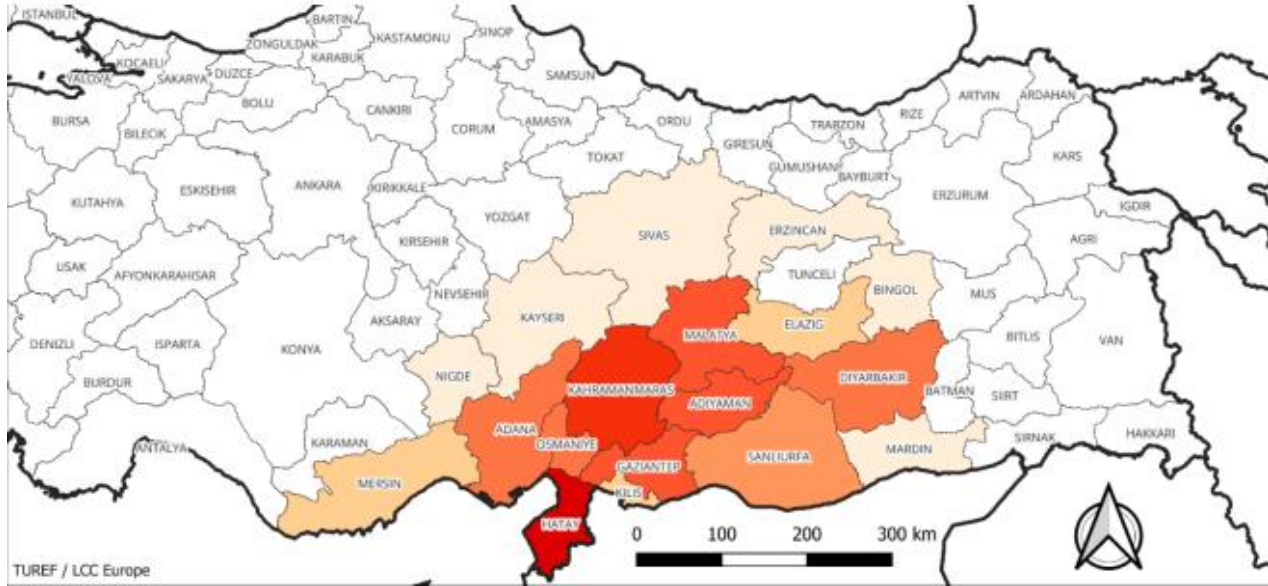


Location of disaster	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	22.03.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



1. Source: Wold Bank

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Türkiye in the early hours of 6 February 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 million people reside including about 1,8 million Syrian refugees¹. 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.

According to the statement of AFAD (Disaster And Emergency Management Presidency), 50,096 people have lost their lives and 107,204 people were injured.

On top of the earthquake, heavy rains and flooding took place in Adıyaman and Şanlıurfa provinces on 15 March. The number of people who lost their lives increased to 19, with 2 people in Adıyaman and 17 people in Şanlıurfa. Due to the heavy rains and floods, roads are still closed to traffic, the dams are full and a large amount of agricultural land is adversely affected. Flood waters have also increased the risk of further contamination of drinking water supplies, which are already threatened by severe infrastructure damage. This overlapping disaster has further increased the need for food, drinking water, sanitation and shelter².

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/oxfam-raises-fresh-concerns-turkiye-earthquake-survivors-torrential-rains-and-flooding-batter-devastated-region>

Support to Life (STL) published its previous [Situation Report on 15 March](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 15-22 March:

