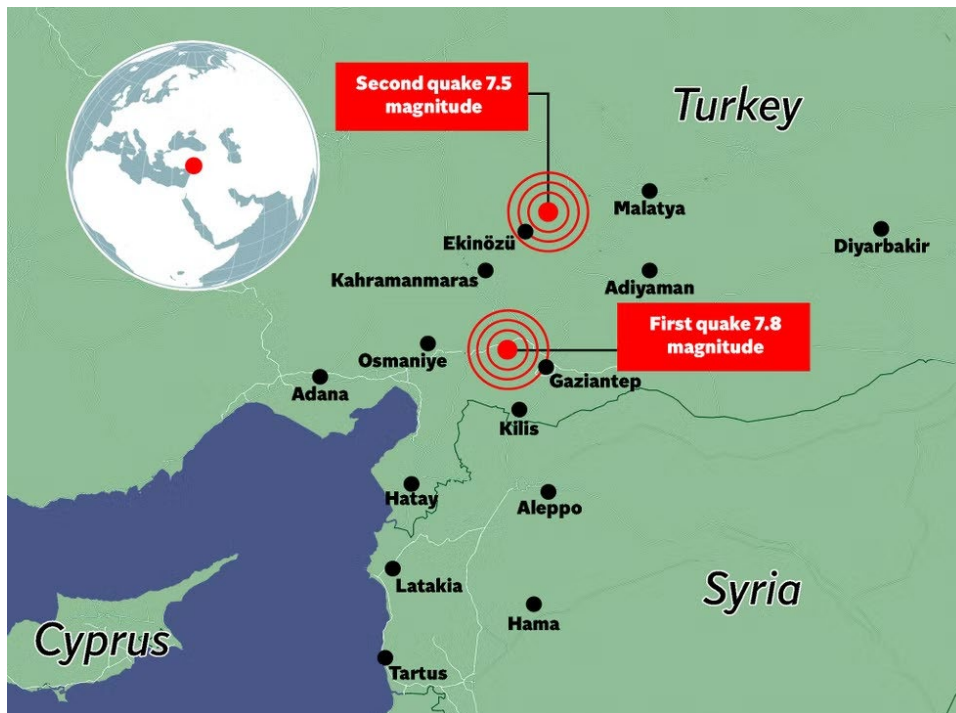


Location of disaster	Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay	Date	07.02.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Türkiye in the early hours of 6 February (4.17 a.m.), with epicentre in the Pazarçık district of Kahramanmaras province. The earthquake affected the neighbouring provinces of Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, as well as Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay, where around 13.5 million people reside including around 2 million Syrian refugees. According to WHO, the affected regions in Türkiye and Syria are home to around 23 million people including 1.4 million children.¹ Many aftershocks followed the earthquake and a second major earthquake hit the region after 9 hours with 7.5 magnitude causing serious further damage and destruction of damaged buildings.



According to the latest official statements from Türkiye, 4,544 people lost their lives and 26,721 people are injured. There are 11,342 reports of collapsed buildings, of which 5,775 have been

¹ <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/who-says-syria-already-crisis-needs-massive-humanitarian-aid-after-quake-2023-02-07/>

confirmed. In Syria, already wrecked by more than 11 years of war, it is reported that more than 812 people have been killed and 1,449 injured. The death toll is expected to rise as rescue workers and residents have been searching frantically for survivors under the rubble of crushed buildings. Due to risk of further damage as a result of aftershocks, people are not able to go into their houses, therefore staying outdoors in the cold and rainy weather.

Hatay is one of the most severely affected provinces in Türkiye according to the latest updates, with multiple major buildings collapsed including Antakya and İskenderun public hospitals, AFAD premises (Directorate of Disaster and Emergency Management Agency) and Gendarmerie Headquarters. The airport runway is damaged, causing problems for airplanes to land. Rescue teams have been unable to reach the city centre where many people are under the rubble. Earthquake response is very limited in Hatay, where people are in urgent need of life saving assistance.

