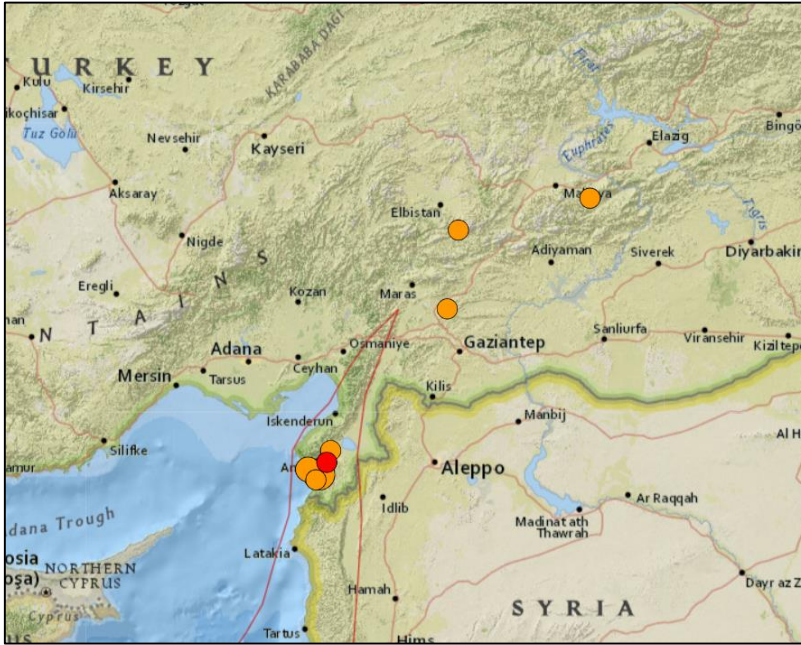


Location of disaster	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	03.03.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

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, 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 severe damage and destruction of damaged buildings.

Aftershocks continue after the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes. On 20

February, a 6.4 earthquake in Hatay, the epicenter of which was in Defne district, and a 5.6 magnitude earthquake centered in Malatya on 27 February also caused the collapse of many damaged buildings and adding to the death toll.

According to the latest statement of AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)², 45,089 people lost their lives. 115,000 people were injured.

STL published its previous [Situation Report on 28th February](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 28 February-3 March.

- According to the '2023 Earthquakes Displacement' report prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a total of 2.7 million people left the disaster area.

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kahramanmarasta-meydana-gelen-depremler-hk-36>

- The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) has warned of the urgent need for a sustainable short- and long-term response to health, mental health and psychosocial needs in Turkey and Syria to prevent a "second disaster"³.
- The Minister of National Education of Türkiye announced that 202,817 students affected by the disaster were transferred to other cities⁴.
- UNICEF announced that 2.5 million children are in need of urgent humanitarian aid in the disaster zone⁵.
- The President of Türkiye announced that 214,000 buildings were destroyed and heavily damaged, to be demolished immediately⁶.
- 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](#).
- The Turkish Government reported that a total of 911,942 people affected by the disaster were provided with psychosocial support at 4 mobile social service centers in the provinces of Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye and Malatya.
- It has been officially announced that the payment of 10,000 Turkish lira per household to the disaster affected people was made to one million families⁷.
- 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	15.8 M	IOM
Number of dead	45,089	AFAD
Number of injured	115,000	Government of Türkiye

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

According to the latest statement of AFAD⁸, 332 temporary settlements have been installed and 1,440,000 people live in tents.

Local and international aid organizations continue to provide assistance in all sectors, particularly in the health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, shelter/NFI, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

It is reported that the number of tents is generally insufficient. In camp settlements and especially in scattered sheltering areas in the neighborhoods STL visited, improvements are urgently required in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The demand for food in the disaster-affected region is very high. Emergency responders are underlining that the food security risks are likely to rise in the upcoming days.

