

**TÜRKİYE
RAPID RESPONSE
EARTHQUAKE
2023**

23-RR-TUR-57543

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UN Resident Coordinator

PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

23.11.2023

The CERF Team composed of the Focal Points of the Implementing UN Agencies convened regularly to review the update, assess challenges/risks and exchange key lessons learned all throughout the CERF implementation period. The Implementing UN Agencies prepared their individual reports in consultation with their beneficiaries and counterparts through considering the AAR processes and provided their inputs to the RCO for consolidation and compilation. The RCO has compiled the UN Agencies' inputs and conducted multilateral-bilateral dialogues to further strengthen the content of the present report.

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes No

1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

In response to the catastrophic earthquake in Türkiye on February 6, 2023, strategic and priority responses funded by CERF played a central role in meeting urgent and life-threatening needs. With more than 50,000 people killed and 6,400 homes destroyed or damaged, the affected population faced a severe humanitarian crisis, exacerbated by harsh winter conditions. The earthquakes also disrupted essential services, affecting vulnerable populations, including pregnant women and children. In particular, the region is home to the largest refugee population in the world, complicating the response. The response, covering sectors such as disaster/NFI, food security, protection, WASH, health, emergency education, logistics and emergency telecommunications, directly assisted 2,204,767 people. They included refugees, internally displaced persons, host communities and other affected people, and took a gender-sensitive approach. Priority was given to vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, unaccompanied minors and people with poor or damaged housing conditions. The result of these collective efforts is reflected in the direct assistance provided to various categories, including refugees (299,355), internally displaced persons (67,235), host communities (1,439,244) and other affected people (148,934). The response also included different demographic groups, assistance to women (839,072), men (608,465), girls (364,095), boys (376,855) and people with disabilities (27,517). These data highlight the strategic and priority nature of the CERF-funded response, demonstrating its collective effectiveness, impact and added value in meeting the critical needs of the population affected by the earthquake in Türkiye.

CERF's Added Value:

The CERF funding demonstrated significant added value across multiple sectors in response to the Türkiye earthquake. In the Health sector, swift allocation enabled the delivery of emergency medical services to 2,204,767 individuals, preventing the escalation of health crises. The Education in Emergency sector witnessed impactful interventions, ensuring continued education for displaced children through the provision of temporary learning spaces, materials, and psychosocial support. CERF support in the Protection sector prioritized vulnerable groups, with a focus on preventing family separation and addressing the specific needs of unaccompanied minors. In the Food Security sector, CERF allocation facilitated the distribution of essential food items to 1,439,244 host communities, alleviating immediate hunger. The WASH sector benefited from rapid funding, enabling the provision of clean water and sanitation facilities to safeguard the health of affected populations. Furthermore, in the Emergency Telecommunication sector, CERF's timely support enhanced communication networks, improving coordination among humanitarian actors. Collectively, these examples underscore the strategic value added by CERF funding, amplifying the impact of the overall humanitarian response to the Türkiye earthquake and reinforcing the resilience of affected communities.

Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation enabled a rapid and coordinated response to the Türkiye earthquake, promptly addressing urgent and life-saving needs. The pre-positioned stocks and surge in field teams, supported by CERF funding, ensured a swift and efficient deployment of resources.

Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?

Yes

Partially

No

The strategic and prioritized nature of the CERF allocation allowed for a targeted and timely intervention, addressing the most pressing needs of the affected population. This enabled a focused and effective response to the immediate challenges posed by the earthquake and its aftermath.

Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?

Yes

Partially

No

The collaborative efforts of UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA, and UNDP, supported by CERF funding, showcased a well-coordinated and cohesive response to the Türkiye earthquake. The CERF Türkiye Programme has systemically been included in the meeting agenda of the UNCT+ (i.e. UN Humanitarian Country Team) and the OCHA led Intersectoral Coordination Group for effective communication of the results and well as exchange and consultation on the implementation modalities with the humanitarian community. The allocation facilitated enhanced communication, resource sharing, and joint planning among humanitarian actors, leading to a more efficient and impactful overall response.

Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF allocation served as a catalyst for additional support, leveraging resources from various partners and enhancing the overall financial capacity of the humanitarian response. This collaborative approach strengthened the ability to meet the diverse needs of the affected population in Türkiye. The results of the CERF projects contributed to the design of next phases and/or scaling/scoping up of the interventions through additional/new funding resources mobilized by the implementing agencies.

Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas¹:

The CERF allocation for Türkiye's earthquake response has enabled significant progress in addressing the underfunded priority areas. Of these, the most urgent funding was support for women and girls, encompassing gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment. The impact of the earthquake disproportionately affected vulnerable groups, including women and female-headed households, making it crucial to prioritize this sector. CERF has played a central role in promoting collective efforts in these areas, driving progressive changes in the humanitarian response. In favor of women and girls, the allocation facilitated the provision of gender-responsive services, ensuring reproductive health assistance and promoting empowerment initiatives. The response targeted the specific needs of people with disabilities, thereby strengthening inclusiveness in the provision of assistance. In the area of education, CERF funds have contributed to the continuity of learning for children through the creation of temporary learning spaces and the provision of educational materials. Additionally, the protection of vulnerable populations, including prevention and response to gender-based violence, was a focal point of activities supported by CERF.

However, major challenges have prevented the HCT from fully advancing these priority areas of humanitarian response. Limited resources posed a significant obstacle, as the scale of the earthquake's impact required significant funding to meet the multifaceted needs of the affected population. Technical capacity constraints have also posed challenges, particularly in implementing comprehensive programs to support women and girls, people with disabilities, and education in protracted crises. Although the CERF allocation provided a decisive boost, additional resources and expertise were needed to achieve a more comprehensive and lasting impact.

¹ In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)

Total amount required for the humanitarian response	0
CERF	10,200,241
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	0
Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)	10,200,241

Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
IOM	23-RR-IOM-004	Shelter and Non-Food Items	1,125,000
IOM	23-RR-IOM-004	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	675,000
IOM	23-RR-IOM-004	Protection	450,000
UNDP	23-RR-UDP-001	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	500,225
UNFPA	23-RR-FPA-003	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	800,000
UNHCR	23-RR-HCR-004	Shelter and Non-Food Items	2,300,000
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-005	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,259,571
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-005	Education	659,038
UNICEF	23-RR-CEF-005	Shelter and Non-Food Items	331,389
WFP	23-RR-WFP-003	Food Security - Food Assistance	1,260,010
WFP	23-RR-WFP-003	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications	630,004
WFP	23-RR-WFP-003	Common Services - Logistics	210,002
Total			10,200,241

Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)

Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods	\$ 8,521,872
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	\$ 1,678,369
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	
Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*	\$ 1,678,369
Total	10,200,241

* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

In the early morning of 6 February 2023, a devastating 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş, in Türkiye. The initial earthquake was followed by 3,170 aftershocks, as by 14 February information. This is the second largest earthquake in Türkiye in the last century, and the most significant to strike the country's south-east region in hundreds of years, according to the International Federation of the Red Cross. The earthquakes and aftershocks have caused catastrophic devastation. As by 14 February information, 31,974 people have lost their lives in Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kilis and Malatya and Elazığ. The earthquake 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, heating, and medical care in freezing cold temperatures. Over 6,400 houses have been destroyed or damaged and thousands of people have sought refuge in makeshift shelters across Türkiye, including schools, mosques, and other temporary shelters allocated by the government. Harsh winter 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. Thousands of pregnant women who need access to maternal health services were living in the affected areas and will have to give birth under the most difficult circumstances. Many families have been separated, with hundreds of children orphaned or unable to be reunited with their parents. The region impacted by the earthquakes hosts the largest refugee population in the world. More than 1.7 million of the 15 million people inhabiting the 10 impacted provinces are Syrian refugees. 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.

Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

Under this allocation, activities will be implemented by UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and UNDP in the ES/NFI, Food security, Protection, WASH, Health, Education in Emergency, Logistic and Emergency Telecommunication sectors. The aim is to provide a fast, life-saving response to the earthquake affected population in Türkiye. This allocation targets 590,000 affected people. The recipient agencies have already started responding with pre-positioned stocks and surge in field teams and have the operational capacity to deliver services under the allocation with the support of implementing partners. The CERF-funded response aims to meet the acute needs of the most vulnerable people affected by the earthquake and will be gender-sensitive, also taking into account other cross-cutting priorities including gender and age considerations, disability inclusion, protection mainstreaming, and accountability. Groups that will be prioritized for assistance include existing and newly displaced people, in particular those living in poor/damaged shelter conditions or collective centers, affected people who have lost their income or livelihood, female-headed households, unaccompanied minors and separated children. This allocation is implemented in support and in coordination with the Government of the Republic of Turkey's response to the earthquake.

People Directly Reached:

The figures reported in the tables reflect a rigorous estimation process, taking into account demographic factors, displacement status and vulnerabilities to avoid duplication of counts of the same individuals. The approach involved close collaboration between implementing organizations, including UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA and UNDP, ensuring a comprehensive and accurate assessment of the affected population. To account for possible deviations from the figures anticipated in the CERF, the dynamic nature of the humanitarian response has been taken into account. Factors such as changing needs, logistical challenges and changing circumstances following the earthquake required a flexible approach. Continued monitoring and coordination efforts were essential to address any variations, thereby optimizing the impact of CERF-funded activities in response to a complex and evolving situation..

People Indirectly Reached:

The CERF-funded allocation not only directly helped a substantial number of individuals but also had broader positive impacts on more people. In addition to assisting 2,204,767 individuals directly, a significant number of others benefited indirectly from the allocation activities. Awareness and information campaigns, supported by the funding, reached communities beyond those directly assisted, sharing crucial information on health, protection, and available services. The expansion of service delivery capacity in various sectors, like education and health, had a ripple effect, indirectly benefiting communities beyond the primary recipients. For example, educational initiatives implemented under the allocation not only directly supported children but also indirectly contributed to the overall improvement of educational services in the affected region. Similarly, health interventions had a spillover effect by enhancing the healthcare infrastructure, indirectly benefiting a wider population.

Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster*

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Protection	700	700	550	550	2,500	1,604	676	1,474	1,790	5,544
Health – Sexual and Reproductive Health	232,875	0	17,125	0	250,000	232,875	0	17,125	0	250,000
Education	50	50	3175	3175	6450	0	0	54,130	54,129	108,259
Food Security - Food Assistance	147,500	147,500	147,500	147,500	590,000	544,093	536,650	236,933	248,899	1,566,575
Shelter and Non-Food Items	12,266	15,049	17,905	21,837	67,054	13,481	16,920	17,595	21,261	69,257
WASH	145,650	146,452	155,035	157,869	605,006	47,312	54,506	50,997	51,022	203,837
Total	540,011	310,700	392,145	381,516	1,624,372	839,365	608,752	378,254	377,101	2,203,472

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category*

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	194,490	324,355
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	156,452	67,235
Host communities	684,342	1,664,243
Other affected people	485,726	147,639
Total	1,521,010	2,203,472

Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sex & Age	Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*		Number of people with disabilities (PwD) out of the total	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	539,041	839,365	24,316	24,265
Men	309,751	608,752	1,316	1,251
Girls	341,287	378,254	2,547	2,514
Boys	330,931	377,101	546	547
Total	1,521,010	2,203,472	28,725	28,577

PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

3. PROJECT REPORTS

3.1 Project Report 23-RR-IOM-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	IOM	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	23-RR-IOM-004
	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Protection		
Project title:	Lifesaving emergency Assistance for Disaster-Affected Populations in Türkiye		
Start date:	06/02/2023	End date:	05/08/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 110,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 58,000,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,250,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Protection

IOM assisted **5,544 individuals** (676 men, 1,604 women, 1,790 boys, 1,474 girls) with protection and mental health and psychosocial (MHPSS) services in earthquake-affected locations. Through its Psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMTs), IOM supported 4,593 individuals (453 men, 1,234 women, 1,570 boys, 1,336 girls), through focused and non-focused MHPSS support and information and awareness sessions to recover from the psychosocial consequences of the earthquakes. In addition, 951 individuals (223 men, 370 women, 220 boys, 138 girls) were provided with individualized protection support such as access to safe accommodation, medical equipment, and documentation, and referrals to partner organizations. After receiving individualized protection support, most reported that their ability to

adapt to life challenges improved (24% strongly agreed, 57.3% agreed). Similarly, 20.3% of beneficiaries strongly agreed and 75.8% agreed that their ability to adapt to life challenges improved after receiving MHPSS support.

WASH

IOM swiftly addressed the immediate and acute WASH needs of affected populations in Hatay province, ensuring adequate, sustainable, and safe disposal of excreta by procuring 240 portable latrines as opposed to the originally planned 200. These items, distributed through AFAD, could be utilized by 50 individuals each, or up to 12,000 individuals (4,800 men, 3,600 women, 1,800 boys, 1,800 girls), exceeding the original target by 2,000 people. Additionally, IOM supported municipalities in the management of solid waste by supplying 300 garbage collection bins of 770 liters each and 300 environmental cleaning kits for the safe collection of waste. In line with Sphere standards, which recommend 'providing a 100-litre container for every 40 households' for neighborhood or communal collection points, and considering that the average family size in Türkiye is three, IOM estimates these items supported proper waste disposal for up to 60,000 individuals (24,000 men, 18,000 women, 9,000 boys, 9,000 girls).

SNFI

To alleviate the suffering of households affected by the loss of their homes, IOM addressed basic household needs by providing NFIs to 1,200 families or 6,000 individuals (2,400 men, 1,800 women, 900 boys, 900 girls). NFIs included in the support were bedding kits (blankets, sleeping bags, mattresses, pillows, and bed sheets), kitchen sets, gas stoves, and electrical cooktops. The contents of the NFI kits were procured by IOM from both national and international markets.

IOM's shelter response delivered assistance to households left without homes by the earthquakes, affording them protection from extreme weather conditions and ensuring they did not have to remain in unsafe buildings. IOM provided 156 standardized prefabricated containers in Hatay province supporting 780 individuals (312 men, 235 women, 119 boys, 115 girls).

3. Changes and Amendments

No significant changes were made to the project in terms of deviations or amendments. IOM was able to overachieve against its initially established targets. Taking advantage of its already robust supply chain system, IOM was able to procure more items (NFIs, WASH) by swiftly accessing national markets and benefitting from pre-positioned items at the country and global levels. With the immense needs on the ground, through its community-based protection and MHPSS approach, IOM was also able to address critical protection needs within the community through its field teams. Furthermore, IOM was able to utilize funds in a cost-efficient and timely manner to provide support to those individuals and families affected by the devastating twin earthquakes, throughout the project lifecycle. IOM's support, particularly in the provision of MHPSS services to affected populations, engaged more people than anticipated due to the acute need for support among earthquake survivors. IOM's group sessions and community (re)building activities allowed more people to be reached in a cost-efficient manner.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Protection									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	300	300	200	200	1,000	722	390	812	1082	3,006
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	300	300	200	200	1,000	872	268	657	695	2,492
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	100	100	150	150	500	10	18	5	13	46
Total	700	700	550	550	2,500	1,604	676	1,474	1,790	5,544

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	150	150	63	62	425	99	85	30	63	277
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Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	8,400	8,400	5,600	5,600	28,000	8640	11520	4320	4320	28,800
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	8,400	8,400	5,600	5,600	28,000	8640	11520	4320	4320	28,800
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	4,200	4,200	2,800	2,800	14,000	4320	5760	2160	2160	14,400
Total	21,000	21,000	14,000	14,000	70,000	21,600	28,800	10,800	10,800	72,000

People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total

	1,060	1,060	440	440	3,000	1,060	1,060	440	440	3,000
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* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	736	736	490	490	2,452	814	1085	406	407	2,712
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	736	736	490	490	2,452	814	1085	406	407	2,712
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	368	368	245	245	1,226	407	542	203	204	1,356
Total	1,840	1,840	1,225	1,225	6,130	2035	2712	1015	1018	6780
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	106	106	44	44	300	106	106	44	44	300

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

While information sessions were provided to individuals at the community level, indirectly all household members (12,784) benefitted from those activities as the topics of the sessions were focused on services and support being provided to families affected by the earthquake. Moreover, by conducting local procurement IOM supported local industries and businesses and helped sustain these entities, fostering economic stability within the community.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Save lives and alleviate suffering through a multi-sectoral emergency response for disaster-affected populations.

Output 1 Essential services are provided to address the critical protection risks that disaster-affected populations face

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Protection

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	PG.1 Number of protection monitoring missions, analyses and/or reports that inform the humanitarian response (protection analyses and assessments)	2	3	Analysis reports
Indicator 1.2	AP.4b Percentage of affected people who state that the assistance, services and/or protection provided correspond with their needs	60%	89%	Follow-up monitoring with supported individuals
Indicator 1.3	H.9 Number of people provided with mental health and/or psychosocial support services	1,500	4,593	Activity reports, attendance sheets, PMT database
Indicator 1.4	PP.1b Number of people accessing protection referral mechanisms and/or pathways	1,000	951	ECM Database, Referral forms

Explanation of output and indicators variance: IOM was able to over-reach its targets due to the immense needs on the ground, which through this funding IOM was able to respond to accordingly. IOM's support, particularly in the provision of MHPSS services to affected populations, engaged more people than anticipated due to the acute need for support among earthquake survivors. IOM's group sessions and community (re)building activities allowed more people to be reached without driving up the cost of the activities.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Produce 2 protection analysis / assessments reports for response programming	IOM
Activity 1.2	Conduct post assistance monitoring to ensure services provided in line with AAP standards	IOM

Activity 1.3	Deploy psychosocial mobile teams to implement MHPSS services including information sessions, PFA, referrals and participatory assessments in the targeted provinces	IOM
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Output 2 Increased communities' access to emergency sanitation and hygiene services

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	WS.13 Number of communal sanitation facilities (e.g., latrines) and/or communal bathing facilities constructed or rehabilitated	200	240	Project Progress Reports
Indicator 2.2	WS.16a Number of people receiving critical WASH supplies (e.g., WASH/hygiene kits)	60,000	60,000	Partner Estimations
Indicator 2.3	Number of affected families receiving hygiene kits	300	300	Partner Estimations

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Purchase and distribute mobile latrines	IOM
Activity 2.2	Purchase and distribute garbage containers	IOM in collaboration with Governors and Municipalities
Activity 2.3	Distribute hygiene kits to selected affected families	IOM in collaboration with Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) in collaboration with Governors and Municipalities

Output 3 Alleviating suffering through the provision of emergency shelter and non-food items to earthquake affected households

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	SN.3 Number of shelters and common shelter structures constructed or rehabilitated	100	156	Project Progress Reports
Indicator 3.2	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	5,630	6,000	Partner Reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance: By swiftly accessing national and global markets/stocks SNFI assistance, IOM was able to reach a higher number of beneficiaries while obtaining competitive prices.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Procure, distribute and instal prefabricated containers to displaced population affected by the earthquake	IOM in collaboration with AFAD

Activity 3.2	Purchase and distribute NFIs	IOM in collaboration with AFAD, Governors and Municipalities
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7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas² often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC’s four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

A. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)³:

