



LESSONS LEARNED WORKSHOP REPORT 2023

SHELTER SECTOR, TÜRKİYE I
KAHRAMANMARAŞ EARTHQUAKES RESPONSE

SECTOR COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING PROCESS INFORMING THE WAY FORWARD



Shelter Sector Türkiye
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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Cover photo:

Top image: Konteyner Kent i.e. “Container cities” established by the government of Türkiye, consisting of containers built to AFAD’s specification, sized 21 sq.m. per household equipped with living, cooking, sleeping and bathing areas.

Bottom left image: containers in rural Adiyaman used as temporary shelters installed at the edge of a cliff, covered with “tarpaulin jackets” to protect from water leakage.

Bottom right image: Foldable containers piled up before installation in Adiyaman container city. There are approximately 50,000 foldable containers across the response in sites and in rural areas.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

3RP	REGIONAL REFUGEE & RESILIENCE PLAN
AAP	ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS
ABC	AREA-BASED COORDINATION
AFAD	DISASTER AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRESIDENCY
CCPM	CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING
DTM	DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX
EETWG	ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP
ESMAT	EARTHQUAKE SOLUTIONS AND MOBILITY ANALYSIS TEAM
EQ	EARTHQUAKE
GSC	GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER
GBV	GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE
HCT	HUMANITARIAN COUNTRY TEAM
HHs	HOUSEHOLDS
LNOB	LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND
OCHA	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
PSEA	PREVENTION OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE
SAG	STRATEGIC ADVISORY GROUP
TSS	TEMPORARY SHELTER AND SETTLEMENTS
TWG	TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP
UNDAC	UNITED NATIONS DISASTER ASSESSMENT AND COORDINATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes (February 2023) and the formal scale-up activation of the humanitarian clusters, IFRC convened the Shelter Sector (February to December 2023) and mobilised humanitarian partners to respond to the large-scale shelter needs of the affected population in coordination with the Government of Türkiye.

As the shelter response progressed well into recovery, increasingly aligning with the scope and coordination mechanism of the pre-earthquake 3RP, it was agreed to hand over the leadership of the Shelter Sector Türkiye from IFRC to UNHCR, effective from January 2024 onwards, in accordance with the Global Shelter Cluster co-leadership commitments.

This report reflects the findings of the consultation with Shelter Sector membership, rolled out under the Cluster (Sector) Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) process, to inform and streamline the Shelter Sector coordination role. The CCPM consultation process focused on the core coordination functions, and the results were followed by participatory discussions¹ to analyse coordination strengths, weaknesses, capture the sector's membership thinking on the solutions for the way forward, anticipate the transition of Shelter Sector leadership from IFRC to UNHCR.



Different specifications of tents from the emergency stage. There has been significant reduction of tents and relocation to containers from July 2023 onwards, but close to 20,000 households continue to remain in tents as their primary accommodation through winter (as per the neighbourhood site mapping exercise by ESMAT and DTM from October 2023)

1 • The in person half-day workshop took place on November 30 in Gaziantep and was attended by over 20 partners.

2. BACKGROUND

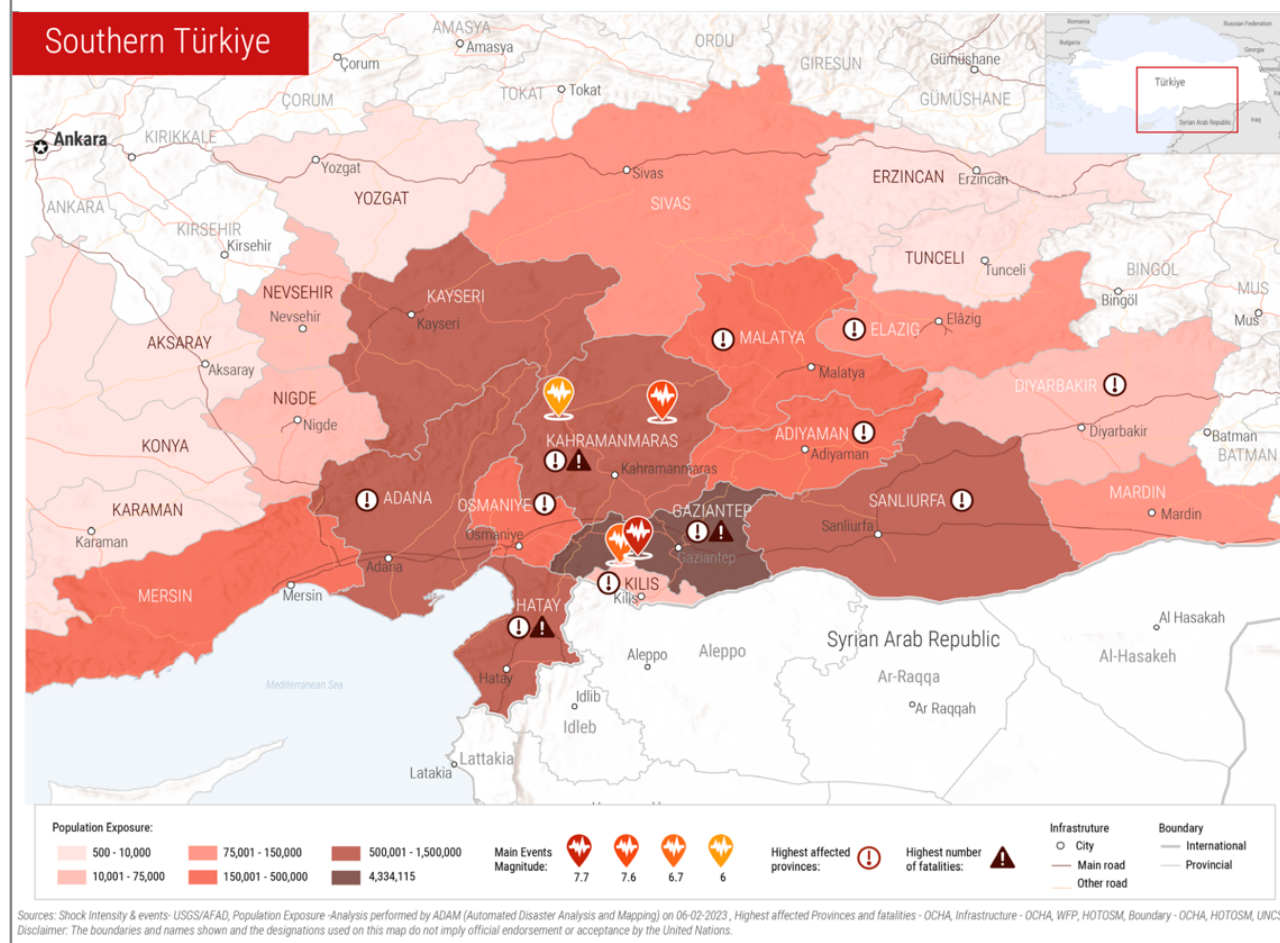
The impact of the February 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquakes was devastating, affecting 9.1 million people (OCHA) and causing massive building and infrastructure damage across a wide area, with significant urban and peri urban impact (close to 900,000 residential units moderately or severely damaged, and 1.8 million lightly-damaged residential units [AFAD]). The earthquakes resulted in outright disruption of life and mass displacement of the affected households (3.6 million people) who were left in sub-zero temperatures, during the peak of winter, and in critical need of emergency shelter assistance and immediate support to resume their domestic functions at even a basic level.

