Location of disaster	Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana and Hatay	**Date**	11.02.2023
Prepared by	Support to Life (STL) Turkiye		

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 epicentre in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaras province. The earthquake affected the neighbouring 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 the latest official statements, 22,327 people lost their lives and 80,278 people are injured. It was reported that 7,584 buildings collapsed or need to be demolished immediately along with 12,617 heavily damaged buildings in 10 provinces. The death toll is expected to rise as rescue workers and the local population still search for survivors under the rubble of crushed buildings. 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. As of 11 February, a total of 102,388 people have been evacuated from the disaster area.

Diyarbakır, Mardin, Şanlıurfa and Adana teams of STL immediately started contacting earthquake survivors and reported their observations shortly after the disaster. Having started its rapid needs assessment on 9 February, STL has been making calls to mukhtars of affected areas in order collect immediate needs as well as deploying teams in all the affected provinces. A total of 407 calls have been made to mukhtars in the affected districts of Diyarbakir, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Hatay and Adıyaman. As most mukhtars contacted by phone were men, there were limitations in terms of identifying the immediate needs of women and young girls. Hence, the presence of female assessment teams on the ground is very important in order to directly observe and identify gender-specific needs.

STL teams have been visiting Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş on 10 and 11 February. Given the heavy destruction in both provinces, professional rescue efforts were delayed due to lack of access along with major power cuts and water cuts lasting for as long as the first 4 days. The first response was carried out by affected community members until any substantial support arrived. There is an urgent need for clearing of heavily damaged buildings in province centers in order for aid workers to move in.

2. Population data (Turkiye):

	Total	Source of information
Number of people affected	13.5 M	AFAD
Number of dead	22,327	AFAD
Number of injured	80,278	AFAD

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

All types of assistance are required to cover basic needs in the earthquake affected provinces. Water supply and sanitation is particularly critical given the shortage of running water in the affected area and its serious risk to health. Gas stations, schools, sports halls and similar premises are being called to open their latrines to affected people as there is a desperate need. Access to dignity kits is limited in all provinces but is refrained from being expressed publicly. The need for interventions in the sectors of shelter, NFI and food is also widely reported by all STL teams on the ground along with the need for psychological support in the entire affected area due to the high level of loss and trauma.

There are safety risks for children, women and LGBTIs in the majority of temporary shelter and accommodation areas. Shelter conditions of families staying close to damaged buildings are especially risky for child safety and persons with disabilities. The Ministry of Family and Social Services announced that the treatment of 162 unaccompanied children who were pulled out of the rubble continues in hospitals. 101 children were taken under protection upon treatment. Over 95,000 foster family applications have been filed in the last several days.

1. DİYARBAKIR

1.1 Shelter and NFIs

People affected by the earthquake continue to stay in public open common areas such as schools, small tent settlements, mosques, and sports centres. Members of host and refugee communities share the same spaces. Items such as blankets, mattresses, winter clothes, shoes, socks, women's underwear, and disposable utensils are the most demanded needs.

1.2 Food Security

A problem with access to food has not been observed but baby formulas and baby food is still scarce.

1.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

There was less shortage in water supply compared to the first days of the earthquake. However, access to hygiene items such as diapers, sanitary pads and wet wipes is still limited. Moreover, there is a problem with garbage and waste disposal outside the city.

1.4 Health

Directorate of Family and Social Services staff have started to work with PSS teams in some common living areas, but PSS are needed also outside of tent areas.

2. ŞANLIURFA

2.1 Shelter

Few tent settlements are established in Şanlıurfa. The fact that the tent area set up in Haliliye Sırrın is by the stream and close to the road poses a risk for children. In the past couple of days there have been families coming from other earthquake-affected regions.

2.2 Food Security

Food is often difficult to reach in affected areas. Food distribution in several hot meals stands are insufficient to cover the needs of the entire affected population. There is a shortage of baby formula throughout the province.

2.3 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Garbage and waste management may start to be a problem, especially around the tent areas. Common latrines are used in some areas, but they are insufficient to cover the needs. In general, all neighbourhoods have problems with latrines, either absent or insufficient and unhygienic. There is no closed water tank in almost all districts. Where water is available from sources such as fountains, there are queues in these areas, and in some regions the need for water is met with bottled water. Disabled people have difficulties in accessing the latrines.

