

Location of disaster	TÜRKİYE:Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	26.04.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



1.Cleaning items distribution, Kahramanmaraş

On the morning of 6 February 2023, at 4:17 a.m., the first earthquake with a magnitude of 7.8 and the second earthquake with a magnitude of 7.5 9 hours later affected Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Adana, where almost 14 million people reside including about 1.8 million Syrian refugees. Aftershocks continue in the disaster area¹.

The last official announcement about the deaths in the earthquake was made on 5 April. Accordingly, the number of people who lost their lives is 50,399. The number of injured stands at 107,204.

Support to Life published its previous [Situation Report on 12 April](#). The developments in the region between 12-26 April are listed below:

- On 20 April, a severe storm and tornado in Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş caused damage to tents and containers in temporary settlements. 1 person died and 44 injured in the storm.
- According to the President's statement on 25 April, 29,600 aftershocks were recorded since 6 February and 311,000 buildings became unusable due to the earthquake².
- According to the Turkey Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment Report (TERRA), approximately \$4.35 billion is needed for recovery and reconstruction processes related to water, sanitation and hygiene damages and \$6.7 billion for education in the earthquake zone³.
- The Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) provided a loan of €250 million to the Government of Türkiye in response to the Kahramanmaraş earthquakes. The loan will support the resumption of critical health services in the short term and the building of a resilient health infrastructure in the medium term⁴.
- A catch-up program is planned for 1 August-1 September to compensate students for learning losses

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://www.haber7.com/siyaset/haber/3320250-cumhurbaskani-erdogan-son-bilancoyu-acikladi-311-bin-bina-kullanilamaz-hale-geldi>

³ <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/ekonomi/avrupa-konseyi-kalkinma-bankasindan-turkiyeye-250-milyon-euro-kredi-onayi-2074948>

- in 10 provinces in the disaster area⁵.
- It is estimated that the number of babies to be born in the earthquake zone within one month is approximately 14,400 and the number of pregnant women is 130,000. According to the Ministry of Health, 23,678 babies have been born in the disaster area since 6 February⁶.
 - According to the Ministry of Interior, about 20 per cent of those affected by the earthquake who migrated to the cities have returned. The reasons for these returns are estimated to include economic difficulties and the high cost of living in other cities⁷.
 - According to recent research by the Turkish Housing Sector Group, house rents in Turkey increased by 16 per cent on average following the earthquakes. The provinces where rents have increased the most (40%-95% band) are Çorum, Zonguldak, Bursa, Manisa, Konya and Gaziantep⁸.
 - According to an official announcement on 14 April, 70,000 Syrian refugees have temporarily crossed into Syria⁹. UNHCR estimated that 16,000 refugees had returned to Turkey as of 20 April.
 - Hatay Governorate announced that demolition of damaged buildings and removal of rubble will continue in 78 neighborhoods of Antakya and Defne districts. The dumping of rubble from demolished buildings in Hatay in the Yeşilköy neighborhood of Samandağ raises concerns among disaster-affected people living there that the rubble contains asbestos¹⁰.
 - STL concentrates its emergency response in the most heavily affected provinces of Hatay, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş. In addition, STL complements its emergency response through activities in the 8 provinces of Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Mardin, Adana, Mersin, İzmir and İstanbul. STL plans to carry out an assessment in Malatya next week.
 - STL carries out and plans to continue its activities in the sectors of shelter & non-food items (NFI), food security and livelihoods (FSL), water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, temporary settlement support (TSS), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and emergency protection.
 - STL reached a total of 176,019 affected people in 11 provinces since 6 February.

2. Population data (Türkiye):

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	9.1 M	UN OCHA
Number of dead	50,399	Government of Türkiye
Number of injured	107,204	Government of Türkiye

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

Humanitarian organizations working in the disaster area continue to provide food, medical supplies, shelter, hygiene and health relief items, water, sanitation, hygiene support as well as all basic needs in cooperation with the government.

