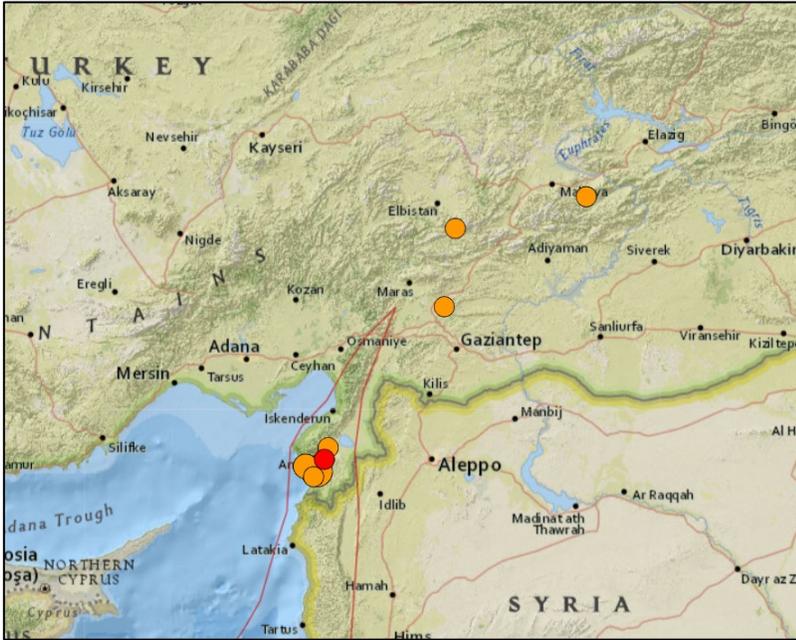


<b>Location of disaster</b>	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	<b>Date</b>	21.02.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

### 1. Situation overview:



Source: USGS - earthquake.usgs.gov

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Turkey in the early hours of 6 February (4.17 a.m.), with epicenter in the Pazarlık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake affected the neighboring 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 Turkey and Syria are home to around 23 million people including 1.4 million children.<sup>1</sup> 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.

On the evening of 20 February, at 20:04 pm, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake has struck Hatay, with epicenter of Defne district. Several damaged buildings in the province have collapsed, killing at least 6 people. Approximately 300 individuals are reported to be injured.

It is estimated that as many as 4 million people have left the EQ affected area.<sup>2</sup>

According to the latest figures<sup>3</sup>, 41,156 people lost their lives and 108,068 people are injured. Damage surveys indicate that 139,00 buildings in 11 provinces collapsed or are heavily damaged. Due to the risk of further damage as a result of aftershocks, people are not able to go into their houses, therefore staying outdoors in the cold weather.

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

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.yenisafak.com/gundem/4-milyon-kisi-sehrini-terk-etti-4508802>

<sup>3</sup> <https://turkiyeeq.thedeep.io/>

STL has published its previous [Situation Report on 17 February](#), below are a number of region wide developments for the period of 17-21 February.

- OCHA/UNDAC Coordination Mechanism is activated. Relevant information and documentation is disseminated among partners via <https://response.reliefweb.int/turkiye>
- STL has joined the group of NGO's accredited by the as part of the "Turkey Disaster Response Plan" and will be delivering MHPSS services for the affected population in both affected and destination locations.
- A Multisector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) has been launched by NGO partners responding to the situation. STL is assisting data collection in provinces of Diyarbakır, Malatya, Elazığ and Osmaniye.
- Turkish National Defence Minister announced that more than 20.000 Syrians have crossed the border to Syria<sup>4</sup>.
- AFAD has informed STL that Syrians under Temporary Protection whose houses are damaged by the earthquake are eligible to receive 10,000 TL assistance earlier announced.

## 2. Population data (Turkey):

	Total	Source of information
<b>Number of people affected</b>	13.5 M	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
<b>Number of dead</b>	41,156	Government of Türkiye, UNOCHA
<b>Number of injured</b>	108,068	Government of Türkiye, UNOCHA

## 3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

Turkish presidency has stated that 865,000 people are sheltering in tents, and another 23,500 are sheltering in containers. Number of tents are reported to be insufficient overall. In accommodation sites STL visited Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) conditions need improvement. Although plenty of food is being supplied to the area, the needs are too large and responders highlight risks of food security in the upcoming days.

UNFPA reported that there are 226,000 pregnant women in the affected area and 25,000 are expected to give birth in the upcoming month. European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC) reported that the damaged utility infrastructure may increase the occurrence and transmission of food-and waterborne diseases. Cholera outbreak in camps that shelter those who were affected by the earthquake in Syria and Turkey is possible in the following weeks, according to the ECDC. The EU urged the necessity of providing access to healthcare, shelter, potable water, and adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities in order to alleviate the risk of infectious disease threats.