IOM ensured beneficiaries’ views and needs were taken into consideration in the design and implementation of project activities, by consulting beneficiaries and collecting their views on their needs. For example, the IOM’s Psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMTs) conducted systematic surveys (Participatory Assessment) aimed at identifying and defining the needs of earthquake-affected populations. The results of these assessments informed the design of activities closely aligned with post-seismic family care awareness, psychological well-being promotion, advocacy against violence towards children, and the facilitation of events fostering integration between refugee and host community. Similarly, IOM staff consulted beneficiaries on their needs at the moment of registration at the IOM-run Municipal Migrant and Community Centers (MMCCs) to plan and implement activities based on their needs. In terms of monitoring, the IOM’s MEAL Unit regularly sought to ensure the participation of crisis-affected people, particularly through follow-up interviews following the provision of assistance.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

In accordance with IOM’s commitment to AAP, its MEAL Unit ensures that project participants have access to a complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM). During project implementation, participants received materials such as banners and pamphlets informing them of the mechanisms available to them. The CFM comprises multiple channels, including a hotline system, an SMS number, and suggestion boxes, as well as the option of speaking directly to a member of staff. All feedback, complaints and requests received are referred to the responsible units by the MEAL Unit and processed according to IOM’s CFM SOPs. Complaints are handled with confidentiality, on a ‘need-to-know’ basis, and IOM aims to respond to all complaints within 10 working days. To ensure the CFMs were accessible to all, IOM protection teams informed beneficiaries of this mechanism and related hotline number during all protection-related activities and events implemented throughout the project, including through distribution of brochures.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

IOM has a policy of zero tolerance of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). IOM records and handles SEA-related cases through a platform denominated “we are all in”, which operates globally for all IOM offices and can be accessed in a user-friendly way both by IOM personnel and beneficiaries. Reports of SEA cases submitted through the platform are processed with confidentiality and reviewed by the IOM Office of the Inspector General. All IOM staff are trained on PSEA and equipped with the required knowledge to report SEA incidents. Throughout the implementation of this project, to inform beneficiaries on the available mechanism to report SEA, posters on PSEA were available in MMCCs and other locations where IOM field activities are implemented, in multiple languages (Arabic, English, Farsi and Turkish).

² These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

³ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

IOM conducted needs assessments targeting female-headed households to monitor the specific difficulties they encountered in the aftermath of the earthquakes, interviewing 813 women (400 Syrian, 413 Turkish) and assessing their multisectoral needs. IOM encouraged the engagement of women and girls in project activities to promote fair and equal access to rights, resources, services, and opportunities, and effectively respond to their specific protection needs through activities implemented by IOM PMTs, including information sessions on Sexual and GBV, risk mitigation and art and craft activities to increase resilience. IOM protection teams also developed safety audit and observation tools used to highlight specific security risks in informal settlements that were subsequently shared with other IOM units and sector partners for their awareness and to inform their responses. Overall, female participation under this project reached 56%, underscoring the success of these initiatives in fostering inclusivity and addressing the specific needs of this demographic.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

IOM Türkiye strove to ensure that all staff were sensitized and aware of key disability inclusion mainstreaming aspects through guidance documents and regular communication with staff. Furthermore, IOM rolled out a needs analysis focusing on the needs of PwD and older persons targeting Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya, aiming to shed light on the challenges they faced in the aftermath of the earthquakes and to contribute to informed and targeted interventions to address their unique needs. IOM interviewed a total of 790 PwD (390 Syrian, 400 Turkish) assessing their shelter, WASH, food, NFI, health, and livelihoods needs. Results were utilized to identify the needs and priorities of PwD and older persons and determine programmatic priorities to overcome barriers. Moreover, IOM activities throughout the project were designed to cater to the needs of all participants, including those with disabilities and were held in places that are accessible to all community members.

f. Protection:

The project emphasized integrating protection outcomes for all affected populations. IOM employed different approaches to ensure protection of at-risk groups, including risk assessments to identify vulnerable groups and assess the potential risks they face, cross-sector collaborations to ensure protection considerations are addressed through regular meetings and development of joint protection risk mitigation strategies. Robust safeguarding mechanisms were put in place to respond to protection incidents, including training staff on responding to incident disclosures of abuse and exploitation as well as confidential reporting systems. Within the protection component, participatory approaches such as community consultations and feedback mechanisms were employed to promote meaningful participation, training on protection principles was provided for staff and partners to enhance protection mainstreaming. These approaches contributed towards the empowerment of vulnerable individuals, risk reduction, rights promotion, and social cohesion. As a result, 71% of interviewed beneficiaries reported that humanitarian assistance was delivered in a safe, accessible, accountable, and participatory manner.

g. Education:

Throughout the project, IOM Psychosocial Mobile Teams (PMTs) conducted comprehensive back-to-school campaigns, strategically reaching out to children in earthquake-affected areas. These initiatives not only aimed to support the return to formal education but also focused on fostering psychosocial well-being. As an integral part of these activities, IOM provided education kits to students who were not attending school due to the earthquake and economic reasons.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered due to the emergency nature of the displacement and the disruption in local markets stemming from the effects of the earthquake. The most urgent needs and priorities centred around in-kind S/NFI, sanitation, and protection assistance. Furthermore, on protection and MHPSS, provision of social services were severely hampered, and thus mobile teams played a crucial role in addressing needs, particularly in rural areas. All assistance was delivered through in-kind modalities.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A		US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
IOM Türkiye and Syria Earthquakes 2023 – Response update, Jul 4	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-07/iom-turkiye-syria-earthquake-response-update_04-july-2023.pdf
IOM Türkiye and Syria Earthquakes 2023 – Response update, Jul 18	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-07/_web_iom-turkiye-syria-earthquake-response-update_18-july-2023.pdf
IOM Türkiye and Syria Earthquakes 2023 – Response update, Aug 1	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-08/iom-turkiye-syria-earthquake-response-update_01-aug-2023_0.pdf
IOM Türkiye and Syria Earthquakes 2023 – Response update,	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-11/iom-turkiye-and-northwest-syria-earthquake-response-and-recovery-october-2023-update.pdf
IOM Türkiye Refugee Response Operations Quarter Infopager (Jan-Mar 2023)	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-06/rr-infopager-2023-q1-eng.pdf
IOM Türkiye Refugee Response Operations Quarter Infopager (Apr-Jun 2023)	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-08/rr-infopager-2023-q2-eng_0.pdf
IOM Türkiye Refugee Response Operations Quarter Infopager (Jul-Sep 2023)	https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11061/files/documents/2023-10/rr-infopager-2023-q3-eng.pdf
IOM Türkiye Monthly Newsletter to mark 6 months after the earthquakes	https://mailchi.mp/c05d66760c50/people-on-the-move-six-months-after-the-earthquakes-5422396
IOM Türkiye Monthly Newsletter – September issue	https://mailchi.mp/0490cbd37094/leveraging-migration-to-accelerate-the-sdgs-in-trkiye-5426523
IOM Türkiye Monthly Newsletter to mark 6 months after the earthquakes – October issue	https://mailchi.mp/443029cce556/mental-health-a-universal-human-right-5430151
Human interest story: Daily Trek For Water in an Earthquake-Hit Land”.	https://turkiye.iom.int/stories/daily-trek-water-earthquake-hit-land
Human interest story:	https://turkiye.iom.int/stories/finding-home-earthquake-affected-communities-turkiye-rebuild-their-lives

Earthquake-Affected Communities in Türkiye Rebuild Their Lives	
Press release: Over 1,100 IOM-Delivered Containers Offer Shelter to Earthquake-Affected Communities in Türkiye as Winter Approaches	https://turkiye.iom.int/news/over-1100-iom-delivered-containers-offer-shelter-earthquake-affected-communities-turkiye-winter-approaches
Social media update: 1 month since the earthquakes - Türkiye and NWS EQ response infographics	ENG 1,134 views TR 1,098 views
Social media update: Psychosocial support activities – Let's Observe and Learn the Sky Space	FB ENG and TR - 1,214 post reach, 32 engagements IG ENG and TR - 762 post reach, 58 engagements X ENG - 873 views TR - 757 views
Social media update: Update on WASH interventions	X: ENG 1,124 impressions TR 773 impressions FB: ENG and TR - 3,854 post reach, 359 engagements IG: ENG and TR - 1,013 post reach LinkedIn: ENG and TR - 1,150 impressions
Social media update: Human interest story on WASH interventions	IG: ENG and TR - 896 post reach FB: ENG and TR - 1,666 post reach, 74 engagements LinkedIn: ENG and TR - 499 impressions
Social media update: Psychosocial support activities – Women Volleyball Tournament in Suruc, Sanliurfa	X ENG - 629 views TR - 664 views FB ENG and TR - 1,707 post reach, 67 engagements IG ENG and TR - 731 post reach, 64 engagements
Social media update: Video about the delivery of mobile latrines and showers (Tailored to World Humanitarian Day)	FB ENG 147 views TR 244 views IG: ENG 656 views TR 804 views LinkedIn: ENG 157 Views TR 72 views

3.2 Project Report 23-RR-UDP-001

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNDP	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	23-RR-UDP-001
Project title:	Emergency Response to WASH Sector		
Start date:	21/02/2023	End date:	20/08/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 114,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,150,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 500,225
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 446.700
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 446,700
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through this CERF UFE grant, UNDP has significantly improved water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions within Hatay and Kahramanmaraş temporary settlement areas following the earthquake that has caused enormous devastation in the region. The "Emergency Response to WASH Sector" project addresses the critical water, sanitation, and hygiene challenges prevailing within temporary settlement areas in the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces. For Hatay container city, 1,500 earthquake victims benefitted from the project results and for Kahramanmaraş container city, 720 earthquake victims benefitted from the project results. The project assisted a total of 2,220 earthquake victims in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces between February and August 2023. The project provided gender-responsive measures such as, water access, waste management, and living conditions, the project not only ensures the equitable distribution of benefits but also fosters an environment of empowerment and various measures have been implemented to address the unique needs and challenges faced by the residents of container cities, which primarily consist of women caring for disabled children and the elderly and disabled people.

