

<b>Location of disaster</b>	TÜRKİYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ	<b>Date</b>	13. 10.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

## 1. Situation overview:



1. Psycho-education session in container city, Hatay

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, with 3 million people being displaced.

STL published its latest emergency situation report on [13 September 2023](#). Eight months into the earthquake, STL continues its emergency response, focusing its efforts in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, which are the provinces most severely affected by the earthquake. In addition to the 4 most heavily disaster-affected provinces, STL carries out earthquake response activities in the 8 provinces of Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Batman, Mardin, Adana, Mersin, Izmir and Istanbul, mostly with internally displaced populations and refugees.

STL carries out its activities in the sectors of shelter and 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. As of 13 October,

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

STL has reached a total of **697,208** affected people with humanitarian assistance since 6 February.

STL provides micro-grants for survivor and community-led response initiatives in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya to help affected communities address their response and recovery needs. STL continues to host the Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF), facilitating the coordination of local and national NGOs active in the earthquake response.

## 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:

According to the winterization report prepared by the shelter sector<sup>2</sup>, about 400,000 people (100,000 households) with severe and moderate damage to their homes are sheltered in official container sites as of the second week of September. More than 100,000 households are still living in tents and containers in informal settlements. Of all temporary shelters, 90% are dispersed, about 10% are collectively housed and 25% live in containers. The majority of containers do not have adequate winter protection. Evacuations from tent areas to containers have been ongoing since June. Although the number of tents is decreasing, it is anticipated that some households will still remain in tents and will need winter assistance.

Rural areas in Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya are the areas that are the most in need in terms of winterization. The possibility of road closures in rural areas may hinder the delivery of relief items during the winter months and it is important for humanitarian organizations to target these areas before the winter sets in. Given that there are people who will remain in tents and makeshift shelters throughout the winter, these settlements will also need particular attention. For vulnerable households without alternative shelter options, it is important to provide cash assistance in exchange for rent during the winter months (at least 4 months).



2. Informal tent settlement, Hatay

According to the needs assessment of 26 organizations<sup>3</sup>, 63% of affected people living in the four most affected provinces (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman and Malatya) are not aware of feedback and complaint mechanisms related to the services of humanitarian organizations. The most frequently sought information was access to basic services (32%), financial/material assistance (24%, excluding earthquake-related assistance), social

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/winterization-strategy-2023-2024-shelter-sector-turkiye-04-october-2023>

<sup>3</sup> <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/103608>

assistance (19%) and Provincial Migration Management services and procedures (15%). In the last six months, 90% of respondents had tried to access services and 44% of those people couldn't receive any service. The main barriers to accessing services include inability to get an appointment with public service providers (21%), limited operational capacity of service providers (17%), and financial difficulties (16%).



3. Dignity kit distribution, Adıyaman

Nearly one-third of families whose children continue their education state that financial constraints are the biggest challenge for their children to continue their education, followed by peer bullying (18%).

The rate of unregistered work is 65% for refugees and 27% for Turkish nationals. Unemployment is a general concern, with almost a third of respondents stating that no household member is currently working. 83% of interviewees reported that their financial situation has deteriorated. The most common strategy for economic survival is to reduce food expenditure.

Earthquake-affected people were asked about cases that stand out among protection risks. 48% observed an increase in child labor, 21% observed an increase in early and forced marriages, 41% reported conflict and tension between host and refugee communities, 28% reported an increase in domestic violence, 15% observed or heard of increased incidents of sexual violence against women and girls. Other problems reported include forced begging of children (28%), increased peer bullying (43%) and alcohol and substance abuse (18%).

In terms of access to livelihoods and open market spaces, Elbistan district of Kahramanmaraş has the highest number of functional shops and markets. Antakya district of Hatay has the lowest market activity. According to the report<sup>4</sup> prepared from interviews with disaster-affected people, the need for cash support is more preferred compared to in kind support. Cash-based interventions are envisioned to support the local market and provide affected households with more choice and autonomy to meet their needs.

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<sup>4</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/uneven-market-speeds-exploring-potential-cash-programming-after-earthquake-turkiye-earthquake-emergency-response-market-assessment-report-september-2023>



## HATAY

In Hatay, debris removal continues, and the tents of people who have set up their temporary shelters in front of their damaged houses with their own means are being dismantled due to demolition works. Likewise, tent settlements in informal shelter areas are dismantled with the decision of public authorities, but there is no specific process for the accommodation of refugees in container settlements. The problem of not being able to provide decent shelter in the city is deepening. Public and private health units, which were destroyed and damaged due to the disaster, cannot meet the needs.

