

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY: APPLIED BUSINESS AND EDUCATION RESEARCH

2025, Vol. 6, No. 6, 2967 – 2984

<http://dx.doi.org/10.11594/ijmaber.06.06.27>

Research Article

The Strategic Role of Civil Society Organizations in Disaster Management After the Turkey-Syria Earthquakes 2023

Önder Bozkurt¹, Halil İbrahim Çiçekdağı^{2*}

¹Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), Ankara, 06800, Türkiye

²Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate (Konya AFAD), Konya, 42100, Türkiye

Article history:

Submission 27 March 2025

Revised 31 May 2025

Accepted 23 June 2025

*Corresponding author:

E-mail:

cicekdagi@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Following the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, 2023, both national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provided significant support and contributions, not only assisting in search and rescue activities but also playing a critical role in emergency humanitarian aid processes. Within the scope of this research article, the activities of both national and international NGOs in pre-disaster preparation, disaster response and post-disaster recovery processes were examined in detail. In the research, 10 nationally recognized NGOs that took part in the February 6 Earthquakes in Türkiye and NGOs with active websites from 10 different European countries were selected, and the websites of these organizations were examined and their activities regarding disaster management processes were evaluated. As a result of the study, it was comparatively revealed how both national and international NGOs integrated into the disaster management system and in which areas they contributed more. The study was concluded with some evaluations and suggestions regarding what needs to be done for NGOs to be more effective and successful in disaster management in the following processes.

Keywords: February 6, Earthquake, Disaster Management, National and International NGO

Introduction

In general, the term "civil society" refers to all kinds of actions taken by individuals or groups for the benefit of society (Şahin and Öztürk, 2011). Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are voluntary, non-profit organizations that support sustainable social

development and operate independently of the state. They play an active role in areas such as education, health, environmental protection and poverty reduction. They also increase social solidarity by raising public awareness (Abiddin et al., 2022).

How to cite:

Bozkurt, Ö. & Çiçekdağı, H. İ. (2025). The Strategic Role of Civil Society Organizations in Disaster Management After the Turkey-Syria Earthquakes 2023. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research*. 6(6), 2967 – 2984. doi: 10.11594/ijmaber.06.06.27

It is stated that many institutions and organizations from the government, private sector and civil society are implementing disaster risk reduction programs. This shows that various structures play important roles in cooperation and solidarity in disaster management (Layson and Layson, 2025). The tasks undertaken by these structures can be listed as providing constructive alternative policies to the government, transparency in management, comprehensive and conciliatory solutions for the construction of a culture of resilience, local disaster planning and making the priorities and needs of local communities articulate (Çakı, 2020).

In Türkiye, as in the rest of the world, the importance and effectiveness of civil society organizations have recently become increasingly recognized. Civil society organizations are appreciated by governments, international organizations and the private sector for the role they play in carrying out solution-oriented projects and finding solutions to social problems. These organizations play important roles in social transformation and improvement processes by contributing to the general well-being of society. In addition to playing a vital role in societies that have suffered economic, social or psychological damage, NGOs operate especially at national and international levels to meet the needs of the poor, reduce the effects and damages of natural disasters, and combat and intervene in natural disasters (Genç, 2021).

In the success of disaster management, it is observed that NGOs that rush to the aid of citizens affected by disasters in the stages of rapid and effective fulfillment of the responsibilities that state institutions have legally assumed in crisis situations and healthy planning of recovery processes generally act with feelings of cooperation and solidarity in disaster management processes. Civil society organizations, which are organized structures of individuals who emerge voluntarily at times when society needs them most, are supported by state institutions in various ways due to these vital duties they fulfill. The fact that NGOs that want to take part in disaster management direct the in-kind and cash aids they receive from their own donors and state institutions to the service of the

society at the time of disaster also contributes to the emergence of a disaster awareness culture in that state and organized societies contribute to the establishment of democratic values.

In this context, the role of NGOs in disaster management is not limited to emergency response, but also includes pre-disaster preparation and post-disaster recovery processes. NGOs support the society to become more resilient to disasters by carrying out activities such as raising awareness of the society before a disaster, organizing educational programs and developing risk reduction strategies. During a disaster; they carry out critical work to minimize loss of life and material damage by providing rapid and effective intervention. In post-disaster recovery processes, NGOs focus on long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction activities, and take on the duties and responsibilities of taking the necessary steps for the society to return to normal life by taking into account the psychosocial support needs of the disaster victims. The duty of NGOs to work in coordination and cooperation in all these stages of the disaster and to ensure that resources are used in the most efficient way will come into being within the disaster management culture climate that the country will create.

It has been observed that NGOs started working in the field from the very first moment of the earthquakes called the "Disaster of the Century" that occurred in Türkiye on February 6, 2023, and carried out humanitarian aid activities in many areas of the disaster. After Türkiye declared a "Level 4" emergency, which is the highest level in the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) and means "international support is needed", under the coordination of AFAD due to the great impact of the February 6 earthquakes, many international aid organizations on a global scale set out to provide humanitarian aid to Türkiye (Aydınbaş, 2023). As will be discussed in the following sections of the study, the performance and experience of international NGOs in the February 6 Earthquakes, combined with the experiences of national and local NGOs, increased the quantity and quality of the aid provided.

After this general introduction, if we briefly provide information about the sections of the study; in the first section, the role of NGOs in integrated disaster management and the duties and responsibilities assigned to NGOs in the disaster plans in force in Türkiye are explained, and the work of national NGOs during the February 6 earthquakes is summarized. In the second section, an inference is made in terms of the states to which international NGOs are affiliated, and an attempt is made to relate the issue of which countries provided assistance to Türkiye with the NGOs of those countries. The third section of this study examines the fields of work, capabilities, establishment purposes, goals and activities of international NGOs that came to Türkiye, in addition to national NGOs, during the February 6 earthquakes, which is the main axis of the study, and determines which phases of the integrated disaster management system these organizations work for. In this section, a comparative analysis is attempted to be presented regarding the fields of activity carried out by both national and international NGOs under the title of disasters. In the fourth and final part of the study, some inferences, recommendations and evaluations were made regarding the duties and functions of both national and international NGOs in disaster management.

While this study aims to contribute to the academic studies conducted after the February 6 Earthquakes in the most general sense, it also aims to draw attention to the critical aid provided by NGOs in disaster management, which are increasingly gaining importance in the world.

