

# EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE

---

FOR SEASONAL MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL  
WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN





# EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE

---

FOR SEASONAL MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL  
WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

## EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE FOR SEASONAL MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN

### Prepared by

Nevin K   k  
Nilay Keskin Samancı

### Contributors

Gizem G k e Coşkun  
 zlem Zehir

### Programme Manager

Buse Ceren Ota 

### Programme Assistant

Hazan  cal

### Cover Photo and Photos

Development Workshop Archive

November 2022,  
Ankara

This publication was prepared with the financial and technical support of UNICEF T rkiye Office. The content of this publication, including any opinions, are attributable solely to the Development Workshop. The content does not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of UNICEF T rkiye Office.



Development Workshop Science Culture Training Research Implementation  
Production and Enterprise Cooperative  
 ankaya Mah.  sk p Cad. No: 16/14  ankaya - Ankara  
+90 (553) 211 38 97



*This guide was prepared prior to the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes that occurred on February 6, 2023, with the aim of ensuring that seasonal migratory agricultural worker households can be taken into special consideration in response processes in disasters and crises. Considering the consequences of the earthquakes that occurred during the preparation of this study for publication, the need for emergency response guides for vulnerable groups has once again emerged. In line with this need and the main purpose of the guide, additions were made to the guide for the February 6, 2023 earthquakes.*

*The February 6, 2023 earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş are earthquakes that make it difficult to deliver aid and carry out rapid response due to their impact area and magnitude. Such large-scale disasters and emergencies pose risks such as reduced visibility of vulnerable groups in response processes and lack of access to the few services they can access. Seasonal migratory agricultural workers may experience various difficulties in benefiting from public support since their permanent settlements are outside the disaster area, despite being in the disaster area during the disaster. Since worker households are involved in inter-provincial migration processes to work, if they do not stay in the provinces where aid is intensively provided, even if they benefit from the aid provided after disasters for a short period of time, they cannot benefit from long-term, registration-requiring aid as effectively as the rest of the population.*

*The main basis for the earthquake-specific additions to the guide is the rapid assessment conducted in March 2023 by Development Workshop with the technical and financial support of UNICEF Türkiye, focusing on seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the earthquake region. The rapid assessment addressed the impacts of the earthquake on household living conditions, employment, economic resources, children's vulnerability, access to education and psycho-social risks & needs.*

*Taking into consideration the rapid assessment conducted with a focus on seasonal migratory agricultural workers and the effects of the earthquake, the conclusion section of the Emergency Response Guide for Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and Their Children has been updated with earthquake-specific additions.*



# CONTENTS

---

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b> .....	<b>15</b>
General Framework of Basic Approaches, Standards, and Principles in Emergencies .....	15
Basic Approaches to Emergency Preparedness and Response to Vulnerable groups .....	20
Child Protection, Child Well-being, and Child Labor in Emergencies .....	23
<b>CHAPTER 2</b> .....	<b>28</b>
Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers as a Vulnerable Group: Current Situation and Deepening Risks in Emergencies .....	28
Basic Approaches to Evaluation of Emergency in Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Work .....	35
<b>CHAPTER 3</b> .....	<b>42</b>
Current Situation of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers in Disasters and Emer- gencies and Shared Responsibilities of Institutions .....	42
<b>CHAPTER 4</b> .....	<b>46</b>
General Assessment of Disasters and Emergency Situations Specific to Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers .....	46
Recommended Actions for the Disaster and Emergency Management Cycle for Sea- sonal Migratory Agricultural Workers .....	51
<b>CONCLUSION</b> .....	<b>55</b>
Earthquake Specific Assessment and Key Recommendations .....	56
<b>APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>58</b>
Emergency Assessment Form Focused on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers .....	58
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>62</b>

# ABSTRACT

In disasters and emergencies, it is an important requirement that existing disaster management systems be inclusive of all segments of society and that systems and approaches have features that consider the specific conditions of vulnerable groups. Seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children are among the most vulnerable and invisible groups in society due to risky living and working conditions. The main reason for this is that the work includes the experience of migrating as families, as their living and working environments are intertwined.

The main purpose of this guide is to develop recommendations that will contribute to the current disaster management system in Türkiye to function in a way that considers the specific and unique living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers. Within this main purpose, the guide aims to answer the following questions:

- 1) What should be the general framework of basic approaches, standards, and principles for vulnerable groups in emergencies?
- 2) What risks to seasonal migratory agricultural workers as a vulnerable group are exacerbated during disasters and emergencies?
- 3) What should be the shared responsibilities of institutions during disasters and emergencies for seasonal migratory agricultural workers?
- 4) What should be done during emergencies from the perspective of child protection and seasonal migratory agricultural workers?

In order to create a guideline that answers the main objectives and questions stated above, the first step is to try to understand the existing disaster management system, and the Türkiye's National Disaster Response Plan [TAMP] was studied in detail. Afterwards, interviews were conducted with institutions and key actors with experience in seasonal migratory agricultural workers in order to reveal the risks that the workers and their children face in disasters and emergencies.. In the last part of the guide, specific suggestions for implementation are provided along with the general evaluation of the current situation. The recommendations are formulated in the form of activities for different phases of the disaster management cycle.



# DEFINITIONS

---

**Child Labour:** It refers to employment of all children under the age of 14 in seasonal agriculture which is referred to as one of the ‘worst forms of child labor’ in The International Labor Organization Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor [No. 182] which was adopted by the Government of Türkiye in 2001, and employment in seasonal agriculture of children and young people older than 14 but younger than 18 in violation of the provisions laid down in the Regulation on the Principles and Procedures for the Employment of Children and Young Persons.

**Child Worker:** It is work that prevents children from living their childhood, diminishes their potential and dignity, and harms their physical and mental development.<sup>1</sup>

**Emergency:** Influencing a part or all of society, such as various disasters and emergencies due to human or natural causes, stopping or interrupting normal life activities; nature, technology, or human-induced events that require urgent intervention; and the crisis situation created by these events.<sup>2</sup>

**Emergency Response:** Work to save lives and property, health, livelihood, housing, security, protection of property and environment, and social and psychological support during disasters and emergencies. It is the first phase, which starts with the occurrence of disaster. Providing urgent needs of the public, such as search and rescue, first aid, medical health, food, shelter, clothing, water and purification services; Issues such as damage assessment and coordination of aid resources are carried out at this stage. This is a process that starts with the initial deployment and may continue for a short or longer period depending on the situation. It is also referred to as disaster response.<sup>3</sup>

**Environmental Safety:** It refers to a safe environmental planning which is designed to prevent the risk factors for premature death including diseases, accidents and injuries in terms of the location, [near streams, lakes, seas, irrigation canals, next to main or side roads, vicinity of industrial facilities, mines, environmental wastelands such as landfills and facilities may have harmful effects over human health, etc.] and conditions [whether the ground has the ability to prevent mud, puddles and dust, a certain distance is maintained between the tents, the electrical installation complies with the standards, there is outdoor lighting] of the place where seasonal migratory agricultural employees [workers] are accommodated.

---

<sup>1</sup> International Labor Organization (ILO), [2020]. Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020, Trends And The Road Forward.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.worldhumanrelief.org/tr/hizmetlerimiz/afet-bolgelerine-psikososyal-mudahaleler>

<sup>3</sup> AFAD [2022], Annotated Glossary of Disaster Management Terms. [Retrieved from <https://www.afad.gov.tr/aciklamali-afet-yonetimi-terimleri-sozlugu>].

**Hazard:** Hazards are physical events or human activities that can cause loss of life and property, injury, deterioration of social and economic balance, or environmental damage if precautions are not taken.<sup>4</sup>

**Migrant:** The International Organization for Migration has stated that there is no universally accepted definition of “migrant” at the international level. The term “migrant” is generally understood to encompass all situations in which a person decides to migrate of his or her own free will and for reasons of “personal suitability” without any compelling external factors. The United Nations defines a migrant as a person who has resided in a foreign country for more than one year, regardless of the reasons, voluntary or not, migration routes, regular or irregular.

**Migrant Agricultural Worker:** In agricultural production in Türkiye, these are mainly Syrians with temporary protection status, Afghans who have or have not applied for international protection, and Georgians, Azerbaijanis, or other nationals who are irregular migrant workers.<sup>5</sup>

**Risk:** It is the possibility of loss or damage from natural or artificial hazards, such as loss of life or property, injury, degradation of social and economic balance, or environmental damage, depending on the conditions of vulnerability. Hazards cannot be eliminated, but risks can be reduced.

**Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers:** It refers to people who leave their location of residence [province, district, village, neighborhood] for more than one day, and travel to another place where they take part in agricultural production processes in order to generate income.<sup>6</sup>

**Temporary Tent Settlement [or Tent Area, Lodging place, Living Area]:** This is the place where the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers live for short or long periods in the places where they go to work. They are mainly living areas made of tents or prefabricated structures made of cloth, nylon, or plastic.

**Vulnerability:** All conditions and processes created by physical, social, and environmental factors that reduce the resilience of society or individuals to the effects of hazards.

---

<sup>4</sup> Erkan, A. [2010]. Risk Reduction in Disaster Management and Problems in Türkiye. Ankara: State Planning Organization.

<sup>5</sup> Ministry of Development.. [2018]. Foreign Migration Policy.

<sup>6</sup> Development Worktop [2020]. Child Labor in Seasonal Agricultural Production. Retrieved from [https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/MEVSIMLIK-TARIMSAL-URETIMDE-COCUK-ISCILIGI-MEVCUT-DURUM-RAPORU-VE-UYGULAMA-PROGRAMI\[2\].pdf](https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/MEVSIMLIK-TARIMSAL-URETIMDE-COCUK-ISCILIGI-MEVCUT-DURUM-RAPORU-VE-UYGULAMA-PROGRAMI[2].pdf)

# ABBREVIATIONS

---

<b>AFAD</b>	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
<b>CIOMS</b>	The Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences
<b>CPMS</b>	The Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
<b>CGWG</b>	Child Protection Working Group
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>EM-DAT</b>	Emergency Events Database
<b>FEMA</b>	Federal Emergency Management Agency
<b>DW</b>	Development Workshop
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>TAMP</b>	Türkiye National Disaster Response Plan

# INTRODUCTION

Disasters and emergencies are defined as events caused by nature, technology or human beings that affect a part or all of the society, stopping or interrupting normal life activities and requiring urgent intervention, and the crisis situation created by these events.<sup>7</sup> According to EM-DAT, 95 million people worldwide were affected by disasters in 2019.<sup>8</sup> When the people affected by wars and conflicts are added to the 95 million people affected by disasters, the number increases significantly. The Covid-19 epidemic, which began in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 and spread all over the world, has been a challenging process in terms of disaster management and has brought along new practices. The main reason for this situation is that the Covid-19 epidemic is a health crisis that renders the existing coordination structure based on life, property and asset recovery approaches in which different institutions act jointly.

Considering that disasters and emergencies are increasing day by day and the consequences are becoming more complex, it is seen that the level of impact on children, who are the most vulnerable to effects such as lack of hygiene, diseases, malnutrition, housing problems, and violence, deepen in emergencies. One in four children in the world lives in areas affected by conflict and disasters, and approximately 70 million children are affected by disasters. Among these children, those at the intersection of different levels of vulnerability, such as those working as workers, face greater impacts. There are approximately 160 million child workers in the world and 79 million children work in hazardous work. In Türkiye, this number is 520 thousand.<sup>9</sup> Child labor endangers the healthy development and well-being of children in adulthood.

For this reason, child labor is a problem that should be eliminated by both national legislation and international authorities. ILO Convention concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor [No. 182] emphasizes the need to prohibit the involvement of the worst forms of child labour under the age of 18 and to eliminate the worst forms of child labor as a matter of urgency.<sup>10</sup> In this context, it defines the forms of child labor in agriculture, which is also the subject of this study, as “one of the worst forms” that should be avoided in the sense of being “harmful to the health, safety or moral development of children.”<sup>11</sup>

<sup>7</sup> The Law on the Organization and Duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, [2009]. Retrieved from <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2009/06/20090617-1.htm>

<sup>8</sup> Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters [CREED] [2020]. Natural Disasters 2019, Brussels. Retrieved from <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/natural-disasters-2019>

<sup>9</sup> International Labor Organization [ILO], [2020]. Child Labour: *Global Estimates 2020, Trends And The Road Forward*.

<sup>10</sup> International Labor Organization [ILO], [2015]. Contingency Convention No. 182 on the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor. Retrieved from [https://www.ilo.org/ankara/conventions-ratified-by-Türkiye/WCMS\\_377311/lang--tr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/conventions-ratified-by-Türkiye/WCMS_377311/lang--tr/index.htm)

<sup>11</sup> International Labor Organization [ILO] [2015]. Project to End the Worst Forms of Child Labor in Seasonal Hazelnut Farming in Ordu Province, retrieved from [https://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS\\_372679/lang--tr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS_372679/lang--tr/index.htm)

Agriculture is the sector where child labour is most prevalent and 59% of child workers in the world are in agricultural sector.<sup>12</sup> In Türkiye, this rate is 44.7%,<sup>13</sup> and it is the second sector where child labour is most common. The place of labor in agricultural production in Türkiye is more than the use of machinery. Agricultural workers work by migrating to places where agricultural labor is needed during planting and harvesting times when agricultural work is intense in order to meet the need for labor and to combat deep poverty. Since the more people in the family work in agriculture, the higher the income, the workers have to employ their children as workers to increase their income.<sup>17</sup> In other words, the high proportion of child labor in seasonal migratory agricultural work is one of the consequences of the current wage structure for income generation. While these households also rely on child labor to fight poverty, all family face many problems caused by poverty and living and working conditions.

Considering the problems specific to seasonal migratory agricultural workers, the problems begin with the migration process of thousands of workers to work in other regions during labor-intensive seasons. This is followed by problems such as the vulnerability of tents or containers preferred for temporary housing to weather conditions or natural disasters, problems of access to basic needs such as clean drinking and domestic water, bathrooms and toilets in tent settlements, problems of access to basic rights and services, and access to quality education for children in households.

It is very important to identify the problems of seasonal migratory agricultural workers due to their living and working conditions, as well as the problems they face due to natural disasters or emergencies, and to analyze these problems in comparison with the current situation and provide a basis for advocacy studies. At the same time, it is necessary to raise awareness and create programs that meet the specific needs of this group in order to improve the current conditions of children in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the face of emergencies and provide services and assistance with a human rights-based approach. In addition to designing a planned and sustainable disaster program to address the deepening vulnerability of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children, who are defined as a disadvantaged community in terms of living and working conditions in the case study<sup>14</sup> of Development Workshop for the Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers, policy changes and awareness raising on this issue are highlighted as a need to improve advocacy.

