



MAY 2023

# HER AFTERMATH

THE IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKES IN TÜRKİYE:  
PERSPECTIVES OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS  
WORKING FOR THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

©2023 UN Women. All rights reserved

This report is based on the feedback received during UN Women-organized consultations with civil society organizations (CSO) working to advance women's rights and respond to women's needs in the aftermath of the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes of 6 February 2023.

The views expressed in this publication reflect the views and statements of the representatives of participant CSOs and do not necessarily reflect the views of UN Women, the United Nations, and any of its associated organizations.

Produced by UN Women Türkiye office

Photo on the cover: An earthquake survivor is posing with her child at the container settlements in Gaziantep. *Photo: Sena Şar / UN Women*



## **Acknowledgements**

UN Women Türkiye would like to extend deep gratitude to the 85 civil society organizations (CSOs) who participated in consultations and/or responded to the online survey. They generously shared their experiences and perspectives under immensely challenging circumstances. This report reflects their voices and perspectives. Their bravery, strength and dedication has allowed for the many rich and powerful accounts included in this report.

# CONTENTS

<u>ACRONYMS</u>	5
<u>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</u>	6
<u>INTRODUCTION</u>	9
<u>METHODOLOGY</u>	10
<u>KEY FINDINGS</u>	10
<u>RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	23

## ACRONYMS

<b>CEFM</b>	Child and Early Forced Marriages
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster and Risk Reduction
<b>HCT</b>	Humanitarian Country Team
<b>LGBTIQ+</b>	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex
<b>LNOB</b>	Leave No One Behind
<b>MoFSS</b>	Ministry of Family and Social Services
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Items
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>PSS</b>	Psychosocial Support
<b>SADD</b>	Sex and Age Disaggregated Data
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SRH</b>	Sexual and Reproductive Health
<b>TSS</b>	Temporary Settlement Support
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UN Women</b>	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
<b>VAW</b>	Violence Against Women
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WEHA</b>	Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme
<b>WGSS</b>	Women and Girls Safe Space



UN Women gathered with the Foundation For The Support of Women's Work and talked about the problems of women and girls in the earthquake region. Photo: UN Women

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The two earthquakes in the Kahramanmaraş region in Türkiye on 6 February 2023 - the most catastrophic experienced in Türkiye in the last century - have had devastating consequences for millions of people. Women and girls have been severely affected, and there is a considerable risk that pre-existing inequalities will be exacerbated.<sup>1</sup> This report highlights the perspectives of civil society organizations (CSOs) working on the rights of women and girls in two ways: 1) the needs and priorities of earthquake-affected women and girls as identified by these CSOs, which have been working to provide support since the early days of the response, and 2) the impact of the disaster on the CSOs themselves – their programmes, operations and priorities going forward. The report captures the views of 85 national and local CSOs that have been consulted by UN Women through in-person consultations throughout March and April 2023 as well as through an online survey conducted between 24 February and 3 March 2023. Of the consulted CSOs, 67 are women-led, and almost all have dedicated work on gender equality and women's rights. Their voices and perspectives underpin this report, which aims to bring to light the experiences of those working to safeguard and empower women and girls in the aftermath of the earthquakes.

The main findings from the consultations are as follows:

**1. CSOs working on women's rights are highly engaged in humanitarian support for the earthquake-affected region, yet face a myriad of programmatic and operational challenges in reaching the most affected women and girls.** CSOs have been agile, shifting the focus of their work to meet women and girls' evolving needs. However, they face many practical challenges including a lack of funding, supplies, and operational infrastructure such as transport, communication and facilities. Many CSOs also report that they have a limited number of available staff and volunteers and that there are significant challenges to the well-being and psychosocial status of those staff and volunteers.

1 UN Women (March 2023) UN Women Brief on Earthquakes in Türkiye: Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls. Available at: [link](#)

**2. CSOs stress that there are limitations to equal participation, decision-making and cooperation for women and the organizations to be effective in the humanitarian response.** CSOs' work is delayed as accreditation to operate in the earthquake-affected region for CSOs takes time, and they need authorization to provide psychosocial support (PSS) to the affected population. Women and the organizations that represent them are not meaningfully included in policymaking, consultations, and cooperation initiatives, and thus their perspectives and experiences are not well reflected in key strategic documents. At the time of the survey conducted between 24 February and 3 March 2023, only 21% of CSOs reported that they were members of formal disaster coordination and decision-making bodies in post-earthquake response efforts. Few CSOs reported that they were partnering with public authorities, UN agencies, international donors and organizations, and the private sector.

**3. CSOs highlight the importance of considering the intersectional needs of different groups of women and girls to ensure that no one is left behind.** CSOs have identified diverse groups that require particular attention, which include single women and female-headed households, Syrian women under temporary protection, women who have relocated (such as those who have migrated to other provinces after the earthquake), women with disabilities, older women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, rural women, adolescent girls, pregnant women and women with specific health concerns.

**4. CSOs emphasize that the specific needs<sup>2</sup> of women and girls should be considered across sectors to ensure an appropriate response to the disaster and the early recovery phase.** This includes considering how to address the needs of diverse groups of women and girls, for example regarding shelter, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and non-food items (NFIs). CSOs also highlight increasing protection risks and concerns, including violence against women (VAW) and child and early forced marriages (CEFM).



The Foundation for Women's Solidarity are talking to women about their needs and experiences in the Women's Tent they set up in Samandağ, Hatay. Photo: Courtesy of the Foundation for Women's Solidarity

Based on these findings, the following main recommendations have been made:

**1. Provide adequate support to local CSOs working on gender equality in the humanitarian response and early recovery for their operations, programmes, institutional strengthening and scaling up outreach and impact.** Sufficient, flexible and more long-term/sustainable funding should be prioritized for CSOs working on gender equality and women's rights. This will enable them to stay operational and perform their critical role in representing and responding to the needs of women and girls, as well as keep humanitarian actors accountable to gender equality and the localization of the response. PSS including psychological first aid for civil society staff and volunteers is critical for mitigating the high risk of burnout, adapting techniques to engage with survivors and post-traumatic stress due to secondary trauma. It is also important to strengthen the disaster/emergency capacities of women's organizations to support them in adapting to the changing context, providing new interventions and engaging more fully with the crisis preparedness and response mechanisms.

<sup>2</sup> Women and men, girls and boys have different and gender-specific needs. For example, whilst all people regardless of gender have the need for clean water, women and girls may have the need for specific considerations related to hygiene practices (such as access to sanitary products and private wash facilities to feel safe). Women and girls also tend to prioritize the needs of family members and ignore their own needs.

