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Disaster Management and Gender Equality

Mapping and
Monitoring Study
Extended Summary

**NÜKET PAKSOY
NİLÜFER DİLARA AR MUTLU
EBRU İNAL
GÜL YALÇIN**

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Enhancement of Participatory Democracy in Türkiye:
Monitoring Gender Equality Project Phase III

Disaster Management and Gender Equality:

Mapping and Monitoring Study Extended Summary

**Nüket Paksoy
Nilüfer Dilara Ar Mutlu
Ebru İnal Önal
Gül Yalçın**

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Supervisor: İlknur Yüksel-Kaptanoğlu

Editor: Handan Çağlayan

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NÜKET PAKSOY, Prof. Dr., is a faculty member in the Department of Public Health at Hacettepe University Faculty of Medicine. She is a Medical Doctor, Public Health Specialist, and Interdisciplinary Social Psychiatry Specialist. She holds a master's degree from the Women's Studies program at the Ankara University Institute of Social Sciences. Her primary areas of research include women's health, gender, community mental health, and violence prevention. She teaches postgraduate courses and provides in-service training on gender and disasters. Between 2017 and 2021, she served as the principal investigator for the project titled "Integrating a Gender Perspective into Türkiye's Disaster Policies," conducted under the AFAD UDAP program of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of the Ministry of Interior. She has published various works on the topic of gender and disasters.

NİLÜFER DİLARA AR MUTLU, Ph.D. candidate, is a doctoral student in the Department of Political Economy at Atılım University. Her primary research areas include the history of economic thought, political economy, gender studies, feminist economics, Marxist feminism, combating violence against women, and femicide. She was involved in the data analysis phase of the project titled "Integrating a Gender Perspective into Türkiye's Disaster Policies."

EBRU İNAL-ÖNAL, Associate Professor, is a faculty member in the Department of Emergency Care and Disaster Management at the Faculty of Health Sciences, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University. She has numerous publications in the fields of public health, disaster management, and gender studies. She served as a researcher on the project titled "Integrating a Gender Perspective into Türkiye's Disaster Policies" (UDAP-Ç-17-02) and has various publications on the topic of gender and disasters.

GÜL YALÇIN, Diplomat (retired), Part-time Lecturer at İzmir Economy University. She completed the MA Program in Women's and Gender Studies at the Institute of Social Sciences, Hacettepe University. She is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in International Relations at İzmir Economy University. Her research areas are International Relations and Gender Studies. She has worked on the project titled "Integrating a Gender Perspective into Türkiye's Disaster Policies."

Contents

Acronyms.....	6
I. Introduction.....	8
A. The Integration of a Gender Equality Perspective into the Field of Disaster Management.....	8
II. Norms ve Standards.....	10
A. Norms.....	10
B. Standards.....	13
II. Analysis of the Current Situation in Türkiye: Normative-Political Structure.....	16
III. Policy Documents of Public Institutions and Organizations Related to Disaster Management.....	22
A. Local Administrations.....	27
B. Activities of Civil Society Organizations and Other Public Actors Concerning Disaster Management and Gender Equality.....	28
IV. Indicators.....	31
A. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection During the Pre-Disaster Phase.....	33
1. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Planning and Coordination.....	33
2. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Shelter and Basic Needs.....	42
3. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Access to Health Services.....	45
4. Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period: Recommended Indicators - Prevention of Violence.....	47
5. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Education and Awareness.....	49
6. Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period: Proposed Indicators–Monitoring and Evaluation.....	52
B. Data Collection During Disasters: Recommended Indicators.....	54
C. Data Collection After a Disaster: Recommended Indicators–Shelter and Basic Needs.....	57
1. Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Health and Violence Prevention.....	61
2. Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Education and Awareness.....	63
3. Post-Disaster Data Collection: Recommended Indicators–Monitoring and Evaluation.....	65
VI. List of Concepts and Technical Terms.....	67
V. References.....	70

List of Tables

Table 1 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Phase - Planning and Coordination	36
Table 2 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Shelter, Basic Needs, and Care Burden.....	43
Table 3 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Accessibility to Health Services.....	46
Table 4 (A) Data Collection During the Pre-Disaster Period Recommended Indicators - Prevention of Violence.....	48
Table 5 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Education and Awareness	50
Table 6 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Monitoring and Evaluation	53
Table 7 (B) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection During Disasters.....	55
Table 8 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection - Shelter and Basic Needs	58
Table 9 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Health and Violence Prevention.....	62
Table 10 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection - Education and Awareness	64
Table 11 (C) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection After a Disaster - Monitoring and Evaluation	66

Acronyms

AHDER	Disaster Preparedness and Earthquake Education Association
AKOM	Istanbul Disaster Coordination Center
AKOMAS	AKOM Disaster Information System
ASAM(SGDD)	Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization
CATS	Gender Discrimination Monitoring Secretariat
CDD	Canadian Disaster Database
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CE-DAT	Complex Emergency Database
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CEFM	Child, Early and Forced Marriage
CEİD	Association for Monitoring Gender Equality
CoHE	Council of Higher Education
CRED	The Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DIBI	Data Informasi Bencana Indonesia
EFDRR	European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction
EM-DAT	The International Disaster Database
EŞİK	Women's Platform for Equality
EU	European Union
GDSW	General Directorate on the Status of Women
GEAP	Gender Equality Action Plan
GLIDEnumber	A GLobal IDentifier number
GNAT	Grand National Assembly of Türkiye
GRB	Gender-Responsive Budgeting
HAP	Hospital Disaster and Emergency Plan
HASUDER	Public Health Specialists Association
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDNDR	International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
INSARAG	International Search and Rescue Advisory Group
İLSAP	Provincial Health Disaster and Emergency Plan
İRAP	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
KADAV	Foundation for Solidarity with Women
KAGİDER	Women Entrepreneurs Association of Türkiye
KEFEK	Parliamentary Commission on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men
KEİG	Women's Labour and Employment Initiative Platform
LGBTIQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, Intersex, Queer and Plus
MAG	Neighbourhood Disaster Volunteers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MFSS	the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Family and Social Services
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MTA	General Directorate of Mineral Research and Exploration
PSS	Psychosocial Support
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
Sendai Framework	The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030-Sendai Framework
SPO	State Planning Organization
SPoD	Social Policies, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Studies Association
STIs	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TABB	Türkiye Disaster Information Bank
TAF	Turkish Armed Forces
TAMP	Türkiye Disaster Response Plan
TARAP	Türkiye Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
TBB	Union of Municipalities of Türkiye
TPA	Turkish Psychiatric Association
TUAA	Türkiye National Disaster Archive
TÜRKONFED	Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation
TTB	Turkish Medical Association
TÜSİAD	Turkish Industry and Business Association
UCTEA	Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UDSEP	National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Risk Reduction
UNFPA	United Nations Funds for Population
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
URAP	National Radiation Emergency Plan
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization

I. Introduction

The ultimate objective of this study is to contribute to efforts aimed at eliminating the adverse consequences of disasters caused by gender inequality and achieving gender equality by incorporating a gender perspective into the disaster management process. In this context, disaster management processes related to earthquakes in Türkiye have been examined within the framework of gender and gender equality, which are among the most significant dynamics shaping social life. Disasters leave a profound impact, particularly on women and girls. For this reason, ensuring gender equality in disaster response processes is of critical importance in mitigating the negative consequences of disasters. aims to contribute to this process by evaluating existing disaster management policies in Türkiye from a gender perspective and identifying measurable indicators in this field. It also conducts a situation assessment to highlight the challenges faced in ensuring gender equality in the regions affected by the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes that occurred on February 6-7, 2023.

A. The Integration of a Gender Equality Perspective into the Field of Disaster Management

The understanding of relationships between women and men in social life is addressed through a gender approach, and the issue of gender is a significant global agenda item. However, the inclusion of the gender and gender equality perspective in the field of disasters and disaster management dates back only to recent times. However, incorporating a gender equality approach into this field is essential. This is because disasters can hinder progress towards gender equality, while their impacts tend to be more severe in societies with greater gender inequalities. Research in this area has increased significantly, particularly over the past 30 years. The United Nations (UN) is a leading organization in this regard and continues its efforts to integrate a gender perspective into approaches to disasters and disaster management processes through international disaster strategy documents. Through these documents, not only is a global commitment demonstrated to include a gender perspective in the field of disaster management, but significant responsibilities and tasks are also assigned to UN member states. In particular, the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030), which serves as its successor, emphasize the necessity of incorporating a gender perspective into the disaster management process (Gündüz, 2002: 445).

Disasters do not discriminate between women, men, girls, and boys. However, evidence shows that as the frequency of disasters—whether natural or human-

induced—has increased, those disproportionately affected are women and girls, particularly in less developed countries, due to existing gender relations and structural inequalities.

Research on the social impacts of disasters demonstrates that significant disparities arise from factors such as gender, age, health status, educational background, economic conditions, the level of development of the affected area, infrastructure, and the availability of social and institutional support. (Gim & Shin, 2002). The findings indicate that variables such as gender and socio-economic status play a critical role, particularly in post-disaster survival and recovery processes.

The most devastating consequence of disasters is that they result in loss of life. Therefore, disaster-related deaths are one of the most frequently addressed issues when assessing the consequences of disasters. Although the types vary by country, mortality rates among women are higher than those among men in natural disasters (Doocy, 2013; Pradhan et al., 2007; Sugimoto et al., 2011; Ikeda, 1995; UNDP, 2013).

Among the long-term effects of disasters, mental health issues such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression play a significant role. These issues primarily affect women (Frankenberg et al., 2008; Başoğlu et al., 2002; Yoshida, 2014).

Disasters also have negative effects on women's health and reproductive health (Hapsari et al., 2009; Behrman and Weitzman, 2016), Leyser-Whalen et al., 2011). Additionally, post-disaster gender-based social vulnerability, violence, and economic challenges disproportionately affect women (Akerkar & Fordham, 2017; Thurston et al., 2021; Crawford et al., 2023; Yamashita, 2024; LlorenteMarrón et al., (2020; Rubbia, 2022 Kümbetoğlu et al., 2007; Acar and Ege, 2001; Akçar, 2001; Özdemir 2024). Disasters have been observed to exacerbate the inequalities, post-disaster discrimination, and difficulties in accessing shelter and aid faced by LGBTIQ+ individuals, leading to increased difficulties (Tıglioğlu Gümüş, 2023). These findings clearly demonstrate that disasters not only cause physical destruction but also deepen existing gender inequalities. Integrating a gender perspective comprehensively into disaster management processes is therefore essential both for reducing the impacts of disasters and for building a more just and inclusive society. Accordingly, the development of gender-responsive policies and practices throughout the preparedness, response, and recovery phases of disaster management constitutes an indispensable requirement.

II. Norms ve Standards

A. Norms

Norms are fundamental values that have been recognized through long-standing struggles and secured through legal frameworks. They constitute the foundation of international human rights instruments.

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)** serves as the principal reference document establishing universal standards for rights and freedoms and defining the global norms that guide political and social life. By becoming parties to subsequent international human rights instruments based on the UDHR, States also undertake to comply with these norms. The first two articles of the UDHR establish the core principles of **equality, solidarity, and non-discrimination**. Accordingly, international human rights instruments generally begin by affirming norms that are consistent with those of the UDHR. These norms also provide the legal and normative foundation for the recognition and protection of women's human rights.