Integrated Disaster Management, NGOs in Türkiye Disaster Response Plan and Activities of National NGOs in February 6 Earthquakes

Disaster management, which is a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary and multi-actor management process, includes the planning, coordination and execution of measures to be taken before, during and after disasters in order to prevent disasters and reduce their damage. These processes of disaster management require cooperation with all institutions and organizations of the society. The stages of intervention, recovery and reconstruction, damage reduction and preparation are included in this process, also known as the disaster management cycle, and these stages require a continuity that complements each other like the rings of a chain. The success of each stage of the disaster management cycle affects the next stage, and this form of the disaster management cycle requires a general management approach (Yavaşoğlu, 2015).

All components of disaster management, local development, disaster resilience, disaster risk reduction, technology use, disaster training, critical infrastructures, intervention and post-disaster recovery activities, etc. are brought together under the integrated disaster management chain. There are concrete implementation examples of disaster response activities in Türkiye within the framework of the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), and the struggle given in the field and cooperation between institutions are of great importance (Bozkurt and Çiçekdağı, 2023a).

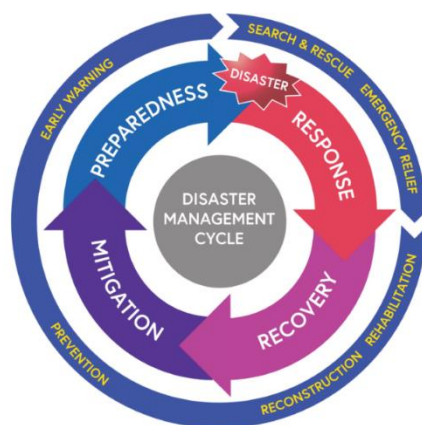


Figure 1. Disaster Management Cycle (Kale and Oka, 2022)

The figure above, which shows the stages of the disaster management cycle, includes the disaster response, recovery (reconstruction, development), risk reduction and preparation stages. Some of these stages belong to the pre-disaster period, some to the moment of the disaster, and some to the post-disaster period. For example, while the response stage is for the moment of the disaster, the recovery stage is for the post-disaster period, and the mitigation and preparation stages are for the pre-disaster period. While the pre-disaster preparation and mitigation stages aim to overcome the disaster risk with the least damage, the intervention and recovery stages focus more on the best recovery of the post-disaster period (Minhans, 2010).

The disaster management cycle is an accepted framework for controlling disaster events and their effects in the pre-disaster, disaster-related and post-disaster processes. The activities included in this framework contribute to reducing the risk of human and physical losses in the management of a disaster (Tay et al., 2022). The aim of disaster management is to reduce or prevent human, physical and economic losses that individuals, society and the country in general are exposed to, to be prepared for disasters, to take precautions against possible natural, technological and human-induced disasters and to accelerate post-disaster recovery. Disaster management tries to achieve these goals in stages called the "disaster management cycle" (Bhattacharya, 2012). Each stage of the disaster management cycle consists of processes and activities that affect each other, and for disaster management to be successful, official and civil stakeholders must act in cooperation and coordination. Since it is vital to intervene from the closest place in the event of a disaster, central and local governments must be well prepared for this process (Angin, 2024).

Behind Türkiye's success in responding to disasters in recent years, there are basic guideline plan preparations such as the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) prepared by AFAD on the basis of integrated disaster management. This plan is an important study that brings together relevant ministries, public

institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) planned to take part in disasters. The legal basis of the TAMP document, which entered into force in 2014, is the Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation published in 2013. With the transition to the Presidential Government System in 2018, there have been changes in the structures of many ministries and public institutions. Therefore, it was necessary to update the 2013 regulation in order to adapt to the changes in the organizational structures of institutions and to enable decision-makers to make effective and rapid decisions in disasters. In order to meet this need and reflect the lessons learned from past disasters into the legislation, the Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation was renewed on February 24, 2022 (Bozkurt and Çiçekdağı, 2023b).

The Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), published in the Official Gazette dated September 15, 2022, was created and implemented in accordance with the principles of the renewed Disaster and Emergency Response Services Regulation, as mentioned above, as an important step in disaster management. Approximately five months after the publication of this plan, the major earthquake called the "Disaster of the Century" occurred on February 6, 2023, and the up-to-date publication and implementation of TAMP played a critical role in achieving successful results in disaster management after this major disaster. Thanks to TAMP, disaster response was carried out effectively in cooperation with national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This cooperation ensured that post-disaster relief and rescue efforts were carried out quickly and in a coordinated manner. Thus, significant successes were achieved in disaster management with the contributions of NGOs at both local and international levels. In this context, the publication and implementation of TAMP can be considered a great success story in disaster management. Emphasizing the importance of national and international NGOs in TAMP will not only ensure better preparation for future disasters but also serve as a valuable mechanism in terms of setting an example for other countries in the process.

Table 1. Disaster Groups in Which NGOs Work in TAMP

Service Name	Groups with Civil Society Organizations
Operation Service	Search and rescue, Food agriculture and animal husbandry, Burial, Communication, Health, Transportation Infrastructure, Shelter, Evacuation Settlement and Planning, Transportation, Nutrition, Psychosocial support,
Information and Planning Service	-
Logistics and Maintenance Service	In-kind donation warehouse management and distribution
Finance-Administrative Affairs Service	National and international cash donations

Source: (TAMP, 2022)

The work to be done in disaster and emergency situations differs according to TAMP. It has become a necessity for public and private institutions, NGOs and AFAD volunteers who will operate to go to the field after receiving the necessary training in the face of events that directly concern the safety of people's lives and property, such as disasters. In this respect, it is essential for NGOs to be accredited as well as public, private institutions and AFAD volunteers, and thus to receive the necessary basic training and exercises. In order to ensure coordination between accredited ones and disaster groups, to determine the standards of the activity to be carried out, to increase its quality and to determine the procedures and principles of accreditation to be applied in order to maintain the continuity of the increasing quality, the "Regulation on the Determination of Service Standards and Accreditation Principles Regarding Disaster and Emergencies of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency" was published in the Official Gazette dated July 29, 2020 and numbered 31200 with the approval of the Presidency and entered into force.

There are currently accreditation standards for 6 different disaster groups in the AFAD Accreditation System, and these areas are; Urban Search and Rescue, Nutrition, Psychosocial Support, In-Kind Donation Warehouse Management and Distribution, Disaster and Emergency Training, Emergency Shelter in Disasters. According to the information published by AFAD, NGOs and other organizations that want to be accredited in these areas of disaster can be included in disaster processes by fulfilling

the conditions in the specified guide documents and making the necessary preparations (Hazirol, 2024).

In the February 6, 2023 earthquakes, national and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) worked with great dedication and made significant contributions to disaster management. If we were to give examples of these issues in a very general sense through different national NGOs;

KIZILAY: It was on the field immediately after the earthquake, distributed millions of meals and provided support for shelter services. It also supported the victims by providing psychosocial support and health services (Özer, 2024).