**2. Ensure that women and the organizations that represent them are meaningfully included in the humanitarian response and recovery efforts, especially in decision-making and coordination mechanisms.** Leveraging women's participation and leadership capacities does not only ensure humanitarian efforts respond to the gender-specific and intersectional needs of affected communities but is also a strategic investment in stronger community engagement, resilience and self-reliance. It is crucial that women-led and women's rights CSOs, especially those representing marginalized groups, are included and meaningfully participate in coordination mechanisms and decision-making processes at all levels to ensure that women's voices and priorities are incorporated across the humanitarian-development continuum.

**3. Integrate gender considerations across all sectors in the response based on regular assessments and consultations with women and the organizations that represent them.** This includes both considerations in the provision of humanitarian aid, such as ensuring that women and girls have access to clothing (especially undergarments) and hygiene and sanitation items (e.g. menstrual pads, toilet paper, diapers, soaps, etc.), as well as in terms of early recovery, livelihoods, economic resilience and social cohesion. This involves providing timely support to women who have lost their income, business, agricultural land, employment, and partners who were generating income for the household. Sex-specific health services, with particular considerations for pregnancy, maternity conditions, sexual reproductive health (SRH), and menstrual hygiene must also be incorporated into the response.

**4. Ensure that earthquake response efforts address the needs of diverse groups of women to ensure that no one is left behind.** Humanitarian assistance must address the needs of women and girls in vulnerable situations and those from different groups with intersecting aspects of identities including women with disabilities, women-headed households, adolescent girls, older women and others. These considerations should be included at every stage of humanitarian action including preparedness, assessments, analysis, planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



A woman is cooking a meal for survivors of the earthquakes outside of a greenhouse in Adana. Photo: Courtesy of Meryem Woman's Cooperative.





The Leader Women Association is taking steps for an effective post-earthquake response and recovery in the provinces affected by the earthquakes, mainly in Mardin, Adıyaman, and Diyarbakır. Photo: Courtesy of the Leader Women Association

## INTRODUCTION

On 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes, measuring 7.7 and 7.6 on the Richter Scale, struck the Kahramanmaraş region in Türkiye. In the days after the initial earthquake, thousands of aftershocks followed, including a 7.6-magnitude earthquake that hit Elbistan on 6 February 2023.<sup>3</sup> The impact was felt across the southeast region of Türkiye, and a state of emergency was declared in 11 provinces.<sup>4</sup> The provinces of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Gaziantep were reportedly hardest hit. These earthquakes are the largest to hit Türkiye in the last century, and the most significant to strike the country's southeast region in hundreds of years.

Even for an earthquake-prone region, the disaster was unprecedented in its scope and the magnitude of the destruction it caused. Overall, according to the information from the Government of Türkiye, about 15.8 million people in the region, of which half are women and girls, were indirectly or directly affected by the earthquake.<sup>5</sup> As of 6 April 2023, 50,399 people in Türkiye had lost their lives and more than 107,204 people were injured.<sup>6</sup> 3.3 million people have been displaced and almost 2 million are being sheltered in tent camps and container settlements. Apartment towers and village houses lie in ruins across a vast territory of 110,000 square kilometres.<sup>7</sup>

Global evidence suggests that crises affect women and girls disproportionately because of pre-existing gender inequality and social norms that impact the articulation of their needs, as well as their access to and the types of services they receive. In Türkiye, initial assessments reveal that women and girls have been severely affected by the earthquakes, and there is a real risk that pre-existing inequalities will be exacerbated.<sup>8</sup> The global humanitarian community has reached a consensus that gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls are human rights imperatives and requirements for effective humanitarian action. However, it has also recognized that more efforts are needed to translate gender equality commitments into practice and to ensure these are not optional, but central to all coordinated preparedness and response programmes.<sup>9</sup>

In crisis-affected settings, local women-led organizations, networks and community groups are often best placed to mobilize change, identify local solutions and respond to crises. Furthermore, women's leadership is key in promoting transformative change, resilience and social cohesion. The role of local and national women's led organizations and women's rights organizations and the broader civil society is important for ensuring an appropriate, effective and sustainable response to crises and for paving the way to self-reliance, recovery and resilience more broadly in crisis-affected communities.<sup>10</sup> In support of localization, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee has committed to investing in the capacity of women's rights organizations to prevent, prepare for and respond to disasters of all types, to resource them financially, and to protect the spaces in which they can operate.<sup>11</sup>

3 According to the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD)

4 Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Hatay, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Adana, Osmaniye, Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa and Elazığ. These will be mentioned as the "earthquake region" for the rest of the document, as these cities were primarily identified as the earthquake region at the time of the survey and consultations. On 03.04.2023, AFAD announced that additional 6 cities were added to the earthquake region, which are: Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde and Batman.

5 Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget-Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment. Available at: [link](#)

6 UN OCHA (April 2023) Türkiye Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview- Interim Update. Available at: [link](#)

7 Türkiye Earthquakes Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment. Available at: [link](#)

8 UN Women (March 2023) UN Women Brief on Earthquakes in Türkiye: Impacts and Priorities for Women and Girls. Available at: [link](#)

9 ISAC (2017) Policy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action. Available at: [link](#)

10 UN Women (2020) How to Promote Gender-Responsive Localization in Humanitarian Action. Available at: [link](#)

11 ISAC (2017) Policy Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls in Humanitarian Action. Available at: [link](#)

Türkiye has an influential, diverse and active women's movement as well as a vibrant civil society. This includes activists who aim to assist the most vulnerable and are committed to the principle of "Leaving No One Behind" (LNOB). Civil society has played a key role in increasing awareness and strengthening the legal and policy frameworks on gender equality and women's rights in line with the international normative framework. CSOs have been actively involved in the humanitarian response to various disasters including the Gölçük Earthquake of 1999 and the recent wildfires in 2021, as well as the floods and other earthquakes that have happened over the last two decades. Women's organizations have accumulated significant experience during these disasters, especially in identifying and effectively responding to the specific needs and priorities of women and girls, and in advocating for their recognition of women not as passive beneficiaries of assistance but as change agents and leaders. This accumulated experience was visible during the 2023 earthquake response, in which CSOs have played a critical role in reaching affected populations and articulating and responding to their needs.

## METHODOLOGY

This report highlights both the needs of CSOs working on women's rights and the priorities of the women and girls that these CSOs serve. In the development of this report, 85 CSOs were consulted, including 67 women's organizations and networks, eight CSOs working on gender equality and women's rights, and 10 other CSOs. Findings and recommendations are underpinned by:

- a. **A series of consultations** held with CSOs working across the earthquake-affected region. Three detailed online group consultations were held with the participation of 65 CSOs.
- b. **A rapid online survey** conducted by UN Women to obtain a swift understanding of the status and needs of CSOs working on women's rights and gender equality in response to the earthquake. The survey was distributed online between 24 February and 3 March 2023 and received responses from 67 CSOs across the country. Out of these, 11 CSOs were registered in the earthquake-affected region or nearby provinces and 35 CSOs in total have active operations or branches in the region.
- c. **A review of secondary sources** was conducted to map out existing data and reports from humanitarian actors including CSOs on their experiences, progress and challenges as part of the response.

