

Location of disaster	TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	06.04.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



1. Photo Credit: Kerem Uzel

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 almost 16 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.

The Minister of Interior announced that the number of people who lost their lives in the earthquake is 50,399. Reported 1,200 people have yet to be identified 60 days into the

disaster. According to the latest official figures, the number of injured stands at 107,204.

Support to Life (STL) published its previous [Situation Report on 30 March](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 30 March - 6 April:

- On 3 April, AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Authority) announced that the 6 provinces of Bingöl, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde and Batman are included in the list of earthquake affected provinces due to the presence of buildings with minor, moderate or severe damage².
- The earthquakes affected 4 million school-age children, including 350,000 refugee children. 254,000 students who left the earthquake-affected provinces continue their education in 71 other provinces. Another 11,064 students who had previously moved from the earthquake zone to other provinces have returned to the affected area³. In 10 affected provinces, 2,026 temporary learning spaces consisting of tents, containers or prefabricated schools were established. Although the 2022-2023 academic year will end on 16 June, summer programs will be organized to compensate for the loss of learning due to school closures. The President announced that 45,000 new teachers will be appointed across Turkey, prioritizing appointments in earthquake-affected provinces.
- Approximately 2.4 million people are living in temporary shelters in the earthquake zone, of which around 1.6 million are in scattered temporary settlements. The most severely affected regions are Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, where 92% of the population is living in temporary

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://www.afad.gov.tr/genel-hayata-etkili-afet-bolgesi-hk>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-12-30-march-2023-entr>

settlements. Hatay has the highest number of people living in both formal and informal temporary shelters⁴.

- The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) announced that 14,400 births are expected in the earthquake zone next month and 130,000 women are pregnant.
- The President announced that the construction of 67,50 houses and village houses has started in the earthquake area and that 319,000 houses and 14,600 workplaces are planned to be built within a year. It was also announced that the Turkish Government has distributed and installed 525,000 tents and 36,000 containers⁵.
- STL continues its emergency response in the 12 provinces of Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman and Adana, as well as Mardin, Mersin, Ankara, İzmir and İstanbul. STL plans to intervene in Malatya soon.

2. Population data (Türkiye):

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	15,8 M	IOM
Number of dead	50,399	Government of Türkiye
Number of injured	107,204	Government of Türkiye

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

Two months since the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes, the need for shelter and basic relief goods, food, clean water, sanitation, hygiene, health care and psychological support still remain high.

The Government of Türkiye, with support of humanitarian partners, has provided shelter and accommodation to over 4 million people. Despite this fact, at least 590,000 people in formal settlements and 1.6 million people in informal areas are still living in tents in poor living conditions with limited or no access to services. Although affected communities have been receiving humanitarian aid, they continue to need assistance with shelter improvement, basic household items and food⁶.



2. Hygiene Kit Distribution, Kahramanmaraş

While aid for basic needs remain the top priority, needs such as safe spaces for women and children, access to health services and contraception are increasingly important. In particular, UN agencies and partners have expressed concern that current emergency planning fails to address the specific needs of women and girls, including adolescents, elderly persons, single women, female-headed households and women with disabilities. Anxiety and fear are compounded by safety concerns, particularly in scattered and informal tent settlements in city neighborhoods. As tents cannot be locked, women and children have restricted mobility and face risks

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-12-30-march-2023-entr>

⁵ <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/cumhurbaskani-erdogan-amacimiz-bir-yil-icinde-319-bin-konut-ve-koy-evini-hak-sahiplerine-teslim-etmektedir/2861619>

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-12-30-march-2023-entr>

of gender-based violence.

Around 1.7 million people are living in informal settlements all over the affected area, with little or no access to basic facilities and services such as water supply, sanitation, dignified temporary shelters and basic household supplies. There is a large portion of the population unwilling to leave their tents near their houses or unable to move because they do not meet the criteria for government-established collective shelters or container cities.

For those who have moved to collective temporary settlements, cramped and unhygienic living conditions still pose risks to the well-being of the affected population. Humanitarian professionals working in the region also report a significant increase in violence against women and girls, unwanted pregnancies and the risk of sexually transmitted infections. Assessments indicate the need for programs for adolescents, who are also exposed to negative coping mechanisms such as alcohol and drug abuse. Other negative coping mechanisms triggered by the earthquake include the risk of increased low-paid and hazardous work along with child labour and forced early marriages.

As education gradually resumes in the earthquake affected provinces, the priority need is to provide psychosocial support and establish catch-up classes in safe temporary learning spaces, as many schools were damaged or completely destroyed and schooling facilities are still not available for many. It is crucial to be able to set up learning spaces and create accommodation for teachers so that formal education can resume. Other education needs include providing transportation to villages for teachers and providing learning materials⁷.

