

<b>Location of disaster</b>	TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	<b>Date</b>	21.06.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

### 1. Situation overview:



1. Psychosocial Support (PSS) kit distribution, Adıyaman

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.<sup>1</sup>

According to the latest statement from the Ministry of Interior, the number of people who lost their lives is 50,783. Of this figure, 7,302 were refugees. Up to 107,000 were injured. Of the people reported missing, 297 have still not been found.<sup>2</sup>

A total of 9.1 million people were affected by the earthquake disaster, 3 million people were displaced, and 298,000 buildings were completely destroyed.<sup>3</sup>

STL published its [latest emergency situation report on 31 May](#). Below are the developments in the region between 31 May-21 June 2023:

- 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 coordination in Malatya. In addition to the 4 most heavily disaster-affected provinces, STL carries out emergency response activities in the 8 provinces of Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Mardin, Adana, Mersin, İzmir and İstanbul.
- 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), temporary settlement support (TSS), emergency education, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and emergency protection.
- STL provides micro-grants for survivor and community-led response initiatives in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya to help affected communities address their response and recovery needs.
- As of 31 May, STL has reached a total of 359,954 affected people with humanitarian assistance in 11 provinces since 6 February.

<sup>1</sup> 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

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

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

- 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.<sup>4</sup>
- While the Emergency Flash Appeal launched by UN OCHA ended on 17 May, the work of the earthquake coordination structure was extended until 17 August 2023<sup>5</sup>.
- According to UNHCR data, as of 10 May, 4,150 of the refugees who had left their provinces of residence after the earthquake have returned to their pre-earthquake residence. Approximately 214,760 refugees who had travelled to 63 different provinces remained in those cities<sup>6</sup>.
- According to the 11 June dated statement of the Minister of Environment, Urbanisation and Climate Change, 850,000 houses and work places were destroyed in the earthquake. Material damage is estimated to be around 100 billion USD. The Minister announced that 311,000 houses will be built within the first year<sup>7</sup>.
- 53 people living in the 250-unit Rönesans Residence in Antakya (Hatay) are still missing<sup>8</sup>.
- In earthquake affected provinces of Türkiye, about 40% of households live below the poverty line, compared to 32% nationwide. It is estimated that this rate can rise to over 50%.<sup>9</sup>

## 2. Population data (Türkiye):

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

## 3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

Organisations providing humanitarian assistance in the earthquake zone continue to provide services in sectors such as food, shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, health, cash assistance, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and protection services.

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. Aid organisations are trying to fill humanitarian gaps in



2. Psycho-education with women about the psychological effects of the earthquake, Kahramanmaraş

<sup>4</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/05/1136767>

<sup>5</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unhcr-turkiye-earthquake-emergency-response-8-june-2023>

<sup>6</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unhcr-turkiye-earthquake-emergency-response-8-june-2023>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.ntv.com.tr/ntvpara/deprem-konutlari-icin-yeni-formul,TKJz3Ceez0OLtd5qw7H0zA>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr/turkiye/ronesans-rezidansta-53-kisi-kayip-cenazelerimizi-istiyoruz-2091596>

<sup>9</sup> <https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/05/1136767>

informal settlements.

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 summary report issued by the Temporary Shelter Support sector on 8 June, people in the earthquake zone have started to enter their damaged houses to meet their daily needs. The city where houses are most used is Kahramanmaraş and the city where houses are least used is Adiyaman.

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

## HATAY

As of 8 June, the population of Hatay is approximately 2 million. 23,000 people lost their lives in the earthquake and 30,762 people were injured. 270,000 buildings were damaged. Around 200,000 people live in tents and 72,000 live in containers. There are 158 formal shelters and 88 container cities in the province. The authorities announced their plan to build 10,000 new houses in Iskenderun<sup>10</sup>.

It is stated that the number of hot daily meals distributed in the province will decrease from 700,000 to approximately 200,000 in July. A transition from hot meals to food parcels or a voucher program is planned.



