

## Welthungerhilfe – Earthquake Situation Report

<b>Affected areas:</b> Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay	<b>Date:</b> 10 February 2022
<b>Prepared by:</b> Welthungerhilfe	<b>Affected population:</b> 13,500,000
<b>Number of deaths:</b> 18,342	<b>Number of injured:</b> 74,242 (
<b>Number of buildings collapsed:</b> 8,300	<b>Number of people exposed to strong or above shaking:</b> 610,000

### Context

On February 6, 2023 at 04:17, a major earthquake with a magnitude of 7.7 occurred in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş.<sup>1</sup> Before even allowing the proper set up of rescue-search and aid mechanisms, a second earthquake of magnitude 7.6 struck the Elbistan district of Kahramanmaraş later in the day at 13:24. Both earthquakes significantly impacted the surrounding provinces, namely Hatay, Gaziantep, Mardin, Diyarbakır, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Adıyaman, and Osmaniye. The combined death toll in Turkey and Syria from Monday's devastating earthquake has risen to 19,823. Vice President, Fuat Oktay announced on 10 February that 17,674 had died. According to AFAD, 6,444 buildings were destroyed in 10 provinces as of February 9th. The impact of the earthquakes extended beyond Türkiye into Syria, where the level of destruction and losses is likely to be greater due to a lack of state presence.

State media in Syria stated that the death toll in government-held areas had risen to 1,347, up from 1,262. The White Helmets civil defense group said 1,930 had been reported dead in rebel-held areas in the north-west of the country.<sup>2</sup> Approximately 23 million people, including 1.4 million children, in both countries, may have been affected by the earthquakes and their aftershocks, leading to the collapse of thousands of buildings in both nations. Due to difficulties faced with coordination and communication on the field level along with the winter conditions and freezing temperatures during the night, the measures and preparations in place are deemed insufficient to meet the needs of the affected population. Moreover, the market capacity has been overstretched due to current high demand and low supply, causing scarcity of essential items such as food, water and fuel and making bulk purchases for humanitarian aid difficult.

### Current Situation

As of February 10, there have been 1,509 aftershocks with magnitudes ranging from 2.3 to 6.2 in the affected provinces. According to reports from the field, NGOs and public institutions have started their rescue and aid operations, however, the coordination is observed to be challenging considering the landscape of the affected areas. There is also a high number of volunteers not necessarily associated with any entity.

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.koeri.boun.edu.tr/sismo/2/06-subat-2023-ml7-5-ekinozu-kahramanmaras-depremi/>

<sup>2</sup> Idem

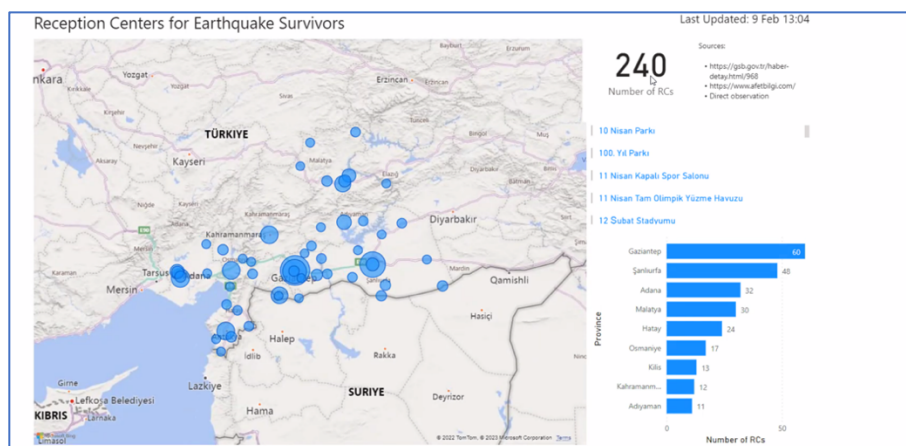
## Rescue Teams

As of 10 February, AFAD states that a total of 29,622 search and rescue personnel, including AFAD, PAK, JAK, JÖAK, DİSAK, Coast Guard, DAK, Güven, Fire Brigade, Rescue, MEB, NGOs, and international search and rescue personnel work in the region. Moreover, the number of search and rescue personnel from other countries has reached to 6,810. The total number of personnel working in the region, including those from AFAD, Police, Gendarmerie, MSB, UMKE, Ambulance Teams, Volunteers, Local Security and Local Support Teams, is 121,128. A total of 12,244 vehicles, including construction equipment such as excavators, tractors, cranes, dozers, trucks, water trucks, trailers, graders, and vacuum trucks, have been shipped to the area.

