

The Disaster of the Century: Türkiye Heals its Wounds

The Disaster of the Century:

Türkiye Heals its
Wounds

© TRT WORLD RESEARCH CENTRE

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PUBLISHER

TRT WORLD RESEARCH CENTRE

March 2023

PHOTO CREDIT

ANADOLU AGENCY

TRT WORLD İSTANBUL

AHMET ADNAN SAYGUN STREET NO:83 34347

ULUS, BEŞİKTAŞ

İSTANBUL / TÜRKİYE

TRT WORLD LONDON

200 GRAYS INN ROAD, WC1X 8XZ

LONDON / UNITED KINGDOM

TRT WORLD WASHINGTON D.C.

1819 L STREET NW SUITE, 700 20036

WASHINGTON DC / UNITED STATES

www.trtworld.com

researchcentre.trtworld.com

Introduction

Türkiye experienced a devastating day on February 6, 2023, when two earthquakes occurred nine hours apart, severely impacting 11 provinces. The epicentre of these earthquakes measured 7.7 and 7.6 on the Richter scale, located in Kahramanmaraş's Pazarcık and Elbistan districts, causing some regions to move seven meters from their original positions. The earthquake, which occurred at a depth of 7 kilometres, lasted for over 30 seconds and was felt in several countries. Subsequently, there were 6,414 aftershocks in the following two weeks.

The 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude earthquakes, which struck 11 provinces in Türkiye, have been described as the "disaster of the century" due to their extensive impact. The affected provinces include Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Hatay, Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa. These earthquakes caused the loss of over

48,445 lives and left 115,000 people wounded. The devastating quakes affected more than 13.5 million people in Türkiye and forced 3.5 million to migrate to other regions and cities.

Within seconds of the earthquakes, tens of thousands of people were buried under rubble, their homes and dreams destroyed. However, both Turkish citizens and the Turkish state, as well as people from all over the world, provided support to help those affected by the earthquakes recover and rebuild. Scores of citizens went to great lengths and volunteered to assist in search-and-rescue activities, while many more contributed to aid campaigns generously. The state, which has the primary responsibility for coordinating aid campaigns, search-and-rescue activities, rehabilitation, and reconstruction processes, worked tirelessly with the citizens day and night to heal the wounds of the disaster and alleviate the pain.



(Orhan Çiçek - Anadolu Agency)

How big were the earthquakes?

The two largest earthquakes in Türkiye since 1939 struck on the same day, unleashing energy equivalent to [500 atomic bombs](#). The earthquakes were devastating, causing loss of life and injuries in a vast area that spanned [108,812 square kilometres](#), affecting 11 cities. The affected area was larger than the combined size of the three Netherlands. According to the World Bank, the earthquakes in Kahramanmaraş resulted in more than [\\$34 billion](#) in property damage. The

earthquakes produced an estimated 100 million cubic meters of rubble, leaving [ten times more](#) debris than the earthquake that devastated Haiti in 2010. The destruction was widespread, with nearly 600,000 buildings or workplaces destroyed. The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Türkiye Representative stated that the damage caused by the earthquakes exceeded [\\$100 billion](#).

A herculean effort: Disaster management

The first earthquake occurred at 04:17 at night. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan made [the first announcement](#) on social media. At the same time, Interior Minister Süleyman Soyulu announced from the AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) Coordination Center that a level 4 alarm had been declared, indicating an emergency and a critical danger situation and that this also involved a request for international aid. AFAD teams were deployed to the affected area for initial interventions. Kızılay, The Turkish Red Crescent, appealed for [blood donations](#), and government officials, including state officials, governors, mayors, and NGO managers, released numerous statements to update the public after the earthquake.

Following the earthquake, the Turkish Armed Forces quickly mobilised their troops on air, land, and sea, with the Humanitarian Aid Brigade Command instructed to prepare for action. An air aid corridor was established to transport personnel and resources from neighbouring provinces to the affected area. Once the supply-carrying aircraft returned, wounded individuals, earthquake survivors, and other citizens were evacuated. Additionally, the Naval Forces Command made necessary preparations to send [ships](#) to the disaster zone.

Within the first 24 hours following the earthquake, [over 3,000 soldiers](#) were deployed to assist in the affected area.

- As a result of search-and-rescue efforts, soldiers [rescued 327 citizens](#) from the wreckage, while the bodies of 2,457 individuals were recovered from the rubble.
- The Ministry of National Defence [announced](#) that the fire in the Iskenderun Port was extinguished by helicopters and aircraft belonging to the Turkish army and air force.