The objective of this report is to help inform national and international stakeholders' decision-making and to advocate for the support of civil society, which is instrumental in supporting women and girls affected by the earthquakes.

Note that the survey and consultations with CSOs took place in February and March 2023, and the needs and priorities of women and girls are rapidly evolving. Ongoing gender analyses and the collection of sex and age disaggregated data (SADD) is essential to continue informing the humanitarian response.

## KEY FINDINGS

### **1 - CSOs working on women's rights are highly engaged in humanitarian support to the earthquake-affected region, yet face a myriad of programmatic and operational challenges in reaching the most affected women and girls.**

CSOs working on women's rights in Türkiye have been impacted by the earthquake in profound ways. They have been agile in their response in an effort to effectively support the local needs of different groups of women and girls despite the many current challenges. The challenges and considerations around their work that have emerged from the survey and consultations with CSOs include:

- **73% of surveyed CSOs working on women's rights are engaged in direct humanitarian support to the earthquake-affected region.** They have been responding to emerging needs in several areas including women's health, psychosocial support for post-traumatic stress, access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene services, shelter and basic needs. They have also focused on the coordination of aid distribution, community building, and providing access to justice and rights for earthquake-affected groups.
- **CSOs in the region are largely operational, yet face many challenges in the aftermath of the earthquakes.**

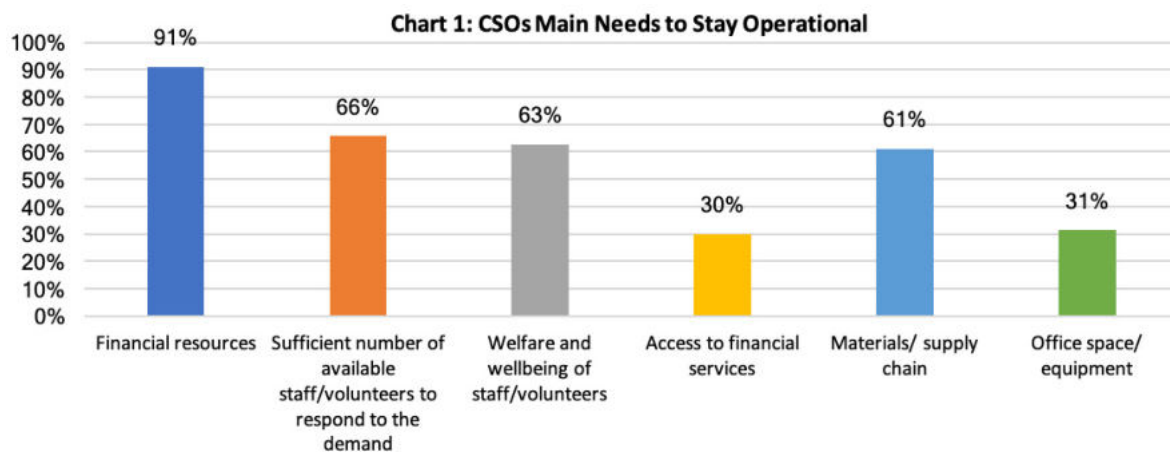
Of the 11 CSOs registered in the earthquake-affected region who responded to the survey, the premises of more than half (6) of the organizations were damaged due to the earthquake, impeding their ability to operate effectively. 3 have large-scale damages (e.g. the premises collapsed/all equipment lost); 2 have medium-scale damages (e.g. damaged premises/partial loss of equipment) and 1 has minor damages (e.g. minor repair/renovation needed).

Of the CSOs registered in or near the earthquake-affected regions, 23% have lost someone from their team (staff/members/volunteers) in the earthquake and 28% had team members who were injured. 34% of the CSOs reported that some of their team members have moved to other provinces after the earthquake.



The Leader Women Association are delivering aid packages for women and girls in the earthquake region. *Photo: Courtesy of the Leader Women Association*

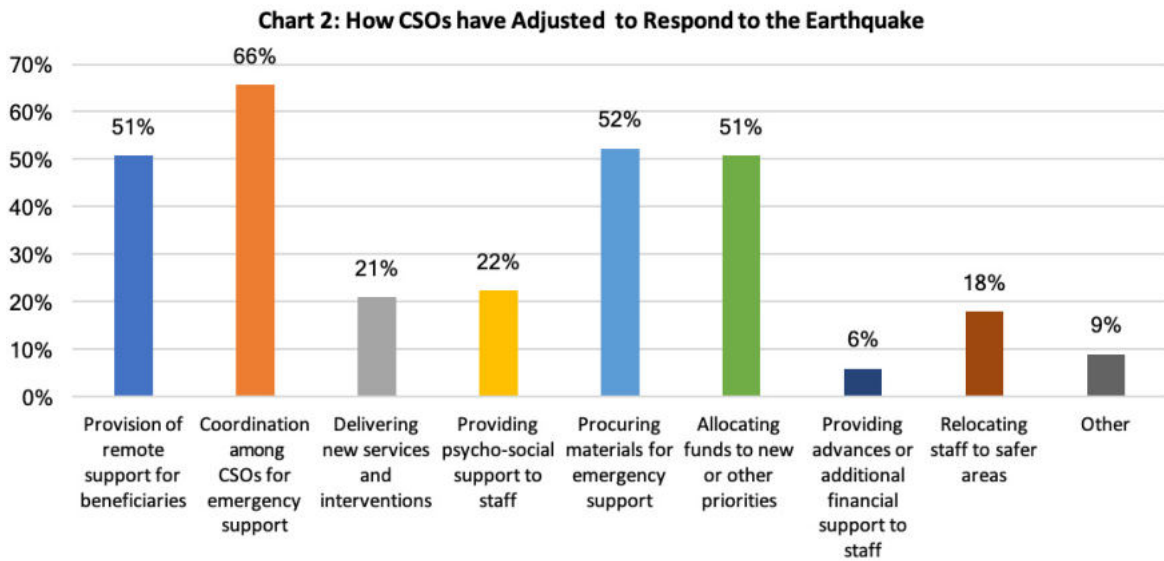
- **CSOs face significant operational challenges in adequately responding to the emerging needs and priorities of women and girls after the earthquakes.** The most common and prominent challenges include the lack of funding to meet the immense needs of different groups and adjust to the changing operational context; lack of supplies and/or disruption to the supply chain; lack of shelter, basic needs and facilities; limited staff and volunteers to organize and implement tasks; compromises to the well-being and psychosocial needs of staff and volunteers; and limitations in communications and transportation.