31 governors, more than 70 district governors, 19 AFAD senior managers, and 68 provincial directors have been assigned to the disaster areas. An air bridge has been established to transport personnel and materials to the region, utilizing a total of 160 aircraft affiliated with the Air Force, Land Forces, Coast Guard, and Gendarmerie General Command. A total of 22 ships, 20 by the Naval Forces Command and 2 by the Coast Guard Command, have been assigned to the region for personnel and material shipment as well as evacuation efforts.

## Shelter and Reception Centers

AFAD, the Ministry of Family and Social Services, and the Red Crescent have shipped 137,973 tents and 1,507,499 blankets to the 10 heavily affected provinces. The installation of 97,973 Emergency Relief tents has been completed. As of 9 February, there are 240 reception centers that were established<sup>3</sup>. WHH has been also informed on 9 February that Midyat Temporary Accommodation Center which was closed in 2019, is being prepared to serve as reception center with earthquake survivors being transferred from mostly Sanliurfa, Adiyaman and Kahramanmaraş. On 9 February, WHH had a KII with SASF, SSC, and Governorate in Mardin and learned that Mardin was also open for receiving earthquake survivors within the Ministry of Youth and Sport facilities (mainly student dorms) and some hotels. As of 9 February nighttime, approximately 4,000 individuals were transferred to Mardin.



List of Reception Centers for Earthquake Survivors – Source: UNHCR, SET PWG

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.afetbilgi.com/Ge%C3%A7ici%20Bar%C4%B1nma%20Alanlar%C4%B1>

## Food Assistance

The Red Crescent, AFAD, MSB, Gendarmerie, and various Non-Governmental Organizations including IHH, Hayrat, Beşir, and Initiative Associations have shipped a total of 95 mobile kitchens, 79 catering vehicles, 1 mobile soup kitchens, 4 mobile ovens, 39 field kitchen, 1 container kitchen, and 86 service vehicles to the region. As a result, 5,613,242 hot meals, 1,135,153 soups, 5,50,291 liters of water, 5,670,934 pieces of bread, 3,454,173 treats, and 441,554 beverages have been distributed. Food distribution points and safe/collective locations were mapped by AHBAP, a national NGO, accessible [here](#).

## Psychosocial Support

4 Mobile Social Service Centers have been assigned to the provinces of Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, and Malatya, with 1,606 personnel and 156 vehicles dispatched to the region.<sup>4</sup>

## Restriction to Affected Areas

Vice President Oktay Hatay has declared that, as of February 7<sup>th</sup>, 11:00 AM, the entrance of vehicles to Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Adıyaman has been restricted for 48 hours, except for those making relief-related shipments.<sup>5</sup> Moreover, 3-month state of emergency has been declared across the quake-hit provinces.

## Education:

All education in the affected areas has been suspended until February 20<sup>th</sup> and the spring term for university students is put on hold until further notice. The Ministry of National Education announced on its social media account that children enrolled in any of the 10 provinces' schools affected by the earthquake can be transferred to other schools as they find it suitable. The Ministry of Youth and Sports has announced that all national sports organizations have suspended their activities until further notice.<sup>6</sup>

## Security and Social Cohesion

Reports have emerged from the affected region indicating that law enforcement forces may not have been fully mobilized in the aftermath of the earthquake due to the extensive damage caused. There have been written and visual posts circulating on social media, claiming to capture the incidents of violence and criminal behavior, including theft and looting. While security forces are making efforts to maintain order and prevent further criminal activity, the situation remains challenging. Theft and looting incidents also caused social tension between refugees and host communities, as the incidents claimed to have been incurred by Syrian refugees. Additionally, there have been anti-refugee sentiments increasing by posting pictures while refugees are accommodated in the student dorms. The power cuts in the region have made it particularly unsafe in non-public areas, especially during night time.

Twitter was blocked on February 8<sup>th</sup> amid increased criticism against the banning of unwanted news. Turkish police have detained more than a dozen people since Monday's earthquake over social media posts criticizing how President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's government has been dealing with the disaster.<sup>7</sup> Twitter was accessible again on February 9<sup>th</sup>. 274 owners of social media accounts were identified for

---

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.supporttolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/230207-SitRep-All-Provinces.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.supporttolife.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/230207-SitRep-All-Provinces.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://gsb.gov.tr/haber-detay.html/967>

<sup>7</sup> [Twitter down in Turkey as quake response criticism mounts \(lemonde.fr\)](https://www.lemonde.fr)

sharing allegedly “provocative” and “false” information; out of 31 people taken in custody, 9 were arrested.<sup>8</sup>

## Field Needs

Following the earthquake, WHH field teams have been in the field and coordinating with relevant authorities to identify emergency needs and the destruction. WHH teams assesses continuously the situation by coordinating with AFAD, Provincial Directorate of Health, SASF, SSC, municipality, and PDMM offices. In addition to the regular coordination, WHH also received official requests and carried out key informant interviews to identify basic needs per location using the annexed KII tool. Additionally, affected population is being reached with the observation modality that also focuses on potential protection risks such as safety threats due to power cuts, cold weather and theft/looting incidents, worsening psychological wellbeing, being homeless, etc. Unaccompanied and separated children who are found nearby collapsed/damaged buildings are being referred to MoFSS services.