Below are province-level updates provided by STL teams in the field:

### ŞANLIURFA

Tent accommodation sites in central locations have been evacuated. Emergency shelter opportunities remain severely limited, causing difficulties to affected population. People are reported to be staying in condolence houses or collective sites they are able to access. In the aftermath of Hatay earthquake that struck on

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.haberturk.com/son-dakika-haberi-bakan-akar-20-bin-suriyeli-topraklarina-dondu-3567470>

Monday, some people once again resorted to staying outdoors without shelter. Shelter, hygiene and basic needs remain to be often reported needs.

STL teams have visited Harran University. The dormitories in the university are repurposed for sheltering affected population. In Harran University dormitories (Gobeklitepe, Hacer ana and Harran dormitories) approximately 1800 individuals are staying in. In addition to local affected people, there are displaced families from Kahramanmaraş, Hatay and Adiyaman provinces. Meals are being served three times a day. Laundry machines are available for use. Needs and gaps observed are underwear and other clothing items, psychological counseling, safe and/or private spaces.



*1PSS activities for adult in Şanlıurfa*

STL also collected field observations in Şanlıurfa's Dağ Eteği village to monitor the situation. Affected refugees (90 individuals - approx 12 families) are sheltering in the condolence house of the village. Safety-security risks are observed, particularly for women and girls. There is no food distribution available. WASH conditions are inadequate.

### **DIYARBAKIR**

Damage assessments continue in the province. As of 19 February, a total of 45,149 buildings were assessed. AFAD reports that 1,110 buildings (8,284 houses) are found to be heavily damaged and will be demolished. Another 1044 suffered moderate damage. 10,977 is lightly damaged.

Influx from affected provinces continue. A container camp site is being established near Diyarbakir Training and Research Hospital. Other temporary accommodation sites will be established on Silvan road. Observers report that the vacant lot in this area may not be suitable for accommodation due to its proximity to Tigris River. However, tents are already being established.

Accommodation opportunities of refugees remain particularly precarious as they are unable to find shelter in student dormitories.

### **KAHRAMANMARAŞ**

Authorities indicate that in Elbistan, 924 people have died as a result of the earthquake. 800 people were rescued from the rubble.

STL team has visited accommodation sites in 12 Şubat Stadium, Atatürk Park, Kafum and Elbistan town center. The number of lavatories and shower units in accommodation sites are observed to be significantly insufficient. STL will install additional shower units and water tanks. Technical support is provided to AFAD staff in order to harmonize accommodation sites with Sphere Standards on WASH.

In addition to collective accommodation sites, individual tents are being handed out in the area. STL is delivering PSS services for children in AFAD tents. The situation is comparatively more stable in Elbistan.

## HATAY

Needs of durable food items are observed especially in rural areas. STL is planning to distribute food parcels in these areas.

Tents are insufficient, especially in rural areas. People are unwilling to relocate to collective accommodation sites established in central locations, as they wish to stay near their homes and personal belongings.

## ADIYAMAN

STL continued engaging with mukhtars in Adiyaman's rural areas. Approximately 30% of villages in Adiyaman report that their immediate needs are covered. In other villages, most often reported needs are animal feed, animal shelters, clean water, hygiene materials and fuel for heating. Although durable food items are provided, food items suitable for breakfast is requested.

In addition, as most villages are under snow cover, affected population in the village report that tents are inadequate for winter conditions and container shelters are needed.

## BATMAN

Authorities reported to STL that 18,000 applications have been received by the crisis desk, suggesting high rate of influx to the province. Unlike in Diyarbakir, authorities reported to STL that refugees will be allowed to stay in student dormitories. Regardless, accommodation and shelter is a priority need overall.

STL teams observe service gaps in education sector. Schoolization of affected children is an anticipated problem in the short term.

## MARDIN

AFAD reports that 25,349 individuals arrived from affected provinces. Another 3,000 refugees are reported to have arrived. Arrivals are staying in hotels, public guest houses and with local community in their households.

## OSMANIYE

Damage assessments continue. 60,501 buildings were assessed. 3,311 buildings are reported to be heavily damaged. 12,389 suffered light or moderate damage. Another 352 buildings are heavily damaged and will be demolished immediately.

## MALATYA

Damage assessments continue. The Governorate of Malatya reports that 2,528 buildings were destroyed by the earthquake. Another 13,106 are heavily damaged. 1,706 buildings suffered moderate damage.

### 4. STL's emergency response:

Through its warehouse and operational base in Hatay, STL has delivered relief goods to affected people in need. With roads being cleared from debris and better coordination mechanisms slowly setting in, more systematic assistance will be possible. As assessments are completed, STL will decide on additional provinces as operational base.