2. Water tank, Hatay

STL teams working on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) report that with the warming of the weather, increased requests for water diagnosis and more frequent water refills have been received in temporary settlement areas where water tanks were previously installed. There is a significant increase in the number of flies and mosquitoes in the province. Disinfection cannot be carried out sufficiently. There is a period of uncertainty regarding the provision of basic needs, as the municipalities from outside the city, which provided support in various sectors, are gradually pulling out. There are problems with infrastructure services such as water trucking, opening sewers, connecting water installations to

WASH facilities. Hygiene items are still in short supply in informal settlement areas. The inability of both aid organisations and local authorities to adequately monitor and refill water tanks during Bayram/Eid al-Adha is a cause for concern regarding water needs. STL teams are installing two separate filtration systems inside two formal settlement areas that will convert running water into drinking water.

STL outreach teams have planned to establish WASH committees in areas where latrine and shower installations have been made. For this purpose, STL has started a needs assessment in the region. One-to-one and focus group discussions are conducted with target communities where services are provided for improved access to latrines, showers and clean water.

<sup>10</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-hatay-humanitarian-snapshot-08-june-2023>

Within the scope of distribution activities, following the needs assessment, tents, food aid, drinking water, dignity kits, hygiene kits, kitchen kits, lice shampoo kits, baby diapers, baby food, elderly diapers, clothing items, underwear, water jerry cans, mattresses, bedspreads, blankets and mats were distributed in informal settlements.

The need for clean and drinking water still persists in Hatay. As the weather gets warmer, the risk of epidemics remains a concern. The need for cooling equipment such as refrigerators, fans and air conditioners is increasing. In addition, there is still a need for large size diapers and summer clothes.

In Hatay, STL mobile teams carrying out mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities provided individual social service support, individual psychological counselling and psycho-education, and group psychosocial support for children in 8 neighbourhoods in Antakya and Samandağ. Empowerment sessions for girls and boys were initiated.



3. PSS activities, Hatay

Within the scope of the micro-grant program for community-led action in Hatay, grants were dispersed to 13 affected community groups between 5-19 June.

## ADIYAMAN

The population of Adiyaman is 632,148. A total of 8,387 people lost their lives due to the earthquake. 122,000 people relocated to other provinces after the disaster. In Adiyaman, approximately 40,000 people live in tents and 46,000 people live in containers. It is planned for 900 health workers to start working in the province in early July and 1,500 educators in September. However, containers to house these staff have not been allocated, and housing the new arrivals may put pressure on the existing stock of containers to be allocated to people with housing damage<sup>11</sup>.



4. Mobile laundry unit, Adiyaman

Showers, latrine and water tanks have been installed in shelter areas by many aid organisations, however some of the installations do not meet Sphere Standards<sup>12</sup>. Therefore, disaster-affected people are using their damaged houses to meet their hygiene needs.

STL outreach teams distributed tents to the newly established tent settlements in Adiyaman and continue to distribute family cleaning kits, hygiene kits, dignity kits, food kits, kitchen kits, PSS kits, patient diapers and baby diapers. Summer conditions necessitate the distribution of relief goods such as clothes suitable for summer conditions, slippers,

<sup>11</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-adiyaman-humanitarian-snapshot-08-june-2023>

<sup>12</sup> <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch001>

mosquito nets, hats, shades, fans, and air conditioners for containers. As the hot meal support in Adiyaman will gradually end after Bayram/Eid al-Adha, new needs such as refrigerators, kitchen kits, cookers, and fuel for cooking will arise.

In Adiyaman, informal settlements are rapidly being shut down and earthquake-affected people are being moved to containers or formal tent areas. Hygiene committees established by STL teams may be disbanded due to the closure of these settlement areas and relocation of committee members. The latrines, shower units and water tanks installed by the STL WASH teams in these informal settlements are now being cleaned and moved to the newly established formal tent areas.

The cleaning of latrines and shower units is still a problem in the temporary settlements. In addition, there is a serious issue of waste management and hygiene as there is no regular garbage pick-up in the tent areas. Rising temperatures has started causing bad smell while increasing the risk of disease for many. The need for water continues. The main water network has started to function in Adiyaman, but there are concerns about this water being used for drinking purposes. There is also an increase in the number of insects, flies, scorpions and snakes, which continues to pose a health risk for affected people in the settlement areas.