Support to Life (STL) has been operational in the affected provinces of Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay provinces since 2013, providing protection and livelihood support to refugees and host community members. Being provinces heavily populated by Syrian refugees, STL has been running community centres in these provinces, including one in the Narlıca neighbourhood of the Antakya district of Hatay. STL is currently assessing the impact of the earthquake on its staff and the affected population.

2. Population data:

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	13,500,000	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
Number of dead	4,544	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
Number of injured	26,721	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps by sector:

1. Diyarbakır-Batman-Mardin

Support to Life (STL) offices and teams in Diyarbakır, Batman and Mardin provinces have been active since the early hours of the earthquake. Field teams have visited the affected areas for assessing the damage and the immediate needs and have contacted the coordination bodies. STL team continues its situation analysis efforts in coordination with AFAD, Provincial Health Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, Social Service Centres, Municipality, Governorate and Provincial Immigration Administration. The team was informed that although many

institutions have formed their task forces internally, an inter-agency coordination mechanism has not yet been formed. Diyarbakir City Council of Civil Society Coordination is established at the Diyarbakir Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which is open to partnerships and delivering aid jointly with civil society organisations. The Governor's Office has also been visited for information on the damage and needs.

In Batman, STL field team was informed that approximately 50 buildings have been damaged. Damage assessment teams have evacuated the buildings. During the meetings with the public institutions (AFAD, Provincial Health Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, Social Service Centres and the Municipality), the team was informed that the Coordination Desk has not yet been established in Batman and the existing staff have been directed to other affected provinces.

Provincial Directorate of Migration Management was also visited by STL team to discuss the needs of the refugee communities following the earthquake in the city. It is reported that provincial level coordination mechanism has not yet been established.

The immediate needs identified during the field visits are shelter, heaters, blankets, sleeping bags, food in the form of warm meals, winter clothes, raincoats, boots, hygiene kits, baby formula and diapers, mobile toilets and washing areas for the tent areas.

It was also observed that there has not yet been any information flow regarding the effects of the earthquake in the rural areas of Diyarbakir, therefore STL and its partners are planning to start contacting the mukhtars and other local authorities.

1.1 Shelter and NFIs

In Diyarbakir, a camp settlement has been established for hundreds of affected people whose homes were damaged. While the gendarmerie teams distributed blankets to the families in the tents set up by AFAD in Nevruz Park, Anıtpark, Koşuyolu Park and Kent Square, the Turkish Red Crescent distributed food. Given the absence of lighting, camp residents lit fires and warmed up.

In the city, temporary accommodation areas are created by the Governor's Office and the Metropolitan Municipality in the indoor sports halls of 10 schools in central Bağlar, Kayapınar and Yenişehir districts for people to stay in a safe environment. AFAD officials mentioned that they have some blankets but heaters are needed. Currently, heaters and blankets are the most needed relief items. Blankets are available however numbers are not sufficient.

STL team visited 4 tent areas up to date. During these visits, AFAD officials stated that they would need more tents. Although there is no major destruction in Diyarbakir, people are frightened to stay in their homes. Due to a lack of tents and other kinds of shelter, people prefer to stay in their cars because of continued aftershocks.

1.2 Food Security

Emergency food assistance is provided in some affected areas by volunteer couriers with the coordination of Diyarbakir City Council of Civil Society Coordination. During STL team's visit in tent areas, soup was being served but it was reported being not a regular activity. These assistances are currently made available by volunteers and local restaurants, serving food free of charge, while the volunteers distribute soup. Apart from that, there is no systematic food assistance as of yet.

1.3 WASH

Drinking water was observed as an urgent need in the tent areas. STL immediately initiated procurement process to purchase 5,000 bottles of drinking water during the first day after the earthquake and the water has been distributed in 5 different areas. The second batch of 5,000 bottles is also being procured.

1.4 Health

Harsh winter conditions with temperatures falling below freezing is a serious health risk for the earthquake affected population, with children being under more heightened risk of infection. During the STL Diyarbakir field visit, it was observed that there was a volunteer doctor and nurse in a one of the tent areas.