Within the UN system, developments concerning disasters and gender have primarily evolved along two complementary tracks. The first focuses on **disaster risk management**, promoting the integration of a gender perspective into disaster risk reduction efforts under the leadership of the **United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)**. The second is centred on **women's rights and gender equality**, linking disaster-related issues with the work of UN bodies such as the **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)** and the **Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee)**.

Currently, there is no binding and comprehensive universal treaty—which could be defined as “international disaster law”—regulating the disaster sector (Çelik, 2023). International regulations in this field are scattered across numerous documents—such as legal instruments, action plans, frameworks, or strategies—under various names, which can lead to confusion.

For this study, **27 international instruments** were reviewed as normative references in the thematic area of disaster management and gender equality. Based on these documents, **seven core norms** were identified:

1. Equality
2. Gender equality
3. Respect for human dignity

4. Non-discrimination
5. Accountability
6. Participation and Empowerment
7. Disaster risk reduction and resilience

Equality: Equality is one of the fundamental pillars of democracy and the rule of law. It aims to protect individuals from arbitrary treatment and guarantees that everyone enjoys equal rights regardless of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or any other status. Ensuring equality is the primary responsibility of the State.

Gender equality: Gender equality means that women and men have equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities, regardless of whether they were born female or male. Gender equality involves taking into account the interests, needs, and priorities of both women and men, thereby recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is viewed not only as an issue for women but also for men, and as a prerequisite and indicator of sustainable, people-centred development (European Institute for Gender Equality). The concept of legal equality entails treating different individuals or groups with equal value within society. However, individuals in society are not on an equal footing when it comes to accessing rights. Therefore, there is a complementary relationship—and even an overlap—between rights-based approaches, diversity equality, and gender equality. Consequently, the norm of gender equality has been developed in addition to the norm of equality.

Respect for human dignity: The norm of respect for human dignity is a concept based on the protection and promotion of every individual's fundamental rights and freedoms. Respect for human dignity is understood to mean that all people are equal by virtue of the dignity they possess from birth. According to this norm, it is accepted that everyone has the right to a dignified life, and respect must be shown for the human rights of every individual (Ecevit, 2021; Gilabert, 2023; Hollenbach, 2021; Yermek et al., 2020). References to human dignity can be found in numerous international documents—including, first and foremost, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), and CEDAW—sometimes in the preambles of these documents and at other times in various articles of their provisions.

Prohibition of discrimination (Non-discrimination): This norm is generally used alongside the principle of equality and often to express the same concept (Gül and Karan, 2011). When equality and the prohibition of discrimination are used

interchangeably, equality is present if there is no discrimination, and the state is obligated to avoid discrimination. Beyond merely avoiding discrimination, states are also obligated to take a series of measures—such as affirmative action—to eliminate discrimination. The prohibition of discrimination, one of the fundamental principles of human rights law, is enshrined in key texts such as the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the European Convention on Human Rights, and stipulates that no one may be subjected to discriminatory treatment on the grounds of race, language, religion, gender, ethnic origin, disability, or any other reason. The 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights have contributed also to advancing efforts to eliminate discriminatory practices against women through their interpretations of discrimination and the monitoring mechanisms they established.

Accountability: Accountability is one of the key components of a rights-based approach. In the context of disasters, the Sendai Framework, which aims to sustainably reduce disaster risks and losses of life and property, emphasizes not only the fundamental responsibilities and roles of states in disaster risk prevention and reduction, but also highlights the role of stakeholders. The Sendai Framework states that accountability and transparency are essential for a safe and resilient future against risks, emphasizes the central role of governments in developing and implementing evidence-based policies, and highlights the importance of identifying and addressing gaps in policies, reducing exposure and vulnerabilities, and thereby minimizing economic, social, and human losses. CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37 also characterizes the norm of “accountability and access to justice” as one of the principles that constitute CEDAW’s core values and are considered fundamental requirements in the context of disaster risk reduction.

Participation and Empowerment: Participation and empowerment refer to increasing women's participation in all spheres of social life and strengthening their capacity to exercise control over their own lives. In the context of disaster management and gender equality, this norm emphasizes empowering women—including women from diverse backgrounds and girls—to strengthen their disaster resilience, ensuring their equal participation throughout disaster management processes, and promoting their leadership capacities. International milestones such as the **1994 International Conference on Population and Development (Cairo)** and the **1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action** highlighted women's knowledge, skills, and participation in environmental protection and disaster-related issues, contributing significantly to the development of the concept of women's empowerment in disaster management. The **Hyogo Framework for Action** and the **Sendai Framework** both call for promoting

women's leadership and participation throughout disaster management. Similarly, the **Paris Agreement (2015)** emphasizes gender equality and women's empowerment within climate change adaptation efforts and calls for gender-responsive approaches to climate action.

Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience: The norm of disaster risk reduction and resilience seeks to strengthen the preparedness and resilience of communities against disasters. As disaster risks increase due to climate change, disaster risk management has become increasingly important for protecting vulnerable groups from a gender equality perspective. Over time, disaster management has shifted its focus from emergency response and post-disaster recovery to disaster risk reduction and resilience-building. Contemporary disaster management has moved beyond crisis management—which primarily addresses damage after disasters occur—towards a proactive approach centred on risk management and risk reduction. The **International Strategy for Disaster Reduction** marked a transition towards comprehensive efforts aimed at preventing and reducing disaster risks before disasters occur. The **Yokohama Strategy** introduced principles for disaster prevention, mitigation, and resilience-building, which were further developed under the **Hyogo Framework for Action** and subsequently strengthened through the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, adopted in 2015. A significant number of the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** are also directly linked to disaster risk reduction, reinforcing its role as a fundamental component of sustainable development.

B. Standards

Disasters began to receive significant international attention in the early 1970s. However, they were first placed on the agenda of the **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** in 1987, during its 42nd session. Subsequently, the United Nations designated the decade beginning in 1990 as the **International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR)**.

The programme plan for the final phase of the IDNDR (1998–1999) was structured around five main themes.

The objectives established at the outset of the IDNDR were to:

1. To enhance countries' capacity to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters, assess disaster risk potential, establish early warning systems, and build resilience against disasters.
2. To develop appropriate guidelines and strategies for the application of existing scientific and technical knowledge,

3. To promote scientific and engineering research to address critical gaps in knowledge,
4. Ensure the dissemination of existing and new technical knowledge,
5. To develop measures through technical assistance, technology transfer, and education and training programs for the assessment, prediction, prevention, and mitigation of natural disasters, and to evaluate the effectiveness of these programmes.

Three programme objectives have been established for IDNDR. The aim was to evaluate IDNDR's achievements at the beginning of the 21st century based on these objectives, and by the year 2000, the following elements were expected to be in place in all countries:

1. The integration of comprehensive assessments of risks arising from natural hazards into national development plans,
2. The development of disaster risk reduction plans that include practical measures addressing long-term disaster prevention, preparedness, and public awareness at the national and local levels,
3. Establishing accessible warning systems at the global, regional, national, and local levels.

Establishment of accessible early warning systems at the global, regional, national, and local levels. In addition to the IDNDR, the **Hyogo Framework for Action**, the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, the **United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, and **CEDAW General Recommendation No. 37** constitute key milestone documents in the development of standards relating to disaster management and gender equality.

The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005), the first comprehensive international strategy document on disaster management, broadened the concept of a gender-sensitive approach to encompass all stages of disaster management. It established the integration of gender perspectives into disaster risk management policies, planning, decision-making, risk assessment, early warning systems, data management, and education as a common objective. The Framework also emphasized the importance of fostering a culture of resilience while promoting gender-responsive decision-making, early warning, and education.

Adopted in 2015, the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction** is the most comprehensive and leading international framework for disaster risk reduction. Although further progress is still needed, it introduced important standards requiring that all disaster management policies and practices incorporate gender,

age, disability, and cultural perspectives. It calls for ensuring equal opportunities for women and girls to participate in, lead, and contribute to decision-making processes in disaster risk reduction, particularly in the context of climate change. The Framework also emphasizes strengthening the capacities of women, women's organizations, and relevant public institutions to participate in gender-responsive disaster risk and climate assessments at local, national, regional, and international levels, while improving women's access to technology, education, and information. The priorities of the Sendai Framework can be summarized as follows: adopting a disaster risk management approach focused on prevention before disasters occur; promoting multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder, and participatory disaster governance; reviewing and updating legislation accordingly; strengthening disaster preparedness; and ensuring that recovery efforts follow the principle of **"Build Back Better."** The Framework further emphasizes universal accessibility and gender equality in disaster response and recovery, with particular attention to women, children, and other disadvantaged groups.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), adopted in 2015, also promote integrated policies linking sustainable development, climate change adaptation, and disaster resilience. Referring explicitly to the Sendai Framework, the SDGs advocate the development and implementation of comprehensive disaster risk management systems at all levels.

General Recommendation No. 37 of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 2018, holds particular significance for introducing a rights-based approach in the fields of disaster management and gender. This General Recommendation is titled "Gender Dimensions of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Context of Climate Change," but the text explicitly states that it also covers disaster risk management unrelated to climate change. The highly comprehensive GCR No. 37 addresses gender equality in the context of disaster management—an area not directly addressed in the CEDAW Convention—by linking it to the Convention. GCR No. 37 also addresses an under-regulated aspect of the intersection between disasters and gender through its inclusion of an accountability component.

II. Analysis of the Current Situation in Türkiye: Normative-Political Structure

Disaster management in Türkiye was historically shaped by a military-style command-and-control approach and has undergone significant changes over time. Initially, disaster management focused primarily on threats such as nuclear war and enemy attacks and was therefore largely based on civil defence. Civil defence focuses on managing the crisis conditions that emerge in the aftermath of disasters (Dynes, 1998). Changing conditions and emerging threats from the 1960s to the 1990s led to the expansion of this approach to encompass disaster response. Based on the traditional understanding of disaster management, this process focused on both the immediate impacts of disasters and post-disaster recovery. Over time, however, it became evident that traditional disaster management was ineffective in reducing the adverse impacts of disasters (Özmen and Özden, 2013). In particular, the 1999 Marmara earthquakes (17 August and 12 November) marked a turning point by revealing the inadequacies and shortcomings of this approach in Türkiye. These earthquakes clearly demonstrated the need for change in disaster management. The country's experience with these disasters highlighted the need to align national approaches with shifts in international disaster policies and to review existing practices. This process necessitated the adoption and implementation of the fundamental principles of integrated and modern disaster management. Today, disaster management places greater emphasis on planning, resilience, sustainable risk reduction, and public participation, rather than focusing solely on response and recovery.

The Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Türkiye emphasizes the principle of equality, stating that every Turkish citizen has the right to lead a dignified life and to develop their material and spiritual existence by enjoying fundamental rights and freedoms in accordance with the principles of equality and social justice. Article 10 of the Constitution states that "everyone is equal before the law without discrimination on grounds of language, race, color, gender, political opinion, philosophical belief, religion, sect, or similar reasons." This article addresses the norms of equality and the prohibition of discrimination. Article 41 of the Constitution states that the family is based on equality between spouses. Additionally, it refers to the norm of respect for human dignity. Regarding disasters, Article 119 of the Constitution regulates states of emergency.¹ It provides that the President may declare a state of emergency throughout the country or in a specific region for a period not exceeding six months in circumstances including war,

¹ Pursuant to Article 12 of Law No. 6771 dated January 21, 2017, the subheadings "A. States of Emergency" and "1. Declaration of a State of Emergency Due to Natural Disasters and Severe Economic Crises" were removed from the text, and the section heading "III. Extraordinary Administrative Procedures" was amended accordingly.

situations necessitating war, mobilization, insurrection, widespread acts of violence threatening the constitutional order, fundamental rights and freedoms, or public order, as well as natural disasters, dangerous epidemics, and severe economic crises.