---

<sup>12</sup> International Labor Organization[ILO], [2020]. Child Labour: *Global Estimates 2020, Trends And The Road Forward*.

<sup>13</sup> Development Workshop, [2018]. Health Risks of Children Working in Agricultural Production, retrieved from <https://humanistburo.org/dosyalar/humdosya/Tarimsal%20Uretimde%20Calisan%20Cocuklarin%20Karsilastiklari%20Saglik%20Riskleri.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> Development Workshop, [2020]. Effects of Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and Their Children. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CA-MUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

In light of all of the above, the “Emergency Response Guide,” which was developed to protect the rights and well-being of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children, has been prepared to contribute to the comprehensive first response of these families in possible natural disasters and emergencies. Given the humanitarian response priorities, the guide’s recommendations are predictable, quick, well-planned, and aligned with the priorities of children and families. Another goal of the guide is to strengthen formal and informal systems that will continue to protect children after the emergency response ends. The information in the guide is intended to guide the measures and steps to be taken within the scope of emergency preparedness.

The recommendations in this guide are in line with the objectives of Türkiye’s National Disaster Response Plan [TAMP] in disaster management and in line with the general objective of ensuring that all processes are carried out in an integrated, correct and coordinated manner before, during and after possible disasters and emergencies for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their families.

# CHAPTER | 1

This chapter explains the basic approaches in disaster and emergency situations, the perspective of preparedness and response, the importance of child protection, and the risk of child labour in terms of children’s survival, well-being, and healthy development in humanitarian response in such situations.

## General Framework of Basic Approaches, Standards, and Principles in Emergencies

The events that stop or interrupt normal life activities for the whole society or a part of the society and require an urgent response, as well as the crisis created by these events, are defined as an **emergency**.<sup>15</sup> Although it is not always possible to eliminate all the negative impacts of emergencies, regardless of the cause, in today’s world, where natural or human-caused disasters are also classified as emergencies, it is possible to reduce the negative impacts in the event of an emergency using emergency management strategies structured with a knowledge-based, integrated perspective.

Observations and real-world experiences show that organizational structure and operational capacity become more important in an effective emergency management process. Due to the acceptance of the emergency management phenomenon as a field of expertise in the organizational structure and the fact that it involves interdisciplinary activities, a central authority, local governments that take an active role in planning and response, and civil society with their complementary roles form the umbrella of disaster management systems around the world.

Due to the importance of this umbrella structure, the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), which was established under the “Law on The Establishment and Duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority” of 2009 under the number 5902, leads and coordinates the services related to disasters and emergencies and civil defense in Türkiye. The relevant laws regulating the services mentioned above and coordination activities are presented below:

- Civil Defense Law [No.7126]

---

<sup>15</sup> Official gazette. [2009]. Law on the Organization and Duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency, No: 5902 [dated 29.5.2009 and numbered 27261].

- Precautions to be Taken due to Disaster Affecting Public Life and Assistance to be Provided [No.7269]
- Special Provincial Administration Law [No.5302]
- Law on Unions of Local Governments [No.5355]
- Municipality Law [No.5393]
- Settlement Law [No.5543]
- Law on Land Development Planning and Control [No.3194]
- Catastrophe Insurance Law [No.6305]
- Law on Restructuring of Areas under Risk of Natural Disasters [No.6306]
- Law on Executing Services Relating to Damage due to Natural Disasters [No.4123]
- Law on The Establishment and Duties of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority [No.5902]

AFAD conducts its activities through Provincial Disaster and Emergency Directorate and Civil Defence Search and Rescue Directorate in 11 provinces that report directly to the Governor within the framework of the legal provisions outlined above. In conducting these studies, AFAD relies on the TAMP, which establishes the basic principles of response planning before, during, and after disasters, defines the roles and responsibilities of ministries, institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations and real persons involved in responding to disasters and emergencies of all types and magnitudes that may occur in Türkiye, and which came into force after its publication in the Official Gazette<sup>16</sup> in 2014. TAMP determines the basic principles of response planning before, during, and after the disaster to define the roles and responsibilities of the service groups and coordination units that will participate in the response studies. In this sense, it is defined as a main plan showing how the response will be carried out.<sup>17</sup> Considering the objectives of TAMP it is about saving lives, restoring the interrupted life and activities to ordinary as soon as possible, carrying out the response works quickly and according to the plan, protecting and preserving public health, protecting property, environment, and cultural heritage, reducing economic and social losses and reducing secondary disasters, issues such as preventing or reducing impacts and ensuring the effective use of resources are coming to the fore. Although TAMP is considered the supreme plan that sets the strategies for response in disasters and emergencies, with the establishment of AFAD, the approach to emergency management in Türkiye has evolved from a crisis approach to a risk management approach, from the smallest local government-level to the highest national level in cooperation with civil society. The “Integrated Approach to Disaster and

<sup>16</sup> Official Gazette, [2014]. Türkiye Disaster Response Plan, [03.01.2014 tarih ve 28871 sayı]

<sup>17</sup> Türkiye National Disaster Response Plan [TAMP]. [2013] retrieved from <https://www.afad.gov.tr/turkiye-afet-mudahale-planı>



Emergency Management” is now used as a basis for all activities that need to be carried out. The integrated approach to disaster and emergency management involves analysis, planning, decision-making, and evaluation processes in a cyclical process while organizing available resources to **prepare for, mitigate, respond to, and recover** all types of emergencies, and is therefore defined as integrated<sup>18</sup> The disaster management cycle is illustrated in Figure 1.

**Figure 1.** Disaster management cycle



The phases of integrated disaster and emergency management are briefly explained below:

**Mitigation Phase:** Risk management’s most important and first phase is the mitigation phase, which is the heart of modern disaster management. The practices in the mitigation phase include continuous activities and measures aimed at reducing or eliminating the loss of life and property that may result from long-term hazardous situations and their impacts. This phase begins with activities in the recovery and reconstruction phase after disasters and continues until a new activity occurs. The activities carried out in this phase have a wide scope based on country, region, and settlement unit.

**Preparedness Phase:** The main objective of the work in the preparation phase, the second important phase of risk management, is to prepare to intervene in time, in the most appropriate way and with the most effective organization and methods, by taking precautions against the consequences of the hazard that may negatively impact people. Preparation also includes establishing responsibilities and accountabilities in the event of an emergency/disaster and providing relief resources. At this stage, all administrations should make the necessary assignments or determinations for emergency/disaster management tasks and determine the personnel, equipment, and other resources needed to accomplish the tasks identified. In ad-

<sup>18</sup> Kadiođlu, M. and Özdamar, E., [editörler]. [2008], Basic Principles of Disaster Mitigation; JICA Türkiye Office Publication No: 2, Ankara.” p. 305. . Retrieved from <https://tatd.org.tr/afet/afet-yazi-dizisi/acil-durum-ve-afetlerde-yeni-nesil-teknolojiler/>

dition, maintenance of equipment and devices, use of forecasting and early warning systems, training of personnel, and other activities must be continually updated.

**Response Phase:** These activities are carried out within 3 days to a maximum of 1-2 months and begin immediately after the disaster, depending on its magnitude / scale. In the aftermath of a disaster, in addition to efforts to save lives and property, work must also begin to restore the extraordinary situation in the administrative unit concerned to normal / ordinary. It is the phase in which activities such as identifying personnel to be deployed in the response phase, warning the population, evacuating, sheltering and informing the population, conducting search and rescue operations, providing medical assistance, assessing damage, and temporarily meeting shelter needs for mitigation are carried out.

**Recovery Phase:** The main objective of the activities carried out in this phase are communication, transportation, water, electricity, sewerage, education, long-term temporary shelter, economic and social activities, etc. The objective is to carry out all the necessary works to fulfill the vital activities and needs at a minimum level. Some researchers include the reconstruction phase in this stage and argue that it should continue until the needs of the affected communities are met at least as much as they were before the disaster or beyond, if possible.

AFAD's activities, structured with an integrated disaster and emergency management approach, open the doors to a management approach that facilitates and makes managing disasters and emergencies more effective at the national level. In addition, TAMP assigns responsibility to all real and legal entities in Türkiye, both geographically and in terms of jurisdiction, and seeks to determine the basic principles of response studies in terms of purpose.<sup>19</sup> Thus, it tries to ensure effective planning before disasters and emergencies and quick and effective response when disasters and emergencies occur. However, for centralized planning and response to be successful, local actors and their cooperation must be clarified, and the standards to be followed in implementation must be established.

Based on these requirements, the project SPHERE<sup>20</sup> aimed to create common standards for effective and cooperative disaster response. Furthermore, The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response produced by the project defines general standards that should be followed in responding to disasters and emergencies for all sectors. Although much time, resources, and human energy go into the humanitarian response to disasters and emergencies, it emphasizes what needs to be done to ensure co-

---

<sup>19</sup> Şahin, A. U. [2020]. Evaluation of Türkiye Disaster Response Plan from Disaster Management and Planning Perspective. *Resilience*, 4(1), 129-158.

<sup>20</sup> The Sphere Project was initiated in 1997 by a group of non-governmental organisations, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, with the aim of developing general minimum standards in the main areas of humanitarian assistance, resulting in the Sphere Guide. The aim of this guide is to improve the quality of humanitarian assistance in disaster and conflict situations and to increase the accountability of the humanitarian system to those affected by a disaster. The Humanitarian Convention and the Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Assistance are the result of the collective experience of many institutions and individuals. They should therefore not be understood as the views of a single institution.

ordination and cooperation that has not been possible between central and local authorities, aid agencies, and NGOs to ensure fair and effective use of resources, to ensure participation, and to monitor activities.<sup>21</sup> These standards are summarized in Table 1:

**Table 1:** Common General Standards for for All Sectors to Follow in Disaster and Emergency Response

<b>1) Participation</b>	Men and women of all ages affected by the disaster should be provided with information about the aid program. These people should be given the opportunity to voice their opinions to aid organizations at all stages.
<b>2) Initial Assessment</b>	Programs that address the needs of the affected population should be based on information that provides a clear understanding of current conditions. The initial assessment will identify the nature of the disaster and its impact on the population. While assessing the needs, grievances, and gaps in basic services of the affected by disasters, their capacities and available resources should also be determined. Identifying the cause of the disaster and analyzing its effects are critically important. Information collected through standardized procedures is made available in a way that makes a transparent decision-making process possible.
<b>3) Response</b>	In the cases where people’s lives are at risk due to a disaster, programs give priority to the needs for saving lives.
<b>4) Detection of Target</b>	Detection of target should be based on a comprehensive analysis of the vulnerability <sup>22</sup> of people affected by the disaster.
<b>5) Monitoring</b>	Information collected for monitoring should be convenient and not be outdated. A precise, logical, consistent, neat, and transparent record and analysis of information should provide feedback for the ongoing program.
<b>6) Evaluation</b>	Evaluation is based on established objectives and agreed minimum standards to understand the response program’s overall relevance, effectiveness, coverage, consistency, and impact on the affected population.
<b>7) Qualifications and Responsibilities of Aid Workers</b>	Aid workers have the appropriate technical skills, experience with local culture and customs, and/or experience in emergencies. The officers are also knowledgeable about human rights and humanitarian principles.

<sup>21</sup> Sphere Association [2018], The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, Fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook>

<sup>22</sup> Vulnerability is “a measure of the possible death, injury, damage, destruction and loss and damage that society may suffer from the occurrence of a potential event.”

## 8) Supervision and Management of Staff

Aid workers are supervised, guided, and supported to ensure the effective implementation of the humanitarian aid program.

Response standards must have the following structure to meet the needs of disaster and emergency-affected populations highlighted above;

- Prioritizing actual needs,
- Provide minimum standards,
- Effectively assess capacity and expertise,
- Informing gaps in meeting basic needs without wasting time,
- Recommend common terminology and information-sharing procedures for governments, local organizations, and all response teams;
- Assisting in the equitable and impartial distribution of aid

## Basic Approaches to Emergency Preparedness and Response to Vulnerable Groups

The term “vulnerable group” describes groups with common characteristics more vulnerable to social, psychological, legal, economic, and physical harm. It also refers to concepts such as defenselessness and unprotectedness. The Declaration of Helsinki defines the term “vulnerable” as those who are more likely to suffer additional harm or abuse.<sup>23</sup> The Oxford English Dictionary defines the concept of vulnerability as “being exposed to the possibility of being physically or emotionally attacked or harmed,” while a “vulnerable person” is defined as “one who needs special care, support, or protection because of age, disability, or risk of neglect.”<sup>24</sup> The word “vulnerable” is defined in the 2002 International Council of Medical Sciences Organizations (CIOMS) guide as “persons incapable of consent due to mental illness, the elderly, people living in nursing homes, the poor, the unemployed, the homeless, nomads, prisoners, refugees, political/ethnic minorities, and women and children due to various cultural influences.”<sup>25</sup>

<sup>23</sup> Akpınar A. [2018] Vulnerable Groups as a Participant in Biomedicine Research and Conditions of Working with These Groups. *Türkiye ClinicsJ Med Ethics Law Hist-Special Topics*. ;4(1):41-49.

<sup>24</sup> Dictionary, O. E. [1989]. Oxford English Dictionary. Simpson, Ja & Weiner.

<sup>25</sup> Faich, G. A., Castle, W., Bankowski, Z., & CIOMS ADR Working Group. [1990]. International adverse drug reaction reporting: the CIOMS project. *Drug Information Journal*, 24(2), 419-425.