3. HATAY

In Hatay, 335 mukhtars from Altınözü, Antakya, Arsuz, Belen, Defne, Dörtyol, Erzin, Hassa, İskenderun, Kırıkhan, Kumlu, Samandağ, Yayladağı and Payas districts were contacted. STL teams have been informed of an intense migration of affected families from the urban areas to the villages and suburbs. The mukhtar of Altınözü Kamberli neighborhood stated that the population reached 3,000 after an influx of affected people from Antakya city center. As a result, these areas are in need of food, shelter and blankets. Most mukhtars confirmed relief goods being delivered to the urban areas and little reaching the villages and periphery of Hatay. Given the fact that it was relatively less affected, Yayladağı is another district that has seen its population growing from affected families trying to find safe shelter. The need for tents, NFIs, clothing items and dry food was reported as urgent needs by the mukhtar.

STL teams learned that Hassa Güvenç village was evacuated and it was one of the areas that suffered the most severe damage. There is an urgent need for shelter and NFIs. Another area of grave destruction is the Meydan neighbourhood of Antakya. The mukhtar reported 140 of its 150 houses as destroyed and the rest damaged.

In the past several days looting has created many security problems for affected people in Hatay. Mukhtars have stated concerns about security due to the fact that there are too many outsiders and there is great turmoil. They mentioned conflicts and major security problems during the distribution of relief goods. Looting incidents in supermarkets and houses has created concern in Hatay although less such incidents have been reported since the morning of 11 February.

3.1. Shelter and NFIs

Emergency shelter is one of the major issues in the whole of Hatay, especially the rural areas. People have fled their homes to take shelter in cars or remain outdoors in unhealthy conditions as they wait for their houses to be cleared. Some mukhtars have specifically demanded containers instead of tents as they are a better fit for the winter conditions. It was reported by officials that a shipment of tents will arrive in Hatay on Tuesday, 14 February.

Since there is no electricity in the affected area, the need for lighting was stated as a need by almost all mukhtars. Charging stations are needed for phones. Other needs in the region are listed as follows, from the most needed to the least: clothing items, blankets, heaters, wood stoves, dozers, generators, coal/ wood, diapers, women's underwear, sanitary pads, diapers for elderly, beds, gas for cooking, flashlights and candles.

2. Food Security

It has been observed that hot meal stations are being set up in the city center and various neighborhoods of Hatay although affected families have stressed the lack of baby formulas and milk.

Almost all mukhtars complained about the lack of food in the districts. Mukhtars have requested all types of food items for the affected families in the rural areas as well as the need for animal feed. Any aid arriving to the districts comes through volunteers, Municipality, AFAD, and the Gendarmerie.

3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Lack of water and sanitation is one of the most critical needs observed in all of Hatay. Many areas are still waiting for latrines. Facilities in common buildings such as mosques that are not demolished either lack running water and soap or are not functional.

Similarly, mukhtars have stated that access to running water as well as clean drinking water is the biggest problem in the districts. Mukhtars are worried the lack of water poses a serious health risk if not tackled urgently. There are problems with the sewerage system in Gözcüler neighbourhood of Arsuz district and the Özsoğuksu neighbourhood of Kırıkhan district.

3.4 Health and PSS

The most pressing health needs are listed by mukhtars as doctors, patient transport, ambulances, medicines (heart, blood pressure, thyroid, itching ointment, painkillers for children, colds, green prescription medicines and diabetes), first aid supplies, and diapers for children and the elderly. STL teams observed a major problem with the distribution of drug aid parcels. The importance of the need for health teams to take an active role in the proper distribution of drugs is evident.

Mukhtars have reported the inability to access hospitals and benefit from health services due to the high number of seriously injured. The wounded are many, there are corpses in hospitals and on the sidewalks. In Dörtyol district the TCG Bayraktar ship was turned into a hospital and a medical team of 65 people arrived from Muğla.

There is a grave need for psychological support in the Hatay region. With continuing aftershocks, many people state a fear of another major earthquake, which is observed especially in children. Mukhtars have reported that the presence of corpses everywhere, in addition to the fear of earthquakes, has a hugely negative effect on the psychology of the affected population.

4. ADANA

STL contacted 16 mukhtars from Ceyhan and Çukurova districts. The region most affected by the earthquake is the Çukurova region. Güzelyalı of Çukurova district is the region where the most destruction took place. Demolition works were completed in 4 buildings in Çukurova district and 1 building was demolished under the control of the municipality. Demolition work is ongoing in 6 buildings. Although an area of major agricultural activity, no organisation has yet contacted areas populated by seasonal agricultural workers in Adana, some of whom are refugees.

A meeting was held with the AFAD Provincial Coordination Officer. Aid to those affected by the earthquake is provided by volunteers, the Municipality and AFAD. STL teams observed serious gaps in AFAD's coordination of the response.

