

Location of disaster	TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	31.05.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



1. PSS activities with children, Büyüknacar, Kahramanmaraş

On 6 February 2023, two earthquakes with magnitude 7.8 and 7.5 heavily affected the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Adana in Southern and Southeastern Türkiye, where almost 14 million people reside including around 2 million Syrian refugees. Aftershocks continue in the disaster area.¹

According to the latest statement from the Ministry of Interior announced on 22 April, the number of people who lost their lives was 50,783, 7,302 of whom were refugees. The number of injured was 107,000 and 297 people who were reported missing have still not been reached.²

A total of 9.1 million people were affected by the earthquakes, 3 million people were displaced, and 298,000 buildings were completely destroyed.³

In the earthquake zone, approximately 2.4 million people live in temporary shelters. Of these, 800,000 live in formal tent settlements, 218,000 live in containers, 118,000 live in buildings belonging to public institutions, while 1.6 million people continue to live in informal settlements or in neighborhoods where there is no functioning infrastructure.⁴

STL published [its latest emergency report on 17 May](#). Below are the developments in the region between 17-31 May:

- STL is focusing its emergency response in the provinces of Hatay, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş, which were most severely affected by the earthquake. STL also supports humanitarian aid coordination in Malatya. In addition to the 4 most heavily affected emergency provinces, STL carries out emergency response activities in the 8 provinces of Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Mardin, Adana, Mersin, Izmir and Istanbul.
- STL carries out and plans to continue its activities in the sectors of shelter & non-food items (NFI),

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://www.evrensel.net/haber/488074/depremde-can-kaybi-50-bin-783e-yukseldi>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023>

⁴ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unicef-turkiye-humanitarian-situation-report-no-13-earthquake-11-18-may-2023>

food security and livelihoods (FSL), water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), emergency education, temporary settlement support (TSS), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and emergency protection.

- STL will provide micro-grants for survivor and community-led response initiatives in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya to help them address their response and recovery needs.
- As of 31 May, STL has reached a total of 305,051 affected people with humanitarian assistance in 11 provinces since 6 February.
- In the second round of the presidential elections held on 28 May, 7,319,000 out of the 9 million voters in 11 affected provinces cast their votes. Turnout decreased by 3.7% compared to the first round of elections held on 14 May.⁵
- The Ministry of National Education announced that they will carry out a summer school program in the month of August in the provinces affected by the earthquake.
- 2.5 million children in the earthquake zone are in need of humanitarian assistance. 4 million children are of school age, of which 350,000 are refugee children and youth.⁶
- In earthquake affected areas of Türkiye, about 40% of households live below the poverty line, compared to 32% nationwide. It is estimated that this rate could rise to over 50%.⁷
- The United Nations ended its \$1 billion Flash Appeal for earthquake region, which it had issued at the beginning of the earthquake, on 17 May. Only 353 million dollars of the Flash Appeal was fulfilled.⁸

2. Population data (Türkiye):

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	9.1 M	UN OCHA
Number of dead	50,783	Government of Türkiye
Number of injured	107,000	Government of Türkiye

3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

Aid organisations have so far provided humanitarian assistance to 4 million people affected by the disaster. As of 17 May, 106 organisations (53 national NGOs, 35 international NGOs, 6 UN agencies and 12 other aid providers) are supporting the humanitarian response in the earthquake zone.⁹ This support covers the sectors of food security, shelter, health, cash and voucher assistance, protection, MHPSS and WASH.

It is estimated that around 2.6 million people living in temporary settlements will continue to live in basic living conditions with limited access to services throughout the hot summer months. The protracted nature of temporary shelters raise humanitarian concerns, particularly from a health and protection perspective.

The Government of Türkiye, with the support of humanitarian agencies, has focused on relocating families living in informal settlements to formal settlement areas or container cities. Seeking to address humanitarian gaps in informal settlements, aid agencies have prioritised the repair of lightly damaged housing, cash assistance and the provision of container or relief housing, while trying to prioritise the most vulnerable groups. These are mostly groups living in rural areas, with little or no access to resources and services.¹⁰

⁵ https://www.ntv.com.tr/2023-secim/deprem-bolgesi-secim-sonuclari-aciklandi-28-mayis-2023-turkiye-cumhurbaskanligi-deprem-bolgesi-secim-sonucu-ve-oy-sonuclari,UiVYvXTWJUWrTb_BxxfnWg

⁶ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/05/1136767>

⁷ <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/05/1136767>

⁸ <https://www.unocha.org/story/todays-top-news-myanmar-ethiopia-sudan-syria-and-t%C3%BCrkiye>

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023>

Some humanitarian organisations providing hot meals in the earthquake zone have plans to reduce and discontinue the provision of cooked meals and move to food parcels or cash-based assistance. However, the lack of cooking facilities in temporary shelters is a concern.