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-and-syria-one-month-mental-health-ticking-time-bomb>

⁴ <https://www.meb.gov.tr/202-bin-817-depremezede-ogrenciye-nakil-imkni-saglandi/haber/29184/tr>

⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/25-million-children-turkiye-need-urgent-humanitarian-assistance-says-unicef-executive-director-following-two-day-visit-turkiye>

⁶ <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/live/64533110>

⁷ <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kahramanmaras-merkezli-yurutulen-calismalar-hakkinda-basin-bulteni-37>

⁸ <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kahramanmaras-merkezli-yurutulen-calismalar-hakkinda-basin-bulteni-37>

Short-term prioritized necessities are listed as shelter, non-food items such as cleaning kits and kitchen sets, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, health, and MHPSS.

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

HATAY

The number of people living in the most affected areas of Hatay, which has a population of over 2 million, is 1,327,000, including refugees. The districts of Antakya, Samandağ, Belen, İskenderun, and Kırıkhan, which are most affected by the earthquake, are the places that receive the highest number of displaced people. There are 27,415 people living in temporary settlement zones in the city, 75% of them are container areas and 24% of them are tent settlements⁹.

By order of the Governor's office, Sevgi Parkı has also been evacuated, following the evacuations of the temporary settlements in Millet Bahçesi and the DSİ area.

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 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.



1 Mobile laundry unit of STL, Hatay

In order to meet the need for water, sanitation, and hygiene, STL installed mobile latrines, mobile wash basins, water tanks, and a mobile laundry unit consisting of washing machines and dryers. The cleaning station is planned to be used in rural areas which have no access to electricity and water.

STL emergency teams continue their needs assessment in Narlıca and Samandağ districts where they plan to distribute hygiene, food, and NFI kits. Priority ranking will be made for vulnerable groups such as families with disabled, elderly, or chronically ill members, refugee families, pregnant women, or those with young children.

During the assessment in Narlıca, STL teams observed that the refugee population is high with a need for water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) and shelter. Cases of hate speech is being reported from scattered temporary shelter areas. In the following periods, there is potential for security concerns to arise, caused by such tensions.

ADIYAMAN

About half of the people living in Adiyaman, with a population of 658,000, have left the province. The most affected districts are the city center and Besni district. Although there is water and electricity

⁹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

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 have chosen to stay in tents and shacks that they built by themselves near their houses. There is still a need for temporary shelter in the province.

There is 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 distribution points. STL field teams consisting of social workers, psychologists, and PSS workers have made observation visits in Eğriçay and Akkonur tent settlements, Akçalı village, and Altınşehir container settlement, which is under construction.

In Altınşehir container settlement, the installation of almost 400 containers has been finished and it is reported that 1,600 more is in the process of being built. As of 1 March, 50 containers are in use. Infrastructure work in the area continues. The need for drinking water is observed in Adiyaman. It is reported that in the application process for the containers, there will be priority rankings such as martyr relatives, veterans, pregnant women, chronically ill and people with disability.



2 Field Observation of STL team in Adiyaman

In Akkonut temporary settlement zone, electricity is still a significant problem. The uncoordinated distribution of relief items continues, creating tensions among those affected by the disaster. It is also observed that the elderly faces problems especially in accessing medical services. There are security risks in the temporary settlement area. It is reported that theft cases have risen and outdoor fires used for heating near tents are a serious safety concern. On 28 February, while STL teams were in the tent area, a minor fire accident broke out proving the risk is significant.

In the Eğriçay Park tent area, STL teams observed that access to clean water, sanitation, and hygienic needs are still problematic. There is a need for water tanks, portable latrines, and showers. STL teams have installed shower units in this temporary settlement area (for details see below).

As a consequence of decreasing distribution of basic needs, hostility against refugees is rising in the area. It is observed that this might cause serious security problems. PSS activities organized for children still lack coordination.

Scattered temporary shelters in neighborhoods are also visited by STL teams. One of them, Akçalı village, is a residential unit which is 20 km from the city center and consists of 65 houses. 12 houses in the village are heavily damaged and the rest are slightly damaged. The basic needs in the village are shelter, both for people and animals, along with animal feed.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Following the earthquake disaster, 490,000 people have been displaced in Kahramanmaraş city, which has a population of 1,275,000 inhabitants. In the province, there are 14 temporary shelter areas with 54,000 capacity, approximately 60% of them being tent areas¹⁰.

Temporary shelter areas in Kahramanmaraş are under the control of the Ministry of National Education. Authorities stated they are also trying to control the shelters which are scattered between neighborhoods. Ministry personnel are being commissioned for rural neighborhoods as well but there still are rural residential areas which are not being accessed.