4.1. Shelter and NFIs

The greatest need in Adana is shelters. Authorities were unable to reach the exact number of affected people in need of shelters. Based on the number of people residing in damaged areas, AFAD Provincial Coordination Officer estimated shelter needs to be around 15,000 people.

AFAD tents, school playgrounds, vehicles, sports facilities, TÜYAP building, Women's Solidarity Center building are the places where affected people meet their shelter needs. There are affected people from all central districts in these assembly areas. However, the number of people in these assembly areas outweighs the capacity. Proper emergency shelter facilities are needed also because disaster survivors started to arrive in Adana from neighbouring Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces.

All affected people received a blanket from AFAD, but the people staying in tents stated that the weather is too cold and one blanket is insufficient for proper protection. Heaters were the most commonly requested non-food items to keep warm from the cold. Sanitary pads and diapers for children, elderly and the disabled were also mentioned.

4.2 Food Security

Affected people have started receiving food from AFAD however, bread, dry food items, baby food and milk, legumes, pasta, tea, sugar, salt, oil, flour and water were specified as priority food needs.

4.3 WASH

There were no water cuts in Adana city center. Water is provided to affected areas by AFAD and municipality teams. Since there are few latrines in the areas where people stay collectively, it causes problems in terms of hygiene. Moreover, the need for mobile latrines will dramatically increase as more disaster survivors start to arrive into Adana from Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces. Sanitary pad needs of women are among the most essential needs. Diapers, wet wipes and liquid soap are another essential need identified in the city.

However, there are problems in accessing clean water in the Çukurova region, which points to reproductive health risks due to unhygienic latrines and sinks. The lack of washing facilities were highlighted, and people with skin diseases stated that not having the possibility to wash poses a risk of disease.

4.4 Health and PSS

There is a lack of doctors and ambulances in the temporary shelter settlements. Affected people with chronic diseases, pregnant and lactating women, and other people with special dietary needs mentioned the need for specialised attention.

STL experts participated in the PSS support program initiated by the Metropolitan Women's and Family Services in cooperation with the Municipality.

4.5 Protection

GBV cases are encountered in assembly areas, posing a security risk for these women with confidentiality orders as well as marginalised groups such as LGBTI.

5. MALATYA

The number of buildings destroyed due to the earthquake in Malatya is lower than in other provinces, but the relatively low number does not change the psychological effect on the population. It is noted that there was a lot of destruction with the first earthquake, and the buildings damaged in the second earthquake were also destroyed. Locals have been vocal about the lack of coordinated aid distributions.

People choose to take shelter around the collapsed buildings and they are afraid that if they leave, there will be no intervention. Malatya is faced with heavy snowfall in the evenings since the earthquake and reaches temperatures as low as -10 degrees Celsius. People staying in single fly tents have carried all their belongings from their homes to be able to protect themselves from the cold.

The professional search and rescue efforts in Malatya were insufficient and the majority of the work was carried out by first responders. AFAD volunteers expect technical guidance from AFAD officials and therefore have difficulties in setting up and engaging in the coordination structure.

6. ADIYAMAN

Besni and Kolbaşı are the most damaged two districts of Adıyaman. The mobile signals are weak and inadequate for internet access. Relief efforts started in the city centre and villages that are accessible after the earthquake. However, there are villages that cannot be reached because of the blocked roads, either due to damage or heavy snow. Erkenek Tunnel can be used one way only to go in and out of the province. Çelikhan and its villages cannot be reached due to the damage and snow. Gölbaşı district is reached over the Erkenek and Kurucuova neighbourhoods of Adıyaman. Many villages located in the mountain areas are not currently accessible and no information about the severity of damage has been obtained from those locations.

6.1. Shelter and NFIs

Shelter and insulation are among the greatest needs in the province. After a power cut of 5 days, it was restored but blackouts are still frequent. Most neighbourhoods set up fires in the streets to warm themselves up. Due to a lack of shelter, many families prepared make-shift with whatever materials they were able to collect.

Relief goods that arrive at the crisis desk's coordination are gathered in a warehouse in the industrial area of Adıyaman. Volunteers who came from nearby provinces distribute the relief goods. The assistance received in the first days of the disaster did not reach their destinations due to a lack of coordination. In turn, the trucks started to simply leave their loads on the roadsides, which created piles of supplies for the survivors to pick up and take as needed.

6.2 Food Security

Hot meal distribution started in the third day of the earthquake and is ongoing in several different locations. Although the distribution of food aid is ongoing, the number of vehicles and human capacity is inadequate.

Residents of Ahmet Hoca village use wood fire to cook. The provision of the whole village is under ruins and preserved foods are needed.

