

Location of disaster	TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	Date	12.07.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

1. Situation overview:



1. Activity with children in STL PSS caravan, Hatay

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 refugees¹.

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.²

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.³

STL published its latest emergency situation report [on 21 June 2023](#). Below are the developments in the region between 21 June-12 July 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 Istanbul.
- 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 12 July, STL has reached a total of 427,329 affected people with humanitarian assistance in 11 provinces since 6 February.

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>

- Disasters continue to affect other parts of the country. Heavy rains affecting the Black Sea region of Turkey caused floods. On 10 July, one person died in Giresun due to the rains⁴.
- The Minister of Justice announced that 1,757 suspects were prosecuted and 351 people were arrested in the investigations launched into those responsible for the collapsed buildings after the earthquake⁵.
- According to the Turkish Government, the cost of the earthquake was approximately 104 billion USD. It is foreseen that 762 billion TL will be spent from the national budget in 2023⁶.
- The Ministry of National Education cancelled the compensatory education programme to be held in the earthquake zone before the start of the academic year. According to the new statement, a 'catch-up programme' will be implemented in the earthquake-affected provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa between 11 September and 6 October, once the academic year starts⁷.

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:

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

While approximately 5.4 million earthquake-affected people are receiving some form of humanitarian assistance, significant needs remain. While the Government of Turkey continues to plan the transition from informal tent sites to formal tent sites and container settlements, the lack of clear communication regarding the relocation of disaster-affected people and settlement consolidation makes it difficult for humanitarian agencies to plan their assistance.

Repair of buildings and infrastructure, including public institutions, remains a major challenge in earthquake-affected cities. The main humanitarian needs in informal settlement areas remain access to adequate water supply and sanitation, access to information on available public services, access to social protection programmes, and access to psychosocial support services.

Of the 136 hospitals in the disaster area, 42 are still severely or moderately damaged⁸. According to preliminary findings of an assessment



2. Psycho-education for adults, Adıyaman

⁴ <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/giresunda-sel-sonrasi-son-durum-bakan-uraloglu-tum-yollarimiz-ulasima-acilmistir-42297701>

⁵ <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/deprem-sorusturmalarinda-351-kisi-tutuklandi-780236.html>

⁶ <https://sozgazetesi.com.tr/2023/07/12/depremin-ekonomiye-zarari-104-milyar-dolar/>

⁷ <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/galeri-meb-yeni-takvim-bilgisi-2023-2024-okullar-ne-zaman-acilacak-yaz-tatilinin-bitmesine-kac-gun-var-iste-guncel-ara-tatil-ve-yariyil-tatili-tarihleri-42297414/3>

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquakes-recovery-and-reconstruction-assessment>

conducted by UNFPA, health staff in primary health centers have the capacity to address only acute health problems. Although the number of health units established in camp or container settings has increased, there is still a significant gap in reaching and providing services to people residing in rural areas or outside formal temporary settlements. There are reports of health problems caused by dehydration and increasingly hot weather, including snake bites. The need for contraceptives and medicines remains high⁹.

In terms of protection, women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence and sexual abuse. Increase in rent prices and livelihood disruption in the earthquake zone have forced many people to continue living in crowded informal settlements. This creates additional tensions at the household level and has led to an increase in cases of domestic violence. In many areas, the lack of gender-segregated latrines and adequate privacy in latrines and shower facilities in temporary settlements has led to increased risks of sexual violence, particularly against women and adolescent girls. Due to the predominant presence of male staff involved in the delivery of humanitarian assistance and services, women often feel unsafe and uncomfortable when raising their concerns and needs.

Many women face difficulties in pursuing legal cases related to complaints of violence, as legal documents are lost and lawyers with the ability to work on such cases have been killed in the disaster (120 in Hatay alone). This also limits access to legal services for survivors who wish to report new incidents. The transition from tents to container settlements has also increased the risk of GBV, as women and girls who have not yet moved to containers and still reside in sparsely populated informal tent settlements are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence and other safety concerns¹⁰. Facilities and services adapted for the elderly and persons with disabilities are very limited, especially for persons living in informal settlements where government services are not provided. Increased tensions between the local community and refugees are reported. STL staff have even reported social tensions having arisen within refugee populations, mainly due to limited resources and who gets access to those limited resources.

