A little girl playing with puppets in a PSS at a CFS at the Selam Camii temporary shelter in Hatay, Türkiye, after two devastating earthquakes hit south-east Türkiye.
Expression of thanks to Donor Partners who Made Results Possible

UNICEF is entirely funded by the voluntary contributions of millions of individuals worldwide, governments, intergovernmental organizations, foundations, and the private sector. Through these contributions, especially flexible thematic funds, UNICEF was able to deliver on its mandate to advocate for and protect the rights of children inside Ukraine and in refugee-receiving countries, help meet their basic needs, and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. We take this opportunity to thank all our partners for their commitment and trust in UNICEF.

UNICEF expresses its sincere gratitude to all resource partners whose overall contributions supported humanitarian action in 2023 in Türkiye. The achievements described in this report were the result of these new and continued partnerships.

UNICEF is grateful for the quick reprogramming and generous new contributions from the United States Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM), the Government of Croatia, the Government of Cyprus, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), European Union, including European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Government of Italy, the Government of Norway, the Government of Sweden (SIDA), the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, the Government of Canada, the Government of Kuwait, the Government of Liechtenstein, German Federal Foreign Office, the Government of Singapore, the Government of Slovenia, the Government of Romania, UNOCHA, UNICEF country offices with Private Sector Fundraising (PSFR) operations and the UNICEF national committees¹ for Austria, Australia, Andorra, Belarus, Bulgaria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Serbia, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and the United States of America; all of which have enabled the provision of critical supplies and services to children and families affected by the earthquakes. Early action was possible through an immediate allocation of Global Humanitarian Thematic Funds. Given the urgency to respond, UNICEF also leveraged its Emergency Programme Fund (EPF)² to expedite delivery of critical services and supplies to people in need.

¹ Funding channeled through UNICEF national committees, includes private sector funding received as well as contributions for individual and online donations.
² EPF is UNICEF’s internal funding mechanism, allocated to countries as a loan to expedite timely emergency response.
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAP  Accountability to Affected Population
AÇEV  Anne Çocuk Eğitim Vakfı (Mother Child Education Foundation)
ADAP  Adolescent Development and Participation
AFAD  Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
ASAM  Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization
AWD  Acute Watery Diarrhea
BHA  United States Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance
BPRM  United States Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
BTS  Back-to-School
CCCs  Core Commitments for Children
CE  Community Engagement
CEFМ  Child, Early and Forced Marriage
CERF  Central Emergency Response Fund
CP  Child Protection
CSO  Civil Society Organizations
DFT  Development Foundation of Türkiye
ECD  Early Childhood Development
ECE  Early Childhood Education
ECHO  European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
EPF  Emergency Programme Fund
ESWG  Education Sector Working Group
FGD  Focus Group Discussions
GBV  Gender Based Violence
GBViE  Gender Based Violence in Emergencies
HAC  Humanitarian Action for Children
IPs  Implementing Partners
IYCF  Infant and Young Child Feeding
MBCs  Mother-Baby Corners
MHPSS  Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MIRA  Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment
MMR  Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoFSS  Ministry of Family and Social Services
MoH  Ministry of Health
MoJ  Ministry of Justice
MoNE  Ministry of National Education
MoYS  Ministry of Youth and Sports
Natcom  National Committee
NFIs  Non-Food Items
NGO  Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA  Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDFSS  Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Family and Social Services
PFA  Psychological First Aid
PHC  Primary Health Care
PMM  Presidency of Migration Management
PSEA  Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PSFR  Private Sector Fundraising
PSS  Psychosocial Support
RCO  Office of the Resident Coordinator
RWPs  Rolling Work-Plans
SAVE  Supporting Adolescents for Vocational Education
SBC  Social and Behavior Change
SIDA  Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SMS  Short Message Centre
SOP  Standard Operating Procedures
SP  Social Policy
STL  Support to Life
TERRA  Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment
TRC  Turkish Red Crescent
TVET  Technical Vocational Education and Training
UN  United Nations
UNDAC  United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
UNICEF  United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund
VECs  Vocational Education Centers
WASH  Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO  World Health Organization
A. Executive Summary

Two major earthquakes, measuring 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude of the Richter Scale, hit south-east Türkiye on 6 February 2023. The earthquakes impacted 11 provinces (Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adiyaman, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Kilis and Elazığ), in which around 15.6 million people (including almost 1.8 million Syrians under temporary protection and international protection applicants or status holders from other countries) were living, including nearly 5.6 million children. Given the scale and severity of the disaster, Government of Türkiye declared three months of state of emergency and issued a Level-4 alarm calling for international assistance. More than 53,500 people lost their lives and around 107,000 people were injured due to the earthquakes. One year after the earthquakes, reports indicate that 39,361 buildings collapsed, 202,571 building assessed as severely damaged and 43,344 buildings assessed as moderately damaged. While 3.3 million people were displaced, around 2 million of them sought shelter in tents or containers. The Government of Türkiye quickly mobilized national and international assistance and led a robust humanitarian response. Throughout the year, the Government’s leadership for the humanitarian response continued in parallel with the recovery efforts, and even today, there are still more than 675,000 individuals staying in container sites.

Protracted displacement, overstretched social services and difficult socioeconomic conditions triggered by high inflation have compounded the vulnerability of affected children and families, posing risks to children’s wellbeing. Inadequate shelter, limited access to water and sanitation facilities, especially hygiene items for women and girls, are major issues in overcrowded settlements. The affected communities continue to face multiple challenges, including destroyed assets and interrupted opportunities to generate income, forcing the displaced population in particular, to rely on informal employment to sustain themselves. The psychological impact of the earthquakes on children and families remains evident besides the heightened risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. While many unaccompanied and separated children have been successfully reunited with their parents or extended families, or are in government care services, close follow-up remains necessary to prevent separation and/or adoption of negative coping mechanisms. The earthquakes disrupted access to education for nearly 4 million children, including more than 350,000 refugee children. Long-term effects may include learning loss, school dropout and a negative impact on children’s psychosocial well-being.

UNICEF successfully positioned the child wellbeing agenda in the humanitarian response spearheaded by the Government of Türkiye. Guided by its Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) UNICEF, together with its partners, immediately activated an emergency response, delivering life-sustaining interventions and, a continuum of care. UNICEF accelerated the leveraging of resources and partnerships to address the immediate needs of children and women, while protecting their long-term well-being and restoring a sense of normalcy.

UNICEF worked through the existing systems, leveraged existing partnerships with the line ministries and municipalities and complemented the service delivery through both government organizations and civil society organization (CSO) partnerships in the affected regions. Working in partnerships with national and local authorities, private sector and CSO partners, 1,556,846 children and caregivers accessed Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). The “Birlikte” hubs provided multi-sectoral child, adolescent and family support services to 639,406 people. UNICEF integrated gender into the overall humanitarian action, through adolescent-girls focused programming and partnership, adaption of inter-agency Gender-
Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) pocket guide and safety audit across all sector partners, reaching more than 3.6 million with Gender-Based Violence (GBV) risk-mitigation measures including messaging.

Additionally, UNICEF launched a child-centric cash support programme targeting families with children affected by the earthquake, in partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC), reaching more than 300,000 children (around 102,331 households).

With government, municipalities and civil society partners, UNICEF worked to increase the access to education. 947,334 children accessed formal or non-formal education, including Early Childhood Education (ECE); 1,155,258 children received learning materials to support the continuation of learning.

UNICEF established Mother-Baby Corners (MBCs) which served as safe spaces for women to disclose their needs and access information on GBV. Within the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) programme, over 100,000 mothers were reached with nutrition knowledge. In partnership with Ministry of Health (MoH), over 1,500,000 children accessed vaccines.

Building on existing partnerships with the Government, local NGOs and the private sector, UNICEF expanded service delivery in areas where there were critical gaps, in close coordination with local authorities. This is especially relevant for the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) programme, which did not exist before the earthquakes. This demonstrates UNICEF’s agility and adaptability to respond effectively to the needs of the vulnerable in a government-led response. UNICEF partnered with municipal water utility companies, one of the main responsible bodies for water and sanitation services for rural and urban areas in the provinces. This innovative approach of working through municipal systems, enabled UNICEF to scale up results, and reach broader populations in the earthquake-affected areas in formal/informal and rural/urban settings. In doing so, it supported local service providers foster the humanitarian-development nexus. These partnerships led to 3,081,291 people being reached with access to safe water through municipalities, water companies and NGOs; a total of 1,309,669 people using safe and appropriate sanitation facilities; and 758,817 people receiving hygiene and WASH supplies including family, baby hygiene kits, as well as hygiene kits for people with special needs.

UNICEF demonstrated its utmost commitment to ensuring Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), by fully integrating this into all aspects of programme implementation and partnerships. Staff and partners were trained, and complaints and feedback mechanism were gradually institutionalised and linked with decision-making processes through existing governance and programme management channels. An awareness campaign, and improved SEA indicators that partners were asked to report on, resulted in 468,774 individuals being aware of safe reporting channels. Additionally, UNICEF has been regularly conducting community listening on an ongoing basis through social media listening and focus group discussions to collect behavioural insights to design evidence-based programme interventions.
B. Humanitarian Context

On 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes of 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude struck south-east Türkiye, impacting approximately 15.6 million people, including nearly 1.8 million registered refugees and nearly 5.6 million children living in 11 provinces (Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adiyaman, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Kılis and Elazığ). The earthquakes are reported to be the largest to hit Türkiye in the last century. With the call on international support, a Flash Appeal was announced following which UNICEF published its Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC). More than 53,500 people lost their lives and 3.3 million people were displaced, out of which almost 2 million were sheltered in tents and container sites immediately after the earthquakes. The Government of Türkiye quickly mobilized national and international assistance and led a robust humanitarian response.