With the widespread impact of the disaster, the Türkiye government has carried out a large-scale relief operation within their well established relief to recovery assistance plan. The humanitarian community was requested to complement Government efforts with limited reference points, coordination and collaboration, and with insufficient funding to fill in the gap and respond to scale.

Aiming to rationalise resources and engage, support and complement the Government emergency and recovery strategy to respond timely and to scale, the Shelter Sector established coordination arrangements at sectoral and intersectoral level across the affected areas—centralised in Gaziantep and covering the four most-affected provinces matching the UNDAC | OCHA pre-established operational coordination hubs. Seeking to provide structure to the Shelter Sector entry points for complementing Government assistance, the Sector has developed strategic pathways and technical guidance for emergency and recovery of shelter assistance through a menu of programmatic options.

Figure 1: Population exposure to the earthquakes that hit the south-eastern region of Türkiye

Source: Türkiye EQ- Flash Appeal, OCHA



Emergency Shelter Response | February to June 2023²

The emergency shelter assistance to most displaced families included the supply of family tents and essential household items to millions of households settled in both organised and improvised / scattered sites across the affected provinces, with limited or no access to services³.

The next step of the Government's plan was to offer willing and eligible households to choose from either receiving temporary rental support or to be moved to container settlements, while waiting for permanent housing solutions. While supporting, wherever possible, the Government assistance pathways, Shelter Sector proposed alternative assistance options to support those households who have chosen to stay close to their damaged dwellings / livelihoods / networks of support and to those who were unable or ineligible to receive direct Government assistance. The Shelter Sector has driven the intersectoral advocacy and operational coordination for the "leaving no one behind" strategy, identifying and prioritising the groups at heightened risk and articulating their specific needs and appropriate ways to assist them.

Early Recovery | July - ongoing

June onwards saw a spike in relocations of displaced households from informal settlements (especially in urban centres) to formalised tented or container sites. During this period, there was an emergence of foldable containers to host sites with refugees (in Adiyaman and Hatay) and for some moderately/severely affected households in rural areas.⁴ As of October 2023, approximately 196,000 HHs are still displaced and hosted in temporary settlements (ESMAT, October 2023). Recent assessments (TSS, November 2023), also show that shelter is still the biggest need as compared to other sectors across the affected provinces. The Shelter Sector is advancing its coordination with the authorities, Sector members and other Sectors on addressing the continued humanitarian needs of the displaced households living in temporary precarious shelters. In recent times, the most pressing response carried out by shelter partners and coordinated by the Shelter Sector has been support for winterisation, including safe heating of shelters.



A tented cluster in Narlica, Hatay in winter, lacking infrastructure and services (January 2024).

2 • For the lessons learned workshop and this report, Shelter Sector categorised the response as emergency response February-June, and early recovery July-ongoing. Following the overlap in emergency and early recovery between May and August, OCHA's exit was in August 2023, and transitioned into the agency-led Area-based Coordination (ABC) mechanism. For more details on the transition, refer to the [Humanitarian Transition Overview](#).

3 • Overall, Shelter Sector reach by 21 June 2023 (through Government + direct implementation): (1) Provision of Sheltering items to assist 259,402 households (approximately 985,728 people) in achieving emergency shelter solutions / improved living space, and (2) Provision of a range of Basic Household items to assist 1,446,121 households (approximately 5,495,260 people) coping and resuming their domestic living.

4 • For more context on shelter typologies and winterisation needs in the Türkiye EQ response, please refer to Shelter Sector's [winterisation strategy](#) and [winterisation technical guidance](#).

3. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Anticipating the transition of the Shelter Sector Türkiye leadership, handing over the overall coordination responsibility from IFRC to UNHCR by the end of 2023, the IFRC led Shelter Sector coordination team set in motion the Sector / [*Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring \(CCPM\) process*](#), aiming to (i) take the first step within the M&E framework of the humanitarian Shelter response to the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes, (ii) to use the CCPM initial consultation feedback, as a base to workshop the key trends and produce recommendations on the quality of the Shelter Sector response and the Shelter Sector coordination services delivered up to that point in time, while (ii) informing the way forward, (iii) facilitating the handover process, and (iii) guiding the preparation of the CCPM action plan for 2024.

The specific objectives of the Lessons Learned Workshop were:

- ➔ **To validate the Shelter Sector's stakeholders feedback, gathered through the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) structured questionnaire,** on the core functions and responsibilities of Sector Coordination, considering the dynamics of the response context.
- ➔ **To identify and unpack useful and non useful practices, systems or tools, with focus on the way forward** by agreeing and articulating which meaningful ones are to be continued, or need to be introduced, informing any required adjustments to the Shelter Sector's response strategy for 2024, including required calibration on the core coordination functions geared for service delivery.
- ➔ **To support the incoming Shelter Sector coordination team, led by UNHCR, to carry out further membership consultations and in depth evaluations,** while Informing the wider audience, including governmental and institutional stakeholders.

4. RESULTS

The results are outlined as A) from the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) survey carried out in advance of the workshop on 30 November and also served to inform and unpack discussions at the workshop, followed by B) results from discussions held at the workshop under i) emergency stage and ii) early recovery stage.

A) CCPM

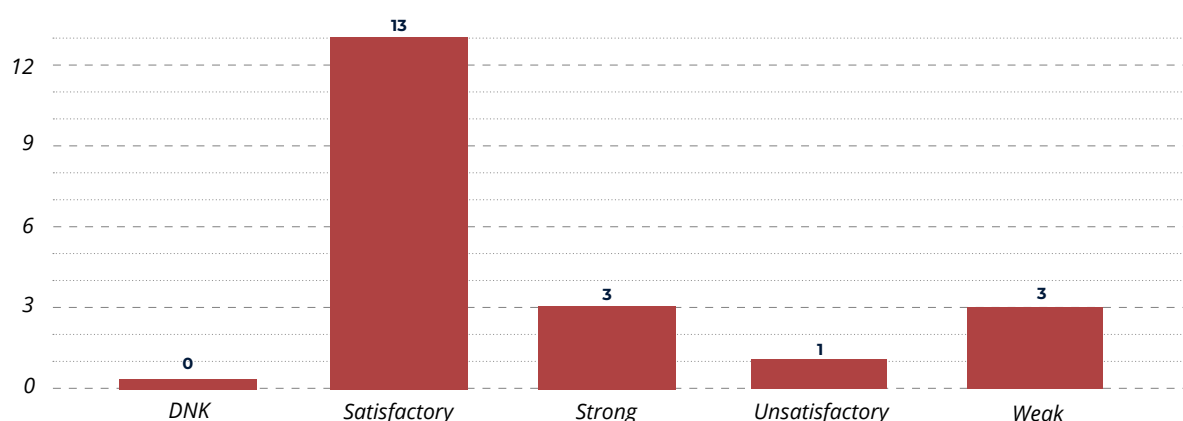


The CCPM survey is developed by the Global Shelter Cluster and aims to understand how clusters/sectors perform against its core functions as defined by the Inter Agency Standing Committee. For more information on the core functions, please check [this reference document](#).

