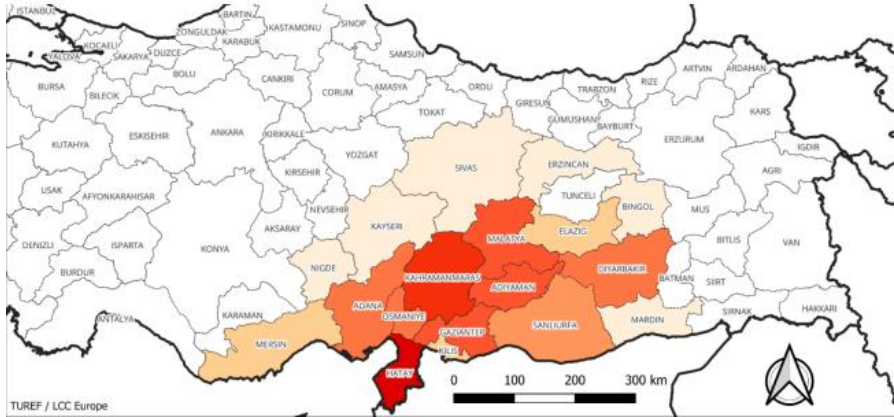


<b>Location of disaster</b>	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	<b>Date</b>	15.03.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

### 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 its epicenter in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake affected the neighboring provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Adana where about 14

1. Source: Wold Bank

million people reside including about 1,8 million Syrian refugees<sup>1</sup>. A second major earthquake hit the region after 9 hours with 7.5 magnitude, causing further destruction of damaged buildings. Aftershocks continue in the disaster area. It is stated that there have been about 16,000 aftershocks since 6 February.

According to the statement of the Minister of Interior on 13 March 2023, 48,448 people have lost their lives, 6,660 of whom were individuals under temporary protection or international protection status holders<sup>2</sup>.

Support to Life (STL) published its previous [Emergency Report on 7 March](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 7-15 March:

- Heavy rainfall turned into floods in the earthquake-hit provinces of Adıyaman, Malatya and Şanlıurfa. As of 15 March, 13 people in Şanlıurfa and 2 people in Adıyaman lost their lives. Temporary shelters in Adıyaman city center were also flooded. The emergency department of Şanlıurfa Central Hospital was flooded and education in the province was suspended for a day. The number of flooded vehicles in the city is estimated to be in the hundreds. The Governor's Office ordered people living in basements of houses in some areas bordering the river bottom to evacuate their buildings immediately. Some roads are reportedly closed to traffic due to landslides and flooding. It is stated that heavy rain is expected to continue in the coming days.
- Education has resumed in the earthquake-affected provinces of Gaziantep, Adana, and Osmaniye. These three provinces have a total of 1,3 million students. In Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and

<sup>1</sup> 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c51kdv8d15jo>

Malatya, where destruction is the heaviest, education will resume on 27 March<sup>3</sup>.

- According to UNICEF's report, approximately 4 million children, including 350,000 refugees' access to education has been hampered. There are 2,5 million children in need<sup>4</sup>.
- According to an initial assessment by the Ministry of Health, a quarter of hospitals in the 11 affected provinces are severely or moderately damaged, while 15% of primary health care facilities (236 facilities in total) are inoperable. In the most affected districts of the four provinces, more than 40% of district Health Directorates, more than 70% of family health centers, and 50% of migrant health centers are damaged, according to the World Health Organization's initial assessment. In addition, nearly 60% of obstetrics and gynecology wards are out of service. Only about 30% of the pre-earthquake number of doctors and nurses are able to work<sup>5</sup>.
- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) announced that there are approximately 226,000 pregnant women in the disaster area, with 25,000 births expected within a month<sup>6</sup>.
- Health organizations in Syria reported at least 600 cases of cholera in affected areas of Syria. Contaminated water supplies pose a major threat to human health. According to the Netherlands Red Cross, in many places hundreds of people have to share several latrines, which increases the risk of disease due to overuse. The organization points out that the Euphrates River (Firat Nehri) is also highly polluted<sup>7</sup>.
- As of 13 March, the UN Flash Appeal for 1 billion USD for the disaster area is about 13% covered.
- The European Union (EU) has announced that it will organize an International Donors Conference for people affected by the earthquake in Turkey and Syria on 20 March. The conference in Brussels will be organised by the European Commission and the Council of the EU, of which Sweden holds the rotating presidency.
- According to the statement of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change dated 10 March, 821,302 independent sections of the 1,706,000 buildings inspected are heavily damaged and in need of immediate demolition. In 5 provinces, damage assessment work has been completed. It is stated that approximately 20% of the demolished building debris has been removed<sup>8</sup>.
- According to the '2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview' report prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a total of 2,7 million people have left the disaster area after the earthquake. The number of displaced people is expected to change as more data becomes available.
- UN OCHA mapped the sectors and locations of NGOs operating in the earthquake zone. As of 15 March, a total of 63 NGOs are registered in the OCHA sector coordination system and operate in the disaster area. Organizations operating in 10 sectors can be reached at this [map](#).
- STL continues its emergency response in 12 provinces, including Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman and Adana, as well as Mardin, Mersin, Ankara, Izmir, and Istanbul. STL is active in shelter/non-food needs (NFI), food security and livelihoods (FSL), water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, temporary settlement support, mental health and psychological support (MHPSS), and protection sectors.