STL's MHPSS mobile teams in Adiyaman continue to provide psychosocial support for children as well as psychological support and psycho-education for adults in various temporary settlements across the province. STL social workers identify protection risks and refer them to relevant public institutions. The closing down of informal settlements have been causing uncertainty and anxiety problems for people living in these areas. The fact that unused tents in these evacuated settlements are being used as socialising areas by young men is a cause of concern and anxiety for young women and girls who continue to live in these informal settlements. The lack of child-friendly spaces and other child protection services, as well as broader protection aspects, are being identified by STL teams. It has been observed that families have waited for the end of the school year to employ their children in seasonal agricultural work and textile sector. With the closure of schools, migration to agricultural fields and an increase in the number of child workers is expected.



5. Water purifier, Adiyaman

In Adiyaman, preparations for a micro-grant programme for communities under STL's locally-led response programme has started. Within the scope of the micro-grant programme, STL teams are visiting villages and community groups with difficult access to services. Community members are being supported to identify their needs. Following the field visits, community groups will prepare their own projects and submit to STL teams for evaluation upon which a diverse committee will select the actions to be supported.

## KAHRAMANMARAŞ

The population of Kahramanmaraş is 1.7 million. More than 12,000 people lost their lives due to the earthquake. 225,000 people live in formal temporary settlements and 492,000 people live in informal settlements. 541,000 people live in tents and around 25,000 people live in containers<sup>13</sup>. According to

<sup>13</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-kahramanmaras-humanitarian-snapshot-08-june-2023>

information received from the authorities on 8 June, it is planned that all those who have applied for containers and are eligible will be accommodated in container settlements or in foldable containers in rural areas.

STL Maraş teams are working in various formal and informal settlements in all districts of the province. Mobile MHPSS teams provide individual psychological support, psychosocial support for children and child protection processes in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services. As a result of needs assessments, STL's WASH, MHPSS and protection teams, supplemented by outreach officers, are working jointly in an integrated approach.



6. WASH installation, Kahramanmaraş

STL WASH teams have installed screens with a volunteer organisation to ensure privacy in previously installed showers and latrines. In addition, 3 separate mobile washbasins were constructed in an informal settlement area with access to running water. The procurement process for the mobile laundry unit has been finalized, which will become operational as soon as STL teams finalise the technical infrastructure.

With the arrival of the summer heat, the fight against harmful reptiles and insects in informal tent settlements gains importance. An outbreak of scabies occurred in one of the temporary settlements where STL MHPSS teams were carrying out structured activities, and STL teams suspended their activities for a week.

One of the protection problems encountered by STL protection teams is the lack of guidance on gender-based violence. The fact that the women's shelter in the province has not yet been repaired leads to women with protection orders being referred to other cities. Women affected by the earthquake face security risks because they do not want to go to another province. Similarly, children who have been referred for protection are also sent to other provinces due to the damaged 'House of Love' building where unaccompanied children are taken under state protection.

Other challenges in Kahramanmaraş include the need for legal support on housing, land and property issues and an increase in inter-communal tensions, while the number of organisations offering psychosocial support is decreasing.

## MALATYA

The population of Malatya is 812,000. In the earthquake, 1,238 people lost their lives and 6,444 people were injured. Around 46,000 buildings were damaged. As of 8 June, 324,000 people live in tents and 64,000 people live in containers. There are 34 formal tent settlements and 49 container cities<sup>14</sup>.



7. Information meeting on micro grant project, Malatya

<sup>14</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-malatya-humanitarian-snapshot-08-june-2023>

It is estimated that approximately 87,000 people who left the city after the earthquake have now returned to Malatya. Returns have led to an increase in the need for shelter. The authorities state that all informal shelters will be removed within a month and that hot food distribution will end at the end of June. It becomes critical to support the population in temporary shelters with kitchen kits and food items.