The **Turkish Civil Code**, which entered into force on 1 January 2002, contains 1,084 articles. Article 8 of the Code states, “Every person has legal capacity. Accordingly, all persons are equal in their capacity to hold rights and obligations within the boundaries of the legal order,” thereby emphasizing the principle of equality. The Code provides for equality in membership rights in associations and foundations (Arts. 68 and 69); in matters concerning property allocated to the family, the family residence, and the use of the home in the event of divorce (Arts. 250 and 254); in rights relating to family property (Art. 376); in inheritance law (Arts. 495, 496, 497, 649, 688 and 691); and in usufruct and servitude rights (Art. 834). Article 754 addresses public law restrictions on property rights, including restrictions imposed in the public interest in areas such as construction, fire, natural disasters, public health services, land use and improvement, and the protection of historical and natural assets. There is no assessment regarding another disaster.

The Turkish Penal Code (TCK) was revised in 2004. Article 3(2) prohibits discrimination in the application of the Code on grounds including race, language, religion, nationality, colour, sex, political or other opinions, philosophical beliefs, national or social origin, birth, and economic or other social status, thereby addressing both equality and non-discrimination. Article 142(c) and (d) include provisions on aggravated theft, including the theft of property intended to prevent or mitigate damage resulting from a natural disaster or general catastrophe, as well as theft committed by taking advantage of fear or disorder caused by a natural disaster or social events. **The Civil Defence Law No. 7126**, enacted in 1958, reflected the predominantly military-oriented approach to disaster management at the time. Article 13 required all citizens between the ages of 15 and 65 who had not been assigned duties under military legislation to perform civil defence services when called upon. Similarly, **Law No. 7269 on Measures and Assistance Relating to Disasters Affecting Public Life** focused mainly on reducing losses resulting from earthquakes, fires, floods, landslides, rockfalls, avalanches, subsidence, and similar events. The Law continued to reflect a military-oriented understanding of disaster management, detailing technical operations and post-disaster entitlement procedures without incorporating a gender perspective. Although the provisions on entitlement were gender-neutral, operational responsibilities were assigned exclusively to men. Following the 1992 Erzincan earthquake, **Law No. 38,388, titled “Law on the Implementation of Services Related to the Earthquake Disaster in the Provinces of Erzincan, Gümüşhane, and Tunceli, and the Damage and**

Destruction Occurring in Şırnak and Çukurca,” entered into force. Following this law, **Law No. 4123, “Law on the Implementation of Services Related to Damage and Destruction Caused by Natural Disasters,”** was enacted to include other regions affected by disasters (Aktel, 2015). This law aims to regulate the procedures and principles regarding the provision of services to ensure the continuation of normal life in regions exposed to natural disasters, the repair of damage and destruction, and assistance to be provided from funds established under Law No. 2380 dated February 2, 1981, and includes provisions related to the fund.

Immediately following the Earthquake 1999 Marmara, the “Authorization Law on Measures to Be Taken Against Natural Disasters and Regulations to Be Established for the Remediation of Damages Caused by Natural Disasters” (No. 4452, dated August 27, 1999) was enacted, emphasizing modern urban planning. Similarly, on June 17, 2009, **the “Law No. 5902 on the Organization and Duties of the Presidency for Disaster and Emergency Management”** entered into force, establishing the current AFAD organization. However, this organizational structure does not include any specific reference to gender.

The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) is the principal government agency responsible for disaster and emergency management in Türkiye. Under Presidential Decree No. 4, published on 15 July 2018, AFAD is responsible for ensuring the effective delivery of disaster, emergency, and civil defence services at the national level; coordinating institutions and organisations involved in preparedness and risk reduction, response, and recovery; conducting and coordinating humanitarian assistance activities in Türkiye and abroad; and developing and implementing policy recommendations in these areas.

AFAD’s strategic plan includes six objectives, 30 targets, and 117 indicators. Developed through a participatory approach and taking into account the national and international context, the plan addresses six themes: coordination and communication, risk reduction, disaster response and recovery, public awareness, international effectiveness, and institutional capacity. The plan also presents the gender distribution of AFAD staff. Men account for 83.17% of provincial staff, 65.13% of temporary central staff, and 67.33% of permanent central staff. Women are therefore underrepresented among AFAD staff, particularly at the provincial level. Furthermore, gender is not explicitly addressed in AFAD’s stated vision, mission, or strategic plan.

A review of the legislation available on AFAD’s website between 18 and 29 September 2023 identified 32 regulations. As most of these regulations are technical in nature, only the following are highlighted here: the Regulation on the

Identification of Persons Entitled to Benefits Due to Disasters, the Regulation on In-Service Training for Provincial Disaster and Emergency Management Directorates, the Temporary Protection Regulation, the AFAD Presidency Housing Directive, and the Guidelines on the Establishment, Management, and Operation of Temporary Shelter Centres.

The Regulation on the Identification of Persons Entitled to Benefits Due to Disasters addresses the eligibility of property owners and co-owners for the construction of housing or the provision of construction loans, as well as the eligibility of married individuals residing with their parents.

The Regulation on In-Service Training for Provincial Disaster and Emergency Management Directorates aims to ensure that personnel have the knowledge, skills, and behaviours required to fulfil their duties and responsibilities and sets out the principles governing the implementation of in-service training programmes. Article 6(e) provides for the establishment of priorities for access to in-service training and equal opportunities for all personnel.

The Temporary Protection Regulation sets out the procedures and principles for providing temporary protection to individuals whose applications for international protection cannot be assessed individually. It defines persons with special needs as unaccompanied children, persons with disabilities, older persons, pregnant women, single mothers or fathers with children, and persons who have experienced torture, sexual assault, or other forms of serious psychological, physical, or sexual violence. Although the Regulation includes provisions concerning children, it uses general terms without distinguishing between girls and boys. Specific assessments of the needs of girls and boys would allow these needs to be identified more appropriately.

Article 10(1) of **the AFAD Presidency Housing Directive** stipulates that individuals married to a person who has been allocated public housing may not benefit from public housing while residing in that dwelling.

The 2015 Guidelines on the Establishment, Management, and Operation of Temporary Shelter Centres contain gender-specific references and reflect a partially gender-sensitive approach.

The National Earthquake Strategy and Action Plan-2023 (UDSEP-2023) aims to prevent or mitigate the physical, economic, social, environmental, and political damage and losses that earthquakes may cause, and to create new living environments that are earthquake-resilient, safe, prepared, and sustainable. For the

first time in a plan, reference is made to **gender**, and its significant role is emphasized. This statement is included below:

*“Studies must be conducted that specifically address each group—women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, who constitute a significant majority of society—and the results of these studies must be incorporated into the disaster management system. Enhancing the capacity to cope with disasters and reducing vulnerability are functions of individuals’ and social groups’ social ties, power relations, knowledge and skills, **gender roles**, health and economic development levels, and settlements. In these processes, the vulnerable positions of women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities also act as factors that increase their vulnerability.”*

The National Radiation Emergency Plan (URAP) 2013 addresses the principles regarding planning at the national and provincial levels, the interventions to be carried out, and the management of international relations in the event of a radiation emergency occurring within or outside the country. There is no specific emphasis on any particular gender.

The Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) 2014, included among the action plans on the AFAD website, covers public and private sector institutions, civil society organizations, and individuals who will be tasked with responding to disasters and emergencies of any type and scale that may occur in Türkiye. The plan includes specific organizational, analytical, capacity-building, and integration processes. It addresses the disaster response organization process. The plan does not include any gender-specific emphasis.

The 2022-2030 Türkiye Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (TARAP) 2022 is a sustainable plan that defines the necessary activities, along with the responsible parties and their responsibilities, within a process before the occurrence of a disaster. Within the scope of Türkiye’s disaster risk profile, mass migration is addressed, and the plan includes the following emphasis regarding this type of disaster: “Migration movements and the number of migrants is increasing every year. **Women, children, and the elderly** are primarily affected by this situation.” The plan’s most significant emphasis is on the first objective within the section titled “Incorporating Disaster Risk Reduction into Post-Disaster Recovery and Rehabilitation Processes” under the second strategic objective: “Ensuring the sustainability of technological infrastructure for risk reduction by developing it during reconstruction activities in the recovery process,” which includes the action of “identifying social and cultural needs.” The expected outcome of this action is

*"ensuring that the technological infrastructure in the recovery process is adapted to user needs, social and cultural requirements, **and gender equality.**"*

III. Policy Documents of Public Institutions and Organizations Related to Disaster Management

The Ministry of Family and Social Services was established in 2011 by Decree Law No. 633, which defined its establishment, duties, powers, and responsibilities. The Ministry's mission focuses on developing and implementing comprehensive and equitable social service models aimed at protecting and strengthening individuals, families, and social values, while its vision emphasises reaching all members of society and providing effective social services.

In the Ministry's 2022-2026 Strategic Plan, Target 1.4 under Objective 1 focuses on the coordinated and effective provision of psychosocial support services to individuals and families affected by disasters and emergencies. The evaluation section of the Plan also notes that psychosocial support services are provided to individuals adversely affected by migration and disasters. The "Findings and Needs" section emphasises the need for inter-agency coordination, adequate personnel, and training in relation to disasters and emergencies. It also identifies several groups of children requiring economic and social support, including children from families affected by disasters or mining accidents, children whose families have migrated from their neighbourhoods in eastern provinces, children of martyrs and veterans, children who have lost one or both parents, and children from families experiencing economic hardship. Although the Plan prioritises the family and places particular emphasis on children, martyrs, and veterans, it does not specifically emphasise women.

Under Monitoring, Coordination, and Cooperation, the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) includes the expansion of the Pre-Marital Education Programme and the Family Education Programme, as well as strengthening the family institution against social risks by enhancing post-disaster psychosocial support capacity. Although the Plan includes a focus on women, references to women are generally framed in conjunction with the family.

The Directorate General for the Status of Women (GDSW) was established in 1993 under the Ministry of Labour and Social Security pursuant to Article 514/42. Its name was subsequently changed to the Directorate General for the Status of Women. The Directorate General aims to improve the status of women by raising their level of education, increasing their participation in economic life across the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors, ensuring their health, social, and legal security, and promoting their equal participation in social, economic, cultural, and

political life. Article 6(d) of the GDSW's Founding Law emphasises the principle of equality by assigning the Directorate General responsibility for raising public awareness regarding women's full and equal exercise of the rights granted to them by law. However, the Law does not include a specific assessment of gender equality. **The Women's Empowerment Strategy Document and Action Plan 2024-2028** is a planning document outlining initiatives for women's empowerment, developed under the coordination of the Ministry of Family and Social Services (MFSS) with the participation of relevant stakeholders. It covers the current situation, key objectives, targets, strategies, and activities in the areas of education, health, the economy, participation in leadership and decision-making mechanisms, the environment, and climate change. The document refers to the Action Plan for the Advancement of Women, adopted at the 2nd Ministerial Conference on the Role of Women in the Development of Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, held in Cairo in 2008, and notes that it has nine main objectives. Three of these are entitled "Women in Crisis Situations," "Women in Disaster Situations," and "Women in Armed Conflicts." Under Strategy 2, the document also emphasises the need to strengthen comprehensive and holistic women's health services that respond to women's changing needs throughout the life course. It further calls for the development of a reproductive health service model for disasters and emergencies and for stronger inter-institutional coordination.

The Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men (KEFEK) was established in 2009 within the **Grand National Assembly of Türkiye (GNAT)**. Its mission focuses on protecting and advancing women's rights, monitoring national and international developments concerning equality of opportunity between women and men, and informing the GNAT of these developments. Its vision emphasises effective parliamentary oversight to promote improvements in both legislation and practice concerning equality between women and men. Articles 1 and 3(c) emphasise the protection of women's rights and the achievement of equality between women and men. The term *gender equality* is not used; instead, the expression *equality between women and men* is employed. The Committee's duties include examining and overseeing practices concerning equality between women and men, monitoring national and international developments, reviewing applications concerning rights violations and all forms of discrimination and violence against women, and alerting the relevant authorities where necessary. KEFEK's Activity Report for the Fourth Legislative Year of the 23rd Legislative Term and its Activity Report for the First Legislative Year of the 26th Legislative Term include work on issues such as climate change and women, natural hazards and women, and displaced or refugee women. Several KEFEK reports, including the Commission Report on the Empowerment of Women in Rural Areas and Supporting

Women's Entrepreneurship in Rural Areas-2018, the Commission Report on the Problems and Proposed Solutions concerning Women with Disabilities Living in Türkiye and Persons Providing Care to Persons with Disabilities-2020, Increasing Women's Employment, and the Commission Report on Identifying Existing Problems and Determining Proposed Solutions within the Scope of Strengthening and Supporting Women's Entrepreneurship and Cooperatives-2023, refer to both disasters and gender.

The Presidency of Strategy and Budget's 2023 Report on the Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes proposes systemic changes based on cooperation among all stakeholders, including citizens, local governments, public institutions, professional organisations, and academic communities, to strengthen resilience to disaster risks. The Report emphasises the vital importance of a comprehensive disaster risk reduction system at both national and international levels.

The Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) was prepared by AFAD in 2014 to ensure an effective response to disasters. TAMP defines the roles and responsibilities of the operational and coordination units involved in disaster and emergency response and establishes the basic principles of response planning before, during, and after disasters. It covers ministries, public institutions and organisations, the private sector, civil society organisations (CSOs), and individuals involved in responding to disasters and emergencies of all types and scales that may occur in Türkiye.

The Türkiye Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (TARAP, 2022-2030) defines the objectives, targets, and actions for public institutions and organisations, local governments, the private sector, CSOs, and universities involved in disaster risk reduction. The strategic priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 also constitute the strategic priorities of TARAP.

Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (İRAP) were prepared to promote safe living in the provinces, reduce or prevent loss of life and property resulting from disasters, raise awareness of disaster risk reduction, strengthen cooperation among stakeholders, reduce expenditure on post-disaster response and recovery, and ensure the effective use of resources. Plans for all provinces were completed in 2021. Across the 81 provinces, 2,321 actions were designated as red (priority) actions.

The Türkiye Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (TASİP) is being prepared to ensure the effective management of post-disaster recovery. Still at the draft stage, TASİP aims to ensure that recovery activities are planned and systematic and that their

implementation is effectively monitored, evaluated, and reported. The **TASİP Implementation Plan (TASİP-UP)**, in turn, is prepared following a disaster. Using three separate forms, it provides a framework for the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of recovery and reconstruction activities following disasters of all types and scales in settlements throughout Türkiye.

Development plans have been published at five-year intervals since 1963, initially under the **State Planning Organization**. Although the name of the responsible institution has changed over the years, these plans address the current situation, problems, and proposed solutions concerning development-related issues. While the development plans reviewed address disasters, they do not consider disasters and gender together.

Activity reports include both disaster-related activities and programmes targeting women. However, they do not include programmes or a specific focus on gender in the context of disasters. The **General Activity Reports for 2021-2024** include programmes and expenditures related to disasters alongside programmes targeting women. For example, the women's empowerment programme aims to prevent all forms of discrimination against women, ensure their equal access to rights and opportunities in all areas of social life, and promote their empowerment. Despite the inclusion of disaster-related programmes, these programmes do not incorporate a gender perspective.

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change's Strategic Plan 2022-2023, the National Smart Cities Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2023), Türkiye's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023), and the Human Rights Action Plan (2021-2023) contain no emphasis on disasters and gender equality.

The Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan (2019-2023) includes the statement "to strengthen health services so that they can be provided more rapidly and with higher quality in emergencies and disasters."

The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change's Strategic Plan 2022-2023, the National Smart Cities Strategy and Action Plan (2020-2023), Türkiye's Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan (2011-2023), and the **Human Rights Action Plan (2021-2023)** contain no specific emphasis on disasters and gender equality.

The Ministry of Health's Strategic Plan (2019-2023) includes an objective to strengthen health services to ensure their faster and higher-quality delivery during emergencies and disasters.

Hospital Disaster and Emergency Plans (HAP) have been developed for public, private, and university hospitals in Türkiye, while **Provincial Health Disaster and Emergency Plans (İL-SAPs)** have been developed locally by Provincial Health Directorates (Çoşkun and Tekeli Yeşil, 2012; Ministry of Health, 2016). After 2017, İL-SAPs were integrated into the **Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP)**. In line with the healthy cities principle under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Health Disaster and Emergency Plans were prepared under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Health Service Group Plans were adopted within the scope of Provincial Disaster Response Plans (AFAD, 2020; Okay et al., 2023).

The **HAP Preparation Guideline** incorporates the principles and approaches of the **Health Emergency and Disaster Risk Management (Health EDRM) Framework**, including risk-based planning, comprehensive emergency management covering all phases, an all-hazards approach, inclusive and people- and community-centred approaches, multisectoral and multidisciplinary cooperation, whole-health-system responsibility, and ethical considerations. Within the inclusive, people- and community-centred approach, priority is given to the needs and capacities of those at greatest risk and those disproportionately affected by emergencies and disasters, particularly the poorest, as well as women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, migrants, refugees and other displaced persons, people with chronic illnesses, and other groups at relatively higher risk. The Guideline emphasises that all policies and practices within the Health EDRM framework should integrate gender, age, disability, and cultural perspectives and that the leadership of women, young people, and other at-risk groups should be supported throughout this process.

The **İL-SAP Preparation Guideline** provides for the establishment of a **Child, Adolescent, Women's and Reproductive Health Services Unit** within the operations service. The unit aims to ensure that the necessary measures are taken to protect women and children from violence and abuse; to provide preventive and curative services, including protection from sexually transmitted infections (STIs), in cases of abuse and/or rape; and to establish the necessary health services, including medical and psychosocial services, particularly to protect women, adolescent girls, and children and to prevent mortality and morbidity.

The Union of Municipalities of Türkiye's Strategic Plan 2020-2024 emphasises cooperation with relevant national and international institutions and the development of joint projects in areas including waste, water, transportation, disaster management, and climate change. It also refers to assistance provided to

municipalities affected by disasters and other adverse events, as well as to institutions such as AFAD, TİKA, and the Turkish Red Crescent.

The Marmara Municipalities Union's Strategic Plan 2020-2024 states that, within the scope of its duties and services, the Union conducts training and information activities concerning measures to be taken by municipalities against natural hazards and promotes cooperation among municipalities. The Plan also states that the **Disaster Coordination and Cooperation Centre** carries out activities aimed at strengthening the capacities and capabilities of member municipalities during disasters and emergencies.

A. Local Administrations

An examination of the missions, visions, strategic plans, action plans, Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (İRAPs), and Local Equality Action Plans of the metropolitan municipalities, municipalities, and governorates of Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Eskişehir, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Mersin, Samsun, and Trabzon was conducted. The review also covered the provinces affected by the Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes: Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kilis, Malatya, and Elazığ. Although these documents address issues related to women, they do not address disaster management and gender equality together.

The İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality has specifically identified women as a distinct group in the context of disasters. The **İstanbul Metropolitan Municipality's 2021-2024 Local Equality Action Plan** is defined as a women's policy that recognises and prioritises women as equal citizens. The Plan focuses entirely on women. A stakeholder analysis was conducted based on the profile of women in İstanbul, and objectives, targets, actions, and indicators were established. Gender-based violence, violence against women, and discrimination are among the 15 areas addressed. The final category focuses on disasters and crises. Under this category, the Plan emphasises that disaster and crisis preparedness efforts should be participatory and equitable, that discrimination should be prevented during and after disasters, and that access to services for vulnerable groups should be supported, particularly during emergencies. It also emphasises the importance of establishing participatory commissions that include women's organisations in disaster response. The Plan provides a comprehensive framework addressing both disaster-related issues and gender equality.

İzmir Metropolitan Municipality's Strategic Plan 2015-2019 presents sex-disaggregated statistical data. In its Strategic Plan 2020-2024, women are addressed from multiple perspectives, and emphasis is placed on gender equality

and the importance of women's participation. Although the Plan also contains numerous assessments concerning disaster management, the issue of gender is not addressed.

B. Activities of Civil Society Organizations and Other Public Actors Concerning Disaster Management and Gender Equality

In combating gender inequality in disaster management, international conventions assign various responsibilities not only to states but also to civil society organisations (CSOs). In Türkiye, rights-based CSOs working in disaster management began to emerge following the **1999 Marmara Earthquake**, which marked a turning point in the country's approach to disaster management. Following the earthquake, the number of women's organisations increased alongside other rights-based organisations. In the 2000s, LGBTIQ+ organisations also began to emerge. Türkiye's alignment with international frameworks such as **Hyogo and Sendai**, together with the growing recognition of gender as an important dimension of disaster management, contributed to these developments. The importance of private-sector involvement in disaster management also gained greater recognition following the 1999 Marmara Earthquake. The private sector subsequently began to contribute to efforts to promote gender equality in disaster management. Civil society organisations (CSOs) operating in the field of disasters across Türkiye include the **Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılayı)**, **AKUT Foundation (AKUT Vakfı)**, **AKUT Search and Rescue Association (AKUT Arama Kurtarma Derneği)**, **Neighbourhood Disaster Volunteers (Mahalle Afet Gönüllüleri - MAG)**, **Nirengi Association (Nirengi Derneği)**, **GEA Search and Rescue (GEA Arama Kurtarma)**, **Hatay Earthquake Victims Association (Hatay Depremzede Derneği)**, and the **Disaster Preparedness and Earthquake Education Association (Afete Hazırlık ve Deprem Eğitimi Derneği - AHDER)**. Among the CSOs reviewed, only **Nirengi Association** and **Support to Life Association (Hayata Destek Derneği)** conduct monitoring and evaluation activities and publish related reports, particularly in the context of the Kahramanmaraş Earthquake. Women- and rights-focused CSOs conducting monitoring and evaluation activities and publishing reports, particularly in the context of the **Kahramanmaraş Earthquakes**, include **Mavi Kalem Association (Mavi Kalem Derneği)**, **Women Without Borders - Solidarity Group with Migrant Women (Sınır Tanımayan Kadınlar - Göçmen Kadınlarla Dayanışma Grubu)**, **Feminist Solidarity Group Against Disasters (Afetlere Karşı Feminist Dayanışma Grubu)**, **Mor Çatı**, **Women's Platform for Equality (Eşitlik İçin Kadın Platformu - EŞİK)**, **Women's Labour and Employment Initiative (Kadın Emeği ve İstihdamı Girişimi - KEİG)**, **Women Entrepreneurs Association of Türkiye**

(Türkiye Kadın Girişimciler Derneği - KAGİDER), Foundation for Solidarity with Women (Kadınlarla Dayanışma Vakfı - KADAV), Association for Struggle Against Sexual Violence (Cinsel Şiddetle Mücadele Derneği), Women's Human Rights Association - New Ways (Kadının İnsan Hakları [Yeni Çözümler] Derneği - KİH), Kadın Zamanı Association (Kadın Zamanı Derneği), and Adana Women's Freedom and Equality Association (Adana Kadına Özgürlük ve Eşitlik Derneği).