One year after the earthquakes, more than 675,000 individuals are still reported to live in 392 formal container sites in 11 provinces, majority of which are located in Hatay, Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, and Adiyaman. The data on the total number of people living in informal temporary settlements for all affected provinces has been limited during the response.

Access to education was hampered for nearly 4 million children, including around 390,000 refugee and migrant children in 11 provinces. Quality education access is impeded by damaged infrastructure. The Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA) revealed that 576 schools were destroyed or severely damaged due to the earthquake in addition to many more with moderate or slight damages. Furthermore, financial constraints, language barriers, transportation, and sanitation issues continue to constrain access to quality education. Multifaceted challenges have translated into harmful coping mechanisms such as reduction in food intake (for children this reduced by 3 percent more than for adults), reduced expenditures on health, and girls and boys being exposed to child labour, forced child marriages and begging. Refugee children, especially those affected by the earthquake, face challenges due to social cohesion issues and economic difficulties. The February 2023 earthquakes have also heightened the number of children with disabilities. Limited access to water and sanitation facilities, and especially hygiene items for women and girls, is still a major issue in the overcrowded settlements.

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7 According to population statistics in 11 provinces and number of Syrians registered under Temporary Protection at the time of the earthquake. Türkiye Earthquakes Flash Appeal, https://reliefweb.int/report/Turkiye/flash-appeal-Turkiye-earthquake-february-may-2023-entr (retrieved on 5 March 2024)
UNICEF 2023 HAC Appeals, Türkiye previous appeals | UNICEF (retrieved on 5 March 2024)
11 Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment - T.C. Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Bakanlığı - SBB
12 OCHA, Humanitarian Transition Overview; and UNHCR, Protection Sector: Post-earthquake inter-agency needs assessment.
13 3RP Türkiye (2023-25) Country Chapter (2024 update – will be published in Feb 2024)
Students, along with parents and teachers, grapple with trauma, affecting their physical, mental, and emotional well-being, and hindering learning. Fluctuations in school attendance continue due to disruptions in housing, migration, conditions of replacement institutions, and the capabilities of teaching professionals. Schools in provinces receiving internally displaced children face overcrowded classrooms, increasing the burden on teachers who are already dealing with personal losses. The Ministry of National Education (MoNE) is responding by allocating resources for teacher housing, recruiting and training additional staff, and providing ongoing psychosocial support and counselling.

UNICEF aimed to reinforce and leverage existing national systems and worked with municipalities and civil society organizations to respond to the significant humanitarian needs. UNICEF-supported humanitarian assistance continued throughout the response in 2023 and included service delivery support through mobile, facility and communal-based approaches, cash-based assistance to affected households; supplies; and technical support to ensure appropriate age, gender, and disability-inclusive services for children and their families/caregivers.

C. Humanitarian Results

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): The WASH response strategy was structured around three main pillars; focusing on supporting government authorities, collaborating with municipalities and water utility companies, and integrating responses with NGO partners in earthquake-affected provinces.

UNICEF demonstrated effective and scalable WASH response in Türkiye for earthquake-affected individuals, working in collaboration with government counterparts and NGO partners. Commencing in February 2023, UNICEF successfully reached a cumulative total of 3,081,291 beneficiaries with access to safe water, 1,309,669 with improved sanitation services, and 758,817 with hygiene supplies, encompassing family and baby hygiene kits and kits for people with special needs, across both formal and informal settlements.

To support the government-led earthquake response, UNICEF procured essential supplies such as toilet/shower containers, portable toilets, emergency items, and various hygiene kits tailored for different gender and age groups, including those with disabilities. Distribution of these supplies was efficiently carried out through partnerships with relevant government bodies, including Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Ministry of Family and Social services (MoFSS), MoH, and Ministry of Youth and Sports (MoYS), benefitting affected individuals residing in formal settlements.
Collaboration with water utility companies played a pivotal role in scaling up the WASH response in earthquake-affected provinces. UNICEF entered into partnerships with municipalities through Rolling Work Plans (RWPs) in Gaziantep, Hatay, Şanlıurfa, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, and Adıyaman. This collaboration aimed to ensure access to safe drinking water, improved sanitation services, and hygiene supplies. UNICEF supported water utility companies by providing emergency supplies, procuring chemicals for water quality improvement, and facilitating quick repairs to water and sanitation systems.

For an integrated and multisectoral WASH response UNICEF, in partnership with NGOs such as ACTED, Support to Life (STL), and Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM), addressed WASH needs in temporary settlements, including formal and informal settlements in earthquake-affected provinces.

UNICEF collaborated with MoH for contingency planning, water quality improvement and capacity building through provision of equipment and trainings. In anticipation of potential health risks, UNICEF, in collaboration with World Health Organization (WHO), developed an Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD)/Cholera response plan. This plan, integrated with inputs from the WASH section, ensured a proactive response to reduce the risk of disease outbreaks, including cholera/AWD.

As the lead agency in the WASH sector, UNICEF coordinated efforts with national authorities, municipalities, water utility companies, and 29 active WASH actors in earthquake-affected provinces. The WASH section collaborated closely with Child Protection (CP), Social Policy (SP), and Social and Behavior Change (SBC) sections, involving respective focal persons to ensure gender, protection, GBV, AAP, and PSEA considerations were incorporated in planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting phases of the response.

Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies and PSEA: UNICEF Türkiye provided life-saving Child Protection and GBV assistance in an efficient and effective manner to earthquake-affected children and families, building upon its extensive experience and partnerships with both national and local authorities, and civil society partners.

1,556,846 children and caregivers received community-based MHPSS services including Psychological First Aid (PFA), in collaboration with MoFSS, the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), Municipalities and NGO partners. In total, 47 child, adolescent and family support hubs/spaces (‘Birlikte’) were also established in 2023, reaching 639,406 individuals (including 421,116 children) with CP/GBV prevention and response services, as part of integrated, multi-generational and cross-sectoral service delivery response. The Birlikte hubs were operated by UNICEF and its NGO partners in both a static and mobile outreach capacity, in close coordination with local authorities and statutory services. 4,372 professionals from MoFSS, Ministry of Justice (MoJ) and NGO staff were trained on PSS, CP and GBV risk-mitigation, ethical codes in field work and the legal framework in the earthquake context. Printed PSS materials (1,172,000 copies; 112,000 in Arabic and 1,060,000 in Turkish) and digital versions on the MoFSS website contributed to improving awareness/knowledge on MHPSS.

1,914 unaccompanied and separated children were identified, out of which 1,887 were reunited with their families. MoFSS and UNICEF ensured a continuum of care with no disruption through the evacuation of approximately 1,000 children in alternative care into safer facilities. The operationalization of the national MoFSS PSS 24-hour Hotline for earthquake response, with additional 15 operators providing counselling and referrals to 8,430 callers; the establishment of 3 temporary social service centres; and the deployment of at least 53 trained social workers to support and relieve staff working in the earthquake-affected area, helped reach at least 5,146 vulnerable children from the south-eastern provinces.

3,643,957 people affected by the earthquake were reached through GBV risk-mitigation measures; of which 3 million persons were reached through messaging (including via online platforms) on GBV and Child Early Forced Marriage (CEFM). UNICEF provided GBViE training, adapted the inter-agency GBV pocket guide and applied the GBV/gender safety audit through all sector partners, including WASH, education,
ADAP and child protection, with 265,219 people reached through distribution of mini brochures. In parallel, nine surge staff were deployed for MoFSS to ensure specialized services were provided to 11,106 women survivors of domestic violence. UNICEF further supported MoFSS to temporarily replace a demolished women’s shelter to provide safe accommodation to GBV survivors.

UNICEF’s implementing partners’ (IP) capacity on safeguarding and PSEA were strengthened which resulted in 468,774 individuals being aware of safe reporting channels for SEA.

The earthquake severely affected provinces that housed the highest number of refugees in Türkiye. The scale of the earthquake severely affected MoFSS / Provincial Directorate of Ministry of Family and Social Services (PDFSS) and UNICEF CSO/IPs capacity and own human resources, limiting the scope and scale of the response, including sustained regular programme delivery and implementation in non-earthquake affected areas. However, CP/GBV service delivery models, developed and refined through years of the Syria crisis, were tailored to the earthquake needs and leveraged to quickly respond to most critical humanitarian needs of both refugee, migrant and Turkish populations.

**Education**: With generous donor support, UNICEF enabled 947,334 children's access to formal and non-formal education (including early learning), and 1,155,258 children received learning materials.

UNICEF coordinates the education sector earthquake response through the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG). UNICEF aided the MoNE in addressing the needs of affected people, focusing on shelter, water, food, psychosocial support, and education. MoNE utilized their own human and infrastructure resources, like the production capacities of TVET to produce humanitarian supplies and basic needs. UNICEF worked very closely with MoNE and regular coordination meetings turned into a national coordination mechanism and an initial response plan. Regional and local meetings organized through the Education Sector Working Group (ESWG) ensured a coordinated and complementary approach.