People living in rural areas have problems in accessing services due to distance, transport problems and lack of information regarding available services. Child protection risks, especially child labour, are on the rise. Water, sanitation and hygiene are still the greatest needs in Malatya province.

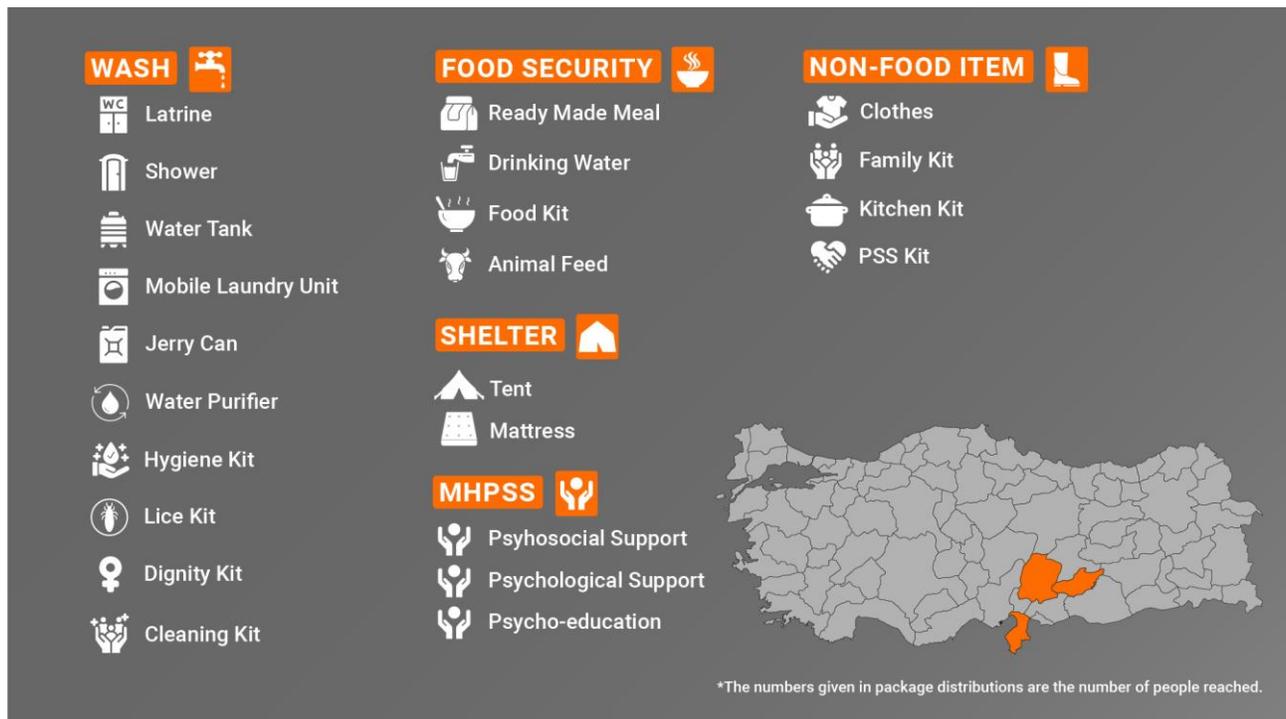
STL Malatya team made field visits to temporary settlements in Doğanşehir, Battalgazi, Yeşilyurt, Akçadağ and Akçadağ and in the city centre for needs assessment. As the weather gets warmer, needs such as drinking water, refrigerators and summer clothes come to the fore. In some settlements, such as the tent city established in the Organised Industrial Zone, the need for drinking water and hygiene materials is very high. STL team observed that diarrhea cases have become widespread.

**4. STL's Emergency Response:**

STL continues its emergency response mainly in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman, with community visits 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, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş as of 21 June is detailed below.



