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| Location of disaster | TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ | Date | 02.08.2023 |
| Prepared by | Support to Life (STL) Türkiye | | |

1. Situation overview:



On 6 February 2023, two earthquakes with magnitude 7.8 and 7.5 heavily affected the Southeastern 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.

A total of 9.1 million people are affected by the earthquake disaster, 3 million people are displaced, and 298,000 buildings are completely destroyed.²

STL published its latest emergency situation report on [12 July 2023](#). Below are the developments in the region.

1. PSS activities, Adıyaman

- Six months into the earthquake, STL continues its emergency response. STL is focusing its efforts in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, the provinces most severely affected by the earthquake. 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 continues to host the Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), which comprises local and national NGOs active in the earthquake response.
- STL carries out 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 2 August, STL has reached a total of 507,596 affected people with humanitarian assistance in 11 provinces since 6 February.
- According to June data, 2.4 million people in the earthquake zone are living in temporary shelters. It is estimated that around 1.6 million people, half of them women and girls, are living in informal settlements and around 800,000 in formal settlements³.

¹ 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

² <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-2023-humanitarian-response-overview-17-may-2023>

³ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-5-19-june-2023>

- The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change announced the launch of a grant program for the reconstruction of homes of earthquake-affected people⁴.
- The UN OCHA-led earthquake coordination structure has been in transition since the end of the Flash Appeal on 17 May. The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has evolved into a UNCT+ team. OCHA mission in Türkiye comes to an end on 17 August 2023. From this date onwards, the Recovery Framework prepared by the UNCT+ will be the guiding frame for the earthquake relief and recovery response.
- According to the map⁵ of earthquake humanitarian response actors prepared by OCHA, a total of 127 institutions, including 60 local NGOs, 67 local administrations and international NGOs are working in the disaster area.
- In terms of infrastructure damage, the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) reported in April that 710,000 buildings were severely damaged. Health infrastructure in the affected provinces has been severely damaged. Of the 136 hospital buildings in the region, 42 were severely or moderately damaged. In addition, 34 out of 97 migrant health centers serving 1.7 million refugees and migrants residing in the region have ceased operations, negatively impacting service delivery⁶.

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 settlements 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.

As the humanitarian response progresses, it is even more important to clarify the government support packages and services available, particularly for the various categories of affected groups. There is a wide range of destruction in the area and they are all subject to different processes. These groups include households with lightly damaged houses, those living in houses that are structurally sound but uninhabitable unless significant repairs are completed, those living in rural areas with varying levels of damage to their



2. Mobile laundry, Hatay

⁴ <https://yerindedonusum.csb.gov.tr/>

⁵ <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrIjoieYjM4Njc4NDgtZmZjMi00ZTVkLWI1MWUtNzY2ZTFmNzU3N2E0liwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTY2NjQtNDEzNC04YTBlTY1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOjIh9>

⁶ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/kahramanmaras-earthquakes-turkiye-and-syria-31-may-2023>

buildings, and those residing in tents near their houses in neighborhoods and resist moving to formal settlements. Repair of buildings and infrastructure, including public institutions, also 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 programs, and access to psychosocial support services.

While the number of health units established in camp or container settlements has increased, there is still a significant gap in reaching and providing services to people residing in rural areas or outside formal shelters.

Hot weather conditions increase the risk of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever virus (CCHF) and West Nile virus (WNV) infections due to vectors (ticks, mosquitoes) in various regions of Türkiye. As many people seek shelter outdoors in summer, the risk and incidents of heat-related illnesses has increased. Vulnerable groups include children, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with chronic diseases. These groups are at higher risk of exacerbations of diseases such as chronic respiratory diseases, cardiovascular diseases and endocrine disorders⁷.



3. Toy distribution, Kahramanmaraş

In terms of protection, women and girls are at risk of gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic violence and sexual abuse. 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.

Baby and child-friendly spaces have been established in the earthquake-affected area, but there is a lack of adolescent-friendly spaces and programs. Vulnerable groups affected by the earthquake have problems accessing services in some areas due to proximity/distance to psychosocial support tents. Adapted facilities and services for the elderly and persons with disabilities are very limited, especially for people living in informal settlements.

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⁷ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/kahramanmaras-earthquakes-turkiye-and-syria-31-may-2023>

HATAY

There is still a need for clean and potable water in the city. The workload of daily life in tents and containers causes more negative effects especially on women. STL field teams have been observing increased tensions and conflict among groups living together in collective shelter areas.

With increased summer heat, serious hygiene problems and vectoral threats have increased in the living spaces of earthquake-affected individuals. Lack of refrigeration causes individuals with health problems to be unable to store their medicines. There are demands for fans and air conditioners, large size diapers, summer clothes, while access to employment is on top of the list of needs. Since public transportation is still not widespread throughout the city, there are problems in accessing markets, hospitals and public institutions.