Following the earthquakes, 755 tents, 100 Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits, and 2,500 school-in-a-box kits created temporary learning spaces for 93,300 children. Additionally, 100,000 school bags with essential supplies were swiftly distributed through established networks. To restore educational infrastructure and ensure access to education, UNICEF partnered with MoNE to rehabilitate 1,279 schools, set up 10 prefabricated schools, and begin construction on 4 light steel frame schools. 25 Early Childhood Education (ECE) container classrooms and the necessary furniture and materials were procured.

Through partnerships with the Development Foundation of Türkiye (DFT), Mother Child Education Foundation (AÇEV), ASAM, and Gaziantep Metropolitan, Şanlıurfa Metropolitan, and Yüreğir district municipalities, UNICEF provided home and community-based ECE to 72,551 children (37,186 girls, 35,365 boys). Furthermore, parental engagement activities reached 10,349 parents.

In response to the pervasive trauma experienced by earthquake survivors, UNICEF took steps to restore psychosocial well-being among affected populations, particularly children, families, teachers, and educational personnel. To achieve this, 1,123 school counselors (663 females, 460 males) underwent training in Post-Trauma Group-Based Intervention. Simultaneously, UNICEF developed and distributed 2,300 education kits and therapeutic materials across affected areas, empowering trained teachers to conduct psychosocial support sessions. Moreover, a comprehensive Teacher Induction Training Programme was implemented, benefiting 847 trainers (388 females, 459 males) and 12,551 newly recruited teachers (4,150 females, 8,401 males) in 11 provinces. This training equipped educators to effectively adapt to the region, communicate with students, and address learning challenges from traumatic events. Additionally, UNICEF partnered with the LEGO Foundation for the Play and Heal project, training over 1,000 teachers in earthquake-affected areas to utilize LEGO bricks for guided play activities aimed at promoting mental health and psychosocial support among children.

Education was hampered for many children due to various reasons and for prolonged periods in some cases. UNICEF and MoNE collaborated to address education challenges among children, particularly those vulnerable to child labor. The Supporting Adolescents for Vocational Education (SAVE) Programme
reached 1,984 adolescents (617 girls, 1,367 boys). Among them, 301 children (12 girls, 289 boys) were enrolled in Vocational Education Centers (VECs) in earthquake-affected provinces.

UNICEF and MoNE prioritized care for children with disabilities, enhancing access to inclusive education. The programme benefited approximately 1,500 disabled children in earthquake-affected provinces, 14,000 students (5,500 girls, 8,500 boys) and 4,000 teachers (2,200 female, 1,800 male), aiming to improve the quality of special education TVET. Two Centers of Excellence in Gaziantep and Malatya provided tailored support for adolescents with special needs, demonstrating UNICEF’s commitment to addressing the unique challenges faced by disabled children in post-disaster contexts.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Approximately 5,000 UNICEF-trained youth volunteers of MoYS supported search and rescue operations, preparation of emergency packages and food and Non-Food Item (NFI) distribution in temporary settlements where approximately 160,000 people were accommodated, establishing container and tent sites, coordinating the daily services for families and organizing social activities to keep adolescents and young people together and active.

UNICEF, in collaboration with MoYS, established 5 container Genç Alans (Youth Spaces) providing an environment for 10,000 adolescents and young people in the earthquake-affected provinces to meaningfully engage, socialize, and access skills development opportunities.

UNICEF, through the “Self Esteem” programme, reached 5,374 adolescents and 1,511 parents, in Hatay and Adıyaman. The programme modules aim to support adolescents and young people to reaffirm their self and peer-to-peer care, basic sense of trust and security, manage emotions, including anxiety, grief, anger, and fear, gain a sense of competence and control, and establish a social and peer-to-peer support mechanism. The Self Esteem Programme, by addressing diverse beauty representation, contributes to breaking body stereotypes, promotes bodily autonomy, and enhances girls’ sense of empowerment.

Health and Nutrition: The earthquakes drastically affected the access to essential health services. A majority of family health centers, vaccine storage facilities, hospitals were destroyed or non-functional. Responding to a government request, UNICEF immediately expanded its support in the area of health and nutrition. In parallel UNICEF stepped in with co-leading the Interagency Health and Nutrition sector in cooperation with WHO. In a short period, UNICEF expanded the partnerships with the MoH, MoFSS, municipalities, academia and local CSOs to initiate emergency support in health, nutrition, child development and to strengthen support to children with disabilities.

To enable access to essential health services, UNICEF delivered timely polio, Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR), Hepatitis A, Hepatitis B, rabies vaccines and initiated support in rebuilding the cold chain infrastructure in the earthquake area. Through this support, 1,530,833 children had access to vaccines.

Interrupted access to essential services, lack of Primary Health Care (PHC) professionals, limited space for mothers to breastfeeding, and disruptions to child growth and developmental monitoring were some of the key
challenges in the health sector. To strengthen PHC system, over 200 medical equipment sets for Family Health Units were procured and delivered to the MoH.

To meet the capacity needs in health and nutrition in emergencies, over 1,000 professionals from government and NGO partners (ASAM, DFT) were trained in immunization, cold chain management, young child feeding, early childhood development in emergencies, and actively worked with families to reach more than 100,000 individuals in earthquake affected area. Despite the absence of health information materials in the local language, UNICEF in partnership with the MoH was able to quickly develop a standard counselling package and a set of health education materials.

Although access to data was a challenge, a twin track approach was used to increase the coverage: center-based counselling and home visiting programme to reach the most vulnerable. In partnership with local CSOs, UNICEF established 16 Mother Baby Corners (MBCs) to provide a safe place for mothers, pregnant women, babies, and young children, to get necessary protection, guidance, and basic care.

Emergency response also focused on supporting children with disabilities, who suffered a double burden being left with no access to specialized care and services. Within this work, UNICEF initiated a partnership with Hatay Metropolitan Municipality and SENED to strengthen support to identification and support to children with disabilities.

Social Protection and Cash Transfers: The MoFSS has led the social protection response to the earthquake. Building on the long-standing trusted partnership with the Government, UNICEF designed and implemented the emergency cash programme at scale, leveraging various elements of the national social protection system from dataset to service provision. The “Children First” programme supported 102,331 families (more than 300,000 children) in total. To identify the most vulnerable households, UNICEF made use of a special government dataset matching families with children who were already below poverty line and those whose assets were damaged by the earthquake. In order facilitate convenient access to cash transfers, UNICEF used a payment system that does not require bank account/card: beneficiaries accessed their payments at ATMs through a code communicated to them via SMS. The programme also a had a “Plus” component providing guidance to beneficiaries on child protection and social services available to them. A post-distribution monitoring evaluation exercise was conducted with 700 respondents: majority of the beneficiaries reported that they used their cash assistance for children’s needs and benefitted from the informative messages.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC), Community Engagement (CE) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP): In 2023, UNICEF implemented social media listening, Focus Group Discussions (FGD), and surveys to gather insights that informed its emergency response interventions after the earthquake. The social listening highlighted concerns about psychosocial support, bullying, substance misuse, healthcare staff shortages, insufficient teachers, slow rebuilding, and increased school dropouts. Across 9 provinces, approximately 67 focus groups were conducted to engage over 760 people, including adolescents, youth, women, men, and people with disabilities from diverse nationalities. Some of the discussion topics included recovery, WASH, hygiene, early childhood education, protection, immunization, and adolescent participation including non-formal education. Online surveys using RapidPro and Google forms gathered input from over 3,600 people of diverse abilities, age, genders, nationalities, and triangulated data to guide programmes to make key decisions related to intervention and service delivery. Some of the interventions promoted social cohesion through reflective dialogues, skills-based programmes, and community group counseling. Further, a nimble trial-based community-nutrition skilling session equipped counselors from two provinces with Motivational Interviewing technique to support Mother-Baby Corners in the earthquake-affected provinces. This was immensely helpful in developing structured behavior change counseling for eligible mothers. While approximately, 607 partner project staff were equipped with AAP and SBC skills including interpersonal communication. Overall, in the implementation year approximately 732,189 people (60 percent female) were engaged in two-way communication for social behavior change actions for health, nutrition, WASH, Education and Child Protection issues. Efforts to
strengthen feedback mechanisms internally and externally enabled over 710,874 people (60 percent female) shared concerns and questions using different channel within the existing programmes. UNICEF also conducted a post distribution monitoring for WASH hygiene kits, which helped to repurpose the kits for different target groups based on the key insights generated.

**Non-Food Items (NFIs)**: Since the markets were also destroyed by the earthquakes and availability of certain items were challenging in initial stages and/or in certain locations, UNICEF prioritized the procurement and distribution of certain items for affected children and their families. In 2023, UNICEF, in coordination with NGOs, government partners and municipalities provided critical non-food items including blankets, heaters and winter clothes for babies and children as well as summer clothes reaching 102,848 beneficiaries both within formal and non-formal settings.