**WASH**

- Latrine
- Shower
- Water Tank
- Mobile Laundry Unit
- Jerry Can
- Water Purifier
- Hygiene Kit
- Lice Kit
- Dignity Kit
- Cleaning Kit

**FOOD SECURITY**

- Ready Made Meal
- Drinking Water
- Food Kit
- Animal Feed

**NON-FOOD ITEM**

- Clothes
- Family Kit
- Kitchen Kit
- PSS Kit

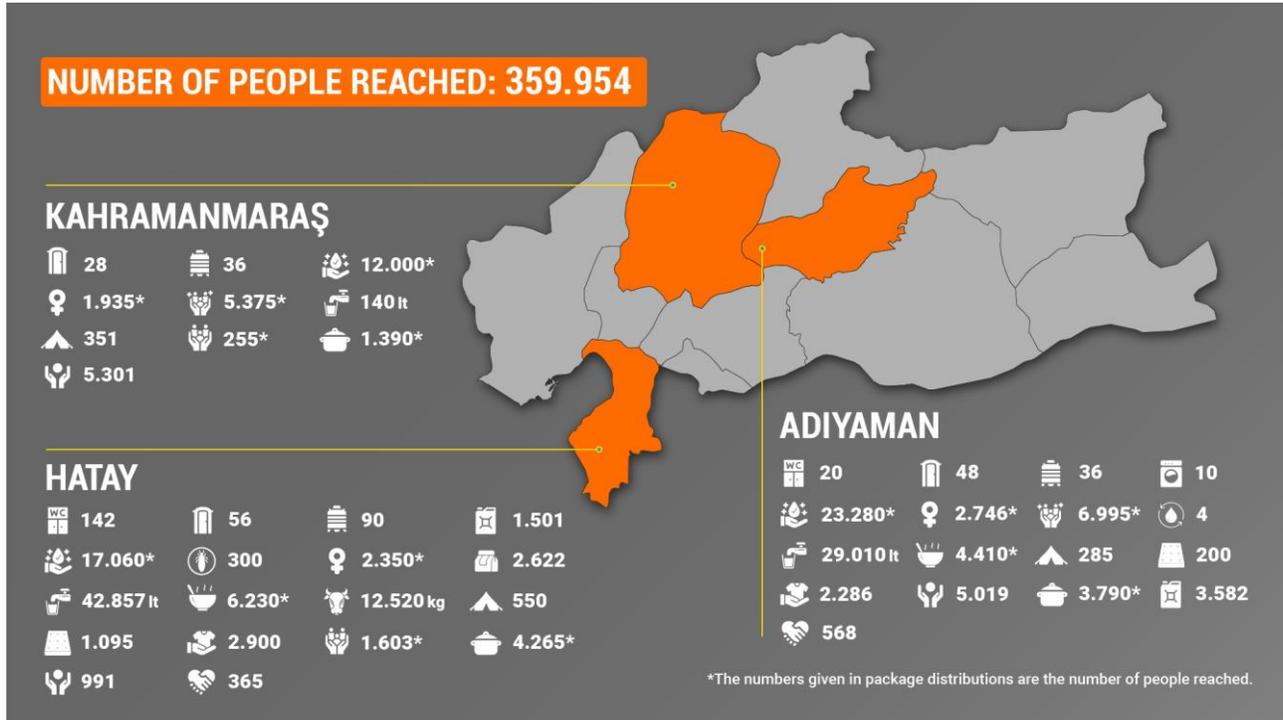
**SHELTER**

- Tent
- Mattress

**MHPSS**

- Psychosocial Support
- Psychological Support
- Psycho-education

\*The numbers given in package distributions are the number of people reached.



Status	Description	Target (ind.)
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay)</b>  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.	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Shower and Latrine Units (Hatay)</b>  A total of 56 mobile units, including 14 mobile showers, 42 latrines and shower units, were installed in informal shelter areas.	<u>5,600</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b>  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.	<u>58,237</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Mobile Laundry Units (Hatay)</b>  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.	<u>3,966</u>