Drinking water, domestic water, latrine and shower needs continue. Especially with the approach of winter months, winterization needs come to the forefront. STL field teams noted that people affected by the disaster demand electric stoves, tarpaulins, carpets, water heaters, and winter clothing. The tents in the informal settlements are worn out and not suitable for the winter. Many tents were flooded after the rains, rendering unusable most items inside the tents. The biggest wish of the people living in tent areas is to make the tent conditions suitable for winter and to have a permanent shelter solution as soon as possible.

In the last month, STL WASH teams have identified new areas for the installation of water tanks for drinking water, showers and latrines. Water tanks with a capacity of 3,000 liters of domestic water and 10,000 liters of drinking water and a drinking water filtration device were installed in Serinyol neighborhood. In this way, an average of 450 liters of drinking water per hour was obtained and access to drinking water was ensured in the region. A total of 5 washing machines and 2 dryers were installed at 3 different points and are actively in service.



4. Distribution of Oki and Hiji bags in villages, Adiyaman

In addition to the central districts, STL distribution teams continue to distribute relief items in İskenderun and Reyhanlı districts. Adopting a holistic approach model, STL works in cooperation with community volunteers and committee members during these distributions. In addition to distributions, hygiene promotion sessions are also organized through community mobilizers.

There is an increase in health problems due to insufficient drinking water, unsanitary domestic water and the transition to the winter season. In addition, garbage problems persist due to waste management issues, especially in informal settlements. People living in some areas report infections due to uncollected garbage and garbage found near the living areas. People who could not access health services were referred to health service providers outside the province as part of the case management of the STL teams. Hospital accompaniment, documentation and long-distance transportation support were provided.

STL protection team has been working on problems related to school registration procedures. Since school registrations are completed through the address-based registration system, there are problems with school registrations. The main problem faced by children who can enroll in school is that families cannot afford stationery and school uniforms. STL teams provide support for school supplies within the scope of the Special Needs Fund (SNF).

Unemployment and the related problem of limited access to basic needs persists in the city. People who had to move to other provinces after the earthquake returned to the disaster area with the start of the school enrollment period and there was a noticeable increase in the population. Basic needs support was provided to vulnerable community members with special needs.

There is a lack of privacy in collective living areas in camps. Cases of gender-based violence continue to increase. STL reported these cases to the Directorate of Social Services, a criminal complaint was filed to the prosecutor's office through STL lawyer and a restraining order was obtained.



5. PSS activities in village schools, Hatay

STL outreach team reached 2,267 affected people through 86 awareness raising sessions organized within the past one month. The topics of the sessions included hygiene promotion, children's rights, ways to obtain disability report, access to education services, access to health services, e-government system, KADES system, rights against gender-based violence, rights in marriage and divorce, and MHRS doctor appointment system.

STL mobile teams for mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) continued their work in the mobile container placed in front of the Iskenderun Youth Center. Psychosocial support activities for children, psychological counseling for adults, and group information sessions were held. In addition, MHPSS activities continue in informal shelters. On certain days of the week, STL mobile caravan is transported to informal shelters in Büyükdalyan, Balıklıdere and Akasya neighborhoods and psychological counseling support is provided. STL PSS team continues to contribute to children's academic success. In informal shelters, education and hygiene packages were distributed to children participating in the academic support program. Structured PSS sessions on Empowerment for Adolescent Girls and Empowerment for Adolescent Boys continue in formal and informal settlements.

Field visits, periodic follow-up and process management of community-led micro-grant projects are ongoing within the scope of STL's Locally-Led Response and Resilience program.

## ADYAMAN

Adiyaman is one of the provinces most affected by the earthquake. According to the information received from the governor's office, approximately 9,000 people lost their lives, 8,000 people were seriously injured and many suffered serious injuries. The population of the province, which was 630,000 before the earthquake, is estimated to have fallen to around 200,000 after the earthquake. Half of the population in the city center lives in container settlements, while the other half lives in reinforced or damaged buildings. There has been grave displacement from the city center



6. PSS activity with children in UmutKent, Adiyaman



to the villages. The overcapacity of people living in villages causes problems in access to infrastructure and necessities. Aftershocks continue to cause psychological unrest.