In terms of shelter, approximately 2.4 million people are living in formal shelters, with 1.6 million living in

⁵ <https://www.meb.gov.tr/depremzede-ogrencilerin-sinif-gecme-notunda-iki-donemde-aldiklari-en-yukse-puani-esas-alinacak/haber/29699/tr>

⁶ <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/turkiyesyria-earthquake-joint-situation-report-3-20-april-2023>

⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unhcr-turkiye-earthquake-emergency-response-20-april-2023>

⁸ <https://sheltercluster.org/turkiye-earthquake-2023/documents/202304rental-price>

⁹ <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/bakan-akar-teror-orgutunde-cokus-alametleri-var-katilimlar-sifir-kacislar-cok/2871606>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unicef-turkiye-humanitarian-situation-report-no-9-earthquake-17-april-2023>

informal settlements. Basic needs in informal settlements still include access to adequate water and sanitation, access to information on available services and social protection schemes, and access to support for persons with disabilities or special needs¹¹. The fact that disaster-affected people are returning to their home provinces suggests that urgent shelter needs will increase. Increasing temperatures in some areas, such as Hatay, raise concerns that shelter conditions will become more difficult in different ways.

In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene; hygiene facilities in informal shelters are still poor, with limited running water in these areas. Although the water network is in use in many affected areas, it is not yet potable, especially in Hatay, Adiyaman, Osmaniye and Kahramanmaraş¹². Some water analyses indicate the presence of heavy metals. There is also a risk of groundwater contamination due to infrastructure damage and rubble dumping. Therefore, drinking water in these areas is still provided by bottled water¹³. There is a need for dignity kits for women and sanitation installations for people with disabilities.

In terms of health, there is a need to recognize health risks and preventive measures related to debris removal and asbestos, especially in places such as Samandağ district of Hatay. Pregnant women reportedly face challenges in accessing antenatal and postnatal care. In particular, pregnant Syrian women face additional challenges in accessing safe delivery services.

In terms of food security, the provision of ready-to-eat and hot meals is still a need. Especially in places such as Hatay, where markets are still often closed, it is difficult for disaster-affected people to prepare meals on their own. Specific planning of the humanitarian response, tailored to geographical conditions, is gaining importance¹⁴. There is also a need to provide support to farmers, such as feed and fertiliser assistance, and repair of livestock storage facilities¹⁵.



2. Focus group meeting of WASH committee, Adiyaman

In terms of protection, an increase in cases of gender-based violence is observed. However, reported cases of violence are low¹⁶. It is also observed that there is an increase in cases of forced marriages, child labour, child neglect and abuse. It is necessary to carry out awareness raising activities on this issues and to increase activities for prevention.

According to recent needs assessments by humanitarian agencies, access to services is particularly limited in Kahramanmaraş Oniki Şubat and Hatay Arsuz, Defne, Samandağ and Hassa districts. UN OCHA notes the need to increase the number of emergency humanitarian agencies working on the ground, particularly in Adiyaman and Malatya.

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-15-20-april-2023-entr>

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquakes-operation-update-2-emergency-appeal-no-mdtr004-21042023>

¹³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unicef-turkiye-humanitarian-situation-report-no-9-earthquake-17-april-2023>

¹⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquakes-operation-update-2-emergency-appeal-no-mdtr004-21042023>

¹⁵ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-15-20-april-2023-entr>

¹⁶ <https://www.unfpa.org/resources/turkiyesyria-earthquake-joint-situation-report-3-20-april-2023>

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

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

HATAY

The problem of shelter in Hatay is still continuing. As the weather gets warmer, the demand for containers has increased and living in tents has become more difficult. As animals such as insects, snakes and scorpions have started to be seen more frequently, the risk of stinging and poisoning has also increased. Therefore, there is a need for summerization equipment such as mosquito nets and pallets that will cut the contact of the tents with the ground.



3.Feed distribution to sheep and goat farmers, Hatay

Mobile latrines, which were installed by STL as a short-term emergency solution in the early stages of the earthquake, are being removed and replaced with toilets and shower units with water, sewerage and electricity infrastructure. Emergency teams are planning for all teams working in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector to cooperate for efficient use of resources. On the other hand, thanks to corporate donations, solar panels and a 280-litre water tank installment were planned in two informal shelters in Maşuklu and Küçüldalyan neighbourhoods to meet the hot water needs of the shower and toilet units.