6.3 WASH

There is high risk of outbreak because of lack of hygiene due to inaccessibility of running water. Drinking water bottles are left on the roadsides. However, water for cleaning purposes such as dishwashing or bathing is scarce. The municipality has become nonfunctional and the garbage of the city remains uncollected. For these reasons, Turkish Medical Association emphasized the risk of an outbreak in the coming weeks.

6.4 Health

Turkish Medical Association use a room for medication and examination purposes in Djemevi where survivors can access medicines or baby formulas. Volunteer health professionals of the Turkish Medical Association conducted field visits twice a day in the city centre and accessible villages. Medicines, baby formula, and other goods are delivered to affected people via these field visits.

In addition to the trauma, mental well-being of the survivors is further affected negativelyas they witness the burial of their family members. The dead bodies are buried in mass graves and without performing funeral customs, which further aggravates the mental state of survivors.

7. KAHRAMANMARAŞ

At least 28,044 people have been evacuated from Kahramanmaraş, one of the southern Turkish provinces hardest hit by Monday's earthquake, including 23,437 by air and 4,607 by road and rail.

AFAD and Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Fire Department are the main actors in the province but do not work in coordination. The teams from Ankara include search and rescue teams, volunteers and municipality staff. Overall, a substantial amount of assistance has reached the province but without a proper needs assessment and an understanding of where the damage is and the needs are. The coordination of aid and the distribution procedure is far from ideal. Few people over the age of 60 speak Turkish, so it is very important for distribution actors to have staff who can speak Kurdish.

7.1 Shelter and NFIs

STL observed that Kahramanmaraş has large districts with a dense population such as Elbistan, Pazarcık and Narlı. Shelter areas are starting to be established. In addition to houses, cars are also damaged, making it necessary for AFAD to provide accommodation in the tent camp areas.

The first aid team from outside were the teams of Ankara Metropolitan Municipality Fire Department. They reached the province with supplies on 8 February and from that day on the needs have been gradually covered, while the needs in Elbistan district were unmet as of 10 February.

7.2 Food Security

Food aid is being provided, but there is no coordination in terms of its proper distribution.

7.3 WASH

There are no problems with access to water. The main water source is the pipes of damaged buildings.

4. STL's emergency response:

The first priority for STL has been to provide evacuation of staff interested in moving out of the affected areas. Most have been transferred to Mersin. More important has been its psychological support initiative. Mobilising its team of psychologists, some affected themselves by the earthquake, STL is designing psychological first aid and a care package for its staff affected by the traumatic experience.

In terms of its humanitarian programming, as soon as STL teams reached the affected provinces, they started working on a comprehensive disaster relief and early recovery plan. As STL's observations in terms of both the most-immediate, short and medium-term recovery needs are further identified, STL will continue to feed them into its emergency response.

STL prepared informative messages regarding access to rights and services for its refugee beneficiaries. Information messages were sent out to the beneficiaries registered in STL's data system. In addition, beneficiaries who call the reception line are provided with information support regarding the developments linked to the earthquake disaster.

<u>Ongoing – (Shelter) Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</u>

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 winterised family-size tents arrived on 10 February to provide temporary safe shelter to families. However, it was challenging 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 10 February, STL has finished the distribution of beds and tents with the signed approval and authorization of public officials present on the field. Rest of the tents were directed to the families of STL colleagues affected and two tents were set up in front of STL's office for the use of the STL team.

Delivery of additional NFIs for basic needs and winter needs is planned, including heaters (with fuel to last for a minimum of 2 weeks), utilities/small equipment, mattresses, and blankets.

200 direct beneficiaries

Tent distribution

Delivery of beds to a tent camp in Antakya Centre

Delivery of beds to a tent camp in Antakya Centre

Completed – (WASH) Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay)

100 portable latrines, fully equipped and managed by designated staff for up-keep and maintenance were rented, delivered and set up at Hatay's New Stadium on 8 February. Hygiene kits were procured and shipped to Hatay. Additionally, 2 sets of 4 hand washing basin platforms were procured and set up on 10 February.

2,000 direct beneficiaries

Portable latrines

Sewage Truck for up-keep

In-progress – (WASH) Water Provision (Hatay)

STL installed the 12 water tanks with 5,000 litres 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 consignment of 12 water tanks are also procured and will be delivered to the initially intended 12 points in Central Hatay on 13 February. Safe water is being provided via water tanks for approximately 8,000 beneficiaries. A water truck accompanies the set-up and refill of the tanks from clean water sources periodically.

Thus, STL now meets the latrine and water supply needs of the biggest camping area in Hatay which is located at the New Stadium.