- Population displacement dynamics in the earthquake-affected region and surrounding districts are reported to have stabilized to a large extent over the past week, except for minor changes. The two provinces where the population decreased the most are Hatay (-60%) and Malatya (-58%)³.
- According to the Vice President's statement, the number of buildings to be demolished in the earthquake zone has increased to 298,448⁴.
- According to the statement of the Minister of Family and Social Services, the number of children found to be unaccompanied after the earthquake is 197, 110 children are still under treatment in hospitals⁵.
- Education has resumed in six of the 10 provinces affected by the earthquake. Education in the other 4 provinces (Malatya, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay) will start on 27 March⁶. The Ministry of National Education announced that it has established 104 hospital classrooms for students who are being treated in hospitals in the 10 provinces affected by the earthquake. According to the Ministry's statement, approximately 243,000 students are registered in school in other provinces, especially in Ankara, Antalya, Mersin and Istanbul⁷.
- The UN and other humanitarian organizations established 87 temporary learning spaces in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep for the benefit of 6,100 children.
- As of 11 March, approximately 55,000 Syrians under temporary protection have crossed into Syria from Turkey. These temporary crossings are reported to be for purposes of checking on families and attending funerals in earthquake-affected areas in Syria, as well as due to property loss in Türkiye⁸.
- As of 17 March, the UN Flash Appeal for 1 billion USD for the disaster area is 16,3% covered.
- The international Donors Conference organized by the European Commission and the Council of the EU took place on 20 March. EU and member states, UNDP and UN agencies, finance and investment institutions such as the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) attended the conference. A total of 7 billion Euros was pledged at the conference.
- Public health experts emphasized the risk of spreading epidemics such as tetanus, measles and chickenpox in the earthquake area in the coming weeks. According to the statement of the Turkish Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infection, there is a risk of disruptions in childhood vaccinations due to damage to family health centers in the region and the displacement of a large population to other cities.
- The Ministry of Treasury and Finance announced that the material damage of the earthquake is estimated to be 103.6 billion USD. This amount corresponds to approximately 9% of Türkiye's GDP⁹.
- 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 22 March, a total of 71 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,

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/situation-report-mar-15-2023-0000-data-last-updated-mar-15-2023-0700>

⁴ <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c51kdv8d15jo>

⁵ <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/bakan-yanik-depremde-hayatini-kaybeden-cocuk-sayisini-acikladi-42238126>

⁶ <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremden-etkilenen-gaziantep-adana-ve-osmaniyyede-egitim-ogretim-yeniden-basladi/2843979>

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-10-17-march-2023-entr>

⁸ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/99603>

⁹ <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/articles/c51kdv8d15jo>

Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman and Adana, as well as Mardin, Mersin, Ankara, İzmir, and İstanbul. STL is active in shelter/non-food items (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
Number of people affected	15,8 M	IOM
Number of dead	50,096	Government of Türkiye
Number of injured	107, 204	Government of Türkiye

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

As of 16 March, approximately 2.3 million people live in temporary settlements in earthquake-affected areas, of which 1.6 million (70%) live in scattered informal settlements. Overcrowding, unsafe and unhygienic living conditions in shelters pose significant risks.

The needs and risks continue in many sectors such as health, education, protection, shelter, food security, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). Health services (mental health and psychosocial support), shelter, water-sanitation facilities, protection and continuity of education are priority needs.

The World Health Organization (WHO) draws attention to the need for mental health and psychosocial support and post trauma rehabilitation care facilities in the disaster-affected region. It also emphasizes the need to provide supplies to meet urgent needs, prevent and control epidemics, and ensure access to basic health services, especially for women, children, the elderly and those living with noncommunicable diseases.

The World Population Fund (UNFPA) draws attention to the increased risks of gender-based violence in the disaster area¹⁰. The results of the Multi-Sector Rapid Needs Assessment (MIRA) results are summarized below for gender inequality-based risks in the disaster area.

The lack of showers in scattered temporary shelters has serious implications for the health of disaster-affected people. Breastfeeding women have difficulties in feeding their babies due to the lack of privacy and hygiene conditions. The capacity of temporary health units is not sufficient. Disaster-affected people need information sessions on hygiene issues, family planning, maternal health, sexually transmitted diseases, adolescent health, breastfeeding, and child care. In addition, the need for dignity kits for women and girls continues.