## 2. Population data (Türkiye):

	Total	Source of information
<b>Number of people affected</b>	15.8 M	IOM

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremden-etkilenen-gaziantep-adana-ve-osmaniyyede-egitim-ogretim-yeniden-basladi/2843979>

<sup>4</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unicef-turkiye-humanitarian-situation-report-no-4-earthquake-02-09-march-2023>

<sup>5</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-5-march-10-2023>

<sup>6</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-7-6-march-2023>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c72xp78xkxro>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c51kdv8d15jo>

Number of dead	48,448	Government of Türkiye
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### 3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) announced that more than 3,5 million people affected by the disaster have been provided with shelter services, more than 1.6 million of whom are sheltering in provinces not affected by the disaster<sup>9</sup>. According to the information provided by the Minister of Interior, more than 433,000 tents have been set up in the disaster area and there are 354 tent settlements. It was also announced that the number of containers installed was 21,000 and that approximately 85,000 disaster-affected people were living in containers. Approximately 115,000 containers are planned to be installed. Shelter facilities and the number of tents are still insufficient. There are problems with tent production and supply in Türkiye.

National and international aid organizations continue to support shelter, NFI, food, medical supplies, water supply, sanitation and hygiene needs in addition to psychological support.

In its 10 March report, IOM shared a rapid sector-based needs analysis<sup>10</sup> of 1,928 temporary shelters in 11 provinces, hosting a total of 690,000 people. The outcomes of this analysis are summarized below:

In the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector, the latrine/person ratio is well below the SPHERE<sup>11</sup> standards, which sets minimum humanitarian standards in crisis settings. There are no showers in 36% of settlements, and 55% of those that do exist do not have an installation that meets the needs of people with disabilities. In particular, women, children and people with disabilities have problems to access latrines and showers. Although hygiene and dignity kits are a great need, these needs have not reached 41% of temporary settlements. Drinking water is insufficient in 25% of the settlements.

In the health sector, the need for psychosocial support comes to the fore. Of the 1,928 housing areas, 15% do not have a health facility nearby, while 23% lack basic medical supplies.

In the food security sector, there is a continued need for ready meals and hot food. About half of the people living in temporary shelter settlements purchase their own food. In areas where food is provided, amounts are reportedly insufficient and there are long waiting queues. Access to infant food is still inadequate in 20% of temporary settlements.

In the shelters visited by STL, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions remain a challenge, especially in scattered and informal settlements in rural areas. The need for food and drinking water is high in the disaster-affected area and emergency responders underline that there will be risks to food security, which has become a constant need.

Immediate prioritized necessities are listed as MHPSS, health, housing, heating, food, NFIs, water, sanitation and hygiene.

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

#### HATAY

<sup>9</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-9-13-march-2023-entr>

<sup>10</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-march-2023-bi-weekly-highlights-10032023>

<sup>11</sup> <https://spherestandards.org/>

STL teams in Hatay continue their needs assessment in various districts and neighborhoods in Antakya. As a result of the assessments conducted, STL teams have observed that water tanks, mobile latrines, water basins, and shower units are being installed.

Shelter, water and sanitation needs are still the most urgent needs in scattered and informal settlement areas. Adverse rainy weather conditions have made it increasingly challenging to use tents. The people affected by the disaster also express the need for tarpaulins besides tents in order to protect them from rain and mud. People living in rural areas try to meet their shelter needs using tarpaulins or greenhouses in agricultural areas.