The CIOMS report states that two main factors cause vulnerability. The first are the elements that can be directly linked to the person. These elements can be explained as the individual not having the decision-making ability, resources, education, and skills necessary to protect their benefits. The second element involves environmental factors rather than the individual. Factors such as the conditions in which they live, the impacts to which they are exposed, and the fact that other people are not sensitive or careful enough to protect their interests can be discussed under this heading. Thus, it would not be incorrect to refer to these groups as groups with a high probability of being abused and at risk of harm in terms of their personal and environmental risk factors.<sup>26</sup> Therefore, crisis and emergency response systems should be developed taking into account these specific needs and risk factors.<sup>27, 28</sup>

During disasters and emergencies, individuals and communities are affected by death, injury, homelessness of large numbers of people, illness, etc. They face risks, some are more affected by the event than others, and they feel the negative consequences of the event more acutely. While conditions in pre-event situations may reduce the stamina and resilience of some people, they may put even more stress on others and completely disable their coping skills. In disasters and emergencies, at-risk groups refer to vulnerable people, people with special needs, and people who have trouble accessing services. Age, physical, mental, emotional, or cognitive status, culture, ethnicity, religion, language, nationality, geography, or socioeconomic status are also determinants of these risks. While children, the elderly, people with disabilities, people with chronic illnesses, people with language barriers, and people who have difficulty managing their daily lives on their own and need the support of caregivers or other individuals and groups are considered people and communities that should be considered in the preparedness and response phases of disasters, people who have mental health disorders and have been diagnosed with this problem, the homeless, and people who face gender discrimination are also at risk. In addition, people and communities exposed to traumatic experiences or facing ongoing economic difficulties and chronic trauma (abuse, harassment, etc.) are more vulnerable to emergencies. In the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Disaster Situations in the Caribbean<sup>29</sup> analysis report, people living in tents were added to these at-risk groups in addition to the general statements. For people living in tents, the options for temporary shelter disappear during emergencies, which becomes particularly difficult during floods.

---

<sup>26</sup> Goodin, R. E. (1985). *Protecting the Vulnerable: A Reanalysis of Our Social Responsibilities*. University of Chicago Press

<sup>27</sup> De Chesnay, M., Anderson, B. (2019). *Caring for the vulnerable*. Jones & Bartlett Learning.

<sup>28</sup> Aday, L. A. (2001). *At Risk in America: The health and health care needs of vulnerable populations in the United States*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

<sup>29</sup> Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), (2012). *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Disaster Situations in the Caribbean*

Although vulnerability, helplessness, and defenselessness in emergencies boil down to the same point, they are inherently complex concepts and cannot be expressed with a single indicator. Evaluations on this topic should include definitions and be conducted with integrity, including protective measures for vulnerable people and groups. Understanding at-risk groups in emergencies entail a series of studies that include identifying them, assessing their access to services in “normal” times, and identifying potential emergency access barriers.

The issue of poverty and mental health has attracted the attention of many researchers worldwide. Werner is just one of those researchers. In 1955, his work over 40 years on Kauai showed that children who grew up in chronic poverty were more prone to mental and psychological disorders at age 40.<sup>30</sup> Based on this research, it would not be wrong to say that good income does not guarantee mental health and that lack of income does not always lead to mental disorders.<sup>31</sup> However, poverty can generally be a determinant and a consequence of poor mental health. Looking at mental disorders in children, it is seen that the interaction of genetic and environmental factors causes the disorders. Combined with other factors such as economic difficulties, demographic factors, and weak external support, this overall picture leads to stress and life crises that put children at risk and have an impact on triggering psychiatric disorders in children. Children in poor households are three times more likely to develop mental disorders than children in affluent households.<sup>32</sup> Research by the Children’s Society<sup>33</sup> has shown that living in a debt-ridden family has real effects on children [children in low-income families try to protect their parents as best they can, both in terms of emotional distress and remedies]. Research by the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health has shown a significant link between **poor housing conditions** and **mental health problems** in children.

---

<sup>30</sup> Öz, F., & Bahadır Yılmaz, E. [2009]. An Important Concept in the Protection of Mental Health: Psychological Resilience. Faculty of Health Sciences Nursing Journal [82-89].

<sup>31</sup> Paul L. Berkman [1971]. Life Stress and Psychological Well-Being: A Replication of Langner’s Analysis in the Midtown Manhattan Study, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* Vol. 12, No. 1, 135-45 [11 pages].

<sup>32</sup> Palut, B. [2016]. Child Mental Health and Guidance . Abant İzzet Baysal University Journal of the Faculty of Education, 1 [2], 57-79 . Retrieved from <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/aibuefd/issue/1507/18269>

<sup>33</sup> The Children’s Society. [2014]. Exposing the impact of problem debt on children. Retrieved from <https://www.stepchange.org/Portals/0/documents/media/reports/TheDebtTrap.pdf>

## Child Protection, Child Well-being, and Child Labor in Emergencies

WHO defines<sup>34</sup> well-being as a multidisciplinary concept with subjective and objective elements. Therefore, it is necessary to identify these two types of elements to set goals related to well-being. The concept includes the individual's life experience and comparing life conditions with social norms and values. There is a relationship between the concepts of well-being and health in which well-being is a determinant of health, but also a consequence of it. In its most general definition, well-being is a term used to describe a condition of an individual or group with reference to social, economic, psychological, spiritual, or medical care.

Child well-being is a dynamic, subjective, and objective state of physical, cognitive, emotional, mental, and social health of children and adolescents, which is committed to:

- to be safe from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence,
- the satisfaction of their basic needs, including survival and development,
- attachment to and care from primary caregivers,
- having the opportunity to build supportive relationships with relatives, peers, teachers, and the community.<sup>35</sup>

Research typically focuses on the short-term, direct effects of disasters rather than the indirect and long-term effects on children's well-being and long-term developmental outcomes.<sup>36</sup> Often, the focus is on sudden, high-consequence events such as floods and earthquakes. While these hazards tend to be the most immediate and dramatic in terms of deaths and economic losses, there are also risks associated with slow-onset hazards that can have significant impoverishing consequences for children and youth over the long term, such as changes in seasons and temperatures and drought. For example, drought combined with overuse of water resources can lead to water stress and food insecurity, leading to malnutrition and reinforcing inequalities in the long term.

---

<sup>34</sup> Sfeatcu, R., Cernușcă-Mițariu, M., Ionescu, C., Roman, M., Cernușcă-Mițariu, S., Coldea, L., ... & Burcea, C. C. (2014). The concept of wellbeing in relation to health and quality of life. *European Journal of Science and Theology*, 10(4), 123-128.

<sup>35</sup> The Alliance For Child Protection In Humanitarian Action. (2019). *Child Well-Being in Humanitarian Action*.

<sup>36</sup> Diwakar, V., Lovell, E., Opitz-Stapleton, S., Shepherd, A. W., & Twigg, J. (2019). *Child poverty, disasters and climate change: investigating relationships and implications over the life course of children*. ODI Report

Depending on sociocultural constraints, children are often affected by high mortality and morbidity, injury, and illness during and after disasters and are more vulnerable due to their dependence on adults. Also, older children may experience direct behavioral, psychological, and emotional impacts after a disaster. Therefore, different age groups require different physical, social, mental, and emotional support.<sup>37</sup> The Australian Red Cross has identified four protective factors that can guide during emergencies. These factors are **WELL BEING** (A person's health status and well-being, including their psychological coping skills); **CONNECTION** (The number of support people can benefit from to achieve goals or common objectives, called social capital. This can be through formal or informal connections such as family, friends, local groups, and colleagues. It also refers to how connected people are to their local environment); **KNOWLEDGE** (Access and interpretation of appropriate information, community information, and local knowledge about hazard risk profiles and risk reduction strategies for a geographic area) and **SECURITY** (Ability to provide for adequate protection, personal safety, and financial protection of assets and livelihoods). The physical and cognitive differences between children and adults form the basis for vulnerability. For example, they cannot act as openly and deliberately as adults when describing symptoms or communicating their feelings and thoughts, spend more time outdoors than adults, and are more likely to put their hands over their mouths, making them more vulnerable in emergencies. Figure 2<sup>38</sup> summarizes the factors that make children more vulnerable in emergencies.

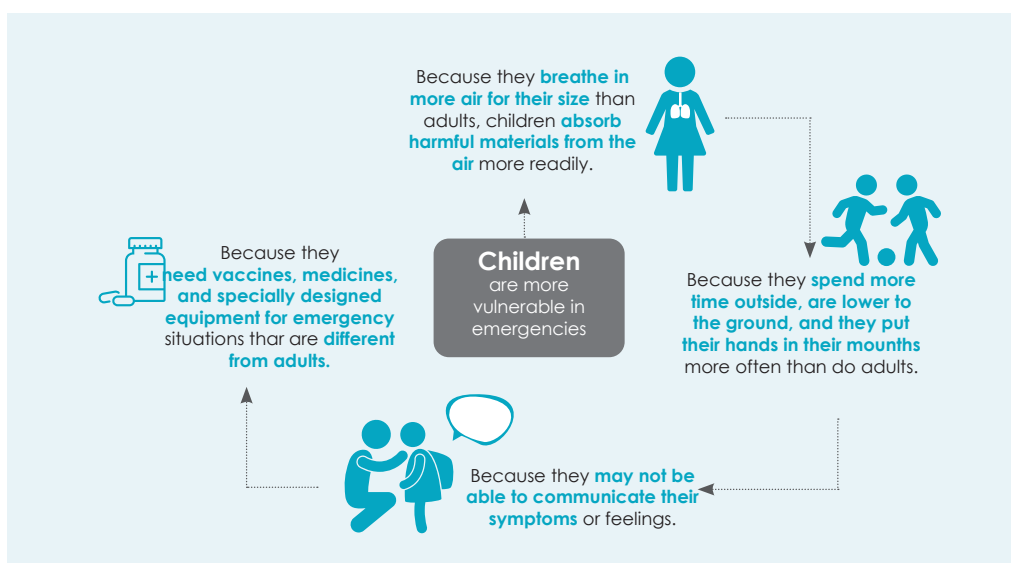
---

<sup>37</sup> Lovell, E., & Masson, V. (2014). Equity and Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction: Building Resilience for All. Retrieved from <https://cdkn.org/sites/default/files/files/CDKN-Equity-and-inclusion-in-disaster-risk-reduction-building-resilience-for-all1.pdf>

<sup>38</sup> *Children's Emergency Preparedness: Why CDC Makes It a Priority?* Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/children-indisasters/why-cdc-makes-it-a-priority.html>



**Figure 2.** Factors that increase children’s exposure to disasters and emergencies



In its Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, the Child Protection Working Group (CGWG) emphasizes that protecting children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect is an urgent priority for all those involved in humanitarian action, including protection actors and a range of sector experts.<sup>39</sup> How successful the process of addressing disadvantaged conditions of children depends on the form of risks, protective factors in the social environment, and children’s own strengths and capacities. For this reason, it is important to adopt approaches that prioritize the empowerment of children in addition to disaster management strategies in disasters and emergencies.

Programs developed in humanitarian response must be accessible to all children, build on children’s skills and strengths, and take into account children’s individual characteristics (age, abilities, ethnicity, language, gender, health status, mental health, religion, etc.) that may affect their vulnerability or resilience; that the programs developed strengthen community structures, practices, and services that help protect children; and that take into account the roles and capacities of community leaders, groups, organizations, and services and their accessibility and related legal obligations. It is necessary to evaluate the legal context here from the point of view of legal regulations (within the framework of law and policy), culture (economic activities, cultural and religious beliefs, structural inequalities, etc.), and their impact on the safety and well-being of children. From this perspective, child protection programming in emergencies can be defined as strengthening protective factors that increase children’s resilience and intervening in the issues that put children at risk.

<sup>39</sup> UNICEF. [2012]. Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/Türkiye/sites/unicef.org/Türkiye/files/2019-02/Çocuk%20Korumada%20Asgari%20Standartlar.pdf>

During humanitarian work, the survival, well-being and healthy development of children may be at risk in the short and long term. Given these immediate and long-term risks, protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect is an urgent priority for all those working in humanitarian settings. While child protection actors play a central role, all sectors must be involved in preventing and responding holistically to the risks and vulnerabilities affecting children in crisis. Humanitarian efforts must be predictable, rapid, well-planned, and responsive to the priorities of children and families. Responses must be rights-based and evidence-based, and their results must be measurable. It is also important to strengthen formal and informal systems that protect children even after the emergency response. These requirements are included in the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. The second edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action,<sup>40</sup> which involved more than 1,900 people from 85 institutions and 82 countries, is a true example of interagency and intersectoral collaboration. According to the Child Protection in Emergency (CPIE) standard, practitioners must be familiar with various concepts related to the different phases of emergencies and child protection issues. When humanitarian crises and child labor collide, millions of children struggle to access basic protection, education, health and development, rest, and play, adding to the extreme vulnerability millions of families already face.

From a child protection perspective, disasters and emergencies are also important for “child labor,” which remains a major problem today. Many children in various sectors already work in hazardous jobs that directly threaten their health, safety, and moral development, and disasters and emergencies increase the risk of child labor. The reasons for the increase in child labor during disasters and emergencies are;

- Lack of access to education,
- Changing family structure, family reunification problems, and the impact of emergencies on children,
- Children are increasingly expected to contribute to the family income, perform household chores, or take on important caregiving responsibilities due to parent/caregiver lack income,
- Situations such as the death or disability of parents in the household,
- Impact of economic shocks/crises on family income or livelihood,
- Problems of access to the official labor market.

---

<sup>40</sup> UNICEF. [2012], Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/raporlar/insani-yardim-%C3%A7ali%C5%9Fmalarında-%C3%A7ocuk-korumaya-y%C3%B6nelik-asgari-standartlar>

Children who engage in child labor are at risk of death, injury, and illness from an early age. Although the issue of child labor in emergencies is one of the least discussed, it is a growing problem. Child protection is an important issue in many emergencies and crises. The Minimum Standards for the Protection of Children in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)<sup>41</sup> include careful consideration of child labor and decisions about other priority issues and policies that may involve the risk of child labor in humanitarian work.

In this context, it is important to establish child protection policies in emergencies during the preparation and planning phase, , to develop the capacity of all actors who will play an active role in this regard, and to include them in disaster preparedness plans for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children.

---

<sup>41</sup> The Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action or Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) were developed by members of the Child Protection Alliance in Humanitarian Action. CPMS and Sphere are complementary standards. This standard guides UNHCR's actions to protect children in emergencies.