- In addition, the Turkish Armed Forces established [19 logistics support bases](#) in eight provinces to quickly deliver aid sent to earthquake victims.
- The Turkish Land Forces Command helicopters started their [sorties to deliver aid materials](#) to the most secluded villages. Tents and various materials, especially food, were given to earthquake victims.
- Within the first week, Turkish Armed Forces installed [235 portable bathrooms and toilets](#) in the earthquake area. This number increased in the following days.
- The Ministry of National Defence deployed the “TCG Sancaktar” and “TCG Bayraktar” ships to serve as hospital ships in İskenderun.

The Ministry of National Defence's quick response in creating an [air aid corridor](#) and deploying search-and-rescue teams contributed significantly to the rescue efforts.

- Over the first four days, 519 sorties were carried out over the air aid corridor, transporting rescue teams and aid materials to the earthquake zone. This corridor was heavily utilised in the aftermath of the disaster.
- Within a month, the Air Force Command performed [6,320 sorties](#) in the air aid corridor, completing almost as many transportation flights as in a typical year. Sixty-five planes and 71 helicopters were employed to transport search-and-rescue teams and supplies to the earthquake zone, with evacuations also taking place through this corridor.

EFFORTS IN QUAKE-HIT AREAS

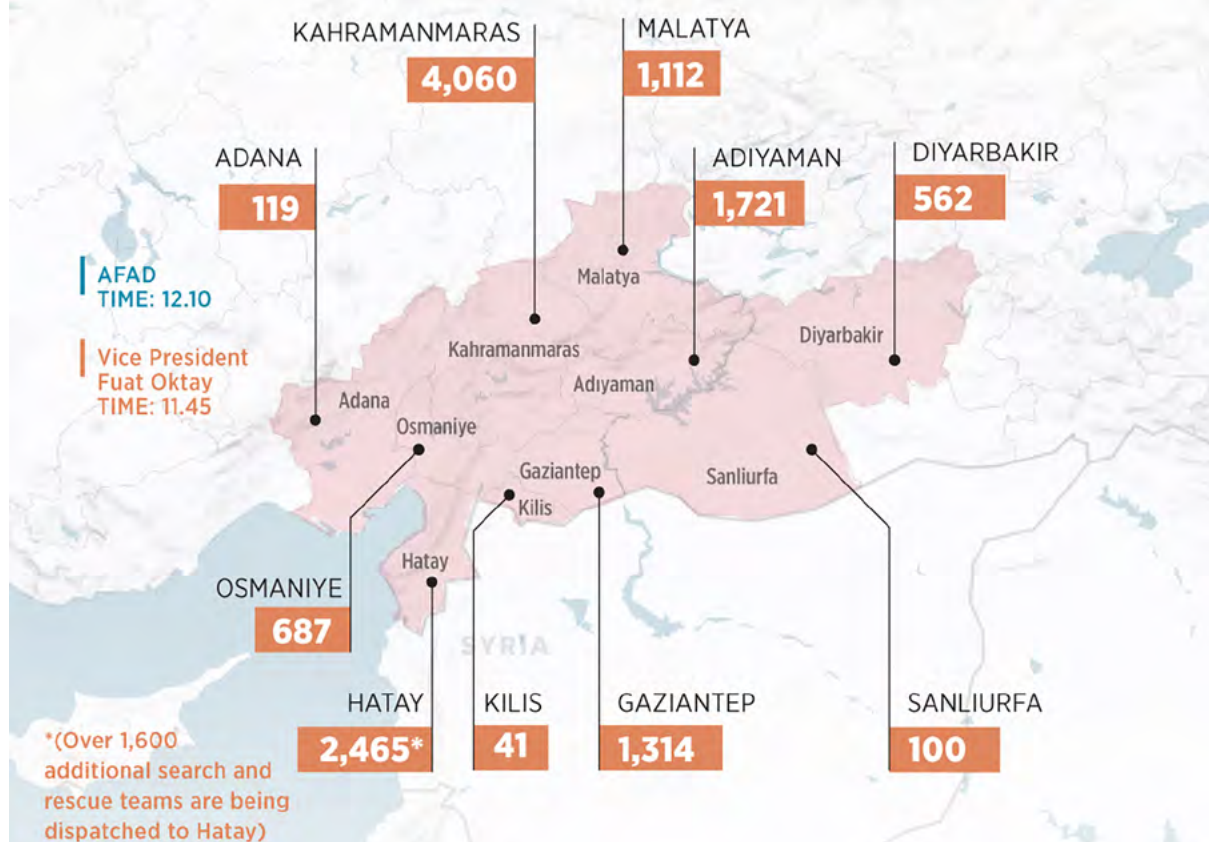
**OVER 8,000
PEOPLE RESCUED
FROM DEBRIS**