2. Hygiene Kit Distribution, Hatay

In many regions, there is a particular need for hygiene kits, underwear and latrines. Since the lice cases are increasing, the need for lice medicine comes to the fore in needs assessments. Shoes are among the most repeated NFI needs. In terms of food security, hot meal distribution continues in various spots of the province, with the need for breakfast products in rural areas being the most prominent.

Since 26 February, STL has been supporting the child protection activities of the Ministry of Family and Social Services in Hatay. STL PSS teams continue to work with children in the child-friendly spaces in tents established by the Ministry.

## ADIYAMAN

STL mobile teams held activities with children and continued to conduct field observations in Eğriçayır tent city No. 7, Adiyaman Municipality Tent City No. 10, Akkonut Tent Area, and Tent city No. 5 in Adiyaman.

Shelter facilities and the number of tents are generally insufficient in tent areas. Emergency shelter needs such as blankets, mattresses, and cushions are not provided. In the tent area, individuals who are chronically ill and/or have specific dietary needs and people with disabilities have problems with the meals supplied. Individuals residing in scattered and informal shelter zones encounter obstacles accessing services.

Working in a variety of temporary settlements, STL psychosocial support teams made general observations of regarding the psychological state of the people affected by the earthquake. Especially in children between the ages of 5-13, crying spells, anger problems, aggressive behavior is frequently observed. In adolescents aged 13-18 years, shock-denial, self-blame tendencies, and mourning processes after the loss of a loved one are observed. In adults, post-traumatic mood states such as difficulty in crying, inability to express emotions adequately, tendency to self-blame, anger bursts, and forgetfulness, especially in people who have lost their loved ones, are encountered. Mainly observed coping skills of adults are humor, active involvement in activities for children and young people, and socializing with other tent residents.

Eğriçayır Tent City No.7 has 578 tents and shelters approximately 3,700 people. Many people lost their loved ones in the shelter area. Psychosocial support are the prominent needs in this area.

It has been observed that the tents are crowded and the need for tents continues. The number of latrines in the tent zone is sufficient, but the number of showers are still insufficient. There are 8 shower units and long queues in front of the showers. Laundry units are sufficient in number and provide regular service.

No problems were observed in the distribution of NFIs. The people affected by the disaster stated that they were able to reach their NFI needs.



3. PSS Activities, Adiyaman

STL PSS teams organized activities with children aged 4-8, 9-13 and 14-19 in the temporary shelter area of Adiyaman Municipality No.10. While activities such as music and dance, painting and jigsaw puzzles were designed for younger age groups, social recovery activities were carried out in the form of conversation with young people. Positive feedback was received from the children and their parents who participated in the PSS activities. The children stated that they had a lot of fun in the activities; some caregivers stated that children who did not want to go out of the tent before, now make friends and enjoy spending time with their friends.

There is an average of 1,000 tents in the Akkonut Tent Area. Approximately 4,000-5,000 people are sheltered here. More than one family uses the same tent in the

settlement zone as tents are insufficient.

Water and hygiene (WASH) facilities are limited in the tent area. During the field observations in the tent zone, it was observed that especially the need for showering could not be met and access to water supply is very limited. Although there are water tanks, they are not enough.

In the temporary tent settlement, STL teams organize separate PSS activities for the 4-8 and 8-12 age groups. In addition, the 'STL Youth Solidarity Network' was established with young people between the ages of 15-18. STL teams carry out meetings in tents and engage in efforts to meet urgent needs by informing affected households about access to services.

STL teams have also made field observations in Tent City No. 5 located in the Old Bus Station. Accordingly, the proximity of this tent zone to debris and buildings with heavy and moderate damage poses various safety and health risks, including the risk of inhaling asbestos. In addition, the fact that there is limited distance between tents creates a security risk in terms of personal privacy.



4. Stove Distribution, Adiyaman

## KAHRAMANMARAŞ

A needs assessment was carried out by STL teams in 16 different locations in Kahramanmaraş's Onikişubat, Dulkadiroğlu and Pazarcık districts. As a result of the needs assessment, shower units were installed at locations identified by the STL WASH team.

STL PSS team has conducted psychosocial support activities in many locations, including Karaziyaret District Atasay tent area, Sarıçukur District, Bulutoğlu District, Onikişubat 1 Region (PTT Location), Dulkadiroğlu Tuvtürk tent area in Dulkadiroğlu and Onikişubat districts, in Kahramanmaraş.