There is urgent need to provide more support to SMEs, co-operatives and local farmers to help them restart their economic activities and value chains so that livelihoods and income generating activities are promoted in the most heavily affected areas. There is currently almost no funding for socio-economic early recovery.

In terms of safety, there are fire risks due to the close proximity of shelters and lack of appropriate equipment. Small fires were reported in tent sites in Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş. There were no casualties. According to IOM's needs assessment, 92% of shelters lack fire safety equipment¹¹.

In the many temporary settlements in the earthquake region, the 3 top priorities in terms of WASH needs are drinking water (21%), hygiene products (20%) and shower areas (15%)¹².

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⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-5-19-june-2023>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-5-19-june-2023>

¹¹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-temporary-settlement-support-sector-eq-response-sector-briefing-0862023>

¹² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-temporary-settlement-support-sector-eq-response-sector-briefing-2262023>

HATAY

In Hatay, the transition from informal shelters to formal tent/container settlements continues. Humanitarian activities are decreasing in the informal areas. Access to potable water remains difficult, especially in the urban neighbourhoods. Lack of waste management increases the risk of epidemics, especially in the hot summer months. Reptiles and insects remain a health risk in informal settlement areas. STL emergency teams also observe an increase in skin diseases.

STL outreach teams continue to plan the establishment of voluntary committees in informal settlement areas within the scope of hygiene promotion activities. In areas identified by STL's own needs assessments, family hygiene packages, water jerry cans, food packages, kitchen kits, baby diapers, and baby food were distributed.



3. Distribution of family cleaning kits, Hatay

Among the basic needs requested by affected households are cooling solutions such as refrigerators, fans and air conditioners. STL teams have observed that especially people with chronic diseases do not have cooling solutions to store their medicines, and individuals with disabilities have rashes, infections and bedsores due to increased temperatures in their living environments. Other urgent needs include large size elderly/patient diapers, summer clothes and access to a job.



4. Water tank connected to the purifier device, Hatay

STL teams are planning for new water tanks as the main water supply is still not available to all affected areas of Hatay. A water treatment system has been installed in two different container settlements to convert domestic water into drinking water. Mobile showers and latrines designed for the elderly and people with disabilities have been installed by STL field teams. Electricity connection is required to meet the hot water and lighting needs of the shower units and latrines installed in the shelter areas. Unfortunately the fact that the main electricity network is still not available in all areas of the city makes it difficult to use showers and latrines. A total of 5 washing machines and 3 drying machines have been installed in 3 different informal settlements and are actively used. Efforts are also underway to reactivate the mobile laundry.

STL Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) mobile teams worked in Üçgedik, Kuzeytepe, Küçük Dalyan, Büyük Dalyan and Çekmece neighbourhoods during the reporting period. PSS activities were organised with 92 children. The Adolescent Girls' Empowerment Programme (AGEP) and Adolescent Boys' Empowerment Programme (ABEP) started with structured sessions, reaching a total of 22 children. In addition, 276 children received unstructured/one-off PSS sessions as part of the ongoing collaboration with Borusan Story House. STL's psycho-education sessions for adults continued, and 66 people participated in the training titled 'Precautions to be taken to Protect Mental Health'. 27 people

received individual psychological support. STL social workers also provided support and guidance for the needs of 64 people who had problems in accessing public services.

Within the scope of the 'Locally Led Empowerment Programme', 13 communities in Hatay, to which STL provided micro-grant support, have started their project work.

ADIYAMAN

Demolition of heavily damaged buildings in Adiyaman has been accelerated, but there is a serious problem of dust and asbestos as demolition is carried out without irrigation. The rubble from demolitions is dumped near living spaces in different parts of the province, which brings many public health problems in the short and long term. Affected households have been informed that the owners of the buildings with moderate damage are offered the options of renovation or waiting for one year for the demolition of their buildings. Affected people have told STL field staff that they prefer to wait for one year due to the high cost of renovation. This situation shows that the demolition of medium damaged buildings in Adiyaman will start after one year and the demolition will take at least two years.