Local women- and rights-focused CSOs include **Van Saray Women's Association (Van Saray Kadın Derneği), Selis Women's Association (Selis Kadın Derneği), Antakya Women's Labour Association (Antakya Kadın Emeği Derneği), Samandağ Women's Labour Association (Samandağ Kadın Emeği Derneği), Samandağ Women's Cooperative (Samandağ Kadın Kooperatifi), and Düzce Kaynaşlı Emergency Support Foundation (Düzce Kaynaşlı Acil Destek Vakfı).** As these organisations do not have websites, information on their rights-based monitoring activities could not be accessed. In addition to local women's organisations, many women's organisations travelled to the earthquake-affected region and engaged in solidarity activities. However, as information on their activities was not available through official websites, they were not included in the monitoring. Organisations identified through detailed internet searches included the **Feminist Solidarity Group for Disaster (Afet için Feminist Dayanışma Grubu)** and **Ankara LGBTİ+ Earthquake Solidarity (Ankara LGBTİ+ Deprem Dayanışması).**

CSOs operating across Türkiye to monitor human rights and rights violations affecting LGBTIQ+ people include **Kaos GL, 17 Mayıs Association (17 Mayıs Derneği), Social Policy, Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation Studies Association (Sosyal Politika, Cinsiyet Kimliği ve Cinsel Yönelim Çalışmaları Derneği - SPoD), Lubunya Earthquake Solidarity (Lubunya Deprem Dayanışması), and HEBUN LGBT (Diyarbakır).** These organisations also published various monitoring and evaluation reports following the 6 February earthquakes.

United Nations organisations and their Türkiye offices that published various monitoring and evaluation reports following the 6 February earthquakes include UNFPA Türkiye - United Nations Population Fund, UN Women Türkiye - United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, and UNICEF Türkiye. **International organisations that published various monitoring and evaluation reports following the 6 February earthquakes include** the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), OXFAM-Women's Labour Evaluation Foundation (Kadın Emeğini Değerlendirme Vakfı - KEDV), Save the Children Türkiye, and CARE Türkiye. Professional organizations subjected to a Gender Equality Sensitivity Analysis include the Union of Chambers

of Turkish Engineers and Architects (Türk Mühendis ve Mimar Odaları Birliği - TMMOB), Turkish Medical Association (Türk Tabipleri Birliği - TTB), Union of Turkish Bar Associations (Türkiye Barolar Birliği), Association of Public Health Specialists (Halk Sağlığı Uzmanları Derneği - HASUDER), Psychiatric Association of Türkiye (Türkiye Psikiyatri Derneği - TPD), Turkish Earthquake Engineering Association (Türkiye Deprem Mühendisliği Derneği), Association of Psychologists for Social Solidarity (Toplumsal Dayanışma için Psikologlar Derneği - TODAP), and Chamber of Geophysical Engineers (Jeofizik Mühendisleri Odası).

Following the 6 February earthquakes, the Psychiatric Association of Türkiye (TPD), Association of Psychologists for Social Solidarity (TODAP), Turkish Medical Association (TTB), Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (TMMOB), and Chamber of Geophysical Engineers prepared monitoring and evaluation reports. The Turkish Medical Association (TTB), the Chamber of Geophysical Engineers, and the Association of Psychologists for Social Solidarity (TODAP) include multiple forms of discrimination against LGBTIQ+ people.

A gender equality sensitivity analysis was conducted on the disaster-related activities of organisations operating in different fields, including private-sector organisations.

The **Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (Türkiye Belediyeler Birliği)**, **Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (Türk İş Dünyası Konfederasyonu - TÜR KONFED)**, **Turkish Industry and Business Association (TÜSİAD)**, **Turkish Economic and Social Studies Foundation (Türkiye Ekonomik ve Sosyal Etüdler Vakfı)**, **Etik Research**, and **Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality** published various monitoring and evaluation reports following the 6 February earthquakes. However, none of the reports reviewed included information on multiple discrimination or LGBTIQ+ people.

IV. Indicators

As previously stated, there is no single indicator or set of indicators in the field of disaster management that incorporates gender equality. However, relevant international frameworks and recommendations include the **Hyogo Framework for Action**, the **Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, and **CEDAW GR No. 37**. Based on these documents, this section proposes gender-sensitive forms of globally accepted indicators related to disaster management.

The proposed indicators draw on relevant components and indicators of the **Hyogo Framework for Action**, the **Sendai Framework**, and the **SDGs**, as well as the recommendations of **CEDAW GR No. 37** that may contribute to monitoring. As in Chapter 4, they are organised under three main headings: **before, during, and after disasters**.

The **Sendai Framework** was adopted before the **SDGs**, and similar disaster-related indicators are also included under the relevant SDGs. In addition, similar indicators are used to monitor different Goals within the SDG framework.

The framework for monitoring progress towards gender equality in disaster management through indicators is organised into three stages: **pre-disaster, during disaster, and post-disaster**. The indicators for each stage are further grouped under five headings:

1. Planning and coordination
2. Shelter and basic needs
3. Health services and prevention of gender-based violence
4. Education and awareness
5. Monitoring and evaluation

1. Planning and Coordination: The indicators under this heading focus on disaster risk reduction plans **before a disaster**, the integration of gender equality into planning processes, and gender balance among decision-makers involved in these processes. **During a disaster**, the indicators focus on gender balance in the distribution of roles among response teams and the integration of a gender perspective into response plans. **After a disaster**, the indicators focus on gender balance and the integration of a gender perspective into services provided under recovery plans.

2. Shelter and basic needs: In the **pre-disaster period**, the indicators address the development of safe evacuation plans and shelter arrangements that integrate a gender perspective. They focus on ensuring that planning identifies groups with different needs, particularly women and children, while taking gender equality into account. **During and after disasters**, the indicators assess the implementation of these plans. **During a disaster**, they address the identification of the different needs of groups such as women living alone, single mothers, older women, persons with disabilities, and migrants in the distribution of basic needs. In the **post-disaster period**, the indicators focus particularly on access to and referral to livelihood, entrepreneurship, and vocational training opportunities.

3. Health services and prevention of gender-based violence: In the **pre-disaster period**, gender-sensitive indicators related to physical and mental health, reproductive health, and sexual health services are included in health service planning. Gender-based violence tends to increase during disasters, with women and children particularly affected. The indicators address the existence of plans for the prevention of violence. **During and after disasters**, they assess the extent to which violence is prevented and the continuity of support services for those subjected to violence, including psychosocial, legal, and medical support.

4. Education and Awareness: In the **pre-disaster period**, the indicators focus on ensuring access for all groups to training that raises awareness of disaster risks and gender equality. **During a disaster**, they address the provision of inclusive training that takes into account discrimination against women and marginalised groups and promotes participation in such programmes. In the **post-disaster period**, the indicators focus on girls' and boys' access to post-disaster educational opportunities and awareness programmes.

5. Monitoring and evaluation: This section includes indicators for monitoring and evaluating the indicators across the three phases, as well as for reviewing and revising the plans.

A. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection During the Pre-Disaster Phase

1. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Planning and Coordination

This section presents gender-sensitive, country-specific adaptations of globally accepted indicators that can contribute to advancing gender equality in the pre-disaster period, reducing disaster risk and societal vulnerability, and strengthening resilience. To effectively integrate a gender equality perspective into pre-disaster processes, various indicators have been identified in line with international frameworks and standards, including the **Hyogo Framework for Action, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and CEDAW**. These indicators aim to assess the extent to which gender equality is incorporated into disaster management and provide a basis for monitoring and evaluating disaster risk reduction and post-disaster response from a gender equality perspective. Data will be collected and analysed annually by public institutions, including **AFAD, municipalities, and relevant ministries**. Regular publication of these data and monitoring of changes over time will help demonstrate progress towards gender equality in disaster management and enhance transparency. The existence of a **National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan** indicates whether a national disaster risk reduction strategy is in place (**A.1.1**). The budget allocated to integrating gender equality into the disaster risk reduction strategy and plan provides a basis for monitoring changes in financial commitments over time (**A.1.2**). Another indicator is the number of gender experts involved in preparing disaster risk reduction strategy documents. Increasing their number and ensuring their participation in the planning process are important for the effective integration of gender equality into pre-disaster processes (**A.1.3**). The preparation of guidelines for integrating gender equality into disaster risk reduction strategy documents is also proposed as an indicator for making gender equality more visible in these documents (**A.1.4**).

Additional indicators include the preparation of intervention plans to ensure adequate lighting in temporary shelter areas established after disasters (**A.1.5**); the development of disaster management plans for units providing services to monitor and prevent violence against women (**A.1.6**); the inclusion in the **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan** of measures to ensure the safety of women who have obtained restraining orders due to violence (**A.1.7**); and the inclusion of services for women displaced by disasters (**A.1.8**). These indicators are critical to protecting and enhancing women's safety in disaster management.

Ensuring women's and girls' access to clean water and food in temporary shelter areas established after disasters constitutes another indicator (**A.1.9**). It assesses whether measures to ensure such access are included in the **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan**. The indicator should be monitored annually through information obtained from the **Ministry of Health** and **AFAD**.

The establishment of a unit within **AFAD** to safeguard the rights of women and adolescent girls at greatest risk of being affected by disasters is proposed as an indicator of efforts to prevent discrimination against women and adolescent girls in disaster management (**A.1.10**).

Cooperation with the **Ministry of Health** in developing disaster management and health policies and plans is included as an indicator of inter-institutional cooperation in the provision of health services during disasters (**A.1.11**).

Cooperation with public institutions and CSOs working in areas such as health, education, basic needs, law, data, and social protection is proposed as an indicator of the inclusion of different segments of society in disaster risk reduction processes (**A.1.12**). Similarly, studies, reports, or projects reviewing policies and programmes across different sectors from a gender equality perspective are proposed as an indicator of the incorporation of different perspectives into disaster management (**A.1.13**).

The preparation of a report analysing the gender impacts of disaster legislation and presenting recommendations concerning laws and practices is proposed as an indicator for assessing legal and normative changes aimed at advancing gender equality in disaster management (**A.1.14**). The indicators that follow assess the inclusiveness of planning at provincial and district levels and the extent to which disaster management and risk reduction strategy documents integrate a gender perspective. The number of provinces and districts that prepare a **Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan** (**A.1.15, A.1.19**) indicates the extent to which disaster risk management is planned at these levels. Whether these documents integrate gender equality (**A.1.16, A.1.18, A.1.21**) provides a basis for assessing whether the needs of different groups are addressed in terms of sex, age, and disability. The number of municipalities preparing gender-equality-sensitive strategy documents (**A.1.17, A.1.20**) indicates the extent to which a gender equality perspective has been adopted at the local level. Whether sex, age, and disability are considered in disaster risk analyses (**A.1.22**) indicates the extent to which the needs of groups at greater risk are taken into account in risk management. Indicators **A.1.23-A.1.27** address whether a **Disaster Risk**

Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan is in place and the extent to which it incorporates gender equality.