According to the latest briefing released by the Temporary Settlement Support sector on 25 May, 24% of those living in the earthquake zone are still dependent on hot meals distributed by the Government or aid organisations. In Hatay, around 70% of people have cooking facilities and only 60% of markets are functioning. In Kahramanmaraş, home cooking is more common and markets have re-opened. Adiyaman is the city with the least cooking facilities in temporary settlement areas. Adiyaman is also the city with the least number of functioning markets (25%) and the least access to livelihoods.¹¹

To reduce reliance on cooked food, people need kitchen materials, cooking appliances and fuel, water for cooking and dishwashing, and fire safety information. Women and girls in particular face significant risks by cooking in unsafe places such as damaged and abandoned buildings or tents.

Even though humanitarian organisations have provided some form of assistance to 4 million people, given the scale of the disaster, significant needs remain unmet. In many areas, the specific needs of women and girls, the elderly and persons with disabilities remain unmet. In particular need of assistance are those living in formal and informal settlements, those living in rural areas, and those unable to benefit from social assistance programmes because of their status or inability to access existing services.

Although there are plans to shift from in-kind to cash assistance in the humanitarian response, cash assistance is still limited in contrast to the broad need.

Debris management remains a concern in terms of health and environmental issues. In terms of water, sanitation and hygiene, the process of approval of water supply and quality control by public authorities can lead to gaps in the provision of this support. Access to a safe latrine and shower is still difficult for women, girls and persons with disabilities. Overcrowding in tent settlements, lighting and locking problems in showers and latrines, and the lack of gender segregated facilities lead to a lack of privacy in both sanitation and shelter areas, increasing the risk of sexual violence.

The need for water in the earthquake zone is provided in the following ways: 36% water network by municipalities, 20% bottled water, 4% water distributed by AFAD or municipalities, 27% water tanks, and 33% communal water taps.¹²

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



2 Water purifier installation, Adiyaman

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-temporary-settlement-support-sector-eg-response-sector-briefing-2552023>

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-temporary-settlement-support-sector-eg-response-sector-briefing-2552023>

HATAY

STL emergency response teams continue NFI distributions and needs assessments in informal settlements. Hygiene materials, dignity kits, summer clothes, lice medicines and insecticides are among the prominent needs. The problem of drinking water continues to increase in Hatay.



3. Psychosocial information meeting for adults, Hatay

STL mobile MHPSS teams continue to provide psychological first aid, case management, psychosocial support and psychological counseling in informal settlements areas. Protection teams provide information sessions on access to basic services, awareness and prevention of gender-based violence, rights of disaster-affected persons, services for special needs, and referral support to other aid providers as necessary.

Between 17-31 May, psychosocial support activities were carried out with 271 children. Physical activities, handicrafts, fairy tales and play workshops were organised. In addition, structured PSS activities were planned for girls and boys.

In individual sessions conducted by STL psychologists, symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, physical symptoms such as head and neck pain, insomnia, panic attacks, intense anxiety about the future, and anger bursts were observed.

Within the scope of STL's program on survivor and community-led response, local projects to receive micro-grants have been identified.

ADIYAMAN

During the reporting period in Adiyaman, informal settlements in 24 rural neighbourhoods were visited by STL emergency teams for needs assessment. STL teams observed that the tent areas started to empty out due to hot weather conditions, and people affected by the disaster only came to the tent areas during aid distributions. Some of the families have started to live in their houses. Following the process of moving to containers for those whose houses were heavily damaged, owners of houses with medium damage have also started to move to containers.

Information was received that informal settlements would be evacuated. STL teams contacted community members and found out that people who started to live in their houses tried to keep their tents even if they stayed at home because otherwise they could not benefit from the support in the tent areas, although their needs continued.

Hygiene kits, slippers and summer clothes stand out among the needs identified in temporary settlement areas. There is no need for food other than breakfast items.