There are 51 container settlements in Adiyaman province with more than 30,000 containers as of the end of September. For the Syrian refugee population, 1,400 containers have been placed in Akpinar district. According to official sources, two thirds of the total buildings in Adiyaman are lightly, moderately or severely damaged. Tenders for approximately 20,000 permanent housing units have been completed in two different locations in the city. The Ministry of Environment and Urbanization and the Housing Development Administration (TOKI) plan to build 19,000 houses in the city and 6,900 houses in rural areas.



7 Awareness raising session, Adiyaman

In Adiyaman, many public buildings were damaged by the earthquakes and the municipality building was completely destroyed. The majority of public and local government employees were also severely affected by the disaster. As a result, local government offices faced serious problems in terms of both resource allocation and personnel. In Adiyaman, 11 social markets (food, hygiene products, clothing, etc.) are operating in different locations and are planned to operate for 4 years depending on the continuity of donations.

Preparing containers and temporary shelters for the winter period is one of the most important agenda points in Adiyaman. Temporary shelters in the city are not suitable for winter conditions and carry serious risks. The main priority for temporary settlements is to reinforce the collapsible, low quality containers placed in rural areas with tarpaulins against leaks and high winds. It is anticipated that container upgrades

will require more than tarpaulins. Suggested improvements include stabilization of containers, reinforcement of areas where snow can accumulate and providing additional roofing. As part of winter preparation, risks related to fire hazards are identified as a result of increased usage of heaters. Therefore, fire extinguishers, safety kits and information materials are needed in temporary shelters along with awareness raising within the community. In addition to winterization, improvement in common spaces such as grading/clearing roads, ensuring accessibility for persons with disabilities, and communal heating are also identified as continuing needs.

Common needs for all container settlements are health centers and the improvement of infrastructure such as drainage systems. Urban solutions such as transportation and socialization areas are also reported by affected communities as a pending need.

In Adiyaman, access to clean and safe water continues to be an issue due to waste management problems, and municipal water is not up to usage standards. For this reason, some container settlements and rural areas suffer from infectious diseases such as nausea and diarrhea. Water chlorination devices and water filters are needed to meet this need. There is still a shortage of latrines and showers in rural areas.

STL WASH teams started the second mobile laundry service in Adiyaman. Assessments are ongoing in villages and rural areas to identify settlements in need of latrines and showers. STL teams will be installing latrine and shower units in villages where needs are identified. In response to the need for clean and safe water, STL

WASH team have started to install water chlorination devices in some container settlements and villages close to the city center.

Difficulties in access to education continue in Adiyaman. Due to heavily damaged schools, students continue their education in shared schools. As a result, classrooms are overcrowded and access to quality education is becoming more difficult. Teachers transferred to Adiyaman cannot live in the city due to housing problems and therefore teacher shortages continue. Schools are located in container settlements in the city center and in remote rural areas. Many students who cannot receive transportation support have problems attending school. The increasing impoverishment in the province after the earthquake prevents students from accessing basic education materials and food. There is a great need for kindergartens in container settlements as well as neighborhoods.

General protection risks observed within the community includes gender-based violence and violence against children, incidents of hostility and violence linked to increased tensions between host community and refugees, problems accessing education, child labor, forced child marriages, substance abuse, increased stress due to lack of access to livelihoods, breakdown of family ties, increased household responsibilities of women and girls, and weakening of solidarity ties due to reduced socialization opportunities.

Common symptoms of distressed mental health in Adiyaman persist in disaster-affected individuals. Increased levels of anxiety, depression, and physical dysfunctions due to stress are the negative effects of a prolonged mourning period.

STL's mobile MHPSS teams continue their activities in K-20 container city and Akpınar (Bebek) village where Syrian refugees live. STL is conducting household visits to shelters of earthquake-affected individuals, providing psychological counseling and group sessions on positive parenting for adults, psycho-social support activities with children, as well as empowerment programs for girls and boys. People at risk of protection are included in the case management process.

STL distribution teams continue to conduct needs assessments in rural areas. Following the needs assessment, STL continues to distribute family cleaning packages, mattresses, hygiene packages, dignity packages for women, and baby hygiene packages in earthquake-affected villages.

