

<b>Location of disaster</b>	TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	<b>Date</b>	17. 08.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	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 refugees<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.

A total of 9.1 million people are affected by the earthquake disaster, 3 million people are displaced.

STL published its latest emergency situation report on [2 August 2023](#). Below are the developments in the region.

### 1. Psychosocial support activities, Kahramanmaraş

- 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, mostly with internally displaced populations and refugees.
- STL continues to host the Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), facilitating the coordination of 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 16 August, STL has reached a total of 549,378 affected people with humanitarian assistance since 6 February.
- According to the latest data from UN OCHA in August, the population living in temporary shelter areas in the four most affected provinces by the earthquake (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Malatya)

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

is 181,264 households. This number is 59% lower compared to the data from March. There are only 100,159 households in informal settlements, indicating a 64% decrease based on the same dated figures. According to official data, 344,016 people reside in 40 formal temporary settlements, with 320,805 of them living in containers<sup>2</sup>.

- It is estimated that 90% of those displaced by the earthquake disaster still reside in temporary settlement areas<sup>3</sup>.
- According to the Türkiye Post-Disaster Recovery Plan (TASIP) prepared by AFAD, individuals affected by the disaster in temporary shelter areas will be there for a maximum of 2 years. Households that are eligible for permanent housing or who receive housing loans as a result of the disaster will be evacuated from temporary shelter areas in 30 days. The plan is expected to come into effect by the end of the year<sup>4</sup>.
- The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has announced that the tender process for approximately 180,000 permanent houses and village homes in 11 provinces has been completed, and construction has begun<sup>5</sup>. Around 280,000 buildings, including hospitals and social service centers, have been destroyed or sustained significant damage in the earthquake-affected areas<sup>6</sup>.
- The number of pregnant women among the directly affected population is estimated to be 130,000. Within a one month period, it is estimated that approximately 14,400 births will take place in the earthquake-stricken region<sup>7</sup>.
- According to the map of earthquake humanitarian response actors prepared by OCHA<sup>8</sup>, a total of 147 aid actors are active in the disaster area, including 74 local NGOs and 73 supporting institutions. While the protection sector has the highest number of operational actors (78), the early recovery sector has the fewest humanitarian aid actors with 6 institutions.
- Record high temperatures across Türkiye are have a negative impact particularly on the earthquake-affected provinces. In Hatay, one of the provinces most affected by the earthquake, the average temperature is 35 degrees Celsius, while it reaches around 42 degrees Celsius in Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş<sup>9</sup>.

## 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:

While needs for decent shelter in the earthquake-affected area are still to be met, the provision of public services such as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), cash assistance, and livelihood support are on top of the list of humanitarian needs.

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

<sup>3</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/sard-turkiye-earthquake-response-flash-report-15-august-07-2023>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.milliyet.com.tr/gundem/gecici-barinmaya-iki-yil-sinirlamasi-6990508>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>

<sup>6</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-6-3-august-2023>

<sup>7</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-6-3-august-2023>

<sup>8</sup> <https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrJoiYjM4Njc4NDgtZmZjMi00ZTVkLW11MWU0NzY2ZTFmNzU3N2E0liwidCI6ImU1YzM3OTgxLTk2NjQ0NDZlNC04YTBlLTk1NDNkMmFmODBiZSIsImMiOiJh9>

<sup>9</sup> <https://afet.mgm.gov.tr/>

The ability of those affected by the earthquake to apply for either container housing or rental assistance, and the higher proportion opting for rental assistance between these two options, indicates that a significant number of people living in informal shelters do not anticipate moving to formal shelter areas and prefer alternative housing solutions. A substantial majority of individuals whose homes have suffered moderate, severe or total damage have chosen not to receive container support and instead have applied for rental assistance. Many of these individuals are facing difficulties accessing rental options due to rising prices and inadequate stock, which contributes to the challenges in accessing rental alternatives, and they currently make up a significant portion of those residing in tents<sup>10</sup>.

The shelter situation is quite fluid, merging areas and expanding containers leads to associated displacements.

Enhancing support mechanisms for improving economic conditions in the earthquake-affected region is becoming crucial. Small and medium-sized businesses, cooperatives, local farmers, and workers have been particularly negatively affected. The need for support to create income-generating activities and sustain economic interventions to generate livelihoods and retain or reintegrate skilled workers in the affected areas continues. Humanitarian organizations have observed an increase in the number of people accepting high-risk, illegal, socially degrading, or exploitative temporary jobs, including begging<sup>11</sup>.