Persons with disabilities, unaccompanied elderly persons, women and girls at risk of gender-based violence, single parents, pregnant and lactating women are the most vulnerable groups in the disaster area. As numbers in the region are high, their special needs are yet to be met.

Actors on the ground have supported the shelter needs of 535,000 people in the disaster area, providing tents, tarpaulins, water supply, sanitation and hygiene for 1.4 million people, and health care for 47,000 people. In the earthquake zone, more than 345 organizations are providing hot meals to around 1.25 million people on a daily basis⁸.

Since the day of the earthquake, STL is operational in the shelter/non-food needs (NFI), food security and livelihoods (FSL), water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, temporary settlement support, mental health and psychological support (MHPSS) and protection sectors.

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

HATAY

In Hatay, STL emergency teams continue to conduct needs assessment in different locations, prioritizing the needs of vulnerable groups and distributing various relief goods as well as installing water tanks, mobile latrines, wash basins and shower units.

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-11-23-march-2023-entr>

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-11-23-march-2023-entr>



3. Drinking Water Distribution, Hatay

The need for drinking water continues to increase in the province. With the warming of the weather, it is foreseen that there will be an increase in water usage and consumption. Mobile latrines, which were offered as a quick solution in the first weeks of the disaster, are being replaced with stable latrines and showers where the sewage infrastructure is suitable. Based on the observation of latrines to be adopted to the needs of people with restrictions in movement, STL is planning for specialized latrines. Mobile laundry unit continues to serve a high number of affected communities.

Although it has not turned into an epidemic in Hatay, scabies and lice cases, especially in children, have started to be seen. There have also been complaints about insect bites. The process of procurement of lice medication, negotiation with the Municipality for spraying, and distribution of hygiene kits is ongoing.

The main items highlighted during needs assessment visits are summer clothes and slippers. As the weather gets warmer, it is estimated that the need for shade in shelter areas and the need for mosquito nets to protect against animals such as insects, flies and snakes will become more pressing.

STL is in the process of finalizing the formation of mobile MHPSS teams in Hatay. Safe areas for MHPSS activities have been identified. Once the full teams are in place, mental health and psychosocial support activities as well as protection through social workers will start.

ADİYAMAN

According to the information received from AFAD coordination team, there are 24 temporary settlements in Adıyaman city center hosting 18,398 people, with a total of 4,900 tents. A total of 23,000 tents were distributed to informal settlements in which 220,000 people are being accommodated. There are also 21 container settlements in Adıyaman, 15 in the city center and the rest in Besni, Gölbaşı, Tut and Çelikhán districts, hosting approximately 10,570 people. In addition to these, 5,000 people are hosted in school dormitories in Adıyaman.

Approximately 355,000 people live in Adıyaman after the earthquake. The number of people living in the 20 formal tent settlements established by AFAD is 156,000. A total of 21 container settlements are being planned, 15 in the center and 6 in the districts. Immediately after the earthquake, the population that had left the city have now started to return to Adıyaman, thus expanding the number of informal tent settlements.

The need for latrines and showers, cleaning kits and personal hygiene items is still very high in both formal and informal settlements. STL team has observed that the installed latrines and shower units need to be adjusted to the



4. Cleaning Kit Distribution, Kahramanmaraş

needs of the disabled, elderly and special needs groups. The fact that the locations of many latrines and shower units are far away from settlement areas or near the road side creates problems for women and children in terms of access, safety and appropriateness.

At the end of March, STL emergency teams carried out needs assessment and field observations in informal settlement areas. Shelter areas with high hygiene risks were identified and the installation of latrines, showers and water tanks continued to these areas. Risks are high as the maintenance and repair of the water networks in the city have not yet been carried out. The need for clean water continues. Risks are foreseen to increase for the spread of infectious diseases in the city during the summer months. Moreover, the floods and inundations in Adiyaman in recent weeks have increased the existing risks related to water, sanitation and hygiene. STL has been working on the installation of a purification system and installed the first water purifier in an informal shelter in Adiyaman. With 2 tons of water purification capacity, the system aims to provide access to drinking water for approximately 700 people per day.

STL teams continue to deliver WASH services in Adiyaman. WASH installations continue in informal temporary settlements in districts where access to basic goods and services is more difficult. STL is planning its WASH facilities with sensitivities for vulnerable groups.



