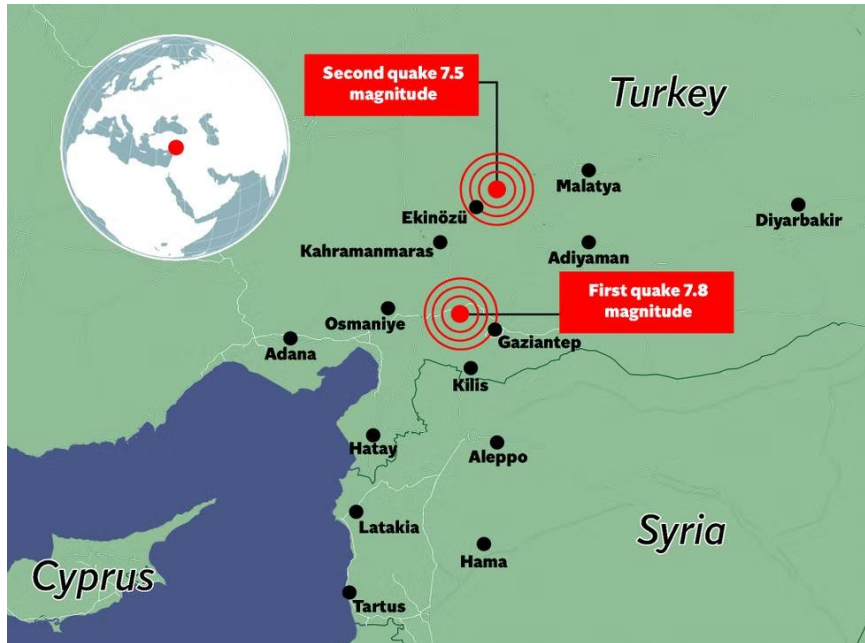


<b>Location of disaster</b>	Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay	<b>Date</b>	14.02.2023
<b>Prepared by</b>	Support to Life (STL) Türkiye		

**1. Situation overview:**

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Turkey in the early hours of 6 February (4.17 a.m.), with epicenter in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake affected the neighboring provinces of Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, as well as Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay, where around 13.5 million people reside including around 2 million Syrian refugees. According to WHO, the affected regions in Turkey and Syria are home to around 23 million people including



1.4 million children.<sup>1</sup> Many aftershocks followed the earthquake and a second major earthquake hit the region after 9 hours with 7.5 magnitude causing serious further damage and destruction of damaged buildings.

According to the latest figures<sup>2</sup>, 35,418 people lost their lives and 105,505 people are injured. Damage surveys indicate that 47,000 buildings in 10 provinces collapsed or are heavily damaged. Due to the risk of

further damage as a result of aftershocks, people are not able to go into their houses, therefore staying outdoors in the cold and rainy weather. Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport reported<sup>3</sup> that a total of 237,000 people had been evacuated from the disaster area. Major power cuts and water cuts still observed in remote areas.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/world/middle-east/who-says-syria-already-crisis-needs-massive-humanitarian-aid-after-quake-2023-02-07/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-daily-highlights-14022023>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/ulastirma-ve-altyapi-bakanliginca-deprem-bolgesinden-272-bin-305-kisi-tahliye-edildi/2820264>



Support to Life (STL) has been operational in the affected provinces of Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay provinces since 2013, providing protection and livelihood support to refugees and host community members. Being provinces heavily populated by Syrian refugees, STL has been running community centers in these provinces, including one in the Narlıca neighborhood of the Antakya district of Hatay. STL has channeled its remaining operational capacity to disaster response and relief in the earthquake zone. Despite being affected by the disaster, most STL staff from Adana, Mersin, Diyarbakır, Batman, and Mardin remain operational and actively support STL's presence in the field. Among the field locations of STL, the most affected area was Hatay, where the staff members still need basic needs and shelter.

STL teams from Adana, Mersin and Istanbul reached Hatay province within the first 24 hours. Emergency relief and response in Hatay have improved since the initial days of the disaster but coordination is still limited and survivors are still in need of basic needs. Diyarbakır, Mardin, and Şanlıurfa teams of STL started contacting earthquake survivors. Field observations are compiled in daily reports. Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş provinces were visited on February 10<sup>th</sup>. STL and Greenpeace are collaborating to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment via phone, by means of contacting mukhtars of all affected neighborhoods. For more information on ongoing and planned STL interventions, please see section 4.