The survey was filled out by 20 respondents, mainly Shelter Sector members (national and international), other Sector coordinators and one donor. The findings below are based on 1) the six core functions of the Shelter Sector as outlined by GSC + accountability to affected populations; 2) additional coordination aspects such as technical working groups, environmental considerations etc.

i) Assessing the six core Shelter Sector functions

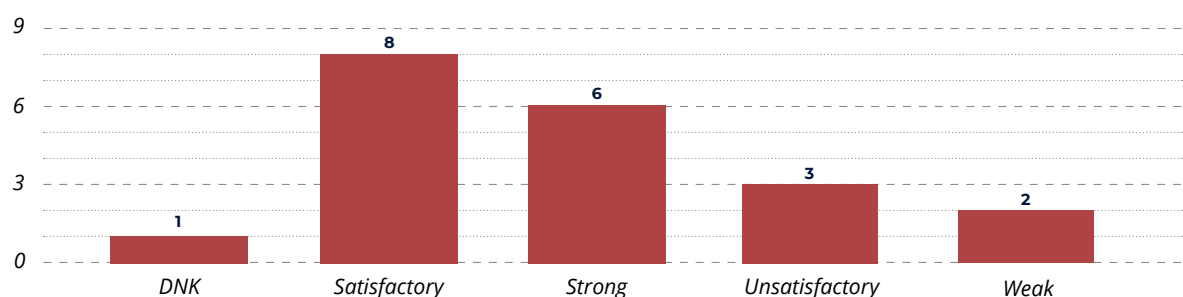
Figure 2: Supporting Service Delivery



1) Supporting Service Delivery

by providing a platform to ensure that service delivery is driven by the agreed strategic priorities and developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery. The survey findings highlighted that the Shelter Sector satisfactorily supported service delivery.

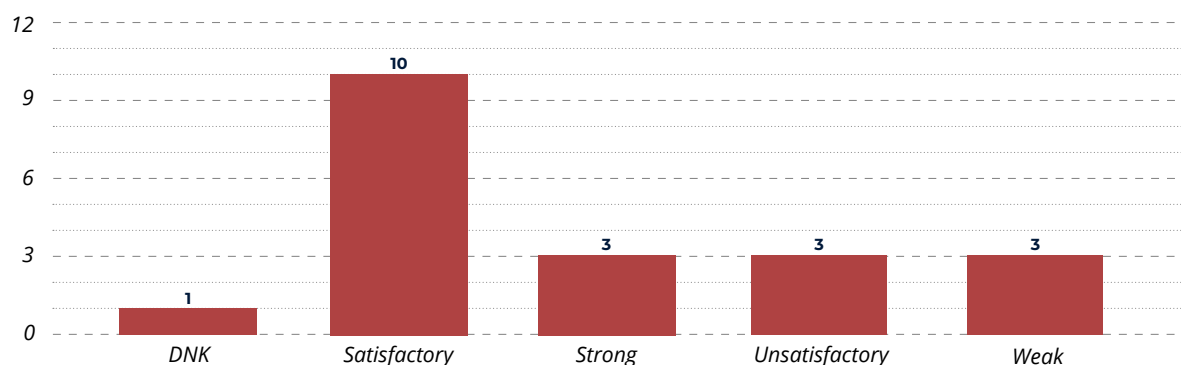
Figure 3: Informing HC/HCT strategic decision making



2) Informing HC/HCT strategic decision making

through needs assessment and gap analysis, the analysis to identify and address emerging obstacles, duplication etc. and prioritization grounded in response analysis. 70% respondents reported strong or satisfactory decision making by the Shelter Sector.

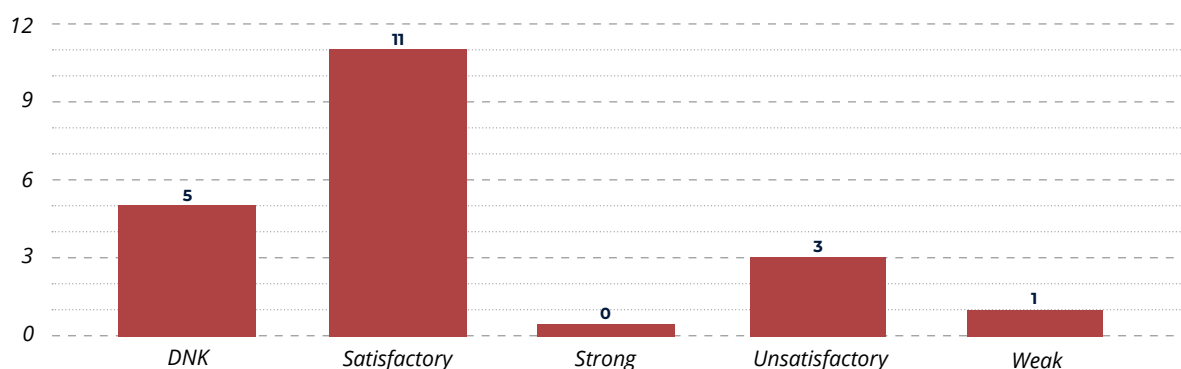
Figure 4: Planning and Implementing Sector strategies



3) Planning and Implementing Sector strategies

by developing sectoral plans in line with the HC/HCT strategic priorities; applying existing standards and clarifying funding requirements and prioritisation for the HC's overall considerations. 65% respondents shared that the planning and implementing of cluster strategies is strong or satisfactory, and the remaining responded that it was unsatisfactory or weak.