STL teams have made observation visits with the Ministry of Family and Social Services to Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University - Avşar Campus, Karacasu container settlement and Barbaros neighborhood. Due to the presence of social markets and service tents in the temporary accommodation areas where the coordination centers are located, needs are being met, although not quickly. The prominent needs in the scattered tent areas in the Barbaros neighborhood are hygiene materials, sanitation, and water for drinking and using purposes.

In these scattered shelter areas, it is observed that refugees are in the worst situation in terms of access to basic needs. Because the distribution of relief goods is made by local community members, it is the refugees themselves who mentioned that they are not being provided with the needed goods.

Lice and scabies cases are observed in the city. Besides, insufficient ventilation and low humidity cause the diseases to spread in the Avşar campus- indoor sports field temporary shelter area.

STL teams have organized PSS activities in Ataturk Park Fairground center and the children's playground of the Ministry of Family and Social Services in Aracasu container city. In focus group discussions with the families on the Avşar campus, STL teams observed that the grieving process is continuing for many families. Ministry personnel have started individual psychological counselling appointments there.

In Kahramanmaraş, the only NGO providing psychosocial support services in the field with the Ministry during the past week was STL. As of 3 March, the Turkish Psychological Association has also started to accompany the work in the disaster area.

ŞANLIURFA

Following the earthquake disaster, 59,000 people have been displaced in the city with population of 2,540,000. Temporary shelter areas have a capacity of 75,000 people and 12% of them are places such as dormitories and sports complexes.

PSS activities in STL Community Center in Haliliye, Süleymaniye have continued. On 1-2 March, 128 children have participated in the activities. In Süleymaniye Women's Support and Family Center, STL experts gave psycho-educational seminars for adults. In total, 51 people attended the psycho-education sessions, which consisted of information sessions on psychological first aid and measures to be taken to protect adult mental health and children's mental health. Following the sessions, participants were provided with hygiene kits. STL psychologists are organizing further psycho-education seminars for disaster affected people who live in scattered tent settlements around the community center as well.

STL continues its emergency response in the disaster area based on a rotation-based planning. From 3 March onwards, a team of social workers, psychologists, and PSS workers from the Şanlıurfa office will be continuing the fieldwork in Adiyaman.

¹⁰ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

DIYARBAKIR

During the reporting period, 7 different tent areas in the city have been closed, with people living there transferred to a centralized temporary shelter area. Credit Dormitories Institution's (KYK) dormitories in Diyarbakir are in use by disaster affected people as well. Around 90% of the 27,000 temporary shelter areas are buildings such as schools, dormitories, and sports complexes¹¹.

The number of houses for which demolition decision was made has exceeded 2,000. Shelter areas in the city are still a major concern. Moreover, stark increase in rental prices have created unease among earthquake affected households who are looking for alternative housing in Diyarbakir.

İZMİR

The needs of 22 refugees who migrated to İzmir from the cities affected by the disaster were identified by STL teams there and relief goods were distributed by the İzmir Metropolitan Municipality. 13 of the families come from Kahramanmaraş. In 17 families there are children, elderly, and/or members with disabilities. Almost every family needs housing, food, medical and hygienic items. On 1 March, applications were collected and food, hygiene supplies, baby products, and blankets from İzmir Metropolitan Municipality were provided to affected refugees.

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. After further evaluations, STL will decide on additional provinces as operational hubs.

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. 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.

¹¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM



3 Children Playing Space in Kahramanmaraş

STL's emergency response plan for MHPSS will initially move forward in Hatay, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş, which are the first degree cities that were severely affected by the earthquake. Assessments are continuing in Şanlıurfa, Mardin, Diyarbakır, Batman, Adana and Mersin, which were relatively less affected by the earthquake. STL has prepared a work plan based on its emergency MHPSS strategy.

The STL mobile PSS team structure consists of 1 psychologist, 2 PSS workers and 1 social worker. In collaboration with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, field-specific activities will be planned. Where possible, mobile activity units will be transitioned to fixed activity areas.