**2. Population data (Turkey):**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Source of information</b>
<b>Number of people affected</b>	13.5 M	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
<b>Number of dead</b>	35,418	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)
<b>Number of injured</b>	105,505	AFAD (The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency)

**3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps by sector:**

The largest service gap observed by STL in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), which poses a risk of contagious diseases. Moreover, access to sanitary pads is limited in all provinces but is refrained from being expressed publicly. In addition, Shelter, heating, NFIs, food items and health are the short-term priority needs.<sup>4</sup>

There are safety risks for children, women and LGBTIs in the majority of accommodation areas. Shelter conditions of families staying close to damaged buildings are especially risky for child safety and disabled people. The Ministry of Family and Social Services (MoFSS) announced that the treatment of 162 unaccompanied children who were pulled out of the wreckage continues in hospitals. 101 children were

<sup>4</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-earthquake-february-2023-daily-highlights-14022023>

taken under protection after their treatment. Over 95,000 foster family applications have been filed in the last two days.

Turkish Medical Association (TTB) and International responders report that cases of diarrhea, nausea and scabies are observed in affected region. In addition, the debris pollution, and presence of compounds such as asbestos creates serious health risks.

**UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN:** MoFSS is the focal for unaccompanied and missing children. At the province level, children found on their own are reported to 183. In the initial days, MoFSS shared a list of focal persons and contact numbers of each province affected by the earthquake. As the focals at the province level were quickly overwhelmed with calls, MoFSS created a centralized system where 10 numbers are open to calls 24/7.

For unaccompanied minors, the Turkish government has a foster family system. Immediately after the earthquake, MoFSS had activated the application system for foster families. There are a huge number of applications so it will take time for the MoFSS to vet the families and make the match. Until then, there are children's homes where the unaccompanied children are registered, sheltered and their basic needs met as they wait to be matched with foster families.

According to the statement made by the MoFSS on 14.02.2023, a total of 1,362 unaccompanied children were registered in the MoFSS database since the earthquake hit. Of this, 369 children were matched with and handed over to their families. The remaining children are under the protection system of the Turkish state or are being followed in hospitals where they are still receiving treatment. The Ministry has mobilized and put in charge a large number of social workers for following this. Social workers of the MoFSS are visiting hospitals and care centers to identify unaccompanied children and match them with their families or relatives.

NGOs and people from various professions such as lawyers are heavily involved in the process and have been putting pressure on the MoFSS to properly manage the situation. The MoFSS has stepped up and is handling the situation.

## 1. İZMİR

The province expected to receive large number of IDPs, particularly individuals under temporary protection. The arrival of approximately 3,000-5,000 Syrian families is anticipated by authorities. Izmir Metropolitan Municipality is planning to host arrivals in container and tent areas. In addition, anticipating arrival of unaccompanied children, provincial directorates of the ministry of Family and Social Services have increased their capacities. Hospitals also report receiving children from the affected area.

## 2. MARDİN

Mardin is comparatively less affected. Authorities report 59 damaged buildings. Similar to the situation in Şanlıurfa, population from affected areas is being evacuated to Mardin. Authorities expect the arrival of approximately 50,000 affected persons. 550 patients brought from affected areas are being treated in Mardin hospitals. Migration authorities report that approximately 119 families under temporary protection status are arriving to Mardin, and highlight that these individuals are likely to face issues with accommodation and shelter.

### 3. ŞANLIURFA



Ready Made Food Distribution in Şanlıurfa

Physical infrastructure in Şanlıurfa is comparatively less affected. Influx from other affected areas stress local capacities, leading to unmet needs. According most recent information provided by authorities, 25 buildings collapsed, 251 are damaged, and 164 are inhabitable. Approximately 22,000 individuals accommodate in assembly areas and their needs are covered. Interpreters will be needed in future activities and efforts.

Small-scale tent settlements are established in various areas. 85 tents in Karaköprü, 65 tents in Ipekyol, 80 tents near museum, 28 tents in Karşıyaka are installed. In addition to tent areas, squares, and vocational training center, condolence houses and marketplaces are used for shelter purposes.

High level of mobility among affected population is observed. Local authorities report that 5,000 individuals with foreign citizenship have left the province. As of 13 February, PDMM reported that as a result of the earthquake 54 non-Turkish

people died, 21 are injured, and 195 discharged from hospital.

Unmet NFI needs in these areas are reported as sanitary pads, baby and adult diapers, baby formula (or other suitable food items), heater/stoves, water, milk, and blankets. Additional tents are needed. Food and WASH needs are high and security risks are observed in many locations including Devteşti, Museum square, Fairground, Sırrın Tent area. Material distributions are taking place, but coverage is uneven.

Health workers experience safety and security risks in several locations such as Ipekyol GM, museum square, and Sırrın tent area.

### 4. HATAY

United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) reports that six medical teams have been established by the international community. There are 3 temporary accommodation centers dedicated to refugees under temporary protection. Shelter, PSS and WASH needs are prominent.