3. Traditional gathering at the spring water with the participation of MHPSS team in Oluklu village, Adiyaman

Children are especially vulnerable. Research indicates that there are more constraints on meeting the basic needs of children in households, with lower allocations for food (at least 3%), essential supplies (8%), and medical care (at least 12%) compared to before the earthquake. Both boys and girls are highly exposed to hazardous forms of child labor, including begging as well as forced and early child marriage<sup>12</sup>.

Another group at economic risk is women. With relatively low female employment prior to the earthquake, most women are dependent on male income and engage in unpaid household and caregiving work. Livelihood-focused interventions need to prioritize women across all sectors, including rural women and individuals with disabilities, to ensure a more equitable recovery.

Additionally, women-owned businesses have suffered significant disruptions and losses. According to a rapid assessment conducted by UN Women and the Turkish Women Entrepreneurs Association (KAGİDER) with women entrepreneurs in the earthquake area, 88% reported business disruptions one month after the earthquake, and 50% reported being unable to return to economic activities due to various reasons such as building collapse and damaged equipment. The surveyed entrepreneurs identified their greatest needs as

<sup>10</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

<sup>11</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

<sup>12</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

access to grants (25%), human resources (18%), and equipment (16%). A majority (70%) emphasized increased caregiving responsibilities for children, elderly, and disabled individuals after the earthquake<sup>13</sup>.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) remain consistently reported as the highest priority need in all areas. OCHA's report indicates that latrines are only available in 56% of informal shelter areas. Issues with accessibility, lack of facilities designated for genders, and ongoing water supply and hygiene concerns persist. Furthermore, there is a high demand for hygiene materials, particularly for women and girls<sup>14</sup>.

The lack of family planning materials and specialists in women's health and maternity care leads to pregnant women not always receiving routine prenatal care and limited treatment options during pregnancy and childbirth. Access to menstrual hygiene materials also remains a challenge for many women who cannot afford enough sanitary pads due to increased prices. More awareness sessions on hygiene are needed<sup>15</sup>.

An increase in gender-based violence is reported in the temporary settlements, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Additionally, women face difficulties in accessing services such as psychosocial support, case management, legal assistance, and access to justice.

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## HATAY



4. Water purifier, Hatay.

There is still a need for clean and potable water in the city. The workload of daily life in tents and containers continues to cause 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.

<sup>13</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/un-women-brief-earthquake-turkiye-impacts-and-priorities-women-and-girls-april-6-2023>

<sup>14</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/humanitarian-transition-overview-turkiye-earthquake-response-august-2023>

<sup>15</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/unfpa-turkiye-earthquake-situation-report-6-3-august-2023>



The number of informal settlements in Hatay has decreased considerably. For this reason, outreach teams also started needs assessments in formal tent sites. Following a meeting with the District Governor of Kırıkhan, a mobile laundry has been set up in a formal tent settlement in Kırıkhan district where approximately 1,000 families reside. Plans are being made for the distribution of hygiene items, baby supplies and formula in the coming period. Within the scope of distribution activities, needs are identified through field assessments. Family hygiene packages, water jerry cans, food and kitchen packages, diapers, baby food and baby hygiene packages were distributed.

A total of 5 washing machines and 2 dryers placed in 3 separate areas by the STL WASH team are in active service.

STL emergency MHPSS (mental health and psychosocial support) teams organized psychosocial support activities with a total of 152 children between the ages of 5-12 in informal settlements in Antakya Akasya, Narlıca and Altınözü between 2-16 August. In addition, sessions for children with special needs have also started in early August in which a psychosocial support session was organized with 7 children in Narlıca. Children who need special attention from those that participate in STL's PSS activities are referred to STL case teams to carry out protection processes. Family hygiene packages are distributed following the 'Positive Parenting Sessions' organized for the caregivers of children.



5. "Precautions to be taken to protect mental health after the earthquake" session, Hatay

Structured psychosocial support sessions of the 'Empowerment for Adolescent Girls' and 'Empowerment for Adolescent Boys' programs are also ongoing. A total of 102 girls and boys participated in 8 separate sessions in Narlıca, Tokağlı, Fatikli and Türkmenmezraası neighborhoods. After the sessions, stationery and hygiene packages were distributed to the children. STL teams observed that children in the tent areas are in great need of information, fun and learning as well as stationery and hygiene supplies.