#### An Overview of CSO Survey Respondents:

- All survey respondents are legally registered as a CSO, with 90% registered as associations, 9% as foundations and 1% as a federation.
- The most common thematic areas relating to gender equality and women's empowerment on which CSOs work are:
  - ending violence against women in the public and private sphere including child, early, and forced marriages and sexual violence (61%);
  - economic empowerment of women (60%);
  - changing social norms (58%);
  - women's full and effective participation in decision-making processes, including in the private sector, and their leadership at all levels (53%).
- Almost half of all CSOs rely entirely on volunteers to carry out their work (45%), often with more than 40 volunteers per CSO (45%). Approximately 37% of surveyed CSOs have 1-5 paid staff and only 6% have more than 20 paid staff.
- 16% of CSOs are registered in the earthquake region, namely in the provinces of Adana, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Hatay, while 7% are registered in neighbouring cities including Mersin, Erzincan, Bitlis and Mardin. In total, 73% of CSOs are engaged in direct/humanitarian support to the earthquake-affected region.

- **Following the earthquake, most of the CSOs have made significant adjustments to their operations and programmes to respond to the current disaster.** The most prominent adjustments include increased coordination among CSOs to provide immediate support; acquisition of materials for emergency support; allocation of funds to new/other priorities; and providing remote support for beneficiaries.

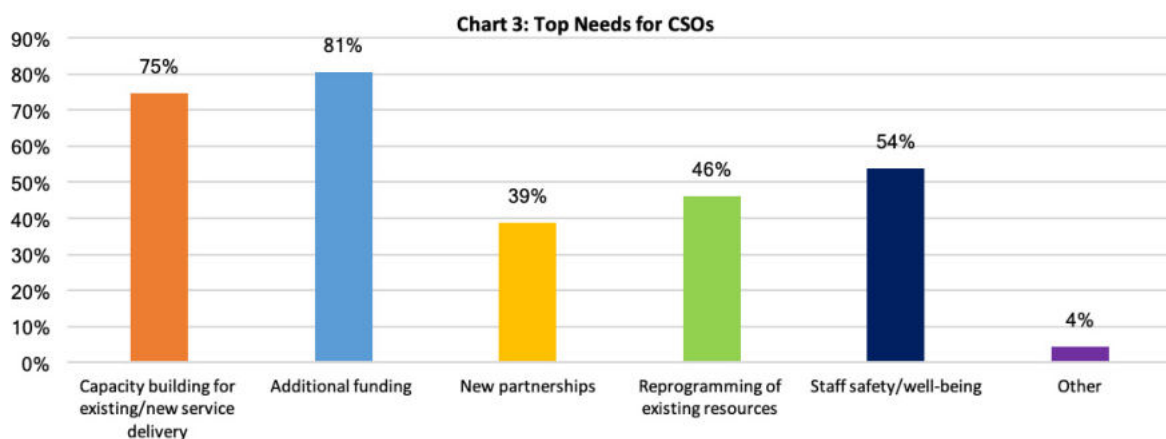


- **CSOs are planning to continue their support in the earthquake-affected region and in other provinces where earthquake victims have migrated.**

CSOs anticipate the following **top three needs** as the priority for the coming three months in terms of their operations/programming: additional funds, capacity development for current/new service provision and safety/well-being of staff.

CSOs report that they will primarily focus on the following **priority areas** for the next six months:

- Economic empowerment of women and livelihood restoration (61%)
- Prevention of and response to violence against women (55%)
- Psychosocial support for post-traumatic stress (52%)
- Monitoring access to justice and rights for earthquake-affected groups (39%).



“ *In the aftermath of this major disaster, civil society organizations quickly organized themselves and are involved in search and rescue operations, while also carrying out emergency humanitarian aid activities.* ”

Representative from a local CSO



The Foundation for Women's Solidarity visited the region to be in solidarity with women survivors of the earthquake. *Photo: Courtesy of The Foundation for Women's Solidarity*

## 2 - CSOs stress that there are limitations to equal participation, decision-making and cooperation for women and their organizations that impact their ability to be effective in the humanitarian response.

Through the survey and consultations with women and the organizations working in the earthquake-affected region, it became evident that there are barriers limiting their ability to cooperate with stakeholders and conduct humanitarian work supporting women and girls.

- **The majority of CSOs are collaborating with partners and coordinating initiatives at the local level. However, only 21% are members of formal disaster coordination<sup>12</sup> and decision-making bodies in post-earthquake response efforts.**
  - 49% of surveyed CSOs have joined platforms addressing humanitarian needs and early recovery in response to the earthquake. The most common mechanisms include: Women's Coalition Disaster Coordination Network, Feminist Solidarity for Disaster, Purple Solidarity, Disaster Platform, Disaster-Children Civil Coordination, Ankara LGBTQI+ Earthquake Solidarity and Women's Platform for Equality-EŞİK.<sup>13</sup>
  - The collaborations established by the surveyed CSOs are mostly centred around local women's CSOs, volunteer groups, local authorities (municipalities/mukhtars) and national women's CSOs. Few CSOs are partnering with public authorities, UN agencies, international donors, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.
  - Platforms are generally an important site for CSO collaboration and coordination in an emergency response as well as during medium- and long-term efforts. 61% of surveyed CSOs stated that they are members of various platforms, the most common being two women's platforms (Women's Coalition and Women's Platform for Equality-EŞİK).
- **Women and the organizations that represent them feel that they are not meaningfully included in policymaking, consultations and cooperation initiatives, and thus their perspectives and experiences are not reflected in key strategic processes, documents and decisions.** CSOs find it difficult to access policymaking processes mostly due to the absence of both a formal regulation promoting participation and consultations and of practices to ensure an enabling environment for CSO inclusion on a regular basis. A 2022 UN Women survey also revealed that the majority of women's organizations have limited engagement with disaster and risk reduction (DRR) issues and limited knowledge of international frameworks, including the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. Pre-existing inequalities regarding women's meaningful participation and decision-making are being exacerbated and highlighted during the ongoing earthquake disaster response. During the in-person consultations with women from CSOs, it was strongly emphasized that there is a need for more coordination and platforms for local groups to voice their perspectives.

<sup>12</sup> This refers to national, regional or local coordination mechanisms for the disaster response, such those organized by the UN humanitarian sectors.