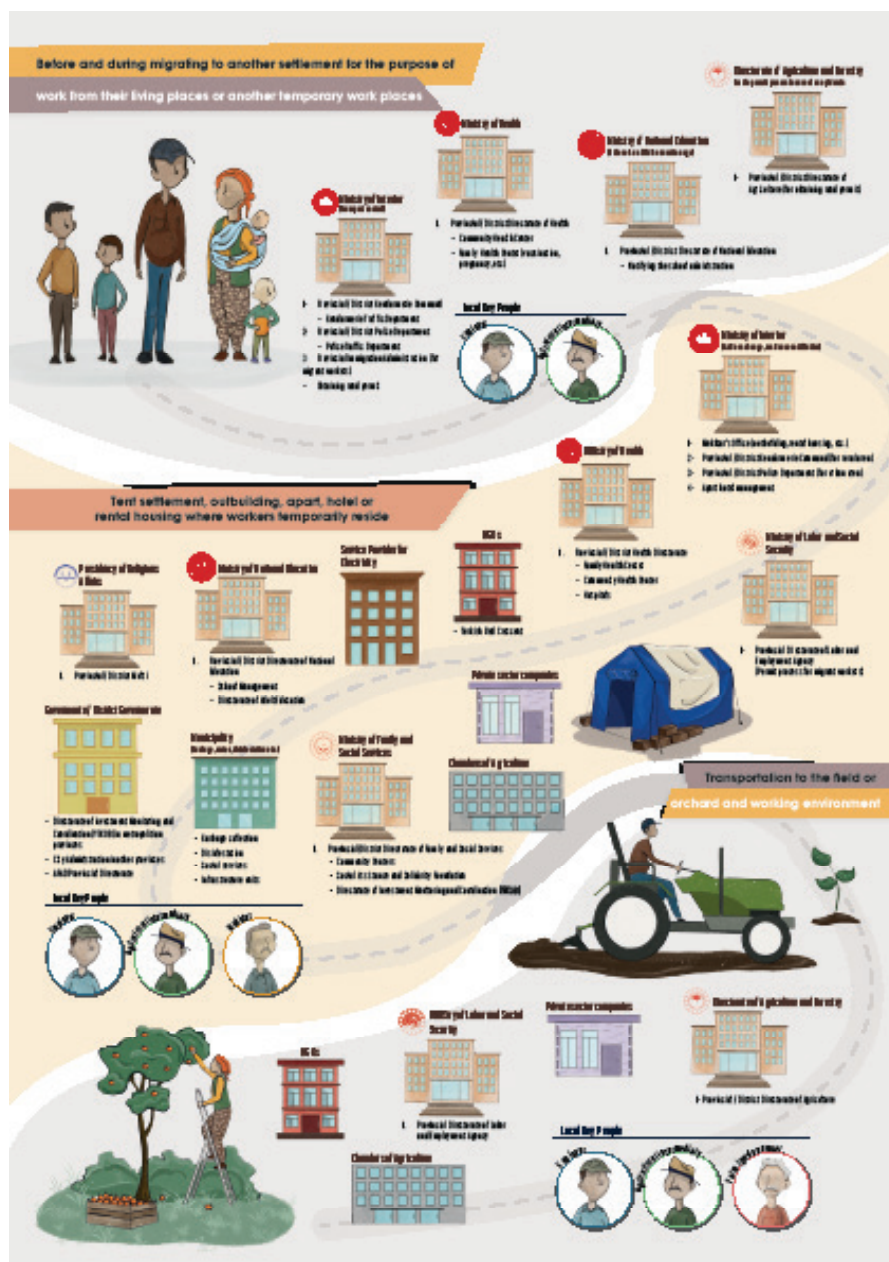
# CHAPTER | 2

In addition to defining the risks that seasonal migratory agricultural workers, referred to as a vulnerable group, face in their current living conditions, this chapter identifies the existing risks related to transportation-communication, shelter, nutrition, health, education, and psychosocial aspects-in disaster and emergencies. It assesses these risks in terms of general disaster response standards.

## **Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers as a Vulnerable Group: Current Situation and Deepening Risks in Emergencies**

Seasonal migratory agricultural workers are among the most vulnerable groups in Türkiye. This is due to the difficult living and working conditions, the health risks they face due to working and housing conditions, and their limited access to basic human rights and other services. Families of seasonal migratory agricultural workers usually leave their residences in March and April and migrate as the whole family to another settlement where they can work in agricultural works. This migration process takes 5-8 months, and they usually return to their permanent residence in November. In Figure 3, you can see the diagram describing the living and working process of the households and a summary of the institutions, organizations, and key people they came into contact with during this process.

**Figure 3: Migration process of seasonal migratory agricultural workers from settlements to working environments and related institutions**



While adults in this life and work cycle may be deprived of basic social rights due to unregistered employment, may not receive adequate services from health facilities, or may be exposed to too many risks in transportation, housing, and the work environment. The living and working conditions are also important because of the risks that particularly affect child-

ren. This is because the affected children have problems accessing/transporting to school due to gender barriers [deprivation of the right to education for girls from 12 years old due to domestic work or taking care of siblings], social exclusion, and distance between residential areas and tent areas. Seasonal agricultural work by migrants in Türkiye is considered one of the main causes of school absenteeism and barriers to accessing education in regions where extreme poverty prevails. Hundreds of thousands of school-age children who had to migrate due to their families' life and work cycles leave their schools before the end of the school year and, depending on the end date of migration, are unfortunately unable to participate in the educational process until the next school year with a delay.

The problems that individuals in households often face and the risks they face, especially seasonal migratory agricultural workers under existing living conditions, which have been attempted to be summarized above, are often highlighted in various studies or reports. In this guide, the problems and risks faced by households of migratory agricultural workers under existing living conditions will be discussed in the context of the disaster management approach in the next sections of the guide. For this reason, in this section, an evaluation has been made about the institutions that are solution partners in the context of these problems with responsibilities related to these problems. The assessment notes are listed in Table 2.

**Table 2:** Seasonal migratory agricultural workers households and the problems commonly faced by children in these households under current living conditions, and the institutions that are solution partners in terms of responsibilities and related competencies for these problems<sup>42</sup>

Problem Areas	Problems	Responsibilities and Relevant Institutions
Shelter	Risks due to the large number of individuals in the household and small living space: Hygiene, increased risk of transmission in epidemics, cohabitation of adults and children, etc.]	<b>Improving living conditions:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change
	Increased risk of traffic accidents or drowning due to the location of the living environment on the roadside or the side of canals	<b>Improving living and transportation conditions:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change
	Risks arising from the vulnerability of the living environment to natural disasters	<b>Improving living conditions and increasing resilience to natural disasters:</b> Disaster and Emergency Management Center of the Prime Ministry, AFAD, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change

<sup>42</sup> This table has been compiled from different reports and research in the context of seasonal migratory agricultural worker households, the problems frequently faced by children in these households, and the duties of the relevant institutions.

<b>Shelter</b>	Problems of access to clean drinking and domestic water [hygiene problems, risk of infection, etc.]	<b>Ensuring access to clean drinking and domestic water, developing appropriate models:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change
	Problems [hygiene problems, risk of infection, etc.] caused by the lack of proper toilets/bathrooms	<b>Developing and providing toilet and bathroom models suitable for living conditions:</b> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change
	Psycho-social development problems arising from lack of social space in the living environment	<b>Planning and implementation of activities and providing environments for social needs:</b> Ministry of Family and Social Services, Governorates and District Governorates
	Risks arising from household waste	<b>Designing and implementing an effective domestic waste management in accordance with the nature of settlements:</b> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, and provincial and district municipalities
<b>Work</b>	Inability to access basic rights due to unregistered employment	<b>Social security regulations and empowerment of local actors:</b> Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Turkish Employment Agency [İŞKUR]
	Child labor or employment in jobs that are not age-appropriate	<b>Social security regulations and empowerment of local actors:</b> Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Turkish Employment Agency [İŞKUR]
	Risks arising from behaviors contrary to standards or legal regulations during transport to the field or garden	<b>Urban and intercity transport measures and regulations:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
	Problems related to absence of appropriate restrooms, rest breaks, etc. in the work environment [hygiene problems, risk of infection, sunstroke, etc.]	<b>Developing and providing toilet and bathroom models suitable for working conditions:</b> Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change
	Lack of adequate measures for workers> health and safety in the work environment [use of appropriate personal protective equipment, lack of provisions for situations requiring first aid, etc.]	<b>Taking measures for the health and safety of workers:</b> Ministry of Labour and Social Security

Education	Impossible access to educational opportunities or drop out from education due to living/residential environments far from schools	<b>Transported education, the establishment of mobile classrooms:</b> Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Interior
	Academic and social problems caused by low preschool access rates, absenteeism, and often developmental delays	<b>Conducting studies that support academic and social development:</b> Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family and Social Services
	No effective monitoring of children in seasonal migratory agricultural worker households due to frequent travel, residing far from school, or child labor, resulting in absenteeism and school dropout	<b>Seasonal migratory agricultural worker monitoring studies, conduct studies to support school attendance:</b> Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Interior
	Unable to cover school costs due to situations like having many siblings, pandemic, etc. where access to educational tools is insufficient	<b>Policy recommendations to combat poverty and developing social support mechanisms:</b> Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Education
Child protection	Domestic work that is not age and developmentally-appropriate, sibling or elder care	<b>Informative and awareness-raising activities for families: Community Health Centers,</b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services
	Domestic violence, neglect, abuse, or early marriage	<b>Informative and awareness-raising activities for families: Community Health Centers,</b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services
	Need for child labor due to low household income: child labor	<b>Activities to combat poverty and prevent child labor:</b> Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Labour and Social Security, Ministry of National Education
Health	Unable to access health services or unable to access them on time due to remoteness of residence/shelter from health facilities	<b>Improving the living environment and developing solutions for transportation:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure
	Health problems due to insect bites, etc	<b>Effective use of health services:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health
	Long-term health problems, poisoning, etc., due to using working materials in a residential environment (use of chemical drums for drinking/potable water storage, etc.)	<b>Informative and awareness-raising activities for families: Community Health Centers,</b> Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services
	Vehicle accidents and injuries in areas where mechanized agriculture is practiced	<b>Implementing occupational health and safety measures and executing awareness activities on occupational diseases</b> Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, and Social Security



Health	Injuries caused by scissors, ladders, etc., related to the use of work materials in the work environment	<b>Implementing occupational health and safety measures and executing awareness activities on occupational diseases:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, and Social Security
	Injuries/health problems caused by lack of or improper use of personal protective equipment suitable for product type and conditions [eye injuries, sunstroke, skin burns, etc.]	<b>Implementing occupational health and safety measures and executing awareness activities on occupational diseases:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, and Social Security
	Musculoskeletal disorders caused by working in certain positions for long periods	<b>Implementing occupational health and safety measures and executing awareness activities on occupational diseases:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, and Social Security
	Damage and poisoning caused by pesticides and chemicals used in agricultural production	<b>Implementing occupational health and safety measures and executing awareness activities on occupational diseases:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Labour, and Social Security
	Health problems like pregnancy at a young age, heavy physical labor, and hygiene to which female workers are exposed [miscarriages, premature births, etc.]	<b>Informative and awareness-raising activities for families:</b> Community Health Centers, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family and Social Services
Other social life risks [Nutrition, communication, transportation, discrimination, psycho-social risks, etc.]	Poverty, deprivation, and malnutrition due to low household income, resulting in cognitive and physiological developmental delays	<b>Holistic fight against poverty:</b> Ministry of Interior, governors and District governors, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Community Health Centers, Ministry of National Education
	Inadequacies and interruptions in the management of humanitarian and social aid	<b>Ensuring access to basic rights, services, and social support:</b> Ministry of Interior, Governorates and District Governors, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of Health, Community Health Centers, Ministry of National Education
	Socioeconomic and cultural differences and discrimination based on these differences	<b>Social cohesion problems and measures to address them:</b> Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Education
	Psychosocial risks resulting from living and working conditions, and lack of support for these risks	<b>Support activities for psychosocial risk analysis and investigations:</b> Ministry of Family and Social Services
	Disorganized family structure due to mobility and housing conditions, Unable to monitor the number of people in the household	<b>Monitoring and mapping activities:</b> Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Ministry of Family and Social Services, Ministry of National Services, Ministry of National Education

From the perspective of disasters and emergencies, it can be predicted that the difficulties of seasonal migratory agricultural workers households in housing, education, health, and other social life, summarized in Table 2, will be exacerbated in such situations. In addition, the phenomenon of climate crisis should also be mentioned here, which is expected to deepen the vulnerability and current problems of seasonal migratory agricultural workers. The foundations of the climate crisis were laid with mechanization in the Industrial Revolution, and today it is showing its effects with concrete indicators such as drought, increase in air temperature, floods, hurricanes, excessive rainfall, rise in seawater levels, and melting of glaciers.<sup>43</sup> The changes that are occurring due to the climate crisis complicate the lives of all elements of the ecosystem and particularly affect groups such as seasonal migratory agricultural workers who depend on climatic conditions for work, economy, and shelter. As a result of the climate crisis, agricultural products are damaged by excessive rainfall, frost, and drought that fall outside seasonal norms. As a result, fewer products are produced, and the number of agricultural workers needed decreases. This disrupts the plans of families of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, causing them to migrate more during the year to work harvesting other crops. When they face the effects of the climate crisis in their newly migrated regions, the areas where seasonal migratory workers can earn an economic income become unsafe, and their already difficult living conditions become even more challenging.<sup>44</sup> Natural disasters such as floods and hurricanes caused by the climate crisis also damage the habitats of seasonal migratory agricultural workers. In the case study published by the Development Workshop, it can be seen that the tents of agricultural workers could not withstand the floods, and their living spaces were flooded during the Adana flood. Seasonal migratory agricultural workers suffered double damage from the flood disaster, as their working areas and their shelters are located in the same place. Public institutions consider tent settlements temporary rather than as a permanent living environment and do not develop permanent strategies. This situation shows that seasonal migratory agricultural workers living in unstable tents will inevitably be vulnerable in the event of another natural disaster.<sup>45</sup>

---

<sup>43</sup> Development Workshop. [2020]. Effects of Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and Their Children. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CA-MUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

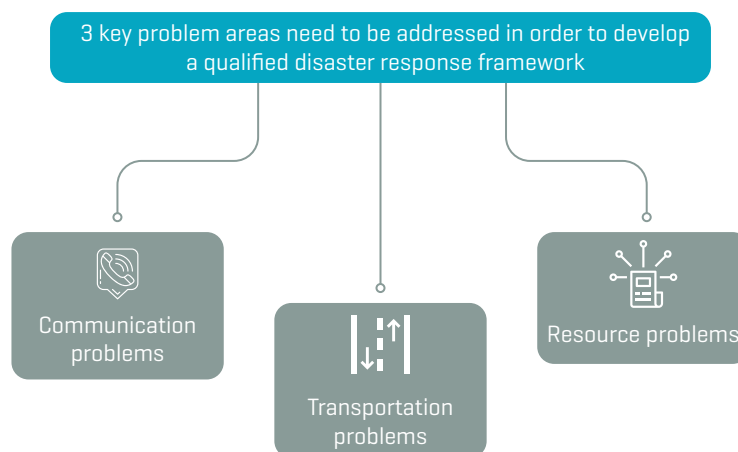
<sup>44</sup> Demir, A. [2014]. Workers in the agricultural sector are also impacted by climate change. Birgün. Retrieved from <https://www.birgun.net/haber/iklim-degisikligi-mevsimlik-tarim-iscilerini-de-vurdu-68858>.