The project's first output focuses on water infrastructure through installation of clean water and wastewater network, the second output focuses on waste management and hygiene. The first output was achieved through installation and establishment of water and waste water infrastructure in the container cities in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces to improve living conditions and well-being of earthquake victims, provision of 200 units of drinking water spots with appropriate water treatment equipment (reverse osmosis system) to ease the access of earthquake victims to clean and drinkable water and to decrease the usage of plastic water bottles, provision of 300 units of food packages for earthquake victims to provide nutritional support. The second output was achieved through the provision of 10.000 units of reusable water bottles to decrease the single-use plastics, laundry facilities that was very important to come timely

during a period where scabies disease started to spread in Hatay. This laundry was established in the container cities through provision of 80 units of washing machines and 80 units of dryer machines to improve sanitation conditions, 20 units of galvanized waste containers to promote effective waste management, and provision of 280 units of wall type air conditioners for containers and 4 units of hall type air conditioner for social places to elevate the living conditions of earthquake victims.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	45,000	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	63,750	63,750	63,750	63,750	255,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	12,500	12,500	12,500	12,500	50,000	293	287	159	186	925
Total	87,500	87,500	87,500	87,500	350,000	293	287	159	186	925
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The preventive role of supporting sanitation and hygiene equipment such as establishing laundry facilities and ensure access of clean water through the establishment of water infrastructure in these two provinces contributed to avoiding the spread of the diseases to other people living in these two provinces and these container cities also hosts the relatives of the earthquake victims, and these earthquake victims also benefiting from the resources of the project, hence increasing the indirect impact of the project.

Moreover, NGOs were also targeted through this project implementation. Their capacities were strengthened within the scope of the project since UNDP CO team and the team of the NGOs (Nature Conservation Center and Needs Map) worked together for the same purpose.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Support container cities in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces through rehabilitating and enhancing priority water and waste management systems.			
Output 1	Rehabilitate and enhance priority water management systems in the selected temporary settlement areas in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces.			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of clean water infrastructure	1 for Hatay Province 1 for Kahramanmaraş Province	1 1	Asset transfer form Establishment of clean water infrastructure completed, and earthquake victims started using clean water.
Indicator 1.2	Number of wastewater infrastructure	1 for Hatay Province 1 for Kahramanmaraş Province	1 1	Asset transfer form Establishment of clean water infrastructure completed, and life in the container city has started.
Indicator 1.3	Number of potable water treatment system for Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces	180 units for Kahramanmaraş province 20 units for Hatay province*	180 units 20 units	Asset transfer form Asset transfer form
Indicator 1.4	Number of food packages to the earthquake victims	300 units	300 units	N/A

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Support to the infrastructure operations through provision of clean water infrastructure for temporary settlement areas.	UNDP
Activity 1.2	Support to the infrastructure operations through provision of wastewater infrastructure for temporary settlement areas.	UNDP
Activity 1.3	Support to the provision of drinking water spots for the temporary settlement areas with proper water treatment equipment (reverse osmosis system) for clean and high-quality potable water	UNDP
Activity 1.4	Support to the provision of food packages to the earthquake victims	UNDP

*The rest of the 260 containers were procured through internal UNDP financial resources for Hatay container city.

Output 2 Rehabilitate and enhance priority waste management systems in the selected temporary settlement areas in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay provinces.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number of reusable water bottles for Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces	10.000	10.000	Asset transfer Form
Indicator 2.2	Number of laundry equipment	40 washing machines for Hatay province	40 units	Asset transfer form
		40 washing machines for Kahramanmaraş province	40 units	Asset transfer form
		40 dryers for Hatay province	40 units	Asset transfer form
		40 dryers machined for Kahramanmaraş province	40 units	Asset transfer form
Indicator 2.3	Number of galvanised containers for Hatay Province	20 units	20 units	Asset transfer form
Indicator 2.4	Number of air conditioners For Hatay province	280 units wall type 4 units hall type	280 units 4 units	Asset transfer form Asset transfer form

Explanation of output and indicators variance:		
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Support to the provision of reusable water bottles for disaster victims and volunteers accommodated in the temporary settlement areas	UNDP
Activity 2.2	Support to the provision of laundry equipment for disaster victims and volunteers accommodated in the temporary settlement areas	UNDP

Activity 2.3	Support to the provision of galvanized containers for the waste management in the settlement areas	UNDP
Activity	Support to the provision and installation of air conditioners in the settlement areas	UNDP

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)⁴:

As a non-humanitarian actor, UNDP is designing all of its projects and interventions following extensive consultation with affected communities and participatory processes rather than through AAP. The details of project activities were designed based on inputs received directly from earthquake-affected communities particularly to identify priority locations for water supply activities. Regular meetings and consultation with local communities facilitated by the project partners to ensure community feedback was taken into account to ensure ownership and sustainability of the interventions. The project activities were implemented in line with 2017 IASC Commitments on AAP and PSEA GUIDANCE.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Coordination with the officials of the container cities in these two provinces and continuous coordination with the related municipalities was implemented, the targeted groups was reached through the support of the related Governorates, AFAD and municipalities. Field visits are conducted by UNDP Türkiye Country Office to earthquake provinces, during these field visits various meetings are organized to get information about the current status and complaints from the provinces. Complaints are always taken verbally and information is given to the senior management of UNDP to get necessary action

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

All project staff and UNDP staff assigned to this project have completed the mandatory training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). Additionally, QA procedure of UNDP covered SEA-related complaints, including aspects of confidentiality, accessibility and follow-up.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Considering the fact that this project deals with general improvement of the WASH sector, its outcomes were beneficial to all earthquake affected people including women and girls, minority and underprivileged social groups. By integrating gender-responsive measures into infrastructure development, water access, waste management, and living conditions, the project not only ensures the equitable distribution of benefits but also fosters an environment of empowerment and shared responsibility. Various measures have been implemented to address the unique needs and challenges faced by the residents of container cities, which primarily consist of women caring for disabled children and the elderly.

It has been observed that the residents of the container city is mostly comprised of women, disabled children and elderly where women in container cities are taken care of their children and their elderly. Basic right, access to clean water and sanitation under these conditions most directly create a positive impact on living conditions of women in the container cities.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

The project provided waste and wastewater infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene for the containers cities to enable ready access by most people with disabilities. For a disabled person, it is not easy to go take potable water from another resource. The reverse osmosis system

⁴ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

inside the containers enable disabled persons to access clean water easily. Moreover, the water and wastewater infrastructure and the laundry system also enables them to have the most basic needs to be solved in the vicinity of the container cities.

f. Protection:

All of the projects activities focused on protection of human health and the environment through establishing water and waste water infrastructure, providing laundry facilities and galvanized containers for efficient waste management to protect the environment, potable water treatment units to ensure access to clean and drinking water and decrease the usage of plastics contributing to the protection of the environment. Whilst these are the most basic services that should be established after a disaster immediately, their absence leads to contagious diseases such as scabies, mosquitos, bugs, and severe health problems. In the absence of wastewater infrastructure, water quality of the rivers and receiving water bodies are deteriorated. If the potable water is not provided through tap water, people would be dependent on plastic water bottles, that would ultimately create marine litter. If there are no laundries, people need to wear the clothes that are donated and put them into waste containers after a while and wear new donated clothes, which again increases the amount of waste generated. Thus, all of these measures resulted in protection of both human health and the environmental health.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	N/A

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA would not be possible at this point since the assistance to be provided needs to be undertaken and implemented by technical experts.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A		US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UNDP equips container cities with infrastructure for water and waste.	https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/undp-equips-needs-map-container-cities-infrastructure-water-and-waste
UNDP launches recovery activities in earthquake-hit Southern Türkiye	https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/undp-launches-recovery-activities-earthquake-hit-southern-turkiye
Six months after the earthquakes: UNDP's early recovery initiatives in Türkiye	https://www.undp.org/turkiye/press-releases/six-months-after-earthquakes-undps-early-recovery-initiatives-turkiye
Six months after the earthquakes: UNDP's early recovery initiatives in Türkiye	https://twitter.com/undpturkiye/status/1699352535763419555

3.3 Project Report 23-RR-FPA-003

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNFPA	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health	CERF project code:	23-RR-FPA-003
Project title:	Lifesaving support to the most urgent sexual and reproductive health needs of affected women following the earthquake in Türkiye		
Start date:	06/02/2023	End date:	05/08/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 19,757,246
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 1,454,000
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 800,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF grant, UNFPA contributed to the acute needs and increased access of women and girls to essential SRH services in the aftermath of the earthquake in the affected 10 provinces of Türkiye. In this context, UNFPA procured and distributed 5.900 units of maternity kits through implementing partners operating in 5 provinces, 1 Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services of Adiyaman province from February to August 2023 period. In addition, 26 metric tons of IA RH Kits, and 9600 GD (almost 5 tons) of male condoms were procured and distributed through the Provincial Health Directorates of the Ministry of Health in 10 provinces. The outputs were achieved as planned, also with the dedicated human resources recruited under the project, to support the logistic processes.

The project assisted to respond to the reproductive health needs of a total of 250,000 women and girls for a 3-month period. Through the IA RH kits and condoms provided, the project contributed to prevention of maternal morbidity and mortality, obstetric complications, unwanted pregnancies and treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) during the acute phase of the earthquake response where the health infrastructure was heavily affected, primary health care system almost collapsed and majority of SRH services were not prioritised especially in the worst affected provinces. In addition, the well-being of 5900 women in postpartum period and their newborns were improved through the maternity kits provided which contained essential dignity and hygiene items for the new mothers and babies.

UNFPA used the direct implementation modality through the implementation of the CERF. No budget was transferred to the implementing partners and government organizations. The supplies procured under the Project were distributed by the partners with no budget transaction.