Protection needs are increasing in the disaster area. According to MIRA findings, women and girls cannot use the portable latrines at night because they are far from the tent area and are not illuminated properly. The responsibility to provide care and handle the house chores inside the tents puts pressure on the well-being of women and girls. The risk of psychological violence is increasing, but women and girls cannot seek support and spare time for psychosocial support sessions because their primary needs are not met.

It has been observed that the service providers working in the disaster area are mostly male staff. This makes it difficult for disaster-affected women to find possibility to comfortably convey their needs. In addition, it is

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiyesyria-earthquake-joint-situation-report-1-march-20-2023>

important that service providers have received the necessary training on combating gender-based violence and are in a position to provide guidance.

Given the serious challenges women and girls face in accessing humanitarian aid and basic services, the provision of specialized services to these specific groups is one of the most critical areas of the earthquake response work.

According to MIRA results, disaster-affected people have problems in accessing information about aid delivered in the region. The 5 groups that have the most difficulty in accessing information are unaccompanied elderly people, people with disabilities, people who are illiterate, people with mental health problems and people with serious health problems. In addition, refugees also have problems in accessing information in their mother tongue.

As many school buildings have been damaged or destroyed in the disaster affected area, the provision of safe learning spaces is a priority. Getting back to routines and the resumption of education is critical in the area, necessitating the provision of prefabricated schools or containers for both learning and the accommodation of teachers, as well as the repair of less damaged schools. Other basic educational needs include teachers' transportation to remote villages, learning materials for students and psychosocial support for traumatized education staff, children and adolescents.

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

HATAY

STL emergency teams in Hatay continue their needs assessment in various locations, especially in Narlıca, Samandağ and Kırkhan districts, with priority given to the needs of refugees, minorities (Doms, Abdals, Afghans) and other vulnerable groups. As a result of the needs assessment, food and NFI distributions, installation of water tanks, mobile latrines and laundry units, wash basins, shower units and water trucking is provided.

The most important needs in scattered temporary shelters are tents and WASH needs including water, both for drinking and usage. The tents have become more difficult to live in, especially due to rainy weather, and disaster affected people express the need for not only tents but also tarpaulins to protect themselves from rain and mud. People in rural areas try to shelter in greenhouses that they use on linoleum or in agricultural fields.



1 Mobile latrines installed by STL in scattered temporary shelters, Hatay

ADIYAMAN

According to AFAD figures, 220,000 people live in tent areas in Adiyaman. A large part of this population lives in scattered temporary shelters placed in various neighborhoods. It is stated that many people returned to their damaged buildings after the flooding on 15 March, when the shelters were flooded. This has created new security risks.

STL teams immediately started to work for rapid needs assessment in Tut district, which was most affected by the floods. The need for blankets, drinking water, sleeping bags, boots, raincoats and hygiene kits were identified and distributed by STL teams to the disaster affected population.



2Tent installation, Adiyaman

The mobile team of STL, consisting of social workers and psychologists carried out activities and reached 600 people between 10-16 March in Ç1 tent area, Ç31 tent area, Akkonut tent area, TPAO tent area, Eğriçayır tent area, Siteleler district, Yeşilyurt district, Fatih district, and Sümerevler district in Adiyaman. In addition to psychosocial support and information activities, needs assessments were also carried out.

Tents are not suitable for the current weather conditions as they are not effective to cold and can catch fire quickly. Problems continue in the access of people with disabilities and chronic health problems to relief goods.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities are insufficient in the rural areas. Showers and latrines are not available or not in hygienic condition. It has been observed that families have problems in fulfilling their children's care needs. After the needs assessment, STL teams identified the areas where new water tanks will be placed, and plans are being made for the supply of 11 water tanks in various spots in informal settlements.

In interviews held with disaster affected people in temporary shelter areas, feelings of fear, anxiety, hopelessness, loss and mourning come to the fore. There is a need to increase appropriate materials and child-friendly spaces for psychosocial support activities in collective temporary settlements, to increase teams and spaces for youth, and to provide safe environments suitable for individual psychological counseling.

Security risks for children in shelter areas have also been identified. When there are parents going from the tent area to the neighborhood or village, the children are left alone in the tents.