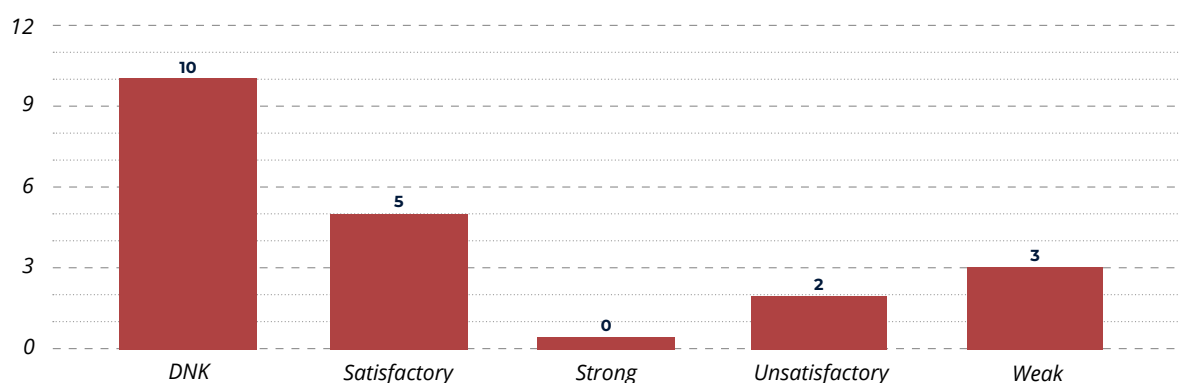
Figure 5: Monitoring and evaluating the performance of implementing Sector strategy



4) Monitoring and evaluating

the performance of implementing Sector strategy and results; recommending corrective action where necessary. The survey findings show that it has been largely satisfactory, but some respondents were not aware of how the Shelter Sector monitors the implementation of Sector strategies.

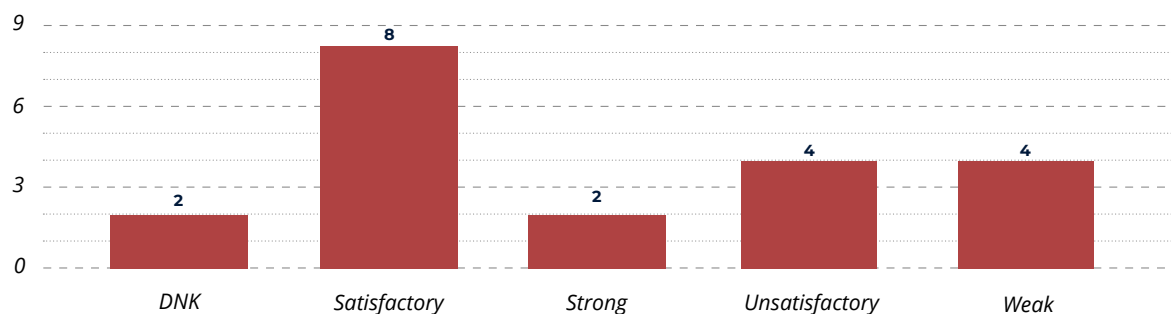
Figure 6: Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning



5) Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning

in situations where there are recurring disasters and where sufficient capacity exists within the cluster. 50% respondents are not aware of any preparedness work within the Shelter Sector, and the focus has been mainly on shelter response in the emergency and early recovery stage.

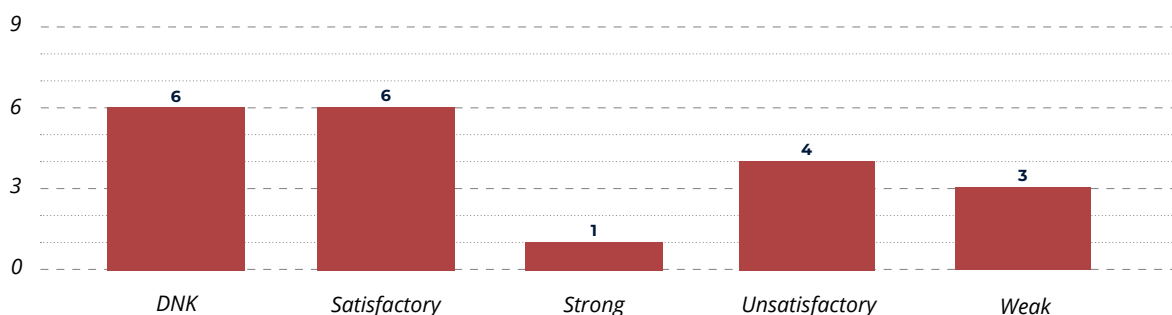
Figure 7: Supporting robust advocacy



6) Supporting robust advocacy

through the identification of advocacy concerns to contribute to the HC and HCT messaging and undertaking advocacy activities on behalf of cluster participants and the affected population. 50% respondents suggested that the Shelter Sector's advocacy is satisfactory or strong, while the remaining 50% answered it is either weak, unsatisfactory, or the Sector's advocacy efforts are not known.

Figure 8: Promoting accountability to affected populations

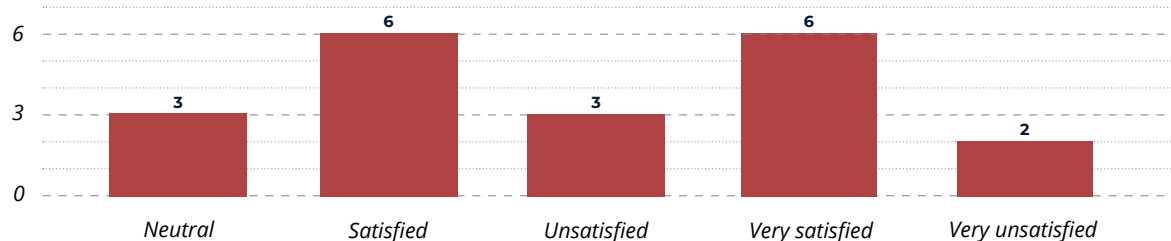


7) Promoting accountability to affected populations

via the commitments and mechanisms to ensure that communities are meaningfully and continuously involved in decisions that directly affect their lives. The survey shows that only 35% think that the sector's AAP effort is strong or satisfactory, 30% do not know, and 35% think that it is unsatisfactory or weak.

ii) Additional Coordination Aspects

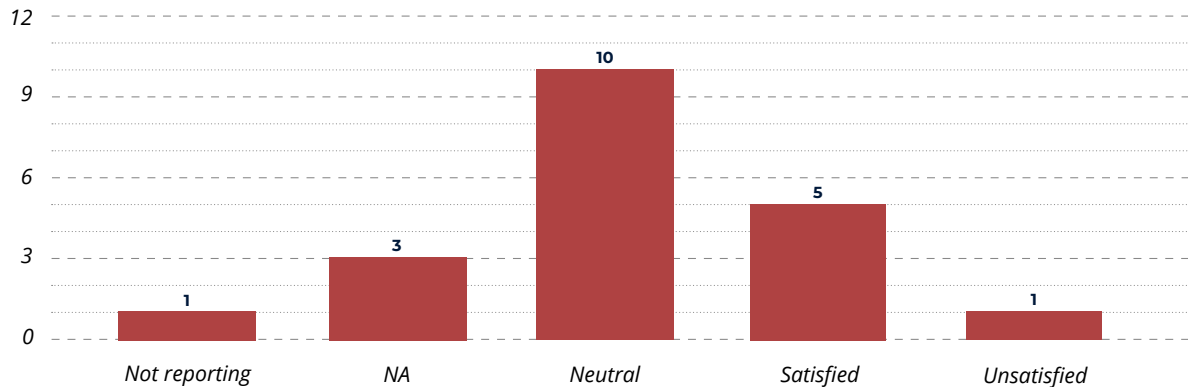
Figure 9: CCPM: Information Sharing



1) Information sharing:

With the intention to identify potential gaps in the information sharing dynamics established in the cluster - partners are asked about the level of information received from the SC and offered the possibility to suggest new products. 60% surveyed were very satisfied or satisfied with the information sharing, 15% were neutral and 25% were unsatisfied or very unsatisfied.

