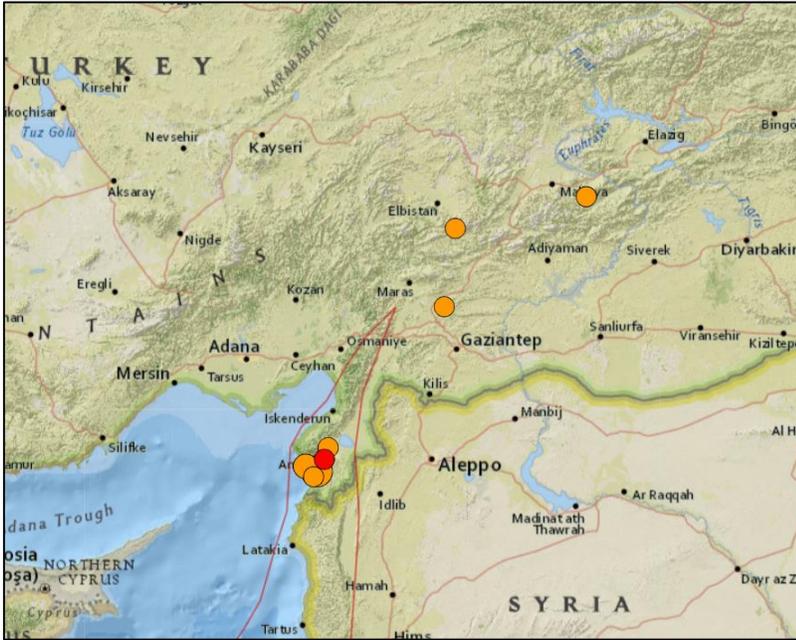


Location of disaster	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	28.02.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



Source: USGS - earthquake.usgs.gov

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Türkiye in the early hours of 6 February (4.17 a.m.), with its epicenter in the Pazarçık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake affected the neighboring provinces of Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, and Malatya, as well as Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, and Hatay, where around 13.5 million people reside including about 2 million Syrian refugees. A second major earthquake hit the region after 9 hours with 7.5 magnitudes causing further severe damage and destruction of damaged buildings.

According to the official statement of AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency

Management Presidency), since the first earthquake on February 6th, the region experienced 9.136 aftershocks.

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.

On February 27th an aftershock with 5,6 magnitude hit Malatya province and according to the official statement from AFAD, 2 people lost their lives and 140 people got injured. 31 building have wrecked and 32 people got saved from the wreckage.

According to the latest statement¹, 44.375 people lost their lives, and 108.368 people were injured. In total, 2.2 million people have left the disaster zone. It is estimated that 528.146 of them were evacuated by official institutions.

¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-5-27-february-2023>

Minister of Environment, Urbanisation, and Climate Change stated that 202.000 buildings are identified as heavily damaged, wrecked, or in need to be demolished immediately². Due to further damage risk, caused by aftershocks, people cannot enter the buildings and are exposed to cold, harsh weather conditions.

STL published its previous [Situation Report on 24th February](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 24-28th February.

- AFAD announced that as of February 25, international search and rescue teams from two countries are continuing their operations in the disaster zone.
- UNICEF announced that 2.5 million children are in need of urgent humanitarian aid in the disaster zone³.
- According to the rapid damage assessment report World Bank released on February 27, the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes caused 34,2 billion dollars of physical damage. The report also acknowledges that recovery and reconstruction costs will be much larger, potentially twice as large⁴.
- UN OCHA mapped the sectors and locations of NGOs operational in the earthquake zone. The organizations that operate in the ten sectors can be accessed via the [map](#).
- UNDP announced that they plan to support the Turkish government in rubble removal and management. According to the first estimations of UNDP, the earthquake created 116-210 million tons of rubble. The 1999 İzmit earthquake created approximately 13 million tons of rubble.
- The Turkish Kidney Foundation stated that for 1,600 people who were saved from under the rubble, “crush syndrome”⁵ is observed. It is stated that 1200 of them have developed acute kidney injury.
- Turkish Government reported that in four mobile service centers in Hatay, Osmaniye, and Malatya provinces; 911.942 disaster victims are provided with critical psycho-social assistance.
- STL continues its emergency response in the disaster area, namely in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır and Sanliurfa in the sectors of shelter/NFI, WASH, MHPSS and protection.