Drinking water is still provided through bottled water distributions.

The water filtration system that STL teams started to use in Adıyaman is being planned to be installed in Hatay.

The closure of most of the mobile kitchens distributing hot meals in Hatay after the Ramadan brings up the risks regarding food security in the coming days. After the closure of a mobile kitchen that served 1000 meals a day, where STL emergency teams had provided a water tank, the water tank was removed from the area and installed for the use of another organization, Cilicia River Association which provide daily meals for 3000 thousand people.

Having identified the need for animal feed for ovine breeders, the STL teams, in cooperation with the Food Support Collective, provided animal feed to 26 families engaged in animal husbandry.

Mobile emergency mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) teams continued their field observations and activities in İskenderun, Antakya and Kırıkhan. Between 12-26 April, a total of 70 children were reached during the psychosocial support activities. 10 adults received psychoeducation on mental health.

The protection risks identified in the shelter areas are as follows: There are no living and activity areas for different groups such as the elderly, adults, individuals with special needs. There are no areas to prepare special diet meals for people with health problems. People with problems in obtaining medical equipment were

observed. There are few training tents for students preparing for exams. In some formal tent areas, there are no health centers or health counsellors.

Risks identified in terms of mental health are as follows: People affected by the disaster have sleeping, eating and anger problems. The interviewees stated that they wanted to use medication especially because of sleep problems. Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder continue acutely. Pre-existing psychological problems are triggered. Sudden emotional changes, intense anger, communication problems are among the complaints expressed. In addition, hopelessness, desolation, feeling of loneliness and anxiety caused by not being able to reach basic needs are among the emotions felt. It was observed that the number of beneficiaries experiencing grief due to the loss of family members was high. Bedwetting, fear, separation anxiety, hyperactivity or introversion were observed in children.

Communication problems and sudden emotional changes were reported during the day. In the case of the death of the caregiver and the unaccompanied stay of the children, severe psychological problems were observed in children.



4. PSS activities about 23 April Children's Day, Hatay

ADIYAMAN



5. PSS activities and formal tent settlement, Adiyaman

Needs assessment were conducted in 7 different regions to identify water, sanitation and hygiene needs in Adiyaman. As the weather warms up, flies and insects have started to appear in shelters, which raises concerns about the risk of epidemics. As cases such as scabies have also started to be seen, the need for disinfection the tents comes to the fore. In addition, summer-specific needs such as hygiene needs, cooling systems for living spaces and insecticides have started to be seen.

STL emergency teams continue to install water tanks and feasibility studies are being carried out for new shower and toilet units. In addition, in order to facilitate the access of women and children, the shower and toilet units are separated by panels. Committees, which are both designed as a part of hygiene promotion and which Support to Life attaches importance to in order to realise the community participation model, have been established in 3 different shelter areas. Awareness sessions on hygiene, women's health and gender are organized for these committees. On the other hand, the filtration system, which was installed by STL in the past few weeks and which enables the conversion of domestic water in the water tank into drinking water, continues to operate.

In Adiyaman, the distribution of hygiene packages to meet the personal hygiene needs of a family, dignity packages to meet women's personal care needs, family packages for household cleaning, food packages and tents continues. (For details see: Support to Life's Emergency Response) Hygiene needs are still at the forefront.

With the end of Ramadan, some of the organizations providing hot meals discontinued this service, raising concerns about the emergence of food safety risks in the near future.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

The floods and cyclone that occurred in Kahramanmaraş on 20 April affected the city, especially the centre of Pazarcık, and according to the latest estimates, 1 person died and 44 people were injured. Many tents were damaged. STL emergency teams distributed tents to 60 families affected by the flood. (For details see: Support to Life's Emergency Response)

As the weather gets warmer, the need for mosquito nets, insect repellents, as well as the need for both domestic and drinking water increases in Kahramanmaraş, as in other disaster-affected cities.