### Summary Programme Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector / Indicator</th>
<th>2023 Target</th>
<th>2023 Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing a sufficient quantity and quality of water for drinking and domestic needs</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>3,081,291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1,309,669</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of population reached by critical hygiene and WASH supplies</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>758,817</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health and Nutrition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children with access to vaccines through UNICEF supported mechanisms</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
<td>1,530,833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of IYCF counselling sessions received by children/caregivers through UNICEF-supported mechanisms.</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,063</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children and caregivers accessing mental health and psychosocial support</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,556,846</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with access to safe spaces, protection, and support hubs</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>639,406</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of women, girls, and boys accessing GBV risk mitigation, prevention and/or response interventions</td>
<td>2,800,000</td>
<td>3,643,957</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people with safe and accessible channels to report sexual exploitation and abuse by aid workers</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>468,774</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning, through UNICEF-supported system-strengthening and programmes</td>
<td>2,785,500</td>
<td>947,334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children receiving learning materials</td>
<td>1,660,300</td>
<td>1,155,258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Transfer</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># households reached with cash transfers through an existing government system with UNICEF technical assistance</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>102,331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ADAP/SBC, CE, AAP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people participating in engagement actions for social and behavioural change</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>732,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people sharing their concerns and asking questions through established feedback mechanisms</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>710,874</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-food items</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people reached with UNICEF-provided non-food items</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>102,848</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14 Non-food items do not include such programme supplies as education materials and/or hygiene kits, which are covered under related sectors.
D. Results Achieved from Humanitarian Funding

In 2023, generous thematic donations have been critical for giving the flexibility to UNICEF to respond to the earthquake response and provide services to affected children and their families. This included the provision of child protection, education, health and nutrition, ADAP, social protection (cash transfers), and cross-sectoral interventions such as SBC and AAP.

By the end of December 2023, UNICEF Türkiye HAC appeal was 75 percent funded (US$ 147 Million). Of this funding, US$ 51.8 Million (35 percent of the funds received) was humanitarian thematic. The flexibility of these funds enabled UNICEF to provide critical and complementary support to the Government-led response.

Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies (GBViE) and PSEA: In 2023, the flexible thematic funding enabled UNICEF Türkiye to support MoFSS with additional surge staffing of 15 social workers for the emergency response to relieve burnt-out frontline workers, as well as identify and support children without parental care. The earthquake surge for “Children are Safe” programme, a national outreach team established during the Syrian crisis, ensured that the most disadvantaged groups including children from various migration status were able to access services. These interventions served in strengthening the existing social service workforce, ultimately, contributing towards a stronger national child protection system.

This funding supported the set-up and running of 47 child, adolescent and family support hubs (Birlikte), which delivered critical CP and GBV prevention and response services to 98,222 individuals, including 78,568 children and adolescents in 10 provinces severely affected by the earthquake. The hubs were established by UNICEF-supported Turkish Red Crescent, DFT and ASAM in providing essential services in temporary accommodation centres, container cities and informal settlements through both static and outreach modalities, with a particular equity focus on service provision to refugee displaced populations, in close coordination with local authorities and statutory services. The hubs proved as a relevant and efficient model of integrated, cross-sectoral and multi-generational service delivery addressing the multiple complex needs of children and their caregivers. Package of services included parenting support and skills programmes, counselling, MHPSS, case management, GBV prevention/response and PSEA risk mitigation, mother/baby corners with breastfeeding, nutrition and ECD counselling, adolescent learning and skills programmes, as well as referrals to specialized services.

UNICEF Türkiye also established and ensured the functionality of the Child Protection Case Management Task Force, where a case management SOP was drafted and adopted. Finally, UNICEF extended vital human resources assistance through the deployment of nine personnel to MoFSS across three provinces for provision of essential GBV services to survivors, responding to the unique needs of 2,121 gender-based violence survivors.

UNICEF brought MoFSS and AFAD together for the capacity development of AFAD social workers, who are frontline workers deployed in the earthquake affected areas. As a good example of tripartite coordination, MoFSS trainers provided PSS training to AFAD social workers with UNICEF support. The flexible humanitarian thematic funding contributed to this training as a result of which around 88 AFAD social workers increased their knowledge and skills for conducting PSS activities for the earthquake affected children and adults. The training has been recognized as a crucial contribution by AFAD considering this has been the first training these social workers received after their recruitment.

Education: The earthquake struck 11 provinces in southeast Türkiye, impacting 4.1 million students, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children, and over 11,000 schools, comprising 21.4 percent of the national student population and educational institutions. With 576 schools destroyed and many more damaged, UNICEF swiftly deployed humanitarian thematic funding to aid MoNE in repairing and lightly refurbishing 1,033 primary and lower secondary schools. In the 2023-2024 academic year, 345,970
students (168,508 girls and 177,462 boys) including refugee and migrant children, commenced their education in these restored schools.

Furthermore, with thematic funding and funding from other donors, 150 tents (of 72 m² and 48 m²) were procured and distributed to use as temporary learning and MHPSS spaces to benefit approximately 10,000 children and young people. With thematic funding alone, learning materials in temporary learning spaces were provided through 2,500 School-in-a-Box sets benefitting approximately 100,000 children and young people. 20 prefabricated containers serving as classrooms, WASH facilities, and teacher rooms were also installed in earthquake-affected areas to resume teaching-learning in earthquake-affected areas.

In collaboration with DFT a total of 5,394 children (2750 girls, 2644 boys) reached through home and community based ECE services in nine earthquake hit provinces, additional to 2,121 caregivers reached with parental involvement programme.

Post-February 2023, UNICEF strategically redirected its Support for School Enrolment Programme to earthquake-affected areas, targeting previously unenrolled or dropout children due to earthquake-induced challenges. Collaborating with ASAM, a screening process identified 2,485 children (1,220 girls, 1,265 boys) in affected provinces, with 263 children (136 girls, 127 boys) successfully enrolled in appropriate educational opportunities. Ensuring equitable access to education for earthquake-affected children remained a primary focus, facilitated by UNICEF’s allocation of Humanitarian Thematic Funding to establish safe learning environments.

Adolescent Development and Participation (ADAP): Humanitarian thematic funding was critical in providing safe engagement spaces for adolescents and young people in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces. Safe spaces play an important role in helping adolescents and young people regain hope and hold on to life after the earthquake. Five Genç Alanlar (Youth Spaces) established in partnership with the MoYS have become an address that more than 10,000 young people have used. The thematic funding was complementary to private-sector funding in furnishing Genç Alans, and very critical in establishing the entire Genç Alanlar where there was a lack of funding.

Thematic funding was also used to support the adolescent and youth development and engagement programmes of the NGO partners. In partnership with Genç Hayat Vakfı, youth volunteer platforms were formed in Hatay and Adıyaman, which played a critical role in engaging more young people in designing activities for adolescents and young people and being part of reconstruction of the cities. In partnership with Habitat Association, youth volunteer trainers were trained in social skills development to support their peers in the region. This showed an example of the importance of support to adolescents and young people during very critical times.

Following the earthquake, UNICEF, in collaboration with DFT, reached 5,571 children and adolescents (3,064 girls, 2,507 boys) with various activities including “Mobile Maker Workshop”, an initiative to deliver mobile technology workshops and enhance digital skills to children from host and refugee communities, aged 10-14 in rural areas, which was adapted into a mobile modality to reach earthquake-affected provinces. Through the same partnership, vulnerable children and adolescents attended the “social circus”, where circus art and performances aimed at promoting emotional development and self-expression, contributing to mental wellbeing and resilience in emergencies. Youth engagement meetings conducted with DFT intended to understand the priorities and needs of young people, providing critical information on learning, volunteerism, psychosocial well-being, disaster literacy and available services in earthquake-affected areas. Digital contents created by 40 Youth Volunteers and published on social media channels aiming to foster activate youth participation and influence in recovery decisions.

Health & Nutrition: The earthquakes affected the health and wellbeing of more than 5 million children in 11 provinces. Healthcare services were disrupted in the area, including immunization services. Earthquake destroyed most of the vaccine storages of MoH, heavily damaged the cold chain equipment from temperature loggers to cold rooms and increased the risk of infectious disease outbreaks due to damaged
infrastructure. UNICEF provided life-saving vaccines with humanitarian thematic funding. UNICEF supported the MoH with 900,000 doses of Hepatitis B vaccines. According to Türkiye’s national vaccination schedule, every child needs to get three doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine from birth to 6 months to be fully protected. With the help of humanitarian thematic funds 285,000 children are fully vaccinated against Hepatitis B.

Humanitarian thematic funding was critical in protecting children from life-threatening diseases and sustaining high immunization coverage rates in the earthquake area. UNICEF was able to react faster thanks to thematic funds, where the timely reaction was crucial in preventing outbreaks. The humanitarian thematic funding was complementary to funding from other donors in reaching more than 1.5 million children with life-saving vaccines and supporting MoH in rebuilding cold chain infrastructure. UNICEF worked efficiently with the MoH during the earthquake response and expanded this collaboration into a Rolling-Work Plan for long-term work, including enhancing immunization activities nationwide.

Social Protection: Humanitarian thematic funding constituted the 70 percent of the earthquake Cash Programme. As a result, it made possible for UNICEF to support 71,617 families (i.e. more than 200,000 children). Beneficiaries were identified from the social assistance database (prepared by MoFSS and AFAD) matching those with children, those below poverty line, and those whose houses were affected by the earthquake, thereby identifying the most vulnerable families with children affected by the earthquake. The Ministry of Family and Social Services has led the social protection response to the earthquake. UNICEF supported these efforts through programme implementation as well as technical assistance, advocacy and evidence-generation about children affected by the earthquake. The programme also had a complementary “Plus” component where beneficiaries received informative messages on services in child protection, social work, psychosocial support, and WASH.