STL emergency outreach teams have installed a water purifier device in two container settlements to provide access to 10 cubic meters of drinking water per day, and jerry cans have been distributed for easy handling and carrying of water to living spaces. Latrines, showers and water tanks installed in different parts of Hatay are being monitored, and efforts are underway to establish Community Hygiene Committees as part of hygiene promotion activities. A total of 5 washing machines and 3 dryers were placed in 3 different residential areas. Within the scope of food and NFI distribution activities, family hygiene packages, water jerry cans, food packages, kitchen packages, baby diapers, baby food, baby hygiene packages have been distributed based on needs assessments in the affected neighborhoods.



4. PSS activities in the STL mobile caravan, Hatay



5. Information session on combating addiction in cooperation with Hatay Green Crescent Counseling Center, Hatay

STL mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) mobile teams organized structured psychosocial support sessions for 30 children in Üçgedik and Kuzeytepe neighborhoods of Antakya, and conducted the 'Empowerment for Adolescent Girls and Boys' programs with 69 girls and boys. The deprivation of children from education after the earthquake is having a negative impact on children and their families. Necessary preparations were made to reintegrate children into education facilities in tent areas, and STL mentors started to work in the field.

As of the end of July, 29 children in Narlıca and Antakya were supported academically, complemented with school support packages, and school bags were distributed to the children participating in the activities. In Antakya and Altınözü districts, 178 children were supported in

psychosocial support activities with 9 different groups of children between the ages of 5-12. In addition, 25 adults were provided with psycho-training on protecting mental health after the earthquake, 6 people were provided with individual psychological counseling services and 12 people were provided with guidance on

protection needs. In addition, in cooperation with the Green Crescent Counseling Center, 30 people were trained on combating addiction.

Under the ongoing micro-grant program in Hatay, participatory impact evaluations have been conducted with 13 communities that have completed their community projects. The positive outcomes of these community projects have been an incredible motivation to STL field teams who are delighted to see the solidarity of local communities turn into action as they resolve their own problems through their own means using STL's micro-grants.

Survivor and community-led project grants have put into motion a wide variety of community services including a weaving workshop, physical therapy equipment, a communal laundry area, a culture and arts workshop, and a mobile kitchen among other initiatives. New grant applications are now open and 49 community groups applied with their project ideas, which continued until 31 July. The pre-interview process for these projects is ongoing.



6. Psychosocial support session for Samandağ Sports Club soccer players who received micro-grant support, Hatay

ADIYAMAN

It is estimated that the informal tent settlements in the city will have been completely removed by the end of the month and the people living there will be moved to containers. There are currently 5,981 people in 11 tent settlements and 52,816 people in container settlements⁸. The authorities have provided the required number of containers for people in rural areas, but there are challenges in providing latrines and showers in these scattered areas.



7. Psychosocial support activities for children aged 4-17, Adiyaman

In Adiyaman, the demolition of heavily damaged buildings continues and there is a serious dust problem due to lack of irrigation. Informal shelters are being evacuated and settlement in container cities continues at a rapid pace. With the continuation of the seasonal agricultural season, the population living in the city center has decreased significantly as families and their children have migrated for seasonal agriculture work.

STL field teams conducted needs assessments in 120 villages of Adiyaman and as a result of this assessment, the decision was taken to distribute relief goods to the villages in the southern part of Adiyaman and Besni district, where there was an absence of humanitarian actors operating in the field. Family hygiene packages, cleaning kits, dignity packages, and lice medication were distributed to these villages. Tents and mattresses were also distributed to newly established tent areas. Hygiene and dignity packages, as well as lice medication are still the most important

⁸ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-adiyaman-humanitarian-snapshot-13-july-2023>

needs in the areas where relief work is being carried out.

After the informal tent settlements in Adiyaman were removed and all tents were gathered in formal areas, STL team first dismantled the shower units, latrines and water tanks installed in the informal shelter areas and moved them to places where other needs were identified. Modifications we added to latrine and shower units to enable access for people with disabilities. During the reporting period, 3 new showers and latrines designed for people with disabilities were installed in a formal tent settlement in Adiyaman with a high concentration of refugees with disabilities.

Access to clean water is still an important need in Adiyaman. Even though municipal water is available, it is not clean and people affected by the disaster drink it, leading to widespread diseases such as diarrhea and infections. STL's mobile laundry unit continues its activities in the tent area where refugee households reside, and positive feedback has been received from affected people regarding STL interventions.



