



YEAR OF SOLIDARITY

ONE YEAR AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE



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Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM)

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List of Abbreviations

AAP.....	Accountability to Affected Populations
AFAD	Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
CEFM.....	Child, Early and Forced Marriage
CCTE.....	Conditional Cash Transfer for Education
CMHC.....	Community Mental Health Centers
DSİ.....	Directorate General for State Hydraulic Works
ECOSOC.....	The Economic and Social Council
ECRE.....	European Council on Refugees and Exiles
ESSN.....	Emergency Social Safety Net
EU.....	European Union
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GNAT.....	Grand National Assembly of Türkiye
HSYS.....	Public Health Management System
IP.....	International Protection
MEDULA	Medikal Ulak (Medical Messenger) System
MHPSS.....	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NVI	General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring
PMM.....	Presidency of Migration Management
PSS	Psychosocial Support
PSEA.....	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
R&D.....	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEA.....	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SES	Social and Economic Support (SED)
SRH	Sexual and Reproductive Health
SSI	Social Security Institution
TAC	Temporary Accommodation Center
TAMP.....	Türkiye Disaster Response Plan
TEIAS.....	Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation
TOKİ.....	Housing Development Administration of the Republic of Türkiye
TP	Temporary Protection
UN	United Nations
UN OCHA.....	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs



1 Introduction

Experiencing two major earthquakes that took place within the same day exactly 1 year ago, Türkiye suffered one of its most devastating days and had to face the destructive impacts of natural disasters.

On Monday, 6 February 2023, at 04.17 by local time, an earthquake occurred with a magnitude of 7.7 (Mw) centered in the Pazarcık district, followed by another earthquake that occurred the very same day at 13.24 by local time with a magnitude of 7.6 (Mw) in the Elbistan district. These earthquakes were felt in various regions of Türkiye and Syria, causing widespread destruction, loss of lives and economic losses. These earthquakes, taking place at a depth of 8.6 km and 7 km, respectively, were felt to a large extent and had a broad impact radius due to occurring near the surface.¹ The earthquakes, which especially affected southeastern Türkiye, caused massive destruction in 11 provinces, was felt over a larger geography, and affected a population of 15 million persons. **According to official reports, 53,737 persons lost their lives, 107,213 persons were injured, 1.5 million people lost their houses, and millions of people were exposed to psychological trauma whose effects will continue for many years.**² The 6 February earthquake is the most destructive earthquake that took place in Anatolia and has been recorded as the greatest earthquake in the history of the Republic of Türkiye.³

On February 6, earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş caused a catastrophic earthquake in northwestern Syria in addition to its devastating impact in Türkiye. In Syria, the population affected by the devastating earthquakes totaled nearly 9 million people. Aleppo stands out among the areas where the damage was most severe, with more than 4.2 million people affected, while 3 million people were affected in Idlib. More than 7.400 buildings were completely or partially destroyed in this catastrophe in northwestern Syria.⁴ According to United Nations (UN) data,

1 "6 Şubat 2023 Kahramanmaraş (Pazarcık Mw=7.7 ve Mw=7.6) Depremleri ve Artçılarını, Saha Gözlemlerini, Yapısal Hasarlarını ve İleriye Yönelik Önerileri İçeren Değerlendirme Raporu", Karadeniz Technical University, April 12, 2023, accessed 31 January 31, 2024, <https://ktu.edu.tr/apps/file/KahramanmaraşDeprem.pdf>.