STL outreach team continues to work in container settlements and villages of Adiyaman. In addition to hygiene promotion, information sessions on women's health and communicable diseases, post-disaster legal rights, service mapping, rights against gender-based violence are organized in these areas.

Livelihoods projects are needed in Adiyaman to create economic empowerment and equal economic opportunities for women. It is reported that women's participation in working life through women's cooperatives will be an important initiative in helping them cope with the negative effects of the disaster along with their economic and social empowerment.

STL started operations in September at the Women's Solidarity Center in UmutKent, a container settlement established by Koç Holding. The Women's Solidarity Center, which is under the responsibility of STL, has a sewing-embroidery area and a café



8. Women Solidarity Center in UmutKent, Adiyaman

where women can socialize. The center aims to support the empowerment of women affected by the earthquake by providing them a space where they can produce together. The sewing-embroidery courses have been running since the beginning of September. STL aims to improve women's professional skills and create a source of income for them.

There are health concerns in Adiyaman regarding debris removal and winterization. Health centers and personnel are still needed in container settlements. In temporary shelters for disaster affected people, there are challenges in the provision of health supplies for communicable diseases and prevention, sexual and reproductive health, and access to related health supplies. Increasing the number of existing pools to provide hydrotherapy for individuals physically affected by the earthquake is on the agenda of public institutions.

## **KAHRAMANMARAŞ**

Container settlements in Kahramanmaraş were not built in accordance with winter necessities, therefore shelter support is identified as a priority. Difficulties are experienced due to flooding of living spaces caused by the rains. STL teams have observed inadequate infrastructure and leakage in the containers. The fact that the location of living spaces is far from the city center makes it difficult for people to meet their daily needs.



9. Mobile laundry unit, Kahramanmaraş

The availability of showers and latrines inside the container settlements in urban centers has reduced the need for mobile showers and latrine units. STL WASH team has been focusing on the needs in rural areas, as there are no showers and latrines in the temporary shelters established in rural areas. In September, 23 rural showers and latrines were installed by STL teams. 3-ton water tanks were installed in rural areas where access to clean water was not possible.

Due to the lack of educational facilities, students are transferred to distant schools, making it difficult for children to access education. There is a need to improve the public transportation system. The fact that the procedure for school enrolment of refugee children differs from

one province to another poses challenges for refugee children to continue their education.

STL mobile MHPSS teams continue to conduct case management and individual psychological support activities in formal and informal settlements in Kahramanmaraş. They also organize PSS activities with children in rural areas and urban centers.

STL outreach team established local volunteer committees in formal and informal settlements and organized awareness sessions. In these information sessions, activities were also carried out to overcome some of the difficulties experienced by the community members. Support was provided for committees to come together with public institutions to overcome the deficiencies in living spaces. STL continues its work with community volunteers where capacity strengthening and mentoring is provided to volunteers who actively participate.



In order to identify the needs of the informal shelters in Pazarcık and Türkoğlu districts, which were most heavily affected by the earthquake, a detailed needs assessment study is being carried out in the whole region. STL teams cover some of the basic needs, while STL protection teams carry out individual protection assistance in cases where risk is identified.

STL distribution teams continue to distribute hygiene packages, family cleaning kits, dignity kits, and kitchen packages in rural areas. There are difficulties in meeting basic needs in rural areas. During the distributions, STL teams observed an increase in the demand for winter support. STL is making preparations to cover some of these basic needs over the winter period.



10. Playground built with micro-grant support and using natural materials, Kahramanmaraş

Within the scope of its Locally-Led Response and Resilience program, STL teams continue to closely monitor the processes of local communities receiving micro-grant support. In addition, introductory meetings of the program were held in various neighborhoods. Meetings were also held with public institutions and cooperation opportunities were discussed with Türkoğlu Municipality and District Governorship.

## MALATYA

The population of Malatya before the earthquake disaster was 804,896. Of the 109,225 people who left the province after the disaster have now returned, bringing the total number of refugees to nearly 300,000. In the initial months after the earthquake, 42% of the population had been displaced due to the disaster. In Malatya, 99,427 people were living in containers as of the end of August. Container markets for local businesses have been established to ensure the continuation of economic activities.