Approx. 8,000 direct beneficiaries

Water tanks

In-progress (Food Security) Food Distribution (Sanliurfa)

Harran University communicated that they plan to provide 1,000 earthquake survivors with 2 meals a day by their kitchen staff and distribute 10,000 hot meals in coordination with Adıyaman University staff and students. STL procured food items and ingredients on 9 February and will deliver them to the university on 12 February.

1,000 direct beneficiaries

Planned – (WASH) Provision of water, Hygiene / Dignity Kits, and Mobile Latrines (Adıyaman – Kahramanmaraş)

Water tanks will be procured from suppliers in nearby provinces and shipped to Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş. Maintenance and regular refill of water tanks will also be arranged. The exact location for water tanks to be installed will be decided in cooperation with other actors on the ground, based on the location of temporary tent encampments established. In addition, the affected population will be provided with reusable water containers (10 Lt) per household to minimize commute to the water source, which will help minimize waiting time and to prevent the use of disposable plastics.

Household-size hygiene kits will be procured and distributed to families. In addition, dignity kits are designed specifically for women and girls' needs.

14,850 direct beneficiaries

5. Coordination:

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. STL teams on the ground continue to observe and analyse efforts in coordination with AFAD, Provincial Health Directorate, Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Services, Social Service Centres, Municipality, Governorate, and Provincial Immigration Administration. However, a systematic coordination mechanism has still to be established.

Distribution of aid without the knowledge of AFAD is not permitted. Therefore, relief items are taken into inventory at the AFAD warehouses. Due to the lack of a provincial coordination mechanism, daily meetings are held at the Security and Emergency Situations Coordination Centres (GAMER), which were established under the chairmanship of the appointed Ministers and Governors in the 10 provinces where the earthquake took place. In GAMER-led coordination, NGOs are not included without the reference of AFAD, District Governorates, and Municipalities.

On 11 February STL connected with UNDAC/OCHA in Gaziantep to help set up the UN coordination in terms of ensuring local organisations appear in the Flash Appeal that will soon be published. As the lead of the Localisation Advocacy Group, STL is coordinating the engagement of Turkiye-based organisations with the OCHA coordination unit. Together with STL, local organisations will be attending the first OCHA coordination meeting next week.

1. **DİYARBAKIR**

The coordination of NGOs in the province is still in progress, while AFAD tries to lead the distribution of relief items.

2. **ŞANLIURFA**

The emergency response efforts are coordinated rather through exchanging information on specific needs with the institutions with whom relations were built long before the earthquake disaster. STL works in close collaboration with other governmental entities and NGOs in the province.

3. **HATAY**

STL's team in the field is in close contact with the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, as well as Altınözü and Samandağ Municipalities for the identification of needs and distribution of assistance. STL has also initiated the coordination of INGOs present and arriving in Hatay.

4. **ADANA**

The AFAD crisis desk, which was established under the coordination of the governorship in Adana, carries out the process in cooperation with the municipality. STL team is included in the WhatsApp group to coordinate the needs with the crisis desk.

5. **ADIYAMAN**

The most active mechanism in the province is the Civil Crisis Coordination Desk based in the Djemevi (Cem Evi) in Yenimahalle, formed by the group of Turkish Medical Association, Union of Education and Science Labourers, Bar Association, and Chamber of Industry. Another civic initiative is also based in a warehouse, where aid is collected and distributed.

6. KAHRAMANMARAŞ

AFAD coordinates incoming aid together with the Governorate. There are civic initiatives in Pazarcık. There are attempts to establish a crisis desk. The coordination tent works under the control of the Security Units and NGOs do not have access to the coordination mechanism.

6. Safety and security:

Due to collapsed buildings and massive debris in heavily affected areas, roads in and out of the affected provinces as well as inside the affected cities are blocked. Transportation of goods and travel of staff is a major challenge. Telephone and internet connectivity in the region is unstable.

Damaged but not demolished buildings are still the norm in the earthquake zone. STL field work and distributions are carried out in areas as far away as possible from destroyed buildings, in open areas where people stay. Since the aftershocks continue in most provinces, the majority of the population, including the personnel of public institutions, are unable to enter their homes.

In most provinces, there have been reports of looting but security forces are now observed to have taken the situation under control during the day, despite reports of theft in the night-time due to security vulnerability stemming from the affected area being almost pitch-black.

7. Other:

The Ministry for National Education has announced that there will be no 'attendance obligation' in the second half of the academic year in schools in 10 provinces affected by the earthquake. Universities will remain closed until further notice by the Higher Education Institution (YÖK).

8. Contact information:

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