<sup>45</sup> Bayraç, H. N., & Doğan, E. [2015]. The Impact of Climate Change on the Agricultural Sector in Türkiye. Retrieved from [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emrah-Dogan-2/publication/305307241\\_Turkiye'de\\_Iklim\\_Degisikliginin\\_Tarim\\_Sektoru\\_Uzerine\\_Etkileri/links/57876f7e08ae78057de18fb9/Tuerkiyede-Iklim-Degisikliginin-Tarim-Sektoerue-Uezerine-Etkileri.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emrah-Dogan-2/publication/305307241_Turkiye'de_Iklim_Degisikliginin_Tarim_Sektoru_Uzerine_Etkileri/links/57876f7e08ae78057de18fb9/Tuerkiyede-Iklim-Degisikliginin-Tarim-Sektoerue-Uezerine-Etkileri.pdf).

## Basic Approaches to Evaluation of Emergency in Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Work

The Annotated Disaster Management Terms Dictionary<sup>46</sup> defines the term disaster as an event caused by nature, technology, or human being that results in injury or loss of life to all or a segment of society, causes economic and social losses, disrupts or completely stops normal life and human activities, and for which the affected society's ability to cope with available resources is inadequate. Programs to meet the needs of the affected population should be based on information that provides a clear understanding of current conditions. The initial assessment identifies the nature of the disaster and its impact on the population. The assessment of the needs, grievances, and gaps in basic services of the affected people should also identify their capacities and available resources. Analysis of the causes and effects of the disaster is critical. Information gathered through standardized procedures should be made available in a manner that allows for a transparent decision-making process.<sup>47</sup> The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has established 3 basic categories for a good disaster response framework. It states that these categories, shown in Figure 4, will contribute to disaster response to emergencies faced by vulnerable groups, including agricultural workers.<sup>48</sup>

**Figure 4:** 3 main problem areas that need to be addressed specifically for seasonal migratory agricultural workers in order to develop a qualified disaster response framework



<sup>46</sup> AFAD [2022], Annotated Disaster Management Terms Dictionary [retrieved from <https://www.afad.gov.tr/aciklamali-afet-yonetimi-terimleri-sozlugu>].

<sup>47</sup> Sphere Association [2018], The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, Fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook>

<sup>48</sup> Agency, T. F. [2010]. The Federal Emergency Management Agency Publication 1. Retrieved from [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/publication-one\\_english\\_2010.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/publication-one_english_2010.pdf)

**Communication problems**, the first of the categories called **communication, transportation, and resource problems**, highlights the importance of knowing what languages the seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the region primarily speak and what communication tools (e.g., radio, cell phone, Internet) these workers have access to. In addition, this heading emphasizes the importance of finding out how children communicate with their parents when they are in different places.

**The title of transportation problems** emphasize the importance of planning how to reach seasonal migratory agricultural workers when they face a disaster or emergency while working in the field/garden or while resting and how to use public transportation. Comprehensive pre-knowledge on the geographic location and demographics of seasonal migratory agricultural workers who are mobile due to their living and working conditions will be extremely helpful and potentially life-saving in case of a disaster.

The final title, **resource problems**, underscores the importance of consulting primary sources on issues such as the location of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in situations that require their evacuation and whether there are social supports (particularly social support networks that migrant agricultural workers can access without fear of deportation) that they can access without discrimination or on an equal basis.

Housing, nutrition and food security, health, education, and psychosocial needs should be assessed specifically for the current situation of agricultural workers. Response programs should be designed accordingly in studies of disaster and emergency preparedness and response for seasonal migratory agricultural workers. From this perspective, the current needs of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their families in the areas of shelter, nutrition, food security, health, education, and psychosocial care are discussed in subsections to highlight strategies for dealing with potential disasters and emergencies:

### **Shelter**

The shelter is important to protect people from climatic conditions and hazards from other living things and to promote their psychological well-being and sense of security. Ensuring the safety and health of children and their healthy development is also possible when there is an appropriate shelter that meets basic needs. Shelter is one of the basic needs and it is included as one of the fundamental rights in Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights<sup>49</sup> and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). To ensure that people are healthy and safe outside of times of crisis or in crisis situations, shelter conditions must be at a level that meets their basic human needs.

---

<sup>49</sup> United Nations [1948], Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Seasonal migratory agricultural workers use tents made of non-durable materials as a shelter due to their limited resources. In addition, they choose water edges as tent sites to more easily meet their water needs. Shelters made of non-durable materials where seasonal migratory agricultural workers live are easily damaged during disasters. For example, a large number of the 47 temporary tent settlements that were inhabited in the Adana Plain in 2019, housing about 15 thousand people, were destroyed by floods.<sup>50</sup>

### **Nutrition - Food Security**

In the early stages of an emergency, people need to find enough food to survive and continue to eat well. Malnutrition or undernutrition can be a serious public health problem and a major direct or indirect cause of death. Infants, older children, teenagers, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and other adults, as well as children aged 6 months to 5 years, are most affected by such situations. The purpose of nutrition programs in emergencies is to provide food in equal and sufficient quantity and quality to all segments of society, to determine how these materials can be safely prepared and consumed, to provide the facilities necessary to do so, and to ensure that people have what they need in terms of nutrition.<sup>51</sup>

During disasters and emergencies, the problem of nutrition and food safety directly relates to shelter conditions for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children. An example can be given from the flooding case that occurred in Adana in 2019. As highlighted in the case study prepared by DW, the most fundamental problems for migratory agricultural workers' households are the lack of places to turn to in case of disasters and emergencies and the food problem resulting from housing conditions. This is because seasonal migratory agricultural workers usually cook their bread and meals near their tents on bush and wood fires that they light themselves. Because the wetness of the bushes and forests due to rainfall and flooding makes it difficult to light a fire, bread and cooking problems occurred. In addition, the fact that some of the food in the tents becomes unusable due to flooding can cause nutritional problems.<sup>52</sup>

---

<sup>50</sup> Development Workshop. [2020]. The Effects of the Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and their Children Case Analysis. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CAMUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

<sup>51</sup> Sphere Association [2018], The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, Fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook>.

<sup>52</sup> Development Workshop. [2020]. The Effects of the Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and their Children Case Analysis. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CAMUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

## Health

According to Sphere Standards,<sup>53</sup> the primary purpose of health services for disaster-affected people is to reduce illness and death. To achieve this, the problems that must be addressed first must be quickly assessed, defined, monitored, and observed. In the assistance to be provided, it is necessary to respond with the right technical means to the problems that must be addressed first after the initial assessments. It is important that planning, implementation, and monitoring be coordinated across organizations. The initial response should be a priority, including cross-sectoral assistance on key issues such as water, healthy sanitation, nutrition, food, and shelter.

The current living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers do not meet basic needs for access to clean water, food, and shelter. This situation exacerbates the problems encountered in disasters and emergencies or complicates the response after a disaster/emergency. For example, the most fundamental consequence of the pandemic that has affected the entire world is the deepening of the problems that seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their families have faced for many years and the emergence of vulnerabilities. In 2020, the Development Workshop conducted a comprehensive investigation and uncovered how and to what extent the lives of families working as seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children have been affected by the new coronavirus epidemic that broke out in China in December 2019, in social terms (access to social life, protection, support, and services), in economic terms (income fluctuations), in educational terms (for children, access to education and participation), and psychosocial terms (stress and anxiety) during the coronavirus epidemic. The research results show that the lack of access to clean water and toilet facilities in the tent settlements, which are “temporarily” inhabited throughout the year, has become a crucial hygiene problem due to the coronavirus epidemic. In addition to the hygiene problem, families of seasonal migratory agricultural workers regularly live in the area creates particular difficulties in accessing services in many areas, such as education and health, and deepen existing gender inequalities. The dimensions of these problems, which are taken for granted under normal conditions, have become even more visible due to the coronavirus epidemic.

## Education

The development of the individual and society and the employment of individuals according to their abilities and interests is possible with access to the right to education. Without education, individuals cannot realize themselves fully and use their knowledge and experience to contribute to the development of the society in which they live. Moreover, the concepts of democracy, equality, and freedom, which are the basic principles of human rights documents, cannot be expected to develop in people who do not have access to education. This

---

<sup>53</sup> Sphere Association [2018], *The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response*, Fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, retrieved from <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook>

is because these concepts are acquired only by individuals who have achieved education, and then they are transferred from the individual to society, protected, and developed. If we consider the subject as a network that extends from the individual to society, it would not be wrong to emphasize once again the importance of access to education. However, more than 460 million children worldwide cannot benefit from educational opportunities, a basic human right.<sup>54</sup> According to the Turkish Ministry of Education's 2018 Administrative Report, despite 12 years of compulsory education in Türkiye, 90% of children receive education for 10 years, while this rate drops to below 90% after 10 years, and it is observed that access to education decreases after the age of 15.<sup>55</sup> Access to education is becoming increasingly difficult for the children of migrants who are seasonal agricultural workers in Türkiye. According to the field study conducted by the Development Workshop in Adana in 2017, 81% of children of primary school age, 46% of children of secondary school age, and only 7% of high school-age children attend school. Even under normal living conditions, children in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers have little access to education, but this rate drops even more during disasters and emergencies. The deterioration of social order, economic problems, and security concerns, especially after natural disasters and emergencies, lead to serious changes in the normal lives of vulnerable groups affected by disasters and emergencies, even migration. These changes, sometimes optional and sometimes mandatory, have significant social impacts, especially on children and youth.<sup>56</sup> Children and adolescents who must leave their residences may have adjustment problems in their new habitat for reasons such as language, religion, and culture. There may be interruptions in children's educational lives, for example. After all, they do not go to school because they refuse to leave their family or because they have to work at a young age for economic reasons. For example, it was reported that in the 2019 Adana floods, the tents of seasonal migratory agricultural workers were destroyed, and 11% of children of Turkish families living in the region after the disaster and only 2% of children of immigrant families were able to continue their education. In conversations with people living in the region, the reasons for low school attendance are seen as the need for children to take an active role in repairing the tents and the inability of families dealing with the problems caused by the flood to be involved in their children's education.<sup>57</sup>

---

<sup>54</sup> UNICEF. [2020]. 463 Million Children Could Not Get Education. Retrieved from <https://www.dw.com/tr/unicef-463-milyon-%C3%A7ocuk-e%C4%9Fitimden-mahrum-kald%C4%B1/a-54720096>

<sup>55</sup> Uslu, B. [2020]. Numerical View of the Turkish Education System in the 12-Year Compulsory Education Period. *Theory and Practice in Education*, 16 (2) , 150-164 . DOI: 10.17244/eku.802696

<sup>56</sup> Leblebici Ö., [2004], Crisis Management in Natural Disasters, Master Thesis, Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>57</sup> Development Workshop. [2020]. The Effects of the Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and their Children Case Analysis. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CAMUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

Although the full impact of the COVID-19 crisis on education has not yet been quantified, it is clear that millions of students are at risk of not returning to educational institutions in the long term.<sup>58</sup> Factors leading to this situation are classified as: a) financial constraints and the pressure to work, b) housework, c) childcare (especially if parents or caregivers become ill or die), d) early and forced marriage, e) fear of viral relapse. Regardless of the reason, the problem of children's access to education and school attendance should be prioritized as much as other factors in the event of natural disasters or emergencies in vulnerable populations. In the long run, it is very important to minimize the negative impact of disasters and emergencies on children, not to deepen their already existing vulnerability. As mentioned earlier, the education process is significantly disrupted for many different reasons, especially for children affected by disasters and emergencies, and deprives children of the transformative impact of quality education. Quality education saves lives by providing sustained physical, psychosocial, and intellectual protection during disasters and emergency preparedness and in all mitigation, response, and recovery processes during emergencies.

Nevertheless, ensuring the continuity of education during disasters and emergencies provides a life of dignity. It ensures continuity of life by providing a safe learning environment in which children and youth needing further assistance can be identified and supported. Quality education is an indispensable element of child protection policy because it provides physical protection from danger and abuse in a crisis environment. In addition, schools and other learning environments are also very important as they provide the physical environment for the delivery of other essential services such as shelter, nutrition, water, environmental sanitation, and health services to children, apart from "education-based services" in disasters and emergencies.<sup>59</sup>

### **Psychosocial**

"Psychosocial" means the dynamic relationship of constantly interacting with psychological and social influences. Mental health is linked to behavior at all stages of life.<sup>60</sup> There is ample evidence that social factors associated with mental illness are also associated with alcohol and drug use, crime, and school dropout. The absence of health-promoting factors or the presence of harmful factors appears to play an important role in the development of other risky behaviors, such as traffic accidents and physical inactivity. Therefore, regular psychosocial support for individuals positively impacts their well-being. In emergencies caused by disasters, psychosocial support takes on even greater importance. It can be expressed as the totality of multidisciplinary services that provide psychosocial support, prevention of psychological dissonance and disorders that may occur after a disaster, regulation of psychological

<sup>58</sup> UNICEF. (2021). Preventing A Lost Decade. Retrieved from <https://www.unicef.org/media/112891/file/UNICEF%2075%20report.pdf>.

<sup>59</sup> INEE. (2012). *Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*. New York.