In addition to psychosocial support to children, an academic support program was also initiated after identifying the risks associated with children staying away from school. A total of 96 children received academic support and guidance in the UNICEF education tents set up in Akasya and Fatikli informal tent areas. Positive feedback from children and their families indicates that STL's MHPSS activities cover a significant need in the earthquake zone.

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 community initiatives.

## **ADIYAMAN**

Demolition of heavily damaged buildings continues in Adiyaman. Since demolitions are carried out without irrigation, there is still a serious dust problem. Settlement in container cities continues rapidly. On the other hand, migration to districts and villages that were less affected by the earthquake creates a serious pressure on these rural areas, and the population that has settled after earthquake is straining the capacity of these areas.

Compensatory education, which is planned to start in schools, is not progressing effectively due to lack of teachers and insufficient capacity. There are many children who cannot access catch-up classes.



6. PSS activities with children, Adiyaman

Access to clean water is an important need in Adiyaman as tap water is still not clean. This continues the case of widespread diseases such as diarrhea and infections. After the closure of informal shelters, STL teams delivered the showers and latrines installed in these areas to people living in containers in villages without these facilities.

STL's mobile laundry unit continues its activities in a tent area where refugees live in large numbers. The service receives very positive feedback. In Adiyaman, family hygiene packages and family cleaning packages were distributed in villages identified after needs assessments. The most important needs identified in informal settlements are still hygiene packages, dignity packages for women and girls, and lice medication.

The formal tent areas where refugees live are planned to be evacuated. By the end of August, approximately 1,400 refugee families living in 3 formal tent areas in Adiyaman are planned to be relocated to a newly established container settlement. STL teams conducted a field visit to this container settlement, which is located 40 kilometers outside the city center. There are many needs in the area including showers and latrines, completion of basic infrastructure services, and ensuring access to services for the new arrivals.

Following the closure of informal shelters, STL MHPSS teams prioritized working in villages and continued their activities in the central villages of Adiyaman. Psychologists organized one-on-one therapy sessions and psycho-education sessions, while psychosocial support activities were conducted with children to improve their well-being. Traditional activities to bring the community together were organized with wide participation of adults and children. STL social workers continued to carry out needs assessment through household visits, information sessions and referrals to relevant institutions.

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**

All informal temporary settlement areas in the central district of Kahramanmaraş have been closed. A total of 19,404 containers were built in the city center and 13,983 in rural areas<sup>16</sup>.

STL emergency teams continue to deliver WASH activities and hygiene promotion information sessions as well as mental health, psychosocial support and protection activities in container settlements and informal shelters in villages. Between 2-16 August, information sessions on hygiene promotion was organized for 440 participants. 4,000 people in the container settlement of Necip Fazıl Kısakürek were provided with hygiene packs. STL's mobile laundry unit also continues to operate in this container settlement.

<sup>16</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/devastating-earthquakes-southern-turkiye-and-northern-syria-august-15th-2023-situation-report-26-entr>

Although the main water network is functioning in many districts, it is not yet potable. People affected by the disaster who cannot access bottled water are forced to consume tap water, which poses health risks.

A needs assessment was conducted in 36 neighborhoods of Pazarcık and Türkoğlu, the districts most affected by the earthquake. The identified needs were included in STL's distribution planning to be delivered by STL emergency teams. For needs not covered by STL, teams have informed other aid actors. Relevant NGOs and the District Health Directorate have been directed for health related needs in the assessed neighborhoods.

Village and neighborhood meetings were organized with around 200 locals for participatory monitoring and evaluation of the 8 micro-grant projects in Kahramanmaraş, implemented under STL's Locally Led Response program. Projects include recovery of a women's cooperative, repair of Cem Evi and gathering areas, a science workshop, and a playground made of natural materials. Information sessions were conducted in 10 different locations for the new round of micro-grants.



7. Micro-grant evaluation meeting in Musolar Village, Kahramanmaraş

## **MALATYA**

Aftershocks continue in Malatya. Several tremors have created chaos in the city during the first half of August. Due to the tremors that continued for days in a row, some heavily damaged buildings collapsed. There was serious panic among people living in the city, and people who had started to live in their buildings started to take shelter on the streets again. Aftershocks trigger anxiety and earthquake trauma in the region.

