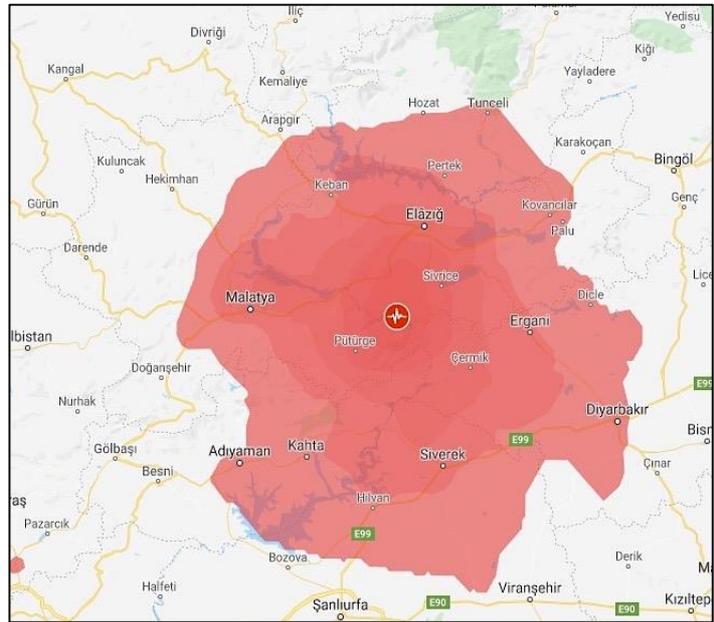


ELAZIĞ –MALATYA SITUATION REPORT V2.

Location of disaster	Elazığ and Malatya provinces, Eastern Turkey		
Disaster date / Report date	24 January 2020 / 28 January 2020		
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1. Overview

On 24 January 2020 at 20:55 local time, an earthquake of 6.8 on the Richter scale hit the provinces of Elazığ and Malatya in Eastern Turkey, causing widespread destruction. Since the initial quake, the province was shaken further by more than 1,238 aftershocks. According to latest official, the earthquake has killed 41 people, leaving more than 1,600 injured. Search and rescue operations have ended. The Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) reports that the number of damaged buildings has increased to 11,032, of which 274 are destroyed.



2. STL's Assessment in the Area

Support to Life (STL) is present in the earthquake-affected area since the morning of 25 January in Elazığ and Malatya Provinces. The team continues its situation analysis efforts in coordination with the Crisis Management Unit of the Governorate, Provincial Directorates for Emergency and Disaster Management (AFAD), other provincial authorities as well as civil society groups on the ground to ensure coordination. STL team visit in the villages and neighbourhoods of Elazığ and Malatya Provinces as well as Diyarbakır Province. Starting from 25th January, STL teams have visited 36 villages and neighbourhoods in 6 districts of 3 provinces, whereas phone calls were made to the Mukhtars and community leaders in 20 districts of Elazığ and Malatya. The areas visited by STL field team is as follows:

PROVINCE	DISTRICT	NEIGHBOURHOOD / VILLAGE
ELAĞIĞ	Elazığ City Center	Mustafapaşa, Sürsürü
	Sivrice	Çevrimtaş, Doğanbağı, Dörtbölük, Duygulu, İncak, Kalaba, Kayabağları, Kılıçkaya, Kösebayır, Yaruşığı, Taşlıyayla and Yürekaya
	Maden	Gezin, Maden Center
MALATYA	Pütürge	Tepehan, Korucak, Aliçeri, Alihan, Bölükaya (Hüsükuşığı), Aktarlı, Aktarla, Ormaniçi, Sahilköy, Ulutaş, Örencik, Esencik
	Doğanyol	Kökpınar Damlı, Doğanyol Center
DIYARBAKIR	Çüngüş	Malkaya, Akbaşak, Gökçepelit, Koçören

3. Humanitarian Needs and Gaps by Sector

3.1. Shelter and Non-Food Items

In the urban areas, majority of the affected population have been moved to facilities such as schools, mosques and indoors sports facility opened up by the public authorities to create refuge during the freezing nights, thus covering the shelter needs of large numbers of affected people. Many families stay in tents in tent areas, in their vicinities or in their vehicles, whereas many others have chosen to temporarily move in with their relatives who are less affected by the earthquake disaster. It was seen that some households are staying in overcrowded houses, since multiple families temporarily live together.