6. Toilet and shower installation, Kahramanmaraş

Mobile emergency mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) teams continued their needs assessment and activities in Gaziler, İçmeler, Ekinözü centre, Narlı Cemevi Tent Area and Pazarcık centre. Identified protection risks include forced child marriage, gender-based violence, substance abuse and child neglect and abuse. It was also identified that people with disabilities have problems in accessing necessary medical equipment (such as wheelchairs). STL teams made necessary institutional referrals. Psychologists detected symptoms of depression and post-traumatic stress disorder syndrome in shelters. There is a need for psychological support, especially psycho oncology support for earthquake survivors undergoing cancer treatment, and psychoeducation on mental health. There is still a need for a separate area that can provide privacy for psychological sessions.

ŞANLIURFA



7. psychosocial support activity in school, Şanlıurfa

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services continue to be provided to disaster-affected people in Şanlıurfa, and necessary relief items are also delivered following needs analyses.

Between 12-26 April, a total of 681 children were reached through psychosocial support activities in Haliliye, Harran and Viranşehir in Şanlıurfa. In addition, in Haliliye, 45

children were supported within the scope of lesson support/mentoring activities to support children's school attendance and academic success.

Mental health support for adults also continues to be provided. In this context, a total of 187 people were reached in Haliliye, Harran, Akçakale and Viranşehir.

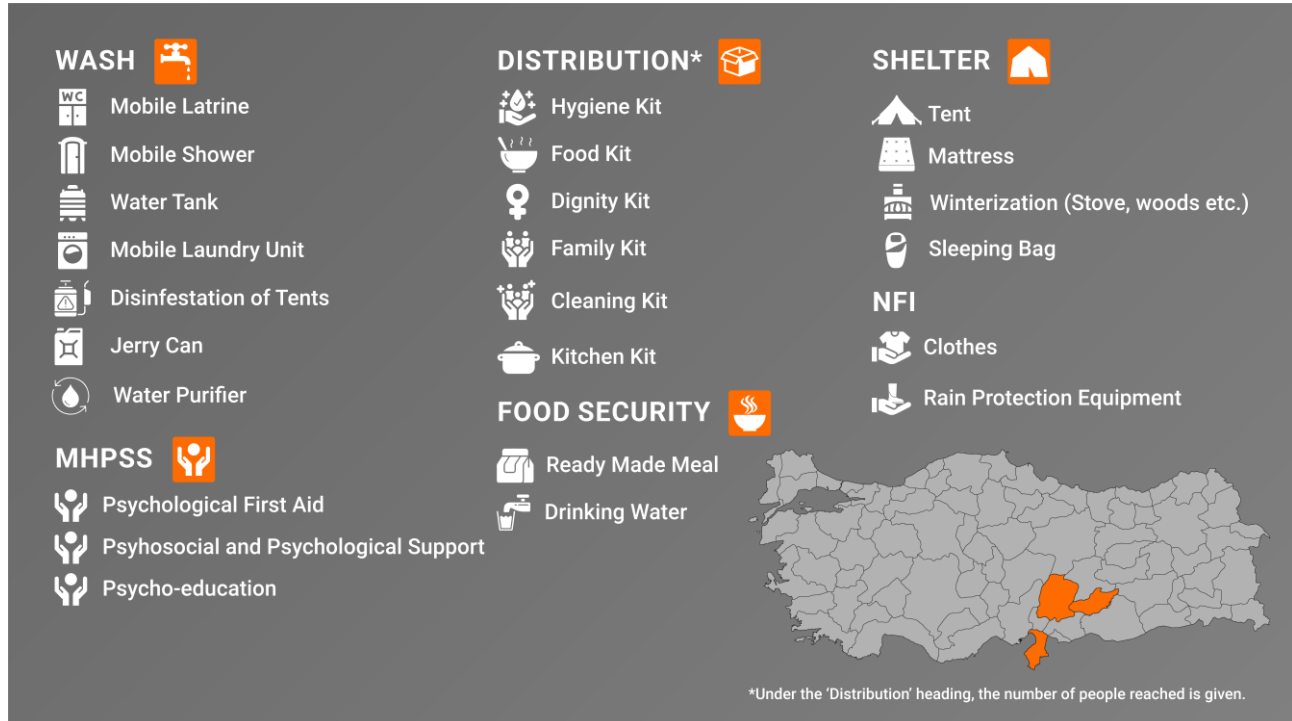
Şanlıurfa STL teams, in cooperation with Akçakale District Governorship and Metropolitan Municipality, contacted people affected by the disaster and come to Şanlıurfa from different provinces. After the needs assessment of social workers, food packages, kitchen packages and hygiene packages were distributed. (For details, see: Support to Life's Emergency Response