11. Psychosocial support activity of Ebesem group receiving Micro grant support from Support to Life, Malatya

Approximately 50% of the buildings in Malatya city were moderately and heavily damaged. The most damaged districts are Doğanşehir and Yeşilyurt. Aftershocks are still felt in the city. The anxiety level of the people affected by the disaster is quite high due to the repeated earthquakes and aftershocks.

While container settlements in the city center have showers and latrines, the lack of these facilities in the containers set up in the villages causes concern that there will be problems in accessing hygiene facilities, especially in winter conditions. The supply need for heating in the containers is provided by the electricity connection, but frequent power cuts in the city during the winter months are also a source of concern.

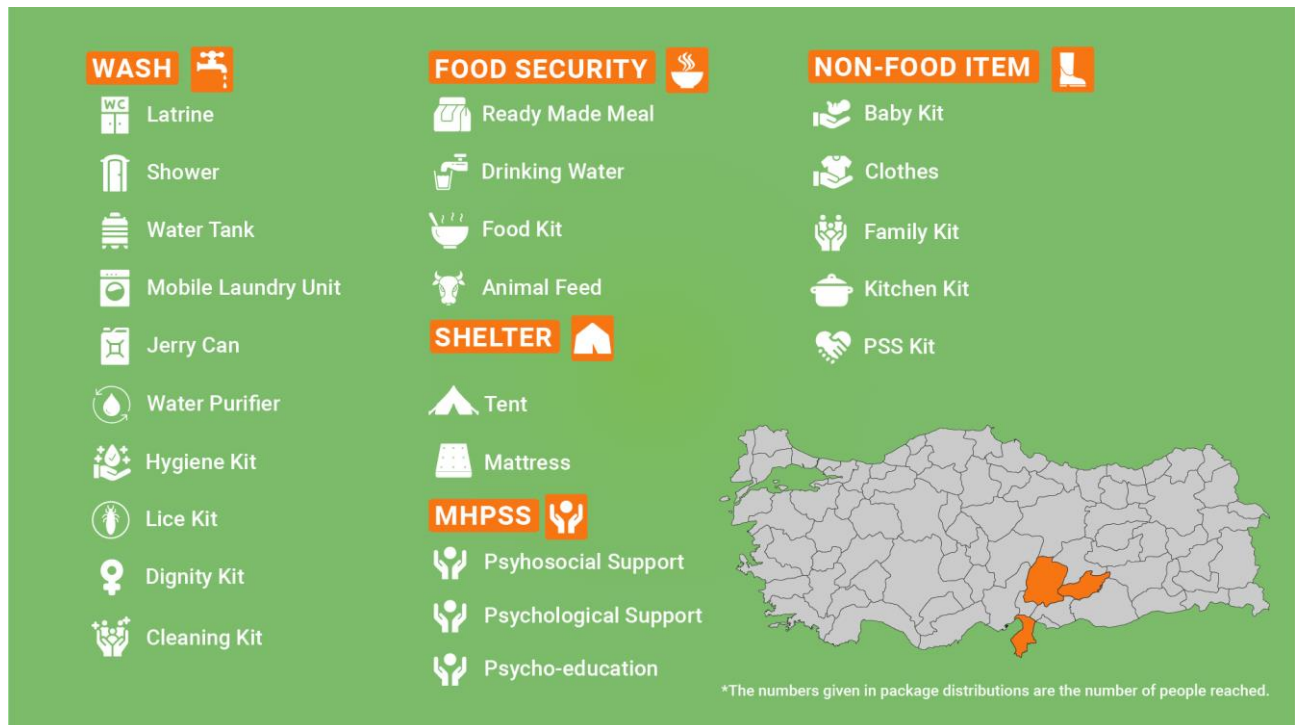
Within the scope of STL's Locally-Led Response and Resilience program, grants were given out to 15 local projects for risk reduction in disasters and projects were prepared.