Social and Behavior Change (SBC), Community Engagement (CE) and Accountability to Affected Population (AAP): After the devastating earthquake that struck Türkiye in February 2023, UNICEF partnered with TRC to provide critical services to affected population using the core principles of SBC approach and ensure dissemination of key messages, and access to services. The humanitarian thematic funds enabled UNICEF to respond equitably to children affected by the enormous crisis. These funds facilitated the implementation of activities and promoted positive social behavioral change to benefit children focusing on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), immunization, hygiene promotion etc. In the post-earthquake period, UNICEF’s interventions reached approximately 22,194 people with key programme messages online and offline to ensure accurate and reliable information sharing. Additionally, 23,399 individuals engaged in two-way reflective dialogues, including participation in structured recreational activities, or received IYFC counseling to manage adequate growth and development of young children. Furthermore, 45,147 people voiced concerns and asked questions through diverse feedback channels, while 24,402 gained access to safe, accessible channels for reporting any incidents on aid worker related exploitation and abuse during the implementation period. These concerted efforts demonstrated UNICEF’s commitment to driving positive change and fulfilling children’s rights.
Case Study 1: Child Protection
Successful model of child protection and integrated service delivery through community-based Birlikte Hubs in earthquake affected areas

Top Level Results: Since February 2023, UNICEF Türkiye provided life-saving child protection and GBV assistance to children and families affected by the earthquake, building upon and leveraging its extensive experience and partnerships with national and local authorities and civil society partners. This resulted in UNICEF reaching overall 1,556,846 children and caregivers with critical child protection services and reaching more than 3.6 million with GBV risk-mitigation measures in 11 provinces affected by the earthquake in south-east Türkiye, meeting substantial commitments under the UNICEF 2023 HAC Child Protection Sector.

Issue/Background: On 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes of 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude struck south-east Türkiye, impacting approximately 15.6 million people living in 11 provinces, including nearly 1.8 million registered refugees and nearly 5.6 million children. The psychological impact of the earthquakes on children and families remains evident besides the heightened risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. UNICEF-supported humanitarian assistance continued throughout the response in 2023 and included cash, service delivery and technical support to strengthen national systems and supplies.

Resources Required/Allocated: In 2023 UNICEF appealed for 39,750,000 USD under HAC Protection Sector, receiving US$30,925,716 by December 2023. As part of UNICEF child protection response, US$500,000 of Global Humanitarian Thematic funding (SM 229910) was received by the Child Protection Section, and US$ 68,381.53 was utilized by December 2023.

A total of USD 34,296.47 within this flexible thematic funding was instrumental to contribute, along other donor funding, to the set-up and running of 47 child, adolescent and family support hubs (‘Birlikte’- meaning ‘Together’), which delivered critical child protection and GBV prevention and response services to a total of 639,406 individuals, including 421,116 children and adolescents in earthquake affected provinces, directly contributing to fulfilling UNICEF child protection Core Commitments for Children (CCCs).

Progress and Results: Through direct attribution to Global Humanitarian Thematic funding, 1,153 children/adolescents and 344 caregivers accessed child protection/GBV prevention and response services, including MHPSS, through UNICEF-supported TRC Hubs in 10 earthquake affected provinces.

The hubs, which are set up by UNICEF in partnership with NGO partners TRC, ASAM and local authorities, provide critical integrated services in temporary accommodation centres, container cities and informal settlements through both static and outreach modalities, with a particular equity focus on service provision to the most vulnerable and harder to reach displaced children and families (particularly refugees), in close
coordination with local authorities and statutory services. Outreach teams expand the coverage of static safe spaces and improve support to very vulnerable and otherwise hard-to-reach children, particularly among the refugee displaced population.

The Birlikte hubs provide children and adolescents up to age 18 and their caregivers with protected environments in which they participate in organized activities to play, socialize, learn, and express themselves as they cope with the emergency, strengthen their coping and resilience skills and start to rebuild their lives, as well as access information, support and referrals to other cross-sectoral services. The ‘Birlikte Hubs’ are accessible to and inclusive of girls, tailoring activities to meet their distinctive needs and responding to risks to which they are particularly exposed.

While the Hubs are used as temporary support that provide safe and secure spaces, care, protection and learning to children, including adolescents, they are also used as transitional structures that serve as a bridge to early recovery and long-term supports for vulnerable children and their families including the provision of age-appropriate community-based mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), support to learning catch-up and academic support and parenting sessions.

**Criticality and value addition:** The flexibility of Global Humanitarian Thematic funding was highly valued and enabled UNICEF to rapidly meet immediate and varied needs in terms of service provision in the hubs, through recruitment of professional staff, supplies, and running costs of service delivery points, complementing other donor funding tied to specific conditionalities.

**Challenges and Lesson Learned:** Learning from this experience show that hubs can provide a relevant model of integrated, cross-sectoral and multi-generational service delivery addressing the multiple, complex needs of children, adolescents and their caregivers. The package of services includes core child protection/GBV components including parenting support and skills programmes, counselling, MHPSS for children and caregivers (L2-L3), case management, GBV prevention/response and PSEA risk mitigation, as well as mother/baby corners with breastfeeding, nutrition and ECD counselling, adolescent learning and skills programmes, as well as referrals to specialized services. Hubs services are provided by multi-sectorial teams of psychologists, youth workers, social workers, outreach workers, ECD and health specialists, to ensure comprehensive response to multiple, inter-connected needs of children and families through cross-sectoral referrals including to local statutory services.

The earthquake severely affected provinces that also coincidentally housed the highest number of refugees in Türkiye, further drastically exacerbating their protection vulnerabilities and needs and risking reversing 10 years of refugee response gains. The scale of the earthquake severely affected statutory services and UNICEF CSO/IPs capacity and own human resources, limiting the scope and scale of the response, including sustained regular programme delivery and implementation in non-earthquake affected areas. Supply and recruitment processes were negatively impacted in meeting unexpected urgent and basic needs. This caused delays and resulted in a longer-than-expected time to establish the Birlikte hubs service points.

However, CP/GBV service delivery models, developed and refined by UNICEF Türkiye and its partners through years of the Syria crisis, were tailored to the earthquake needs and leveraged to respond to most critical humanitarian needs of both refugee, migrant and Turkish populations. Through the hubs approach, UNICEF invested substantial efforts to ensure engagement and complementarity of service provision between NGOs and statutory services so that the most immediate needs could be met, cases referred and followed up based on available local service capacities and respective mandates (e.g. in some cases through sharing of the same hub facility by NGO partner/ social services, in other cases through joint sessions/ service delivery, peer-to-peer capacity building, or stronger service referrals and follow-up).

Child, adolescent and family support hubs which expand on the child friendly approach and respond to the rights of children to protection, information, mental health and psychosocial well-being, learning, development and child participation, while simultaneously building the resilience of affected children and
their communities. In addition to child protection needs, the hubs respond to ECD and education needs thus represent an example of the cross-sectoral, multidisciplinary work of multiple UNICEF sections and its partners in a cohesive manner.

**Moving Forward:** As UNICEF continues to work in 2024 towards progressive transitions of the hubs services to full ownership of local authorities and statutory services, UNICEF is committed to continue advocating for sustained and expanded investments in social services capacities in earthquake affected areas as part of Government’s recovery and longer terms development plans - while maintaining complementarity in service provision by civil society partners to reach out to most vulnerable/isolated children and families, particularly of refugee status, and ensure specialized service provision and cross-sectoral referrals.

**Case Study 2: Adolescent Development and Participation**

*Genç Alan: A unique environment where young people build their skills and connect with their peers*

**Top-level results:** Country thematic funding enabled UNICEF to establish the 5 Genç Alans (Youth Spaces) in earthquake-affected provinces in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sport (MoYS) reaching 13,758 adolescents and young people by the end of 2023. The Genç Alan concept has become a safe platform where adolescents and young people feel they belong and can engage in activities such as sports, art sessions, and capacity-building courses.

**Issue/background:** The devastating earthquakes on February 6, 2023, disrupted adolescent and youth learning and recreation services and community facilities normally utilized by adolescents and young people. The impact of the earthquakes on adolescents and youth can have tremendous consequences. Adolescent and youth safe spaces play an important role in helping adolescents and young people regain hope, hold on to life, feel safe, learn, and engage.

To respond to the need for safe spaces for adolescents and young people, MoYS and UNICEF established ‘Genç Alan’ Spaces in temporary container settlements. Through these spaces, UNICEF and MOYS delivered structured adolescent and youth-friendly services to give young people aged 15 to 24 years the support they need, during and after the emergency; and allow them to interact with their peers in a safe space.

**Resources required/allocated:**
UNICEF allocated around 650,000 USD from the country thematic fund for the establishment and operationalization of Genç Alans including equipment, and staffing.