<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Disinfection of Tents (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  A total of 3.412 hygiene kits were distributed for families of five.	<u>17,060</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Hatay)</b>  A total of 1,501 water jerry cans were distributed in order to reduce travelling to and from the water source.	<u>7,505</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In informal settlements, 300 packages consisting of lice medication, anti-lice equipment and combs were distributed.	<u>300</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Mattress and Sleeping Bag Distribution (Hatay)</b>  560 mattresses and 535 sleeping bags were distributed.	<u>1,095</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Mat Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In order to improve the conditions in temporary shelters and to prevent the tent floor from contact with the soil, 206 mats were distributed.	<u>1,030</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  The distribution of 365 psychosocial support kits designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children was carried out.	<u>365</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  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. 500 diapers and 78 sanitary pads were provided.	<u>1,603</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In informal shelters, 853 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking for the affected people were distributed.	<u>4,265</u>

<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Winterization – Stove Distribution (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Drinking Water (Hatay)</b>  In various locations in Hatay, 42,857 litres of water were distributed.	<u>14,285</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Animal Feed Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In rural areas, 93 bags, totalling 12,520 kilos of animal feed were distributed to farmers living on animal husbandry.	<u>465</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Shower and Latrine Unit Installation (Adiyaman)</b>  28 shower units and 20 shower and latrine units were installed in Kayapınar and Sümerevler neighborhoods in Adiyaman.	<u>3,800</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH Mobile Laundry (Adiyaman)</b>  The laundry, which was designed to meet the laundry needs in the shelter areas and houses 10 washing machines, started its service in the Ç1 tent area.	<u>496</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Water Purifier Installation (Adiyaman)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  A total of 4,656 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>23,280</u>

<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> 2,746 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>2,746</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> 1,399 cleaning kits designed to meet the need for home cleaning of one family were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>6,995</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> In order to reduce travelling to and from the water source, 3,582 water jerry cans were distributed.	<u>17,910</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> A total of 29,010 liters of drinking water were distributed in different locations.	<u>9,637</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> 882 packages meeting the basic food needs of a family of 5 people were distributed.	<u>4,410</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> In informal shelters, 758 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected people.	<u>3,790</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman)</b> 978 blankets, 200 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1,340</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> 285 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	<u>1,425</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution</b> The distribution of 568 PSS packages designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children was carried out.	<u>568</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Clothing Items (Adiyaman)</b> 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>	<b>WASH: Shower Unit Installation (Kahramanmaraş)</b> 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>	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Kahramanmaraş)</b> 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>	<b>WASH: Cleaning Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>	<u>5,375</u>

	In the tent area in Pazarçık Anatolian High School and temporary settlement in Dulkadiroğlu Old Industry neighborhood, 1,075 family cleaning kits were distributed for home cleaning.	
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  A total of 1,935 dignity kits were distributed in the accommodation areas in Pazarçık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>1,935</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  2,400 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikisubat district.	<u>11,830</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter: Tent Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  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>	<b>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  51 family kits have been distributed, consisting of mobile chargers and flashlights.	<u>255</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI/Winterization: Protection Equipment (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  140 liters of water were distributed.	<u>46</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  In informal shelters, 278 kitchen packs containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households.	<u>1,390</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>Health: Emergency MHPSS Activities (Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Hatay)</b>  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>13,687</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. 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.

The Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF) secretariat, as hosted by STL, started to support the work of local initiatives, NGOs and platforms at the provincial hub level. In June, a call for micro-grants was published by STL for distribution to local and national CSOs. The micro-grant process will be finalised in early July and local institutions will be provided with micro-grants to support earthquake-related activities.

LHF secretariat held a working meeting in Ankara on 14-15 June. The context in each of the hubs was discussed and based on the presence of local civil initiatives, coordination models were discussed. Localisation activities will be further shaped according to the outcomes of this meeting.

OCHA sector coordination is in transition and LHF will continue to strongly support local coordination and encourage the engagement of local civil society in the post-earthquake relief and recovery process.

#### 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.
- The fact that the rubble has not yet been removed, heavily damaged buildings have not yet been demolished, healthy and safe shelter conditions have not yet been created in the region, and access to clean water and toilets is limited causes health problems. Cases of lice, scabies and intestinal infections continue. In some areas, there is a significant increase in scabies cases.
- With the increase in air temperature, flies and pests have emerged. Rodents, insects and snakes pose a safety and health risk especially in tent settlement areas.

#### 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](#).