2. ŞANLIURFA

2.1 Shelter and NFIs

Approximately 300 buildings collapsed in the province. According to information obtained from AFAD and ULAK (International Search and Rescue and Aid Association), local population is unable to enter their houses, for fear of their safety. Places such as condolence houses, mosques, sanctuaries, municipality buildings, schools are used as shelters. People living in severely impacted areas have to resort to open spaces such as parks, or any other roofed areas protected from the rain. 4 Temporary Accommodation Centres in Ceylanpinar, Akcakale, Harran, and Suruc that were established during refugee response efforts have been reactivated in the province. Among these, Harran is not open to admissions due to improvement works needed.

As of 7 February, no tent areas have been established. Makeshift tents are built from tarpaulins by the affected population. Some NGOs set up their own tents and accommodate people for short periods of time. Refugees' access to available assistance is not observed to differ from that of the host community. Just as the host population, they are admitted to temporary accommodation centres (TACs). Provincial Directorate of Migration Management has shared information on available shelters with the Syrian population.

Blankets, tents, heating materials, mats, sleeping bags, sanitary pads, winter clothing, power banks, diapers, clothes, and baby blankets are reported as being primary needs. Concern Türkiye Office distributed electric heaters and blankets at the expo hall of Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality.

2.2 Food Security

Baby formula, hot meals, basic food items such as bread are distributed by Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and municipalities. However, the scale of needs is overwhelming capacities.

2.3 WASH

Electricity is provided to many buildings with control, but with frequent black-outs. Usage of natural gas was highly restricted in the city centre. No information is available for water usage.

2.4 Health

No detailed information about hospital capacities is available. Based on the information received from an officer from the provincial health directorate, coordination at the provincial level is weak, and medical field staff's winter clothing needs could not be met. Moreover, medical facilities such as Eyyubiye Education and Research Hospital and Provincial Health Directorate were severely damaged.

3. HATAY

STL teams departed from Adana and Istanbul to reach Hatay early in the morning of 7 February. Their first observations confirm that no assistance has yet arrived for the removal of debris. Despite being the second day of the disaster, search and rescue activities are minimal. Debris removal work has not yet started.

Military personnel, who have been deployed to the region only after the first 24 hours, were tasked with search and rescue as well as overall security and coordination on the ground. No single, coordinated Crisis Desk is established in Hatay. Multiple, independent crisis desk efforts are dispersed throughout Hatay. Power and water cuts, heavily damaged or blocked roads, and other transportation infrastructure also cause issues in terms of access and coordination.

3.1. Shelter and NFIs

Severe damage to residences is observed in the province. Significant damage is observed in Antakya and Iskenderun districts. In all cases, survivors are advised against staying in their residences, and are observed to be staying in their cars near their homes despite cold weather conditions.

The local retail market is severely impacted by the disaster. Most shops are closed, if not damaged or destroyed. Thus, access to basic needs is severely limited. Looting has been observed in many places in Hatay.

3.2 Food Security

According to reports communicated by STL's own affected staff, majority of people on the street lacked access to food items altogether for the first 24 hours. As of 7 February, access to ready-to-eat food items remains severely limited despite the great devastation and the many people in need of assistance.

3.3 WASH

Most people are unable to use city water as they are unable to enter their residences. Preliminary observations indicate that there is no access to drinking water. Widespread, intermittent power cuts are the norm in Hatay.

3.4 Health

Multiple hospitals are damaged or destroyed by the earthquake. Survivors in need of assistance are treated in clinics with very limited access to medicine and medical equipment.

3.5 Protection

Social workers from surrounding provinces such as Diyarbakir and Mardin are reported to be directed to Hatay. However, intercity travel is limited due to heavily damaged roads, and journeys are reported to take as long as 24 hours.

4. STL's emergency response:

Tent Setup and Winterization (Hatay)

STL has rapidly launched a project to assist 50 affected families (approx. 250 persons) in Hatay province who have been heavily affected by the earthquake and lost their homes. Initially, recovery needs of STL's staff members in the region will be prioritized, in order for STL to restore its operational capabilities as soon as possible. A rapid needs assessment is being planned for the upcoming days. STL teams are deployed on the ground, and are keeping close coordination with local authorities.

