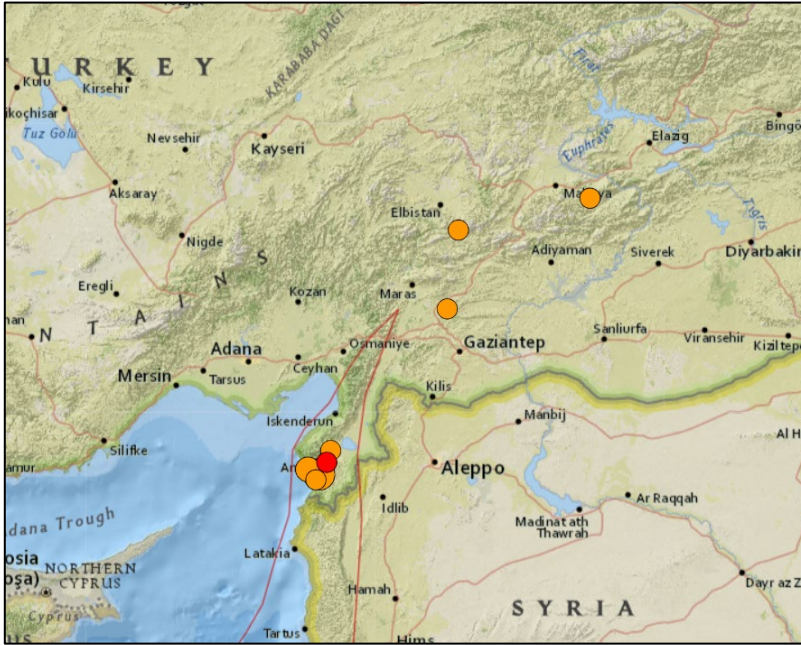


Location of disaster	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	24.02.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

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 Pazarçık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake heavily affected the neighboring provinces of Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Elazığ as well as Şanlıurfa, Adana, Diyarbakır and Hatay, where around 13.5 million people reside including around 2 million Syrian refugees. 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 a 6.4 magnitude earthquake struck Hatay, with epicenter in Defne district. Several damaged buildings in the province collapsed, adding to the death toll.

According to the latest figures¹, 42,310 people lost their lives and 108,368 people are injured. Damage surveys indicate that 173,000 buildings in 11 provinces collapsed or are heavily damaged². Due to the risk of further damage as a result of aftershocks, people are restrained from entering their houses.

STL has published its previous [Situation Report on 21 February](#), below are a number of region wide developments for the period of 21-24 February.

- AFAD announced that as of 23 February, 6 international search and rescue teams from 4 countries continue to work in the disaster area. Bodies are being pulled out of the rubble, while debris cleaning has started on a massive scale.

¹ <https://turkiyeeq.thedeep.io/>

² <http://www.csb.gov.tr/bakan-kurum-520-bin-bagimsiz-bolumden-olusan-164-bin-321-bina-yikik-acil-yikilacak-ve-agir-hasarli-bakanlik-faaliyetleri-38447>

- UN OCHA has mapped in which sector and province/region aid actors are present and delivering relief. Humanitarian relief and early recovery work is being carried out in the sectors of Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items, Health/Nutrition, Protection, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Temporary Settlement, Education and Logistics/Emergency Telecommunication. It is possible to reach related information [via the map](#).
- UNDP has announced that it plans to support the Turkish government in debris management and rubble removal. The earthquake produced between 116-210 million tons of rubble, according to preliminary UNDP estimates. The 1999 Marmara earthquake had produced about 13 million tons of rubble.
- According to the statement of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, 1,314 out of 1,858 unaccompanied children were delivered to their families. It has been stated that while 451 children continue to be treated in hospitals, 93 children stay in children's institutions affiliated to the Ministry.

2. Population data (Turkey):

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	13.5 M	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
Number of dead	42,310	Government of Türkiye, UNOCHA
Number of injured	108,368	Government of Türkiye, UNOCHA

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

It is estimated that the population relocated to provinces outside the earthquake zone is between 1.3-1.6 million people. Influx from the disaster area is expected to increase due to the aftershocks following the earthquakes in the region and the ongoing fear of further devastation³.