**Progress and results:** With the provision of country thematic humanitarian funds, UNICEF in partnership with MoYS established 5 Genç Alans in earthquake-affected provinces. The thematic funding played a crucial role in establishing the entire Genç Alans in Adıyaman, İslahiye (Gaziantep) and Kahramanmaraş and was complementary to private-sector funding in equipping the Genç Alans in Malatya and Nurdağı (Gaziantep).
Genç Alans create opportunities for young people to increase their capacities, discuss issues affecting their lives and improve social cohesion. They allow young people to learn social and key life skills while enhancing their development opportunities to cope with challenges and promote their physical and mental well-being. Genç Alans provide an environment for team activities using sports and art and also co-creation and recreation activities that build on young people’s assets (knowledge, skills, attitudes). Enhancing the personal development of adolescents and young people and providing engagement platforms contribute to being part of the reconstruction efforts.

MoYS has expressed that it benefited greatly from the Genç Alan model and requested to establish similar centres in more locations. Recognized as best practice for their architectural design and daily programs, these centers enable young people to be part of the services in the regions and countries where they are established.

**Criticality and value addition:** Genç Alan model was critical for UNICEF to provide a secure and safe environment for adolescents and young people during the earthquake’s response and recovery while supporting the creativity of adolescents and youth, building their skills, and fostering connections between peers. Genç Alan spaces were designed to ensure all adolescents and youth feel welcome to participate, regardless of their gender, cultural or socio-economic background with an inclusive and non-discriminatory approach to ensure all adolescents and youth have equal access to services. Country thematic humanitarian funding enabled UNICEF to work with the Ministry to develop the model and establish the very much needed spaces entirely. The flexible funding was also critical in complementing other funding resources to increase the number of spaces to meet the needs of adolescents and young people in different locations affected by the earthquake.

**Challenges and lessons learned:** The devastating earthquakes caused supply processes to be negatively impacted in meeting unexpected urgent and basic needs. Prioritizing basic needs and delays in the supply process resulted in a longer-than-expected time to establish the Genç Alans. Therefore, adolescents and young people did not have access to a space where they could socialize, participate, and feel safe during this time. It demonstrated the importance of prioritizing interventions for adolescents and young people in emergencies and taking prompt action.

Moreover, the scale of the need and the limited resources required for emergency response to be designed with complementary and innovative approaches. Using the thematic fund as a complement to other funding sources enabled the establishment of more Genç Alans and reaching more adolescents and young people.

**Moving forward:** Being the only space for adolescents and young people in container settlements to socialize, engage with their peers, develop a coping mechanism, and learn soft skills, Genç Alans are expected to continue playing a critical role in offering adolescent and youth empowerment services until the reconstruction of the cities. The partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sport ensured ownership of the intervention and prioritization of adolescent empowerment programs. This will ensure the sustainability of Genç Alans while UNICEF will continue to advocate for the criticality of adolescent empowerment and youth engagement, especially in the redesigning process of the cities.
Case Study 3: Education
UNICEF’s Invaluable Support for Building the Education Back Better in the Earthquake Affected Areas

Top Level Results: In 2023, UNICEF enabled 947,334 children’s access to formal and non-formal education, including early learning.

Issue/Background: The earthquakes in February 2023 had a significant impact, affecting over 16 percent of the Turkish population, with approximately 20 percent of students, teachers, and educational structures directly affected. As a result, nearly 4.1 million students, including 350,000 refugee and migrant children, were unable to attend school for over a month, with some facing even longer disruptions, particularly in certain districts.

Resources Required/Allocated: In response to the identified needs highlighted by the Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA) and other rapid assessments, UNICEF strategically appealed for over US$ 46 million to address education and ADAP needs. Despite receiving only US$ 7.7 million of country humanitarian thematic funding, UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Youth and Sport, municipalities, and civil society partners, swiftly mobilized resources to ensure children and young people affected by the earthquakes could continue their education in safe and secure environments.

Progress and Results: Immediately following the earthquakes, UNICEF deployed tents as temporary learning spaces, prioritizing psychosocial support activities to safeguard children’s well-being. Subsequently, efforts shifted to establishing safe learning environments before the start of the 2023-2024 school year.

Through UNICEF’s mobilization of humanitarian thematic funding, 345,970 children gained access to safe learning environments post-earthquake. This contributed significantly to meeting the Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) target of ensuring 2,785,500 children could access formal or non-formal education.

Furthermore, 1,033 primary and lower secondary schools received school cash grants for repairs and material support, facilitating the return of over 200,000 earthquake-affected students to formal education at the beginning of the school year. Leveraging lessons from the COVID-19 pandemic, the School Cash Grant Programme utilized existing Ministry of National Education systems, ensuring efficiency and sustainability with co-funding from the government where required.

Decentralized decision-making empowered schools to address specific needs, enhancing the effectiveness of interventions tailored to each province’s circumstances. Additionally, support from other donors further expanded the program’s impact, benefiting 435,608 children to date.

Field monitoring visits conducted by UNICEF to 140 schools in 15 provinces revealed that cash grants were effectively utilized for various essential purposes, including light infrastructure repairs, procurement of teaching materials, and maintenance of facilities. Provinces most affected by the earthquakes, such as Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Hatay, received substantial support.
Criticality and Value addition: In Türkiye, there are 56,259 educational institutions affiliated with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), 21 percent of which are located in the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake. By the time TERRA report was released, 576 educational buildings were assessed as destroyed or severely damaged and require urgent demolition. TERRA report indicated that the funding required to take these schools/institutions into service again is US$ 2.11 billion and the amount might even increase after the full assessment is completed.

The Back-to-School (BTS) Survey was conducted with 3,493 households for their 9,087 school aged children in the 11 earthquake affected areas. When asked about the reasons for the children not going back to school, while 20 percent mentioned “being scared of going back into a concrete building” an additional 12 percent gave the reason of “the school being destroyed in the earthquake”. The data received from the TERRA and the BTS survey underlined the importance of provision of safe and resilient learning environments to affect both the supply and demand side in realizing the right to education. For this reason, provision of temporary learning spaces as an immediate response and supporting refurbishment of existing structures were the first steps needed to be taken to ensure the continuity of learning for the earthquake affected children and to minimize their learning losses.

Challenges and Lesson Learned: The unprecedented impact of the earthquakes in the 11 provinces required prompt mobilization of financial and human resources. However, in the case of February earthquakes, both UNICEF’s field office and its many government and NGO implementing partners themselves were directly impacted by the disaster and the emergency funding did not flow at the expected scale or as rapidly at the initial phases. To be able to respond to the crisis in a timely manner, UNICEF reprogrammed its existing financial resources and adapted emergency procedures to identify new institutions and organizations as partners for emergency response activities.

Moving Forward: UNICEF Türkiye Country Office remains dedicated to advocating for funding and awareness to meet the ongoing needs of earthquake-affected children, pledging continued support for the Ministry of National Education’s Post-Earthquake Medium-term Education Sector Recovery Plan.

Case Study 4: Social Protection “Children First” Cash Programme

Top Level Results: UNICEF’s “Children First” programme supported 102,331 families (more than 300,000 children) through emergency cash transfers. Humanitarian thematic funding constituted the 70 percent of the programme. As a result, it made possible for UNICEF to support 71,617 families (i.e. more than 200,000 children)

Issue/Background: The earthquake impacted millions of families/children. Families were left without means of support and unable to meet necessities. There was an urgent need for cash assistance to support restoring their dignity and enable them to fulfill their primary needs, particularly as goods and markets slowly open. Cash-based assistance can support the diverse and evolving needs of earthquake-affected households to cope with increasing socio-economic pressures. Child poverty in the earthquake regions was already above the national average. These have compounded pre-existing threats to socioeconomic well-being. A UNICEF simulation estimated that impact of the shock would increase child poverty in the earthquake affected provinces from 41.6 percent to 50.4 percent.
Resources Required/Allocated: Given the significant need, UNICEF aimed to design an emergency cash transfers programme with at least USD 40 million. However, there was little donor interest to fund a programme at that scale.

Progress and Results: UNICEF Türkiye rolled-out a humanitarian cash transfers programme for families with children affected by the 6 February 2023 Earthquakes. "Children First" programme supported 102,331 families (more than 300,000 children). To identify the most vulnerable households, UNICEF made use of a special government dataset matching families with children who were already below poverty line and those whose assets were damaged by the earthquake. In order to facilitate convenient access to cash payments UNICEF used a payment system that does not require bank account/card; beneficiaries accessed their payments at ATMs through a code communicated to them via SMS. The programme also had a “Plus” component providing guidance to beneficiaries on child protection and social services available to them. Building on the long-standing trusted partnership with the government, UNICEF designed and implemented the emergency cash programme at scale leveraging various elements of the national social protection system from dataset to service provision.

Criticality and value addition: The overall significance of cash transfers in emergency was evident especially for those who were severely affected and facing socio-economic disadvantages and developmental and humanitarian challenges. Once the markets for goods and services were restored, families were able to make purchases with cash assistance. The joint-designed system (by UNICEF and Government) was fully monitorable whereby UNICEF was able to fulfil its humanitarian obligations to beneficiaries and donors.

Challenges and Lesson Learned: Donors in Türkiye had already funded UNICEF, government, and other organizations for big-budget (more than USD 1.5 billion) cash transfers programmes in recent years. Therefore, donor interest for cash programming in response to the earthquake was limited. Therefore, UNICEF mobilized humanitarian funding for its programme. Key lesson learned is to identify ways to sustain donor interest even after long years of cash programming.