IHH (Human Rights and Freedoms Humanitarian Relief Foundation): It took rapid action to meet basic needs such as food, water, shelter and health services, set up mobile kitchens in disaster areas, distributed hot meals and contributed to the activities of health teams (IHH, 2023).

HAYRAT: It played an active role in meeting basic needs such as food, water, shelter and health services. They also tried to keep the morale and motivation of the earthquake victims high by providing psychosocial support (HAYRAT, 2024).

GEA (Volunteer Search and Rescue Team): Participated in search and rescue operations to rescue people under the rubble, saved many lives by providing fast and effective interventions with its trained volunteers (GEA, 2024).

AHBAP: Worked with a wide volunteer network to meet basic needs such as shelter, food

and health services, and also reached large audiences by organizing aid campaigns on social media and collected large amounts of donations (AHBAP, 2024).

DENİZ FENERİ ASSOCIATION: It was present in the earthquake zone with all its means from the first moment of the February 6 earthquakes, providing hot meals, shelter, clothing and other humanitarian aid materials to the earthquake victims (DENİZ FENERİ, 2024).

BEŞİR ASSOCIATION: Participated in search and rescue operations after the earthquake and provided food, cleaning materials, shelter and clothing aid. In addition, it carried out awareness and education activities for earthquake victims (BEŞİR, 2024).

SADAKATAŞI ASSOCIATION: It carried out humanitarian aid activities in the regions affected by the earthquake. It worked to meet food, hygiene kits, shelter materials and other basic needs (SADAKATAŞI, 2024).

WORLD DOCTORS: It reached the region with volunteer health teams immediately after the earthquake and provided health services. It established tent hospitals and carried out emergency medical interventions and provided psychosocial support (WORLD DOCTORS, 2024).

TÜRKİYE RELIGIOUS FOUNDATION: It established mobile catering vehicles and kitchens in the earthquake region, distributed hot meals, carried out psychosocial support activities, and also provided shelter, clothing and other humanitarian aid materials and sent them to the region (TDV, 2024).

These examples and many other national NGOs, like the ones mentioned above, played a major role in overcoming the difficulties created by the earthquake thanks to their coordinated work and rapid interventions. NGOs supported public institutions in meeting the basic needs of the disaster victims, helped rescue the

victims trapped under the rubble, helped them rebuild their lives and became shareholders of the success in disaster management through cooperation and solidarity.

International Aid Efforts of Different Countries

AFAD declared a level 4 disaster alert, including international support, at 05:02, 45 minutes after the earthquake that occurred on February 6, 2023 at 4:17. This call did not go unanswered, and thousands of volunteers from all over the world reached Türkiye to heal the wounds and share the pain. According to information received from the AFAD Presidency, more than 100 countries around the world have supported Türkiye during this difficult time through the humanitarian aid and financial support they have provided through the search and rescue personnel they have assigned. Under the coordination of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, more than 11,000 search and rescue teams from different countries have gone to the field with specially trained dog teams. On the first day, search and rescue personnel from 7 countries (Azerbaijan, TRNC, Spain, Switzerland, Romania, Czech Republic and Greece) came to help in the provinces of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, Adıyaman and Gaziantep in Türkiye. Each team was divided into regions according to their own experience and expertise, and search and rescue teams were dispatched to Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adıyaman and Malatya, where the destruction was greatest. The departure of foreign search and rescue teams who came to help mostly took place between February 18-20, 2023, and Azerbaijan was the first country to rush to help with a rescue team and the last country to leave Türkiye on March 1, 2023 by sending the largest number of search and rescue teams (AFAD, 2024).

Table 2. Top 17 countries according to the capacity of search and rescue personnel sent

NO	COUNTRY	SEARCH AND RESCUE PERSONNEL	K9 (SAR DOG)	PLACE OF DUTY
1	AZERBAIJAN	1.035	2	HATAY-KAHRAMANMARAŞ
2	CHINA	835	6	MALATYA-KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN-GAZİANTEP-HATAY
3	SPAIN	779	30	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN-GAZİANTEP-HATAY

NO	COUNTRY	SEARCH AND RES- CUE PERSONNEL	K9 (SAR DOG)	PLACE OF DUTY
4	RUSSIA	361	19	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN
5	NETHERLANDS	317	46	ADİYAMAN-HATAY
6	FRANCE	238	18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN- HATAY
7	MEXICO	237	18	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-MALATYA- HATAY
8	GERMANY	223	14	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN- GAZİANTEP-HATAY
9	GEORGIA	220	2	ADİYAMAN-HATAY
10	JORDAN	214		HATAY
11	POLAND	213	16	ADİYAMAN-GAZİANTEP-HATAY
12	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	210	4	HATAY
13	UNITED KINGDOM (UK)	185	12	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-ADİYAMAN- HATAY
14	TAIWAN	179		ADİYAMAN
15	UKRAINE	177	2	HATAY
16	HUNGARY	169	13	KAHRAMANMARAŞ-MALATYA- HATAY
17	ROMANIA	167	8	GAZİANTEP-HATAY

Source: (AFAD, 2024)

During the February 6 earthquakes, when international aid was perhaps most intensely felt, some countries organized aid campaigns, some provided in-kind aid such as blankets, tents, and medicine, and some came to Türkiye in person to share the pain caused by the earthquake, expressing their condolences and showing their solidarity. According to information received from AFAD, after the February 6 earthquakes, NGOs from a total of 77 countries and state institutions from more than 100 countries provided in-kind or cash aid to Türkiye. In addition to this aid from different countries, international organizations and unions also stood by Türkiye. NATO, the European Union, the World Health Organization, the Organization of Turkic States, and the International Platform of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies supported the rescue efforts and extended a helping hand to the disaster victims in container cities by providing cash and in-kind aid. In the process called the post-disaster recovery phase, the Azerbaijani state undertook the construction of 453 permanent houses in Kahramanmaraş and the Uzbekistan state undertook the construction of 308 permanent houses in Hatay (AFAD, 2024).

Following the disasters called the disaster of the century on February 6, 2023; it is useful to

underline another important issue in the aid hand extended to Türkiye from all over the world, from Africa to Asia, from America to Europe. This issue is the point where the citizens and civil society organizations of the countries sending aid acted not only with feelings of compassion and cooperation, but also the respect and love of the people of the countries providing aid for Türkiye and the Turkish people emerged on the occasion of this disaster. Therefore, it is not a sufficient comment to explain the aid activities carried out by many countries due to this disaster only in terms of interstate diplomatic relations, such as the disaster diplomacy process established between the two countries, and it is necessary to emphasize that one of the main motives of this solidarity shown is a positive feeling towards Türkiye.