2 "İçişleri Bakanı Yerlikaya: 41 bin deprem konut ve 5 bin köy evinin kura çekimi yapılacak.", Anadolu Agency, February 2, 2024, accessed 2 February 2, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/icisleri-bakani-yerlikaya-41-bin-deprem-konut-ve-5-bin-koy-evinin-kura-cekimi-yapilacak/3125615>

3 "BM kalkınma uzmanları, deprem felaketinin ardından Türkiye'de 1,5 milyon kişinin evsiz kaldığı uyarısında bulundu.", United Nations Türkiye, February 22, 2023, accessed January 31 2024, <https://turkiye.un.org/tr/220232-bm-kalk%C4%B1nma-uzmanlar%C4%B1-deprem-felaketi-nin-ard%C4%B1ndan-t%C3%BCrkiyede-15-milyon-ki%C5%9Finin-evsiz-kald%C4%B1%C4%9F%C4%B1#:text=T%C3%BCrkiye%27de%20%20%C5%9Eubat%27ta,evin%20in%C5%9Fa%20edilmesi%20gerekti%C4%9Fini%20belirttiler>

4 "Türkiye-Suriye Depremi Ortak Durum Raporu #2", United Nations Population Fund, April 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://turkiye.unfpa.org/tr/deprem-ortak-durum-raporu-2>



While some of our colleagues had received news of their families' passing, others were awaiting information about family members trapped under collapsed buildings.

more than 4.500 people lost their lives and more than 8.700 were injured as a result of earthquakes in this region.

For many years, the Association for Social Development and Aid Mobilization (ASAM) has been conducting a significant part of its activities in the regions affected by the earthquake. Therefore, our colleagues whose hometowns were in the affected regions or who resided in these provinces have also faced this disaster. We experienced difficulties in contacting many colleagues situated in the provinces and districts where the earthquake had its most destructive impact during the first days. Unfortunately, during this process, we have lost six of our colleagues. In the immediate aftermath, some of our colleagues had experienced the loss of family members, while others were still awaiting news about family members trapped under the rubble.

When ASAM staff members commenced the initial response efforts in the earthquake-affected regions, they were unable to ascertain the well-being of colleagues they had been working with for years. While some of our colleagues had received news of their families' passing, others were awaiting information about family members trapped under collapsed buildings. This introduction was composed to pay tribute to all our colleagues who participated in the response operations from the moment of the earthquake, endured challenging conditions for weeks, and made efforts, whether on-site or remotely, to expand our response, as well as to commemorate our colleagues and all individuals who lost their lives during the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria. **As ASAM, we wish mercy for the souls of 6 colleagues we lost and everyone who lost their lives during the earthquake in Türkiye and Syria, and extend our heartfelt condolences and sympathy to their family members.**

During this challenging period, ASAM carries out activities to meet the needs of all earthquake-affected communities living in the earthquake-stricken region and provide emergency response. Despite the mental and physical challenges faced as an organization, together with ASAM's Disaster and Emergency Response Unit and through the coordination of our personnel both within and outside the affected region, we have conducted comprehensive, prompt, and effective responses in the earthquake-affected regions since the very first day. As ASAM, we have formed the first coordination center in the region and hosted coordination meetings.

ASAM, which carried out efforts in the region since the beginning of the earthquake, ranging from technical search and rescue works conducted with search and rescue dogs to meeting the basic humanitarian needs of the earthquake survivors, accelerated its psychosocial support activities in the following months for persons in need who were affected by the earthquake, in particular, children. These efforts have been supported with protection activities for the vulnerable groups, activities for ensuring access to livelihoods, improvement of sheltering opportunities, and improving the infrastructure for hygiene and cleaning in the living spaces.

The states of emergencies that occurred with the earthquake have necessitated the identification of the needs in the region and the formation of an effective assistance program. In this context, ASAM conducted needs assessments, planned its activities in light of these assessments, and carried out distributions and response efforts in this regard. Furthermore, ASAM's earthquake response not only involves immediate aid efforts, but also early recovery, long-term support, and rehabilitation works. To identify the needs in the aftermath of the earthquake and provide prompt response, projects have been implemented in areas, including health, protection, education, shelter, and water and food security, and our activities continue to be carried out in accordance with the ongoing needs. Moreover, we are collaborating with various institutions to conduct activities that focus on strengthening social solidarity and coordination.