The frequency of pests such as flies, insects and snakes has increased with the rise in summer temperatures, while there is no systematic disinfection in the tent areas.

STL teams identified refugees as the most vulnerable group in terms of access to basic services and relief goods.

STL mobile MHPSS (mental health and psychosocial support) teams continue to work in informal settlements. STL's PSS teams carry out psychosocial support work with children, while social workers carry out household visits and conduct case management work. STL psychologists carry out individual interviews and psycho-education activities. During the past two weeks, psychosocial support activities were carried out with 286 children.

In the interviews conducted by STL psychologists in temporary settlements, anxiety is the most common problem encountered. In connection with the news of evacuation of informal settlements, feelings of uncertainty and anxiety, along with eating and sleeping disorders have reportedly increased, negatively affecting the psychological well-being of earthquake affected populations.

STL Adiyaman team have reported an increase in cases of gender-based violence. STL protection teams identified problems related to access to rights and services, including protection from violence, and referred many cases to relevant institutions.



3. Food kit distribution, Adiyaman

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) teams continue to maintain and fill water tanks and continue to install showers and latrines in various parts of Adiyaman. STL teams have installed 4 water purifier systems to convert domestic water into drinking water, as well as solar panels that continue to provide hot water for latrines and showers.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Since the hot meal distribution in informal settlements in Kahramanmaraş has ended, earthquake-affected households are reporting increased needs of kitchen items, cookers and fuel. Some temporary shelters in the neighbourhoods are being closed and disaster-affected people are being moved to the highly populated formal temporary settlements.

With the warming of the weather, the need for drinking and domestic water increases. It is important to equip water tanks with materials to protect them from the upcoming summer heat. In addition, the need for protective equipment such as fans and mosquito nets has been increasing. In Kahramanmaraş, protective



4. PSS activities with children, Kahramanmaraş

measures against insects, snakes and scorpions are a prominent need in shelters. Another safety risk caused by hot weather is the heating of electrical installations. Between 17-31 May, two different tents in Kahramanmaraş caught fire; no casualties or injuries were reported.

In a total of 15 separate informal settlements in Pazarcık, Türkoğlu, Dulkadiroğlu and Göksun districts, basic needs such as hygiene kits, food kits, family cleaning kits, dignity kits, baby diapers and mattresses were covered by STL distribution teams. In co-operation with Dulkadiroğlu Municipality, STL WASH teams regularly carry out the filling and maintenance of water tanks with clean water.

MALATYA

During the reporting period, an STL assessment team of 7 visited Malatya and met with affected community members in the most destroyed districts of the province. Focus group discussions and key informant interviews were conducted in the districts of Doğanşehir, Battalgazi, Yeşilyurt and Akçadağ. Both villages and temporary settlements areas in central neighborhoods were visited.

Relative to the death toll, the number of lightly, moderately and heavily damaged houses is high in Malatya. Both the city center and the rural areas are highly damaged. Given the spread-out nature of the province, villages that are far from town and city centers have problems in accessing services. There are still only a small number of functioning markets in the villages, which makes it difficult for rural communities to access relief goods to cover their most basic needs.

Container settlements have been set up in many locations in and around the city and transfer of affected households from tents to containers continue, but there is the belief that the transportation process is not carried out according to vulnerability criteria.

Most of the incoming aid is being provided by AFAD, public authorities, municipalities, private companies and business people. There are also many faith-based organisations providing relief goods and some activities for children.

STL team observed a high need for latrines, shower units, laundry units, drinking water, hygiene kits, food kits, and other non-food distribution in the region.

Deeper problems have been observed in temporary settlements in which refugees reside. In addition to being areas with the least access to services, problems of hygiene and sanitation, lack of relief goods and problems arising from social tension are all key areas that need to be tackled in Malatya.

4. STL's Emergency Response:






























5. Hygiene committee meeting, Adiyaman

STL continues its emergency response mainly in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman, with assessments being undertaken in Malatya. Warehouses and operation centers where the STL emergency team is accommodated are established in these 3 provinces. STL has recruited a team of 3 for Malatya who have started assessing the area and identifying STL's focus in the province.