Turkish Presidency has stated that 865,000 people have found shelter in tents, and another 23,500 are sheltering in containers. Number of tents are reported to be severely insufficient. In the accommodation sites that STL visited, water supply, sanitation and hygiene conditions need urgent improvement. 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 such as cholera.

Although hot meals and food items are 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. Special needs of women, young girls and other risk groups will have to be catered to. Psychological first aid and psychosocial support is another major need in the affected area.

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

As of 22 February, Support to Life completed the rapid needs assessment calls with mukhtars in the disaster-affected regions. An assessment report is being compiled. The results of the last calls held with 673 mukhtars from Gaziantep, Kilis and Osmaniye are summarized below on a provincial basis.

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-24022023>

GAZİANTEP

Out of a total of 772 mukhtars in Gaziantep, 291 were reached. According to the interviews with the mukhtars of Şehitkamil, İslahiye, Araban, Nurdağı and Yavuzeli neighborhoods, needs in the sectors of shelter/NFI, WASH (water supply, sanitation and hygiene) and health were the highest.

In approximately half of the neighborhoods (150), the urgent need for shelter continues. More than 30% of the mukhtars reported the need for hot meals. Baby food and dry food follow the need for hot meals. The need for water, sanitation and hygiene is still a major problem in rural areas of Gaziantep. Nearly 90% (261) of the neighborhoods reported the need for drinking water in addition to latrines and running water. Priority non food items are listed as fuel, blankets, heaters, clothes and underwear. 253 mukhtars report that their health-related needs such as ambulance, medicine and health personnel continue.

KİLİS

168 mukhtars from 225 neighborhoods were reached. According to the information received from the Merkez, Musabeyli, Elbeyli and Polateli districts, shelter related problems continue in approximately half of the districts (85). Baby food and dry food needs are among the prominent food needs. Non-food items are listed as fuel, blankets, heaters, and clothes. The need for water, sanitation and hygiene was identified as a priority by 86% (142) of the mukhtars reached in the rural areas. Assessment results indicate a need for patient diapers in 21 central neighborhoods. 132 of 136 mukhtars stated that they had no health-related needs, while 12 mukhtars from the central neighborhoods stated an urgent need for psychological support.

OSMANIYE

In Osmaniye, out of 292 neighborhoods, 218 mukhtars were interviewed. According to the results of the rapid needs assessment in Merkez, Kadirli, Düziçi, Bahçe, Toprakkale, Sumbas and Hasanbeyli neighborhoods, approximately half of the neighborhoods (114) continue to have shelter problems. In addition to dry food and baby food, non-food items needs are fuel, blankets, heaters and clothing. In Osmaniye, 194 mukhtars reported their priority needs as running water and latrines. The need for health was not specified by any of the mukhtars, while the need for psychological support stands out in the central neighborhoods.

ADANA

Adana is one of the provinces that has been affected by the earthquake but has also received a high number of people displaced by the disaster. According to the information received by STL field teams from the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, approximately 1,500 refugees with temporary protection status came to Adana after the earthquake.

Due to a high number of light and medium damage buildings in the province, building damage assessment works have been ongoing in Adana. As these works are completed, people have started to return to their homes. However, the Hatay-centered earthquake on 21 February caused uneasiness among the population in Adana, with many having decided to return outdoors. On the other hand, many people whose houses are heavily damaged have chosen to reside collectively in scattered temporary settlements. As a result, the need for household-based shelters continues, as well as the need for social assistance and cash support.

Adana Metropolitan Municipality continues its psychosocial support activities. There is no significant need for water supply, sanitation and hygiene in Adana.

STL team completed its field observations at 7 different seasonal agriculture tent sites in Adana's Seyhan, Karataş and Yüreğir districts. It was observed that agricultural areas were generally less affected by the earthquake compared to the city center. STL field teams talked to people who had left their homes in the more

heavily affected provinces of Şanlıurfa and Kahramanmaraş and moved to Adana to live with their relatives on agricultural sites.