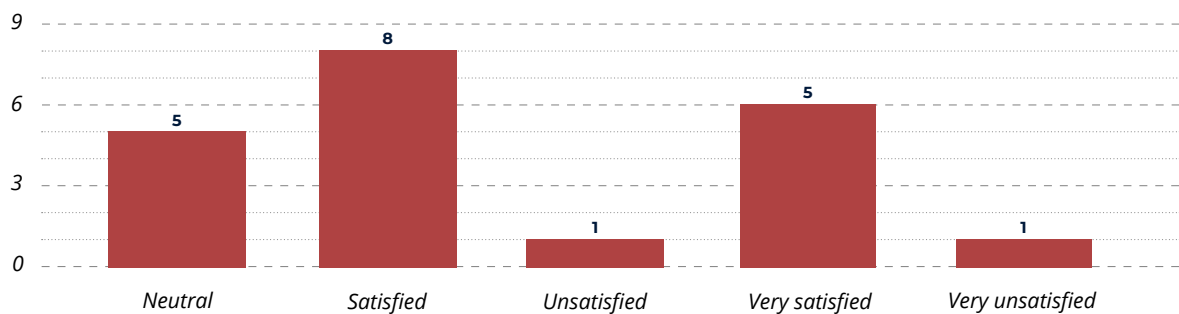
Figure 10: Reporting Process of Shelter Sector



2) Reporting process:

to assess the level of satisfaction with the reporting process between the partners and the SC and how efficient they find it, particularly the sector's 5W matrix, ActivityInfo and other means agreed in the cluster for updating the progress of the response. Most of the respondents were satisfied or neutral with the reporting process.

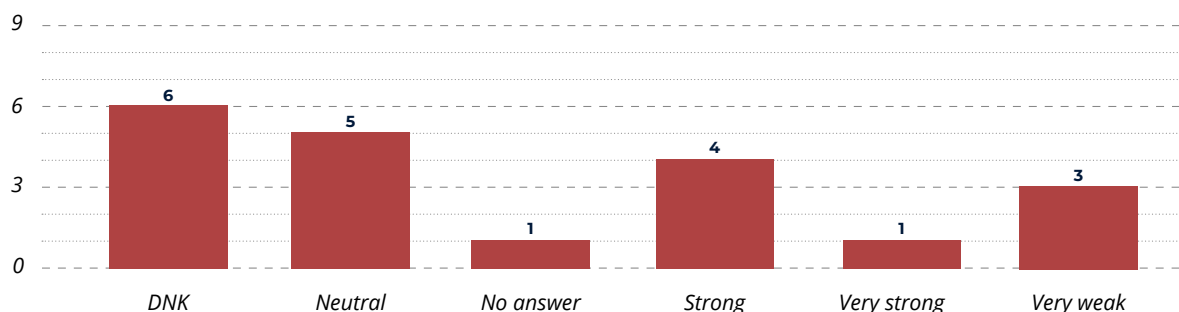
Figure 11: Technical Working Groups (TWGs)



3) Technical Working Groups (TWGs):

play a key role to support the service delivery and to plan and implement cluster strategies. This question aims to understand the level of satisfaction with current coverage of technical issues and identify the potential need to address specific topics with additional TWGs. Largely, the response to the technical working groups was positive with respondents being very satisfied or satisfied.

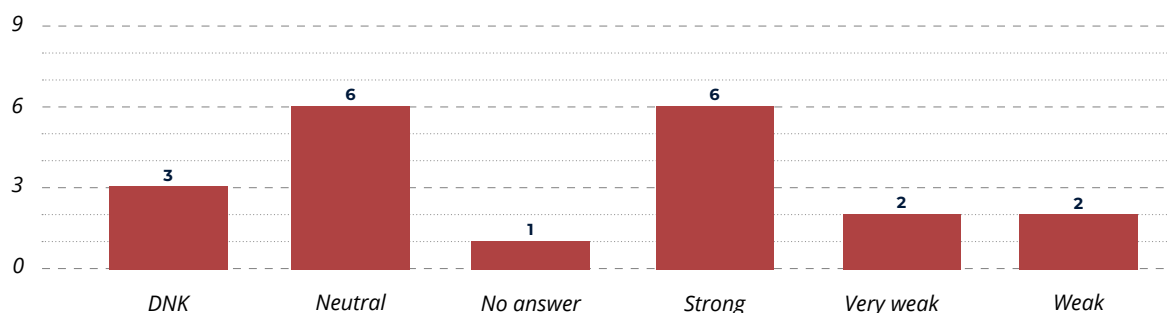
Figure 12: GBV mainstreaming in the Shelter Sector



4) GBV Mainstreaming:

The CCPM findings on GBV mainstreaming suggest that although the Sector has made some progress in the area, more efforts are needed. In addition, the GBV mainstreaming tools and guidance should be communicated with partners as 30% responded "do not know".

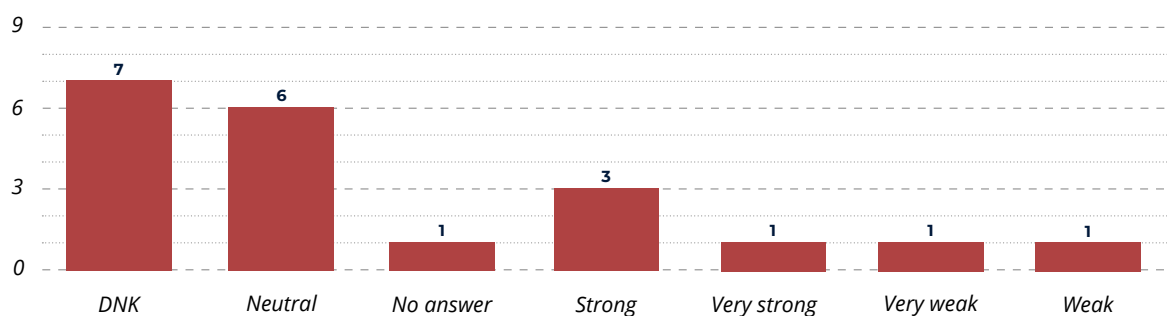
Figure 13: Environmental mainstreaming in the Shelter Sector



5) Environmental mainstreaming:

Environment considerations and greening the shelter response is a priority topic for the sector. The Sector's performance in environmental mainstreaming was perceived as strong by 30% respondents, and neutral by the other 30%. The rest of the respondents suggested it was weak or were not aware of the environmental efforts by the Shelter Sector.