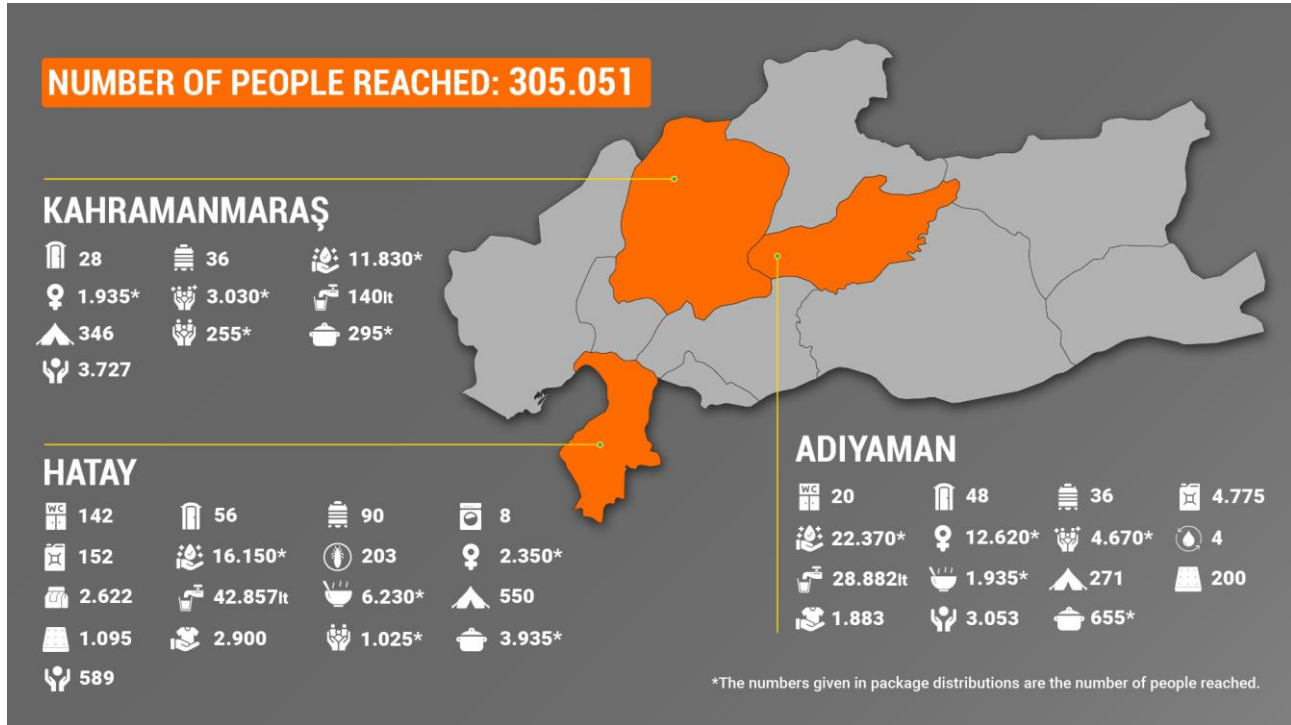
In addition to STL efforts to meet the needs for water provision and sanitation infrastructure in temporary settlements in rural and urban areas, interventions in the sectors of shelter and NFI, food security and livelihoods, MHPSS, emergency protection, and temporary settlement support are continuing.

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş for the period 17-31 May is detailed below.

<p>WASH </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Mobile Latrine  Mobile Shower  Water Tank  Mobile Laundry Unit  Jerry Can  Water Purifier  Hygiene Kit  Lice Kit  Dignity Kit  Cleaning Kit 	<p>FOOD SECURITY </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Ready Made Meal  Drinking Water  Food Kit <p>SHELTER </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Tent  Mattress 	<p>NON-FOOD ITEM </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Clothes  Family Kit  Kitchen Kit <p>MHPSS </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Psychosocial Support  Psychological Support  Psycho-education
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*The numbers given in package distributions are the number of people reached.



Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Completed	WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay) 100 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlıca districts. In areas where infrastructure can be provided, plans have been made for latrines to be connected to the sewerage system and mobile latrines are being collected back.	2,000
Ongoing	WASH: Shower and Latrine Units (Hatay) A total of 56 mobile units, including 14 mobile showers, 42 latrines and shower units, were installed in informal shelter areas.	5,600
Ongoing	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) In Defne, Antakya, Samandağ and Kırkhan districts of Hatay, 90 water tanks were installed, of which 16 were 5-ton and 74 were 3-ton water tanks.	58,237
Ongoing	WASH: Mobile Laundry Units (Hatay) In order to meet the demand for hygiene in the rural areas of 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.	3,966
Completed	WASH: Disinfection of Tents (Hatay) In the tent city located in the New Stadium, 600 tents were medicated against the risk of epidemic diseases.	3,000

<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay) A total of 3.230 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>16,150</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay) In the neighbourhoods of scattered settlements, 203 packages consisting of lice medication, anti-lice equipment and combs were distributed.	<u>203</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, 787 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking for the affected people were distributed.	<u>3,935</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay) After needs assessment in different locations in Hatay, 2,900 clothes including 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, 1,022 units of food were distributed to people living in informal settlements.	<u>2,622</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 42,857 litres of water were distributed.	<u>14,285</u>

<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman) 36 units of 3-ton 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>68,400</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Shower – Latrine Unit Installation (Adiyaman) 28 shower units and 20 shower and latrine units were installed in Kayapınar and Sümerevler neighborhoods in Adiyaman.	<u>3,800</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 units of 10-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>4,775</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Purifier Installation (Adiyaman) 4 water purifiers with a capacity to treat 2 tons of water per day has been installed in an identified informal settlement area. The project aims to provide access to drinking water for approximately 700 people per day.	<u>2,800</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 4,474 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>22,370</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 2,524 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>12,620</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 934 cleaning kits designed to meet the need for home cleaning of one family were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>4,670</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 28,882 liters of drinking water were distributed in different locations.	<u>9,492</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 387 packages meeting the basic food needs of a family of 5 people were distributed.	<u>1,935</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Safety: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) In informal shelters, 131 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected people.	<u>655</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman) 978 blankets, 200 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1,340</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adiyaman) 271 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	<u>1,355</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Clothing (Adiyaman) A total of 1,883 pieces of clothing, including protective equipment such as boots and raincoats after the floods on 15 March, were distributed to meet the needs of different size and age groups.	<u>1,883</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, 36 water tanks of 3 tons were installed in the identified areas in Kahramanmaraş.	<u>7,200</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, 606 family cleaning kits were distributed for home cleaning.	<u>3,030</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) A total of 1,836 dignity kits were distributed in the accommodation areas in Pazarcık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>1,836</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 2,366 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikişubat district.	<u>11,830</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 346 tents were distributed to the disaster-affected people whose temporary shelters were damaged after the flood and cyclone that occurred on 20 April.	<u>1,730</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 were distributed.	<u>46</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) In informal shelters, 59 kitchen packs containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households.	<u>295</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 informal 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 of Şanlıurfa.	<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, psycho-education, psychosocial support activities and individual psychological counselling 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, Global Giving, Giving to Asia, EBRD Community Initiative, King Baudouin Foundation, Give 2 Asia, Stichting Vluchteling (SV), Choose Love, and corporate donations.

5. Coordination:

STL Operations Coordinator and Field Coordinators are in contact with Governors, District Governors, AFAD authorities, municipalities, Water Works Authorities, İŞKUR, and all relevant offices 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 on child safeguarding, child protection and case management. STL field staff are also co-leading some of the sectoral meetings at the hub level.

The Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), comprised of local and national NGOs active in and supporting earthquake response, started to support the work of local initiatives, NGOs and platforms on a provincial basis. Needs assessment were conducted among LHF members and preparations for capacity building activities to

respond to the demands of LHF members were initiated. STL in collaboration with other stakeholders has provided modules and trainers for PSEA and Child Safeguarding trainings to new local and national organisations engaged in the earthquake response. Some trainings are completed while others are ongoing.

In addition, LHF participated in the 'Middle East and North Africa Region NGO Forums Workshop' organised by the International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA), of which STL is a member, on 23-24 May in Amman, Jordan. In this workshop, experiences on civil society coordination in countries such as Iraq, Libya, Lebanon, Yemen, Syria and Jordan were shared and information on civil society coordination in Türkiye was provided.

UN OCHA sector coordination is in transition and LHF will continue to strongly support local coordination and support the development of civil society in Turkey.

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 asbestos, lead and some other hazardous substances, which may cause various 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 in the air.

7. Contact information:

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ANNEX: Communications Contents Related to STL Emergency Response

Other content related to STL's emergency response is available on its social media accounts, including [Instagram](#), [Facebook](#), [Twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#) and [Youtube](#) accounts as well as on STL [website](#).