On the anniversary of the Pazarcık Earthquake, which caused massive destruction in Türkiye, this report addresses in detail the situation in the field since the acute phase of the earthquake to the present day, the evolution of the needs, and the activities conducted and actions taken by ASAM as part of earthquake response. The distributions made in the earthquake-affected region for persons in need, the supplies provided, sheltering assistance, education services, health assistance, and the works conducted in numerous fields including legal counseling can be found in this report. As we leave behind a year after the earthquake, the report also provides suggestions on what further works can be performed in the period ahead by taking into account the field observations and surveys of the 504 ASAM staff members who continue to work actively in the earthquake region, and their evaluations formed in line with the coordination established with other institutions in the region.

The report begins by introducing ASAM's development and changing identity, followed by a description of the activities of our Disaster and Emergency Unit. It continues by presenting the destruction the 6 February Pazarcık Earthquake caused in the different cities. The following pages give an overview of the situation in the field based on sectors, observations and the response efforts that ASAM conducts in those sectors. Finally, the institutions and organizations with which ASAM collaborates, ASAM's general principles related to Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and observations with regard to the earthquake are addressed in the Cross-Cutting Issues section.



This report also includes the lessons we learned from our experiences and future suggestions.



Qualitative and quantitative data analysis has been used in the report, making use of the reports and websites of various public institutions and organizations, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and the European Union (EU), as well as the field observations of ASAM staff, project outputs, and ASAM's beneficiary database.

Apart from presenting an overall assessment of our earthquake response, this report also includes the lessons we learned from our experiences and future suggestions. Hoping that a similar disaster will never be experienced again in our country or in any other geography, our goal is to benefit from our experiences and foster social solidarity so that we can act in a much more effective and coordinated manner in case of having to face similar disasters.

On this opportunity, we would like to extend our gratitude to our esteemed colleagues who mobilized their efforts to go to the affected region in the immediate aftermath of the earthquake disaster, worked tirelessly day and night within and outside the earthquake-stricken region to address the needs of both their colleagues affected by the earthquake and all earthquake survivors, and expanded their efforts through solidarity, for their invaluable contributions, and to all our colleagues who made contributions to preparing this valuable report.

2 About ASAM

ASAM is an independent, impartial, and non-profit organization that has been working to assist all disadvantaged groups, including refugees and asylum seekers, living in Türkiye since 1995. Formerly known as the “Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants”, ASAM has undergone a restructuring process by expanding its scope of activities and target groups in line with the principle of “Leave-No-One-Behind” and established a new corporate identity with its renewed name in October 2023. While continuing to provide services for asylum seekers and migrants, ASAM now develops programs aimed at addressing existing structural problems, which encompass all vulnerable populations in society. In this context, ASAM embraced the goal of not only being a prominent humanitarian aid actor but also a prominent actor of sustainable development.

With the latest developments in the world and global challenges, ASAM, based on its accumulated experience and knowledge, is renewing its structure to expand its areas of activity, target groups and geographical scope. With this new corporate identity, ASAM will focus on more holistic services it will provide for a wider population, regardless of their origin or status. Its new structure will enable ASAM to address challenges, provided under separate headings below, in a more programmatic and structured manner:

- **Migration**
- **Sustainable Development**
- **Empowerment of Vulnerable Groups and Protection**
- **Humanitarian Aid and Disaster Response**

Since these headings are related on a sector basis and are not independent from one another, joint works will be carried out in coordination and cooperation. While conducting coordinated efforts to address the above-mentioned areas, gender equality, climate crisis, reducing poverty, and reducing inequalities will be at the center of all of ASAM’s activities. R&D (Research and Development) activities also continue to be conducted to increase the efficiency of operations and discover better methodologies and understand the needs in the field better.

