas of seven of the provinces affected, TRC has deployed 60 PSS staff. Volunteer psychologist will also soon be mobilised as soon as a accommodation has been found. Two mobile child-friendly spaces have been set up, two mobile PSS, six PSS tents, and

psychologists are in the field supporting adults and children affected by the earthquake. The services provided are mainly psychological first aid, mental well-being, PSS assessments, activities to help children, one on one counselling and group counselling. Additionally, their psychosocial support teams are in the field to support families to minimize the psychological impact of the disaster on the vulnerable groups who are likely to be affected. TRC has carried out a blood shipment for the possible need for blood and plasma. As the responsible entity for blood donations in Türkiye, TRC delivered blood stocks to the Regional Blood Centers from 159 blood donation points across Türkiye for the possible need for blood and plasma. All national blood stocks in their blood banks have been mobilized for the initial shipments.

- The Ministry of Agriculture is working on food safety, identification of shelterless animals, drafting water projects and provision of equipment and machinery in the affected areas, in line with its mandate. They have started distributing animal feed and shipment of animal tents while the General Directorate of Agricultural Enterprises (TİGEM) is taking care of the left-behind cattle/farm animals in the earthquake affected zones.

For more information on the scope, scale, humanitarian conditions and evolution of the disaster please check the latest [disaster brief](#).

Field Findings and Observations

Two IFRC teams were present in Kahramanmaraş and the surrounding area, one responsible for technical observation and coordination in health sector and the other for communication and advocacy purposes. The Health response sector is being run in coordination of the Ministry of Health according to Türkiye National Disaster Response Plan. The earthquake affected both old and new buildings, and many people have left the city or are staying outside in tents provided by AFAD. It is known that only a few people are staying in the buildings, as many are marked with an X indicating significant damage.

The technical team is continuing to visit tent camps in Kahramanmaraş, where they have observed that staying in tents during the cold winter conditions is unsustainable for the affected individuals. Additionally, some members of the community have set up tents in front of their homes to protect their properties in houses from looting, which is frequently reported. It was noted WASH conditions are poor mainly due to inadequate toilet facilities. Although drinking water is readily available and distributed through bottles, people do not have access to water for bathing and cleaning. TRC has coordinated the delivery of hot meals to around 100,000 people, and available non-food items in their storehouses to affected individuals and welcomed more than 300 volunteers, in addition to others from different companies and organizations.

Furthermore, the team, led by a health coordinator, visited a hospital managed by the University of Kahramanmaraş to coordinate efforts with OCHA and TRC. The team assessed the health situation. Ongoing planning with TRC is underway for emergency health activities, including mobilizing TRC's human resources from the development of their ERU into mobile health units. The IFRC team is in coordination with MSF, Doctors Worldwide, IDF, and EMTs from different countries.

The communication team focused on capturing stories from people affected by the earthquake and TRC's humanitarian response in and around the city. Public places, such as schools, were repurposed to provide shelter, meal distribution, toilet facilities, and PSS activities to support the community. The team worked closely with the national comms focal point to support fundraising and awareness campaigns. They also conducted remote media interviews in coordination with TRC and other national societies to share their insights with a broader audience.

The team also visited Antakya to observe and gather visual content for communication and advocacy purposes. During their visit, they explored several sites, including a park that had been transformed into a temporary shelter for people displaced from the city, a sports center that had been converted into a warehouse and shelter, and the city center. The team observed that almost all of the buildings in the city had been destroyed, leaving only a few unsuitable structures for living. While some roads are still blocked, some ambulances are available to help those in need. People in the community have reported a lack of signposting to appropriate healthcare facilities. This issue has been passed on to TRC, who are working on a solution. The team also noted poor WASH conditions and garbage around the city, including the tent area, which pose additional health risks. While efforts to clean up garbage are observed, the concern for waste management is noted. They also observed tensions between communities, which were suppressed by the police. In light of these observations, a suggestion could be to transfer rescued people to an area outside the city

where they can sleep and eat in a clean environment, away from dust and poor hygiene. However, they also noted that some people expressed reluctance to leave their homes due to emotional connections.

Additionally, during the visit, a female recipient of the ESSN program approached one of IFRC staff, expressing concerns about losing her ID and cash assistance cards and the challenges she may face in proving her identity in the future. TRC is working closely with the related authorities and the Financial Service Provider for ESSN recipients who are having access issues to ESSN assistance as they lost their documentation (ID, bank cards, etc.) under the rubble to explore possible payment solutions. Some ATMs are not functioning in the worst affected areas but there are no issues reported on transferring money to the accounts of the ESSN recipients.