STL mobile teams also observed that in tent areas, women are generally held responsible for the care of the tent and their children. There are no safe areas where they can meet and socialize. As the STL teams observed in their needs assessment, those who submit requests are men on behalf of the family; this leads to the fact that women's personal needs as well as those of children are not expressed. STL teams are making preliminary preparations to establish a women's committee in the tent areas and have plans to create safe spaces for women.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

STL mobile teams continue their field observations for needs assessment in scattered and collective temporary shelters in Kahramanmaraş. STL WASH teams delivered water tanks in 9 villages as a result of needs assessment in rural areas.

In the Expo collective shelter area, 202 adults and 102 children were reached. Psychological first aid services were provided to families and information sessions were delivered. In addition, the STL psychologist made tent visits with the teams of the Family and Social Services Directorate. While psychological support was provided to 2 people, psychological first aid service was provided to 42 people.

STL psychologist provided psychological support between 6-16 March to 24 health workers and 154 affected people in the field hospital established by UK-based UK Med in cooperation with UMKE teams in the garden of Kahramanmaraş Türkoğlu Hospital. Disaster affected people arrived mostly with symptoms of acute stress due to the earthquake. Anger control problems, anxiety and grief are common conditions. During the examinations, the people affected by the disaster were given exercises to increase their coping skills. In addition, psychological first aid and psychoeducation were provided to both the people affected by the disaster and the health workers.

During the visit to the temporary settlement on Fetih Boulevard, protection risks were identified for pregnant women, chronically ill and persons with disabilities. It has been observed that gender-based violence has increased. It is stated that the cases of scabies have increased significantly. Continuing to enter damaged houses continues to pose security risks for affected people.



3. An informal tent settlement in Ejdermalik District, Kahramanmaraş

ŞANLIURFA



4. After the flood, STL mobile teams are on the field for rapid needs assessment, Şanlıurfa

According to official statements, after the flooding on 15 March, 17 people died and 1 person was missing in Şanlıurfa. It is reported that the number of households affected by the floods is 1,251. After the floods, the need for drinking water increased in the province. Although water distribution continues, the amount of water in both drinking and water tanks remains insufficient.

STL teams started the distribution of 4,600 5-liter water bottles. The distribution was primarily made in the flood-affected Süleymaniye district, where STL's community center is located. Other additional distributions were made (for details see STL Emergency Response).

STL Şanlıurfa teams suspended their psychosocial support activities this week in order to support the flood-affected areas.

4. STL's Emergency Response:

STL continues its emergency response in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman, as well as in Şanlıurfa, Adana and Diyarbakır. Warehouses and operation centers where the emergency team is accommodated are established in Hatay, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş.

In addition to WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) efforts to meet the water and sanitation infrastructure in temporary shelters in rural and urban centers, interventions in the shelter and NFI, food security as well as psychological and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children and adults affected by disasters are part of STL's sectoral interventions.

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



5. Water Tank, Hatay

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.

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır for the period 15-22 March is detailed below.

WASH



39 Portable Latrines
42 Water Tanks
70 Shower Units
2000 Jerry Cans
1 Mobil Laundry Unit
600 Tent Disinfected

Shelter



560 Beds
358 Tents
369 Mattress
158 Stove
512 Blankets

Distribution



Hygiene Kit for 16,350 people
Family Cleaning Kit for 1,818 people
Dignity Kit for 2,499 people
Family Kit for 3,915 people
Food Kit for 11,040 people
265 Diapers
1833 Underwear

Food Security



1600 Ready Made Food
37,896 Liter Drinking Water

NFI



570 Boots
613 Raincoat

MHPSS



Psyhosocial Suport
Psychological Support
Psychological First Aid

Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay) 39 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlıca districts.	<u>780</u>
Ongoing	WASH: Shower Units (Hatay) 2 shower units have been installed in scattered and informal shelter areas in Küçükdalyan district of Hatay.	<u>1,400</u>
Ongoing	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)	<u>8,300</u>