The planned work will be taking the form of two parallel structures, namely community-focused Psychosocial support (PSS) and Mental Health specialization (MH), in lines with the IASC MHPSS intervention pyramid.

Child Friendly – Youth Friendly Spaces (PSS): Activities will include programs for 5-12 years old, youth Support Program for 12 years and older, earthquake adapted adolescent girls empowerment program, earthquake adapted adolescent boys empowerment program, parental support program, school support program, and PSS kit distribution.

Psychological Support Activities (MH): STL teams will apply a three-step support system using the triage system through psychologists in mobile teams.

1. Establishing first communication through conversations in visits and basic psychological first aid.
2. Psycho-education and basic emotional support through information.
3. Identifying risky situations and directing them to experts.

Capacity Strengthening: STL will share its own expertise and tools with requesting institutions and structures as well as the wider humanitarian community of local organizations and networks.

Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Şanlıurfa) Şanlıurfa Municipality supplies ready-made food to the population staying in tents and other assembly centers; Support to Life provides raw materials and provides logistical support.	15,000
Ongoing	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	2,150

	<p>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.</p> <p>15 mobile latrines have been installed in Narlıca next to the scattered tent settlements and in 2 different locations in Samandag. (28 February – 3 March)</p>	
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) STL installed a total of 12 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. 17 water tanks are also being prepared for installation.</p> <p>4 water tanks of 3,000 liters were established in Narlıca and Samandag. (28 February – 3 March)</p>	<u>6,500</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Water Tanks (Adıyaman-Kahramanmaraş) In collaboration with the municipalities, locations for installation of water tanks have been identified. In Adıyaman, 12 water tanks are being installed in various locations. Maintenance, regular refill and water quality management is handled in coordination with the municipality.</p> <p>In addition, the affected population is provided with reusable 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: Mattress Distribution (Hatay) 150 mattresses were distributed in Samandag district in Hatay and 150 mattresses were given to a partner institution in Gaziantep. The distribution of 576 mattresses started in Hatay as of 28 February.</p>	<u>876</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Shower Container installation (Kahramanmaraş) 2 shower containers with 7 shower units in each were installed in the temporary settlement at Kafum Exhibition Center.</p>	<u>1,400</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Shower Container installation (Adıyaman) 2 shower containers with 7 shower units in each were installed in the temporary settlement at Eğriçay.</p>	<u>1,400</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH: Mobile Laundry Unit (Hatay) In order to meet the hygiene needs in rural areas of Hatay, a mobile washing unit consisting of 5 washing machines and 3 dryers was prepared and started to be used. A total of 80 families (400 people) were reached between February 28 and March 3</p>	<u>400</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p>WASH-NFI: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa) Hygiene kits, blankets and heaters (1,200 each) will be distributed in Şanlıurfa.</p>	<u>334</u>

	Hygiene kits to meet the hygiene needs of 5 families were distributed to 51 people who were given psychoeducation by STL teams. 79 blankets were distributed to people affected by the disaster.	
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Distribution of Jerry cans (Adiyaman) In order to shorten the access 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.	8,000
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakir) Scabies cases are on the rise in Diyarbakir. 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. In Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods, 544 families were reached, 217 hygiene kits, 232 family kits, 30 jerry cans were distributed. 101 hygiene kits were distributed in Samandağ Değirmenyolu. (28 February - 3 March)	<u>4,254</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: Winterization- Stove Distribution (Hatay) 150 wood stoves and 365 bags of wood were distributed in order to meet the heating needs in temporary shelters. 18 stoves were distributed in Samandag. (28 February - 3 March)	<u>1,590</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 Adiyaman to Şanlıurfa.	<u>150</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Food kit Distribution (Hatay) 311 food kits were distributed to 544 families in Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods. 105 hygiene kits were distributed in Samandağ Değirmenyolu. (28 February - 3 March)	<u>1,698</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>	Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay) 290 liters of drinking water was distributed in Samandağ Değirmenyolu. (28 February - 3 March)	<u>29</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay) STL launched its initial project to assist affected families in Hatay province. 194 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. 47 winter tents and 158 sleeping bags were distributed. (28 February – 3 March)	<u>1,011</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 61 food kits were distributed to meet the basic food needs of a family of 5 people.	<u>305</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 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 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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