TOTAL PERSONNEL
IN FIELD

25,693

SEARCH AND RESCUE
PERSONNEL

12,181



CONSTRUCTION
VEHICLES
5,019

**380,500 quake
survivors**
sheltered in dorms
or universities

AIRCRAFT



6 A400M



6 C-130



19 CN-235

(4 of them ambulance planes)



4 KC-135 tanker aircraft



26 helicopters

Source: 2001 Ukraine Census

- The air aid corridor was also supported by aircraft and helicopters from countries such as the USA, Indonesia, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Qatar, and Norway, in addition to A400M aircraft and CH-47 Chinook helicopters. Planes from the Air Force Command also transported teams and evacuated victims.

Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) were also utilised for search-and-rescue and damage assessment purposes.

- Over the first 25 days following the earthquake, Bayraktar AKINCI and Bayraktar TB2 UAVs completed a total mission flight of [2417 hours and 6 minutes](#). Bayraktar TB2 UAVs were also used to fly over residential areas in the region and transmit live images from night vision cameras to the AFAD Emergency Management Centre in Ankara.

On the third day post-earthquake, a [state of emergency](#) was declared in 11 provinces affected by the disaster, aimed at quickly addressing the region's needs. The decision was accepted in the Assembly and implemented, with measures including:

- Providing support packages to minimise the impact of the earthquake,
- Meeting the shelter needs of the earthquake victims,
- Allocating areas such as dormitories or sports halls for survivors,
- Giving priority to health services, including free services from private hospitals,
- Deploying military units to aid in the relief efforts,
- Allowing technical committees from all provinces to participate in damage assessment if needed,
- Preventing the removal of basic food supplies from the region,
- Appointing psychologists for each family in the affected area,
- Restricting entry and exit to the emergency zone,
- Making provisions to prohibit settlement in certain areas to prevent future disasters.

In addition to military personnel, law enforcement officers, including police and gendarmerie, have also played a critical role in the earthquake zone. Various public institutions deployed their employees to the area to assist

with search-and-rescue efforts and provide essential support such as food, shelter, and sanitation. Private companies and NGOs also provided significant material and moral assistance to the affected region.

Turkish Airlines (THY) played a crucial role in evacuating 430,233 survivors of the disaster, with 2,395 free flights departing from the provinces in the earthquake zone between February 6 and 28. THY also organised 2,320 flights to the earthquake zone, bringing a total of 416,165 citizens, search-and-rescue teams, and aid workers to the area. Thanks to THY and other airlines, [618,000 survivors](#) were airlifted out of the region to other cities by February 28.

After the devastating earthquakes, state institutions and various organisations acted swiftly to provide relief and support to those affected. Here are some of the actions taken:

- The [Parliamentary Research Commission](#) was established to investigate the consequences of earthquakes, create earthquake-resistant building stock, and determine measures to increase the efficiency of urban transformation applications.
- [Four hundred seventy-eight public prosecutors](#) were assigned to earthquake zones to conduct investigations regarding the people responsible for the collapsed buildings.
- Municipalities throughout Türkiye mobilised their resources and delivered all kinds of services needed in the earthquake area.
- Gendarmerie units created evacuation areas for those who needed shelter outside the province.
- Kızılay, The Turkish Red Crescent, provided five meal centres, 326 mobile kitchens, 86 catering vehicles, 11 portable ovens, and 21 field kitchens in earthquake zones affecting 11 provinces.
- The Presidency mobilised its [three planes](#) to transport seriously injured patients, elderly chemotherapy patients, babies, and their companions from the earthquake area.
- Türksat, the communications satellite operator, sent more than [800 satellite terminals](#) to provide easy access to the internet in 11 provinces affected by the earthquakes.
- The Ministry of Youth and Sports opened [800 student dormitories](#) with a capacity of 850,000 in 81 provinces for citizens affected by the earthquakes.
- The Presidency's Digital Transformation Office launched [digital services](#) that affected citizens can easily access via e-government.

- The General Directorate of Highways announced that [all of the main arteries](#) in the road network in Türkiye were opened to traffic as of the third day, and no routes remained closed due to the earthquake.

- The Ministry of Family and Social Services established a call centre to reunite unaccompanied children with their families and used the "DerinGÖRÜ" [facial recognition software](#) developed by TÜBİTAK (Scientific and Technological Research Council of Türkiye).

- The General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) used unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) to [monitor precipitation basins](#), dams, ponds, and transmission lines in the affected provinces.