3. Changes and Amendments

UNFPA requested for a reprogramming and redeployment of the funds through the implementation period, which was approved by CERF on 26 July 2023 due to the changes in the needs as initially planned and proposed with regards to the human resources. UNFPA, in the original plan committed to bring an international PSEA expert as surge to coordinate the PSEA activities. However, during the implementation UNFPA was later informed that the cost of the position would be covered by NORCAP. For this reason, the funding allocated to this activity as well as minor funding left in the logistics assistant HR line, were re-allocated to the procurement of maternity and RH kits activities, to attend to the needs in the field. Additionally the surplus under the RH kits distribution line was allocated to the indirect program support cost line - which was not reflected in the initial budget + the maternity kits line.

Following the approval, UNFPA immediately started the procurement of the new RH and Maternity Kits (under the same budget line, B. Supplies, Commodities, Materials). However, due to the late delivery time of the additional RH kits order, which would surpass the CERF deadline, UNFPA procured Maternity Kits, instead of RH kits, with the re- allocated amount to support the maternity kits activity.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	21,875	0	3,125	0	25,000	21,875	0	3,125	0	25,000
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	211,000	0	14,000	0	225,000	211,000	0	14,000	0	225,000
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	232,875	0	17,125	0	250,000	232,875	0	17,125	0	250,000
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	23,000	0	2,000	0	25,000	23,000	0	2,000	0	25,000

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Provide women and girls with acute needs access to most essential SRH services in the aftermath of the earthquake.

Output 1

Women and girls in earthquake affected provinces received lifesaving assistance for their most urgent SRH needs, including for pregnancy, delivery and newborn health care.

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Health - Sexual and Reproductive Health

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	# of pregnant women receiving essential RH supplies	250,000	250,000	Ministry of Health and Provincial Health Directorates feedback
Indicator 1.2	# of women provided with maternity kits	5,000	5,900	ZOHO, online data collection tool for UNFPA service units

Explanation of output and indicators variance: [Fill in] N/A

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	<p>(first urgent priority) Procurement and distribution of UNFPA's Reproductive Health kits for increased access to lifesaving SRH services in emergency setting</p> <p>A list of RH emergency kits will be procured to support the lifesaving SRH services (delivery care) in the field and distributed in coordination with the Ministry of Health. In line with the MISP objectives the RH kits will be used to reduce maternal and newborn mortality through clinical delivery assistance, obstetric surgeries, management of severe obstetric complications, management of miscarriages and repair of cervical / vaginal tears. In addition, they will contribute to life-saving interventions through preventing sexually transmitted infections including HIV and reducing unwanted pregnancies. They will be used in health facilities which are not damaged but run out of supplies due to affected supply chain of the Ministry of Health or</p>	<p>During the implementation period, UNFPA achieved to procure and distribute 26 metric tons of RH kits to the Provincial Health Directorates of the 10 earthquake affected provinces, to meet the reproductive health needs of 250,000 women and girls in these provinces. The RH kits included medical equipment and supplies to ensure that obstetric complications are prevented and managed properly, sexually transmitted infections are managed and treated and unwanted pregnancies are prevented.</p> <p>Moreover, In total 9600 GD of condoms were bought and distributed to UNFPA supported service units (WGSS, YC, SRH SU), MoH and MHC.</p> <p>In addition, UNFPA received services of a dedicated personnel who is managing the logistics and performing the distribution of the procured materials to ensure timely</p>

	in the field hospitals that have been established after the earthquake.	procurement and distribution of the supplies under this project. This personnel was responsible for the delivery and customs procedures of the kits to UNFPA warehouse, inspection and distribution to the relevant addresses. The list of the procured supplies and the distribution addresses are provided in the Annex_2 List of Maternity and RH Kits_Distribution to this report.
Activity 1.2	<p>Procurement and distribution of winterized maternity kits to address the most urgent basic needs of new mothers and their newborns in emergency settings</p> <p>For this purpose, 5,000 maternity kits are planned to be procured for approximately 5,000 new mothers. Based on the needs assessment communicated up to now, the following items are needed as soon as possible: blankets, baby diapers, hygiene packages. The kits will be distributed by the provincial crisis response teams of Ministry of Health and UNFPA's implementing partners in the field.</p>	<p>During the implementation period, UNFPA achieved to procure and distribute 5900 maternity kits to the UNFPA supported service units in the earthquake affected provinces, including Women and Girls Spaces in Hatay, Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa, Youth Centers in Hatay and Diyarbakır, Women and Youth Support Center in Şanlıurfa, to be disseminated to the earthquake survivor pregnant women and girls. In addition to the UNFPA operated service units, 500 Maternity Kits were delivered to the Ministry of Family and Social Services' Provincial Directorate of Adiyaman. The maternity kits provide hygiene and essential items that would meet the needs of a newly delivered, lactating mother and a newborn for a month.</p> <p>The list of the procured supplies and the distribution addresses are provided in the Annex_List of Maternity and RH Kits_Distribution to this report.</p>

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁵:

The involvement of crisis-affected women (including vulnerable/marginalised groups) is a priority issue for UNFPA. Protection of the right to health and dignity of women is prioritised in line with the assessments and Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for SRH. From the women and girls who are the users of the UNFPA supported service units direct feedback was collected through the focus groups discussions. In addition, the field observations provided by the humanitarian actors in the Health & Nutrition and Protection Sector Coordination meetings were considered when planning for the content of the maternity kits.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNFPA's existing AAP standard operating procedures (SOP) developed for the refugee response was adapted for the EQ response. SOP includes information on AAP, internal workflows on community feedback mechanisms (CFM), data analysis, reporting, using communication tools, roles and responsibilities. In this line, UNFPA fully digitalized the Complaint and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) and embedded it in the online data collection system (ZOHO). UNFPA has experience in managing complaints through complaint boxes for the

⁵ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

static units, hotlines, dedicated email addresses, or direct feedback to service providers in multi language. UNFPA continued to organise capacity strengthening training sessions to implementing partners as well as frontline workers on AAP mechanism.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNFPA has strong mechanisms for prevention, reporting and complaint as well as assistance and protection mechanisms in place both for its staff and for the activities involving implementation partners in relation to PSEA. Complaint and reporting channels, policy on protection from retaliation to prevent and response to SEA are in place. UNFPA uses the UN system-wide database 'Clear-check' to prevent re/hiring of individuals with a record of SEA or SH. All personnel including consultants are required to complete a mandatory online PSEA training and follow up refreshment trainings are organised by the PSEA focal point of the CO.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

Contributing to women's empowerment and gender equality is project's fundamental premise. Pregnant women risk life-threatening complications without access to delivery and emergency obstetric care services. Women may lose access to sexual and reproductive health services, exposing them to unintended pregnancy in perilous conditions in the crisis situations. Women and girls also become more vulnerable to sexual violence, exploitation, abuse and STIs/HIV during the crisis. Through the project, women and girls had increased access to commodities and essential maternity materials which had an impact to decrease their health and protection risks and empowering them.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

From the earthquake displacement tracker matrix ongoing rapid sites assessments, we know that out of the 2,847 assessed sites 1,072 (38%) have persons with disabilities, 1,117 (39%) have persons with chronic diseases/long term illnesses, 232 (8%) have unaccompanied older persons. Almost half of them are women and girls with disabilities. Through the project, the RH, maternity kits and condoms aimed to be provided to all women and girls in need, including women and girls with disabilities in the region, especially through the implementing partners of UNFPA. Through UNFPA supported mobile service units, the supplies were accessible to women and girls with disabilities from informal and formal settlements. UNFPA, as a member of the Disability Inclusion Task Team, and Protection and Health Sector Coordinations, have been closely following up the specialised needs of the women and girls with disabilities, in addition to the observations received from the implementing partners.

f. Protection:

Health, protection, education infrastructure and services remain critically affected during the earthquake. Pregnant women and newly-delivered women are still in need of access to urgent health care services. There is still limited public services to groups with special needs (rural populations, refugees, people with disabilities, key groups). Through this project, UNFPA contributed to increased access of SRH supplies in the region, to minimize the risks of the affected population. Through these services, the risks of GBV and CEFM, risky pregnancies and deliveries were minimized, and the resilience of the affected persons and at-risk were increased.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA is an identified need in the field and a priority area for UNFPA. However due to the short period of implementation and budget limitation, there was not enough time to establish a relevant CVA system to respond to earthquake survivors through the CERF funding. In the meantime UNFPA has already identified relevant partners and started CVA for GBV component through other funds.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
UNFPA is in the field for women and girls affected by the quakes in Türkiye	UNFPA Türkiye UNFPA is in the field for women and girls affected by the quakes in Türkiye

3.4 Project Report 23-RR-HCR-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNHCR	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Shelter and Non-Food Items	CERF project code:	23-RR-HCR-004
Project title:	Emergency Shelter and NFI assistance for earthquake-affected persons in Türkiye		
Start date:	06/02/2023	End date:	05/08/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 100,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 0
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,300,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

In response to the earthquakes in southeast Türkiye on February 6, 2023, and upon the request of the Government, UNHCR immediately prioritized the delivery of core relief items to address the diverse needs of the earthquake-affected populations, including tents, blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits, kitchen sets, food packs, and clothing. Working closely with the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) and the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), UNHCR coordinated the provision of several thousand requested relief items to PMM-managed centers, including temporary accommodation centers (TACs) where around 1.5% of the country's Syrian refugees (47,000) were living before the earthquakes. In line with the agreed early start date, UNHCR began the implementation of its activities under the CERF rapid response on 6 February 2023, aiming to alleviate the impact of the earthquakes and support affected populations, particularly in TACs and facilities hosting refugees.