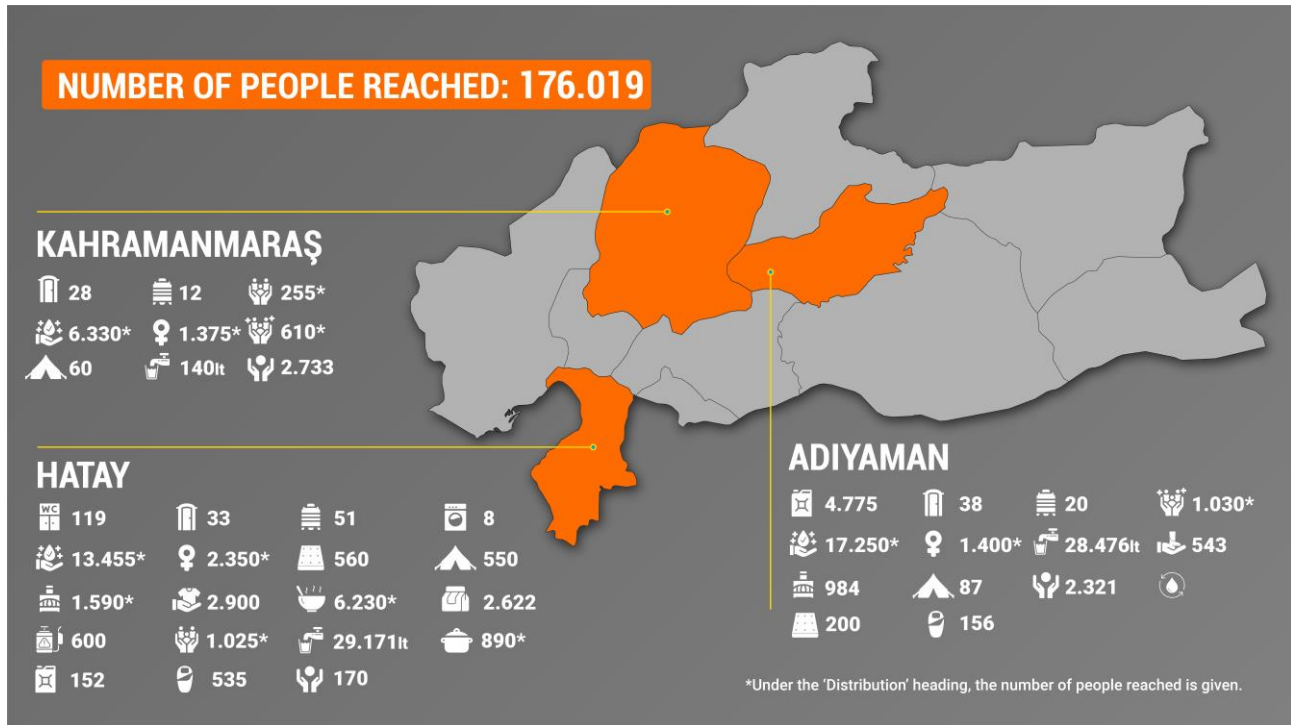
4. STL's Emergency Response:

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.

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır for the period 12-26 April is detailed below.





Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay) 100 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlıca districts.	2,000
Ongoing	WASH: Shower Units (Hatay) A total of 33 mobile units, including 14 mobile showers, 19 latrines and shower units, were installed in informal shelter areas. 17 shower units have been installed in scattered and informal shelter areas in Küçükdalyan district of Hatay.	3,300
Ongoing	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) Currently, 51 water tanks (18 with 5-ton capacity and 33 with 3-ton capacity) have been installed in 32 different points in Defne, Antakya, Samandağ, and Kırıkhan. 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.	34,100
Ongoing	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.	2,554