ŞANLIURFA

STL teams continue to deliver MHPSS (Mental Health and Psychosocial Support) in Şanlıurfa. PSS activities designed for children and adults are carried out in different locations as well as at the STL community center.

STL outreach teams conducted a rapid needs assesment on the needs of 150 refugees (80 of them children), who had arrived from Adiyaman to Haliliye. Refugee families need showers, clean clothes, food and hygiene. Planning has been made to meet their needs.

According to the information received at the coordination meeting organized by the Akçakale District Governorate, many disaster affected people have arrived in Şanlıurfa, especially from the more heavily affected provinces of Malatya and Kahramanmaraş.

In order to store the hygiene and NFI kits planned for distribution in Şanlıurfa, STL teams were allocated a warehouse by the Şanlıurfa Metropolitan Municipality.

DIYARBAKIR

STL PSS teams organize activities with earthquake-affected children in a different temporary shelter settlement every day on a rotation basis.

In the coordination meeting held with the Diyarbakır Bar Association Refugee Rights Commission, STL discussed the shelter problems faced by earthquake-affected refugees and their needs in Diyarbakır and surrounding area.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

There are approximately 26 temporary accommodation areas in the city. STL teams observed that water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities in these shelter areas are insufficient. The settlements in Onikisubat Stadium, Atatürk Park, Kafum and Elbistan are especially in need of latrines and washing areas.

As of 21 February, STL started to work with earthquake-affected children in the PSS tent of the Ministry of Family and Social Services with its 4-person PSS expert team.

STL participated the Kahramanmaraş-based field coordination meetings with UNICEF, UNOCHA and the Family and Social Services Directorate officials responsible for psychosocial support coordination. In addition, a meeting was held with MSF regarding the general condition of the province.



1 Maraş-Elbistan PSS activities in tent area

HATAY

There are at least 57 temporary shelter settlements established in Hatay, and approximately 338,000 people have found refuge there⁴. The Defne earthquake of 20 February has resulted in the further collapse of some

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-24022023>

damaged buildings in Hatay. Access to healthcare in the city is limited, as many healthcare facilities in the area have been damaged and evacuated.

It is reported that 60% of the buildings in Samandag district are heavily damaged beyond repair. Tents are insufficient in rural areas, especially in heavily-affected districts like Samandag. People in the rural areas are unwilling to relocate to collective accommodation sites established in central locations, as they wish to stay near their homes and personal belongings.

The need for food items are also observed especially in the rural areas of Hatay where there is widespread damage and destruction. STL is planning to distribute food parcels in these areas.

ADIYAMAN

Adiyaman city center is one of the areas most affected by the earthquake. There is influx from the center to rural areas and other provinces. It is estimated that approximately 13,000 people have left the city. At least 13 temporary settlements have been established in Adiyaman city. It is stated that all health facilities in Adiyaman, except one hospital, are damaged.

STL teams are planning PSS activities under the coordination of the Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services. A 6-person PSS team from the STL Mardin office will provide PSS service in Adiyaman for one week. PSS activities are planned to continue in rotation with the STL Şanlıurfa PSS team.

Nearly 200 village mukhtars living in Adiyaman were interviewed for rapid needs assessment by the STL Mardin team. The interviews revealed shelter/tents, dry food, hygiene items, and fodder for animals to be the most urgent needs.

MARDIN

As of 23 February, the number of people who migrated to Mardin are estimated to exceed 30,000. This number does not include refugees. According to information received from Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, the number of earthquake-affected refugees arriving in the city is around 10,000.

STL teams provided psychological first aid training to 52 psychological counseling and guidance workers in Kızıltepe and Derik districts.

STL obtained permission from the Family and Social Services Directorate to carry out PSS activities for earthquake-affected people placed in KYK dormitories in Mardin province.

4. STL's Emergency Response:

Through its warehouse and operational base in Hatay, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş as well as its offices in Diyarbakır, Mardin, Batman, Şanlıurfa, Adana and Mersin, STL is delivering relief goods and conducting PSS activities for affected people in the region.

With roads being cleared from debris and better coordination mechanisms slowly setting in, more systematic assistance will become possible.