- [Hatay Airport](#), which was heavily damaged and became unusable due to the earthquakes, was reopened on the sixth day after uninterrupted repair work by the repair crews.

- By the end of the first week, [electricity and natural gas](#) delivery work in 11 provinces was completed to a large extent.

- The Meat and Milk Board sent [90 tons of meat products](#) and 7 tons of milk and dairy products to the earthquake regions within two weeks. It also made 15 tons of meat products ready for shipment.

- The Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure dispatched [418 base stations](#) (382 mobile and 36 universal mobile base stations) to the affected cities within two weeks. In addition, 3447 generators were sent to the towns by the ministry. Fibre infrastructure installation has been completed in 7 of 46 container cities. In addition, fibre infrastructure was installed in 43 of 65 tent cities.

- The General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry provided 21,321 tons of [firewood support](#) to the region in the first ten days.

- The [Social Support Line](#), created by the Ministry of Interior to serve those affected by earthquakes, continues to work on topics such as shelter, nutrition, debris removal, and damage assessment, where citizens can directly address and find solutions to their problems.

As of the first week, during the critical search-and-rescue operations in the affected regions, [233,320 personnel](#) and 12,322 vehicles and construction equipment were involved, including 70 aircraft, 167 helicopters, 24 ships, 45 UAVs, and nine drones.

[As of March 4](#), in the earthquake zone:

- As of March 10, 226,288 personnel have been assigned to the affected zones, 4,331 being search-and-rescue teams.

- 73,492 police, 61,200 gendarmeries, and 1,054 coast guard command personnel were on duty.

- There were also 18,048 construction equipment, 75 aircraft, and 102 helicopters involved in the works.

- The Gendarmerie General Command, the General Directorate of Security, and the Coast Guard Command carried out 2,356 hours of flight in the earthquake zone with UAV and manned reconnaissance aircraft, as well as 2,513 hours with 48 helicopters belonging to the Ministry of Interior units.

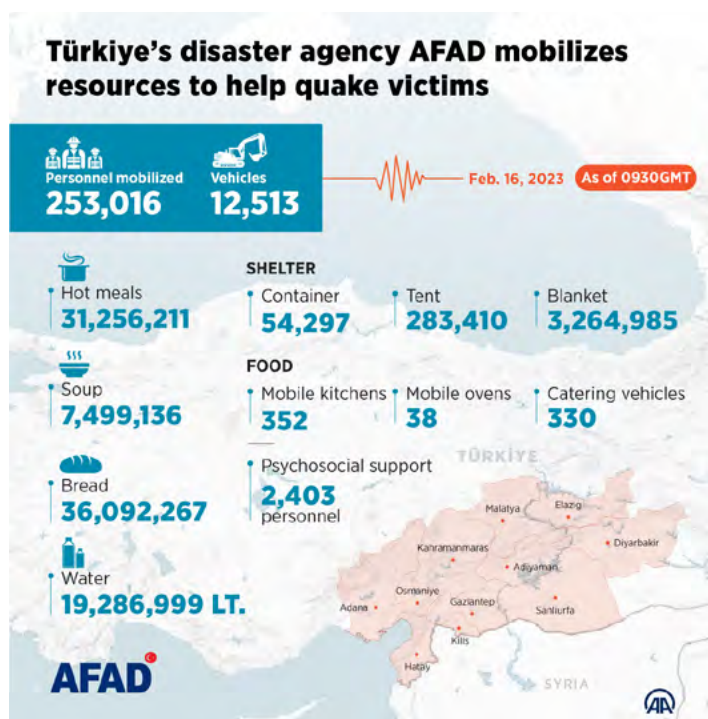
- A support payment of 10,000 TL per household was made to 1,061,271 households.

- Damage assessments were made in 1,622,210 buildings and 4,930,349 independent sections in earthquake zones, where mobile kitchens and hot meals are served at 367 points.

- In cash aid, 1,061,271 households were paid 10,000 TL per household support.

- Travel expense certificates were issued to 225,510 people.

- The number of people who took shelter through their own means or applied for governorship assistance was 1,281,560.



A panoply of measures for the post-disaster recovery

Housing

One of the biggest challenges faced by survivors of the earthquakes was finding shelter, as many houses and hotels were damaged. The fact that the quake occurred during winter and cold weather required urgent accommodation solutions. Immediately after the disaster, [tents and containers](#) were set up to provide temporary shelter. Public guesthouses and student dormitories in other cities were also made available to earthquake victims.

- The Ministry of Youth and Sports opened its dormitories nationwide to shelter earthquake victims, with families hosted in specially allocated rooms equipped with a toilet, bathroom, wardrobe, and mini fridge.