Approximately 800 people, 300 of whom are children, live in the Dulkadiroğlu Tuvtürk temporary settlement zone, which is coordinated by AFAD. STL PSS teams organized psychosocial support activities for children aged 3-5, 6-9 and over 10 years old in the UNICEF child-friendly space with the coordination of the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

In addition, STL psychologists provided individual counselling and psychological first aid for children and adults. STL social workers referred people in need of protection to relevant institutions as a result of interviews with individuals affected by the disaster. In the Dulkadiroğlu Tuvtürk temporary settlement zone, the number of refugees is high. The fact that STL staff speaks Arabic has had a positive impact on the well-being of refugees affected by the disaster. Both adults and children were able to come to the PSS tent and convey their demands more easily.

Between 8-11 March, Clowns Without Borders performed activities in various neighborhoods in cooperation with STL.



5. Tent Distribution, Kahramanmaraş

## ŞANLIURFA

Şanlıurfa has seen an increase in the number of affected people moving to the province from Adıyaman, Malatya and Hatay in particular.

STL PSS teams organized activities with children in Süleymaniye Activity Area and Harran University Göbeklitepe Campus Male Dormitory, Çekçek Village, Şehit Ahmet Yıldırım Primary and Secondary School, Kap Primary School and Viranşehir Patience Houses in Haliliye. A total of 264 children were reached through the activities held between 7-14 March.

STL teams came together with a total of 42 adults in the Karakoyunlu and Hızmalı Women's Center in Haliliye and Kap village. The PSS team organized psycho-trainings on the precautions to be taken to protect mental health after the earthquake and psycho-training about psychological first aid.

In addition, STL teams continue their distribution schedule for the needs of the people affected by the disaster after the completion of their needs assessments in various locations of Şanlıurfa.

## BATMAN

According to the data from Batman Governor's Office, as of the beginning of March, the number of people migrating to Batman city from disaster affected provinces is 12,498. Most of the arrivals are from Adıyaman



6. PSS Activities, Batman

and Şanlıurfa. 11,879 of these people are taking care of their shelter needs by their own means, while 669 people have chosen to stay in KYK dormitories or public guesthouses. 1,252 people have applied to health institutions. The school registration transfer process of 1,407 students has been completed.

The most important and urgent need of the earthquake-affected population is shelter. Disaster affected people state that they have problems finding a house to rent, while some of the house owners do not want to rent their houses to refugees.

#### DIYARBAKIR

Scattered and informal settlement areas in the province were moved to a collective shelter area with capacity of 2,200 tents. Preparations for the container city continue. As of 8 March, official figures showed 3,252 severely damaged buildings in Diyarbakır, with 828 buildings moderately damaged, and 32,652 lightly damaged. It is estimated that approximately 150,000 people were living in these buildings before the earthquake. A total of 22 buildings have been demolished, and an emergency demolition decision has been taken for 61 more buildings.

The housing problem continues due to the limited number of rental houses in the city and the increase in the prices of the existing ones after the earthquake.

The areas most affected by the earthquake in the city are the central districts of Bağlar and Yenişehir, where mostly low-income families and refugees live.

#### 4. STL's Emergency Response:

STL has warehouses in Hatay and an operation hub where the emergency team is accommodated. STL continues its humanitarian operations with emergency response teams in Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Şanlıurfa. In Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş, efforts continue to expand the living spaces of the emergency teams and to accommodate larger warehouse space to store the incoming relief goods for distribution.

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, water and food is a major need in the area. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene is 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.



7. Mobil laundry Unit, Hatay

STL plans to extend its MHPSS work with multiple mobile teams consisting of 1 psychologist, 2 PSS workers and 1 social worker, in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, in the form of community-based psychosocial support and expert mental health with reference to the IASC MHPSS intervention pyramid.