	STL installed 31 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>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Mobile Laundry Units (Hatay) 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>1,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Disinfestation of Tents (Hatay) 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>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay) A total of 1,749 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>8,745</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay) A total of 1,976 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>1,976</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter and NFI: Mattress Distribution (Hatay) 560 mattresses and 85 sheets were distributed.	<u>560</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter and NFI: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay) In order to support disaster affected households, STL distributed 354 winter tents and 278 sleeping bags in Hatay. In addition to tents, STL distributed non-food items of blankets, mattresses, and small types of equipment.	<u>2,074</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) 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>	NFI: Underwear (Hatay) 1,833 underwear were distributed in Narlıca.	<u>1,833</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Winterization – Stove Distribution (Hatay) 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>1,590</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 1,426 food kits were distributed to meet the basic need of families of five.	<u>7,130</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)	<u>1,600</u>

	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>Completed</u>	Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 18,855 bottles of water were distributed.	<u>1,257</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman) 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>	WASH: Shower Container installation (Adiyaman) 4 shower containers, each with 7 shower units, were installed in Kayapınar and Sümerevler neighborhoods in Adiyaman.	<u>2.800</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman) 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>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) In total, 1,205 hygiene kits were distributed in Kayapınar 10th tent area, Sümerevler, Yenimahalle, Central neighborhood, and Cumhuriyet neighbourhood.	<u>6.025</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 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>	Food Security: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 3,288 liters of water were distributed in different locations.	<u>1.096</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Winterization (Adiyaman) 240 blankets, 91 sleeping bags and 4 tents were distributed.	<u>351</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Water Protection Equipment (Adiyaman) Following the rapid needs assessment after the flood on 15 March, 277 raincoats and 266 boots were distributed.	<u>543</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Shower Container installation (Kahramanmaraş) 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>	WASH: Water Tanks (Kahramanmaraş)	<u>14,850</u>

	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>Completed</u>	WASH: Cleaning Kit and Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) In the tent area in Pazarçık Anatolian High School and temporary settlement in Dulkadiroğlu Old Industry neighborhood, 122 hygiene kits were distributed for home cleaning.	<u>610</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) A total of 518 dignity kits were distributed in the accommodation areas in Pazarçık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>518</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution 168 Hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikisubat district.	<u>840</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 51 family kits have been distributed, consisting of mobile chargers and flashlights.	<u>255</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI/Winterization: Water Protection Equipment (Kahramanmaraş) In Haliliye, Siverek, Birecik and Harran districts, 362 blankets, 304 boots and 336 raincoats were distributed to the people affected by the flood.	<u>1,002</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	NFI: Relief Good Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 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>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 23 hygiene kits were distributed in Haliliye, Siverek, Birecik and Harran districts. In addition, 196 sanitary pads and 129 baby diapers have been provided.	<u>440</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 782 food kits designed to meet the basic food needs of a family of five are being distributed in Şanlıurfa.	<u>3.910</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Water Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 15,615 liters of water were distributed in the flood-affected areas.	<u>5.205</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Hot Meals (Şanlıurfa) 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>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakır) Hygiene kits were delivered to quarantined families as a response to the rising scabies cases.	<u>300</u>

<p><u>Ongoing</u></p>	<p>Health: Emergency MHPSS Activities (Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır)</p> <p>Provision of MHPSS activities, including PFA & GBV prevention (psychological first aid, identification, 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.</p>	<p><u>12,000</u></p>
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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), Vitrol Foundation, Support Foundation for Civil Society (STDV), Stiftung Mercator, Terre des Homes (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, Adiyaman and Hatay. In addition, STL has a seat on the Humanitarian Country Team, representing local and national organizations.

This week a team from the LHF secretariat has travelled to all the 4 hubs to understand the presence and needs of local organizations operational on the ground.

6. Safety and security:

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the earthquake-hit areas.
- Power cuts are still a challenge in some areas.
- 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 scabies.

7. Contact information:

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