- Furthermore, disaster victims were temporarily housed in public institutions, guesthouses, and social facilities. They were exempted from paying accommodation fees and meals.

Some private hotels have generously opened their doors to earthquake victims free of charge. Additionally, citizens who wanted to help offered their homes to earthquake victims through coordination with the Ministry of Interior Affairs and the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD).

- To further aid in the housing crisis faced by the earthquake victims, the "Evin Yuvan Olsun (Let Your Home Be Home)" campaign was launched with three initiatives that safely allocate empty homes to victims for a certain period and under specific conditions. Helpful citizens can contribute to the campaign by offering "3 months of free accommodation", "1-year rent at a discounted price", or "rental support". As part of the campaign, district governorships will pay the earthquake victims' electricity, water, and natural gas bills while staying in these homes.

AFAD established 332 tent city areas in the earthquake-affected provinces within 25 days and set up 370,482 tents.

- The distribution of the tents is as follows: 101,168 in Hatay, 82,216 in Kahramanmaraş, 49,795 in Gaziantep, 50,763 in Adıyaman, 39,871 in Malatya, 17,515 in Adana, 8,990 in Şanlıurfa, 8,602 in Osmaniye, 7,458 in Diyarbakır, 4,624 in Kilis, and 480 in Elazığ. Each tent city area has [essential facilities](#) such as toilets, bathrooms, kitchens, dining halls, laundry rooms, sports event tents, health centres, playgrounds, prayer rooms, and administrative offices.

- In addition, AFAD has started to set up 100,000 containers in the region as the first stage of providing long-term housing solutions. So far, 1,120 containers have been set up in Hatay, 1,047 in Kahramanmaraş, 1,206 in Gaziantep, 656 in Adıyaman, 605 in Malatya, 1,800 in Şanlıurfa, and 127 in Osmaniye.

In the medium term, it is crucial to construct earthquake-resistant homes for long-term habitation in the affected region. Efforts have already begun to build permanent dwellings in urban and rural areas.

- The construction of [earthquake-resistant buildings](#) will commence in areas where ground surveys and micro-zoning studies have been completed and deemed suitable for housing.

- The projects include the [construction](#) of 15,000 village houses in 11 affected provinces and 27,253 homes whose tender processes were completed on February 21.

- The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change announced that the houses would be built as per the cities' norms.

- The projects aim to complete the construction of permanent residences [within eight months](#), with the design of roads and landscaping of the houses. The homes will be built as far from the fault line as possible, using a tunnel formwork system more resistant to earthquakes and suitable for reinforced concrete production of the land and ground structure.

- The houses will be in [horizontal architecture](#), and the residences will have ground plus three or four floors. Each home will have three bedrooms and one living room and will be delivered to the beneficiaries upon completion.

Children and Education

It is crucial for children to overcome such a traumatic experience as quickly as possible. Various state institutions and educational organisations have taken steps to rehabilitate and support children affected by earthquakes.

- To ensure the continuation of educational activities, the Ministry of National Education [transferred](#) the records of 217,246 students from affected provinces to the schools of their choice.



(Aytaç Ünal - Anadolu Agency)

- The ministry also established the '[Earthquake Affected Students Tracking and Monitoring Group](#)' to track and monitor students transferred to different provinces.
- In 10 provinces affected by the earthquake, 691,284 students and parents received psychosocial support in 418 tents and 88 hospital classrooms.
- The Ministry of National Education also provided 7.5 million textbooks, 5.5 million resources, and 130,000 stationery sets to students in the earthquake zone and those transferred to other provinces.
- For children who lost their parents or were unaccompanied, the Ministry of Family and Social Services [registered](#) 1915 unaccompanied children and handed over 1613 of them to their families.
- unaccompanied Children will remain under state supervision, and those whose treatment is completed will be put under [official protection](#).

To support teachers, the Ministry of National Education prepared a [seminar program](#) for 1.2 million teachers nationwide on 'disaster and crisis management' and 'post-disaster mental health.' They also granted teachers and ministry personnel working in provinces under a state of emergency the right to [relocate](#).

The '[Letter Friendship](#)' project was launched to support children in tent cities, temporary shelters, or other cities where they settled with their families after the earthquake.

Healthcare

Türkiye has been dealing with the aftermath of the earthquakes that struck Kahramanmaraş for over a month. During this time, people have been grappling with deep emotional and material losses, as well as the fear of another earthquake and uncertainty about the future. To address these challenges, the government and non-governmental organisations have taken several steps to support the physical and mental health of those affected.