<sup>13</sup> Kadın Koalisyonu Afet Koordinasyon Ağı, Afet için Feminist Dayanışma, Mor Dayanışma, Afet Platformu, Afet Çocuk Sivil Koordinasyon, Ankara LGBTQI+ Deprem Dayanışması, Eşitlik için Kadın Platformu



Lotus Women's Solidarity and Life Association in Kocaeli works to help and empower women survivors of the earthquakes. Photo: Courtesy of Lotus Women's Solidarity and Life Association

- **CSOs' immediate response to urgent needs has been delayed due to limited knowledge about and delays in the accreditation processes for delivery of different services.** Some CSOs reported that their response has been delayed as legal accreditation to operate in the earthquake-affected region is required, which takes time. A particular concern shared was the lengthy process to receive official authorization to provide psychosocial support – a very urgent need, especially for women.
- **CSOs face many limiting conditions to access financial resources that would allow them to actively participate in the humanitarian response.** CSOs report that due to strict legal and financial regulations<sup>14</sup> on aid and donations, they are struggling to obtain resources to carry out much-needed work in the earthquake-affected region. This has limited the capacity of women's CSOs to collect aid and donations and deliver them to those affected. International funds, therefore, become an important source of income for CSOs to continue their operations and activities. However, access to international funds requires technical capacity and language skills, which means that many local women's organizations cannot access this type of support. Lack of reliable sources of funding prevents women's CSOs from sustaining and growing their human resources and programmes. Reliance primarily on volunteerism and a small number of paid staff has become the norm for many women's CSOs, often leading to the exhaustion of staff and volunteers whose workload has significantly increased following the disaster. The results from the online survey revealed that almost half of all CSOs rely entirely on volunteers to carry out their work. The lack of funding also means that small yet effective organizations are unable to grow and achieve impact at scale, or to ensure sustainability. CSOs need immediate, sustainable, and flexible funding to continue and expand their operations in the region.

Within the Türkiye Response, the main working group for women's rights and gender equality is the **Women Empowerment in Humanitarian Action Working Group (WEHA)**. WEHA was established by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in March 2023 and is led by UN Women and the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator. It is an inter-sectoral coordination mechanism tailored to addressing the specific needs of women and girls by offering technical and advisory support to the HCT and different sectors to ensure gender responsiveness in humanitarian action. As of April, there were 14 members from civil society and 30 members from UN agencies represented in the working group. **WEHA is a critical mechanism for ensuring that appropriate attention is given to empowering women in the humanitarian response and providing a platform for CSOs to voice their needs and priorities for women and girls.**

14 TUSEV Publications (2016) Individual Giving and Philanthropy in Turkey. Available at [link](#)



A woman is packing oranges before distribution in the local markets in Adana. Photo: Courtesy of Meryem Woman's Cooperative.

### 3 - CSOs highlight the importance of considering the intersectional needs of different groups of women and girls to ensure that no one is left behind.

Consulted CSOs strongly emphasized that different groups of women and girls have different needs and priorities, and that some face additional barriers and difficulties to access humanitarian services and support. They require specific attention and targeted actions if the Sustainable Development Goals' (SDGs) commitment to LNOB is to be realized. Based on survey responses and consultations, the following groups have been identified as requiring particular attention:

- Single women and female-headed households
- Syrian women under temporary protection
- Relocated women (including those who have moved to other provinces after the earthquake)
- Women living with disabilities
- Older women
- LGBTQI+ individuals
- Rural women
- Adolescent girls
- Pregnant women
- Women with specific health concerns

Many CSOs emphasized how some groups of women and girls face discrimination and thus are left behind when accessing some basic needs and services. For example, the disruption of various social services in the earthquake region has disproportionately affected women with disabilities, older women, and single mothers. There are also challenges around reaching women in rural areas due to damaged infrastructure and specific gendered barriers in access to services. For example, there is limited availability of transport, and it is not always safe or possible for women to use transport on their own due to cultural and traditional norms, which impedes their ability to reach different services.

“

*Single women who have lost their families in the earthquake and those who were already living alone, have difficulty to find shelter and a tent, as families are prioritized.*

A representative from a local CSO

”

CSOs report growing tensions among the Turkish and Syrian communities, including Syrian women under temporary protection. In the 11 provinces impacted by the earthquakes, there are more than 1.74 million Syrians under temporary protection or in the temporary protection application process. In Kilis, one out of every two people is under temporary protection, and in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Hatay, this number is one out of every four or five. As of 7 March, roughly 9% of people who had lost their lives were Syrian living under temporary protection in Türkiye.<sup>15</sup> CSOs also report a language barrier when communicating with earthquake survivors, especially in Kurdish and Arabic.

“ *There is a need for a more inclusive disaster response policy in order to cover needs of women with disabilities, as their needs, even basic needs such as adult diapers, wheelchairs, white canes, are mostly overlooked while organizing aid.*

A representative from a CSO working for women with disabilities.



CSOs describe that the needs of women with disabilities and older women are mostly neglected. Other assessments confirm that unaccompanied older persons, persons living with disabilities and female-headed households are among those in the most vulnerable situations.<sup>16</sup> As the number of people living with disabilities is expected to increase, humanitarian interventions need to include targeted support for women with disabilities and their families.

In the earthquake region, 8% of the 3.5 million households are female headed with at least one child and 54% of the population over 60 are women. CSO respondents work with women that face a variety of intersecting vulnerabilities,

primarily young women and girls (71%), women who have experienced violence/are at risk of violence (60%) and rural women (48%). Groups supported by CSOs to a lesser extent include LGBTIQ+, older women, Syrian women under temporary protection, and women with disabilities. Overall, there are relatively few organizations prioritizing to protect and advocate for the rights of the most vulnerable groups.



A volunteer is classifying the clothes for survivors of the earthquakes. Photo: Courtesy of the Community Volunteers Foundation

15 UNOCHA (7 March 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Rep

16 UNOCHA (17 March 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 10, as of 17 March 2023. Available at: [link](#)





The Community Volunteers Foundation is working with its volunteers to classify, store and distribute urgent supplies to the survivors at the 7 storage units in Hatay, Adıyaman, and Kahramanmaraş. Photo: Courtesy of the Community Volunteers Foundation

#### 4 - CSOs emphasize that specific needs of women and girls should be considered across sectors to ensure an appropriate response to the disaster and early recovery.

Through the survey responses and UN Women consultations with CSOs working on women's rights and empowerment in earthquake-affected regions, many key issues have been identified based on their work in the field and close contact with affected populations. It is important to note that the survey and consultations with CSOs took place in February and March 2023, and the needs and priorities of women and girls are rapidly evolving. Ongoing gender analyses and the collection of SADD is essential to continue informing the humanitarian response.



*Women migrating to other provinces from the earthquake region are at risk of facing multiple discrimination based on their marital status, ethnicity and religion.*

A representative from a local CSO



**CSOs emphasize a strong and ongoing need for life-sustaining support to address the basic needs of women and girls. This includes specific considerations per sector:**

- **Temporary Settlement Support (TSS), Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI):**

**Women and their dependents have a significant need for safe, dignified, and segregated shelter.**

As of 13 April, there are 1.6 million people living in informal settlements with extremely basic living conditions.<sup>17</sup> Shelters carry various safety and accessibility risks for women and girls, especially in temporary settlements. There is a limited number of gender-segregated shelters, which poses severe risks for women's and girls' safety and well-being. Single female-headed households and single women reported facing greater challenges in acquiring a tent or shelter. Women also reported insufficient lighting in common areas (such as toilets) needed in order for them to feel safe.