Table 1 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Phase - Planning and Coordination

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.1.1. Is the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan gender equality-sensitive? (Yes/No)	AFAD	Website, request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.1.2. Amount of budget allocated in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan for disaster risk reduction and for services to be provided during and after disasters (TRY).	Presidency of Strategy and Budget (CSBB), GNAT, Ministry of Finance	Website, request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.1.3. Number (and proportion) of gender experts working in the preparation of the National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan.	CSBB, GNAT, AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Website, request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo #CEDAW (B)M.	A.1.4. Preparation of a guideline aimed at ensuring the integration of gender equality into matters concerning disaster risk reduction at national (and local) level (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Website, request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo #CEDAW M. 57	A.1.5. Preparation of an operational response plan to ensure the urgent provision of lighting in temporary shelter areas established after disasters and in urban areas at national (and local) level / or its inclusion in UARAS/YP (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Website, request for information	Annual

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo #CEDAW M. 57	A.1.6. Preparation of disaster management plans for units providing services in the field of violence against women, such as women's counselling centres and women's shelters, as well as women's prisons, at national (and local) level (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye Ministry of Family and Social Services, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Website, request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo #CEDAW M. 57	A.1.7. Inclusion in UARAS/YP, at national (and local) level, of the issue of ensuring the safety of women who have obtained restraining orders due to violence (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Ministry of Family and Social Services Ministry of Interior, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Website, request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.1.8. Inclusion in the UARAS/YP of services to be provided at the national (and local) level to groups with intersectional vulnerabilities who may be displaced due to disasters (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.1.9. Inclusion in the UARAS/YP of measures to ensure that women, girls, and boys have access to clean drinking and domestic water and adequate food in temporary shelters established at the national (and local) level following a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Provincial Municipalities, Metropolitan Municipalities, FAO	Request for information	Annual
#Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, CEDAW (37) Art. 26	A.1.10. The existence of a unit established within AFAD to ensure the protection of the rights of groups with intersectional vulnerabilities (women, girls, women with disabilities, older women, migrant women, and LGBTIQ+ individuals, etc.) and to prevent discrimination against them (Yes/No)	AFAD	Website	Annual

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW Art. 60	A.1.11. Conducting policy, programme, and plan preparation activities with the Ministry of Health and the Turkish Medical Association in the field of disaster management and health services at the national level (Yes/No) A.1.11.a. Have TTB, trade unions and CSOs been included in the Ministry of Health's plan-preparation process?	AFAD Ministry of Health, Turkish Medical Association	Request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW, (B) Art. 42	A.1.12. Development of work plans/protocols with ministries and institutions at the national level for cooperation in disaster risk reduction, disaster management, and the areas of health, safety, education, basic needs, law, and data (Yes/No)	AFAD, Presidency of Strategy and Budget , Ministry of Family and Social Services (, Ministry of Interior , Ministry of Health , Ministry of National Education , Armed Forces, Ministry of Justice, TÜİK; municipalities and CSOs working in the field of disasters	Request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW, (B) Art. 42	A.1.12. Development of work plans/protocols with ministries and institutions at the national level for cooperation in disaster risk reduction, disaster management, and the areas of health, safety, education, basic needs, law, and data (Yes/No)	AFAD, Presidency of Strategy and Budget , Ministry of Family and Social Services (, Ministry of Interior , Ministry of Health , Ministry of National Education , Armed Forces, Ministry of Justice, TÜİK; municipalities and CSOs working in the field of disasters	Request for information	Annual

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW (B) Art. 42	A.1.13. Number of studies, reports, or projects that review policies and programs in various sectors and areas—including climate, trade and investment, environment and planning, water, food, agriculture, technology, social protection, education, and employment—from a gender perspective, aimed at reducing disaster risk at the national and local levels; and the conclusion of protocols with relevant ministries for collaboration (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, Armed Forces, Ministry of Justice, TÜİK; municipalities and NGOs working in the field of disaster management	Website request for information	Annual
#Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, #CEDAW (37) M.38	A.1.14. Existence of an analysis report that includes a gender impact analysis of national disaster legislation in terms of disaster risk and contains recommendations regarding laws, regulations, and practices (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, #CEDAW (37)	A.1.15. Existence of a national-level plan to ensure communication and information exchange (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Communications Directorate	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, #CEDAW (37)	A.1.16. Existence of plans for volunteer activities to be carried out during disasters and crises at the national and local levels (Yes/No) A.1.16.A. Existence of plans for establishing a volunteer coordination unit	AFAD, Governorships, District Governorates, the Union of Municipalities of Türkiye (TBB), Provincial Municipalities, and Metropolitan Municipalities	Website request for information	Annual

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, #CEDAW (37)	A.1.17. Status of plans at the national and local levels to ensure the safety of children (living with their families and under state care...) during disasters and crises (Yes/No) A.1.17.A. Status of plans to ensure the safety of older adults during disasters and crises at the national and local levels (Yes/No) A.1.17.B. Status of plans to ensure the safety of people with disabilities during disasters and crises at the national and local levels (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Governor's Office, District Governor's Office	Website request for information	Annual
	A.1.18. Status of plans to provide multilingual services during disasters and crises at the national and local levels (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Governor's Office, District Governor's Office, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial Municipalities, Metropolitan Municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo, #CEDAW (37)	A.1.19. Status of plans to ensure safety during disasters and crises at the national and local levels (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Governor's Office, District Governors' Offices	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.20. Number (and percentage) of provinces that have prepared a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan	AFAD, Governor's Office	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.21. Number (and percentage) of provinces with a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan that are sensitive to gender equality	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website request for information	Annual

Relevant human rights / norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.22. Number (and percentage) of provincial municipalities that have prepared a Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.23. Number (and percentage) of provincial municipalities with a Provincial Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan that are sensitive to gender equality	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.24. Number (and percentage) of districts that have prepared a Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan	AFAD, District Governor's Office	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.25. Number (and percentage) of district municipalities that have prepared a District Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, District Municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.26. Number (and proportion) of district municipalities with a gender-sensitive District Municipality Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy Document and Management Plan	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, District Municipalities	Website request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.1.27. Whether gender, age, and disability criteria were taken into account in risk analyses when preparing the Disaster Risk Reduction Document and Management Plan (Yes/No)	AFAD, Governor's Offices	Website request for information	Annual

2. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Shelter and Basic Needs

Taking gender equality and the needs of vulnerable groups into account in pre-disaster planning is critical for effective disaster management. In this context, various indicators that consider gender sensitivity and equitable distribution policies in disaster management processes have been proposed.

As a first recommendation, **the existence of prioritization plans that take gender equality into account** (A.2.1), indicates whether plans have been prepared to address the needs of groups with intersectional vulnerabilities during a disaster (LGBTQ+ individuals, women living alone, single-parent families, older women, people with disabilities, migrant women, ethnic groups, and girls and boys). Furthermore, **measures to provide safe shelter** (A.2.2) allow for an assessment of whether safe and accessible shelter options are available for these groups.

The number (or percentage) of provinces, districts, and municipalities where early warning systems have been established (A.2.3, A.2.4, A.2.5) measures the prevalence and accessibility of these systems. **The existence of measures ensuring equal access to these systems for vulnerable groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and migrants** (A.2.6) reveals the extent to which these systems take gender equality into account.

Other key indicators include **gender balance in disaster response teams** (A.2.8) and **the implementation of special measures for victims of violence within these teams** (A.2.9), which help assess how gender-sensitive disaster response processes are.

The distribution of hygiene kits, diapers, and adult diapers for women and girls during disasters (A.2.11) and **measures taken to ensure access to clean water and adequate food in temporary shelters** (A.2.12) are intended to monitor the extent to which planning addresses the basic needs of these groups. (A.2.13) It enables the assessment of the existence of arrangements to meet basic needs in temporary shelters established at the national and local levels following a disaster.

Table 2 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Shelter, Basic Needs, and Care Burden

Relevant Human Norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.1. Whether the distribution plan for UARAS/YP during a disaster includes prioritization for groups with intersectional vulnerabilities that take gender equality into account (women living alone, single-parent families, elderly women, people with disabilities, migrant women, ethnic groups, girls and boys, and LGBTIQ+) (Yes/No)	AFAD, Governor's Offices	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.2. The existence of measures to provide safe shelter and emergency assembly areas for groups with intersectional vulnerabilities that take gender equality into account during disaster distributions to UARAS/YP (women living alone, single-parent families, elderly women, people with disabilities, migrant women, ethnic groups, girls and boys, and LGBTIQ+) with intersectional vulnerabilities (women living alone, single-parent families, elderly women, people with disabilities, migrant women, ethnic groups, girls and boys) (Yes/No)	AFAD, Governor's Offices	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.3. Number (and percentage) of prefectures with an inclusive disaster early warning information system in place	AFAD, Governor's Office	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.5. Number (percentage) of district municipalities with an inclusive disaster early warning information system in place	AFAD, TBB, district municipalities	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.6. The existence of measures that are equally accessible to all groups with intersectional vulnerabilities (women living alone, single-parent families, elderly women, people with disabilities, migrant women, ethnic groups, girls and boys, and LGBTIQ+ individuals) in an inclusive disaster early warning system that takes gender equality into account (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.2.7. Identification of individuals or teams specifically responsible for the safety of girls and boys during a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual

Relevant Human Norms	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Frequency of data collection
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.8. Status of gender balance among personnel working in disaster response teams (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.2.9. Implementation of special measures for victims of violence within disaster response teams (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.2.10. Prioritizing psychosocial support services for those affected by disasters during and after the event, with a focus on women, girls, boys, and LGBTIQ+ individuals (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.2.11. Has a plan been developed for the distribution of special hygiene kits, diapers, and adult diapers for women and girls during and after a disaster? (Yes/No)	AFAD, Red Crescent	Request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo CEDAW 60	A.2.12. Measures taken to ensure that women and girls have access to clean drinking and domestic water and adequate food in temporary shelters established at the national and local levels following a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo CEDAW 60	A.2.13. Planning for the establishment of laundry facilities, kitchens, and daycare centers, as well as for the cleaning of tents and containers, in temporary shelters set up at the national and local levels following a disaster (Yes/No) A.2.13. A. Is there lighting in temporary shelters established at the national and local levels following a disaster? (Yes/No) A.2.13. B. Are there waste collection areas in temporary shelters established at the national and local levels following a disaster? (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for information	Annual

3. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period–Access to Health Services

These recommended indicators aim to assess whether post-disaster health services are provided in a manner that meets women's needs.

The first recommendation is to establish regulations for the provision of safe maternal health services in the post-disaster period (A.3.1). This indicator recommends implementing the necessary regulations to ensure women's access to maternal health services after a disaster.

The second recommendation focuses on establishing regulations to ensure women's access to contraceptive methods, including emergency contraception, following a disaster (A.3.2).