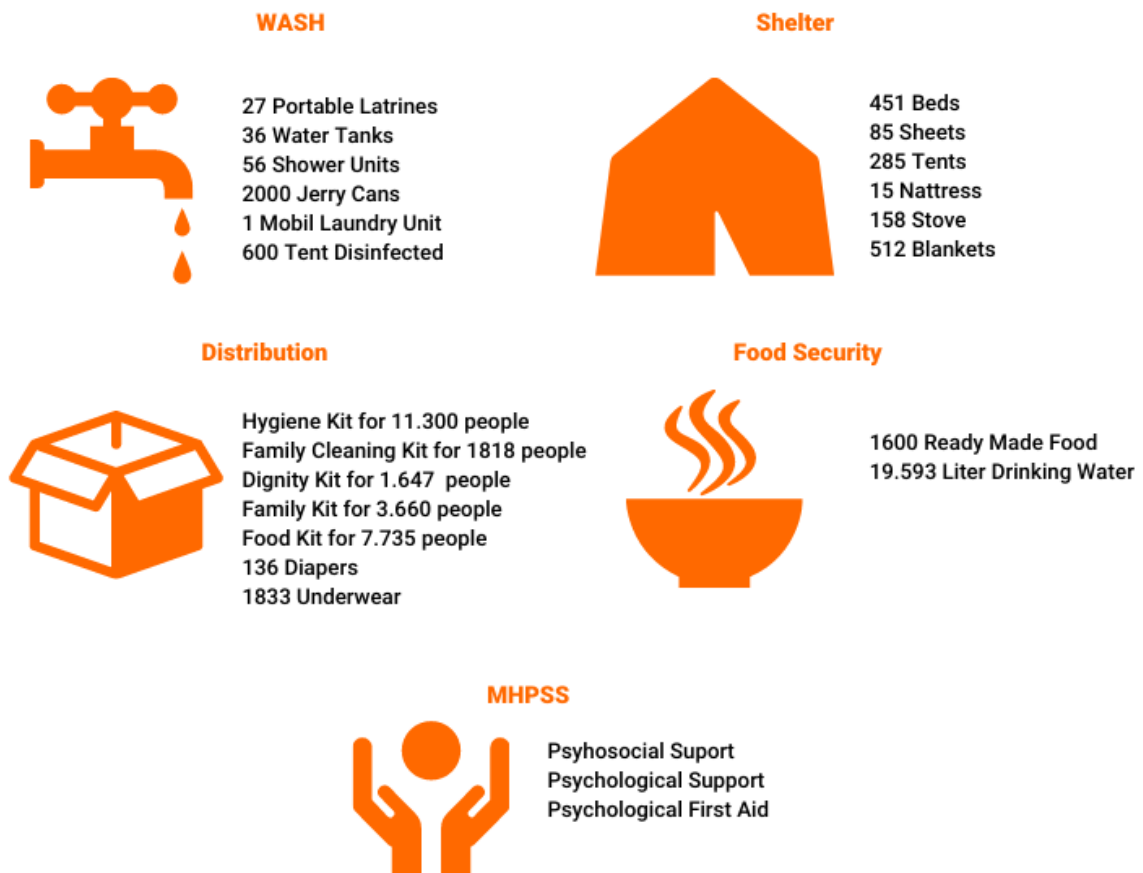
STL believes in engaging community members in the organization of temporary settlements and the organizing of aid distributions.

STL teams have been planning their short-term and medium-term disaster relief and early recovery interventions.

The earthquake response strategy of STL has three pillars:

1. Support and recovery in urban centers
2. Support and recovery in the outskirts and rural areas
3. Support mechanisms for those who have left the earthquake zone

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır between 6 February and 15 March is detailed below.





Status	Description	Target (ind.)
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay)</b>  27 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlıca districts.	<u>540</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b>  STL installed 25 water tanks in total in various locations in Hatay. A water truck comes along with the installation, and tanks are filled with clean water on a continuous basis.	<u>8,300</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Mobile Laundry Units (Hatay)</b>  In order to meet the demand for hygiene in rural areas in Hatay, a mobile laundry station of 5 washing machines and 3 dryers is covering many districts and neighborhoods of Hatay. Additional washing units are being sent to Hatay.	<u>400</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Disinfestation of Tents (Hatay)</b>  In the tent city located in the New Stadium, 600 tents were medicated against the risk of epidemic diseases.	<u>3,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  A total of 1,180 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>5,900</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay)</b>  A total of 1,469 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>1,469</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Mattress Distribution (Hatay)</b>  451 mattresses and 85 sheets were distributed.	<u>451</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</b>  In order to support disaster affected households, STL distributed 285 winter tents and 158 sleeping bags in Hatay. In addition to tents, STL distributed non-food items of blankets, mattresses, and small types of equipment.	<u>1,425</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  732 family kits designed to meet basic non-food needs were distributed in Hatay. 58 jerry cans were distributed in the neighborhoods of Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan, and Mızraklı. 132 diapers and 78 sanitary pads were provided.	<u>3,660</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Underwear (Hatay)</b>  1,833 underwear were distributed in Narlıca.	<u>1,833</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Winterization – Stove Distribution (Hatay)</b>	<u>1,590</u>