5. PSS tent, Adiyaman. Photo Credit: Kerem Uzel

STL mobile mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) teams consisting of psychologists, psychosocial support workers and social workers worked together with the Ministry of Family and Social Services personnel in various settlement areas in Adiyaman and made field observations. Psychosocial support activities, psychological first aid, individual psychological support and psychoeducation services were provided. The shelter areas benefitting from these activities are as follows: Izmit Municipality Tent Living Area, Sultan Gazi Municipality Container City, Municipality Tent No. 10, Sultan Gazi Municipality Container City and Tent City No. 26.

Izmit Municipality Tent Living Area, which is a settlement of 60 tents, does not have sufficient number of shower units and laundry facilities. Inadequate water distribution was mentioned by the affected population. Lack of locks and zips in some of the tents creates security risks. Although there are approximately 55 children in this settlement, there is no PSS tent for children or a special area for students preparing for exams.

In Sultan Gazi Municipality Container City, where 129 containers are located, STL teams have observed that laundry, shower and latrine units are sufficient and usable. Upon conducting an assessment of needs, STL teams received the highest request for psychological counselling. As a result, STL started providing psychological counselling in a container designated for the purpose.

Water, sanitation and hygiene facilities are inadequate in the Municipality Tent Area No.10, where a total of 7,000 people live in 200 tents. Mental health risks were identified in the area. Many women interviewed had symptoms of depression. During the psychological first aid session, women stated that their husbands did not understand their anxieties and fears and therefore they had arguments. In addition, the necessity of sheltering with extended family members in tents causes a great problem of privacy for women, which negatively affects their well-being. Complaints such as bedwetting, nail biting, fear and dependency on the mother were observed in children. However, it was observed that children adapted to daily routines more than their parents, participated in activities and socialized in the PSS tent.

STL teams established a children's committee in Sultan Gazi Municipality Container City and a youth committee in Tent City No. 26. Committee members received training on well-being from STL field staff and were brought together to engage in physical activities such as volleyball.

STL teams observe that in temporary settlement areas there are no spaces suitable for psychosocial support activities for the elderly and people with special needs. In many instances living spaces need to be adjusted for their ease and comfort. There are also problems in access to health services.

The lack of socialization areas for adolescents is a general problem. It was observed that the 13-18 age group did not go out most of the time and spent time in the tents. It is important to create spaces for these age groups to express themselves and to plan psychosocial support activities on anger management in particular. In addition, psychological first aid for men, privacy education of children for parents, and anger management training for service providers working in the earthquake zone have been identified by STL teams as priority needs.

Prior to the earthquake, 25,000 refugees lived in the city. There is no official data on the number of refugees in Adiyaman since 6 February. After the earthquake, some of the refugees were seen in scattered shelters in Mara and Varlık districts, where the refugee population was dense. Some refugees were transferred by AFAD to the collective tent area No. 1 following increased hate speech and hostilities. During the field visit to this collective tent area, STL teams observed poor hygienic conditions and a lack of relief goods being distributed due to the absence of a coordination center in this area of 432 tents. STL teams are planning to deliver hygiene kits to this temporary settlement area.

STL teams mobilized a voluntary committee within the community sheltering in tent area No. 10. It is planned that the committee members will support in identifying the needs in the area and conveying them to the STL teams. Following the information sessions for the mixed committee members, awareness sessions will be planned with women volunteers from the committee.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

In Kahramanmaraş, debris removal and demolition works of heavily damaged buildings continue in 14 neighbourhoods. According to the latest data of Kahramanmaraş Municipality, the number of containers installed in the city has exceeded 8,700.

STL emergency team completed the needs assessment by interviewing all mukhtars in Pazarcık and Ekinözü districts of Kahramanmaraş.



6. PSS activities, Kahramanmaraş. Photo Credit: Kerem Uzel

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) teams continue to analyze needs, install showers and water tanks in Dulkadiroğlu, Onikişubat, Çağlayancerit, Pazarcık and Türkoğlu districts.

With the psychosocial support activities carried out in temporary settlement areas with the personnel of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, a total of 4,027 children were reached. Psychosocial support activities were organized with Clowns Without Borders in different regions and 800 children participated in these activities. In addition, many children and adults attended the performance of Kocaeli

Volunteer Theatre Group in and around Ejdermalik neighbourhood.

ŞANLIURFA

According to the information received from AFAD officials, container cities are being established in Sırrın and Harran districts. It was stated that people who will be able to settle in these shelters will be selected from marginalized groups and will be required to have residence in Şanlıurfa.

STL mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) teams organized psychosocial activities and awareness sessions with children and their parents who came to the tents for the breaking of the Ramadan fast, set up by the Metropolitan Municipality in Haliliye and Viranşehir districts. In these activities, 303 children and 210 adults were reached.




