Overcrowding has additional protection risks for women and children, contributing to higher rates of Violence Against Women (VAW), with 55% of shelters overcrowded as of an assessment from the end of February.<sup>18</sup> There is a need to create physical safe spaces in response to women's and girls' specific needs including safety, privacy and tailored assistance, and to do so urgently, particularly in neighbourhoods and rural areas. Thus, some CSOs are planning to create safe spaces for women and girls through mobile interventions in affected provinces.

**Women lack basic necessary items to care for themselves and their dependents.** Women in the earthquake-affected region lack household and kitchen equipment needed to prepare food and support dependents. There is a general lack of clothing for women and girls such as underwear of all sizes (especially large and extra-large).

<sup>17</sup> UNOCHA (13 April 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 14. Available at: [link](#)

<sup>18</sup> CORUS (2 March 2023). Türkiye Earthquakes Response: Rapid Needs Assessment Report- February 2023 (Assessment Dates: 17 – 24 February, Location of Assessment: Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay Provinces). Available at: [link](#)



Women are packing oranges before distribution in the local markets in Adana. Photo: Courtesy of Meryem Woman's Cooperative.

- **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation**

**Women and girls face a wide variety of challenges related to limited clean water and access to hygiene and sanitation items.** CSOs call for better access to clean water and sustainable water supplies. This is closely linked to women's need to carry out tasks that are typically seen as women's roles in the family such as cooking, cleaning and childcare, where clean water is essential. CSOs also emphasize the lack of hygiene and sanitation items such as menstrual pads, toilet paper, diapers, soaps, etc. There is a great need for safe and accessible toilets, washing facilities and washing machines.

The International Organization of Migration (IOM) reports from March indicate that in an assessment of over 3,000 displacement sites, only 38% of sites had latrines available and in these sites, 27% were not gender-segregated and 46% were not accessible to people with disabilities.<sup>19</sup> Corus reports from late February reveal that in one camp there were only four toilets for a population of over 1,000 and that toilets were not gender-sensitive in structured camps.<sup>20</sup> The NGO Project HOPE also reported in March that the majority of latrines in camps lack lighting and locks, increasing the protection risks for women and girls.<sup>21</sup> Agencies and NGOs report on the distribution of kits targeted at women, girls, and older women that contain hygiene materials, incontinence pads, and the means to dispose of them safely.<sup>22</sup> Yet, in consultations with CSOs, some note that these are not always relevant to a particular group or province and must better reflect their needs.



*Inequalities in access to basic needs and security risks for women, LGBTIQ+ people and sex workers are increasing day by day and very few institutions in the region are working for the rights of disadvantaged groups. There is a need to establish gender-sensitive support programs, ensure the active participation of women and LGBTIQ+ persons in these processes, and urgently provide access to hygiene and basic needs, etc.*

CSO Representative



19 IOM cited in IFRC (24 March 2023). Türkiye February 2023 Earthquake Highlights Volume 1 (24 March 2023). Available at: [link](#)

20 CORUS (2 March 2023). Türkiye Earthquakes Response: Rapid Needs Assessment Report- February 2023 (Assessment Dates: 17 – 24 February, Location of Assessment: Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay Provinces). Available at: [link](#)

21 HOPE (6 March 2023). Türkiye Earthquake Response Rapid Needs Assessment in Adıyaman, Gaziantep, and Kahramanmaraş. Available at: [link](#)

22 UNFPA (19 March 2023). UNFPA Türkiye/Syria Earthquake Joint Situation Report #. Available at: [link](#); UNICEF Türkiye Humanitarian Situation Report No. 6 (Earthquake): 17 to 24 March 2023. Available at: [link](#)



Lotus Women's Solidarity and Life Association is preparing a pudding for women survivors. Photo: Courtesy of Lotus Women's Solidarity and Life Association

- **Food Security and Livelihoods**

**Women are deeply concerned about the limited food for themselves and their dependents.**

At the time of consultations in late February, CSOs highlighted the limited access to food in the earthquake-affected region, including baby food. Food aid packages are not tailored to the specific needs of different groups or sizes of households, which can create many food inequities among the affected population. As of the end of March there was no publicly available data on whether women and men reach the food assistance equally. As of 13 March, the World Food Programme (WFP) had provided over 6 million food packages/hot meals.<sup>23</sup> Food security is one of the highest priority needs and over 345 organizations distribute hot meals to approximately 12.5 million people daily.<sup>24</sup>



*Our province has been subjected to an intense wave of migration, especially refugee earthquake victims who have limited aid... 25-30 people live in 1 house, shelter has been a big problem as a first priority, and many problems will occur besides the shelter problem.*

CSO Representative



<sup>23</sup> WFP (13 March 2023). WFP Türkiye and Syria Earthquake Response, Situation Report #7). Available at: [link](#)

<sup>24</sup> UNOCHA (30 March 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 12. Available at: [link](#)

Many women lost their income, business, agricultural land, employment, office and partners who were generating income for the household. CSOs have identified several women's cooperatives active in the region and note that there is a need to better understand how these cooperatives can be strengthened and supported as they offer important opportunities for women's livelihoods.



*There is an urgent need for the operationalization of mechanisms to prevent gender-based violence and child abuse in the affected region.*

A representative from a CSO



Within earthquake-affected regions, women have low employment rates and high burdens of unpaid care work, and must rely on men's income and social security services. The care burden for women has increased significantly with children out of school and an increase in injured or sick dependents. The increased care burden prevents women from actively participating in the labour force and generating income for the household. According to a Women Entrepreneurs Association of Türkiye, KAGIDER/UN Women survey from March, approximately 88% of interviewed women entrepreneurs have ceased production and service, with 22% taking sole responsibility for their household. The biggest challenge to providing food, security and livelihood services lies in identifying underserved populations and the need to adapt food and/or cash packages to conditions such as limited cooking facilities or market disruptions.

- **Health**

**Women and girls have significant need for a variety of health services, such as sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and psychosocial support (PSS).** CSOs highlight the need for medicine and safe, sex-specific health services. Issues that require specific attention include pregnancy, maternity conditions, SRH and menstrual hygiene. As of 31 March, SRH services had been provided to 6,800 people, and 13,300 had received dignity and maternity kits.<sup>25</sup> Damage to medical facilities and the number of medical personnel is a concern, with only 30% of the pre-earthquake doctors and nurses able to work.<sup>26</sup> Regarding maternity and SRH, 60% of obstetrics and gynaecology wards are out of service, based on reports from March.<sup>27</sup>

CSOs report an increase in demand for PSS for all affected people, especially women who have experienced the death or injury of family members. As women's care burden has increased overall and they often take on an emotional care burden for their dependents, there is consequently increased pressure on their own mental health. The NGO Nirengi conducted a rapid needs assessment in February around mental health and found that women have reported the highest levels of stress, particularly women with young children and those with significant domestic responsibilities.<sup>28</sup> In reports from March, the Foundation for Women's Solidarity also highlighted an increase in applications for support related to cases of psychological violence.<sup>29</sup>



*There is an urgent need for the establishment of preventive health service units to address sexual and reproductive health; provide menstrual and self-care items for women and girls and provide a minimum package of health services together with a regular supply of contraception and hygiene items in earthquake-affected areas.*

Representative from a CSO working on the reproductive health of women



There is an urgent need to establish sustainable counselling units offering safe spaces for women and girls in every province. As of the end of March, more than 131,000 children and caregivers had received PSS and psychological first aid.<sup>30</sup> There is a widely reported lack of Arabic-speaking professionals and provision of PSS to Syrians in the area.