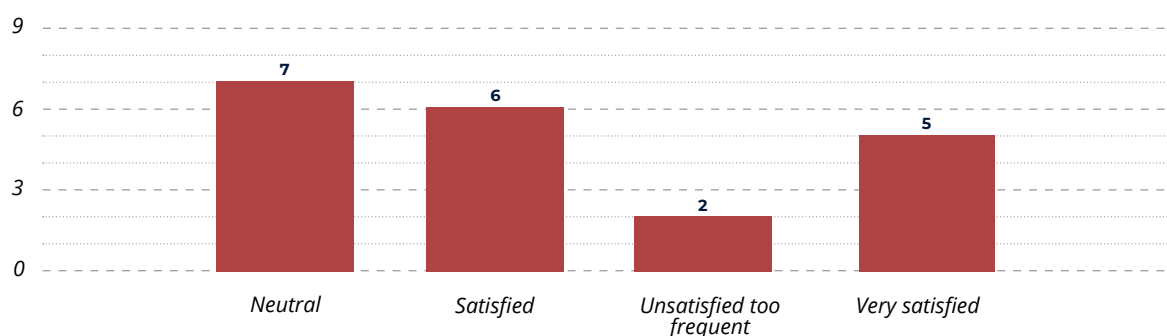
Figure 14: Performance of the Shelter Sector in the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse



6) PSEA:

Assessing the degree of partners' satisfaction with the performance of the Shelter Sector in the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and recommendations for improvement. This received a mixed response. Half of the respondents gave a positive or neutral response; 35% of respondents were not aware of efforts made by the Sector in this regard.

Figure 15: Performance of Shelter Sector meetings



7) Shelter Sector meetings:

A majority of respondents were very satisfied with the Shelter Sector coordination meetings, some were neutral and two were not satisfied because the meetings are too frequent in their opinion.

B) Emergency phase (February – June 2023)

During the workshop the Shelter Sector membership identified what practices from the Sector's emergency response phase were effective for coordinating the early stages of the response. This was outlined in five themes: strategic guidance, information sharing and reporting, cross-cutting issues, hub coordination and technical guidance⁵.

Strategic guidance

USEFUL

- The provided strategic guidance was perceived as useful to mainstream response options between members of the Shelter Sector, as well as to align global guidelines to the context in Türkiye.
- It was also mentioned that the strategic discussions prompted inter-sector and inter-agency discussions that set tone for a common narrative that continues to date, such as the paper on "Leaving No One Behind" initiated by the Shelter Sector.

NOT USEFUL

- Members identified a lack of coordination between organisations and the government in the emergency response phase, both on Gaziantep level as well as in the hubs.

WHY: There was a lack of trust from the government and challenges around lack of clarity of government response options, making it difficult for the Shelter Sector to align, therefore weakening the sector's strategic guidance efforts.

Information sharing and reporting

USEFUL

- In the emergency response phase, updates from partners were compiled and shared back to the membership of the Sector, which was recognized as a useful process.
- It was useful to receive the summary of response updates from AFAD.

NOT USEFUL

- Because there has not been a comprehensive shelter needs assessment by the Shelter Sector, the ability of members to plan their programs was limited.
- In addition to this, the Sector failed to consistently access government data on damage assessments and response activities.
- At times, there was a lack of confirmed data from authorities, and there were discrepancies in government data accessed by different sectors.
- Lack of information sharing between partners.

WHY: The weak link with the government has not supported the data sharing between government and Sector. There may also be limited access to formal sites to access information.

The scale of the crisis and needs has made it challenging to capture nuanced and updated information from the updated provinces, and requires more resources and strengthened coordination mechanisms.

In addition, at times it is perceived as there not being enough response from partners, due to the lack of regular monthly ActivityInfo reporting.

5 • Refer to the [Miroboard](#) to see the discussions captured through post-it notes in the session.

Cross cutting issues

USEFUL

- The Shelter Sector being active in other sector's meetings strengthened the dialogue around cross-cutting issues within the Shelter Sector, for example: around protection and winterisation.

NOT USEFUL

- On the other hand, it was recognized that under cash for winterisation activities, programmatic expertise and MEAL processes were to be improved.
- Also some practices or policies were weak given the lack of access of humanitarian actors to some sites, and the minimal engagement with relevant responsible state institutions.

Hub coordination

USEFUL

- The regular meetings at hub level were started very early on in the response and were useful to coordinate between Gaziantep and the hubs, facilitating updated information sharing from the province level.
- Specifically the WhatsApp groups and the joint visits between Sector members and hub coordinators were mentioned as very valuable in the emergency response phase.

NOT USEFUL

- Within the hub coordination, it was clearly identified that the coordination between organisations, Sectors, and local authorities was hampered due to the lack of Turkish speakers.
- The coordination structure was not sufficiently explained to authorities, leaving a gap in collaboration with authorities.
- There were only a few national NGOs coordinating with the Sector.

WHY: Language barrier has been recognized as one of the challenges in hub coordination, not just for the Shelter Sector but across all Sectors. The Shelter Sector had bilingual meetings in two hubs until November, and from December onwards the meetings in all hubs are bilingual and will gradually shift to Turkish only from February 2024 onwards.

Another reason for limited coordination with authorities at hub level has been stated as meetings being too "updates" focused. Currently the Shelter Sector is trying to meet authorities bilaterally for more strategic and operational discussions and having more operational discussions in the hub meetings: for example on winterisation coordination.

Technical guidance

USEFUL

- Shelter Sector members agreed that the technical guidance that was developed during the emergency phase was useful to guide response options.

NOT USEFUL

- On the other hand, it was also identified that the guidelines did not always match the government requests and were not always timely, and therefore not always included during program development. It was also proposed to create a feedback mechanism regarding the use of guidance.

- In the emergency phase, AFAD rushed to publish specifications but these are still in use today.

WHY: Due to limited buy in and coordination with the government, the guidance produced by the TWG was not always approved by authorities for implementation. In the ongoing phase of the response, the Shelter Sector has been engaging more with AFAD on technical early recovery and winterisation discussions, but buy-in from government and scale up continues to be challenging.

C) Early recovery phase (July 2023 - ongoing)

The Shelter Sector's performance during the early recovery phase was assessed according to the same five themes as for the emergency response. For each of the pillars, the membership identified three aspects that worked well, three aspects that did not work well, and proposed a way forward.

Strategic guidance

WHAT WORKED WELL

- The Shelter Sector aimed to mainstream protection in shelter programming by bringing it to the forefront of the response. This created dynamics around protection (e.g. inter agency and inter sector discussion) that keep the momentum going around this topic.
- It was also recognized that the Shelter Sector, where necessary, challenged the HCT/RC. This was appreciated as the Shelter Sector brought critical discussions on the table in intersectoral meetings.

WHAT DID NOT WORK WELL

- As recognized during the emergency response phase, also during the early recovery, the coordination between the Shelter Sector and the government was limited. This resulted in a lack of understanding of the government's plans and how to align with them.
- In addition to this, with the level of uncertainty of the changing environment, inconsistent practices were an issue.
- Another key challenge for strategic guidance during the early recovery phase is that some NGOs, often capable and well-funded, are not coordinating with the Shelter Sector.