It is enough to explain that Türkiye's institutions and organizations, especially AFAD, Red Crescent, TIKA, as well as strong civil society organizations involved in humanitarian aid activities, have an important role in the emergence of these positive feelings, as they send aid to different parts of the world as quickly as possible, both in disasters, emergencies and other humanitarian crises. The data shared in the "Corporate Financial Status and Expectations Report" (AFADRAPOR, 2024) published by AFAD in 2024 regarding international

humanitarian aid activities somewhat confirm the issues explained above. Within the scope of the information disclosed in the said Report; It is observed that intervention and recovery operations are carried out in disasters, emergencies and humanitarian crises that occur anywhere in the world, such as aid for the health and shelter of Rohingya people taking refuge in Bangladesh, basic humanitarian aid delivered to Syria and Palestine, and aid materials sent to the region in humanitarian crises in African countries. In addition, AFAD, which cooperates with many European countries on disaster and emergency situations, has recently assigned personnel to the region to support the recovery efforts following the flood disaster that occurred in the Valencia region of

Spain on October 29, 2024 (HABERTÜRK, 2024).

Earthquakes are also among the important aid activities that set an example for the world in this respect. One of the points that this research aims to reveal is to remind the contribution of national and international civil society organizations to the activities of countries sending aid to Türkiye, and to obtain an idea about the stages that NGOs have gone through in different disaster management processes and their existing capacities.

As can be understood from the information in Table 3, the aid received from European countries after the February 6 earthquakes has once again shown how important public

Table 3. Aid Provided by Public Resources of 10 Different European Countries Sending Aid to the Earthquake Zone

NO	STUDIES	STUDIES CONDUCTED BY COUNTRY
1	Germany	From Germany, 223 search and rescue personnel and 14 K9 dogs arrived in the earthquake zone with public resources. In addition, German authorities provided cash assistance and in-kind assistance such as tents and containers.
2	United Kingdom	From England, 185 search and rescue personnel and 12 K9 dogs arrived in the earthquake zone with public resources. In addition, the United Kingdom provided in-kind assistance such as tents and portable toilets.
3	Czechia	A search and rescue team of 70 people from the Czech Republic served in Adiyaman with public resources, along with 8 dogs. In addition, tents, blankets/sleeping bags and various food and clothing items were sent.
4	Denmark	Personnel were assigned for search and rescue activities from Denmark with public resources, and material assistance such as tents was also provided.
5	France	From France, 238 search and rescue personnel and 18 K9 dogs arrived in the earthquake zone with public resources. In addition, cash assistance was provided from official authorities through the Paris Embassy in France and in-kind assistance such as tents was provided.
6	Netherlands	From the Netherlands, 317 search and rescue personnel and 46 K9 dogs arrived in the earthquake area with public resources. In addition, the Netherlands provided in-kind aid such as tents.
7	Ireland	36 person search and rescue team and 6 search and rescue dogs sent by the Northern Ireland government served in Adiyaman. Tents were sent by the Irish government, and blankets, sleeping bags, heaters/stoves and various food and clothing items were sent through our embassies.

NO	STUDIES	STUDIES CONDUCTED BY COUNTRY
8	Spain	From Spain, 779 search and rescue personnel and 30 K9 dogs arrived in the earthquake area with public resources. In addition, in-kind aid such as tents, health and clothing items were sent by Spain.
9	Switzerland	128 person search and rescue team and 9 search and rescue dogs sent by the Swiss government were sent to the earthquake area. In addition, a field hospital was established in Hatay and the Swiss government provided in-kind aid such as tents and health supplies.
10	Greece	Greece sent 133 search and rescue personnel and 2 dogs with public resources. In addition, in-kind aid such as tents, toilets and clothing items were sent.

Source: (AFAD, 2024)

As can be seen in the table below, countries provide humanitarian aid to each other in major disasters, and this solidarity, especially in times of crisis, is not forgotten between the peoples of both countries. The international aid activities following the February 6 Earthquakes are also among the important aid activities that set an example for the world in this respect. One of the points that this research aims to reveal is to remind the contribution of national and international civil society organizations to the activities of countries sending aid to Türkiye, and to obtain an idea about the stages that NGOs have gone through in different disaster management processes and their existing capacities.

As can be understood from the information in Table 3, the aid received from European countries after the February 6 earthquakes has once again shown how important public resources are in addition to civil aid. Countries such as Germany, the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Ireland, Spain, Switzerland and Greece have provided aid to Türkiye with various supports such as search and rescue teams, K9 dogs, tents, containers, portable toilets and cash aid. This aid has played a supporting role in ensuring rapid and effective intervention after the disaster, and the mobilization of public resources by these countries has also mobilized the civil society organizations of these countries, as will be discussed shortly. In the third section of the study below; the work carried out by civil society organizations operating in the 10 European countries mentioned in Table 3 during the February 6 Earthquakes has been

comparatively examined and examined with 10 nationally recognized NGOs in Türkiye.

Another point that should be mentioned in this section is that in addition to the aid provided to Türkiye from different countries of the world during these difficult days, the participation of neighboring countries such as Greece and other European Union member countries in humanitarian aid processes is also a point that should be mentioned. The importance of regional solidarity and cooperation was emphasized once again during these aids, and the “Civil Protection Mechanism”, the organization of the European Union responsible for disasters and emergencies, had important coordination duties in these aid efforts. It should be noted that Türkiye’s membership in this structure through the AFAD institution made a significant contribution to the healthy functioning of the coordination of humanitarian aid and support efforts of this structure during the February 6 Earthquakes.

Comparison of National and International NGOs’ Aid Activities in Terms of Disaster Management

Under this section, 10 different national and international NGOs that took part in the Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes on February 6, 2023 were subjected to a comparative analysis among themselves. In this context, different NGOs with active websites were selected and their activities and structures were evaluated by examining the websites of these organizations. In this way, it was aimed to determine which phases of the integrated disaster management system national and

international NGOs provide services according to their fields of work, abilities, establishment purposes, goals, activities, experiences, and the projects they produce and take part in.

The scope of the study was limited primarily by selecting NGOs operating in European countries and nationally recognized NGOs in Türkiye due to time and resource limitations, and in this context, it was not addressed in a way that would cover the world. First, the activities carried out by the civil society organizations operating in the 10 European countries in Table 3 during the February 6 Earthquakes were addressed. Secondly, the activities carried out by the 10 nationally recognized NGOs in Türkiye during the February 6 Earthquakes were evaluated through their active websites. Therefore, the study is descriptive in nature, and the results are only valid for the NGOs with active websites within the scope, and generalizations cannot be made.