<sup>60</sup> Altun, F. (2016). Psychosocial Services in Disasters: Comparative Analysis of Marmara and Van Earthquakes. *Çekmece İZÜ Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(8-9).



maladjustment in cases where the point of prevention is delayed, ensuring that disaster victims recognize their capabilities and are empowered in returning to their normal lives, coping with disasters and emergencies that may reoccur in society, recovery, enhancing recovery capabilities, and supporting responders to disasters, and are carried out at every stage of the disaster process.<sup>61</sup>

From the children's perspective, this situation is even more critical and can reach dimensions leading to permanent mental disorders. This is because, unlike adults, children may not be able to fully comprehend the disasters they are experiencing due to the cognitive stage they are in. Considering that they are trying to cope with the unknown in addition to the disaster they have experienced, it would not be wrong to say that psychosocial support is even more important for children. After the flood disaster in the region where the tents of seasonal migratory agricultural worker families are located in Adana in 2019, the children who were exposed to the disaster stated that in the days following the flood, they had difficulty falling asleep; they were afraid of drowning. They were worried about being separated from their families. The interviews conducted by the Development Workshop once again underscored the need for immediate psychosocial support for children in emergencies.<sup>62</sup>

Considering all this background and on-the-ground experience, it is evident that seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children, who face constant poverty in their daily lives, remain vulnerable and unprotected during disasters and emergencies. People, adults, and children involved in all preventive and protective measures for emergencies should strive to take their place in disaster and emergency management plans for healthy and safe lives.

---

<sup>61</sup> World Humanitarian Solidarity Association. Retrieved from <https://www.worldhumanrelief.org/tr/hizmetlerimiz/afet-bolgelerine-psikososyal-mudahaleler/> in 2022.

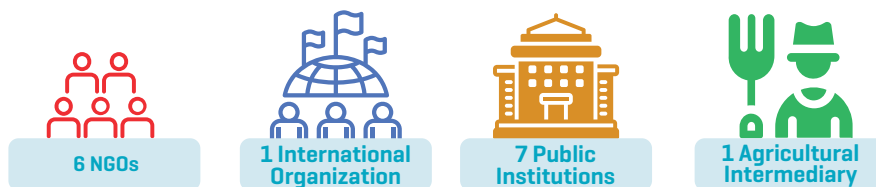
<sup>62</sup> Development Workshop. [2020]. Effects of Adana Plain Flood on Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and Their Children. Retrieved from <https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayinlar/Cocuk-Haklari/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CA-MUR-CIPLAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf>

# CHAPTER | 3

This chapter presents and discusses the shared responsibilities of institutions during emergencies and the results of field research conducted during the development of the guide, specific to the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

## Current Situation of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers in Disasters and Emergencies and Shared Responsibilities of Institutions

Public institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector have roles and responsibilities in the processes of **preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery** in possible disasters and emergencies for seasonal migratory agricultural workers who are currently struggling with many problems in their daily lives together with their children. The definition of these roles and responsibilities and the suggestions that institutions will develop for more effective practices are also very important. In this sense, under the general objectives of TAMP, interviews were conducted with institutions in contact with seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the field to provide suggestions to improve their involvement within the disaster management system. An attempt was also made to incorporate the opinions and suggestions of the institutions above, organizations, and key individuals regarding the current situation into the guide. For this purpose, a total of 15 different institutions, organization representatives, and key persons were interviewed through online tools or in written form. Six interviewees are from non-governmental organizations, 1 representative from an international organization, 7 representatives from public institutions, and 1 from an agricultural intermediary.



The results of the interviews indicate that when examining the general attitudes of institutions, organizations, and key individuals regarding disaster and emergency preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery processes and their approach to response strategies, there is a widespread belief that public authority and coordination should take precedence in all processes. . From this point of view, representatives of institutions and organizations gene-

rally agree on the need to proceed following the AFAD National Response Plan in the event of disasters and emergencies. However, it is also emphasized that due to problems such as insufficient coordination between institutions, information flow, communication, and transportation problems, systematic response strategies should be developed for vulnerable groups in the current situation.

It can be seen that almost all of the public institutions interviewed are participating in or conducting disaster preparedness/planning studies. It can be seen that public institutions carry out their disaster preparedness/planning work within the framework of the TAMP and carry out disaster information and awareness activities in cooperation with other institutions and NGOs. Almost all NGOs interviewed to participate in disaster preparedness/planning and conduct activities to facilitate response to potential disasters, especially for seasonal migratory agricultural workers, as well as information and awareness activities for disasters in general.

Among these studies, studies of the current situation to uncover the living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, mapping studies of the tent settlements where these households temporarily live, and reducing risks due to living conditions are the main focus. To ensure that tent settlements established along the canal are less affected by a potential flood disaster, examples of these studies include cleaning the canals before the rains begin, developing tent models that are resistant to extreme cold and disasters, empowering local stakeholders such as headmen and teachers, providing school-based disaster education, and basic disaster training for teachers and students.

Almost all individuals and institutions interviewed also participate in disaster response and post-disaster recovery activities. When examining the activities carried out by these individuals and institutions, one finds that mitigation studies are carried out in coordination with other institutions. Their needs are met, psychosocial support is provided to adults and children, and shelter, nutrition, and support activities are carried out for children and adolescents to return to normal life. It can be seen that the institutions or organizations that are not directly involved in response work during the disaster and post-disaster recovery, on the other hand, carry out activities of monitoring and reporting, advocacy, and mobilization of relevant people and institutions.

In the interviews, the findings and suggestions of the institutions, organizations, and key individuals who have roles and responsibilities in disasters and emergencies related to seasonal migratory agricultural workers were summarized below in the form of strategies to facilitate disaster preparedness and response during disasters and emergencies:

- Prioritize monitoring and mapping studies to overcome disaster preparedness and response problems caused by the household mobility of seasonal migratory agricultural workers,

- Preliminary evacuation planning in the event of potential disasters in collaboration with local governments, taking into account the dynamics of the living environment of households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers,
- Developing strategies to facilitate communication in disasters and emergencies to improve accessibility with records to clarify the number of people in households based on the difficulties encountered during response due to mobility and living conditions,
- Improve living and shelter conditions by drawing attention to the difficulties caused by current living and shelter conditions during disasters and emergencies and by identifying evacuation areas in advance to improve accessibility during disasters,
- Make social protection arrangements to ensure access to social rights in a qualified manner and take measures to compensate for the loss of income suffered by seasonal migratory agricultural workers due to their daily work,
- Develop holistic poverty reduction strategies to overcome the financial difficulties of seasonal migratory agricultural workers currently living in severe poverty, disasters, and emergencies,
- Emphasizing pre-disaster information and awareness-raising activities for seasonal migratory agricultural workers by conducting specific studies to inform the workers who has accessibility problems in disaster and emergencies, on the issues such as accessing fundamental rights, asking for help, reaching relevant institutions and organizations, being aware of their needs and rights, requesting a safe living environment from the employer,
- Emphasizing that access to clean water, food, and shelter in general, especially for seasonal migratory agricultural workers, deteriorates during disasters and emergencies, and focusing on improving current living conditions,
- Strengthening the capacity of key individuals/institutions and local actors (teachers, mukhtars, agricultural intermediaries) for seasonal migratory agricultural workers,

As for children in households;

- Develop child protection strategies and policies that specifically address the problems of children (violation of children's rights, child labor, withholding of basic rights, neglect, abuse, etc.) due to the current living conditions and circumstances of seasonal migratory agricultural worker households,
- Development of monitoring and response strategies to address the problems of children in households so that they can continue their education during disasters and emergencies,

- Effective activation of support mechanisms related to psychosocial risks (loss of family members, etc.) that children may face during disasters and emergencies,

The interviews also asked what the priorities should be in the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in terms of process management in disasters and emergencies in general, based on previous experiences. Therefore, according to institutions, organizations, and individuals, it was noted that these should be done;

- Developing national emergency response strategies (routine response strategies) specifically for seasonal migratory agricultural workers,
- Strengthening local organizations,
- Emphasizing **preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery** strategies specifically for seasonal migratory agricultural workers (e.g., establishing a seasonal migratory agricultural worker working group/table within the AFAD organization or establishing local commissions focused on seasonal migratory agricultural workers, risk analysis mapping studies),
- Increasing corporate communication and cooperation.

# CHAPTER | 4

As evidenced by the experiences of institutions and organizations that implement activities for households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, disasters and emergencies are crisis processes that exacerbate existing risks for households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers. In this context, it is evident that institutions involved in both planning and response emphasize the need to improve the current conditions of migratory agricultural workers households in order to intervene in disasters and emergencies effectively. In other words, the degree of the destructiveness of the consequences of emergencies is directly proportional to the need to improve the difficult conditions in how seasonal migratory agricultural workers live and work.

The purpose of this section is to compile the results of the general evaluation of the work of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and the main elements highlighted in the interviews conducted as part of this study, transform them into recommendations for implementation, and present the recommendations in the context of the current steps of the emergency management system. In line with the objective above, the steps to be taken by personnel working in the field in case of disasters and emergencies and what needs to be done to be prepared for emergencies are discussed, taking into account the existing steps of the disaster management system. It should be noted that the proposed steps are based on the current living and working conditions and cultural characteristics of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and have limitations in this sense.

## **General Assessment of Disasters and Emergency Situations Specific to Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers**

This is a comprehensive struggle that society must undertake to prevent disasters and reduce their damage, intervene timely, quickly, and effectively when disaster events occur and create a safer and more developed new living environment for disaster-affected communities. In other words, in order to plan, direct, coordinate, support, and effectively implement the actions to be taken before, during, and after the disaster and to carry out the necessary work to prevent disasters and reduce their damage, all the institutions and organizations of society and their means and resources must comply with the strategic objectives set. It is a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary, multi-stakeholder management process that must be deployed ac-

ording to priorities.<sup>63</sup> Emergency assessments are conducted as early as possible to provide information for a response. They are based on gathering sufficient baseline information to determine how best to meet the most urgent needs. To expedite the decision-making process and avoid harm, it is important to develop a basic understanding of the circumstances and context in which the incident occurred. It is very important to get information about the needs for the response after the disaster and emergency and what method should be used. The current and future needs of people exposed to a disaster or at risk of a disaster should be predicted before the disaster, the necessary plans should be prepared, and their needs should be provided. Determining the disaster's location and timing should consider population fluctuations and other factors that may affect response priorities depending on the time of day, season, and weather conditions in general. On the one hand, studies to determine the area of impact of the disaster show what is needed; on the other hand, there is a need to quickly analyze how much of the available resources will suffice according to those needs.<sup>64</sup>

In addition to the general principles of disaster response, some specific indicators are needed in assessing the general situation of disasters and emergencies due to the current living conditions and circumstances of the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers. These indicators are the elements that facilitate and make more effective the management of disasters and emergencies concerning seasonal migratory agricultural workers, which are structured with an integrated disaster and emergency management approach. Table 4 summarizes the indicators to be considered in the general assessment and the elements to be reviewed in the needs assessment to plan for the proper response in disasters and emergencies, especially for seasonal migratory agricultural workers.<sup>65</sup>

---

<sup>63</sup> Kadiođlu, M. and Özdamar, E., [editors]. [2008], Basic Principles of Disaster Mitigation; JICA Türkiye Office Publication No: 2, Ankara." p. 305. . Retrieved from <https://tata.org.tr/afet/afet-yazi-dizisi/acil-durum-ve-afetlerde-yeni-nesil-teknolojiler/>

<sup>64</sup> Eser, M. [2014]. Integrated Disaster Impact and Needs Detection System, Unpublished Master Thesis.

<sup>65</sup> This table has been compiled from the Migratory and Seasonal Farm Worker Emergency Preparedness Planning Guide, which was prepared jointly by The National Rural Health Association, The NORC, The Western New York Public Health Alliance, and The Advanced Practice Center in 2009.

**Table 4:** Elements to be Considered in the Emergency Evaluation in the Focus of Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers and The Importance of These Elements

	WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?
<p><b>A. General factors to consider in evaluating seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies</b></p>	
<p><b>General information about disaster and emergency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of the disaster or emergency</li> <li>• Geographic and environmental characteristics of the area (working and living environment) where migratory agricultural workers are affected by disasters and emergencies</li> <li>• Working and living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers prior to the disaster/emergency</li> <li>• Population movements or expected movements in the area where seasonal migratory agricultural workers live</li> <li>• Safety status of seasonal migratory agricultural workers during emergencies</li> <li>• Basic survival status and needs of individuals in seasonal migratory agricultural worker households:</li> <li>• Morbidity and causes (age, gender) after disasters and emergencies in the area where seasonal migratory agricultural workers live</li> <li>• Food supply after disaster and emergency, final food distribution, and future food needs</li> <li>• Water supply and quantity of water after disaster and emergency in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>• Sanitation adequacy in the living spaces of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>• Housing conditions and clothing needs after disaster and emergency</li> <li>• Other important survival priorities of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in case of disasters and emergencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic issues: Employment, distribution of resources, political and ethnic considerations</li> <li>• Community considerations: Solidarity, political, ethnic, gender, and other issues</li> <li>• Education: Impact of disasters/emergencies on children's access to education in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, logistical and economic considerations, availability and role of teachers</li> <li>• Child protection: impact of disasters/emergencies on children in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers (general health conditions, nutrition, loss of parents, etc.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Family reunification initiatives</li> </ul>	<p>First of all, for experts assessing the general situation of disasters and emergencies, specifically for households as seasonal migratory agricultural workers, it is important to define the nature of the disaster or emergency, describes the main characteristics of the geographical area affected by the disaster and emergency, and define the existing conditions in the region or habitat before the disaster or emergency. If population movement or mobility is expected due to a disaster or emergency, this should be recorded, and the security issues should also be described. As part of the overall situation assessment, it is also important to identify the basic survival situation in the region or habitat and the needs of the people affected by the disaster/emergency.</p>