WAY FORWARD

- To enable better coordination with the government, it was discussed that there should be a local NGO elected as the co-lead of the Sector, to represent the Sector to the government. This should also help to involve local actors.
- To ensure there is better understanding of the government's plans, the Sector should be more agile, to be better able to quickly adjust strategies in line with the government strategies, be more proactive rather than reactive, as well as to activate a Strategic advisory group (SAG) to drive strategic discussions. The Shelter Sector will hold elections for a SAG in January-February 2024.
- With more information through recent assessments and almost one year after the earthquake, the Shelter Sector should develop revised scenarios of recovery pathways for those who are still awaiting adequate shelter.

Information sharing and reporting

WHAT WORKED WELL

- WhatsApp was identified as the most efficient information sharing mechanism, mostly used at hub level. It was useful because it was an accessible channel for both sharing and receiving information from and by sector and its members. It was also valued that the meeting minutes and slides from the coordination meeting became available immediately after the meeting. Therefore members who were not able to participate could still capture what was discussed.

WHAT DID NOT WORK WELL

- Sector members expect the Sector to always be able to provide the latest detailed information but the Sector is often not able to. Unpacking this, the lack of reporting from partners was identified as one reason why the Sector failed to have up to date information. The inability to provide this information in turn increased the reluctance of some Sector members to provide information.

WAY FORWARD

- To ensure members are providing information to the Sector, which enables the Sector in turn to disseminate up-to-date, relevant and accurate data back to the membership, two streams of next steps were identified. First, the reporting and information sharing can be improved by supporting, especially the smaller, local organisations with their reporting, either through individual support sessions, or alternatively through sharing simpler templates to be filled out. There needs to be a focus on building a relationship of trust with organisations that are more reluctant to share their accomplishments, to convince them of the value their information has to the Sector. Secondly, a shelter assessment was mentioned as a potential solution to fill information gaps on specific shelter needs.

Cross cutting issues

WHAT WORKED WELL

- The most useful practice of the Shelter Sector regarding cross cutting issues was the active participation in other Sectors, for example supporting the clear identification of tasks between WASH, TSS, and shelter, as well as reaching out to legal counselling groups, or the active participation in the Protection Sector.

WHAT DID NOT WORK WELL

- Despite close coordination between Protection Sector and Shelter Sector, the protection risk matrix was not updated to meet shelter needs, leading to misalignment.
- The second challenge identified was around procurement planning for winterisation, that should have been considered earlier on to avoid delays in the response.
- Some cross cutting issues were not sufficiently addressed, such as privacy in foldable containers, As most people who are residing in foldable containers are either living in overcrowded conditions, they lack privacy as the foldable containers have no partitions and lack access for people with disabilities.

WAY FORWARD

Some actions were suggested, such as identifying and addressing protection risks in coordination with Protection Sector, such as prioritising safeguarding principles and including guidance on how to do the same for Shelter Sector partners, and help mitigate GBV risks through shelter and household items such as installing partitions in shelters, provision of lighting etc.

The Shelter Sector can also consider working closely with Protection Sector on HLP issues, such as carrying out HLP training for Shelter Sector partners and including more shelter interventions for recovery of tenants affected by the EQ.

In addition, it is recommended to continue close coordination with TSS and strengthen coordination with WASH Sector.

Hub coordination

In the Türkiye EQ response, the Shelter Sector has been coordinating from Gaziantep and from the four most-affected hubs, with presence of hub-level coordinators and regular hub coordination meetings.

WHAT WORKED WELL

- Although also recognized as a limitation under other themes, the engagement between the Shelter Sector, local authorities, and partners was identified as useful for hub coordination. However, this wasn't consistent in all the hubs.
- It was stated that communication between agencies, including sharing information to avoid duplication of efforts worked really well.

WHAT DID NOT WORK WELL

- Insufficient engagement between the Sector, local organisations and authorities in certain hubs was identified as a challenge during the early recovery phase. The communication between different key actors was difficult due to language issues (incl. translation fatigue during meetings). Meetings were largely not used for operational coordination, but for giving updates.

WAY FORWARD

Some solutions to the lack of operational coordination were suggested: have thematic meetings rather than generic coordination meetings, organise interagency and intersectoral meetings and visits to tap into cross cutting issues, and set up meetings between the hub coordinators.

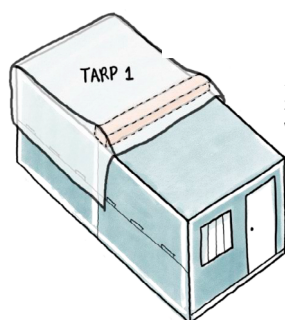
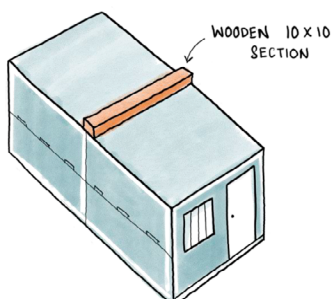
To build a better relationship with the different local authorities, it was also suggested to focus on capacity building efforts for local authorities, and to organise pre-meeting bilateral sessions with authorities to brief them on the updates and provide the required information and coordination incentives to participate in the coordination meetings.

Technical guidance

Figure 16: Shelter Sector's Technical Working Group has developed *technical guidance for winterisation assistance*. Based on the need in the field, the TWG develops rapid technical assistance, such as the *above sketches* highlighting how the two dominant typologies of containers in the response can be covered with tarpaulin to avoid any water influx inside the shelters.

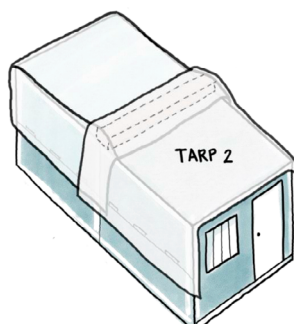
Instructions

1. Place wooden board in center of container.

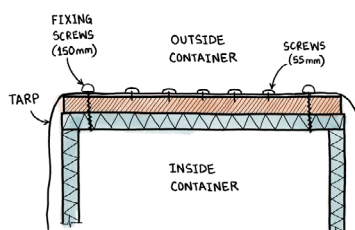


2. Cover container starting at the back with first tarp.

3. Add second tarp from front, overlapping first tarp.

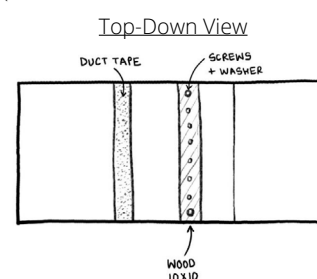


4. Attach wood to container using a 150 mm self-drilling screw at both ends and screw down tarp to wood using 55 mm roofing screw.