50 winterised family-size tents will be transported to the area to provide temporary safe shelter to families. Procurement of additional NFIs for basic needs and winter needs is planned, such as

heaters (including fuel to last for a minimum of 2 weeks), utilities/small equipment, sponge mattresses, and blankets.

200 direct beneficiaries

Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay)

The project targets rental of 100 portable latrines, fully equipped and managed by designated staff for upkeep and maintenance. The vehicles carrying the latrines and the staff are expected to reach Antakya on 8 February.

2,000 direct beneficiaries

Support to Refugee Families (Diyarbakır)

STL will provide items to meet the basic needs of most vulnerable refugee families such as baby food, diapers and blankets. The action will primarily target refugee families with children in the Refugee Centres in Diyarbakır but also all other affected people.

200 direct beneficiaries

Project 4: Refugee Families in Narlıca (Hatay)

STL has identified refugee families taking shelter in Zeytindalı Primary School in Narlıca district, who are in need of tents, food items, drinking water, blankets and winter clothing for children. As soon as STL gets a clearer picture of the situation on the field, items urgently needed will be budgeted and procured.

200 direct beneficiaries

STL also plans a WASH intervention including provision of drinking water, hand washing units and portable latrines in the affected neighbourhoods of Hatay province. Details will follow.

5. Coordination:

The Turkish government declared a "level 4 alarm" that calls for international assistance for this disaster. AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) and Provincial Governments are in charge of the response at local level as well as metropolitan municipalities sending expert teams to the affected areas.

According to the latest news, AFAD deployed 13,740 rescue staff, 360 vehicles and 3,361 construction vehicles. The Ministry of Family Affairs deployed 4 mobile social service centres, 1,322 staff and 110 vehicles. 116 psychosocial support personnel were deployed to Kahramanmaraş, 108 to Hatay, 100 to Adana, 53 to Gaziantep, 64 to Osmaniye, 62 to Malatya, 33 to Adiyaman, 67 to Diyarbakır, 65 to Şanlıurfa and 28 to Kilis. A total of 1.639.774.016,074 TL of emergency allowance was sent to the disaster area, 1.389.774.06.04 TL from AFAD and 250.000.000 TL from the Ministry

of Family and Social Services. A total of 300,000 blankets, 54,511 AFAD Family Living Tents, 102,254 beds, 178,732 pillow sheets, 4,602 kitchen sets, 3,761 heaters, 4,452 tube heads for heating, 557 containers and 747 112 m2 tents were sent. 79 catering vehicles, 16 mobile kitchens, 1 mobile soup kitchen, 5 field kitchens, 2 mobile ovens and 86 service vehicles were commissioned from Kızılay. 2 mobile kitchens, 1 mobile oven from the Gendarmerie, 1 mobile kitchen from IHH, Hayrat, Beşir and Initiative associations were sent to the region. In disaster areas, 259,764 soups, 27,956 litres of water, 4,250 breads, 4,450 doner rolls, 371,333 treats and 16,700 teas were distributed.

STL is in coordination with NGO partners in the Disaster Platform as well as the Provincial Directorates of AFAD in the provinces. Together with teams on the ground, STL has two teams who have left Istanbul to reach Hatay.

STL teams on the ground continue to observe and analyse efforts in coordination with the AFAD, Provincial Health Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, Social Service Centres, Municipality, Governorate, Provincial Immigration Administration. However, a systematic coordination mechanism has not yet established.

6. Safety and security:

Vice President Fuat Oktay announced that as of 11:00 am, the entrance of vehicles to Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Adıyaman was stopped for 48 hours, except for those making disaster-related shipments.

7. Other:

Education has been suspended in all of Türkiye until 13 February. The Turkish Government declared a three-month state of emergency in 10 of the country's disaster affected provinces.

8. Contact information:

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