Being one of the most operational Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) in the field of migration and leveraging its experience in working with, asylum seeker, refugee⁵ and migrant communities, ASAM has harnessed a wealth of know-how and accumulated experience in a

⁵ The term “refugee” in this Report covers all persons living in Türkiye, who require all kinds of international protection/have international protection.

variety of fields, including but not limited to protection, psychosocial support, community-based protection, needs assessment, education, livelihoods, health, awareness raising, social cohesion, disaster response and emergency management, and R&D. In this context, ASAM has been actively involved in identifying vulnerabilities and needs, developing effective interventions to these needs, providing protection interventions to the target populations, access to education and healthcare, means of livelihoods, food safety and security, psychosocial support, gender equality, climate crisis, tracking irregular migration, supporting the law enforcement agencies in responding to newcomers' needs, facilitating access to information, conducting extensive works on social cohesion, awareness raising, capacity building, research and needs assessment, while also contributing to policy-making processes through national and regional coordination mechanisms. Within this context, ASAM works closely with UN agencies together with governmental and local authorities and international organizations and institutions.

ASAM's network consists of 46 offices and centers in 28 provinces. By opening offices abroad, in Athens in 2016 and in Brussels in 2019, it has gone beyond its national scope and globally extended its reach. ASAM has also been registered by competent authorities in Lviv of Ukraine and is soon planned to actively become operational. In addition, ASAM is a participant to the UN Global Compact, and a member of the Anna Lindh Foundation and European Council of Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), and holds the Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

With staff consisting of over 2,000 full-time personnel from different professions, including social workers, psychologists, lawyers and interpreters, ASAM offers a wide range of services. These services include humanitarian aid, irregular migration, protection, mental health and psychosocial support, education, health, livelihoods, social integration, academic research, and awareness raising and informative sessions. ASAM attaches great importance to collaborating and coordinating with various stakeholders, mainly with public institutions, as well as with universities and non-governmental organizations.

Furthermore, to make use of its experience in the field and provide academic contribution, ASAM established the ASAM Academy on Migration in 2019, and maintains its activities through peer-reviewed journals, seminar programs, a migration library, research scholarships, panels and conferences in order to contribute to the studies in the area of migration. ASAM also organizes meetings and conferences on an international and national level to raise public awareness towards asylum seekers and strengthen the collaboration and communication between non-governmental organizations and public institutions operating in this field. In addition, ASAM launched Migrant TV to generate solutions to the problems encountered by asylum seekers and migrants, support their access to fundamental rights and services, and enable asylum seekers to access reliable and accurate information. Through its broadcasts in Arabic, French, Farsi, English, Somali, Ukrainian and Turkish, Migrant TV continues to raise awareness by generating contents on various issues, such as rights and liabilities of migrants, irregular migration, access to education and health services, work permits, access to the labor market, and social, cultural and urban life in Türkiye.

In the last 5 years, ASAM reached more than 3 million individuals benefiting from ASAM services from over 85 countries. Women and children constitute 70% of those reached. Furthermore, as part of its ongoing operations, ASAM has been contributing directly to the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs), adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, which provide a shared framework for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, both now and in the future.