All types of assistance are required to cover basic needs of the earthquake-affected population. Given the high humanitarian impact, shelter and food is a major need in the area. Water supply and sanitation is also critical given the shortage of running water in the affected area and its serious risk to public health. The need for psychological first aid and community services in the entire affected area is vital due to the high level of loss and trauma.

STL believes in engaging community members in the setting up of tent settlements and the organizing of aid distributions. Once temporary settlements areas are set up, STL mobilizers will meet with community volunteers to guide them in identifying their priorities and initiating community-led local solutions to meet their humanitarian needs.

In terms of its humanitarian programming, as soon as STL teams reached the affected provinces, they started working on a comprehensive disaster relief and early recovery plan for the short and medium-term.

There are 3 pillars to STL's intervention strategy:

1. Relief and recovery in the city centers
2. Relief and recovery in suburbs and rural areas
3. Support mechanisms for those leaving the earthquake zone



Status	Description	Target (ind.)
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Şanlıurfa)</b> Şanlıurfa Municipality is providing ready meals for the population sheltered in tent areas and other communal centers in Şanlıurfa, and also shipping ready to eat food to Adiyaman. STL is procuring raw materials and providing logistics support.	<u>15,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay)</b> 100 portable latrines, fully equipped and managed by designated staff for upkeep and maintenance were rented, delivered and set up at Hatay's New Stadium on 8 February. Additionally, 2 sets of 4 hand washing basin platforms were set up on 10 February. Hygiene kits were distributed with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe.	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b> STL installed 12 water tanks with 5,000 liters in capacity in the tent camp at Hatay's new stadium. The team on the ground observed that, despite the high concentration of earthquake survivors, there was no access to clean water. A second group of 12 water tanks are procured and will be delivered to the initially intended 12 points. A water truck accompanies the set-up and water tanks are refilled with clean water on a running basis. Third group of water provision units are also planned.	<u>8,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman-Kahramanmaraş)</b>	<u>14,850</u>

	<p>In collaboration with the municipalities, locations for installation of water tanks have been identified. In Adıyaman, 12 water tanks are being installed in various locations. Maintenance, regular refill and water quality management is handled in coordination with the municipality.</p> <p>In addition, the affected population is provided with reusable water containers per household (10 Lt) to minimize commute to the water source, which will help minimize waiting time and to prevent the use of disposable plastics. This is complemented by regular provision of household-size hygiene kits and dignity kits designed specifically for the needs of women and girls. The kits will be distributed directly to women and girls.</p>	
<u>Planned</u>	<p><b>Emergency Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (Multi-location)</b> Provision of MHPSS, including PFA &amp; GBV prevention (psychological first aid, detection and related referrals) for affected persons, particularly women and children.</p>	<u>12,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakir)</b> Scabies cases are on the rise in Diyarbakir. Our teams have delivered hygiene kits to families under quarantine.</p>	<u>300</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>PSS activities with children (Diyarbakir)</b> STL teams are holding regular PSS activities with children in Sezai Karakoç Cultural Center and Bağlar Sports Hall.</p>	<u>420</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)</b> Ready-made meals were delivered to 1,600 people accompanied with 2,400 water bottles to those accommodated in sports halls and school buildings used as temporary accommodation centers.</p>	<u>1,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>Shelter: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</b> STL launched its initial project to assist affected families in Hatay province. 150 winterized family-size tents were distributed on several locations along with NFIs of utilities/small equipment, mattresses, and blankets, which accompanied the setup of tents.</p>	<u>600</u>

#### 5. Coordination:

The United Nations launched a three-month [flash appeal](#) for US\$1 billion for Türkiye. Led by STL, local organisations met with OCHA team in Gaziantep on 17 February to discuss ways of engagement in the humanitarian coordination structure - from the strategic to the operational and field level.

A MIRA assessment is being planned by OCHA. The inter-agency and information management teams jointly developed an ActivityInfo-based information-sharing tool to monitor partners' ongoing and planned actions and requests received from Government of Türkiye counterparts. The tool, which aims to prevent potential duplication in response, was shared with partners to compile data and bring out the most pressing emergency and basic needs items.

#### 6. Safety and security:

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the earthquake-hit areas. Transportation is still a challenge in some areas along with patchy problems of telephone-internet connectivity.

- Large scale internal displacement of the affected population, and its impact on exacerbating safety-security risks is an ongoing concern. Some media reports indicate that as many as one million affected people have already left the area.
- Damaged but not demolished buildings still pose a major threat in the affected city centers. Since the aftershocks continue in most provinces, the majority of the population, including the personnel of public institutions are unable to enter their homes.
- In most regions, there have been reports of widespread looting but security forces are now observed to have taken the situation under control during the daytime. Continued power cuts increase risks of crime during the night hours.

**7. Contact information:**

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