- **Protection (Including VAW and child protection)**

Women and girls face significant protection risks, especially with regards to VAW and child protection issues. Several CSOs report concerns related to VAW. Though not confirmed through official data, women's organizations report increasing cases of sexual harassment, domestic violence and sexual assault. As of 30 March 2023, 137,130 earthquake-affected individuals (53% women and girls) accessed protection services.<sup>31</sup> Cases of rape and VAW in earthquake-affected regions have also been reported. Thus, legal support and information sharing on VAW and response mechanisms have become a necessity for women in the region.

25 UN OCHA (April 2023) Türkiye Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview- Interim Update. Available at: [link](#)

26 UNFPA (10 March 2023) Türkiye Earthquake Situation Report #5. Available at: [link](#)

27 HOPE (6 March 2023). Türkiye Earthquake Response Rapid Needs Assessment in Adiyaman, Gaziantep, and Kahramanmaraş. Available at: [link](#)

28 Nirengi (23 February 2023) Multisectoral initial rapid needs assessment: Mental health and psychosocial support, child protection - Kahramanmaraş earthquake. Available at [link](#)

29 Foundation for Women's Solidarity (March 2023). After the February 6 Earthquakes State of the Art in Mechanisms to Combat Violence against Women.

30 UN OCHA (April 2023) Türkiye Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview- Interim Update. Available at: [link](#)

31 UN OCHA (April 2023) Türkiye Humanitarian Needs and Response Overview- Interim Update. Available at: [link](#)



The Leader Women Association is conducting a needs assessment consultation with women survivors in Adıyaman. Photo: Courtesy of the Leader Women Association.

As most of the Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (ŞONIMs) in the region are damaged or evacuated, prevention efforts and protection services are not widely accessible, posing a great threat to women and girls who are at risk of experiencing violence. Post-disaster environments create a higher risk for women and girls to be subjected to VAW. Due to overcrowding and shared facilities, this can typically occur around toilets and water sites, leading women and girls to be less likely to prioritize health and hygiene practices. Responses from humanitarian actors include training social workers on psychosocial support and increasing the scaling of VAW prevention and response efforts.

There are also concerns from CSOs around a potential increase in child and early forced marriages (CEFM) in deteriorating economic conditions. CSOs also highlight the lack of information on the whereabouts of unaccompanied and separated children, which is becoming a serious concern. As of 11 April, 1,915 unaccompanied children were identified, with 1,867 having been reunited with their families and 48 children who had still not been reunited with their families.<sup>32</sup> This raises other child protection concerns including support for separated and unaccompanied children, the prevention of trafficking, relocating children to safe spaces, mental health support, child labour and CEFM. Interventions on CEFM include measures that would allow girls to remain in education to prevent cases from increasing.

CSOs have also reported that there is a need for legal support to women around land and property rights as problems such as the destruction of evidence, damage assessments, missing identification documents and insurance coverage emerge in the aftermath of the earthquakes. There has been looting, embezzlement and theft, which require support for women to ensure their safety, and more broadly in locating missing children and family members. These topics require specific legal knowledge within the context of the earthquake and protection mechanisms for women and girls. This is especially important as women and girls have limited access to information and dependable sources.

“ There are many women who depend on agriculture and livestock in the earthquake region. As they have lost their lands, animals and business, there are special needs for their economic recovery such as feed for animals, seeds for farmers and supporting small producers in the region with direct purchases.

Representative of a Local CSO working on economic empowerment of women

32 UNICEF (09 March 2023). UNICEF Türkiye Humanitarian Situation Report No. 4 (Earthquake): 02 to 09 March 2023. Available at: [link](#)

- **Education**

**Young women and girls face many barriers to continuing their education.** CCSOs are drawing attention to the challenges facing young women and girls in accessing education. Those living in shelters and tents are not able to continue their education, increasing the risk of CEFM. The transition to online education increases the possibility that young women are at risk of exposure to violence in family homes, due to student dormitories being used for earthquake survivors. In addition, students living in the earthquake region have difficulties accessing digital tools to continue their education online. There is an increased demand for scholarships for young people who have either lost their families or their families' livelihoods.

Damage and the impact of the earthquake have led to school closures for extended periods, which can lead to higher dropout rates, learning loss and severe impacts on children's psychosocial well-being. The earthquake has hampered access to education for 4 million children, and nearly 1.5 million students have resumed education in earthquake-affected provinces.<sup>33</sup> As of 17 April, 2,026 tented temporary learning spaces have been set up across the 10 earthquake-affected provinces.<sup>34</sup> Extensive evidence from school closures during the COVID-19 pandemic indicates that learning loss and dropout rates of girls is particularly concerning. This could now be further exacerbated for girls in the earthquake-affected region.

Based on 2021 data, the proportion of women aged 25 and over who graduated from higher education was only 20.9% nationally, and with further delays and school closures, many young women are at risk of not being able to complete their degrees. Education is key to achieving gender equality in the labour market. There are large gender inequalities in labour force participation in Türkiye, with the female labour force participation rate being 34% compared to 72% for men in 2019. OECD country data demonstrates the value of a positive relationship between gender and education in fostering more equitable labour market participation.

“ *People with chronic diseases such as oncology patients who are affected and require routine treatment should be identified. After the acute period is over, access to health services, especially mobile hospitals, should be accessible to everyone during the reconstruction process.* ”

Representative from a CSO



Women are painting stones at a workshop organized in Adiyaman by the Leader Women Association. *Photo: Courtesy of the Leader Women Association*

33 UNOCHA (17 March 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 14, as of 13 April 2023. Available at: [link](#)

34 UNOCHA (17 March 2023). Türkiye: 2023 Earthquakes Situation Report No. 14, as of 13 April 2023. Available at: [link](#)



Women are painting stones at a workshop organized in Adiyaman by the Leader Women Association. Photo: Courtesy of the Leader Women Association

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Through the survey and consultations, CSOs working on the rights of women and girls provided recommendations to humanitarian actors and stakeholders involved in the earthquake response. These recommendations aim to ensure that the earthquake response and early recovery processes are efficient, equitable and participatory and leave no one behind.