Third, among the proposed indicators is the establishment of specialized units to provide sexual and reproductive health services in temporary shelters (A.3.3). The establishment of these units is necessary to ensure that women can receive specialized services addressing their post-disaster health needs. The uninterrupted continuation of sexual and reproductive health services even after a disaster is of vital importance for women's health and the prevention of unintended pregnancies. Finally, (A.3.4) this indicator—which assesses the existence of preparations (in terms of legal framework and implementation) for establishing **an emergency system** at the national level where victims of violence and sexual abuse can report incidents of violence—was developed in response to the risk that vulnerable groups may be subjected to violence during times of crisis.

Table 3 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Accessibility to Health Services

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.3.1. Existence of regulations at the national (and local) level to provide safe maternal and parenting services following a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD Ministry of Health	Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.3.2. Existence of regulations at the national (and local) level to ensure women's access to contraceptive methods, including emergency contraception , following a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD Ministry of Health	Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.3.3. Status of the establishment of specialized units to provide sexual and reproductive health services in temporary shelters set up at the national (and local) levels following a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD Ministry of Health	Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW M.38	A.3.4. Existence of preparations (in terms of legislation and implementation) for the establishment of an emergency system at the national level through which victims of violence and sexual abuse can report incidents of violence (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website, Information Request	Annual

4. Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period: Recommended Indicators - Prevention of Violence

The establishment of an emergency system and mechanisms through which victims of violence and sexual abuse can report incidents of violence (A.4.1), (A.4.2), (A.4.3) constitutes a set of important recommendations aimed at implementing legal and practical arrangements that allow victims of violence to seek assistance safely after a disaster.

Table 4 (A) Data Collection During the Pre-Disaster Period Recommended Indicators - Prevention of Violence

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW M.38	A.4.1. Existence of preparations (in terms of legislation and implementation) for the establishment of an emergency system at the national level through which individuals subjected to violence and sexual abuse during disasters and crises can report incidents of violence (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website, Request for Information	Annual
#CEDAW M.38	A.4.2. Status of planning for a mechanism at the national level to ensure that individuals exposed to violence and sexual abuse during disasters and crises are protected by law enforcement agencies (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Website, information request	Annual
#CEDAW M.38	A.4.3. Planning to establish emergency response centers at the national level where victims of violence and sexual abuse during disasters and crises can seek assistance (Yes/No) A.4.3.A. Availability of lawyers, psychologists, and social workers at these centers (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Website, information request	Annual

5. Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period—Education and Awareness

This section proposes indicators aimed at building gender-sensitive capacity and developing training programs within disaster management processes.

The first proposed indicator focuses on the development of training programs aimed at building capacity for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction (A.5.1). This indicator aims to assess whether disaster management institutions have developed training programs for their staff that incorporate a gender perspective. Collaborating with NGOs working in the fields of disasters and gender during the preparation of these training programs (A.5.2) aims to strengthen civil society's contribution to and collaboration in the disaster management process.

Another proposed indicator is the monitoring of the number of women and men participating in training programs (A.5.3). Through this indicator, it will be possible to monitor how equitable participation in disaster risk reduction training—which is sensitive to the gender equality perspective—is in terms of gender balance. Furthermore, the existence of programs that ensure the participation of women and girls in disaster risk literacy training (A.5.4) and the monitoring of the number of women and men participating in these programs (A.5.5) will contribute to policies aimed at strengthening access to the right to obtain and disseminate information in the aftermath of a disaster.

Including the topic of Child, Early, and Forced Marriage (CEFM) in training programs for disaster management personnel (A.5.6) and adding the topic of violence against women and children (A.5.7) are recommended to ensure that personnel working in this field receive training from a gender equality perspective. These indicators represent an important step toward protecting victims of post-disaster violence.

It is recommended that a training program on health services in disasters—including gender equality and violence against women—be developed for emergency department staff, 112 ambulance personnel, and other health workers (A.5.8), to ensure that personnel assigned to post-disaster health services receive training that raises their awareness of violence against women and gender equality.

The existence of a training program prepared with a gender equality approach for healthcare workers who will provide safe maternal care services at the national and local levels following a disaster (A.5.9) is recommended to facilitate women's access to safe maternal care services during disaster periods.

Table 5 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period – Education and Awareness

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo	A.5.1. Preparation of a training program for staff of all relevant institutions aimed at building capacity for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Request for information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.5.2. Collaboration with rights-based NGOs working in the fields of disasters and gender during the preparation phase of training programs for agency staff aimed at building capacity for gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction (Yes/No)	AFAD, NGOs	Website	Annual
#Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	A.5.3. Number of women and men participating in training programs and/or meetings related to gender-sensitive disaster risk reduction (<i>broken down by institutions where training is provided</i>)	AFAD, IB, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, TÜİK, local NGOs	Web, information request	Annual
#CEDAW M.A	A.5.4. Existence of a disaster risk literacy education program at the national level that ensures women and girls' access to their rights to obtain, receive, and disseminate information regarding climate change and disaster risk reduction (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial Municipalities, Metropolitan Municipalities	Web, information request	Annual
#CEDAW M.A	A.5.5. Number of women and men participating in disaster risk literacy training programs at the national level that will ensure women's and girls' access to their rights to obtain, receive, and disseminate information regarding climate change and disaster risk reduction	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial Municipalities, Metropolitan Municipalities	Web, information request	Annual

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW Art. 57	A.5.6. Inclusion of the issue of combating child, early, and forced marriage (CEFM) in training programs for personnel involved in disaster management, in collaboration with NGOs working in the fields of disasters and women's issues (Yes/No)	AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Web, Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 57	A.5.7. In collaboration with NGOs working in the field of disasters and women, include the issue of violence against women and children —including post-disaster sexual violence —in training programs for personnel involved in disaster management (Yes/No)	AFAD, TBB, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities, ASPB	Web, Request for Information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.5.8. Development of a training program on health services in disasters —including efforts to combat violence against women within the context of gender equality—for health personnel who will be deployed after disasters at the national (and local) levels, including emergency service workers and those working in 112 ambulance services (Yes/No)	AFAD Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Request for information	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	A.5.9. Development of a training program , prepared with a gender equality approach, for health workers who will provide post-disaster safe motherhood and parenting services at the national (and local) levels (Yes/No)	AFAD Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services	Request for information	Annual

6. Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period: Proposed Indicators– Monitoring and Evaluation

The indicators in this section aim to strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms based on a gender equality perspective. The first recommended indicator will ensure that gender-sensitive analyses can be conducted (A.6.1).

The establishment of individuals or units responsible for gender-sensitive monitoring (A.6.2) is critical to the sustainability of monitoring and evaluation processes.

Finally, **the existence of a mechanism to conduct needs assessments regarding issues arising during disasters** (A.6.3) will ensure that the needs of women and other vulnerable groups are accurately identified and evaluated during disasters, thereby contributing to the development of more inclusive and equitable policies in disaster management.

Table 6 (A) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection in the Pre-Disaster Period - Monitoring and Evaluation

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW 37 GTK	A.6.1. Availability of disaster-specific gender-sensitive indicators to enable gender-sensitive monitoring (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
#CEDAW 37 GTK	A.6.2. Existence of a person or unit responsible for gender-sensitive monitoring specific to the disaster area (Yes/No)	AFAD	Request for Information	Annual
#CEDAW 37 GTK	A.6.3. Existence of a mechanism to conduct a needs assessment regarding issues arising during a disaster (Yes/No)	AFAD, Provincial Coordination Council	Request for Information	Annual

B. Data Collection During Disasters: Recommended Indicators

The recommended indicators for the data collection process during a disaster are important for revealing gender-based vulnerabilities experienced at the time of a disaster.

By monitoring the number of women and men who have access to early warning systems during disaster periods, differences between genders can be identified. If there is a difference between genders, the reasons for this difference can be examined (**B.1.1**). Similarly, monitoring the number of women and men directly affected by disasters per 100,000 persons (**B.1.2**) will reveal the distribution by sex of persons affected by the disaster.

In addition, monitoring disaster-related deaths and missing persons by sex is among the critical recommendations (**B.1.3, B.1.4, B.1.5**). These indicators track the extent of deaths and missing persons faced by women and men during disasters. In particular, monitoring the number of missing children (**B.1.6**) will help assess the measures that need to be taken regarding the safety of children after a disaster.

Another important indicator is the ratio of women and men personnel working in disaster response teams (**B.1.7**). This indicator aims to assess whether disaster response teams are balanced in terms of gender equality.

Finally, the ratio of women to men directly receiving aid (**B.1.8**) will show the extent to which gender balance is ensured in post-disaster aid processes.

Table 7 (B) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection During Disasters

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
# Sendai	B1.1. Number of women and men with access to an early warning system at the national (and local) level (per 100,000 women and per 100,000 men)	AFAD	Request for information	Disaster period
# Sendai	B.1.2. Number of women and men directly affected by disasters per 100,000 people	AFAD	Request for information	Disaster period
# Sendai	B.1.4. Number of disaster-related deaths among women and men per 100,000 people	AFAD, TBB, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Request for information	Disaster period
# Sendai	B.1.5. Number of women and men missing due to disasters per 100,000 people	AFAD, TBB, district municipalities, provincial municipalities, metropolitan municipalities	Request for information	Disaster period
# Sendai	B.1.6. Number of girls and boys lost due to disasters per 100,000 people	AFAD, Governor's Office	Request for information	Disaster period

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
	B.1.7. Ratio of female to male personnel working in disaster response teams at the national (and local) levels	AFAD	Request for information	Disaster period
IASC	B.1.8. Ratio of women to men receiving direct assistance B.1.8.A. Number of people with intersectional vulnerabilities who receive direct assistance	AFAD	Request for information	Disaster period

C. Data Collection After a Disaster: Recommended Indicators– Shelter and Basic Needs

The purpose of recommending these indicators is to understand the gender-based impacts of the destruction and adverse consequences caused by disasters and to develop more equitable policies.

The first recommended indicator is monitoring the number of women and men whose homes have been damaged due to disasters (**C.2.1**). This indicator reveals the sex distribution of persons directly affected by disasters. The number of hygiene units established in temporary shelter areas (**C.2.2**) is intended to assess the extent to which infrastructure addressing women's needs has been provided. Indicators such as whether shelter opportunities are provided for women who are single parents, older or living alone (**C.2.3**) and giving priority to women in shelter and housing processes during disasters (**C.2.5**) aim to ensure women's access to safe and appropriate shelter conditions after disasters.

Indicators such as the destruction of homes due to disasters (**C.2.4**) and the number of women and men forced to migrate from the places where they live (**C.2.9**) aim to identify the groups most affected by disasters. The number of women provided with post-disaster rental assistance and social protection support (**C.2.8, C.2.11**), as well as the number of women participating in vocational training programmes (**C.2.12**), are also important indicators aimed at contributing to women's recovery in economic and social life after disasters.

The number of gender-sensitive interventions for women in humanitarian assistance response (**C.2.13**) and the proportion of women, men, girls and boys who feel safe in accessing disaster services (**C.2.14**) aim to demonstrate the extent to which humanitarian assistance and services are responsive to gender-based needs. Determining the number of girls and boys under the age of 18 who have to work after a disaster (**C.2.15**) is of great importance in terms of protecting children's rights.