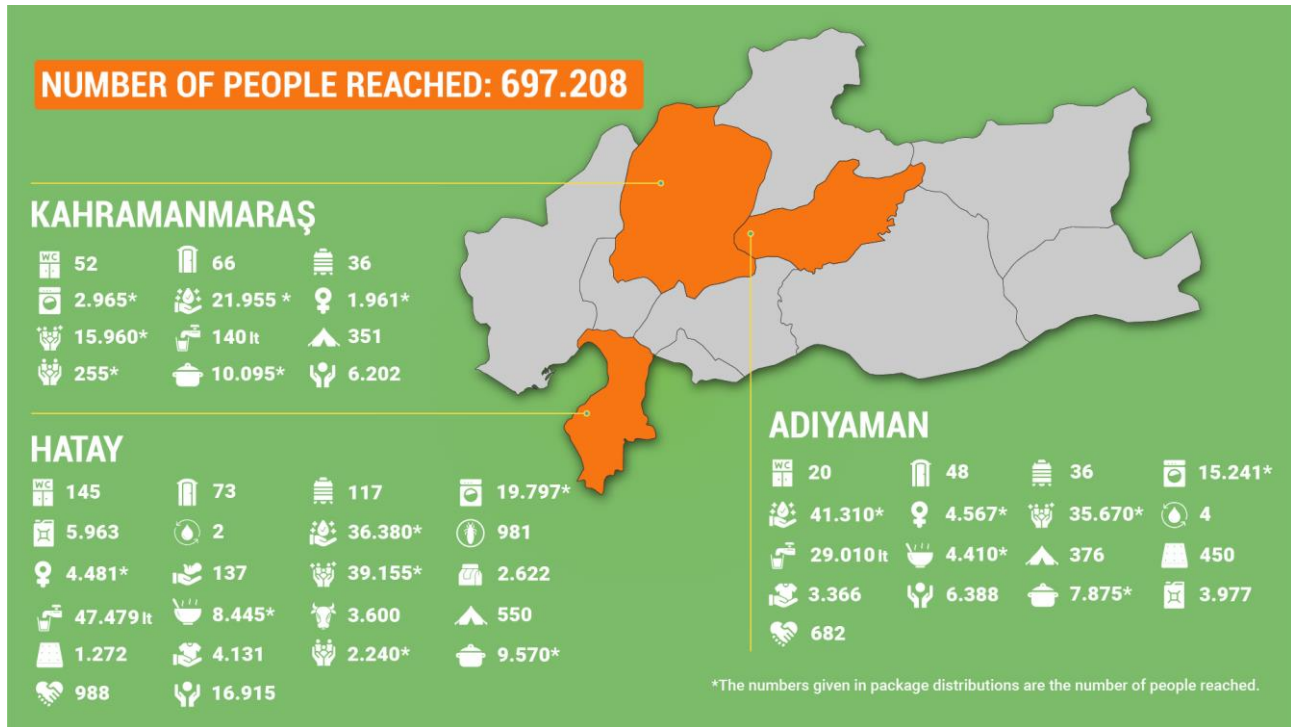
#### 4. STL's Emergency Response:

STL continues its emergency response mainly in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Malatya. In addition to WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) activities to address water and sanitation infrastructure in temporary settlements in rural and urban areas as well as widespread hygiene promotion, STL's sectoral interventions include shelter support and NFI distributions, food security interventions, protection activities for access to post-disaster services and the prevention of violence, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for children, adolescents and adults affected by the earthquake.

In Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, STL also supports projects designed and implemented by earthquake-affected communities themselves to help them cope with the impacts of the earthquake and to help them build resilience and promote better preparedness through micro-grants within the scope of the survivor and community-led response approach. Through these actions, STL promotes local community leadership in the earthquake affected areas.

STL's emergency response interventions in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya as of 15 September is detailed below.





Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	<b>WASH: Shower and Latrine Units (Hatay)</b> A total of 59 mobile units, including 14 mobile showers, 45 latrines and shower units, were installed in informal shelter areas.	8,200
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.	20,982
Ongoing	<b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b> In Defne, Antakya, Samandağ and Kırıkhan districts of Hatay, 117 water tanks were installed, of which 16 were 5-ton and 101 were 3-ton water tanks.	175,600
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. In areas where infrastructure was available, latrines were connected to the sewerage system and some mobile latrines were collected back.	2,000
Completed	<b>WASH: Disinfection of Tents (Hatay)</b> In the tent settlement located in the New Stadium, 600 tents were medicated against the risk of epidemic diseases.	3,000
Completed	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b> A total of 7276 hygiene kits were distributed to families of five.	36,380