Before moving on to the analysis tables, it would be beneficial to provide basic explanations about the role played by NGOs in disaster management processes, as briefly provided below, for the sake of the integrity of the subject. In this context, the roles of NGOs in the integrated disaster management processes of preparation, risk and damage reduction, intervention and recovery can be summarized as follows:

Preparation Phase

NGOs can raise public awareness about possible disasters by organizing information campaigns in the disaster preparation phase. These campaigns may include topics such as precautions to be taken before an earthquake,

preparation of emergency kits and determination of safe areas. They can also organize disaster trainings by cooperating and encouraging volunteer participation. These trainings aim to ensure that the society is more resilient to disasters and to raise awareness about what needs to be done in the event of a disaster.

Risk and Damage Reduction Phase

During the risk and damage reduction phase, NGOs can engage in capacity building activities by conducting policy development and risk reduction studies for decision makers. These studies aim to minimize the effects of disasters. For example, projects aimed at increasing the earthquake resistance of buildings can be supported by public authorities, mostly in regions with high earthquake risk, and they can raise awareness among citizens. In addition, studies can be carried out to provide the necessary equipment and materials in advance for rapid intervention after a disaster.

Intervention Phase

When disasters occur, NGOs can quickly establish communication networks, use equipment and conduct search and rescue activities. They can quickly reach people under the rubble and help save lives. In this respect, neighborhood disaster volunteers can focus on risky groups in intervention activities because they will know who is disadvantaged in the neighborhood they live in. In this process, trained search and rescue teams and modern equipment owned by NGOs are of great importance, and they can provide first aid and health services to disaster victims and support the treatment of the injured.

Table 4. Information on international NGOs examined within the scope of the study

No	NGO NAME	Origin	Website
1	Welthungerhilfe	Germany	https://welthungerhilfe.org.tr/tr/biz-kimiz
2	Save the Children	United Kingdom	https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/misc/welcome-to-save-the-children-uk
3	People in Need	Czechia	https://www.peopleinneed.net/
4	Danish Refugee Council	Denmark	https://pro.drc.ngo/
5	Acted	France	https://www.acted.org/en/
6	Stiching Vluchteling	Netherlands	https://vluchtelingenwerk.be/
7	Goal	Ireland	https://www.goalglobal.org/

No	NGO NAME	Origin	Website
8	Cadena Foundation	Spain	https://cadena.ngo/en/
9	IFRC	Switzerland	https://www.ifrc.org/
10	Solidaritynow	Greece	https://www.solidaritynow.org/en/

Table 5. Distribution of integrated disaster management system phases and activities based on international NGOs

STAGE NAME	WORK DONE	10-SOLIDARITY NOW	9-IFRC	8-CEDENA	7-GOAL	6-Stichting Vluchteling	5-ACTED	4-Danish Refugee Council	3-People in Need	2-Save the Children	1-Welthungerhilfe
RECOVERY	Psychosocial Support	X	X	X					X		X
	Shelter Work	X				X	X				X
	Nutrition Work		X	X	X		X			X	X
RESPONSE	Implementing Evacuation										
	Performing Communication										
	Providing Environmental Security										
	Using Equipment	X					X				
	Performing Medical Intervention		X	X						X	
	Performing Search and Rescue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MITIGATION	Forming Policy										
	Risk Reduction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Capacity Development	X	X		X		X	X			X
REPAIREDNESS	Informing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Cooperating	X	X	X		X		X			X
	Providing Voluntary Participation		X	X		X				X	
	Organizing Disaster Training	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

Recovery Phase

After disasters, NGOs can also play an active role in the recovery phase. NGOs that work to heal the wounds of disaster victims through psychosocial support, shelter and nutrition efforts can help disaster victims cope with post-traumatic stress. Within the scope of shelter efforts, they can take part in establishing temporary shelter areas and ensuring that disaster victims are sheltered safely. Within the scope of nutrition efforts, they can support efforts to meet the basic food needs of disaster victims.

The websites of the NGOs in Table 4 were examined one by one, and their activities were grouped as preparation, mitigation, intervention and recovery, which are the main stages of the integrated disaster management system.

When Table 5 is examined, it is seen that the NGOs covered in the research mostly aim for preparation and damage reduction activities and work in this direction. It has been determined that NGOs mostly conduct information activities within the scope of preparation activities, then give importance to disaster training, mostly give importance to search and rescue activities within the scope of intervention activities, and do not highlight intervention phase practices such as communication, evacuation and environmental security on their websites.

It is seen that international NGOs mostly focus on risk reduction and capacity development activities within the scope of damage reduction activities, and mostly focus on nutrition and then psychosocial support activities and shelter activities within the scope of recovery activities.

Table 6. National NGO information examined within the scope of the study

No	NGO NAME	Origin	Website
1	Turkish Red Crescent	Türkiye	https://www.kizilay.org.tr
2	GEA	Türkiye	https://www.gea.com/en/
3	IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation	Türkiye	https://ihh.org.tr/
4	AHBAP	Türkiye	https://ahbap.org/
5	HAYRAT Humanitarian Relief Association	Türkiye	https://hayratyardim.org/
6	Deniz Feneri Association	Türkiye	https://www.denizfeneri.org.tr/
7	Beşir Association	Türkiye	https://www.besir.org.tr/
8	Sadakataşı Association	Türkiye	https://www.sadakatasi.org.tr/
9	Doctors of the World	Türkiye	https://www.yyd.org.tr/en
10	Turkish Religious Foundation	Türkiye	https://www.tdv.org.tr

The websites of the NGOs in Table 6 were examined one by one, and their activities in the form of preparation, mitigation, intervention and recovery, which are the main stages of the integrated disaster management system, were grouped as the international NGOs whose information is given above, and Table 7 was created accordingly. As can be seen from Table 7, it is understood that national level NGOs generally play an active role in all stages of the integrated disaster management system. Since the tasks such as implementing evacuation, ensuring environmental security and performing medical intervention, which are sub-components of the intervention dimension, are mostly carried out by public elements of the state, these points are not among the tasks performed. However, when Table 7 and Table 5 are compared, it is seen that the stages and studies that national NGOs in Türkiye take part in disaster management processes are, at least in quantity, more than international NGOs. However, it can be said that more detailed field research is needed on the reflections of these activities in the field and the quality of the studies.