One initiative is the "Special Children Support System," a mental health service application available for download on smartphones. This service aims to support children and youth who have survived the earthquake.

In addition, the Turkish Pharmacists' Association has established field pharmacies at 26 locations in the affected provinces. These pharmacies, which operate out of trucks, containers, and field tents, offer 24-hour uninterrupted and free service with drugs and materials donated by pharmacists.

The Ministry of Family and Social Services has also provided [psychosocial support services](#) to those affected by the earthquake. In the first 20 days after the disaster, 3,716 personnel accompanied 637,488 citizens in the earthquake zone. This step was followed by support to 306,500 citizens in provinces outside the earthquake zone, with the aid of 3,611 personnel. These services aim to address the emotional and psychological impact of the earthquake and promote healing and recovery.

Cultural heritage

The earthquake that struck Kahramanmaraş caused not only significant physical damage to the region but also put many cultural assets at risk. The General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums has assembled a team of 502 people to assess the damage and take appropriate measures to protect these cultural assets.

- While some artefacts were fortunately undamaged, others suffered damage. To prevent further harm, the officers in charge have taken precautions to protect all artefacts, including the 3,500-year-old "Maraş Elephant (*Elephas maxima asurus*)", a symbol of the city, which was not damaged in the earthquakes.

- In addition, unexhibited works have been moved to safer places, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism has announced the establishment of a Disaster Area Excavation Department to rescue valuable cultural assets from the wreckage of registered buildings.

- The General Directorate of Foundations has also been working to determine the condition of foundation properties, with 38 teams and a team of 77 people involved in the effort.

- As part of the fieldwork, protection plates have been installed to separate all [registered cultural properties](#), whether public or private, from other buildings and protection tapes have been placed in some areas where possible.

- The Ministry of Culture and Tourism has developed an ["emergency action plan"](#) for the destroyed cultural assets and announced restoration and reconstruction works of all registered cultural assets, including mosques, churches, and synagogues, in the region, which was scheduled to commence at the end of February. These efforts aim to preserve and protect the cultural heritage of Kahramanmaraş for future generations.

Economic stimulation

Creating job opportunities and sustaining those who lost their jobs is vital to enable the earthquake-affected region to return to normal life. The following steps have been taken in this regard:

- To ensure the continuity of livestock activities, increase productivity, and ensure animal health and welfare in the areas where the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry declared a disaster area affecting general life due to earthquakes, sugar donations will be made for live animals and feeding purposes such as beehives, cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry breeders.

- [Feed support](#) will be provided to sheep and cattle breeders in 11 provinces to ensure the continuity of livestock activities,

increase productivity, and ensure animal health and welfare.

- Breeders damaged by the earthquake will receive livestock support equivalent to the number of beehives, cattle, ovine, and poultry determined to be destroyed by the relevant provincial/district damage assessment commission.

- One-time [sugar support](#) of up to 4 kilograms per hive will be provided for beekeepers.

- The Ministry of Industry and Technology has commissioned a series of emergency action plans ranging from special support to SMEs to regional development, repaired the damaged infrastructures of Organized Industrial Zones and Industrial Estates, postponed the debts of these industrial zones for one year, and announced that it would provide interest-free First-year KOSGEB (Small and Medium Industry Development Organization) loans up to 1 million TL according to the damage in the enterprise and the size of the enterprise.

- The Ministry of Industry and Technology announced they would establish workshops in tent and container cities where women and youth can produce under the [Social Entrepreneurship, Empowerment and Integration Project](#) (SEECO).

- The Ministry of Industry and Technology announced that it would provide [3-year loans with zero interest](#), one year grace period, up to 250 thousand TL for micro-enterprises, 500 thousand TL for small enterprises, and 1 million TL for medium enterprises.

- Turkish Airlines (THY) launched a "Take-off 10" program that offers [part-time job opportunities](#) for university students affected by the earthquakes on February 6.

- [Diesel and fertiliser support](#), which will be given to farmers in kind as of 2022, will be paid in cash for 11 provinces affected by the earthquake.

- The [VAT rate](#) is applied as 1 per cent instead of 18 per cent until the end of the year for the delivery of prefabricated structures and containers to institutions and organisations related to disaster victims in 10 provinces affected by the earthquake. In addition, exports of these products were banned for a month to meet the need for shelter due to earthquakes urgently.

- The Turkish Supply Office announced that it would [purchase grains and pulses](#) from producers in the provinces affected by the earthquake, regardless of type or quota.

- The Ministry of Commerce launched Earthquake Assistance Mobilization ([e-Mobilization](#)) in e-Commerce, where priority products of citizens damaged by the earthquake will be sold.