8. Psycho-education on protecting mental health after the earthquake in Oluklu Village, Adiyaman

Following the closure of informal settlements, STL mobile MHPSS teams prioritized working in villages and continued their work in the central villages of Adiyaman. In addition to one-on-one meetings with psychologists, psycho-education for adults and psychosocial support activities for children continue.

Within the scope of the micro-grant program initiated by STL, 9 community projects were approved during the reporting period. Approved projects include support for women's cooperatives, renovation of condolence houses and churches, post-disaster gathering space for Cem Evi, and clean water access systems at the community level.

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

STL mobile MHPSS teams continued to work in formal and informal settlements. Psychological counseling, referrals for access to services, psychosocial support and psycho-education activities continued in rural areas of Türkoğlu, Pazarcık and Dulkadiroğlu districts.



9. STL PSS container installed in the formal tent area, Kahramanmaraş

During the reporting period, a total of 635 children were supported through psychosocial support activities, 56 adults received psycho-education, 10 people were referred to psychiatry, 146 people received individual counseling services, and 228 cases were interviewed by social workers within the scope of STL's protection program.

Due to seasonal conditions, heat-related skin diseases and burns are observed in the field. Within the scope of water, sanitation and hygiene response, showers and latrines have been installed in informal and formal

settlements for the use of persons with disabilities. Hygiene committees established among affected communities carried out awareness sessions on hygiene promotion in informal tent areas in Kahramanmaraş.

Applications for micro-grant projects under STL's Locally-Led Empowerment Program will close on 10 August. In the previous round of applications, community projects including equipment for women's cooperatives, playgrounds, repairs to communal spaces for religious worship, and science workshops for children were implemented by community groups, supported with micro-grants from STL.

MALATYA

Demolition of heavily damaged buildings continues in the province of Malatya. Many roads in the city are still closed, but demolition is being carried out with irrigation, so dust is not a problem. Prefabricated business centers have been opened for shopkeepers to contribute to economic recovery in the city. Public transportation has started to operate, albeit sporadically.

Most of the local affected population has settled in formal container cities. According to local government sources, an estimated 3,100 refugees continue to live in tent settlements while an estimated 7,000 refugees reside in containers⁹.

Water, sanitation and hygiene are still the greatest needs and the lack of sanitation units in tent settlements creates health and protection risks for the affected population residing there.

The authorities plan to close down all formal and informal tent settlements as soon as possible. Hot meal distribution is phased out as of the end of July and affected people will be supported with kitchen sets and food packages to enable them to transition to independent cooking¹⁰.

⁹ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-malatya-humanitarian-snapshot-13-july-2023>

¹⁰ <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-response-2023-malatya-humanitarian-snapshot-13-july-2023>

Distribution of relief goods in Malatya is extremely sparse, and humanitarian needs are met through social markets. Remoteness, transportation and lack of information on available services make it difficult for affected people in remote areas to access services. Child protection risks are a major concern in Malatya, particularly due to increase in child labor as observed by NGOs.

During this period of seasonal agricultural migration, there is an increase in the rural population as workers come to Malatya from places like Şanlıurfa and Adıyaman.

As part of STL's ongoing Locally-Led Empowerment program in Malatya, 10 of the 13 projects that communities applied for were supported with micro-grants. The approved community projects include clean water access to local communities, a child-friendly space, communal physical activity area for children in a container settlement, a breastfeeding room, an common education hall, a health cabin, a common kitchen area, a weaving workshop, a handicraft workshop, village mansion renovation, incentive for sports activities, and a gathering area in one of the villages in Malatya.



10. Information session with village headmen under the Locally Led Empowerment micro-grant program, Malatya

4. STL's Emergency Response:

STL continues its emergency response mainly in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya.

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.

In Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, STL also supports projects prepared by the earthquake-affected communities themselves to respond to and increase their resilience against disasters. While dispersing micro-grants, STL also provides technical support to community groups implementing their projects with a vision of locally-led response and resilience.

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş as of 2 August 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