	In order to meet the need for heating in temporary settlement areas, 150 stoves and 365 sacks of wood were distributed. 18 stoves were distributed in Samandağ.	
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In various locations in Hatay, 1,292 food kits designed to meet the basic need of families of five were distributed.	<u>6,460</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)</b>  Ready-made meals for 1,600 people and 2,400 bottles of water were distributed to affected people sheltering in sports centers and temporary housing areas in schools.	<u>1,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay)</b>  In various locations in Hatay, 18,855 bottles of water were distributed.	<u>1,257</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman)</b>  In various locations in Adiyaman, 11 water tanks were installed. Maintenance, regular refilling, and water quality management are maintained in coordination with the municipality.	<u>14,850</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Shower Container installation (Adiyaman)</b>  4 shower containers, each with 7 shower units, were installed in Kayapınar and Sümerevler neighborhoods in Adiyaman.	<u>2,800</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  In order to shorten the time spent to get water from the water supply, 2,000 ten-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>8,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  In total, 1,020 hygiene kits were distributed in Kayapınar 10th tent area, Sümerevler, Yenimahalle, Central neighborhood, and Cumhuriyet neighbourhood.	<u>5,100</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  206 cleaning kits designed to meet the need for home cleaning of a family were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>1,030</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  A total of 708 liters of water were distributed in Terman and Kahta districts.	<u>70</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Shower Container installation (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  2 shower containers, each with 7 shower units, were installed in the tent area at Kafum Exhibition Center. A total of 4 shower units for men and women, each with 7 shower units, were installed in Kafum Exhibition Center, Şeyh Adil neighborhood, and Onikişubat Avşar area (KSÜ Engineering Faculty).	<u>4,200</u>

<u>Planned</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  2 shower containers, each with 7 shower units, were sent to Kahramanmaraş. 12 water tanks have reached the city, they will be installed once the locations are identified.	<u>14,850</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Cleaning Kit and Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  In the tent area in Pazarçık Anatolian High School and temporary settlement in Dulkadiroğlu Old Industry neighborhood, 122 hygiene kits for home cleaning and 178 dignity kits were distributed.	<u>788</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Relief Good Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  51 family kits have been distributed, consisting of mobile chargers and flashlights.	<u>255</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>NFI: Relief Good Distribution (Şanlıurfa)</b>  1,200 blankets and 1,200 heaters are being distributed in Şanlıurfa. An additional 512 blankets were distributed in various shelter areas in the city.	<u>512</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa)</b>  255 food kits designed to meet the basic food needs of a family of five were distributed in Şanlıurfa.	<u>1,275</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Hot Meals (Şanlıurfa)</b>  With the raw materials and logistical support provided by STL, Şanlıurfa Municipality provided the affected population in the tent areas and temporary settlements with hot meals.	<u>15,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakır)</b>  Hygiene kits were delivered to quarantined families as a response to the rising scabies cases.	<u>300</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>Health: Emergency MHPSS Activities (Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)</b>  Provision of MHPSS activities, including PFA & GBV prevention (psychological first aid, detection, and related referrals) for affected persons, particularly women and children. PSS activities are ongoing in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, and Kahramanmaraş, with plans to start in other disaster-affected provinces.	<u>12,000</u>

The humanitarian assistance provided by STL in the earthquake area is made possible through its partnerships with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), Caritas Germany, Action Against Hunger (Spain), UNICEF, Save the Children International, World Vision, Turkey Mozaik Foundation, Turkish Philanthropy Funds (TPF), Vitof Foundation, Support Foundation for Civil Society (STDV), Stiftung Mercator, Terre des Hommes (TDH) Germany, EBRD Community Initiative and corporate donations.

#### 5. Coordination:

STL Emergency Coordinator, Field Coordinators and Area Coordinators are in contact with Governors, District Governors, AFAD authorities, municipalities and all relevant representatives of province level directorates as

well as NGOs and civil society initiatives. STL is also present in all the UN-led sector coordination meetings and field level hub meetings.

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 has a seat on the Humanitarian Country Team, representing local and national organizations.

#### 6. Safety and security:

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the earthquake-hit areas.
- Power cuts are still a challenge in some areas.
- 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 continue to pose a safety risk in case of a possible aftershock.
- Asbestos, lead and some other dangerous substances are present in the dust generated during the demolition of buildings and rubble removal works and that this may cause various health problems.
- 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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