(Muhammed Enes Yıldırım - Anadolu Agency)

An upsurge of solidarity

After the earthquake, various official and private institutions stepped up to provide continuous support for the affected areas.

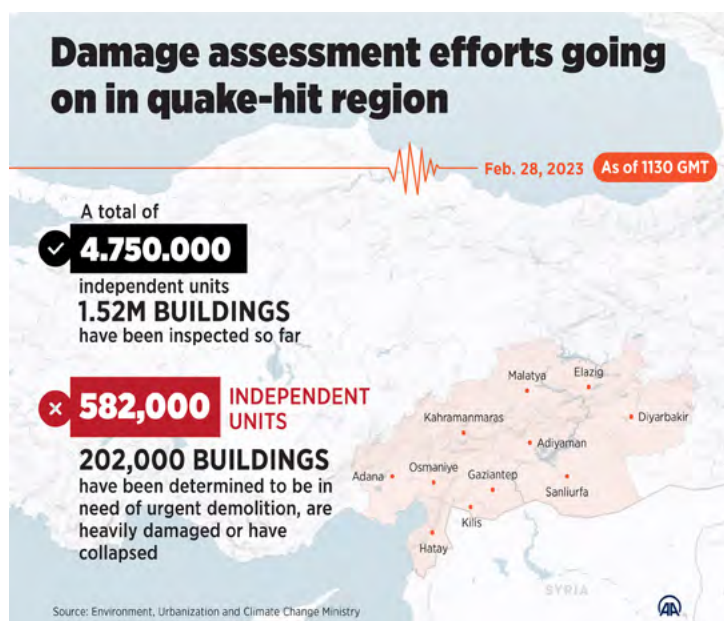
- One such initiative was the “Türkiye One Heart” campaign, jointly broadcasted by 213 national and international television channels and 562 radios from Türkiye and abroad. During the seven-hour joint broadcast, more than 9 million SMS were sent, and donations of [115.1 billion TL](#) were collected. These contributions were utilised with the coordination of AFAD, the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority of Türkiye.

- The Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Turkish Football Federation led an aid campaign that raised [845.7 million TL](#), with the participation of football stakeholders and citizens.

- “Ahhap” NGO coordinated with state institutions like AFAD and Kızılay, Turkish Red Crescent, and collected approximately 2 billion TL in donations. Many large and small associations also organised donation campaigns and sent volunteers to assist in the earthquake zone.

- Many international NGOs and companies organised financial and in-kind donation campaigns to support the affected areas.

Overall, these initiatives have been playing a vital role in helping to heal the wounds of the disaster and support the affected communities in their recovery.



Global solidarity

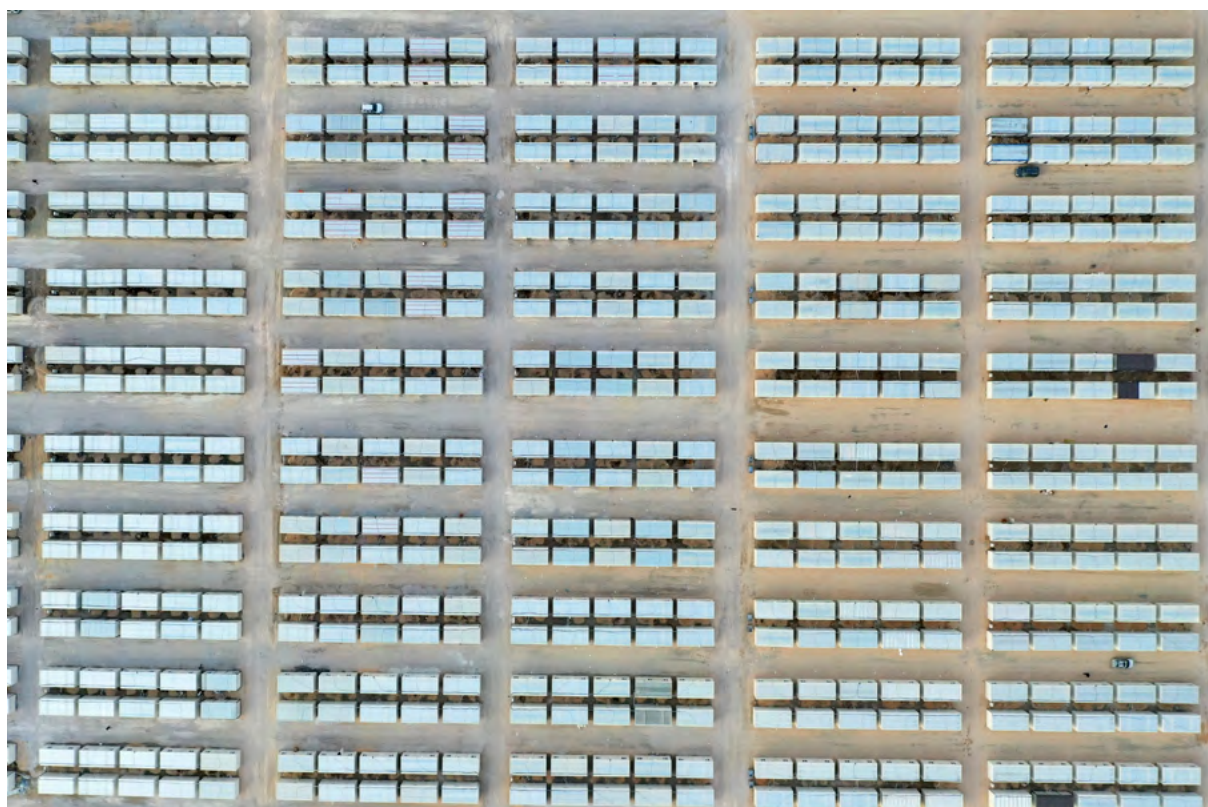
The global response to the earthquake in Türkiye was substantial, with countries and organisations worldwide providing aid and support. Governments and organisations responded to Türkiye's call for help in various ways, including establishing humanitarian and health supplies and hospitals and organising donation campaigns. This support helped Türkiye to feel that it was not alone in its pain and that the international community shared its sorrow.