<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 2.691 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>13.455</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay) A total of 2,350 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>2,350</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter and NFI: Mattress and Sleeping Bag Distribution (Hatay) 560 mattresses and 535 sleeping bags were distributed.	<u>1,095</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 550 sleeping bags in Hatay. In addition to tents, STL distributed non-food items of blankets, mattresses, and small types of equipment.	<u>2,750</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) 205 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. 389 diapers and 78 sanitary pads were provided.	<u>1,025</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay) In informal shelters, 178 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking for the affected people were distributed.	<u>890</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay) After needs assessment in different locations in Hatay, 2,900 clothes such as underwear, children and baby clothes, and fleece jackets were distributed.	<u>2,900</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, 1,246 food kits were distributed to meet the basic need of families of five.	<u>6,230</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. In addition, in the following period, 1022 units of food were distributed to people living in informal shelters.	<u>2.622</u>

<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 29,171 bottles of water were distributed.	<u>10.853</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman) 20 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>17.976</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Shower Container Installation (Adiyaman) 28 shower units and 10 shower & toilet units were installed in Kayapınar and Sümerevler neighborhoods in Adiyaman.	<u>2.400</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman) In order to shorten the time spent to get water from the water supply, 4,775 ten-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>4.775</u>
<u>Ongoing</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, 3,450 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>17.250</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 1,400 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>1.400</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>	WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 28,476 liters of water were distributed in different locations.	<u>9.492</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Winterization (Adiyaman) 978 blankets, 200 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1340</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adiyaman) 87 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	<u>435</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: 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>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 1375 dignity kits were distributed in the accommodation areas in Pazarcık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>1,375</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution 1,266 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikişubat district.	<u>6,330</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 60 tents were distributed to the disaster-affected people whose shelter areas were damaged after the flood and cyclone that occurred on 20 April.	<u>300</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>Completed</u>	Food Security: Drinking Water Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 140 liters of water distributed.	<u>46</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) 177 hygiene kits were distributed in Haliliye, Siverek, Birecik and Harran districts. In addition, 222 sanitary pads and 316 baby diapers have been provided.	<u>1,423</u>

<u>Ongoing</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa) 1,225 food kits designed to meet the basic food needs of a family of five are being distributed in Şanlıurfa.	<u>6,125</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, Hatay) As part of MHPSS activities, psychological first aid, psychoeducation, psychosocial support activities and individual psychological support are provided to disaster-affected people, especially women and children.	<u>9,745</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 has been elected as co-lead for the child protection sub-sector. The child protection sub-sector group works to ensure prioritization of child protection issues in the disaster area and continues to work under the coordination of STL by forming sub-working groups such as child safety, child protection, case management.

The Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), composed of local and national NGOs operating in and supporting the earthquake response, aims to ensure that local organizations are included in the OCHA sector coordination system and play an active role in sectoral coordination. LHF also advocates for improved access to humanitarian funding for national NGOs and local organizations. On 17 April, a donor meeting was organized by the LHF. Local stakeholders, donors and intermediary organizations came together in an online meeting where local stakeholders presented their work and needs.

6. Safety and security:

- Even though the intensity of aftershocks has decreased, they continue to affect the region.
- It is a matter of concern that the dust generated during the demolition of buildings and removal of rubble contains aspest, lead and some other hazardous substances, which may cause various health problems.
- The fact that healthy and safe shelter conditions have not yet been established in the region and access to clean water and toilets is limited causes health problems. With the increase in air temperature, flies and insects have started to appear. Cases of lice, scabies and intestinal infections continue. There is an increase in eye infections due to lack of hygiene and dust.

7. Contact information:

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ANNEX: Communications 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 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 için 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)
- [Adıyaman'da Su, Sanitasyon, Hijyen Çalışmalarımız / Su Arındırma Sistemi](#) (9 April 2023 /Turkish)
- [Afetten Etkilenenler Anlatıyor: Adıyaman'da Su, Sanitasyon Çalışmalarımız](#) (15 April 2023 / Turkish)
- [Rebuilding Life in Hatay / Blog Post \(17 April / English\)](#)
- [Hayata Destek Koşusu](#) (25 April 2023 / Turkish)
- [Hatay'da Su Depolarımız Ne İşe Yarıyor?](#) (27 April 2023 / Turkish)