Table 8 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection – Shelter and Basic Needs

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#Sendai, #SKA 1, 11, 13	C.2.1. Number of women and men whose homes were damaged due to disasters	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website, Information request	Annual
	C.2.2. Number of hygiene facilities (toilets, showers, nursing rooms, changing rooms, hair salons) established in temporary shelter areas set up at the national (and local) levels	AFAD	Website, Request for Information	Annual
	C.2.3. Number of single women and single-parent women provided with post-disaster shelter at the national (and local) level (broken down by elderly women, single-parent mothers, and women living alone)	AFAD	Website, Request for Information	Annual
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.4. Number of women and men whose homes were destroyed due to disasters	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Web, information request	Annual
	C.2.5. Prioritizing women living alone in shelter and housing provision processes during disasters at the national (and local) levels (Yes/No)	AFAD	Website, Request for Information	Annual

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.6. Number of women and men provided with shelter at the national (and local) level	AFAD, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and	Website, information request	Annual
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.7. Number of women and men provided with housing after a disaster at the national (and local) level	AFAD, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye	Website, information request	Annual
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.8. Number of women and men receiving post-disaster rental assistance at the national (and local) levels	AFAD, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and	Website, information request	Annual
#Sendai, #SKA 1, 11, 13	C.2.9. Number of women and men forced to flee their homes due to disasters	AFAD	Request for information	Annual
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.10. Number of women and men whose livelihoods have been disrupted or destroyed due to disasters	AFAD	Website, information request	Annual
#Sendai, #SDG 1, 11, 13	C.2.11. Number of women and girls receiving post-disaster social protection support at the national (and local) levels	AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labor	Website, information request	Annual

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#Sendai, #SKA 1, 11, 13	C.2.12. Gender distribution of participants in post-disaster vocational training programs at national (and local) levels.	AFAD, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Website, information request	Annual
IASC	C.2.13. Number of gender-sensitive and/or gender-specific interventions targeting women in humanitarian response (health services, maternal and reproductive health, protection, etc.)	AFAD	Request for Information	Disaster period
IASC	C.2.14 The proportion of women, men, girls, and boys who feel safe and treated equally when accessing disaster services and facilities (toilets, showers, aid distribution areas, etc.)	AFAD	Request for Information	Disaster period
IASC	C.2.15. Number of children under 18 who are forced to work after a disaster (by sex)	AFAD, ASHB, Ministry of Labour and Social Security	Request for Information	Disaster period

1. Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Health and Violence Prevention

The Recommended Indicators related to post-disaster health services and violence prevention have been developed to monitor the health and safety needs of women, children, and other vulnerable groups during disaster periods. These recommendations are crucial for ensuring a gender-equitable disaster management process.

The first indicator aims to track the number of women receiving safe maternal health services after a disaster (C.3.1). By measuring whether women have safe access to maternal health services in the aftermath of a disaster, this indicator will help assess how inclusive post-disaster health services are. Similarly, the number of women who have access to emergency contraceptive methods provided after a disaster (C.3.2) is a critical indicator for assessing the accessibility of reproductive health services for women in the aftermath of a disaster.

Another indicator tracks the number of women and men injured or ill due to disasters per 100,000 people (C.3.3). This indicator aims to highlight the differing impacts of disasters on men and women by analyzing the disparities in health care needs between them during a disaster. Additionally, the number of women and men receiving psychosocial support after a disaster (C.3.4) can be used to assess the accessibility of psychological and social support services from a gender equality perspective. This indicator helps measure the effectiveness of measures taken to address the traumatic effects of disasters. **Finally, the number of girls and boys married before the age of 18 following a disaster** (C.3.5) is important for monitoring the risk that disasters pose to increasing the risk of early marriage. Determining the number of girls and boys exposed to violence, including sexual violence, following a disaster (C.3.6) is a particularly important consideration for protecting girls who are in a vulnerable situation after a disaster.

Table 9 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Health and Violence Prevention

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW Art. 60 C	C.3.1. Number of women receiving post-disaster safe maternal and parenting services at the national (and local) levels	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SKA, #Hyogo #CEDAW Art. 60 C	C.3.2. Number of women provided with contraceptive methods, including emergency contraceptive methods provided at the national (and local) levels following a disaster	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo #CEDAW Art. 60 C	C.3.3.100,000: Number of women and men injured or sick due to disasters per 100,000 people	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual
# Sendai, #SDGs, #Hyogo	C.3.4. Number (percentage) of women, men, older adults, people with disabilities, and LGBTQ+ individuals who received psychosocial support after a disaster	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual
Sendai, #SDG, #Hyogo	C. 3.5. Number of girls and boys married before the age of 18 following a disaster	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual
Sendai, #SDG, #Hyogo	C. 3.6. Number of girls and boys exposed to violence, including sexual violence, following a disaster	AFAD, Ministry of Health	Request for Information	Annual

2. Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection–Education and Awareness

Post-disaster education and awareness indicators aim to monitor the impact of disasters on the educational lives of women and girls in particular and to prevent vulnerable groups from dropping out of school. These indicators also include the existence of studies that encourage the participation of female researchers in the field of disaster management.

The first indicator aims to track the number of women and girls who do not continue their education after a disaster (C.4.1). This indicator seeks to assess the educational losses caused by disasters, particularly among girls, and to provide data for developing policies to prevent such losses.

The second indicator measures the presence of research or projects conducted by female researchers in the field of disaster management (C.4.2). This indicator tracks the extent to which grant-funded projects prioritize the role of female researchers in disaster management and risk reduction efforts. In parallel, the indicator tracking the proportion of female researchers (C.4.3) helps determine whether work in the field of disaster management is balanced in the context of gender equality.

Finally, the number of initiatives promoting girls' access to secondary education (C.4.4) aims to assess how widespread initiatives are that will enable girls to continue their education after a disaster.

Table 10 (C) Recommended Indicators for Post-Disaster Data Collection - Education and Awareness

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW Art. 60	C.4.1. Number of women and girls who did not continue their education after a disaster at the national (and local) level	AFAD, Ministry of National Education, Council of Higher Education	Website, information request	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	C.4.2. The existence of research/projects conducted by female researchers in the field of disaster management at the national (and local) levels (provided they are funded)	AFAD, Ministry of National Education, Council of Higher Education	Website, information request	Annual
#CEDAW Art. 60	C.4.3. The proportion of female researchers in research/projects in the field of disaster management at the national (and local) levels (among those funded)	AFAD, Ministry of National Education, Council of Higher Education	Website, information request	Annual
IASC	C.4.4. Number of initiatives promoting girls' access to secondary education	AFAD	Request for information	Disaster period

3. Post-Disaster Data Collection: Recommended Indicators–Monitoring and Evaluation

This section highlights the importance of post-disaster monitoring and evaluation efforts in the Recommended Indicators.

The first recommendation, in line with the Sendai Framework and the SDGs, is aimed at preparing reports containing data disaggregated by gender, age, disability, ethnicity, and region, taking into account the needs of various groups (C.5.1).

By tracking the number of reports submitted to the emergency system established for women who wish to report incidents of violence experienced after a disaster (C.5.2), the number of victims of violence can be determined.

Finally, conducting qualitative studies on different groups of women (C.5.3) is recommended to inform research on post-disaster needs. These studies will serve as an important data source to help understand women's diverse needs and contribute to policy development.

Table 11 (C) Recommended Indicators for Data Collection After a Disaster – Monitoring and Evaluation

Relevant human rights/standards	Indicator	Data source	Data collection method	Data collection frequency
#CEDAW (A) Art. 40.	C.5.1. Status of preparing a report containing data disaggregated by sex, age, disability, ethnic origin, and region—specifically regarding disasters—at the national and local levels in line with the Sendai Framework and the SKA (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website, Information request	Annual
#CEDAW M.38	C.5.2. Number of applications submitted through the emergency system established for women who wish to report incidents of violence experienced after a disaster at the national (and local) levels	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan municipalities	Website, Information request	Annual
#CEDAW (A) Art. 40	C.5.3. Conducting qualitative studies specifically targeting different groups of women at the national (and local) levels (Yes/No)	AFAD, Union of Municipalities of Türkiye, Provincial municipalities, Metropolitan B-s municipalities	Website, information request	Annual

VI. List of Concepts and Technical Terms

Disaster: A situation that exceeds the affected community's capacity to cope using only its own resources, causing widespread human, material, or environmental losses and seriously disrupting the community's functioning (UN, 1992).

Disaster Management: A multifaceted, multidisciplinary, multi-stakeholder, dynamic, and complex management process that ensures the planning, direction, coordination, support, and effective implementation of measures and necessary activities to prevent disasters and mitigate their impacts before, during, and after they occur (AFAD, 2014).

Disaster Crisis Management: A process involving rescue and recovery activities carried out after a disaster has occurred (UNDRR, 2009).

Disaster Risk Management: A systematic process that utilizes administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to address strategies, policies, and enhanced coping capacities aimed at reducing the adverse effects of hazards and the likelihood of disasters (UNDRR, 2009). The disaster risk management process includes the hazard reduction and preparedness phases, which are assessed before disasters occur as part of the integrated disaster management process.

Resilience: It is defined as the protection and renewal of all fundamental structures of society, the timely and effective absorption of the impacts of hazards, access to the Sustainable Development Goals, and the ability to recover (UN, 2015).

Preparedness: A series of measures taken by governments, organizations, communities, and individuals before a natural or human-induced disaster occurs to cope with the disaster and ensure an effective response. The goal is to reduce loss of life and property (ECHO, 2022).

Recovery: It refers to the set of decisions and actions taken after a disaster to restore the living conditions of the affected community to their previous state, while enabling and developing the necessary measures to reduce disaster risk. Recovery efforts (rehabilitation and reconstruction) provide an opportunity to develop and implement measures to reduce disaster risk (ISDR, 2003).

Response: A process that involves the provision of emergency services, as well as public assistance and the participation of the private sector, communities, and volunteers. The primary objective of response efforts is to save as many lives as

possible in the shortest amount of time and to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, water, and shelter (UNDRR, 2009).

Risk: Expected losses resulting from a specific hazard (loss of life, injuries, damage to property and assets, disruption of economic activities). Risk is the product of a hazard and vulnerability. Risk is the likelihood of being affected by the undesirable consequences of a hazard (EPHTI, 2006).

Hazard: A natural or human-induced event that threatens human life, property, and activities to the extent that it could cause a disaster (WHO/EHA, 2002).

Gender: The socially defined roles and responsibilities assigned to women and men. The roles attributed to women and men are significant in all societies and cultures (HPN, 2015).

Gender Mainstreaming: A globally recognized strategy aimed at achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls (UN Women, 2023). It is the process of assessing the impact of any planned action—including legislation, policies, and programs in all sectors and at all levels—on women and men. Its ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality (ECOSOC, 1997/2).

Gender Equality: A state in which men and women have equal conditions, treatment, and opportunities to realize their rights and full potential and to contribute to economic, social, cultural, and political development. It requires that equal value be placed on the social roles, similarities, and differences assigned to women and men (UNICEF, 2017).

Gender Equity: The fair distribution of resources, benefits, power, and responsibilities between women and men. It encompasses treating both genders fairly while taking into account their different needs and cultural barriers (UNICEF, 2017).

Gender-Sensitive Program: This refers to the integration of a gender perspective into all components of a program in order to achieve the ultimate goal of equality between women and men (Paksoy Erbaydar, İnal, Kaya, 2019).

Vulnerability: Characteristics determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes that increase the susceptibility of an individual, community, or system to the effects of hazards. Vulnerability is also defined as one of the components of disaster risk (UNDRR, 2017).

Mitigation: This is the phase aimed at permanently reducing disaster risks. In mitigation, eliminating hazards and reducing vulnerability are two critical actions that must be taken (WHO/EHA, 2002).

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