Between February 6 and May 15, 2023, UNHCR achieved substantial outcomes, delivering over 2.3 million relief items to its counterparts, including AFAD, PMM, and the Ministry of Family and Social Services. UNHCR has also dispatched items to municipalities and partners for direct distribution to the earthquake-affected communities. Out of the total 34,682 tents and 142,336 blankets distributed, 33,745 tents and 77,912 blankets went to AFAD, while 750 tents and 21,558 blankets to PMM. This number included the CERF target of 4,800 tents and 24,000 blankets. In the first two months of the CERF Rapid Response, UNHCR was able to complete its CERF target of procuring and delivering 4,800 tents and 24,000 blankets, reaching 100% of the people targeted, months ahead of schedule. In the immediate aftermath of the earthquakes, AFAD was tasked with the logistics, transportation, and distribution of the relief items in-country: as it helped transportation of UNHCR-procured items including tents and blankets from other countries to Türkiye and then in-country, AFAD and

PMM agreed that AFAD will take a large portion of tents which UNHCR originally committed to PMM. AFAD has been distributing tents to individuals as well as to specific formal/informal sites in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adyaman and Malatya provinces, although UNHCR has not received the reports on exact beneficiaries' breakdown, despite of its requests. PMM received 21,558 blankets and 750 tents from UNHCR upon request, to be dispatched across 12 Temporary Accommodation Centres in the affected provinces.

Despite challenges and staff losses, the field teams, supported by international and national staff, maintained relief efforts in earthquake-affected areas, conducting daily missions and ensuring coordination with government entities. The project demonstrated effective collaboration, rapid response, and exceeding key targets in providing essential relief to those affected by the earthquakes in Türkiye.

3. Changes and Amendments

N/A

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	5,073	4,423	7,048	7,456	24,000	5,073	4,423	7,048	7,456	24,000
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	4,353	7,765	4,464	7,718	24,300	4,353	[7,765]	4,464	7,718	24,300
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,426	12,188	11,512	15,174	48,300	9,426	12,188	11,512	15,174	48,300
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

While it is not possible to quantify the number of indirect beneficiaries, the distribution of tents and blankets, as well as of core relief items has surely benefitted all the members of the recipient households. Through such distributions, UNHCR was able to ensure that earthquake affected populations were accommodated in safety and security, thus reducing protection risks and alleviating the burden on the host communities.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Refugees and local people affected by the earthquakes are able to improve their living conditions and find protection			
Output 1	Refugees and local people affected by the earthquakes receive emergency shelter solutions and core relief items.[THIS IS ALIGNED TO UNHCR LOGFRAME AND ITS APPEAL DOCUMENTS]			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of tents distributed	4,800	4,800	Partners Reports, Goods Receiving Note and waybills
Indicator 1.2	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	24,000	24,000	Partners Reports, Goods Receiving Note and waybills
Explanation of output and indicators variance:				
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 1.1	Distribution of emergency shelter, tents	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of blankets	Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM)		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁶:

UNHCR is accountable to refugees and asylum-seekers from the outset of an emergency until durable solutions are achieved. The AAP policy defines key elements of accountability to which UNHCR is committed. They include communication and transparency; feedback and response; participation and inclusion; and learning and adaptation. The policy also standardizes the language used in reporting;

⁶ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

informs priorities; supports assessments of the extent to which UNHCR achieves its AAP commitments; and provides criteria for evaluating learning and improvements.

Refugees and asylum-seekers people are systematically involved in UNHCR's operations at all stages of the intervention (design, implementation, evaluation) through focus group discussions, meetings, online and offline surveys, monitoring missions, and post-distribution monitoring (for cash transfers). Particular attention is paid to include all genders (female, male, other), ages, and diverse profiles in the outreach, in line with UNHCR's Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity (2018).

During the earthquake response coordination, UNHCR played a crucial role in sector coordination mechanisms, leading the Protection Sector and the Cash-Based Intervention Technical Working Group, while contributing to other sectors and overall coordination efforts. UNHCR worked closely with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and it was an integral part of the earthquake coordination structure under the UN Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator.

In this regard, UNHCR has collaborated with other UN partners and successfully advocated for the inclusion of vulnerable groups, including refugees, during the revision of the Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA) and the design and implementation of the rapid multi-sector assessment tool (MIRA), which were used to assess the impact of the earthquake to the affected population. Also, to complement the MIRA tool, UNHCR worked on a district profile analysis.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNHCR has a dedicated integrity team and adopted a variety of anti-fraud instruments as well as confidential and accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms to refugees and asylum-seekers. For example, a dedicated line as part of the UNHCR Counselling Line to provide the required feedback and eventual complaints to UNHCR.

Moreover, a complaint box is made available at UNHCR's case management office in Ankara, where protection and resettlement interviews are taking place in-person meetings. Additionally, refugees and asylum-seekers can contact UNHCR by sending an email to UNHCR Türkiye's general email account "tur@unhcr.org", which is monitored regularly by the organization.

UNHCR always seek consent of refugees and asylum-seekers to share their feedback or data with third parties, including partners NGOs, UN agencies and relevant public and private institutions for further follow up, as required.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNHCR staff and partners working directly with beneficiaries are trained in PSEA, GBV prevention and response and the Code of Conduct. UNHCR conducts regular refresher courses for partners on PSEA/GBV prevention and response/Code of Conduct. The Senior Protection Officer is designated as the PSEA Focal Point, who directly reports any concern to the Representative, and represents UNHCR in the UN PSEA Focal Point Network that reports to UNCT and conducts PSEA-related activities based on an annual workplan.

UNHCR's project agreements with partners contain specific requirements related to PSEA. UNHCR conducted a capacity assessment of all its partners relating to PSEA. In addition, UNHCR has a well-established mechanism where beneficiaries can report any PSEA cases in a confidential manner.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

As part of its commitment to Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP), UNHCR continues to systematically identify and integrate diverse community views on needs, concerns, and capacities into its programme design, implementation, and monitoring. UNHCR carried out all activities proposed under this project in line its 2018 Policy on Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD), which is binding for all operations,

seeking to include refugees and asylum-seekers of different age, sexual orientation, and gender identity, as well as different nationalities, backgrounds, abilities, disabilities, health, social and economic status, skills, and other characteristics.

UNHCR has included a balance of women, girls, men, and boys of different age groups, different nationalities, and varying protection needs in focus group discussions (FGDs), surveys, and other assessments that feed into the design of UNHCR's programmes, as well as in the implementation and evaluation of the activities.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

UNHCR always strives to assist the most vulnerable segments of the population, including persons with disabilities. Through UNHCR's emergency protection monitoring, UNHCR was able to continuously share findings with partners, to enable them to direct their attention to the particular needs of persons with disability.

f. Protection:

UNHCR ensures that its actions are protection sensitive and implemented using an Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach. The AGD approach of UNHCR translates into continuous consultation with and identification of persons with specific needs among persons of different ages and genders so that UNHCR's humanitarian and protection response remains inclusive. Furthermore, UNHCR ensures Protection Mainstreaming in its delivery of humanitarian assistance, as well as the activities of partners and sector members. In order to strengthen UNHCR's protection mainstreaming and ensure that refugees and asylum-seekers are at the centre of UNHCR's programming.

UNHCR regularly provides protection trainings to partners, including AFAD on a continuous basis. Protection training include how partners can assess protection risks and threats and how to develop positive protection outcomes.

g. Education:

N/A

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A		US\$	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
N/A	

Considering the impact of the earthquakes across the country and the sensitivity of the situation, and that the all the donations made to UNHCR from various partners were channelled through the Government of Türkiye, UNHCR has designed its communication strategy on earthquakes response focusing on raising awareness of the current needs, rather than providing individual donor visibility to not incur in the risk of exacerbating the mounting social tensions.

3.5 Project Report 23-RR-CEF-005

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNICEF	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	CERF project code:	23-RR-CEF-005
	Education Shelter and Non-Food Items		
Project title:	Emergency life-saving WASH, winterization and education services for the most vulnerable children and communities affected by the earthquake in Türkiye		
Start date:	06/02/2023	End date:	05 November 2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 196,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 123,241,212 (as of 31Oct 2023)
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,250,000
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 0
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

Through the CERF Funding, UNICEF procured **learning and recreational materials** to support the continuity of learning for the children in the areas affected by the devastating earthquakes of February 2023. For young children, 159 play and learning materials were procured and used for early learning activities in the educational spaces set up in temporary settlement areas; 190 sets of story books together with booklets for teachers and caregivers in both Turkish and Arabic (for refugee families) were printed and distributed; 5,874 sets of Early childhood Education (ECE) stationery were also distributed to the children aged 3-6. Additionally, 2,500 recreational kits each consisting of 26 components were procured to support psychosocial well-being of the children in the aftermath of the earthquake and to engage them in recreational and learning activities with their peers. A total of **49,379 children** benefitted from the learning materials to support their well-being and continuation of learning in the first 6 months after the earthquake. Additional 58,880 children have benefitted from the recreational kits distributed through the three NGO partners in November adding the total number of beneficiaries through CERF support to **108,259 children**.

UNICEF procured **electrical heaters and children winter clothes** to support the critical non-food item needs of the families affected by the earthquakes. 2,020 electrical heaters for households residing in line ministries' temporary accommodation facilities were distributed benefitting 10,100 individuals in total. Winter clothes for 1,003 babies (3 months and 12 months) and 3,074 children (for different age groups of 2-3 y-o, 5 y-o, 7 y-o, 9 y-o, 12 y-o, and 14 y-o) were distributed to refugee children residing in Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) managed Kahramanmaraş Temporary Accommodation Center.

With support from CERF, UNICEF ensured immediate and humanitarian response for **safe water, improved sanitation** and access to hygiene supplies in the earthquake- affected provinces. UNICEF closely worked with municipalities and NGO partners to ensure WASH services to most earthquake- affected people, including children, women, refugees and host communities residing in formal and informal settlements both in rural and urban areas. Hygiene supplies were one of the critical needs identified for earthquake affected people. At the beginning of emergency, when whole market was disturbed, CERF grant was instrumental in procuring hygiene supplies for most affected families and children. UNICEF procured hygiene kits including Family hygiene kits and Baby hygiene kits through UNICEF procurement process and managed its deliveries to the affected population. With CERF grant, UNICEF procured 25,419 family hygiene kits (one kit for 5 family members) and 3817 Baby hygiene kits (one kit for each child). UNICEF ensured cost effective and efficient procurement through different long-term agreements (LTA) with supplier for procurement of hygiene kits and accessories in limited time. UNICEF distributed these kits through active partners in earthquake provinces and reached **130,912 beneficiaries**.