2 Portable latrines located in Hatay

Assistance is required in all the sectors in order to cover the basic needs of the earthquake-affected population. Given the high humanitarian impact, shelter and food is a major need in the area. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene 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, PSS activities 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 temporary 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. The SPHERE standards are a planning and implementation guide in all of STL's relief projects.

There are 3 pillars to STL's intervention strategy in relation to the earthquake response:

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>	Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Şanlıurfa) STL is procuring raw materials and providing logistics support to Şanlıurfa Municipality in the provision of ready meals for the population sheltered in tent areas and other communal centers in Şanlıurfa, and also shipping ready-to-eat food to Adiyaman.	<u>15,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay) 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. 50 more latrines are being installed in 3 different locations. All installed latrines are being regularly maintained.	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) STL installed 12 water tanks with 5,000-liters in capacity in the tent settlement at Hatay's New Stadium. As of 24 February, 7 more water tanks with a capacity of 3,000-liters were installed and water is being supplied regularly. The installation is accompanied by a water truck and the water tanks are continuously filled with clean water.	<u>8,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman-Kahramanmaraş) In collaboration with the municipalities, locations for installation of water tanks have been identified. In Adiyaman, 12 water tanks are being installed in various locations. Maintenance, regular refill and water quality management is handled in coordination with the municipality.	<u>14,850</u>

	In addition, the affected population is provided with reusable 10-liter water containers per household 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.	
<u>Planned</u>	Health: Emergency Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (Multi-location) Provision of MHPSS, including PFA & GBV prevention (psychological first aid, detection and related referrals) for affected persons, particularly women and children. PSS activities started in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Kahramanmaraş, with plans to start in other disaster-affected provinces.	<u>12,000</u>
<u>Planned</u>	WASH-NFI: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa) Hygiene kits, blankets and heaters (1,200 each) will be distributed in Şanlıurfa.	<u>3,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakır) Scabies cases are on the rise in Diyarbakır. STL teams have delivered hygiene kits to families under quarantine.	<u>300</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay) STL teams distributed 300 household kits to meet the basic hygiene needs of a family of 5.	<u>1,500</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) STL teams distributed 500 NFI kits to cover the basic non-food needs of a family of 5.	<u>2,500</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI-Food-WASH: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa) Hygiene kits, heaters, toys, diapers, and sanitary pads were distributed to earthquake-affected refugees arriving from Adıyaman to Şanlıurfa.	<u>150</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay) On 10 February, 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.	<u>1,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay) STL launched its initial project to assist affected families in Hatay province. 150 winterized family-size tents were distributed at several locations along with NFIs of small equipment, mattresses and blankets, which accompanied the set up of tents.	<u>600</u>

5. Coordination:

UN OCHA launched a 3-month [flash appeal](#) for US\$1 billion for Türkiye. A sector coordination mechanism has now been established and the Humanitarian Country Team completed its third meeting on 24 February.

Led by STL since 2016, Localization Advocacy Group (LAG) is a group of Türkiye-based NGOs. In response to the earthquake disaster, on 8 February, LAG initiated the Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), which is a forum of local and national NGOs with experience in emergency response. LHF, currently consisting of 45 local and national NGOs, is playing an important role in the engagement of local organizations in OCHA sector coordination mechanisms and their access to humanitarian funding. LHF members are active in all the sectors and are particularly strong in protection, health (including mental health and psychosocial support), shelter and NFI, food security, WASH (water supply, sanitation and hygiene), and education. LHF members are

operational in all the earthquake-hit provinces as well as in areas outside the disaster zone, receiving and assisting affected families.

Members of the LHF have carried out and published their needs assessment studies. These will complement the MIRA assessment that is currently being undertaken by OCHA.

The Ministry of Family and Social Services has started the permit process for NGOs working in the field of MHPSS. STL received its permission from the Ministry to provide MHPSS service throughout the country. Organizations carrying out MHPSS studies have established a coordination group. There are numerous other coordination groups set up by local and national NGOs and networks in Türkiye, including a coordination network established to identify and meet the needs of refugees affected by the disaster.

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.
- 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.

7. Contact information:

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