STL Teams in Hatay

Food distributions in rural areas are coordinated by the Turkish Red Crescent. UNDAC warns of risks of food shortage in the upcoming one-week period.

Even though search and rescue operations are largely concluded, a significant number of people remain in front of their residences in order to recover their deceased or personal belongings from the rubble.

## **5. ADANA**

STL continued data collection through direct observations. Survivors usually shelter in AFAD tents, schoolyards, single-story sports facilities, vehicles, emergency security centers, and parks. Additional tents and latrines are needed, as survivors from Hatay and Kahramanmaraş migrate to Adana.

NFI needs are observed as follows; hygiene materials, baby formula (or other suitable food items), sanitary pads, underwear, painkillers, pajamas, adult diapers, and blankets. Children in safe spaces need toys and storybooks. Food is regularly provided by AFAD, but there is a need for milk for children. Persons with dietary requirements, such for celiac patients, are unable to meet their needs.

Hate speech towards refugees is on the rise. Shelter provision should be prioritized for survivors from nearby provinces, especially from Hatay. SGBV cases are reported in assembly areas.

## **6. MALATYA**

Malatya is receiving high levels of influx from other affected areas. Primary needs are shelter and WASH. Locals have opened up their homes and many families are sheltered in shared households. 100 unaccompanied children are reported. Fuel for heating (wood, coal, propane), ready-made food, durable food items, baby formula, adult diapers, basic medicines.

Livestock stables are reported to be damaged by the earthquake. Rural areas report needing animal tents to shelter their livestock. Animal feed is also needed.



UNHCR offered its support to for facilitating coordination in case Malatya and Kahramanmaraş. In cooperation with Greenpeace call center team, STL is extending its rapid needs assessment (RNA) calls to Mukhtars in Adiyaman’s villages and neighborhoods.

### 7. ADIYAMAN

Mukhtars of neighborhoods and villages in Albet, Besni, Çelikhan, Çıralık, Gerger, Gölbaşı, Kahta, Kasta, Samsat, Sincik and Tut districts were called by Greenpeace and STL teams on 11 and 12 February. A total of 474 mukhtars were called, and 366 were reached. Main findings indicate that shelter remains to be a concern. Mukhtars warn that the harsh climate conditions necessitate container shelters are preferred over tents. Relief goods are being delivered to the urban areas but are slow to reach rural areas.

Although Şanlıurfa Municipality currently supports Adiyaman, food is a crucial need in Adiyaman at the moment. In cooperation with Greenpeace call center team, STL has extended its rapid needs assessment calls to Mukhtars in Adiyaman’s villages and neighborhoods.

### 8. KAHRAMANMARAŞ

UNHCR offered its support to for facilitating coordination in Malatya and Kahramanmaraş. In cooperation with Greenpeace call center team, STL is extending its rapid needs assessment (RNA) calls to Mukhtars in Adiyaman’s villages and neighborhoods.

### 4. STL’s emergency response:

As soon as STL’s teams of first responders reached the provinces, we started working on a comprehensive disaster relief and recovery plan. As STL’s observations in terms of both the most-immediate and long-term recovery needs are further identified, STL will continue to feed them into their response. STL is closely collaborating with all stakeholders and partners.

STL prepared informative messages about the key information about access to rights and services for its beneficiaries and they were translated into Arabic. Information messages were sent to the beneficiaries registered in our data system. In addition, beneficiaries who call the reception line are provided with information support. Those who reach STL through reception line receive relevant information for service access. Information messages are regularly disseminated via STL’s beneficiary database.

Status	Description	Target (ind.)
Ongoing	<b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Şanlıurfa)</b> Şanlıurfa Municipality is providing ready to eat meals for the population sheltered in tent areas and other communal centers in Şanlıurfa, and also shipping ready to eat food to Adiyaman. STL is procuring raw materials and providing logistic support.	15,000