Both in urban and rural areas, families who have lost their belongings reported that they need winter clothes especially coats for children, prefabricated shelters, stoves/heaters, insulation material, water-proof tarpaulins, kitchen utensils, additional blankets and mattresses.

According to latest official figures as of 28th January, AFAD has dispersed 24,353 tents, 400 tents for public usage, 27,430 mattresses, 66,751 blankets and 4,312 stoves for the affected households.

In rural areas, village communities are concerned about their livestock, since a large number of animal sheds have been destroyed or totally damaged. In the Eastern part of Turkey, houses made of briquettes are also home to livestock that are kept under the houses. Therefore, one other important need, especially in the villages and rural neighbourhoods, has been reported as the need to keep livestock warm. Together with homes, many animal sheds have been damaged and urgent repair is needed.

STL has started its emergency intervention to provide animal shed support to affected livestock-keeping households in cooperation with Provincial Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (PDFAL). Affected households are being provided with animal shed kit enabling them to build a temporary shelter for their livestock.



Picture 1 Animal shed kits transportation



Picture 2. Temporary Animal shed built

3.2. Food Aid

The need for food aid was also prevalent in some of the villages and neighbourhood assessed by STL teams. Families were particularly interested in being served hot meals three times a day.

According to latest official figures as of 28 January, AFAD provided 59,315 hot meals in Elazığ and 35,000 hot meals in Malatya, whereas TRC has provided breakfast, hot meals and soups to 75.370 beneficiaries so far.

3.3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

While visits to some neighbourhoods revealed the need for hygiene items, and two villages visited in Sivrice reported the need for drinking water due to damaged water fountains, while the issues regarding water previously reported in one village of Malatya has been solved. Need for baby diapers has also been reported.

3.4. Education

Schools in some villages and neighbourhoods were found to be affected by the earthquake. In addition to the damage to a primary and secondary school in Pütürge that serves as a district school, collecting students from neighbouring mahalles, teachers lodges had also been destroyed.

3.5. Health, Nutrition and Psychological Support

Harsh winter conditions with temperatures falling well below freezing is a serious health risk for the earthquake affected population, with children being under more heightened risk of infection. Due to some village roads being blocked because of snow, difficulties in accessing medical facilities have been reported in several locations.



Picture 3. Coordination meeting



Picture 4.. STL team is planning the arrangements

Some of the most severely affected spots in Malatya is habituated more in the summer time. During the winter, the elderly are left behind. As a result, a higher number of elderly people have been affected in this particular spot, who have reported higher medical and health needs compared to other affected locations.

Infant formula has been highlighted as one of the needs by affected families with infants both in the rural and urban areas.

In some of the neighbourhoods and villages visited by STL teams, Mukhtars, teachers, public officials and community members reported the need for psychological first aid and psychosocial support, especially for children.

4. Coordination

STL teams have been in close contact with the Governorate of both provinces and the Crisis Management Units of Elazığ ve Malatya, Provincial AFAD, District Governors, Provincial Directorates of Food, Agriculture and Livestock, Provincial Directorates of National Education, Turkish Red Crescent, and other civil society organizations and initiatives in the area.

A group of national civil society organizations (NGOs, community-based organizations and volunteer groups) have formed a platform to join the efforts for a collective and better coordinated emergency response. Civil Society Disaster Platform is closely coordinating relief efforts with AFAD, Provincial Directorates, District Governors and all other stakeholders on the ground. STL is one of the initiating members of the CSDP. The platform is attending the coordination meetings led by Crisis Management Unit of the Governorate to plan and coordinate the relief efforts with AFAD, TRC and all other stakeholders.

5. Photographs from the Disaster Area