<p><b>B. Elements to review concerning disaster/emergency-affected populations, particularly seasonal migratory agricultural workers</b></p> <p><b>Assessment of the population affected by the disaster or emergency</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population by age, gender, ethnicity, and vulnerability in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children who have lost their parents in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Number of children, youth, adults, and elderly in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Individuals with special needs in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Individuals with chronic mental health disorders in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul> </li> <li>Average household size of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in their living places</li> <li>Location and accessibility of affected population in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers[tent settlements, camps, villages, towns, rural, urban, forest, etc.]</li> </ul>	<p>After evaluating the general information about the disaster and emergency, it is also important to assess the population affected by the disaster or emergency in the region or habitat. The population assessment focuses on children, adults, the elderly, people with special needs, and people with chronic health conditions broken down by age, gender, ethnicity, and vulnerability.</p>
<p><b>C. Psycho-social factors to be reviewed concerning households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies.</b></p> <p><b>Elements related to psychosocial needs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of the disaster/emergency</li> <li>The duration of the individual’s exposure to the disaster/emergency</li> <li>The duration of the lack of food, water, shelter, clothing, etc.</li> <li>The case of death or injury of family members, friends, or community members</li> <li>Death or injury of individuals or exposure to fear of death or injury</li> <li>Ongoing risk factors: recurring disasters/emergencies, illness, or risk of not to fulfill basic needs</li> <li>Ethnic, political, or religious disagreements</li> <li>Lack of privacy</li> <li>Disruption of daily activities [work, education, domestic activities]</li> <li>Separation from family [deceased, retained/missing members]</li> <li>Sexual abuse/violence</li> </ul> <p><b>Cultural, religious, political, and economic elements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social structure: community groups - Family structure: extended families, shared values, shared coping mechanisms, etc.</li> <li>Economic structure: current situation and pre-disaster situation, post-disaster/emergency, external financial support or general situation of communities, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>Disaster and emergency assessments are particularly important for households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, as this group has risk factors for vulnerability in many respects. For this reason, it is necessary to study and assess the group, as mentioned earlier, in terms of psychosocial risk factors that may increase their vulnerability to disasters and emergencies.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relationship with the host community if there are migrant agricultural workers</li> <li>Social structure/self-organization that develops within the affected population</li> <li>Community leaders: political, ethnic, religious, military</li> <li>Social groups or associations</li> <li>Cultural factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Religion and its influence</li> <li>Society's view of physical illness and disability</li> <li>Expression of feelings/thoughts [sadness, anger, joy, disagreement, intolerance, prejudice, etc.]</li> <li>The approaches of people asking for help/psychological support</li> <li>Sanctions/taboo (deaths, funeral acts)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Self-help capacity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social harmony and solidarity</li> <li>Degree of resilience and functionality of the affected community</li> <li>Formal and non-formal educational activities</li> <li>Self-help and support groups</li> </ul>	<p>Disaster and emergency assessments are particularly important for households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, as this group has risk factors for vulnerability in many respects. For this reason, it is necessary to study and assess the group, as mentioned earlier, in terms of psychosocial risk factors that may increase their vulnerability to disasters and emergencies.</p>
<p><b>D. Elements for recording the results of observation and evaluation related to the specific response strategies for seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies</b></p>	<p>Experience and field observations gained in managing disasters and emergencies, especially seasonal migratory agricultural workers, with an integrated disaster and emergency management approach will facilitate not only the management of subsequent disasters or emergencies but also the correct and effective use of existing resources and the reduction of the negative impact of potential disasters or emergencies. For this reason, it is important to record the results of observations and evaluations related to response strategies to disasters and emergencies and to present proposals in light of experience.</p>
<p><b>Observation Notes and Recommendations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recommendations for emergency and expanded responses for seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Available resources, collaborative relationships, and anticipated needs/resources and local stakeholders in working and living environments of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Main obstacles, constraints, and risks in the working and living environment of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Specific interventions in the working and living environment of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, continuity of services, and design of assessment</li> </ul>	

Considering the above factors, it will be possible to obtain detailed information about the current situation of the target group in disasters and emergencies. Given this information, it will be possible to implement the response effectively and efficiently. The Emergency Assessment Form focusing on seasonal migratory agricultural workers developed to cover the questions highlighted in Table 2, and the elements to be considered in the needs assessment to facilitate the general assessment in disasters and emergencies, especially of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in disasters and emergencies, is presented in Annex 1. This form includes general and specific questions that can be used by field staff when assisting households with seasonal migratory agricultural workers in disasters and emergencies.

## Recommended Actions for the Disaster and Emergency Management Cycle for Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers

Based on the information obtained under the current living conditions of the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, the current risks they face, and the interviews with the relevant institutions, organizations, and key people, the elements that should be included in each phase of the disaster and emergency management cycle for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their implementation for each phase were determined, and the proposed activities are presented below.

### Preparedness



#### Key Activities:

**Activity 1:** Identify vulnerable groups in seasonal migratory agricultural worker households for potential emergencies, and prioritize current case studies for easy access to demographic data of vulnerable groups in their living environment.

**Activity 2:** Create your sources of information for the general profile of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the region [population, education, health, housing, etc.].

**Activity 3:** Create maps that show existing living places of the workers and develop contingency plans to facilitate transportation and communication in an emergency.

**Activity 4:** Keep communication resources available for workers who do not speak Turkish or who are illiterate to provide effective communication in emergency.

**Activity 5:** Identify contingencies that must be addressed to meet the needs of seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

**Activity 6:** Prioritize working with local emergency management teams and agricultural intermediaries to create an emergency plan specifically for seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

**Activity 7:** Create a local worker business continuity plan to help seasonal migratory agricultural workers keep their workforce safe and healthy during an emergency. [The plan should aim to keep agricultural workers working and to provide food and other necessities during an emergency.]

**Activity 8:** Ensure that seasonal migratory agricultural workers are trained on what to do in a disaster or emergency, which shelter they should go to, and how they will be transferred there.

**Activity 9:** Develop and implement training programs on agricultural workers and emergency response for the volunteers and professionals who will work during emergencies.

**Activity 10:** Identify needs of sources and how to allocate them.

**Activity 11:** Make arrangements to move workers into the shelters or out of the areas where seasonal agricultural workers work.

**Activity 12:** Make plans for shelter, supplies, transportation, communications, and evacuation appropriate to the type of disaster and emergency, considering the living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

**Activity 13:** Include seasonal migratory agricultural workers and agricultural intermediaries in planning strategies.

**Activity 14:** Include child protection measures in your plans to minimize the risk factors of disasters and emergencies on children in the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

**Activity 15:** Work with relevant institutions, organizations, and key individuals to develop strategies for children to continue their education in case of disaster and emergency in accordance with the demographic data of the children in the households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

## Response



### Key Activities:

**Activity 1:** Identify local partners.

**Activity 2:** Include seasonal migratory agricultural workers and agricultural intermediaries in response activities.

**Activity 3:** Make an assessment of the capacity of agricultural land for production and economic continuity after emergencies.

**Activity 4:** Ensure that arrangements are made to move workers into shelters or out of the areas where seasonal agricultural workers are in case of emergency.

**Activity 5:** Prevent families from being separated during emergency transportation. Keep family members together.

**Activity 6:** Seasonal migratory agricultural workers should be informed regarding the emergency by people they trust. Identify the key individuals in the living or working environment affected by the disaster or emergency to understand and pass the important information to migratory agricultural workers.

**Activity 7:** Follow environmental and food safety procedures.

**Activity 8:** Establish a resource allocation plan and ensure adequate supplies so that seasonal migratory agricultural workers have equal access to limited resources. Consider strategies for allocating materials as needed.

**Activity 9:** Determine resource allocation [Set standards for how available resources are allocated].

**Activity 10:** Provide targeted data to decision-makers and first responders.

**Activity 11:** Prioritize unexpected and serious events or situations that require immediate action or response.

**Activity 12:** Prioritize child protection activities to physically and psychologically protect children in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in case of disaster or emergency.

**Activity 13:** Work with relevant institutions and organizations to ensure that children in these households continue their education, considering the nature of the disaster and emergency and the duration of the impact on seasonal migratory agricultural workers.

## Recovery



### Key Activities:

**Activity 1:** Follow up the response and identify ongoing problems.

**Activity 2:** Do everything possible to meet the needs of communications, transportation, water, power, sewer, access to education, shelter, economic and social activities, etc., at a minimum level.

## Risk and Harm Mitigation



### Key Activities:

**Activity 1:** Verify the ability to determine the number of seasonal migratory agricultural workers quickly and whether the number of migratory workers can be determined within 24 hours.

**Activity 2:** Seasonal migratory agricultural workers may not know what to do in an emergency. Include seasonal migratory agricultural workers in training and drills.

**Activity 3:** Develop hazard mitigation plans.

**Activity 4:** Develop structural planning and strategies.

**Activity 5:** During harvest season, seasonal migratory agricultural workers often do not have access to additional living places. Plan where to transport seasonal migratory agricultural workers when they leave their living places during disasters and emergencies.

**Activity 6:** Communicate with seasonal migratory agricultural workers about their experiences to understand which parts of the planning process worked as planned and where unexpected challenges occurred.

**Activity 7:** Communicate with individuals and organizations interacted with seasonal migratory agricultural workers [e.g., employers, farmers, agricultural intermediaries, health care providers, social service providers, etc.]. Monitor health status and services for several months or longer after the event, depending on circumstances.

**Activity 8:** Prioritize monitoring and evaluation of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and agricultural intermediaries to assess how helpful preparedness plans are and where problems exist.

**Activity 9:** Share and disseminate best practice models in other regions in order to improve response and outcomes.

**Activity 10:** Identify deficiencies for the possible recurrence of such events and include them in further planning.

# CONCLUSION

The households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers and the children living in these households in Türkiye are one of the most vulnerable groups within the social structure. This is due to the risky living and working conditions, which include problems such as transportation, housing, lack of access to basic needs, and the inability of children in the households to access quality education during the migration process. Due to this group's unique living and working conditions, the associated problems and risks require response specifically for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children, especially during disasters and emergencies. Based on this need, we first identified the problem areas that migratory agricultural worker households and the children in those households often face: work, education, child protection, health, and other risks of social life, especially housing. In this context, in order for the roles and responsibilities undertaken by public institutions, NGOs, and the private sector to be more effective in terms of disaster and emergency management in the four stages of preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery, which are the four stages of an integrated disaster and emergency management approach, interviews were conducted with institutions that have close contact with agricultural workers and their children. Thus, activities were proposed based on the 4 phases of integrated disaster and emergency management to address the identified problem areas. These proposals are expected to increase disaster and emergency management effectiveness in seasonal migratory agricultural workers households.

Considering that it is important to make visible the elements that need to be reviewed in order to make the right response under the current situation, in line with the actual needs and the case of disasters and emergencies, general elements, population-based elements, and seasonal migratory agricultural workers in the evaluation. In particular, an *Emergency Evaluation Form for Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers* was developed [see Annex 1], which includes the general elements to be considered in the evaluation in case of disasters and emergencies, psychosocial elements for both children and adults, and elements to record the results of observation and evaluation. It is considered that this form is important to highlight the elements to focus on to meet the real needs, take the right actions, and serve as a guide for field staff working in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies.

## Earthquake Specific Assessment and Key Recommendations

As a result of the devastation caused by the earthquakes, seasonal agricultural workers believe that they have become increasingly invisible in society and have lost hope in finding solutions and remedies to their ongoing difficulties. The magnitude of the impact of the earthquakes has increased the number of people requiring services and support, and has led to shifts in the areas of responsibility and priorities of institutions. It is anticipated that this may cause disruptions in the services that particularly vulnerable groups already have access to. Within this current situation, it is expected that the risks and difficulties in accessing services for seasonal migratory agricultural workers, which were already valid before the earthquake, will be exacerbated with the earthquake. This situation reveals the importance of considering seasonal migratory agricultural workers as a separate risk group in local disaster response plans and planning by considering worker mobility. Before the earthquake, it is important that NGOs, UN organizations and public institutions that provide health, social and educational services to seasonal agricultural workers in the region have information about the regional mobility of workers during the time interval when the earthquake occurred according to the agricultural calendar.

As schools were closed due to the earthquake and the migration process of agricultural workers started earlier than expected, the risk of children being involved in seasonal agricultural work increased. This shows that child-based risk assessments are also important. In emergencies and disasters, cash support should be planned and delivered to children at highest risk of dropping out of school, prioritizing them with a gradual approach in order to have a greater impact in a short period of time.

For the well-being of households living in temporary tent settlements, a safe living environment including basic services such as clean water, food and electricity should be provided. In order to ensure these conditions, risk analysis of temporary settlements and working environments should be conducted and risk-reducing interventions should be implemented. Risk analysis methods and tools should be introduced to agricultural intermediaries, and seasonal agricultural workers should be informed about risks and mitigation efforts. There is a need to work with public authorities, humanitarian organizations and other relevant stakeholders already on the field due to the earthquakes to provide weatherproof and safe tents and other temporary shelter options.

All services and supplies should be distributed through ongoing humanitarian assistance programs, with planning tailored to the cultural values of communities, age and gender differences, and the specific needs of the earthquake-affected population. The provision of essential supplies and services should be carried out through coordination and cooperation among a range of stakeholders, including government authorities, the Ministry of Family and Social Services and humanitarian organizations such as The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, The Turkish Red Crescent and international organizations.



Information and awareness raising activities should be carried out to increase psychosocial resilience for seasonal migratory agricultural workers and their children. Topics such as basic disaster safety and basic psychological first aid will constitute an important resource in times of uncertainty.

As in all disasters, mapping studies should be carried out for earthquakes to dynamically monitor the continuous change in workers' living spaces. Maps that can be updated, dynamic, accessible online and open to the use of different institutions should be developed. Maps of temporary settlements need to be prepared to create administrative mechanisms to systematically track where workers come from and where they go. The mapping studies will provide the necessary systematic information prior to any intervention.

The role of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency in coordination within the scope of the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan in disasters and emergencies and the importance of detailed mechanisms to ensure coordination from the center to the local level have become more prominent with the earthquake. Strengthening local capacity is crucial for the effective implementation of a comprehensive national response plan. Vulnerable groups such as seasonal agricultural workers should also be taken into account when determining the methods to be followed in situations such as earthquakes where local capacity is also damaged. The issue of resilience to different types of disasters should be addressed at the disaster and emergency preparedness stage, and planning should be made specific to risk groups and the type of disaster.

# APPENDICES

## ANNEX 1

### **EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT FORM FOCUSED ON SEASONAL MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL WORKERS**

The Emergency Evaluation Form on the Focus for Seasonal Migratory Agricultural Workers consists of questions that provide information on determining the general scope of the disaster and emergency situations and the steps to take when intervening in emergencies facing seasonal migratory agricultural workers. It is recommended that the form be filled by institutions or individuals who know the region well.

Please record your responses in the “NOTES” column, briefly and concisely, but with details to describe the situation as you complete the form.