IFRC has maintained close contact with OCHA in Gaziantep, which has led a joint inter-agency assessment for the emergency earthquake response. Our team participated in the assessment and information management working group on a daily basis as observers.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

As of 11 February, reports indicated that children whose identity has not yet been determined are receiving medical care in hospitals in Ankara, Mersin, Adana, Kayseri and Istanbul. The Disaster Child Civil Coordination Team (AÇSKE) is following up on the children. In the report, it was stated that "children were referred to hospitals in Ankara, Istanbul, Adana, Mersin, Kayseri, Konya, Diyarbakır (as far as could be determined) and there were difficulties in the follow-up of the referred children". In addition, during the transfer of minors to hospitals and institutions, due to "the lack of an uninterrupted, regular and centralized record-tracking system that takes into account the principles of child safety," a list and image of children were circulated in order to identify their parents through the use of the social media. If continued, this presents a significant risk to child safeguarding and protection, as the number of unaccompanied children grows and as hospitals continue to be overwhelmed providing immediate care to victims and have fewer resources available to dedicate to the protection of unaccompanied minors, and affected persons are forced to rely on informal mechanisms to locate family members. However, Derya Yanık, Minister of Family and Social Services, stated that a call center was established to reunite children who were left unaccompanied or separated from their families due to the earthquake, and that 359 of 1,362 children were reunited with their families (<https://www.aile.gov.tr/>, 13/02/2023). TRC mobilized volunteer teams of people whose main occupation was teaching, in order to follow up on the unaccompanied or separated children in the hospital. TRC RFL Unit supports the ministry by developing documents to identify unaccompanied/separated children and their families. Persons wishing to foster children whose relatives cannot be reached may apply through e-government systems. After the earthquakes affecting 10 provinces in Kahramanmaraş, more than 95,000 families applied to the Ministry of Family and Social Services in the last two days to become a foster family for earthquake-affected children. (BBC Turkce, 10/02/2023).

Families are losing their economic income, children are becoming more vulnerable, schools are closing, etc. For these reasons, concerns arise about the risk of child labor and forced marriage at an early age emphasizing the importance of strengthening the protection and guidance mechanisms in the field.

Needs of particularly vulnerable refugee groups: According to a rapid needs assessment conducted by UNFPA's implementing partners, Positive Living Association and Red Umbrella Sexual Health and Human Rights Association, among 463 particularly vulnerable refugees, safe shelter and psychosocial support (PSS) counselling were identified as priorities. 59 per cent of participants were not able to say where they would live after the earthquake, 24 per cent continue to live in their houses, 10 per cent reported living on the street, and 5 per cent reported living in temporary accommodations like camps, churches, mosques, schools, open areas, tents or with friends. Specialized services and resources for the needs of people with disabilities have not yet been developed. The needs are provided; Accessibility facilities such as ramp systems, guardrails, directions and lighting should be provided in food, laundry, shower and toilet areas, taking into account different disability situations (sight, hearing, orthopedic, speech-impaired, psycho-social). Staff and volunteers working in the field should be informed about communication with disabled people.

National Society strategy & actions

Please see [here](#) the Revised EA lunched through IFRC Secretariat.

Sectors of intervention/cross cutting key highlights.

- **Assessment:**

Key actions: IFRC, with the role of an observer, continued to take part in the inter-agency assessment technical working group led by OCHA. TRC rolled out a market assessment exercise in the affected areas to understand the current market conditions, identify the most critical needs, and assess the potential impact of the crisis on supply and demand. Data collection is complete and IFRC M&E and IM are currently analysing and mapping the data and drafting the report. IFRC has been collecting all situation analysis reports published by all agencies by day [here](#). WFP, TRC and IFRC are conducting a tripartite needs assessment survey.

There is a pressing need for interventions in shelter, non-food items, food, and psychological support. The gap in support and coordination remains, particularly for the most vulnerable populations. Difficulties in traveling from city to city and accessing remote rural areas still hinders access for assistance. Most temporary shelters and accommodations pose safety hazards for women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Access to dignity kits is limited.

- **National Society Capacity Strengthening:**

Key actions: Rapid refresher trainings in the form of ToTs are planned to be organized on the following subjects:

- PSS in emergencies refresher training with basic elements for a duration of one day or half-day. Target is around 10 persons and the team leaders of the PSS teams have been currently deployed to the field.
- Disaster response refresher training. Topics include PFA, distributions, monitoring, coordination. Target is around 15 team leaders of the DM teams.

Pending confirmation, DRC and Italian RC are able to facilitate a Base Camp with accommodation, office space, and meeting tents, together with kitchen.

Anticipated challenges: Challenges anticipated related to Base Camp due to the low temperatures including setting up WASH, shower and toilets and the heating of tents.