After these tremors, there was widespread displacement to undamaged or lightly damaged districts and neighborhoods of Malatya. Problems arise because the capacity of these neighborhoods is not sufficient to accommodate the population that has settled after the earthquake.

While the demolition of heavily damaged buildings is ongoing, dust is not a problem as the demolition process is being cleaned during demolition. Many roads are closed in the city. Although the water of the city network is reported to be clean, residents are uneasy about using it due to the ongoing tremors and the turbidity of the main water supply. Distribution of relief goods has become very sparse, with disaster-affected people relying on social markets.

Within the scope of STL's Locally-Led Response micro grant program, projects of 15 communities were approved and micro-grant support was provided. The approved projects include access to clean water projects, locally-led child-friendly spaces and a breastfeeding room, a training room, a health cabin, common kitchen and gathering area, weaving and handicrafts workshops, village hall renovation, and community awareness and action on girls' involvement in sports.



#### 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 actions designed and implemented by community groups affected by the earthquake, which enables them to respond to and increase their resilience against disasters. If needed, STL also provides technical support to community groups implementing their projects with a vision of locally-led response and resilience.

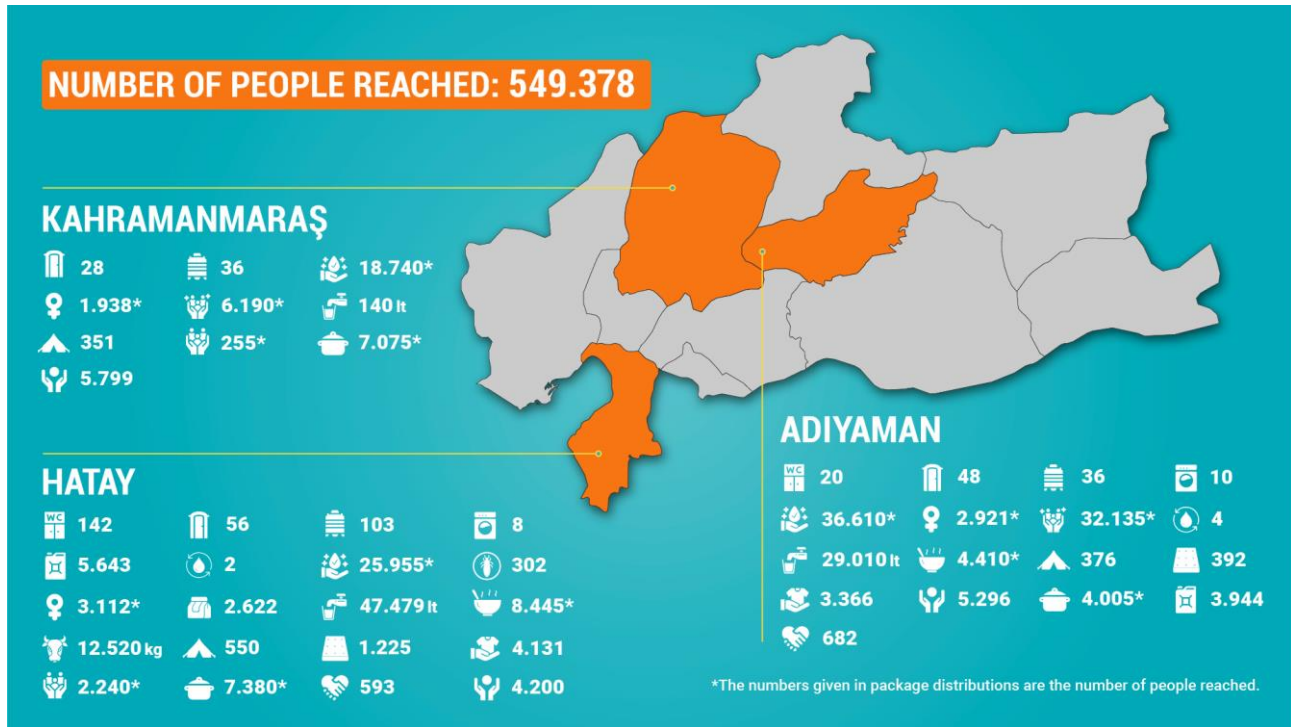


6. Distribution of hygiene packages in Necip Fazıl Kısakürek container city, Kahramanmaraş

The emergency response of STL in Hatay, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş as of 2 August is detailed below.







Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	<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.	5,600
Ongoing	<b>WASH: Laundry Units (Hatay)</b>  A total of 5 washing machines and 3 drying machines have been installed in 3 different temporary settlements and are actively used.	12,283
Ongoing	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b>  In Defne, Antakya, Samandağ and Kırkhan districts of Hatay, 103 water tanks were installed, of which 16 were 5-ton and 87 were 3-ton water tanks.	54,667
Ongoing	<b>WASH: Water Purifier (Hatay)</b>  Two water purifiers with a capacity to treat 2 tons of water per day have been installed in the scattered shelter areas identified. Each of them is targeted to provide access to drinking water for approximately 700 people per day.	22,500
Completed	<b>WASH: Mobile Latrines (Hatay)</b>  100 portable latrines in total were installed in various temporary settlement areas, mostly in Samandağ and Narlica districts. In areas where infrastructure can be provided, plans have been made for latrines to be connected to the sewerage system and mobile latrines are being collected back.	2,000
Completed	<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.	3,000

<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  A total of 5,191 hygiene kits were distributed to families of five.	<u>25,955</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In the neighbourhoods of scattered informal settlements, 203 packages consisting of lice medication, anti-lice equipment and combs were distributed.	<u>505</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay)</b>  A total of 3,112 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>3,112</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Hatay)</b>  A total of 5,643 water jerry cans were distributed in order to reduce travelling to and from the water tank or water source.	<u>5,643</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 and Pallet Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In order to improve the conditions in temporary settlements, and to prevent the tent floor from contact with soil, 234 mats and 1,630 pallets were distributed.	<u>1,864</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  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>	<b>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  205 packages were distributed to meet the basic non-food needs of a family. In neighbourhoods with scattered informal settlements, 562 baby diapers, 350 patient pads and 78 pads were distributed.	<u>2,240</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In informal settlements, 1,476 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed.	<u>7,380</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Distribution of Clothing Items (Hatay)</b>  After needs assessment in various locations in Hatay, 4,131 clothing items including underwear, children-baby clothes, and fleece jackets were distributed.	<u>4,131</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, 1,689 food kits were distributed to meet the basic need of families of five.	<u>8,445</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, 47,479 litres of water were distributed.	<u>15,826</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Food Security: Animal Feed Distribution (Hatay)</b>  In rural areas of Hatay, 93 bags totalling 12,520 kg 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>113,733</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>  A mobile laundry unit with 10 washing machines started its service in the Ç1 tent area.	<u>7,186</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, 3,944 units of 10-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>3,944</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 7,322 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>36,610</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  2,921 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>2,921</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  A total of 6,427 cleaning kits and 2,601 basins designed to meet the need for shelter cleaning were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>32,135</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>3,582</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, 801 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households.	<u>4,005</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman)</b>  978 blankets, 391 mattress, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1,340</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>  376 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	<u>1,425</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>MHPSS: PSS Kit Distribution</b>  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>	<b>NFI: Clothing Items (Adiyaman)</b>  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>	<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>  In the tent area in Pazarcık Anatolian High School and temporary settlement in Dulkadiroğlu Old Industry neighborhood, 1,238 family cleaning kits were distributed for home cleaning.	<u>6,190</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  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>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b>  3,748 hygiene kits were distributed in the Malik Ejder Sports Complex, tent area in Onikisubat district.	<u>18,740</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>  1,415 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking purposes were distributed to disaster-affected households in informal settlements of Kahramanmaraş.	<u>7,075</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>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>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, 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.

Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF) secretariat, as hosted by STL, supports the coordination and work of local NGOs and CSO networks at the Gaziantep and hub level. During the second week of August, LHF organized field visits in Adıyaman, Malatya, Kahramanmaraş and Hatay for the Korean NGOs Overseas Development

Cooperation Council to help them become acquainted with local CSOs in the earthquake area, their activities and needs of affected communities.

#### 6. Safety and security:

- Even though the intensity of aftershocks has decreased, they continue to affect the region.
- Despite 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:

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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](#).