The needs of the affected communities vary and depend upon the availability of resources. Nevertheless, basic necessities such as food, shelter, clothing, hygiene items and facilities, and communication remain to be the most immediate needs. Moreover, due to freezing temperatures across the region and cuts on the gas supply due to damages and security concerns, many survivors and responders are challenged by the cold and lack of heat items.

The authorities have advised the public to refrain from entering damaged buildings, thus many affected individuals sleep in their vehicles, for which a high amount of fuel is needed. However, the fuel supply has become scarce across the region, and even when available, the payments are to be made in cash, which will soon become unavailable due to a lack of cash in the ATMs. The shelter will remain to be an issue in the longer term due to massive damage to the buildings. Moreover, telecommunication is a major issue with the lack of networks and the impossibility of people to charge their phones since they are on the run.

AFAD has compiled a list of needs based on the information gathered from various sources, including social media accounts, which outlines the need for essential supplies.<sup>9</sup> In the list outlining the needs for essential supplies, the following were included:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Electric heaters</li><li>• Gas Cylinders</li><li>• Wood Stove – Coal Stove - Wood</li><li>• Pocket Warmer</li><li>• Power Banks</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Generator</li><li>• Kids and Adult Coats</li><li>• Women's-Men's Underwear and Socks</li><li>• Women-Men Shoes</li><li>• Female - Male Fleece</li><li>• Raincoat- Poncho</li><li>• Sleeping Bag-Pillow</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disposable Plate-Spoon-Fork-Cup</li><li>• Pan</li><li>• Kettles</li><li>• Canned Food</li><li>• Tea, coffee</li><li>• Cheese</li><li>• Olives</li></ul>
---	--	---

<sup>8</sup> [Provokatif paylaşımlara geçit yok: Dokuz kişi tutuklandı \(yenisafak.com\)](https://www.yenisafak.com)

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.instagram.com/p/CoYKm4Ztv\\_t/](https://www.instagram.com/p/CoYKm4Ztv_t/)

Moreover, psychological support and establishment of child friendly space are equally important and crucial, considering the severe impact and trauma of the earthquake on the affected population, particularly children who witness destruction of buildings and loss of families.

## Damages

The ultimate numbers of deaths and injured people are expected to be much higher as there are still uncovered areas. The White Helmets organization has reported that an estimated 300,000 individuals in the region are now homeless as a result of the collapse of 8,300 buildings. The World Health Organization estimates that 23 million people in the region are in need of aid.<sup>10</sup>

The impact of these earthquakes on the economy of the affected countries is likely to be substantial. According to Fitch Ratings, insurable losses alone are estimated to exceed 2 billion dollars, and could potentially reach 4 billion dollars or more.<sup>11</sup>

The damages to the transportation infrastructures (highways, railways and airports) also cause significant delays in the rescue and humanitarian efforts. To date, 78,780 individuals have been evacuated from the earthquake zone via land, air, and rail. AFAD has designated 22 evacuation zones in 10 provinces for citizens residing in the earthquake zone. Evacuees are being accommodated in public areas (such as sports centers, parks, dorms etc.) as arranged by the Governorships and AFAD in the respective provinces. Those who wish to leave the disaster area with their own transportation are directed to the refuge points in their intended province, but are required to inform the Gendarmerie evacuation points before departing.<sup>12</sup> Furthermore, disruptions to the regional transportation network affect the logistics and transportation sector, potentially exacerbating the current inflation rate in the country. The situation in cities such as Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa, which serve as transit points for aid to Syria, may result in increased costs for humanitarian aid activities.

## Humanitarian Coordination

On 9 February, SET PWG organized a coordination meeting for the EQ response. SET PWG developed [an online data collection tool](#) to consolidate reported protection risks. Additionally, a joint needs assessment is planned to be conducted through key informant interviews and field observations. The assessment also aims to identify the needs at the reception centers. Additionally, Basic Needs Working Group developed [a simple tool](#) to compile data from several organizations and locations, and to bring out the most pressing needs in terms of basic needs items and emergency needs.