In the February 6 earthquakes, national NGOs undertook much more effective and comprehensive tasks compared to international NGOs. International NGOs generally provide support with the public resources of the state that comes to the rescue, if these resources are available. However, national NGOs quickly organized themselves immediately after the disaster, took an active role in the field and carried

out large-scale aid activities. During this process, national NGOs made significant contributions in many areas, from search and rescue efforts to shelter and nutrition services. In particular, they provided faster and more effective solutions for disaster victims by using their local knowledge and experience. The devoted work of national and international NGOs played a major role in healing the wounds of the disaster victims and in their return to normal life. As can be seen in Table 8, Turkish NGOs are heavily involved in almost every stage of disaster management processes. It is thought that there are several reasons for this situation. First of all, it is possible to evaluate that both the "Regulation on the Determination of Service Standards and Accreditation Principles Regarding Disasters and Emergencies of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency" dated 2020 and legislative regulations such as the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP) updated in 2022 are legal infrastructure studies that open up space for NGOs. Again, it is possible to answer that the frequency of disasters experienced in Türkiye, especially in recent years, and the emergence of a disaster awareness culture in society regarding this issue are among the reasons why Turkish NGOs take on a greater role in disaster management stages. Therefore, it is thought that the frequency of different types of disasters in the country is among the main factors in the increase in the capacity of national NGOs, their recruitment of more volunteers and their increased visibility

in the field, as well as explaining that legislative regulations are among the main factors in the increase in the capacity of national NGOs, their recruitment of more volunteers and their increase in visibility in the field. Within the framework of the analyses and information presented, it would be a correct assessment to state that national and international NGOs successfully fulfilled the basic elements of integrated disaster management in the intervention and recovery efforts following the February 6 earthquakes. It is necessary to emphasize once again that the activities carried out by

NGOs in Türkiye, the country where the earthquake occurred, and by NGOs in the European countries under the umbrella of nation states after the February 6 earthquakes made significant contributions to societies becoming more resilient to disasters. In this process, the devoted, diligent and sincere efforts of NGOs are commendable. NGOs have proven once again, through the February 6 earthquakes, how important a place they have in disaster management with the performance they have demonstrated in the preparation, damage reduction, intervention and recovery stages.

Table 7. Distribution of integrated disaster management system phases and activities based on national NGOs

STAGE NAME	WORK DONE	Turkish Red Crescent	GEA	IHH Humanitarian Relief Foundation	AHBAP	HAYRAT Humanitarian Relief Association	Deniz Feneri Association	Beşir Association	Sahakutasi Association	Doctors of the World	Turkish Religious Foundation
RECOVERY	Psychosocial Support	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Shelter Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Nutrition Work	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
RESPONSE	Implementing Evacuation										
	Performing Communication	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Providing Environmental Security										
	Using Equipment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Performing Medical Intervention										
	Performing Search and Rescue	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MITIGATION	Forming Policy										
	Risk Reduction	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Capacity Development	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
REPAIREDNESS	Informing	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Cooperating	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Providing Voluntary Participation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	Organizing Disaster Training	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 8. Comparison of Sub-Dimensions of Integrated Disaster Management System Elements Initiated by 10 Different National and International NGOs

THEME NAME		INTERNATIONAL NGO (n)	NATIONAL NGO (n)
MAIN PHASES OF INTEGRATED DISASTER MANAGEMENT	Mitigation	16	20
	Preparation	29	40
	Intervention	15	30
	Recovery	15	30
REPAIREDNESS	Organizing Disaster Training	9	10
	Providing Voluntary Participation	4	10
	Cooperating	6	10
	Informing	10	10

	THEME NAME	INTERNATIONAL NGO (n)	NATIONAL NGO (n)
MITIGATION	Capacity Development	6	10
	Risk Reduction	10	10
	Forming Policy	0	10
RESPONSE	Performing Search and Rescue	10	10
	Performing Medical Intervention	3	0
	Using Equipment	2	10
	Providing Environmental Security	0	0
	Performing Communication	0	10
	Implementing Evacuation	0	0
RECOVERY	Psychosocial Support	5	10
	Sheltering Studies	4	10
	Nutrition Studies	6	10

Conclusions and Evaluations

Following the February 6, 2023 earthquakes, many countries sent aid to Türkiye through both non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and government institutions. These collaborations have made great contributions to overcoming the difficulties created by the earthquake. Both NGOs and public institutions have played an important role in meeting the needs of disaster victims by working effectively in disaster management. As emphasized throughout this study, during the February 6 earthquakes, both national and international NGOs assumed duties and responsibilities at almost every stage of the disaster and carried out executive work that set an example for the entire world.

In the study, the websites of 10 national and international NGOs were examined to determine which phases of the disaster management process they serve and what kind of activities and practices they carry out within this scope. In this context, it was observed that international NGOs mostly focused on preparation activities and gave importance to information activities and disaster training in this direction. In terms of intervention activities, it was observed that they gave most importance to

search and rescue activities, but did not highlight other intervention phase practices such as communication, evacuation and environmental safety on their websites. It was determined that national NGOs were structured to take part in almost all processes of disaster management. Among the issues revealed by this study is that in addition to the frequency of disasters that have occurred in Türkiye in recent years, legislative regulations such as response plans and accreditation standards that open up space for NGOs are the basic motivations that help national NGOs to take on duties and responsibilities in disaster processes.

Within the scope of the intervention and recovery efforts carried out after the February 6, 2023 Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes, national NGOs have naturally undertaken much more effective and comprehensive tasks compared to international NGOs. International NGOs generally provide support with the public resources of the state that comes to the rescue, if these resources are available. However, national NGOs quickly organized immediately after the disaster, took an active role in the field and carried out extensive relief activities. During this process, national NGOs made significant contributions in many areas from search

and rescue efforts to shelter and nutrition services, and in particular, they provided faster and more effective solutions for disaster victims by using their local knowledge and experience. The devoted work of NGOs played a major role in healing the wounds of the disaster victims and helping them return to their normal lives.

Within the scope of the findings obtained in the study, important results have been revealed and some points that emphasize the importance of the contributions of international non-governmental organizations as well as national NGOs to Türkiye after the earthquakes of February 6, 2023 are listed below in summary.

1. **Rapid Response and Search and Rescue:** Both national and international NGOs quickly reached the region after the earthquake and participated in search and rescue efforts. These organizations played a critical role in rescuing people under the rubble with their experienced teams and advanced equipment.
2. **Provision of Resources and Materials:** Both national and international NGOs made significant contributions and support in meeting basic needs such as food, water, medical supplies and shelter that were urgently needed after the earthquake. These organizations delivered cash and in-kind aid to the region using their own resources and international donations.
3. **Information and Education:** National NGOs in particular contributed to raising public awareness through post-disaster information and education activities. The training they provided on disaster management and preparedness ensure that society is more resilient to possible future disasters.
4. **Psychosocial Support:** NGOs that provide psychosocial support services for individuals who have experienced trauma after earthquakes have provided significant support, especially for children and vulnerable groups. These services are of great importance in protecting and improving the mental health of earthquake victims.
5. **International Cooperation and Coordination:** Both national and international NGOs

worked in coordination with local governments and other aid organizations. This cooperation ensured that aid activities were carried out more effectively and efficiently.