In Adiyaman, most of the informal tent settlements have been closed and affected people living there have been moved to formal tent settlements or container sites. Refugees who are not yet eligible to apply for containers were also clustered in 3 tent settlements. Given the fact that it is more difficult for refugees to access aid and services, humanitarian actors working in the field started to direct their assistance to these 3 large tent settlements. In order to prevent aid duplication in these settlements, STL field teams identified around 60 villages after conducting a needs assessment in nearly 100 villages and started to distribute relief goods to affected rural households.



5. Locally Led Empowerment Program Meeting with project holders, Adiyaman

After the Eid al-Adha, hot meal distribution services were closed down in the province. This led to the emergence of needs such as refrigerators, kitchen kits, fuel, and cookers in the tented settlements. Even when supplied, it is difficult for affected households to meet these needs due to the lack of high capacity electricity supply to the tented areas and the risk of fire.

The closure of informal settlements resulted in latrines and shower units installed in these areas to remain idle. STL teams have been cleaning these units and moving them to the newly established formal tent settlements for the continued usage

of these units. If further consolidation of informal settlements continue and they are turned into formal settlements, STL will review its WASH strategy and start planning an exit.

There are problems in waste management and cleaning in the tented settlements in Adiyaman. There is a serious waste and hygiene problem, which causes odour and disease risk with the increase in temperatures. The need for water also increases; people affected by the disaster drink municipal water because of the lack of access to drinking water. This situation increases the risk of disease and diarrhoea cases are increasing. In addition, incidents of insect, fly, scorpion and snake stings have also increased.

STL MHPSS teams have observed that the uncertainty brought about by the evacuation of informal settlements and people being forced to move out, causes anxiety problems as well as anger and feelings of hopelessness. Within the scope of protection, more and more children working as daily labourers is a cause for concern. Especially with the closure of schools, families have started to employ their children in seasonal agriculture and textile sectors.

Within the scope of the ongoing 'Locally Led Empowerment Program' in Adiyaman, regular community visits are conducted to villages with difficult access to services. STL mobilizers are supporting interested communities in identifying their own needs so that they can start conceptualising their actions for eligibility to micro-grants.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Demolition of damaged buildings continues in Kahramanmaraş. Dust and asbestos problem continues in the city due to lack of irrigation during demolition. Informal shelters in the urban neighbourhoods are being closed down. People living in these areas are being moved to formal settlements or being asked to go to other tented areas.



6. PSS activities with children, Adiyaman



7. PSS activities in Kahramanmaraş





























The water tanks set up by STL teams in the informal settlements are being covered to keep the water away from the heat and to make the water tanks suitable for summer conditions. The need for water has increased with the hot weather. According to Sphere standards, the amount of water that one person should use per day is calculated as minimum 15 liters. However, due to summer conditions, STL emergency teams plan the installations based on a daily water consumption of 30 liters. Latrines and shower facilities suitable for the use of individuals with disabilities have been installed by STL teams. The mobile laundry unit has been completed and will be put to use after test drives.

4. STL's Emergency Response:

STL continues its emergency response mainly in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman, 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 affected areas 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 as of 12 July is detailed below.

WASH  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Latrine  Shower  Water Tank  Mobile Laundry Unit  Jerry Can  Water Purifier  Hygiene Kit  Lice Kit  Dignity Kit  Cleaning Kit 	FOOD SECURITY  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Ready Made Meal  Drinking Water  Food Kit  Animal Feed 	NON-FOOD ITEM  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Clothes  Family Kit  Kitchen Kit  PSS Kit
	SHELTER  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Tent  Mattress 	
	MHPSS  <ul style="list-style-type: none">  Psychosocial Support  Psychological Support  Psycho-education 	




