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	44,375	Government of Türkiye, UN OCHA
Number of injured	108,368	Government of Türkiye, UN OCHA

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

² <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/live/64533110>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/25-million-children-turkiye-need-urgent-humanitarian-assistance-says-unicef-executive-director-following-two-day-visit-turkiye>

⁴ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2023/02/27/earthquake-damage-in-turkiye-estimated-to-exceed-34-billion-world-bank-disaster-assessment-report>

⁵ The syndrome, which occurs as a result of crushing injury, prolonged compression and immobility, causes significant tissue damage and muscle necrosis. For further information: https://www.med.or.jp/english/pdf/2005_07/341_352.pdf

Due to continuing aftershocks followings the first earthquake on February 6 and ongoing earthquake fear among disaster affected people, it is projected that the migration flows from the area will rise⁶. It is estimated that 1,9 million people are living in temporary sheltering camps⁷.

According to the latest statement of AFAD, in order to provide the disaster affected people with urgent shelter, 335.382 tents have been installed in the area by the ministries and other national and international organizations. The installation of container settlements is continuing in 10 provinces and 130 spots⁸.

It is reported that the number of tents is generally insufficient. In the sheltering camps STL visited, improvements in water, sanitation, and hygiene(WASH) conditions are required. Although the food supply in the disaster zone is abundant, the demand is also very high. Emergency situations responders are underlining that the food security risks will rise in the upcoming days.

Aid agencies, both national and international, are continuing to provide aid in all the sectors, including hot meals and food items as well as shelter improvement items such as tarpaulins and mattresses along with non-food supplies of heaters, kitchenware and winter clothing. Also provided is medical assistance along with psychosocial support. Other urgent needs are met through the distribution of newborn baby kits, hygiene kits, dignity kits, medical unit installation, and hygiene and water sanitation (WASH) assistance through garbage containers and sanitizers⁹.

Short-term prioritized necessities are listed as shelter, heater, non-food items, water, sanitation and hygiene, health, and MHPSS.

UNFPA reported that there are 226,000 pregnant women in the disaster zone and 25,000 of them are expected to give birth in the next month.

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

HATAY

It is reported that there are 57 temporary settlement zones in Hatay that provide temporary housing for 338.000 people¹⁰. As of February 27, based on the Governor's instructions, tent camps in Millet Bahçesi and DSİ are emptied and earthquake affected people being directed to the tent camp in Bozdoğan district. Turkish Medical Association (TTB), in their statement on February 28, announced that they have sent a formal letter to Hatay governorship regarding the verbal notifications toward the evacuation of Sevgi Parkı, which is a hub for labor-professional organizations and chambers.

In rural areas, the need for tents and durable food supplies is continuing. The rural population want to be close to their homes and properties and are unwilling to go to collective shelter areas in the city centers. The WASH need in rural areas is also stands out. STL teams have recorded demand for socks and underwear. The need for drinking water is also being recorded in in many affected areas.

STL has installed mobile latrines, mobile wash basins and water tanks in different parts of the province to meet the need for WASH. In addition, STL plans a mobile cleaning station consisting of washing machines and dryers.

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-24022023>

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-5-27-february-2023>

⁸ <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kahramanmarasta-meydana-gelen-depremler-hk-basin-bulteni-35>

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-5-27-february-2023>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-24022023>

ADIYAMAN

It is reported that there are over 4.000 heavily damaged buildings in Adiyaman province. 150.000 of 250.000 people have immigrated to other cities. Although there is water and electricity supply in most of the city, there are still some areas lacking these services. Disaster affected people who do not want to stay in central tent settlements but have chosen to stay in tents and shacks that they have built by themselves near to their houses. There is still a need for temporary shelter in the province.

There are food and medication distribution in only a few points in the province. This causes long waiting lines. For people living in rural areas, it is hard to access the distributions.



1Field observation visit of STL, Adiyaman

STL teams consist of social workers, psychologists, and PSS workers, have made observation visits to Akkonut and Eğriçay tent areas with personnel of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, also reaching out to some neighborhoods in rural areas.