6. **Long-Term Reconstruction:** In the post-earthquake reconstruction process, although less intensively compared to other disaster response processes, NGOs did their best, and especially contributed to post-disaster psychosocial processes.

In addition to the explanations above, which provide general conclusions and evaluations of the activities carried out by national and international NGOs after the February 6, 2023 Kahramanmaraş-centered earthquakes, the study will be concluded by making some recommendations and suggestions to increase the significant roles of NGOs in disasters in the following process. These recommendations and suggestions can be listed as follows; Considering the significant findings presented and conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are given;

- First of all, the role of NGOs in disaster management should not be limited to emergency intervention only, but also NGOs should be given roles and responsibilities in the management of pre-disaster preparation and post-disaster recovery processes. During the pre-disaster preparation phase, NGOs should be supported more in terms of activities such as raising public awareness, organizing educational programs and developing risk reduction strategies. In the post-disaster recovery process, various support and complementary programs should be implemented so that NGOs can focus on long-term rehabilitation and reconstruction activities. These support programs can be provided in various ways such as training, financing and technical assistance.
- The fact that international NGOs are involved in aid activities in Türkiye not only benefits the disaster victims but also brings about a process in which public units and national NGOs that establish contact with these NGOs gain mutual experience. As such; both national and international NGOs

come together and share their experiences through these earthquake aid activities. In this respect, NGOs that have the potential to serve as role models for each other should be encouraged to come together in non-disaster times, and thus, mutual learning processes, sharing of expertise and experience, and guidance efforts should be supported by governments and other stakeholders in order to establish more sustainable disaster management systems.

- In the stage called disaster diplomacy, especially in the various goodwill agreements and memorandums signed between the responsible authorities of the countries before the disaster, the inclusion of the NGOs of that country will open up space in the work of the NGOs and will also strengthen the feelings of mutual trust and goodwill. The inclusion of NGOs in the memorandums will help to provide a more prepared and coordinated response against possible future disasters, and the disaster experiences of the countries will be conveyed to many segments of the society through NGOs. In this way, the establishment of disaster diplomacy in the relations between the two countries in this way will be instrumental in the establishment of love, trust, and close relations between the citizens of that country.
- Since NGOs are the closest local contact points to the society, they establish close relations with the society and in this respect, they have the ability to directly convey government policies and programs to citizens. In this stage called trust building, the inclusion of NGOs in decision-making mechanisms, especially in terms of establishing a disaster awareness culture in the society, will facilitate the work of state institutions. Including NGOs more in the decision-making processes to be carried out before and after the disaster with a pluralistic, broad participation, multi-stakeholder understanding can make significant contributions to increasing social support and solidarity during the disaster.
- As a final suggestion, it should be underlined that in all the systematic stages of disaster risk management mentioned above,

namely intervention, recovery, prevention, mitigation and preparedness, social capital is an invaluable driving force to reduce the risk of danger and vulnerability and plays a contributing role in increasing people's capacities (Behera, 2021). It would be a correct assessment to say that societies with strong social capital will be successful in disaster risk management and to state that they can demonstrate strong solidarity both before and during and after the disaster (Bozkurt, 2024). In a study conducted on the effects of the Kobe earthquake regarding the importance of social capital, it was stated that communities with high trust, norms, participation and social networks in the context of indicators of social capital can recover more quickly from disasters, and it was determined that there is a mutually positive relationship between social capital and disaster preparedness (Nakagawa and Shaw 2004; Çakı et al. 2019; Bozkurt, 2024). According to the results obtained from another field study, listening to the problems voiced by citizens living in disaster-prone areas with the participation of civil society organizations as well as public institutions, conducting meticulous documentation studies to solve the problems and issues raised, and conducting studies to minimize disaster risks and thus reduce vulnerability, as in the application called "Town Watching" in Japan, can be mentioned among the positive examples (Kuzucuoğlu and Erkan, 2020: as cited in Bozkurt, 2024). In this respect, the more intensive inclusion of NGOs in disaster management processes will be an important social force that is invisible in normal times but emerges in times of crisis, in the context of social capital, which will be to the benefit of countries.

Today, the rapidly rising trend of industrialization along with digitalization and the reflection of this situation as an increasing urbanization trend are indicators that a disaster management process that can only be achieved with the official resources of the state may not be sufficient. Although the state is the legislator and the difficult user, in fragile periods such as

disasters, the legislative aspect of the work may lag behind the executive work. Therefore, when planning pre-disaster preparations, it is essential to implement policies that take into account the level reached by civil society and qualified human resources in order to respond to all possibilities (Bozkurt, 2024). As a result, civil organizations such as associations and foundations, which operate as the closest units to the society in disaster and crisis situations, need to be supported by governments and other stakeholders and their capacities need to be increased in order to be more effective and for the performances of these organizations to be more evident. The success of NGOs in disaster management is directly related to strong organizational structures, effective planning and sufficient support. The combination of these elements will enable NGOs to be more effective in disaster management and to adopt innovative approaches by developing their own capacities, while also contributing to the creation of more resilient societies against disasters. In this way, important steps will be taken towards the creation of a society that is more prepared and resilient against future disasters.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

Author Contribution Statement: The corresponding author contributed 50% and the second author contributed 50% to this study.

Research Publication Ethics: During the preparation and writing process of this study, the scientific, ethical and citation rules within the scope of the 'Directive on Scientific Research and Publication Ethics of Higher Education Institutions' were followed.