- **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluations and/or Reporting:**

Key actions: [Revised Emergency Appeal \(REA\)](#) with a funding ask for CHF 450M together with the [Disaster Brief](#) was released on 7 February 2023. Planned activities in the coming period are as follows:

- Federation-wide situation reports
- Operational Strategy (OS)
- Revision of the EA/OS as needed
- Operations Updates

Anticipated challenges: Due the emergency stage, monitoring is being conducted by using the quantity of the humanitarian aid items provided. More structured monitoring and data collection on people reached and other achievements also including a qualitative approach will be set up once the situation allows.

- **Shelter:**

Key actions: 4,791 tents were transferred by TRC to the affected areas. Dispatch of sleeping kits from IFRC warehouses in Dubai and Las Palmas is under negotiation with TRC and IFRC Türkiye Delegation. TRC staff are working in coordination with AFAD to provide shelter to the affected areas. In addition to the tents transferred from the contingency stock, tents produced in TRC ateliers are also being delivered to the affected areas. TRC's atelier is also producing family tents as a response to AFAD's request of production. IFRC has assumed its responsibility to coordinate the humanitarian shelter sector in the aftermath of disasters and mobilized a dedicated team to lead coordination efforts Shelter sector will be the first sector to start coordination meetings, starting on 16 February.

- **Livelihood & basic needs:**

Key actions: As of 13 February, TRC dispatched 320 mobile kitchens, 86 catering vehicles, 33 mobile bakeries, 22 field kitchens and 26,033,392 total food assistance including 20,860,140 hot meals, 4,468,325 soups, 21,983,609 breads loaves, 14,477,997 lunch boxes, and 1,992,197 drinks which were delivered to the affected people. TRC has also located food distribution points (mobile kitchens, mobile bakery trucks, catering vehicles and field kitchens) in ten of the affected provinces. To date, 5,9235 blankets were distributed to the people in the affected areas.

- **Health:**

Key actions: There was a call for support to donate blood and many people have responded to this from all

parts of Türkiye. 159 blood donation points are active across the country to respond to the needs in the affected areas by the earthquake. The donations have slowed down as there is an existing blood stock planned to be used for the time being.

- **WASH:**

Key actions: TRC distributed 15,488,606 water bottles in the affected areas. Dispatch of hygiene and baby hygiene kits from IFRC warehouses in Dubai and Las Palmas is under negotiation with TRC and IFRC Türkiye Delegation. IFRC is deploying WASH coordinator to support TRC in the assessment, in parallel checking the WASH capacities through the membership resources. IFRC field teams have observed that there is pressing need for mobile WASH in the affected areas. There is limited access to toilets and no running tap water. The GoT is currently setting up containers with mobile toilets and WASH facilities but there is a need for more. The WASH response is being led by the city council in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment.

- **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):**

Key actions: The 168 call center has been established in its temporary place in Ankara and has started to receive calls. The call center works until 22:00 and has started to receive calls on KIZILAYKART as well as the earthquake. Calls about KIZILAYKART are limited to the affected regions. There are 10 active operators who are working in five (Turkish, English, Arabic, Farsi, Pashto) languages and in two shifts. Furthermore, infographics on announcements by relevant authorities and TRC are being prepared and distributed through social media channels. Also, active rumour tracking is being done by CEA staff and the Presidential Communications office on rumours pertaining to important announcements made by government agencies such as AFAD and their verification.

Corporate services key highlights

Communications.

IFRC and TRC rapidly assigned all their communications teams for managing emergency communications. Both teams accept media interviews from all over the world. IFRC communications team and leadership only takes international media interviews to complement the TRC's efforts for providing visibility to the operations, increasing donations and disseminating accurate information on a global scale. Both teams are actively using their social media platforms to engage with potential donors, volunteers and to disseminate accurate information to the general public. IFRC is scaling up its communications with additional human resources and increased social media activity as well as increased media engagements. IFRC currently has two communications delegates on the ground working very closely with the TRC comms team; the number of comms staff will increase in the coming days due to the communications needs on the ground.

Logistics.

IFRC Global stock list for the available stocks was shared with TRC. TRC specified immediate needs for IKDs. Logistics details are to be received from TRC (entry points, warehouse details, shipping details). IFRC will proceed with launching a mobilization table based on the NFI needs. TRC has expressed the need for vehicles. TRC will confirm the priority of NFIs and vehicle needs. IFRC Global logistics team is working closely with long-term strategic partners for any pro bono transport support which might be extended to IFRC.