<u>Ongoing</u>	<p><b>WASH: Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay)</b> 100 portable latrines, fully equipped and managed by designated staff for upkeep and maintenance were rented, delivered and set up at Hatay's New Stadium on February 8<sup>th</sup>. Hygiene kits are procured and shipped to Hatay. Additionally, 2 sets of 4 hand washing basin platforms are being procured and will be set up on 10 February.</p>	<u>2,000</u>
<u>Ongoing</u>	<p><b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b> STL installed the 12 water tanks with 5,000 liters in capacity at the tent camp at Hatay's new stadium, instead of the 12 points of Antakya. The team on the ground observed that, despite the high concentration of earthquake survivors, as well as search and rescue teams, there was no access to clean water. A second group of 12 water tanks are procured and will be delivered to the initially intended 12 points. A water truck accompanies the set-up and refill of the tanks from clean water sources periodically. Third group of water provision units are also planned.</p>	<u>8,000</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)</b> Ready-made meals were delivered to 1,600 people accompanied with 2,400 water bottles to those accommodated in sports halls and school buildings used as temporary accommodation centers.</p>	<u>1,600</u>
<u>Completed</u>	<p><b>Shelter: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</b> STL has rapidly launched a project to assist 50 affected families (approx. 200 persons) in Hatay province who have been heavily affected by the earthquake and lost their homes. A rapid needs assessment in Hatay is being carried out. STL teams are deployed on the ground and are keeping close coordination with local authorities. 50 winterized family-size tents left Ankara for Hatay's Samandağ District and arrived on February 10<sup>th</sup> to provide temporary safe shelter to families.</p> <p>However, STL was unable to find a suitable area for the setup of a tent camp. Thus, the tents were distributed to beneficiaries individually. Octopus Volunteers and the Coast Guard Command supported STL in this process. STL distributed 40 tents based on the criteria of having an accompanying baby and/or elderly person in the family. As of February 10<sup>th</sup>, STL has finished the distribution of beds and tents with the signed approval and authorization of public officials present on the field. 7 tents were directed to the families of our colleagues. 10 tents were unloaded in Hatay City Centre. Here, 2 tents were set up in front of STL's office for the STL team. 5 tents were set up at the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management.</p> <p>Delivery of additional NFIs for basic needs and winter needs is planned, including heaters (including fuel to last for a minimum of 2 weeks), utilities/small equipment, mattresses, and blankets, which accompanied the setup of tents.</p>	<u>200</u>
<u>Planned</u>	<p><b>WASH: Water Tanks (Adiyaman-Kahramanmaraş)</b> Due to WASH gaps observed, additional water tanks will be procured from suppliers in nearby provinces and shipped to needed areas. Maintenance and regular refill of water tanks will also be arranged by STL. The exact location for water tanks to be installed will be determined in cooperation with coordinating bodies, based on the location of temporary tent encampments established. In addition, the affected population will be provided with reusable water containers per household (10 Lt) to minimize commute to the water source, which will help minimize waiting time and to prevent the use of disposable plastics.</p> <p>Household-size hygiene kits will be procured and distributed to families. The hygiene kit includes disinfectant, mask, liquid soap, white bar soap, wet wipes, garbage bag, sanitary pad, toilet paper, toothbrush (Adult 2), toothbrush (Children 2), toothpaste, and paper towel.</p>	<u>14,850</u>

	<p>In addition, dignity kits are designed for specifically women and girls' needs general hygiene materials as well as items specific to women's needs. The kits include sanitary pads, nail scissors, hair brushes, roll-ons, lip moisturizer, hand cream, women's underwear, female undershirts, headscarves and mini sewing kits. The kits will be distributed to women and girls.</p>	
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**5. Coordination:**

- The UN has released \$50 million from its Central Emergency Response Fund to jumpstart the response. On 14 February the UN issued a flash appeal for \$397 million for the people of earthquake-ravaged Syria, to cover a period of 3 months. A similar appeal for Türkiye is in the works. As of 14 February, no international call has been issued for the humanitarian response by the Turkish government.
- The Turkish government declared a "level 4 alarm" that calls for international assistance for search and rescue efforts. AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) and Provincial Governments are in charge of the response at the local level as well as metropolitan municipalities sending expert teams to the affected areas.<sup>5</sup>
- On 14 February, the vast portion of international search and rescue teams have left the area. Lack of coordination, security concerns and the government's decision to start using heavy equipment to remove the wreckage are reported to be the main causes for this decision.<sup>6</sup>
- A Rapid Needs Assessment co-led by STL and GreenPeace is ongoing. Mukhtars of disaster-affected neighborhoods and villages are reached via phone to collect specific information on needs and gaps. A dedicated RNA report will be published and disseminated in the upcoming days.

**6. Safety and security:**

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the areas. Transportation is a major challenge particularly and telephone and internet connectivity continue.
- Largescale internal displacement of affected population, and the safety-security risks it may create are an ongoing concern. Some media reports indicate that as many as one million affected people have already left the area.
- Damaged but not demolished buildings were encountered during field visits. Since the aftershocks continue in most provinces, the majority of the population, including the personnel of public institutions, cannot enter their homes.
- In most regions, there have been reports of widespread looting but security forces are now observed to have taken the situation under control during the daytime. Continued power cuts increase risks of crime during the night hours.

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.afad.gov.tr/kahramanmarasta-meydana-gelen-depremler-hkbasin-bulteni27>



**8. Contact information:**

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