The recommendations from CSOs are summarized here:

### **A. Provide adequate operational and programmatic support to CSOs working on gender equality to ensure that they can continue performing their critical role in providing essential support for women and girls and undertaking advocacy and monitoring.**

- Prioritise sufficient, flexible and more long-term/sustainable funding for CSOs working on gender equality and women's rights to enable them to stay operational and fulfil their critical role in responding to the evolving needs of women and girls and serving as watchdogs and advocates for their rights at different levels.
- Strengthen the disaster/emergency capacities of women-led/women's rights civil society organizations to support them in adapting to changing contexts, facilitating the provision of new services/interventions, and effectively engaging in disaster risk preparedness, management and recovery.
- Integrate DRR components into future programming with CSOs working on women's rights and gender equality.
- Provide mental health and PSS services for civil society staff and volunteers to mitigate the high risk of burnout and post-traumatic stress due to secondary trauma.
- Share up-to-date, accessible and sex disaggregated data across sectors and geographical regions to allow CSOs to plan their interventions in a timely manner and in a way that effectively responds to emerging needs.
- Provide opportunities for CSOs to obtain fast-track permissions to initiate swift action in the field, including those CSOs not already registered and authorized to work in the earthquake-affected region, and those would like to provide PSS to the affected population.



*The removal of university students from the university environment by transferring their education life to the online environment, first with the pandemic and then with the earthquake, creates trauma and prevents the ultimate benefit of education. For this reason, it is important to create safe sharing and development spaces where psychosocial support is available, especially for young women, and where they can continue their social and professional development.*

Representative from a CSO



**B. Ensure that women and the organizations that represent them are meaningfully included in the humanitarian response and recovery efforts, especially in decision-making and coordination mechanisms.**

- Ensure that women's CSOs, especially those representing marginalized groups, are included and meaningfully participate in coordination mechanisms and decision-making processes at all levels to ensure that their priorities are included in humanitarian and early recovery response.
- Include more women in a wider variety of roles and functions in humanitarian action and recovery processes.
- Facilitate regular and inclusive dialogue platforms between humanitarian actors and CSOs working on women's rights and gender equality to ensure coordinated and effective efforts and experience sharing.
- In close partnership with CSOs working for the rights of women and girls, develop a medium- and long-term planning approach and coordination mechanism for recovery that fully incorporates a gender perspective.



*A more comprehensive civic space should be supported for rights-based civil society organizations to carry out and monitor post-earthquake activities both in the earthquake-affected region and for the earthquake-affected population.*

Representative from a CSO



**C. Integrate considerations highlighted by CSOs working on gender equality into all humanitarian efforts for diverse groups of women to ensure no one is left behind.**

- Ensure that humanitarian assistance addresses the needs of women and girls in vulnerable situations and from different marginalized groups. These considerations should be included at every stage of humanitarian action from planning, coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Groups that require particular attention include single women and female-headed households, women under temporary protection (i.e., women originally from Syria), migrant women (for example those who have migrated to other provinces after the earthquake), women with disabilities, older women, LGBTIQ+ individuals, rural women, adolescent girls, pregnant women and women with specific health concerns.
- Prevent and address discrimination and hate speech towards different groups of women and girls to ensure that they have equitable access to humanitarian support and early recovery initiatives.
- Ensure that the needs highlighted by CSOs around key issues for women and girls are incorporated into ongoing humanitarian interventions and planning of next steps across all sectors.

**Temporary Settlement and Shelter (TSS)**

- Address safety concerns and risks for women and girls in shelters, for example by providing gender-segregated shelters and adequate lighting in common areas.
- Ensure female-headed households and single women do not face discrimination or barriers in acquiring a tent or shelter.
- Create physical safe spaces dedicated to women's and girls' specific needs including safety, privacy and tailored assistance.

**Non-Food Items (NFI)**

- Provide women with the necessary household and kitchen equipment, needed to prepare food and support dependents.
- Ensure that women and girls have access to clothing, especially undergarments such as underwear of all sizes.

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

- Ensure that women have access to clean water to be able to cook, clean and take care of children and other dependents.
- Provide women and girls with hygiene and sanitation items such as menstrual pads, toilet paper, diapers, soaps etc. Hygiene kits need to be tailored to the different needs of various groups.
- Ensure that all shelters have sex-segregated toilets and WASH facilities.



### Food Security, Livelihoods and CASH

- Ensure that there are no gendered food inequities in food assistance distributions to the affected populations by collecting better sex disaggregated data and following up.
- Consider the diverse needs of households of different sizes and those with young children to better tailor food packages.
- Provide dedicated support to women who have lost their income, business, agricultural land, employment, office and/or partners who were generating income for the household and focus on income-generating support for those in urgent need.
- Explore how women's cooperatives in the earthquake-affected region can be supported to re-start different economic activities.
- Consider the increasing unpaid care burden women face that prevents them from actively participating in the labour force and generating income for the household in planning recovery interventions.
- Continuously assess the need to adapt food and cash packages to conditions such as limited cooking facilities or market disruptions and identify underserved populations.

### Health

- Establish preventive health service units to address SRH; provide menstrual and self-care items for women and girls and provide a minimum package of health services together with a regular supply of contraception and hygiene items.
- Establish sustainable counselling units and provide PSS for women and girls, especially those who have experienced loss and show signs of post-traumatic stress.
- Provide medicine and safe, sex-specific health services, with particular considerations for pregnancy, maternity conditions, SRH, and menstrual hygiene.

### Protection

- Provide legal support and ensure information sharing around VAW and response mechanisms and services for women in the region.
- Re-establish and/or strengthen Violence Prevention and Monitoring Centres (ŞONIMs) in the region.
- Train social workers on PSS/referrals and increase the scaling of VAW prevention and response efforts.
- Prioritise prevention and response efforts around child protection issues such as trafficking, child labour and CEFM.
- Provide legal support to women on land and property rights in relation to destruction of evidence, damage assessments, problems of missing identification documents and insurance coverage. This should also include support to respond to looting, embezzlement and theft, which requires support for women to ensure their safety, and more broadly in locating missing children and family members.

### Education

- Ensure that young women and girls continue their education by safeguarding their access to schools, online tools, providing sustainable scholarships and PSS, etc.

For more information about civil society organizations working on women’s rights and gender equality in Türkiye, and how you can support them, please get in touch with [infoturkiye@unwomen.org](mailto:infoturkiye@unwomen.org). For more information on how UN Women is responding to the earthquakes’ devastating impacts on women and girls, please visit our [website](https://www.unwomen.org).

---

UN Women Türkiye  
Park Oran Ofis Turan Güneş Bulvarı No: 180Y/58  
06450, Oran, Çankaya, Ankara Türkiye  
[www.unwomen.org](http://www.unwomen.org)  
f | @ | UN Women Türkiye