Moving Forward: Given the high levels of monetary child poverty across the country (more than 30 percent of children) and in the earthquake regions (near 50 percent), UNICEF will continue carrying out technical assistance and advocacy activities with the Government to increase the child sensitivity, inclusivity, and shock-responsiveness of national social protection systems serving most vulnerable families/children from Turkish and refugee communities. UNICEF will continue increasing the capacity of key social protection staff at the Government on shock-responsive and results-based social protection programming, monitoring and evaluation strategies to ensure that the national social protection system is better prepared and responsive to future shocks. Leveraging existing cash transfer modalities in partnership with the government and civil society, UNICEF will explore venues (and funding) for implementing a cash transfer programme for most vulnerable families, again in the Cash+ modality, i.e. complemented with child protection and social services. To realize these strategic social policy results for children...
E. Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation

The assessment and monitoring process for earthquake response is crucial to maintain a successful and efficient emergency response effort. UNICEF has actively participated in and contributed to the Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA), a joint inter-agency assessment study coordinated by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and Office of the Resident Coordinator (RCO). The MIRA provided the first evidence from the field and advised the actors to reach, from the outset, a common understanding of the situation and its likely evolution.

Throughout the response phase, a reliable monitoring system is required to track progress, detect emergent requirements or obstacles, and adapt strategies accordingly. UNICEF began by developing a solid result framework to capture and structure response activities. Identifying high frequency indicators, unpacked indicators, as well as methodological notes of the indicators, in the Earthquake Response Results Framework improved standardized reporting. Programme sections collected data from implementing partners (IPs) via the UNICEF-led Activity Info Platform. UNICEF has also increased IPs' capacities for error-free data entry, resulting in qualified data and straightforward reporting. In terms of reporting, a quality assurance system was implemented, ensuring that every data reported has been validated and controlled by the appropriate reporting lines.

Adopted and tailored monitoring tools have enabled the office to report in a timely fashion. Monitoring systems, including reporting and data collection tools like activity info and field monitoring strengthened the emergency response. Field monitoring efforts have been reinforced by social listening analysis and utilization of external sources of information. With respect to relevance and effectiveness of the interventions, tools such as post distribution monitoring and assessments were fully utilized. RapidPro application, in that regard played a significant role in receiving timely responses from the beneficiaries on the appropriateness of the supply contents. In addition to these tools, UNICEF conducted FGDs in the field with adolescents, youth, women, men, and people with disabilities from diverse nationalities to discuss the challenges and needs.

As the Education Sector lead, UNICEF is involved in coordinating with education partners, the Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO), and the Inter-Agency Team regarding data collection, management, and analysis, as well as monitoring the earthquake response activities and programmes. The assessment and analysis efforts include monthly reviews of sector achievements and conducting a nationwide parent survey to understand why children drop out of school, particularly in earthquake-affected regions, across provinces, school levels, nationalities, and genders. Moreover, the problem log initiative provides regular insights into registration challenges in the earthquake-affected cities, drawing from partner organisation reports and offering detailed demographic breakdowns to inform policy and interventions. UNICEF disseminates this information and data across all sectors to enhance collective responses to humanitarian challenges and safeguard children's access to education.

Moreover, UNICEF aligns its Humanitarian Action for Children appeals and earthquake response plans with the changing needs of communities. This involves targeted interventions, budget allocations, and the development of need-based logical frameworks. Additionally, UNICEF generates comprehensive reports on capacity-building training to assess the effectiveness of initiatives delivered to sector partners involved in earthquake response.

UNICEF effectively co-led the child protection subsector in the areas affected by the earthquake in Southeast Türkiye, under the OCHA-led emergency coordination structure, promoting CP coordination, information-sharing and strengthening capacities and partnerships; also supporting adaptation of tools developed during the refugee humanitarian response. 30 CSOs and 5 UN agencies regularly engaged in the CPSS meetings. UNICEF established the Case Management Task Force which harmonized the SoPs for Child Protection Case Management, as well as updating and contextualizing the Child Protection Risk Assessment and Case Prioritization Tool. Under UNICEF leadership, the CPSS also developed an
Interagency Child Safeguarding Policy supplemented by trainings attended by 104 participants. Furthermore, another achievement of the Task Force has been to update, contextualize, and reactivate the Child Labor Log Initiative. The rationale behind this undertaking was to obtain more accurate, comprehensive/disaggregated data, so that organizations providing case management services can respond more effectively and appropriately to this rising trend due to the earthquake.

F. Financial Analysis

By the end of 2023, the UNICEF Türkiye Earthquake Response Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) 2023 was 75 percent funded with US$ 147 million raised against a requirement of US$ 196 million to reach 5.4 million people, including 4 million children, affected by the February 2023 earthquakes.

Thematic Humanitarian Funds received as of 31.12.2023 is US$ 54 million and Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds received is US$ 73 million. Pooled funding such as PSFR, CERF and Consolidated Funds from Natcoms amount is also significant in an amount of US$ 4.8 million. In-kind grants were also received for the response in an amount of US$ 16,000. Carried over Non-Thematic Humanitarian Funds were reprogrammed for the response in an amount of US$ 13.9 million.

EPF funds from HQ are received as well in an amount of US$ 4,375,000 in the beginning of the response. After several pay-backs, remaining EPF funds amount is US$ 2,494,090.

Table 1: Funding status against the appeal by sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Requirements</th>
<th>Funds Received</th>
<th>Resources available 2022 (Reprogrammed carry-over)</th>
<th>Total Resources</th>
<th>US$</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>24,907,534</td>
<td>3,578,282</td>
<td>28,485,817</td>
<td>1,514,183</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Nutrition</td>
<td>19,000,000</td>
<td>13,562,447</td>
<td>823,499</td>
<td>14,385,946</td>
<td>4,614,054</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td>39,750,000</td>
<td>30,007,600</td>
<td>918,116</td>
<td>30,925,716</td>
<td>8,824,284</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Cash Transfer</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>13,943,875</td>
<td>1,749,722</td>
<td>15,693,596</td>
<td>24,306,404</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and ADAP</td>
<td>46,170,000</td>
<td>43,557,864</td>
<td>4,441,482</td>
<td>48,019,346</td>
<td>(1,849,346)</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-sectoral (SBC, RCCE, AAP, PM&amp;E, COMMS)</td>
<td>13,000,000</td>
<td>2,309,174</td>
<td>2,309,174</td>
<td>10,690,826</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food Items</td>
<td>8,080,000</td>
<td>2,470,226</td>
<td>4,589,088</td>
<td>7,059,314</td>
<td>1,020,686</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unallocated</td>
<td>305,795</td>
<td>305,795</td>
<td>305,795</td>
<td>(305,795)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Funding Ask</strong></td>
<td><strong>196,000,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>131,084,516</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,100,188</strong></td>
<td><strong>147,184,704</strong></td>
<td><strong>48,815,296</strong></td>
<td><strong>25%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donor Name/Type of Funding</td>
<td>Grant Reference</td>
<td>Overall Amount</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>---------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. Humanitarian Funds Received in 2023</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>a) Thematic Humanitarian Funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Country - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND</td>
<td>SM229930</td>
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<td>Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND</td>
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<td>529,603.30</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>b) Non-thematic Humanitarian Funds</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Austrian Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>Belgian Committee for UNICEF</td>
<td>SM230178</td>
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<td>Belgian Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>Belgian Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>114,948.98</td>
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<td>French Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>217,864.92</td>
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<td>Italian Committee for UNICEF Foundation Onlus</td>
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<td>305,139.19</td>
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<td>Netherlands Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>9,036,692.98</td>
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<td>Norwegian Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>Turkish National Comm for UNICEF Bilkent Üniversitesi</td>
<td>SM230582</td>
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<td>United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>United States Fund for UNICEF</td>
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<td>German Committee for UNICEF</td>
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<td>Committee for UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein</td>
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<td>Croatia</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>SM230321</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>SM230170</td>
<td>1,450,817.29</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>SM230458</td>
<td>279,199.63</td>
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<td>Romania</td>
<td>SM240008</td>
<td>164,473.68</td>
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<td>Singapore</td>
<td>SM230145</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>SM230205</td>
<td>214,132.76</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>SM230249</td>
<td>6,765,245.97</td>
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<td>SIDA - Sweden</td>
<td>SM230129</td>
<td>1,440,368.73</td>
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<td>The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
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<td>1,452,784.50</td>
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<td>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance USAID BHA</td>
<td>SM230097</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>USA (State) BPRM US Bureau of Population, Refugees</td>
<td>SM230242</td>
<td>17,500,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Federal Foreign Office</td>
<td>SM230675</td>
<td>3,181,336.16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>SM230387</td>
<td>110,619.47</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>c) Pooled</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>PSFR - consolidated pool funding</td>
<td>SM230114</td>
<td>1,574,151.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERF-UNOCHA</td>
<td>SM230079</td>
<td>2,250,000.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consolidated Funds from NatComs</td>
<td>SM230790</td>
<td>74,916.76</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### 2. Carry over of Humanitarian funds available in 2023