The CERF's contribution was instrumental for UNICEF to order most urgent Education, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and NFI, while UNICEF used complementary funding to support NGOs and government counterparts.

3. Changes and Amendments

On July 7th, UNICEF submitted a project revision requesting **to revise some interventions and targets of the initial proposal**, as the initial estimated supply needs reflected in the proposal were based on initial needs, which changed during the course of the action. In particular:

- While in the aftermath of the earthquake, teachers were reaching children in the earthquake-affected areas, after a couple of weeks, the Ministry of National Education (MONE) started to transfer children to temporary learning spaces, and thus recreational kits and ECE play and learning materials were the supply items needed to support the psychosocial support activities in the temporary learning spaces and ensure learning continuity. These items were prioritized over the initially foreseen items such as my playbox, teachers backpacks and mobile teacher ECE stationeries and schoolbags.
- With temperatures well below zero in the first weeks after the earthquakes, it became evident that there was a much higher need for heaters, rather than winter clothes and therefore UNICEF prioritized the procurement of heaters as a lifesaving intervention.
- As the hygiene needs were higher than initially estimated, UNICEF prioritized the purchase of family and baby hygiene kits over the other items, including collapsible water containers and calcium hypochlorite

In addition, on August 4th UNICEF requested a non -cost extension three months until 5 November 2023 to enable to finalize all activities, in particular the delivery of children winter clothes (3,076 units).

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Education									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	595	5,95	1,190	0	0	5,559	5,559	11,118
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	50	50	2580	2580	5,260	0	0	48,571	48,570	97,141
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	50	50	3,175	3,175	6,450	0	0	54,130	54,129	108,259
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	2,257	2,577	7,873	8,441	21,148	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	34,893	35,375	45,662	47,928	163,858	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people						25,419	25,419	40,038	40,036	130,912
Total	37,150	37,952	53,535	56,369	185,006	25,419	25,419	40,038	40,036	130,912
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Shelter and Non-Food Items									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	59	67	760	814	1,700	0	0	2,038	2,039	4,077
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	941	954	4405	4,624	10,924	2,020	2,020	3,030	3,030	10,100
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,000	1,021	5,165	5,438	12,624	2,020	2,020	5,068	5,069	14,177
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

N/A

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective Children and communities in areas affected by the earthquake in Türkiye are provided with multi-sectoral WASH, winterization and education services to address their immediate needs

Output 1 Vulnerable children and their families in the earthquake- affected areas have increased access to safe drinking water and hygiene services

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of individuals benefitting from hygiene kits	18,412*5=92.060	127,095	Procurement documents and supplies delivery reports, Field monitoring reports and partners reports.
Indicator 1.2	Number of babies under 1 yo benefitting from baby hygiene kits	5,000	3817	Procurement documents and supplies delivery reports, Field monitoring reports, partner's reports.
Indicator 1.3				[Fill in]

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The number of family kits is 25,419. The assumption is for a family of 5, therefore the reach of 127,095 individuals. The original CERF request included a travel kit, mother and baby kit, and various types of hygiene kits in addition to the family and infant kits. Requests from various departments and ministries , family and baby hygiene kits were more in demand. UNICEF procured and delivered these kits to a sizable number of beneficiaries in light of the evolving demands in the field. UNICEF also received discounted or lowered rates as a result of bulk purchase, which let them reach more beneficiaries for the same amount of money.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provision of essential WASH supplies (hygiene kits) to earthquake-affected families and their babies	UNICEF procured all hygiene supplies following UNICEF procurement processes and delivered to affected people with support of active partners mainly in earthquake provinces.

Output 2 Vulnerable children in the earthquake-affected areas have increased access to winter clothes and dignity kits

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster Shelter and Non-Food Items

Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
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Indicator 2.1	Number of children and babies benefitting from the distribution of winter clothes packages delivered to TAC and other centers (disaggregated by sex and age)	3,076 children and 1,003 babies	3,074 children and 1,003 babies	Distribution lists and partner information
Indicator 2.2	Number of Electrical Heaters delivered to households	2,020 heaters benefitting 10,100 people	2,020 heaters (benefitting 10,100 individuals)	Distribution lists

Explanation of output and indicators variance:

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of winter clothes for different age groups (0-14 years)	UNICEF procured winter clothes for different age groups from local suppliers through long-term agreements and Presidency of Migration Management distributed to refugee families with children in Kahramanmaras Temporary Accommodation Center
Activity 2.2	Provision of electric heaters to TACs or other centers	UNICEF procured heaters from local suppliers and Ministry of Youth and Sports distributed in facilities which turned into temporary accommodation places.

Output 3 Vulnerable children in the earthquake-affected areas have increased access to the continuum of learning

Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Education			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of children provided with learning materials provided in formal, and non-formal education (excluding early learning):	100,000	100,000	Distribution lists and partner reports
Indicator 3.2	# of children provided with learning materials provided for early learning, care and education:	8,259	8,259	Partner reports

Explanation of output and indicators variance: All 2,500 recreational kits were procured as planned to equip children with learning materials in formal and non-formal education. All kits were distributed and 100,000 children targeted.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Distribution of home-based stationery kits and ECE materials, and of recreational kits and ECE play and learning materials.	Ministry of National Education, Turkish Red Crescent, Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization, Youth and Sports Foundation, Turkish Development Foundation

7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas⁷ often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ⁸:

UNICEF Türkiye Country Office (TCO) is committed to institutionalising AAP including making efforts to strengthen the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) with decision-making processes through existing governance and program management channels. As part of this approach, the partners have established/adapted AAP measures and complaint mechanisms to meet the needs of the EQ response. All IP staff have received training on AAP. Every UNICEF HPD has AAP related indicators to include information dissemination, engagement and decision making processes.

At the beginning of each activity, partner staff inform beneficiaries about AAP and PSEA measures. Complaint and feedback channels and boxes have been appropriately and adequately disseminated and distributed in the affected provinces to facilitate gender, age and culturally appropriate engagement with community members. These services have been provided in the tents/containers and at the different service points of the intervention. The IP staff makes the required effort to inform children and all other community participants about the AAP mechanism of the partners and how to access them/receive feedback. Focal points within IPs have been identified to ensure that AAP feedback/complaints are received and acted upon. Some examples of AAP action taken are; 1) tailoring gender responsive design of service delivery with engagement and participation of adolescent girls and boys. Safe spaces have been established to prevent gender-based violence, and sexual exploitation and abuse. 2) access to menstrual health and hygiene management has been improved based on the feedback from the adolescent girls. 3) as part of the post distribution monitoring, local community feedback helped to redesign hygiene kits.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

UNICEF is part of the interagency Accountability for Affected Populations (AAP) taskforce. To strengthen capacities of the UNICEF implementing partners on AAP a mapping was conducted to understand their existing mechanism. Partners have reported 4,024 feedbacks and complaints received from the communities⁹.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

UNICEF is part of the interagency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) task force.

Moreover, UNICEF organized a series of focused sessions aimed at forging new partnerships while concurrently identifying and mitigating Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) risks through comprehensive PSEA assessments. In addition to these efforts, PSEA

⁷ These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

⁸ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

⁹ UNICEF, Turkey Earthquake Sitrep n.17

specialists facilitated monitoring missions to the hubs and villages supported by partners. During these missions, partners received practical recommendations on implementing a protection-centered approach for protection risks, including SEA, enhancing their ability to safeguard vulnerable people effectively. Furthermore, a dedicated meeting was convened to address reporting efforts which improved partners' understanding of the reporting process, resulting in a threefold increase. In addition to these achievements, UNICEF took the lead in organizing multiple training sessions for partners, focusing on PSEA assessments. These sessions played a pivotal role in establishing new partnerships, further strengthening UNICEF collaborative efforts to promote a safer and more secure environment for all.

Channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse are visible in public areas and were made accessible to anyone; cumulatively, 32,847 individuals have been provided with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers through the support of UNICEF. In addition, PSEA safeguarding measures are also integrated in the services provided through hubs and mobile services

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

GBV risk mitigation, prevention and response mechanisms have been established and 669,758 women, boys and girls have been reached within the reporting period reaching a cumulative total of just over 3.4 million women, boys and girls to date. This includes those reached through social media with GBV messaging and awareness raising, as part of GBV risk mitigation efforts

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

N/A

f. Protection:

Together with MoFSS, PMM, MoYS and accredited NGO partners, UNICEF has continued to provide protection support to children and families in the provinces affected by the earthquake. To date, UNICEF has reached a total of 862,273 people with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and psychological first aid (PFA), out of which 386,013 were children. This includes 405,073 persons reached through the MoFSS trained field social workers and services and 13,403 through trained teachers and guidance counsellors of MoNE in schools/learning spaces¹⁰

g. Education:

In the aftermath of the earthquakes, the education was halted for more than 4 million Turkish and over 350,000 refugee students. The immediate response efforts in terms of education is focused on provision of pschosocial support to the children through creation of learning spaces and provision of educational and recreational materials to support the learning continuity and socialization of the survivors. The distribution of recreational kits, stationery items, story books and other learning materials supported the earthquake affected children to create a normalcy, to spark their curiosity and to continue their learning through engagement with their peers and the educational personnel.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

¹⁰ UNICEF, Turkiye Sitrep n.17

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
There were no specific acknowledgement of the CERF in separate social media posts; however, UNICEF has recognized the CERF contributions regularly through the public Situation Reports	Türkiye situation reports UNICEF

3.6 Project Report 23-RR-WFP-003

1. Project Information			
Agency:	WFP	Country:	Türkiye
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Food Assistance Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications Common Services - Logistics	CERF project code:	23-RR-WFP-003
Project title:	Emergency Response to Assist Earthquake Affected Communities		
Start date:	06/02/2023	End date:	05/08/2023
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 80,000,000
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		US\$ 74,288,137
	Amount received from CERF:		US\$ 2,100,016
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		US\$ 1,231,669
	Government Partners		US\$ 0
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$1,231,669	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

In response to the devastating earthquakes of 6 February, WFP quickly deployed teams to monitor the affected areas and was able to quickly assess and respond to the urgent needs. WFP's quick response and monitoring capacity, although at the height of the emergency was decentralized, allowed for an agile and adequate response, addressing changing needs. The response was quickly scaled up as per the unprecedented needs. The project reached and succeeded in exceeding all most of the targets and completed as planned.