4. STL's Emergency Response:


STL continues its emergency response in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman, as well as in Şanlıurfa, Adana and Diyarbakır. Warehouses and operation centers where the STL emergency team is accommodated are established in Hatay, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş. STL is looking for new office and activity spaces in Diyarbakır and Şanlıurfa.

In addition to efforts to meet the water and sanitation infrastructure in temporary settlements in rural and urban areas, interventions in the shelter and NFI, food security as well as psychological counseling and psychosocial support 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 continues to be 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.

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır for the period 30 March – 6 April is detailed below.







WASH  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Mobile Latrine  Mobile Shower  Water Tank  Mobile Laundry Unit  Disinfection of Tents  Jerry Can  Water Purifier 	DISTRIBUTION*  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Hygiene Kit  Food Kit  Dignity Kit  Family Kit  Cleaning Kit 	SHELTER  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Tent  Mattress  Winterization (Stove, woods etc.)  Sleeping Bag
MHPSS  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Psychological First Aid  Psychosocial and Psychological Support  Psycho-education 	FOOD SECURITY  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Ready Made Meal  Drinking Water 	NFI  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Clothes  Rain Protection Equipment

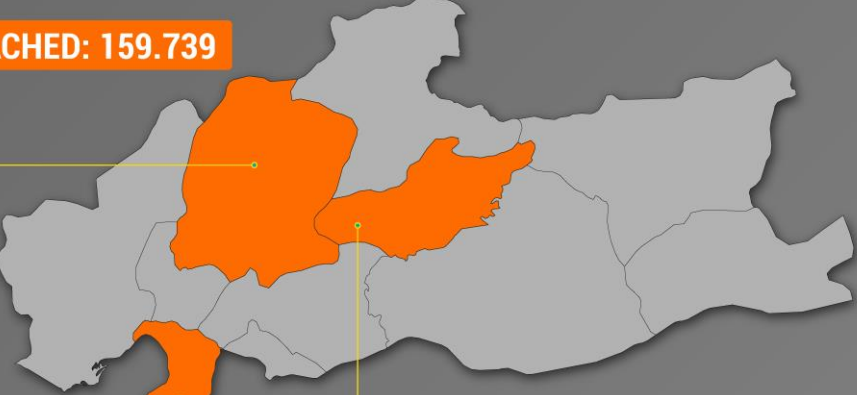


*Under the 'Distribution' heading, the number of people reached is given.













NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED: 159.739

KAHRAMANMARAŞ



















 28	 12	 255*
 2.370*	 518*	 610*



ADIYAMAN

 1.921	 28	 19	 1.030*
 13.225*	 1.196*	 26.971lt	 543
 728	 24		

HATAY

 50	 14	 46	 1
 10.060*	 2.340*	 560	 496
 1.590*	 2.093	 5.425*	 1.600
 600	 1.250*	 14.617lt	
 152	 535		

*Under the 'Distribution' heading, the number of people reached is given.

Status	Description	Target (ind.)
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay) 50 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlıca districts.	<u>1,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Shower Units (Hatay) 14 shower units have been installed in scattered and informal shelter areas in Küçükdalyan district of Hatay.	<u>1,400</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) Currently, 46 water tanks (16 with 5-ton capacity and 30 with 3-ton capacity) have been installed in 32 different points in Defne, Antakya, Samandağ, and Kırıkkhan. STL is responsible for water trucking 89 tons out of 170 tons total capacity through two rented water trucks. On average, STL operation fills 25 tons of water daily in the field.	<u>11,000</u>
<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>1,652</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Disinfection 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 2,012 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>10,060</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay) A total of 2,800 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>2,800</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 496 winter tents and 535 sleeping bags in Hatay. In addition to tents, STL distributed non-food items of blankets, mattresses, and small types of equipment.	<u>2,480</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) 250 family kits designed to meet basic non-food needs were distributed in Hatay. 152 jerry cans were distributed in the neighborhoods of Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan, and Mızraklı. 234 diapers and 78 sanitary pads were provided.	<u>1,250</u>

<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay) After needs assessment in different locations in Hatay, 2,170 clothes such as underwear, children and baby clothes, and fleece jackets were distributed.	<u>2,170</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, 1,305 food kits were distributed to meet the basic need of families of five.	<u>6,525</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay) 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>	Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 14,617 bottles of water were distributed.	<u>2,923</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman) 19 units of 3,000-liter water tanks have been installed at various locations in Adiyaman. Maintenance, regular filling and water quality management are carried out in coordination with the municipality.	<u>3,800</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, 1,921 ten-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>9,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Water Purifier Installation (Adiyaman) A water purifier with a capacity to treat 2 tonnes of water per day has been installed in an identified dispersed shelter area. It is aimed to provide access to drinking water for approximately 700 people per day.	<u>700</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) In total, 2645 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>13,225</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 1,196 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>1,196</u>