Lastly, the National Protection Working Group developed a [population tracking tool](#) to collect preliminary information with regards to the profiles, immediate needs and interventions required for groups arriving in provinces (either neighboring provinces or those across the country).

---

<sup>10</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/death-toll-passes-12500-55000-injured-and-300000-homeless-devastated-southern-turkiye-and-northern-syria-crucial-final-hours-day-3-earthquake-search-and-rescue>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.fitchratings.com/research/insurance/fitch-ratings-comments-on-insurance-losses-from-turkiye-syria-earthquake-09-02-2023>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.afad.gov.tr/28044-vatandasimiz-afet-bolgesinden-tahliye-edildi-basin-bulteni>

## Our Response

WHH staff in Hatay and Gaziantep are heavily impacted, with still 3 missing colleagues from Hatay Office and 200 staff both in Syria and Turkey affected by the earthquake, of which more than half are now displaced. Meanwhile, with the limited capacity, Welthungerhilfe has formulated a strategy for its emergency response to the earthquake disaster. Through its emergency response, WHH has deployed 48 personnel including social workers, psychologists, and interpreters in addition to the direct support provided through implementing partners.

Welthungerhilfe has also devised a method for remote intervention by sharing the contact information of its translators and ensuring that they can be reached in the field if necessary. Additionally, remote activities for psychological support services (PSS) are planned once the acute trauma symptoms have subsided. The FIS and PSS teams have already gained the skills necessary for such remote settings during COVID-19 times, which can easily be transferred to responding to the ongoing crisis.

Below table summarizes the current the earthquake response of WHH:

Location	Type of Support	By whom	Coordination	Budget	Funding Source
Kahramanmaraş /Dulkadiroğlu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 500 Hygiene</li> <li>• 500 Food Kit</li> <li>• 400 clothing</li> </ul>	AFAD and WHH	Coordination with AFAD Mardin and Sanliurfa Coordination Center	50,000 EUR	GFFO
Hatay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,500 Food Kit</li> <li>• 1,000 Baby Formula</li> </ul>	ASAM*	ASAM rescue team is in coordination with AFAD Hatay	50,000 EUR	GFFO
Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hot Meal</li> </ul>	IBC*	IBC is in coordination with AFAD and PDMMs	40,000 EUR	Own Fund
Gaziantep / Sahinbey & Sehitkamil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 4,000 Food Kit</li> </ul>	SENED*	SENED is in coordination with AFAD and PDMMs	50,000 EUR	Own Fund
Mardin, Diyarbakır and Gaziantep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2000 Food Kit</li> <li>• 890 Hygiene Kit</li> <li>• 500 Winterization Kit</li> <li>• 200 Shelter Kit</li> </ul>	WHH and LWA	Diyarbakır & Mardin PDMM, SASF & SSC offices, AFAD Mardin & Diyarbakır	90,000 EUR	ECHO
Gaziantep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several sizes of diapers (total 62 packages),</li> <li>• <b>Hygiene kits</b> for kids, women, men and general</li> </ul>	WHH	Gaziantep PDMM	n/a	Stocks

	(around 40 boxes from each),				
Hatay/Yayladağı	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Soup kitchen</li> </ul>	WHH Mushroom Cooperative	Yayladağı Municipality and District Governorate	Pipeline	GIZ (to be confirmed; this is idea stage)

\* Funds allocated to ASAM, IBC, and SENED is being coordinated with GIZ.

## Information and Announcements

### Presidency of Migration Management's notice for the affected population

<b>English:</b>	<a href="#">link</a> (Limiting non-vital communications to SMS)	<a href="#">link</a> (On damaged buildings and roads)	<a href="#">link</a> (YİMER 157 Emergency Helpline)	<a href="#">link</a> (General instructions for the residents)	<a href="#">link</a> (YİMER 157 translation support)	<a href="#">link</a> (Post containing the attached infographic)
<b>Arabic:</b>	<a href="#">AR1</a>	<a href="#">AR2</a>	<a href="#">AR3</a>	<a href="#">AR4</a>	<a href="#">AR5</a>	<a href="#">AR6</a>
<b>Farsi:</b>	<a href="#">FA1</a>	<a href="#">FA2</a>	<a href="#">FA3</a>	<a href="#">FA4</a>	<a href="#">FA5</a>	<a href="#">FA6</a>