Through this CERF grant, WFP distributed 20,000 units of ready-to-eat items to 46,800 people within the first 3 weeks of the earthquake response, provided food items/commodities to 60 municipal soup kitchens, Turkish Red Crescent and World Central Kitchen mobile kitchens. The total number of assisted beneficiaries reached an estimated 1,566,575 people.

As part of the earthquake response, WFP led the Logistics Sector and co-led the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Sector along with FAO and Emergency Telecommunications Sector (ETS) with the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure.

The Logistics Sector held bi-weekly and later weekly coordination meetings in Gaziantep and published 63 information management products. Partners were also provided with storage solutions through the Logistics Sector common storage services in Hatay, Malatya and Adiyaman, storing a total of 3,519 MT of cargo. Twenty five Mobile Storage Units were donated to partners for additional storage. The Logistics Sector phased out as of 24 May 2023.

The ETS provided technical support to United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) in Kahramanmaras and Hatay in trouble shooting and extending data connectivity in humanitarian hubs; provided 20 charging stations in informal settlements in Hatay and Malatya; provided tech support to the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) who is lead on Security Communications (Sec Comms), enhancing the coverage of Ultra High Frequency (UHF) repeaters in the affected area and training humanitarians on use of Sec Comms devices ensuring their safety and security in field. The ETS phased out on 17 May 2023.

3. Changes and Amendments

WFP's response started on the 3rd day after the earthquake and was massively scaled-up due to unprecedented needs and the request for support from the Government of Türkiye. WFP's response hence evolved throughout the implementation, which required reprogramming and budgetary repurposing of the CERF contribution which was submitted and approved by CERF. The funds were fully spent as per the redeployment of funds approved by CERF secretariat.

4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding*

Sector/cluster	Common Services - Logistics									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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Sector/cluster	Common Services - Emergency Telecommunications									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

People with disabilities (PWD) out of the total

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance									
	Planned					Reached				
Category	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	11,250	11,250	11,250	11,250	45,000	78,369	77,296	34,127	35,850	225,642
"Returnees	0	0	0	0	0					0
Internally displaced people	31,250	31,250	31,250	31,250	125,000	11,541	11,384	5,026	5,280	33,231
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	454,183	447,970	197,780	207,769	1,307,702
Other affected people	105,000	105,000	105,000	105,000	420,000					0
Total	147,500	147,500	147,500	147,500	590,000	544,093	536,650	236,933	248,899	1,566,575
People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total										
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

Within the scope of Activity 2.1, WFP worked with multiple partners within the logistic sector. Among those partners, ACTED, CARE International, GOAL International, Internal Organisation for Migration (IOM), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), OXFAM, Save the Children International (SCI), World Vision International (WVI), Yardim Konvoyu and Migrant Solidarity Association were supported with storage which stored 3,519 m3 cargo. 25 MSUs were donated to a wide range of partners including CARE International, Ministry of Family & Social Services, Save the Children International (SCI), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and Migrant Solidarity Association.

Activity 3.1, emergency telecommunications services are carried out in coordination with OCHA and participating UN agencies indirectly or directly benefitted from coordination and information management services provided by WFP.

6. CERF Results Framework

Project objective	Due to the nature of the logistics coordination and information sharing platform that will be implemented, responding humanitarian actors will directly benefit from the mechanisms that are developed to avoid duplication of efforts and encourage the pooling of resources between members of the humanitarian community.
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Output 1	Crisis affected populations receive food or cash-based transfers sufficient to meet their basic food needs
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Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Food Security - Food Assistance			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 1.1	Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	590,000	1,566,575	Partner Reports WFP Internal Reports National Statistics

Explanation of output and indicators variance: The unprecedented needs emerged in the earthquake-affected provinces required a further scale-up in WFP's response which led WFP to reach a higher number of beneficiaries than planned.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 1.1	Provide emergency food assistance through cash or food based transfers to crisis affected populations.	WFP and partners

Output 2	Crisis affected populations benefit from the increased logistics capacity of the Government and humanitarian partners
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Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes No

Sector/cluster	Common Services-Logistics			
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Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	Number and type of clusters established that provide coordination, platforms for information exchange and support services to enable humanitarian/peace/development actions	N/A	1 Logistic sector was established. Logistic services provided include establishing common storage services in Hatay, Malatya and Adiyaman, storing a total of 3,519 m3 (885	WFP internal reports Partner reports

			mt) of cargo. In total, 25 Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) were donated to partners.	
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 2.1	Provide coordination, information management and logistics services in support to the Government of Türkiye and humanitarian actors to strengthen their capacity to support crisis affected populations.	UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs		

Output 3	Crisis affected populations benefit from the enhanced ICT capacity of humanitarian partners			
Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>				
Sector/cluster	Common Services-emergency telecommunications			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	Number of emergency telecoms and information and communications technology (ICT) systems established, by type	n/a	1 coordination and 1 information management system established. The ETS provided technical support to the UNDAC in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay to troubleshoot, as well as extend data connectivity to humanitarian hubs and establish 20 charging stations in informal settlements. ETS also assisted the UNDSS, the lead of Security Communications, to enhance the coverage of UHF repeaters in the affected areas and train humanitarians on the use of Sec Comms devices.	WFP internal reports Partner reports
Explanation of output and indicators variance:		N/A		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 3.1	Provide emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	WFP and partners		

7. Effective Programming

a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP) ¹¹:

Following the earthquake, WFP closely collaborated with municipalities which have a clear understanding of the most affected areas and data on vulnerable individuals. WFP also monitored the delivery of hot meals at distribution points. This enabled WFP to gather feedback and ensure the inclusion of affected populations. Active participation in coordination meetings, continuous contact with field partners, and daily monitoring visits also allowed WFP to identify specific locations with unmet needs, maximizing inclusion. The monitoring visits were key in identifying vulnerable populations in tents including refugees and children- who received hot meals assistance.

Recognizing the limitations in reaching certain areas with hot meals, food baskets were distributed to rural populations based on feedback and government request. In rural areas, food baskets were provided to individuals with limited access to any food sources. Refugees and vulnerable host communities who were left without shelter received support in the form of food baskets.

b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:

Due to the intense and hectic circumstances during hot meal and food basket distribution outside the camp, WFP could not establish a formal CFM mechanism at the onset of the earthquakes. Nevertheless, close monitoring through onsite visits, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) played a crucial role in gathering feedback on beneficiaries' concerns, preferences, and complaints. The hot meals menu was crafted with consideration for choices and cultural eating habits.

c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):

WFP monitoring team has been instrumental in raising awareness among people about the available communication channels. All WFP staff engaged in earthquake response received comprehensive training on PSEA from experts. Additionally, a one-page document containing emergency contacts and relevant webpages was created. This resource equips staff with information on available channels, including Government, NGOs, and UN agencies, enabling them to effectively inform beneficiaries.

d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:

WFP distributed hot meals and food baskets to both the host communities and refugees, focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children, and people with disabilities. WFP worked with partners to identify locations in need and conducted close monitoring visits. As part of its comprehensive coverage, WFP reached out to tent areas where women, children and disabilities where people could not access assistance. WFP ensured people in these locations could reach the hot meals as in other locations. During the distribution, WFP tried to ensure two different lines for women and men were done to ensure women's safety and security. Priority was given to pregnant and lactating women and women with children under the age of two.

e. People with disabilities (PwD):

Efforts were made to prioritize aid distribution for people with disabilities. The Government distributed food baskets and hot meals in various locations, with over 100 distribution points in some provinces. This widespread distribution makes it easier for people with disabilities to access assistance. In rural areas, food baskets were delivered door-to-door. Municipalities also targeted people with disabilities by delivering hot meals directly to their doors, based on their registration in the system.

f. Protection:

WFP's response to the earthquakes prioritized the protection of vulnerable people. Collaboration with municipalities and close monitoring allowed for targeted aid distribution. Hot meals and food baskets were provided, with special attention to women, children, and people with disabilities. Distribution strategies were adapted based on feedback, ensuring inclusiveness.

¹¹ AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Moreover, Protection focal points actively participated in group meetings, liaising with relevant actors and referring cases as appropriate. Resources, including a services mapping document and a one-pager, were shared with program staff to raise awareness of the channels available to assist people in need.

The key outcomes include increased accessibility for vulnerable groups, gender-sensitive distribution of assistance, and a responsive approach based on continuous monitoring and feedback.

g. Education:

Not applicable.

8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

CVA was not considered.

Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
WFP Türkiye Country Brief, March 2023	Link
WFP Türkiye Country Brief, April 2023	Link
WFP Türkiye Country Brief, May 2023	Link
WFP Türkiye Earthquake Emergency Response One-Pager	Link
WFP Türkiye Twitter post	Link
WFP Türkiye Instagram post	Link

ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

CERF Project Code	Sector	Agency	Implementing Partner Type	Funds Transferred in USD
23-RR-WFP-003	Food Assistance	WFP	NNGO	\$1,231,669
23-RR-UDP-001	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNDP	NNGO	\$446,700