- In line with the Emergency Appeal seeking support for people affected by the earthquake in Türkiye, the Mobilization Table was launched on 08 February 2023 to seek In Kind (IKD) support. The Austrian Red Cross is ready to pledge 1 million Euros in cash to support the procurement of the following items:
 - Hygiene parcels – 3,000 pieces
 - Jerry cans - 26,100 pieces
 - Family tents – 500 pieces
 - Blankets – 40,000 pieces
 - Kitchen sets – 9,500 pieces
- Urgent operational needs are evolving as TRC is obtaining more information. The Mobilization table will be updated as needed.
- The IFRC country delegation and operation is currently working on mobilizing some of immediately needed relief items through IFRC Global logistics setup with the support of its Regional Logistics Unit based in Budapest.

- Through this mobilization table outstanding needs are to be addressed.
- The pledging towards these items could either be in the form of in-kind donation or cash contribution to support the procurement of these items by IFRC.
- On 13 February, a total of 454 tents were sent from IFRC Panama and Canada Red Cross to TRC. Other items in the pipeline include tarpaulins, household kits, family tents, blankets, kitchen sets, body bags, hygiene kits, jerry cans, sleeping bags, mattresses, camps beds, camping mats, household kits, winter tents and solar lamps.
- The Spanish Red Cross is sending TRC 799 sleeping bags, the Chinese Red Cross is sending 10,000 tents and Pakistan Red Crescent is sending 10,000 tents and 10,000 winterisation kits.

Safety & Security:

The security team is monitoring the situation and making security recommendations to staff. Movement control measures are in place.

Role Profile	Status	Deploying Entity
Heops	In field	IFRC
Operations Management	In field	IFRC
Health in Emergencies	In field	IFRC
Membership Coordination (x2)	In field	IFRC
Communications	In field	IFRC
Shelter Coordinator	Incoming	IFRC
Logistics Coordinator (x2)	Incoming	IFRC
Field Coordinator	Incoming	IFRC

Membership Coordination

Since the start of the operation, TRC has been contacted by more than 100 members expressing support and sending their condolences, providing financial support and offering resources and teams. Close to 40 members have supported TRC with in-kind and cash contributions at this point in time. TRC has expressed a strong wish to receive unearmarked funding support as a priority, given the dynamics of the situation and operation as well as evolving plans.

Surge Membership Coordinators are in place in Ankara and are working closely with TRC to support in these dialogues, offers and information requests and facilitate engagement when requested and agreed.

For the IFRC, the Emergency Appeal and surge mechanism remains the key established tools for membership coordination and National Societies are encouraged to engage with these tools. Out of 10 surge deployments the following member National Societies have contributed to the surge mechanism: American RC, Austrian RC, British RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC and New Zealand RC. In the Türkiye context, IFRC membership coordination is largely focused on supporting TRC in keeping track of member NS teams deployed and in strategies around TRC engagement with the wider membership. At the onset of the disaster, there were no member NS with a longer-term bilateral in-country presence and TRC does not foresee that members would establish a presence in Türkiye as part of this operation.

A total of 14 National Societies have deployed teams and staff to Türkiye. Most of these teams have been SAR

teams, in many cases deployed together with their respective governments. TRC has acknowledged these deployments that operationally largely fall under the coordination of the authorities (SAR). Most of these teams have left or are in the process of leaving in the coming days as SAR activities draw to a close.

A second iteration of an Information Note on Membership Coordination is being prepared for send out to frame the coordination and cooperation. Membership Coordination messages are also being sent out for wide circulation, consolidating information, including this Situational Report and relevant IM products with reference to the [GO platform](#). A membership coordination and information exchange call took place on February 13 and a second call is being considered for the coming weeks.

All members are expected to respect the [Principles and Rules for Red Cross and Red Crescent Humanitarian Assistance](#), ensuring that TRC agrees with any assistance that is provided and actioned. The primary channel of international support is the IFRC and the Emergency Appeal.

The contact in TRC for coordination and cooperation is Merve Yasayan (merve.yasayan@kizilay.org.tr, international@kizilay.org.tr).

IFRC Membership coordinators in Turkiye can be reached on rrmembershipco.turkiye@ifrc.org and via WhatsApp on +905331457512.

References & Links

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Disaster Brief](#)

[IDRL and Auxiliary Role advocacy fact sheet, Turkey](#)

[Turkiye-Earthquake Estimated Affected Population](#)

[TUR: Earthquake - 2023-02 - TUR: Earthquake - 2023-02 - Kahramanmaras Earthquake #2 \(2023-02-06\)](#)

[TUR: Earthquake - 2023-02 - Kahramanmaras Earthquake](#)

[Contribution List](#)

[Link to IFRC Emergency Page](#)

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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At the IFRC

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- **Membership Coordination:** Andreas Weissenberg, Regional Head, Health, Disasters, Climate & Crises,

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For IFRC Resource Mobilisation and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for Europe:** Andrej Naricyn, Regional Head of Strategic Engagement and Partnerships, Andrej.Naricyn@ifrc.org

For In-Kind Donations and Mobilisation table support:

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