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

NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED: 427.329


















KAHRAMANMARAŞ

 28	 36	 12.055*
 1.938*	 5.965*	 140 lt
 351	 255*	 3.380*
 5.554		

HATAY

 142	 56	 90	 8
 2.537	 18.590*	 302	 2.351*
 2.622	 42.857 lt	 6.230*	 12.520 kg
 550	 1.095	 3.529	 2.229*
 4.270*	 3.593	 593	

ADIYAMAN

 20	 48	 36	 10
 23.450*	 2.803*	 16.166*	 4
 29.010 lt	 4.410*	 376	 392
 3.366	 4.812	 3.790*	 3.582
 570			

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

Status	Description	Target (ind.)
<u>Completed</u>	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.	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	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.	<u>5,600</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Laundry Units (Hatay) A total of 5 washing machines and 3 drying machines have been installed in 3 different temporary settlements and are actively used.	<u>3,670</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) In Defne, Antakya, Samandağ and Kırıkhan 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>	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.	<u>3,966</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Disinfection of Tents (Hatay) In the tent city located in the New Stadium, 600 tents were medicated against the risk of epidemic diseases.	<u>3,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay) A total of 3,718 hygiene kits were distributed to families of five.	<u>18,590</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 2,351 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>2,351</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Hatay) A total of 2,537 water jerry cans were distributed in order to reduce travelling to and from the water tank or water source.	<u>2,537</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay) In informal settlements, 302 packages consisting of lice medication, anti-lice equipment and combs were distributed.	<u>302</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>	Shelter and NFI: Mat and Pallet Distribution (Hatay) In order to improve the conditions in temporary settlements, and to prevent the tent floor from contact with the soil, 226 and 1,630 pallets were distributed.	<u>1,856</u>
<u>Completed</u>	MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution (Hatay) The distribution of 593 psychosocial support kits designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children was carried out.	<u>593</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay) 205 packages were distributed to meet the basic non-food needs of a family. In neighbourhoods with scattered settlements, 555 baby diapers, 346 patient pads and 78 pads were distributed.	<u>2,229</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay) In informal settlements, 854 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking for the affected people were distributed.	<u>4,270</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay) After needs assessment in different locations in Hatay, 3,529 clothes including underwear, children and baby clothes, and fleece jackets were distributed.	<u>3,529</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter and 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>	WASH: Drinking Water (Hatay) In various locations in Hatay, 42,857 litres of water were distributed.	<u>14,285</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Animal Feed Distribution (Hatay) 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>	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 and 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>Ongoing</u>	WASH Mobile Laundry (Adiyaman) 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>1,302</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 4,690 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>23,450</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 2,803 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>2,803</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 2,713 cleaning kits and 2,601 basins designed to meet the need for home cleaning of one family were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>16,166</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Adiyaman) 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>	WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 29,010 liters of drinking water were distributed in different locations.	<u>9,637</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 882 packages meeting the basic food needs of a family of 5 people were distributed.	<u>4,410</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Food Security: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) In informal shelters, 758 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected people.	<u>3,790</u>
<u>Completed</u>	Shelter and NFI: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman) 978 blankets, 391 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1,340</u>

<u>Completed</u>	Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adıyaman) 376 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	<u>1,425</u>
<u>Completed</u>	MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution The distribution of 570 PSS packages designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children was carried out.	<u>570</u>
<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Clothing Items (Adıyaman) A total of 3,366 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>3,366</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	WASH: Shower Unit 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, 1,193 family cleaning kits were distributed for home cleaning.	<u>5,965</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) A total of 1,938 dignity kits were distributed in the accommodation areas in Pazarcık Anatolian High School Tent City, Dulkadiroğlu Eski Sanayi and Malik Ejder neighborhoods.	<u>1,935</u>
<u>Completed</u>	WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 2,400 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>	WASH: Drinking Water Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) 140 liters of water were distributed.	<u>46</u>

<u>Completed</u>	NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş) In informal shelters, 676 kitchen packs containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households.	<u>3,380</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	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>22,451</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, supports the work of local initiatives, NGOs and platforms at the provincial hub level.

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](#).