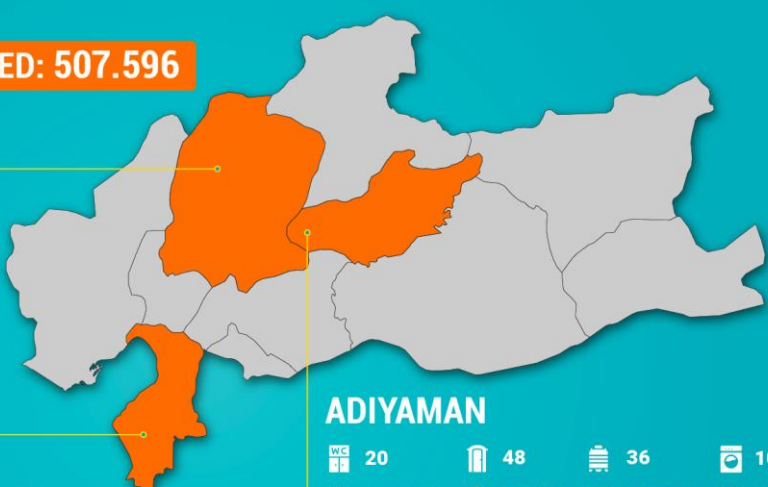
- Tent
- Mattress

MHPSS

- Psychosocial Support
- Psychological Support
- Psycho-education



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

NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED: 507.596


KAHRAMANMARAŞ

- 28
- 36
- 12.525*
- 1.938*
- 5.990*
- 140 lt
- 351
- 255*
- 7.075*
- 5.799

HATAY

- 142
- 56
- 98
- 8
- 5.035
- 18.880*
- 302
- 2.385*
- 2.622
- 47.159 lt
- 8.340*
- 12.520 kg
- 550
- 1.225
- 4.131
- 2.240*
- 7.045*
- 4.200
- 593

ADIYAMAN

- 20
- 48
- 36
- 10
- 27.095*
- 2.921*
- 27.885*
- 4
- 29.010 lt
- 4.410*
- 376
- 392
- 3.366
- 5.296
- 4.005*
- 3.582
- 682

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

| Status | Description | Target (ind.) |
|------------------|--|---------------|
| <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>6,931</u> |
| <u>Ongoing</u> | WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay) In Defne, Antakya, Samandağ and Kırıkhan districts of Hatay, 98 water tanks were installed, of which 16 were 5-ton and 82 were 3-ton water tanks. | <u>54,667</u> |
| <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>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 3.776 hygiene kits were distributed to families of five. | <u>18,880</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 2.385 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay. | <u>2,385</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Hatay) A total of 5.035 water jerry cans were distributed in order to reduce travelling to and from the water tank or water source. | <u>5,035</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> |

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| <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, 234 and 1,630 pallets were distributed. | <u>1,864</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, 562 baby diapers, 350 patient pads and 78 pads were distributed. | <u>2,240</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay) In informal settlements, 1,409 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking for the affected people were distributed. | <u>7,045</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay) After needs assessment in different locations in Hatay, 4,131 clothes including underwear, children and baby clothes, and fleece jackets were distributed. | <u>4,131</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, 1,668 food kits were distributed to meet the basic need of families of five. | <u>8,340</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, 47,159 litres of water were distributed. | <u>15,719</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> |

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| <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>113,733</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>5,609</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 5.419 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman. | <u>27,095</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) 2.921 kits were distributed in different locations. | <u>2,921</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman) A total of 5.577 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>27,885</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, 801 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected people. | <u>4,005</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | Shelter and NFI: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman) | <u>1,340</u> |

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| | 978 blankets, 391 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed. | |
| <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 682 PSS packages designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children was carried out. | 682 |
| <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. | 3,366 |
| <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, 1.198 family cleaning kits were distributed for home cleaning. | <u>5,990</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) 2.505 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikişubat district. | <u>12,525</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, 1.415 kitchen packs containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households. | <u>7,075</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>23,322</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, The Center for Disaster Philanthropy (CDP) and corporate donations.

5. Coordination:

STL 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 coordination and work of local initiatives, NGOs and platforms at the provincial hub level.

A roadmap workshop of the LHF was hosted by STL in Ankara on 26-27 July with 41 representatives of 20 civil society organizations and civic initiatives. At the meeting, strategic priorities and key action points of LHF were identified. Also during the meeting a coordination model was drafted to replace the current OCHA-led coordination mechanism based on the need to develop a locally-led coordination structure at the hub level.



11. Turkey Local CSO Humanitarian Forum Roadmap Meeting, Ankara

6. Safety and security:

- Even though the intensity of aftershocks has decreased, they continue to affect the region.
- Although it is known that there are harmful substances in the dust generated during the demolition of damaged buildings and removal of rubble, measures such as watering/humidification are not taken to prevent dust.
- The fact that the rubble has not yet been removed, heavily damaged buildings have yet to be demolished. As a result, healthy and safe temporary housing conditions have not yet been created in the region. Irregular access to clean water and latrines is a cause for health problems. Cases of lice, scabies and intestinal infections continue.
- The earthquake zone is under the influence of the extreme summer heat. Flies, pests, insects, rodents and snakes that emerge with the heat pose a security and health risk, especially in tented settlement areas.

7. Contact information:

| | Name | E-mail address(es) |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
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ANNEX: Communications Contents Related to STL Emergency Response

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