### Places In Disaster Affected Regions Where The Missing Children Will Be Delivered

Province	Where Children Will Be Delivered	Focal Point	Phone
Adana	13-18 Girls' Çokim (Child Protection First Response Unit)	Tarik Kanalici	5531604848
	0-18 Boys' Seyhan Çes (Child-Homes Sites)		
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Çes	Institution Manager Mahmut Özbilgin	5055523032
Diyarbakir	7-12 Mixed Group Çes	Eyüp Bey	5071123781
	13-18 Çokim	İsmail Bey	5325963240
Gaziantep	Gaziantep Çokims Girls Aged 0-12, 13-18	Ümit Çalışkan	5533281449
Hatay	Hatay Pss Tent: In Vali Göbeği, At The Entrance Of Millet Bahçesi (National Garden)	Müge Hanay, Pss İzmir Team	5547885229

Kahramanmaraş	Çokim/Çes	Ahmet Gökşen Institution Manager	5065994046
Kilis	Çokim/Çes	Çekom (Child-Homes Coordination Center) Manager Zafer Kuşoğullari	5055494065
Malatya	Çokim/Çes	Deputy Provincial Manager Ali Yahşi	5359564876
		Provincial Manager Galip Sökmen	5327921781
Şanlıurfa	Çokim/Çes	Branch Head Celal Erdoğan	5055843971
Osmaniye	Çokim/Çes	Deputy Manager Süleyman Yildirim	5057979258

### **PMM Announcement on Residency Appointments and IP/TP Registration**

Following the earthquake, crisis desks were established at our presidency and the affected provinces. During these processes, in the provinces listed below, residence, IP and TP registrations were closed and existing appointments were postponed to a further date. Persons whose appointments have been postponed will not be penalized and new appointment dates will be shared separately.

Provinces residence permit appointments are postponed: Adana, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Kilis, Malatya, Batman.

Provinces IP application appointments are postponed: Adana, Mersin, Kayseri, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Konya, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Kilis.

Provinces TP application appointments are postponed: Adana, Mersin, Kayseri, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Mardin, Konya, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Kilis.

### **Evacuation Locations**

<b>From</b>	<b>To</b>
Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır, Malatya	Antalya
Adıyaman	Aydın
Gaziantep	İzmir
Sanlıurfa	Mardin
Osmaniye & Hatay	Muğla
Adana	Mersin

### **Closed Roads**

- Çelikhan-Sürgü (Malatya)
- Hatay-Reyhanlı
- Nurhak,Kapıdere-Gölbaşı (Adıyaman)
- Adıyaman Çelikhan Sürgü



**Welthungerhilfe (WHH)**  
**Türkiye Earth Quake Response**  
**Rapid Assessment of the Reception Centers-KII Guide**

**Basic Information**

Name of the province	1. Gaziantep 2. Hatay 3. Adana 4. Mardin 5. Diyarbakir	
Name of the district		
Name of the neighborhood		
Name of the institution/entity		Coordinates: Long/Lat:
Contacted Person's Phone Number		

**The Affected Population\***

People dead, missing or injured due to the crisis		
Number of people affected*		Source:
Number of dead*		Source:
Number of missing*		Source:
Number of injured*		Source:
Number of houses damaged*		Source:
Number of reception centers*		Source:

**Profiles of the Reception Center**

Estimated number of vulnerable groups at the reception centers	
Number of persons at the reception center	Adults: ____ Male ____ Female Elderly: Children:
Number of persons with disability at the reception center	Male: _____ Female: _____ Children: _____
Number of refugees at the reception center	
Number of unaccompanied minors at the reception center*	
What are the main reason(s) for minors being unaccompanied?*	1. Death of parents 2. Evacuation of minors 3. Other
What is the envisaged duration of staff for people here?	
Is there any fluctuation (increase or decrease) in the number of residents at the reception number?	1. Increasing daily 2. Remained the same 3. Reduced
What is the damage within the area?	
What are the urgent needs of the affected population? (Please list them by sectors below)	
Protection needs*	

<i>Food security needs*</i>	
<i>Shelter and NFI needs*</i>	
<i>Health needs*</i>	
<i>Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)*</i>	
<i>Other needs</i>	
<i>What would be the medium or long-term needs? (Please list them below)</i>	
Is there any social assistance provided to the reception center?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. Don't know</li> </ol>
Who is providing the social assistance to the center?	
Are there any other reception areas within the province? If yes, who coordinates? _____	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. Don't know</li> </ol>
Is there any upcoming assistance to the reception center? If yes, where is this assistance coming from? _____	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. Don't know</li> </ol>
How is the access to and quality of shelter in terms of protection from cold, heat, wind, rain and snow? *	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Very poor/not at all</li> <li>2. Somewhat poor</li> <li>3. Acceptable</li> <li>4. Don't know</li> </ol>
Is there anything else you would want to tell us about the reception center? *	