A. General factors to consider in evaluating seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nature of the disaster or emergency</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geographic and environmental characteristics of the area (working and living environment) where migratory agricultural workers are affected by disasters and emergencies</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working and living conditions of seasonal migratory agricultural workers prior to the disaster/emergency</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Population movements or expected movements in the area where seasonal migratory agricultural workers live</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety situation of seasonal migratory agricultural workers during emergencies</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic survival status and needs of individuals in seasonal migratory agricultural worker households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Morbidity and causes (age, gender) after disasters and emergencies in the area where seasonal migratory agricultural workers live</li> <li>Food supply after disaster and emergency, final food distribution, and future food needs</li> <li>Water supply and quantity of water after disaster and emergency in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Sanitation adequacy in the living spaces of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>Housing conditions and clothing needs after disaster and emergency</li> <li>Other important survival priorities of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in case of disasters and emergencies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Economic issues: Employment, distribution of resources, political and ethnic considerations</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community considerations: Solidarity, political, ethnic, gender, and other issues</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Education: Impact of disasters/emergencies on children's access to education in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, logistical and economic considerations, availability and role of teachers</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child protection: impact of disasters/emergencies on children in households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers (general health conditions, nutrition, loss of parents, etc.)</li> </ul>	.....
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family reunification initiatives</li> </ul>	

B. Elements to review concerning disaster/emergency-affected populations, particularly seasonal migratory agricultural workers	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population by age, gender, ethnicity, and vulnerability in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children who have lost their parents in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>• Number of children, youth, adults, and elderly in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>• Individuals with special needs in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> <li>• Individuals with chronic mental health disorders in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average household size of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in their living places</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Location and accessibility of affected population in living places of seasonal migratory agricultural workers (tent settlements, camps, villages, towns, rural, urban, forest, etc.)</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
C. Psycho-social factors to be reviewed concerning households of seasonal migratory agricultural workers during disasters and emergencies	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The nature of the disaster/emergency</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The duration of the individual's exposure to the disaster/emergency</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The duration of the lack of food, water, shelter, clothing, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The case of death or injury of family members, friends, or community members</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Death or injury of individuals or exposure to fear of death or injury</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing risk factors: recurring disasters/emergencies, illness, or risk of not to fulfill basic needs</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ethnic, political, or religious disagreements</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of privacy</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disruption of daily activities (work, education, domestic activities)</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separation from family (deceased, retained/missing members)</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sexual abuse/violence</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

D. Cultural, religious, political and economic factors that need to be reviewed regarding seasonal migratory agricultural worker households in disasters and emergencies	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social structure: community groups - Family structure: extended families, shared values, shared coping mechanisms, etc.</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic structure: current situation and pre-disaster situation, post-disaster/emergency, external financial support or general situation of investments, etc.</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relationship with the host community if there are seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social structure/self-organization that develops within the affected population</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community leaders: political, ethnic, religious, military</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social groups or associations</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religion and its influence</li> <li>• Society's view of physical illness and disability</li> <li>• Expression of feelings/thoughts [sadness, anger, joy, disagreement, intolerance, prejudice, etc.]</li> <li>• The approaches of people asking for help/psychological support</li> <li>• Sanctions/taboo [deaths, funeral acts]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
E. Elements to review regarding the self-help capacity of seasonal migratory agricultural workers in disasters and emergencies	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social harmony and solidarity</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Degree of resilience and functionality of the affected community</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal and non-formal educational activities</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self-help and support groups</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
F. Elements for recording the results of observation and evaluation related to the specific response strategies for seasonal migratory agricultural workers in disasters and emergencies	NOTES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommendations for emergency and expanded responses for seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available resources, collaborative relationships, and anticipated needs/resources and local stakeholders in working and living environments of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Main obstacles, constraints, and risks in the working and living environment of seasonal migratory agricultural workers</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Specific interventions in the working and living environment of seasonal migratory agricultural workers, continuity of services, and design of assessment</li> </ul>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>

# REFERENCES

Aday, L. A. [2001]. *At Risk in America: The health and health care needs of vulnerable populations in the United States*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.

AFAD [2022], *Açıklamalı Afet Yönetimi Terimleri Sözlüğü* [<https://www.afad.gov.tr/aciklamali-afet-yonetimi-terimleri-sozluгу> adresinden erişilmiştir].

Agency, T. F. [2010]. The Federal Emergency Management Agency Publication 1. [https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/publication-one\\_english\\_2010.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-03/publication-one_english_2010.pdf) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Akpınar, A. [2018] Biyotıp Araştırmalarında Katılımcı Olarak Örselenebilir Gruplar ve Bu Gruplarla Çalışmanın Koşulları. *Türkiye Klinikleri J Med Ethics Law Hist-Special Topics*. 4[1]: 41-49.

Altun, F. [2016]. Afetlerde Psikososyal Hizmetler: Marmara ve Van Depremleri Karşılaştırmalı Analizi. *Çekmece İZÜ Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi*, 4[8-9].

Bayraç, H. N., & Doğan, E. [2015]. *Türkiye’de İklim Değişikliğinin Tarım Sektörü Üzerine Etkisi*. [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emrah-Dogan-2/publication/305307241\\_Turkiye’de\\_Iklim\\_Degisikliginin\\_Tarim\\_Sektoru\\_Uzerine\\_Etkileri/links/57876f7e08ae78057de18fb9/Turkiyede-Iklim-Degisikliginin-Tarim-Sektoerue-Uzerine-Etkileri.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Emrah-Dogan-2/publication/305307241_Turkiye’de_Iklim_Degisikliginin_Tarim_Sektoru_Uzerine_Etkileri/links/57876f7e08ae78057de18fb9/Turkiyede-Iklim-Degisikliginin-Tarim-Sektoerue-Uzerine-Etkileri.pdf) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Birleşmiş Milletler [1948], İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyannamesi.

Birleşmiş Milletler [1989] Birleşmiş Milletler Çocuk Haklarına Dair Sözleşme. <https://www.ihd.org.tr/ble-mletler-cuk-haklarina-da-slee/> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters [CRED], [2020]. *Natural Disasters 2019*, Brussels.

<https://reliefweb.int/report/world/natural-disasters-2019> adresinden erişilmiştir.

De Chesnay, M., Anderson, B. [2019]. *Caring for the vulnerable*. Jones & Bartlett Learning.

Demir, A. [2014]. İklim Değişikliği Mevsimlik Tarım İşçilerini de Vurdu. *Birgün*.

<https://www.birgun.net/haber/iklim-degisikligi-mevsimlik-tarim-iscilerini-de-vurdu-68858> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Dictionary, O. E. [1989]. *Oxford English Dictionary*. Simpson, Ja & Weiner.

Diwakar, V., Lovell, E., Opitz-Stapleton, S., Shepherd, A. W., & Twigg, J. [2019]. *Child poverty, disasters and climate change: investigating relationships and implications over the life course of children*. ODI Report.

Erkan, A. [2010]. *Afet Yönetiminde Risk Azaltma ve Türkiye’de Yaşanan Sorunlar*. Ankara: Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı.

Eser, M. [2014]. *Bütünleşik Afet Etki ve İhtiyaç Tespit Sistemi*, Yayınlanmamış Yüksek Lisans Tezi.

Faich, G. A., Castle, W., Bankowski, Z., & CIOMS ADR Working Group. [1990]. International adverse drug reaction reporting: the CIOMS project. *Drug Information Journal*, 24(2), 419-425.

Goodin, R. E. [1985]. *Protecting the Vulnerable: A Reanalysis of Our Social Responsibilities*. University of Chicago Press.

INEE, [2012], *Minimum Standards for Education: Preparedness, Response, Recovery*. New York.

Kadioğlu, M. ve Özdamar, E., [editörler]. [2008], *Afet Zararlarını Azaltmanın Temel İlkeleri*; JICA Türkiye Ofisi Yayınları No: 2, Ankara.” s. 305. <https://tatd.org.tr/afet/afet-yazi-dizisi/acil-durum-ve-afetlerde-yeni-nesil-teknolojiler/> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Kalkınma Atölyesi, [2018]. *Tarımsal Üretimde Çalışan Çocukların Karşılaştıkları Sağlık Riskleri*, <https://humanistbura.org/dosyalar/humdosya/Tarimsal%20Uretimde%20Calisan%20Cocukların%20Karsilastıkları%20Saglik%20Riskleri.pdf> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Kalkınma Atölyesi. [2020]. *Adana Ovası Su Taşkınının Mevsimlik Gezici Tarım İşçileri ve Çocuklarına Etkileri*.

<https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayınlar/Cocuk-Hakları/Raporlar/YAGMUR-CAMUR-CIP-LAK-AYAKLAR-VAKA-ANALIZI.pdf> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Kalkınma Atölyesi. [2020]. *Mevsimlik Tarımsal Üretimde Çocuk İşçiliği*. [https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayınlar/Cocuk-Hakları/Raporlar/MEVSIMLIK-TARIMSAL-URETIMDE-COCUK-IS-CILIGI-MEVCI-DURUM-RAPORU-VE-UYGULAMA-PROGRAMI\[2\].pdf](https://www.ka.org.tr/dosyalar/file/Yayınlar/Cocuk-Hakları/Raporlar/MEVSIMLIK-TARIMSAL-URETIMDE-COCUK-IS-CILIGI-MEVCI-DURUM-RAPORU-VE-UYGULAMA-PROGRAMI[2].pdf) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Kalkınma Bakanlığı. [2018]. *Dış Göç Politikası*. Ankara

Leblebici Ö., [2004], *Doğal Afetlerde Kriz Yönetimi*, Yüksek Lisans Tezi, Gazi Üniversitesi, Ankara.

Lovell, E., & Masson, V. [2014]. *Equity and Inclusion in Disaster Risk Reduction*:

*Building Resilience for All*. <https://cdkn.org/sites/default/files/files/CDKN-Equity-and-inclusion-in-disaster-risk-reduction-building-resilience-for-all1.pdf> adresinden erişilmiştir.

*NCBDBBB, Children's Emergency Preparedness: Why CDC Makes It a Priority?* <https://www.cdc.gov/childrenindisasters/why-cdc-makes-it-a-priority.html> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Öz, F., & Bahadır Yılmaz, E. [2009]. Ruh Sağlığının Korunmasında Önemli Bir Kavram: Psikolojik Sağlık. *Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Hemşirelik Dergisi*, [82-89].

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), [2012]. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Disaster Situations in the Caribbean

Palut, B. [2016]. Çocuk Ruh Sağlığı ve Rehberlik . *Abant İzzet Baysal Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi Dergisi* , 1 [2], 57-79 . <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/aibuefd/issue/1507/18269> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Paul L. Berkman [1971]. Life Stress and Psychological Well-Being: A Replication of Langner's Analysis in the Midtown Manhattan Study, *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* Vol. 12, No. 1, 135-45 [11 pages].

Resmi Gazete, [2009]. Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun, No: 5902 [ 29.5.2009 tarih ve 27261 sayı].

Resmi Gazete, [2014]. Türkiye Afet Müdahale Planı, [03.01.2014 tarih ve 28871 sayı].

Sfeatcu, R., Cernuşcă-Miţariu, M., Ionescu, C., Roman, M., Cernuşcă-Miţariu, S., Coldea, L., ... & Burcea, C. C. [2014]. The concept of wellbeing in relation to health and quality of life. *European Journal of Science and Theology*, 10[4], 123-128.

Sphere Association [2018], The Sphere Handbook: Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, Fourth edition, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.sphereproject.org/handbook> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Şahin, A. U. [2020]. Afet Yönetimi ve Planlaması Perspektifinden Türkiye Afet Müdahale Planının Değerlendirilmesi. *Resilience*, 4[1], 129-158.

The Alliance For Child Protection In Humanitarian Action. [2019]. *Child Well-Being in Humanitarian Action*.

The Children's Society. [2014]. *Exposing the impact of problem debt on children*. <https://www.stepchange.org/Portals/0/documents/media/reports/TheDebtTrap.pdf> adresinden erişilmiştir.

The Advanced Practice Center, The National Rural Health Association, The NORC, The Western Newyork Public Health Alliance, 2009. *Migrant and Seasonal Farm Worker Emergency Preparedness Planning Guide*.



Türk Psikiyatri Derneği Yayınları, [2020]. Ruh Sağlığını Güçlendirme: Kavramlar, Kanıtlar, Uygulamalar. [https://tpdyayin.psikiyatri.org.tr/BookShopData/th\\_202003171807228.pdf](https://tpdyayin.psikiyatri.org.tr/BookShopData/th_202003171807228.pdf) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Türkiye Afet Müdahale Planı [TAMP]. [2013] <https://www.afad.gov.tr/turkiye-afet-mudahale-plani> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığının Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Kanun, [2009]. <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2009/06/20090617-1.htm> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO) [2015]. *Ordu İlinde Mevsimlik Fındık Tarımında En Kötü Biçimlerdeki Çocuk İşçiliğinin Sona Erdirilmesi Projesi*, [https://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS\\_372679/lang--tr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/news/WCMS_372679/lang--tr/index.htm) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO), [2015]. 182 No'lu En Kötü Biçimlerdeki Çocuk İşçiliğinin Yasaklanması ve Ortadan Kaldırılmasına İlişkin Acil Eylem Sözleşmesi. [https://www.ilo.org/ankara/conventions-ratified-by-Türkiye/WCMS\\_377311/lang--tr/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/ankara/conventions-ratified-by-Türkiye/WCMS_377311/lang--tr/index.htm) adresinden erişilmiştir.

Uluslararası Çalışma Örgütü (ILO), [2020]. Child Labour: Global Estimates 2020, Trends and The Road Forward.

Uluslararası Göç Örgütü. [2013]. *Göç Terimleri Sözlüğü*.

UNICEF. [2012]. İnsani Yardım Çalışmalarında Çocuk Korumaya Yönelik Asgari Standartlar. <https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/raporlar/insani-yardim-%C3%A7ali%C5%9Fmalarında-%C3%A7ocuk-korumaya-y%C3%B6nelik-asgari-standartlar> adresinden erişilmiştir.

UNICEF. [2020]. *463 Milyon Çocuk Eğitim Alamadı*. <https://www.dw.com/tr/unicef-463-milyon-%C3%A7ocuk-e%C4%9Fitimden-mahrum-kald%C4%B1/a-54720096> adresinden erişilmiştir.

UNICEF. [2021]. *Preventing A Lost Decade*. <https://www.unicef.org/media/112891/file/UNICEF%2075%20report.pdf> adresinden erişilmiştir.

Uslu, B. [2020]. 12 Yıllık Zorunlu Eğitim Döneminde Türk Eğitim Sistemi'nin Sayısal Görünümü. *Eğitimde Kuram ve Uygulama*, 16 [2] , 150-164 . DOI: 10.17244/eku.802696

World Health Organization. [2011]. *Environmental Burden of Disease Associated With*

*Inadequate Housing*. [https://www.euro.who.int/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0017/145511/e95004sum.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/145511/e95004sum.pdf) adresinden erişilmiştir.