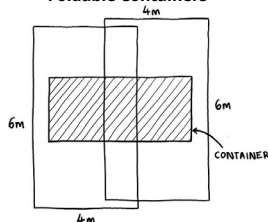
Note: If possible, arrange the tarps' reinforced black bands to run on top of the wooden board so all screw go through this reinforcement band to protect the tarp.

5. Duct tape the end of the second tarp to the first tarp to close the gap and secure the tarp edges all around the container.



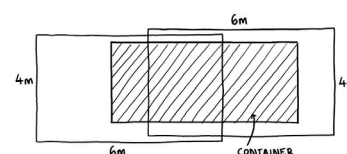
Arrangement of Tarps

Foldable Containers



Arrange tarps lengthwise over width of container, 6m side should be able to fold around container and cover hinges in both container walls, while the 4m sides overlap over the wood block to prevent water from entering under the overlap.

Standart Living Container (AFAD)



Tarps should be arranged widthwise along the width of container as AFAD standart containers are longer and do not have hinges that need to be covered on the sides. 6m sides should overlap over wood block to prevent water from entering.

WHAT WORKED WELL

- The knowledge sharing between different organisations in the Technical Working Groups was generally perceived as a useful practice. Guidelines developed in this group were relevant and mostly in line with government requirements.

WHAT DID NOT WORK WELL

- Unfortunately, most of the participants of the TWG meetings were INGOs, and the participation of local NGOs was limited. It was also recognized that although the technical documentation developed indicated clear guidelines, partners were contradicting each other and their assistance was technically not in sync. Different response options were also not always adhering to the government system and guidelines.

WAY FORWARD

To have more local NGOs participate in the technical discussions, it was suggested to organise a technical orientation for new partners joining the sector, which includes a package of technical guidance provided to date. To ensure technical alignment of response options across agencies, monitoring and evaluation of assistance should be collated and analysed by Shelter Sector.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

The CCPM findings are the first step in the Shelter Sector's evaluation and it is recommended that moving forward, the Shelter Sector carries out a wider consultative approach to include buy-in from government and other institutional stakeholders engaged in the initial stages of the EQ response. Considering the key action points agreed by the participants in the lessons learned workshop, and aligned with government and Sector priorities, it is recommended that the Shelter Sector team under the leadership of UNHCR, takes forward the lessons learned findings with Sector partners to adapt the Shelter Sector strategy to the changing context. The key recommendations are outlined below:

1) Government liaison

Identify counterpart line ministries and establish a clear line of coordination at central and province level. Strengthen regular communication and continue to build relationships with local authorities responsible for service delivery at province level to effectively support complementary planning with the government.

2) Localisation

Ensure that the coordination team can fully operate in a Turkish-speaking environment and have cultural knowledge of context. Strengthen voice and visibility of local organisations by opening the platform for their participation, including inviting them to take on responsibilities for coordination at Gaziantep and province level. It is strongly recommended to have a national co-lead for the Shelter Sector.

3) Environmental considerations

The Shelter Sector established the Energy and Environment Technical Working Group (EETWG) for the EQ response in Türkiye in the early days of the response. With the agreed handover of the EETWG leadership to the Economic Empowerment Sector there was a shift in focus away from shelter-specific environmental considerations (greening the response). It is recommended that Shelter Sector strengthens coordination with the EETWG and the GSC Green Team⁶, to find common ground, and roll out technical guidance for recycling of shelter materials and household items, and use of renewable energy in the response at a shelter-level anticipating a transition from temporary sheltering to permanent solutions.

4) Light Repairs of low-damaged dwellings

In order to enable families to safely return to their homes, it is recommended to strengthen strategic and technical coordination for light repairs of low-damaged dwellings, with particular focus on Housing, land and property rights (HLP) and engagement with the private Sector. Facilitate collaboration between humanitarian organisations at an operational level, including sustaining the sub-TWG on light repairs.

5) Improving livability of temporary accommodation

According to projections, a significant number of the EQ-affected population will continue to live in temporary shelters for the next 3 to 4 years, until they have more permanent options available. With inadequate livability inside the tents and containers (especially foldable and other substandard containers) and with poor infrastructure and limited access to services, it is recommended to continue the Sector's efforts to coordinate and advocate for practical solutions to improve livability of temporary shelters.

6) Coordination for fire safety and risk mitigation at household-level

Develop technical guidance on fire safety and continue coordinating for dissemination of HH-level fire-safety key messages in coordination with TSS. In addition, it is recommended to bring in technical expertise for further analysis on fire safety measures to be operationalized for containers.

6 • From the beginning of the EQ response, the Shelter Sector has coordinated closely with the Global Shelter Cluster Green Team on engaging with environmental issues in the response, such as packaging of household items and recycling of tents.

7) Targeting: Leaving no one behind

Building on the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB)⁷ Paper, the Shelter Sector developed risk profiles for winterisation assistance⁸ and considering the uncertainty on the available assistance options to some vulnerable groups, it is recommended that the Shelter Sector works within the membership and intersectorally to update the LNOB paper reference points and advocates for appropriate assistance to emerging groups at heightened risk through the ABC and HCT.

8) Protection and PSEA considerations

In order to further identify risks and disseminate best practice and guidance around overall Protection aspects, it is recommended that the Shelter Sector keeps working closely with the Protection Sector, especially on shelter referrals and HLP rights. Strengthen ties with GBV, WEHA, and Child-Protection sub-sector to mainstream all dimensions of Protection throughout shelter programs. Continue Shelter Sector efforts to introduce its membership to PSEA and conduct relevant trainings with PSEA focal points.

9) Contingency planning

Considering the predictable levels of population displacement, expected to remain in temporary shelter solutions with limited infrastructure and access to services for the next 3 to 4 years, it is recommended that the Shelter Sector engages the membership in contingency planning for interventions to assist households mitigating seasonal extreme weather and temperatures, and to support practical solutions to improve shelter livability for households in tents or in substandard containers.

10) Accountability to affected populations (AAP)

Improve coordination with AAP on activation of intersectoral feedback mechanisms from communities across the provinces. Collate and analyse qualitative community feedback from Sector partners on their programs to inform and improve the response.

11) Sectoral advocacy efforts

Ramp up sectoral advocacy with authorities through dialogue and collaboration for better alignment of government and Sector program plans and for improved access. Advocate intersectorally for the centrality of shelter adequacy within this response. Carry out structured advocacy with donors on strategic priorities and pressing humanitarian gaps in assistance to vulnerable and under-served groups.



7 • “Leaving No One Behind” (LNOB) advocacy paper supported as a framework to identify the needs of groups at risk being relocated and/or ineligible for government assistance. It provided the different Sectors a common understanding to isolate different groups and their needs. The [Humanitarian Transition Overview](#) document developed during OCHA's exit outlines the profiles at heightened risk with reference to the LNOB.

8 • For details on the heightened risk profiles for shelter assistance and corresponding winterisation program priorities, please refer to the [Shelter Sector meeting presentation](#) (slide 17 onwards)

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