- After the earthquakes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has had 23 face-to-face meetings and over 70 phone calls, primarily with his counterparts. He has received more than 100 messages of [solidarity and support](#). Moreover, foreign ministers from over 20 countries and high-level representatives of international organisations came to Türkiye to demonstrate their solidarity and support.

- In the first 17 days following the earthquake, Türkiye received assistance from [102 countries](#). Search-and-rescue teams and medical teams from 90 countries came to provide support, and field hospitals were established.

Approximately 90,000 tents were also sent to Türkiye from abroad to aid in temporarily housing those affected by the earthquake.

- [The UN, NATO, and the European Union have triggered emergency mechanisms](#). So far, 88 countries have assisted with search-and-rescue, field hospitals, or medical teams.
- In the aftermath of the earthquake, [28 countries](#) established 30 field hospitals in the affected areas of Türkiye. Additionally, 179,655 tents, 2,076 living containers, and 2,075 mobile hygiene units have been [provided](#) to Türkiye from abroad to support relief efforts.
- Regarding [in-kind aid](#), Türkiye has received significant support from around the world. As of March 7, 1,879,145 blankets, 269,747 sleeping bags, 96,462 beds, 33,810 generators, 7,488 tons of clothing, 4,109 tons of medical hygiene supplies, and 6,908 tons of food have been delivered to the country. This aid will go a long way in supporting those affected by the earthquakes and helping them to rebuild their lives.



(Hakan Burak Altunöz - Anadolu Agency)

International assistance, aid pour into Türkiye following twin earthquakes that hit country's southern region

AS OF 0620GMT



Medical kits



Medical personnel



Financial aid



Rescue personnel



Rescue dogs



High-tech equipment



Heaters, generators

Albania	Greece	Mexico	Singapore
Algeria	Hong Kong	Moldova	Slovakia
Argentina	Hungary	Mongolia	South Africa
Armenia	Iceland	Montenegro	South Korea
Australia	India	Nepal	Spain
Austria	Indonesia	Netherlands	Sudan
Azerbaijan	Iran	New Zealand	Sweden
Bahrain	Iraq	North Macedonia	Switzerland
Bangladesh	Israel	Oman	Taiwan
Belarus	Italy	Pakistan	Tajikistan
Belgium	Japan	Palestine	Thailand
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Jordan	Panama	TRNC
Brazil	Kazakhstan	Philippines	Tunisia
Bulgaria	Kosovo	Poland	Turkmenistan
Burundi	Kuwait	Portugal	UAE
Cambodia	Kyrgyzstan	Qatar	UK
Canada	Lebanon	Romania	Ukraine
China	Libya	Russia	USA
Chile	Lithuania	Saudi Arabia	Uzbekistan
Croatia	Malaysia	Serbia	Venezuela
Colombia	Malta	Senegal	Vietnam
Cuba			
Czech Republic			
El Salvador			
Estonia			
Finland			
France			
Georgia			
Germany			

Feb. 16, 2023