<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adıyaman) 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>	WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adıyaman) 1,921 water jerry cans were distributed to the areas determined as a result of the needs assessment.	<u>9,605</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Adıyaman) A total of 26,971 liters of water were distributed in different locations.	<u>5,394</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Winterization (Adıyaman) 296 blankets, 200 mattress, 112 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 24 tents were distributed.	<u>728</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Protection Equipment (Adıyaman) 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>Completed</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Kahramanmaraş) After an assessment of needs, 12 water tanks of 3,000 liters were installed in the identified areas.	<u>2,400</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Cleaning Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) In the tent area in Pazarcık Anatolian High School and temporary settlement in Dulkadiroğlu Old Industry neighborhood, 122 family cleaning 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 Pazarcık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>518</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution 474 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikisubat district.	<u>2,370</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: Protection Equipment (Kahramanmaraş) In Haliliye, Siverek, Birecik and Harran districts, 569 blankets, 446 boots and 366 raincoats were distributed to the people affected by the flood.	<u>1,381</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) 96 hygiene kits were distributed in Haliliye, Siverek, Birecik and Harran districts. In addition, 222 sanitary pads and 194 baby diapers have been provided.	<u>877</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 1,133 food kits designed to meet the basic food needs of a family of five are being distributed in Şanlıurfa.	<u>5,665</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Water Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 17,950 liters of water were distributed in the flood-affected areas.	<u>5,983</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>
<u>Ongoing</u>	Health: Emergency MHPSS Activities (Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır) Provision of MHPSS activities, including PFA (psychological first aid, identification, and related referrals) & GBV (gender based violence) prevention 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, UNHCR, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children International, World Vision, Danish Refugee Council, Turkey Mozaik Foundation, Turkish Philanthropy Funds (TPF), Vitol 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 and Field 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. STL, together with the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM) and KAMER, have been identified as co-leads in the protection sector, with STL having become the co-lead for the child protection sub-sector.

Local and national NGOs operating the earthquake response are organized under the Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF). The LHF aims to ensure that national organizations are included in the OCHA sector coordination system and take an active role in sectoral coordination. LHF also advocates for improved access to humanitarian funding for national NGOs and local organizations. LHF members participate in hub coordination meetings in Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Hatay and are active in all the sectors.

In order to strengthen coordination between local organizations and international NGOs, a meeting was held between the INGO Forum coordinator and the LHF Coordinator with the agenda of strengthening the communication of the two fora.

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.
- In some disaster areas, it is reported that hate speech against refugees has increased and tensions between communities have risen.

7. Contact information:

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ANNEX: Social Media and Video Contents Related to Support to Life Emergency Response

Information videos of Support to Life regarding the disaster area since the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes are listed below.

- [Refakatsiz Bir Çocukla Karşılaşırsanız Ne Yapmalısınız?](#) (15 February 2023/Turkish)
- [Hatay'da Su, Sanitasyon, Hijyen Çalışmalarımız /1](#) (20 February 2023/Turkish)
- [STL'S MHPSS Activities in Disaster Area](#) (21 February 2023/English)
- [Afet Bölgesinde Özel İhtiyacı Olan Kişilere Destek Olmak](#) (22 Ş February 2023/Turkish)
- [Çocukların Ruh Sağlığını Korumak için Ebeveynlere Öneriler](#) (23 February 2023/ Turkish)
- [Hatay'da Su, Sanitasyon ve Hijyen Çalışmalarımız /2](#) (24 February 2023/ Turkish)
- [Ruh Sağlığını Korumak İçin Alınması Gereken Önlemler](#) (3 March 2023/ Turkish)
- [Afet Bölgelerinde Toplumsal Cinsiyete Dayalı Şiddeti Önleme](#) (8 March 2023/Turkish)
- [Video message of our director Sema Genel on #8March](#) (8 March 2023/English)
- [Hatay Acil Yardım Koordinatörü Gonca Doğan'ın 8 Mart Mesajı](#) (8 March 2023/Turkish)
- [Afet Ve Acil Durumlarda Kadın Ve Kız Çocuklarına Dair Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler Nelerdir?](#) (9 March 2023/Turkish)
- [Hatay'da Su, Sanitasyon, Hijyen Çalışmalarımız /3](#) (29 March 2023/Turkish)