References

- ACTED. (2024). ACTED. <https://www.acted.org/en/> (Access Date: 04 December 2024)
- AFAD. (2024). Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı, 11.11.2024 tarih ve E-58881389-730.13-1141366 sayılı uluslararası yardımlar konulu yazı.
- AFAD RAPOR. (2024). Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı Raporları. <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kurumsal-raporlar> (Access Date: 29 December 2024)
- AHBAP. (2024). AHBAP. <https://ahbap.org/> (Access Date: 10 December 2024)
- Anın, C. (2024). Afet Yönetiminde Mülki İdare ve Belediyeler: İş Birliğine Dayalı Afet Yönetimi Yaklaşımıyla 6 Şubat 2023 Depremleri. *Memleket Siyaset Yönetim*, 19(43), 687-714.
- Aydınbaş, G. (2023). Sosyoekonomik boyutuyla Türkiye'de depremler üzerine bir inceleme: Kahramanmaraş depremi örneği. In N. Varol & T. Gültekin (Eds.), *Sosyal Bilimlere Çok Yönlü Yaklaşımlar: Tarih, Turizm, Eğitim, Ekonomi, Siyaset ve İletişim* (pp. 177-212). Nobel Yayınları.
- Beşir. (2024). Beşir Derneği. <https://www.be-sir.org.tr/> (Access Date: 01 December 2024)
- Bozkurt, Ö. (2024). Afet risk azaltma ve afetlere müdahale bağlamında AFAD akreditasyon sistemi ve sosyolojik tahlili. In K. E. Al-yamaç (Ed.), *Afet risk azaltma yaklaşımında sivil toplum ve birey odaklı dönüşüm* (pp. 167-189). TİAV Yayınları.
- Bozkurt, Ö., & Çiçekdağı, H. İ. (2023). Afetlere müdahale mevzuatının tarihi gelişimi. In N. Varol & T. Gültekin (Eds.), *Disiplinlerarası Bakışla Afet Risk Yönetimi 1* (pp. 237-262). Nobel Yayınları.
- Cadena. (2024). Cadena. <https://cadena.ngo/en/> (Access Date: 14 December 2024)
- Çakı, F. (2020). Afet yönetiminde sivil toplum ve güven algıları. *Sosyal ve Kültürel Araştırmalar Dergisi*, 6(12), 1-45.
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC). (2024). DRC. <https://pro.drc.ngo/> (Access Date: 07 December 2024)
- Deniz Feneri. (2024). Deniz Feneri Derneği. <https://www.denizfeneri.org.tr/> (Access Date: 22 December 2024)
- Ergünay, O., Gülkan, P., & Güler, H. H. (2008). Afet yönetimi ile ilgili terimler, açıklamalı sözlük. In M. Kadioğlu & E. Özdamar (Eds.), *Afet zararlarını azaltmanın temel ilkeleri* (pp. 301-353). İsmat Matbaacılık.
- GEA. (2024). GEA Derneği. <https://gea.org.tr/> (Access Date: 22 November 2024)
- Genç, F. N. (2021). Afet yönetimi. Nobel Akademik Yayıncılık.

- Goal Global. (2024). Goal Global. <https://www.goalglobal.org/> (Access Date: 22 December 2024)
- Habertürk. (2024). Afad heyeti, sel ve su baskınlarının yaşandığı İspanya'ya gitti. <https://www.haberturk.com/ankara-haberleri/36186150-afad-heyeti-sel-ve-su-baskinlarinin-yasandigi-istryanyaya-gitti> (Access Date: 22 December 2024)
- Hayrat. (2024). Hayrat Yardım Derneği. <https://hayratyardim.org/> (Access Date: 07 December 2024)
- Hazırol. (2024). AFAD Akreditasyon Sistemi. <https://hazirol.afad.gov.tr/tr/39208/AFAD-Akreditasyon-Sistemi> (Access Date: 06 November 2024)
- IFRC. (2024). International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. <https://www.ifrc.org/> (Access Date: 01 December 2024)
- İHH. (2023). Kahramanmaraş Depremi Müdahale Çalışmaları Raporu, 14 Nisan 2023. <https://ihh.org.tr/yayin/detay/afet-yonetimi-rapor> (Access Date: 03 December 2024)
- İHH. (2024). İHH İnsani Yardım Vakfı. <https://ihh.org.tr/> (Access Date: 22 December 2024)
- Kadıoğlu, M. (2008). Modern, bütünleşik afet yönetimin temel ilkeleri. In Afet Zararlarını Azaltmanın Temel İlkeleri (pp. 1-35). Jica Türkiye Ofisi.
- Kadıoğlu, M. (2011). Afet yönetimi: Beklenilmeyeni beklemek, en kötüsünü yönetmek. Marmara Belediyeler Birliği Yayını.
- Kızılay. (2024). Türk Kızılayı. <https://www.kizilay.org.tr> (Access Date: 04 November 2024)
- Layson, A. V., & Legayada-Layson, N. (2025). Vulnerability and coping capacity to disaster risks of selected barangays in Mandao, Masbate, Philippines. International Journal of Multidisciplinary: Applied Business and Education Research, 6(2), 483–490. <https://doi.org/10.11594/ijma-ber.06.02.04> (Access Date: 02 February 2024)
- Özer, İ. (2024). 6 Şubat Depremleri Perspektifinde 2023 Yılı, Kurumsal Değerlendirmeler, Türk Kızılayı. <https://yillik.kizilayakademi.org.tr/6-subat-depremleri-perspektifinde-2023-yili/> (Access Date: 22 December 2024)
- People in Need. (2024). People in Need. <https://www.peopleinneed.net/> (Access Date: 15 December 2024)
- Sadakataşı. (2024). Sadakataşı Derneği. <https://www.sadakatasi.org.tr/> (Access Date: 13 December 2024)
- Save the Children. (2024). Save the Children UK. <https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/misc/welcome-to-save-the-children-uk> (Access Date: 22 November 2024)
- Solidarity Now. (2024). Solidarity Now. <https://www.solidaritynow.org/en/> (Access Date: 03 December 2024)
- Şahin, L., & Öztürk, M. (2011). Küreselleşme sürecinde sivil toplum kuruluşları ve Türkiye'deki durumu. Sosyal Siyaset Konferansları Dergisi, 54, 1-29.
- TAMP (2022). Türkiye Afet Müdahale Planı, Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı, 15 Eylül 2022 tarihli Resmî Gazete.
- TDV. (2024). Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı. <https://www.tdv.org.tr> (Access Date: 12 December 2024)
- Vluchtelingenwerk. (2024). Vluchtelingenwerk. <https://vluchtelingenwerk.be/> (Access Date: 02 December 2024)
- Welthungerhilfe. (2024). Welthungerhilfe. <https://welthungerhilfe.org.tr/en> (Access Date: 18 December 2024)
- Yavaşoğlu, F. (2015). Afet yönetiminde sivil toplum kuruluşlarının yeri. In 3. Türkiye Deprem Mühendisliği ve Sismoloji Konferansı, 14-16 Ekim 2015 (pp. 1-5). DEÜ.
- YYD. (2024). Yaşama Dönüş Derneği. <https://www.yyd.org.tr/en> (Access Date: 06 December 2024)
- Abiddin, N. Z., Ibrahim, I., & Abdul Aziz, S. A. (2022). Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and Their Part towards Sustainable Community Development. Sustainability, 14(8), 4386. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su14084386>