g) Carry over of Non-thematic Humanitarian Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grant Reference</th>
<th>Total Contribution Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KC230007 LEGO boxes to Türkiye</td>
<td>KC230007</td>
<td>2,256,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NON-GRANT (GC)</td>
<td>NON-GRANT (GC)</td>
<td>842.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC210649 Türkiye: Joint Programme &quot;Elimination of Child, Early and Forced Marriage&quot;</td>
<td>SC210649</td>
<td>80,736.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC230335 Play and Heal Project - Türkiye - LEGO</td>
<td>SC230335</td>
<td>1,394.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM210553 Access to education &amp; strengthened child protection for Syrian refugees-Türkiye</td>
<td>SM210553</td>
<td>38,754.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM220258 Türkiye: Support to Syrian refugee response</td>
<td>SM220258</td>
<td>9,335,609.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM220306 Türkiye, earmarked to EIE, non-thematic humanitarian contribution from Norway</td>
<td>SM220306</td>
<td>246,961.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM220325 PG: UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2022 / Education in Emergencies</td>
<td>SM220325</td>
<td>70,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM220610 Türkiye: Child Protection - SM220610 - 4 m EUR</td>
<td>SM220610</td>
<td>1,957,059.09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h) Carry over of thematic Humanitarian Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Grant Reference</th>
<th>Total Contribution Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC229904 2022-2025 Education Thematic Pool - Global</td>
<td>SC229904</td>
<td>8,128.82</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Total Carry over Humanitarian Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total Contribution Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Carry over Humanitarian Funds</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Other</td>
<td>2,494,090.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPF</td>
<td>GE230003</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Other</td>
<td>2,494,090.11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3: Thematic humanitarian contributions received in 2023

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donor Name/Type of Funding</th>
<th>Grant Reference</th>
<th>Total Contribution Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GHTF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND</td>
<td>SM229910</td>
<td>529,603.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal (allocation from EMOPS/HQ)</td>
<td></td>
<td>529,603.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country thematic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global - Thematic Humanitarian Response THEMATIC FUND</td>
<td>SM229930</td>
<td>54,183,208.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal (allocation country level)</td>
<td></td>
<td>54,183,208.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>54,712,812.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. Future Work Plan

Under the leadership of the Government of Türkiye, UNICEF will continue to work with partners to complement national efforts to address ongoing humanitarian needs of children and families in temporary settlements and residential areas in earthquake affected provinces. UNICEF will provide critical humanitarian assistance through cash support, supplies, technical assistance and service delivery in the sectors of WASH, child protection, education, health and nutrition and social protection, focusing on needs identified with the affected population, partners, government and inter-agency coordination mechanisms. UNICEF will reinforce and leverage existing national and local systems and partnerships with municipalities to ensure inclusive, age- and gender-appropriate services for children, adolescents, and their families, in line with the Core Commitments for Children.

UNICEF will support continuity of formal/non-formal learning, including early learning, through identification of out-of-school children and referrals, school grants for minor repair, provision of essential learning materials, capacity building for the education personnel, and academic support/catch-up activities. UNICEF will also support skills building and engagement activities in the age-appropriate safe spaces.

UNICEF will work with municipalities and civil society partners to increase child-sensitive disaster preparedness and to expand WASH interventions, including access to water through water trucking, water storage tanks, emergency repair and water treatment; improved sanitation facilities through latrines and showers and provision of critically needed hygiene supplies in formal and informal sites. Child Protection intervention will complement national service delivery through static and mobile hubs, case management, identification and referral of unaccompanied and separated children and at risk/vulnerable children, mental health and psychosocial support, and gender-based violence prevention and response programmes for children and families. Attention will also be given to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation.

Given the high levels of monetary child poverty across the country (more than 30 percent of children) and in the earthquake regions (near 50 percent)\(^{15}\), UNICEF will continue its partnership with the Government to increase the child sensitivity, inclusivity, and shock-responsiveness of national social protection systems serving most vulnerable families/children. Leveraging existing cash transfer modalities in partnership with the government and civil society, UNICEF will explore venues (and funding) for implementing a cash transfer programme for most vulnerable families, again in the Cash + modality, i.e., complemented with child protection and social services. UNICEF will also partner with the Turkish Employment Agency to increase the child-sensitivity and gender-sensitivity of existing cash-for-work programmes.

Health and nutrition support will focus on ensuring access to routine immunisation through delivery of vaccines to the MoH, provision of infant and young child feeding counselling as well as capacity building of partners and municipalities on identification of developmental delays and disabilities and subsequent referrals.

Cross-sectoral interventions, such as social and behavior change and accountability to affected populations, will continue to engage communities to increase awareness and knowledge on access and use of services and invest in feedback and complaints mechanisms to understand the needs, concerns and challenges of the affected population. UNICEF will continue to provide non-food items to children and families under a package of winter support.

Simulations on that dataset estimates that the impact of poverty is to increase this rate to near 50 percent in the earthquake regions.
Annex A: Human Interest Stories and Communication Material

Human Interest Stories

Can you feel the World ending? | UNICEF
Running towards a rebuilt future | UNICEF
Resilience in the Face of Adversity: İmge's Story After the Earthquake | UNICEF
Healing Lives Through WASH Activities after the Devastating Earthquakes in Türkiye | UNICEF
Furnishing a New Future | UNICEF
Rebuilding a family | UNICEF
The Mother and Baby Corner: A place to learn about early childhood development and parenting | UNICEF
Learning the ABCs of child development in an earthquake zone | UNICEF

Press releases

Thousands of children at risk after devastating earthquakes hit south-east Türkiye and Syria (unicef.org)
One week on from devastating earthquakes, millions of children remain in need of urgent humanitarian assistance (unicef.org)
2.5 million children in Türkiye need urgent humanitarian assistance, says UNICEF Executive Director, following two-day visit to Türkiye
One month on, more than 850,000 children remain displaced by deadly earthquakes in southern Türkiye and Syria (unicef.org)
Two months on from Türkiye earthquakes, enormous challenges remain for 2.5 million children in need of humanitarian support (unicef.org)
100 days after earthquakes hit Türkiye and Syria, millions of children continue to face desperate conditions (unicef.org)
Kuwait contributes US$ 17 million to boost delivery of essential services to children impacted by the earthquakes in Türkiye and Syria (unicef.org)
UNICEF and Netflix join forces to reach youth in the earthquake-affected region
Oliver Bäte, Group CEO of Allianz Visits Earthquake-Affected Zone Alongside Allianz Türkiye CEO Tolga Gürkan and UNICEF
UNICEF and Rönesans Group Joined Forces to Support Children Affected by the Earthquakes in Türkiye
Girls will take a transformative role in rebuilding the cities affected by the earthquake (unicef.org)

Social media:

UNICEF ED Catherine Russel’s video: UNICEF Türkiye on Instagram: ““Geceden okulağıt démarch için hazırlanğıınız ve yatıpuyuduğunuzu düşünün. Ertesi sabah biruyanıyorsunuz ve dünya artık çok farklı.”…”
UNICEF RD Regina De Dominicis video: UNICEF Türkiye on Instagram: “100 gün önceTürkiye’de yaşanan büyük depremlerde çocukların yaşamları alt üst oldu. İşte UNICEF’inonlar ve ailelerini desteklemek için…”
UNICEF DGCA Naysan Sahba video: UNICEF Türkiye on Instagram: “İ Depremlerinizerinden 100 gün geçi. UNICEF sahadaortaklarıyla hayattı yeniden kurmak ve geleceler güvence altına almak için…”

UNICEF GWA Cedi Osman video: UNICEF Türkiye on Instagram: “UNICEF, ilk günden beri ortaklarıyla birlikte sahada, #Türkiye'de Şubatayında meydana gelen depremlerden etkilenen milyonlarca insana...”

UNICEF Child Protection Specialist video: Çocuk dostu alanlar, çocukların yaşadıkları travmaları atlattırılmasına, kayıp, sıkıntı veya üzüntü ile başa çıkmalarına ve toksik stresin... | Instagram

Back-to-School video: İskenderun’a demir atan bu gemi, depremde okulları yıkılan 1,200 öğrencinin eğitimlerine devam edebildiği bir alanlarak hizmet veriyor... | Instagram

https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1656683830995034115?s=20
https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1654144371174912000?s=20
https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1652955825496023040?s=20
https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1633036864826273792?s=20
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https://twitter.com/unicefturk/status/1637493942202650624?s=20
https://x.com/unicefturk/status/1684933585235591168?s=20

WASH: (20) UNICEF Türkiye - Su olmazsa, hayat olmaz 🌧️ Hatay’da bu geçici... | Facebook

UNICEF Deputy Representative Paolo Marchi video: (11) Watch | Facebook
UNICEF Chief of Communication Sema Hosta video: (11) Watch | Facebook
UNICEF Chief of Advocacy Ann Marie Wilcock video: (11) Watch | Facebook
Back to Learning video: (11) Watch | Facebook
İskenderun Education ship video: (11) Watch | Facebook

HIS Elanur’s story: (11) UNICEF Türkiye - Türkiye’de yaşanan depremlerin ardından... | Facebook

UNICEF WASH Video: (20+) Video | Facebook
National Breastfeeding Week – Earthquake Response: (20) UNICEF Türkiye - Depremden sonra Hatay’da geçici barınma alanında... | Facebook

Annex B: Donor Feedback Form

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