<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b> A total of 7,831 packages consisting of materials to be used for cleaning the living space of a family of 5 people were distributed.	<u>39,155</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Lice Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b> In the neighbourhoods of scattered informal settlements, 981 packages consisting of lice medication, anti-lice equipment and combs were distributed.	<u>981</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution for Women (Hatay)</b> A total of 4,481 dignity kits designed for the special needs of women were distributed in Hatay.	<u>4,481</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Baby Care Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b> A total of 137 care packages designed to meet the needs of babies were distributed.	<u>137</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Jerry Can Distribution (Hatay)</b> A total of 5,963 water jerry cans were distributed in order to reduce travelling to and from the water tank or water source.	<u>5,963</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Mattress and Sleeping Bag Distribution (Hatay)</b> 737 mattresses and 535 sleeping bags were distributed.	<u>1,272</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 988 psychosocial support kits was completed, designed for different age groups to meet the stationery and play needs of children in Hatay.	<u>988</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, 688 baby diapers, 350 patient pads and 78 sanitary pads were distributed.	<u>2,240</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>NFI: Kitchen Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b> In informal settlements, 1,914 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed.	<u>9,570</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>15,241</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, 3,977 units of 10-liter jerry cans were distributed in Adiyaman.	<u>3,977</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 8.262 hygiene kits were distributed in different locations in Adiyaman.	<u>41.310</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> 4.567 kits were distributed in different locations.	<u>4.567</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Family Cleaning Kit Distribution (Adiyaman)</b> A total of 7,134 cleaning kits and 2,601 basins designed to meet the need for shelter cleaning were distributed in Kasta, Terman, İpekli, and Cumhuriyet districts.	<u>35,670</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, 1.575 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking were distributed to disaster-affected households.	<u>7,875</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter and NFI: Shelter Needs (Adiyaman)</b> 978 blankets, 450 mattresses, 156 sleeping bags, 6 stoves and 58 tents were distributed.	<u>1,340</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter: Tent Distribution (Adiyaman)</b>	<u>1,880</u>

	376 tents were distributed in various informal settlements.	
<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.	<u>682</u>
<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.	<u>3,366</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH: Shower Unit Installation (Kahramanmaraş)</b> In rural shelters, 14 shower units and 52 shower & toilet units have been installed.	<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>Ongoing</u>	<b>WASH Mobile Laundry (Kahramanmaraş)</b> A mobile laundry designed to meet the laundry needs in shelters has been put into service.	<u>2,965</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Dignity Package Distribution for Women and Girls (Kahramanmaraş)</b> A total of 1.961 dignity packages for women and girls were distributed in shelters.	<u>1,961</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>Shelter: Tent Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b> 351 tents were distributed to the disaster-affected people whose temporary shelters were damaged after the flood and cyclone that occurred on 20 April.	<u>1,755</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>WASH: Family Cleaning Package Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b> Distributed 3.392 cleaning packages consisting of materials that a family can use for home cleaning	<u>15,960</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Kahramanmaraş)</b> In informal shelter areas, 4.391 hygiene packages were distributed.	<u>21,955</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> 2.019 kitchen kits containing kitchen utensils for cooking purposes were distributed to disaster-affected households in informal settlements of Kahramanmaraş.	<u>10,095</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<b>Emergency MHPSS Activities (Adiyaman, 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>27,590</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, 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 Ankara, Gaziantep and hub level.

The report of the LHF Roadmap Meeting held in July was finalized and shared with relevant stakeholders. Local representatives of LHF completed their mapping and situation reports.

STL provided micro-grants to Dünya Evimiz Association, Adıyaman SHUDER, Village Schools Change Network and ARSA (an Afghan-led NGO) within the scope of the micro-grant program, which supports rights-based local and national civil society organizations that carry out monitoring and reporting activities in the disaster-affected region.

## 6. Safety and security:

- Aftershocks continue to affect the region. Buildings that have not yet collapsed are at risk of collapse, especially due to aftershocks.
- During the demolition of damaged buildings and the removal of rubble, demolition with irrigation is required to prevent inhalation of harmful substances, but it is generally found that irrigation is not practiced.
- Especially in Hatay, the problem of access to clean water persists. According to recent reports, bacteria harmful to human health have been found in tap water
- Cases of lice, scabies and intestinal infections persist and other epidemic risks remain.
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## 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](#).