In the Akkonut tent area, there are 610 tents and a kitchen container that provide three meals a day. There is electricity in the zone. There are health services provided by both UMKE (National Medical Rescue Team) tent and Gümüşhane Municipality health containers. Health workers reported that they face scabies and lice cases and stated that they concern cases might rise due to poor hygiene conditions.

In the settlement zone, there are two separate mobile latrines and shower units. Many of the latrines and wash stands are broken. The ones that are usable are not providing the necessary hygiene conditions. It has been observed that there is no personnel responsible for the maintenance of the latrines and showers. Because there is not enough space for laundry, there is a high need for especially underwear. As of February 27, it has reported that 10 new laundry units have been brought to the affected area. The garbage containers in the area are insufficient.

There is a lack of coordination in the distribution of non-food items. While some people are unable to access relief goods, many supplies are being piled. Experts have reported an over-supply of toys with no clear direction on where they are headed. Children are overly exposed to sugary foods.

In the main tent settlement in Adiyaman, there is a PSS tent and an additional tent for psychologist counseling. Because there are many children from all age groups, there is a need for coordination. There is a mobile library in the area and some reading and cine vision activities are held here for children. In the three tents set up by the Ministry of National Education, there are plans for continuing basic education, exam preparation programs, and special education programs for children with special needs.

Eğripark tent settlement contains 582 tents of which 570 are in use, providing temporary shelter to 3,288 people. The coordination problems in the distribution of basic needs have observed here as well. Mobile shower and latrine units are insufficient and are badly maintained. The fact that shower and latrine units in the settlement are far poses security risks. Also, fire points in open spaces bring health and safety risks. It has reported that this causes security problems. The most important needs in this settlement are women's clothing, dignity kits, and hygiene sets for children. There is no unit for cleaning the kitchenware, so people are washing them in front of their tents with no proper disposal, which causes mud formation in the area.

In the Eđripark tent settlement, there is formal education provided by the Ministry of National Education personnel, for grades 1 to 8. However, STL teams have observed an overall coordination problem related to children's activities in the tent area. An NGO is organizing Arabic lessons for refugee children.

There are no wash basins or latrines near the children's play tent. STL teams observed that hygiene standards need to be improved in the children playing areas. There are garbage piles around the tented area and the burning of garbage creates health risks. Also, teams have found the vehicle density in the area to be very high, with children playing in tents that are located near the road, creating further risk for children.

Besides the main tent settlements, the STL mobile team of social workers made field observations in tent areas scattered between neighborhoods. Psychological first aid, psycho-education, parent-child training, and PSS are some of the needs identified in all tent areas. The need for shelter, stoves, fuel and dry food is yet to be fulfilled on a daily basis. It is reported that people made applications to many institutions regarding their needs but no return has been made. In many areas, there are serious sanitation and hygiene problems. Scabies and lice cases have been reported. Tents being installed too close to each other and fire points increasingly pose security and protection risks.

On February 27, STL mobile team visited Ahmet Hoca village, 15 km from Adıyaman city center. There are 50 houses in the village. The team has got informed that half of the houses in the village are wrecked, and 25 people lost their lives. The team provided 17 children with PSS activities and adults with psychological first aid, and parents with psycho-education. Besides, the team prepared a need analysis. People in the neighborhood have installed tents on the side of their houses and did not report any need other than cleaning materials.

ŞANLIURFA

Official records state that there are 1569 people who come to Şanlıurfa province from other disaster-affected provinces. The most heavily affected and in need of urgent neighborhoods are, Eyyübiye, Karaköprü, Haliliye, Suruç, and Bozova.

1,000 food kits and 1000 blankets that come to the city were stocked up in the inventory provided by Şanlıurfa Municipality.

On 27 and 28 February, Şanlıurfa Guidance and Research Center personnel and STL teams organized PSS activities in Dispa tent settlement and in Support to Life Community Center. At Süleymaniye Vocational Training Center, a seminar for parents on how to protect their own and their children's mental health in times of crises was organized.

4. STL's Emergency Response:

Support to Life has warehouses in Hatay and an operation center where the emergency team is accommodated. STL continues its humanitarian operations with emergency response teams in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Şanlıurfa. After further evaluations, STL will decide on additional provinces as operational centers.



2Preparation for distribution of heaters, 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. It is setting up its operations accordingly. Upon arrival to the earthquake affected provinces in the first days, STL teams have been planning their short-term and medium-term disaster relief and early recovery interventions.

The Disaster response strategy of STL has three pillars:

1. Support and recovery in the urban centers.
2. Support and recovery in rural areas and periphery.
3. Support mechanisms for those who have left 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 Adıyaman.	<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. 33 portable latrines were removed from the stadium area and placed in scattered tent areas; with the information from AFAD camp officials that latrines suitable for longer-term use would be used in the tent area. Currently, a total of 27 latrines are in use, 14 in the Narlıca tent areas, and 3 in the food distribution area of the World Central Kitchen.	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) STL installed a total of 17 water tanks in Hatay; namely Sevgi Park (2), Stadium (3), Hatay Central Sports Hall (1), Defne District Governorship (1), Defne Turunçlu Ketem (1), Antakya Defne House (1), Avcılar Municipality Soup Kitchen (1), Sümerler (2) The installation is accompanied by a water truck and the water tanks are constantly filled with clean water.	<u>5,700</u>

<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<u>14,850</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>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.</p>	<u>12,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>Shelter: Mattres Distribution (Hatay) 150 mattress were distributed in Samandag district in Hatay and 150 mattresses were given to a partner institution in Gaziantep. The distribution of 576 mattresses is planned to start in Hatay as of February 28.</p>	<u>726</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Shower Container installation (Kahramanmaraş) 2 portable showers have been installed in the tent settlement at Kafum Exhibition Center.</p>	<u>200</u>
<u>Planned</u>	<p>WASH-NFI: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa) Hygiene kits, blankets and heaters (1,200 each) will be distributed in Şanlıurfa.</p>	<u>3,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>WASH: Distribution of Jerry cans (Adiyaman) In order to shorten the acces of camp residents to the water source, 2,000 jerry cans of 10 liters were distributed in the tent settlement in the center of Adiyaman.</p>	<u>8000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakir) Scabies cases are on the rise in Diyarbakir. STL teams have delivered hygiene kits to families under quarantine.</p>	<u>300</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay) STL teams distributed 300 household kits to meet the basic hygiene needs of a family of 5.</p> <p>In Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods, 544 families were reached, 217 hygiene kits, 232 family kits, 30 jerry cans were distributed.</p>	<u>3,800</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) STL teams distributed 500 NFI kits to cover the basic non-food needs of a family of 5.</p>	<u>2,500</u>
	<p>NFI Distribution (Hatay) 150 wood stoves and 365 bags of wood were distributed in order to meet the heating needs in temporary shelters.</p>	<u>1,500</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>NFI-Food-WASH: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa) Hygiene kits, heaters, toys, diapers, and sanitary pads were distributed to earthquake-affected refugees arriving from Adiyaman to Şanlıurfa.</p>	<u>150</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p>Food Security: Food kit Distribution (Hatay) 311 food kits were distributed to 544 families in Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods.</p>	<u>1,244</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:

Local and national NGOs operational in and supporting the earthquake response are organized under the name of Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF). This is an initiative of the Localization Advocacy Group (LAG) which is established under the leadership of STL in 2016. LHF aims to ensure national organizations are engaged in the OCHA sector coordination system, enabling them to take active roles in sectoral coordination. LHF also advocates for improvement of resource accessibility for local NGOs. LHF members are active in all the sectors as well as the field coordination meetings held in Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Hatay. In addition, STL is part of the Humanitarian Country Team, representing local and national organizations.

STL has received permission from the Ministry of Family and Social Services to provide PSS services throughout the country. The Ministry has established an inter-institutional coordination group to carry out PSS studies. As a result, Support to Life PSS teams started working in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman. Plans are being made so that PSS studies can also start in Hatay.

6. Safety and security:

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the earthquake-hit areas. Power cuts are still a challenge in some areas along with telephone-internet connectivity. Although transportation between cities has been provided, safety risks remain on some roads inside the cities affected by the disaster.
- 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.
- Cases of lice and scabies are reported. There is risk of diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, and rabies.

7. Contact information:

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