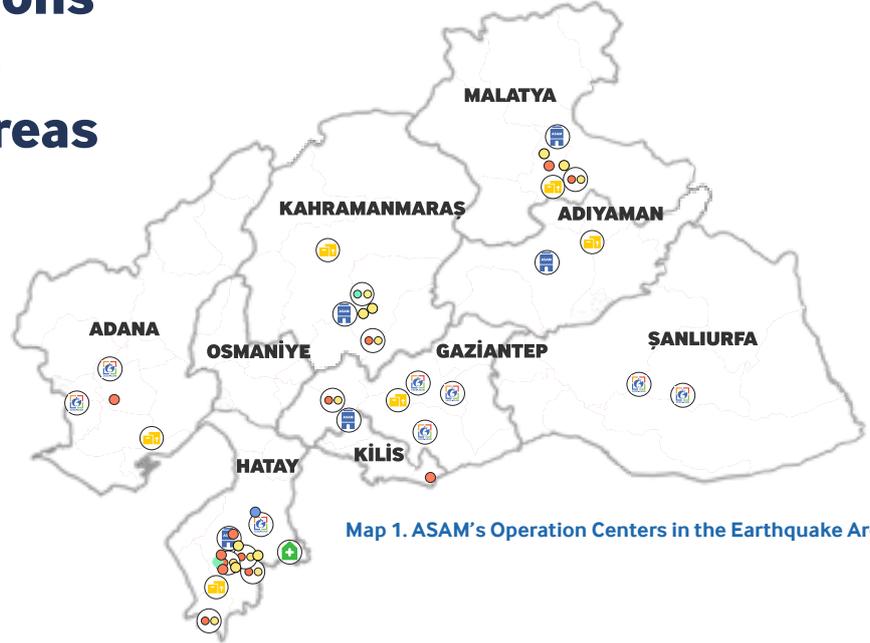
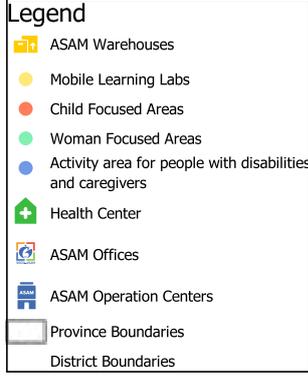
2.1. Disaster and Emergency Response Unit

The experiences gained during the border mobility in Edirne/Pazarkule, the Covid-19 pandemic, the İzmir earthquake and the flood disaster in Kastamonu, have been influential in ASAM's decision to carry its experience in the field for over a quarter-century to the area of disaster and emergency response. This way, it was aimed to carry out works in a more effective and planned manner by conducting activities, such as needs assessment, forming of safe spaces, psychosocial support, and the coordination of assistance in times of disaster and emergency, under a Disaster and Emergency Response Unit to be formed. ASAM Disaster and Emergency Response Unit was formed in 2021. Afterwards, the needs identified and experience gained during the İzmir earthquake, in particular, have made it necessary to establish a "Search & Rescue Team" within this Unit, and works in that regard were initiated in the same year. As part of the works initiated to organize the Search & Rescue Team, which was formed completely on a voluntary basis for the carrying out of activities related to search and rescue efforts, medical assistance and humanitarian aid, 274 persons applied to take part in the team upon the announcement made to ASAM staff in July 2021, and as a result of the evaluation conducted, "ASAM Search & Rescue Team" was formed, comprised of 27 members.

ASAM Search & Rescue Team cooperated with the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the sole authority in the management and coordination of disasters in Türkiye, and took part in AFAD Voluntary Training Programs. Moreover, the Disaster and Emergency Response Unit continues its activities, initiated in 2021 for the raising and active use of specially trained search & rescue dogs, which are used by many institutions and organizations in Türkiye and worldwide as part of search & rescue operations.

Following the two earthquakes that occurred in the epicenters of Pazarcık and Elbistan districts of Kahramanmaraş on 6 February 2023 that affected 11 provinces, ASAM Canine Search & Rescue Team worked non-stop in coordination with AFAD since the very first of the disaster to reach the earthquake victims under the rubble, and rescued 30 persons from under the wreckage. Likewise, the field teams continue to conduct needs assessment and provide humanitarian aid and support in the earthquake-affected regions. Our field teams are offering humanitarian aid to the earthquake survivors, including shelter, food, clothing, hygiene kits, medical equipment and non-food items. These works are carried out in compliance with international principles and values of humanitarian aid, in a spirit of solidarity, regardless of whether the individuals are citizens of the Republic of Türkiye or asylum seekers. Several activities have also been conducted, taking into account the well-being of the survivors affected by the earthquake, and child friendly spaces for children and safe spaces for women have been formed. Owing to all these activities, ASAM Search & Rescue Team has been honored with the State Medal and Order of Supreme Sacrifice of the Republic of Türkiye.

ASAM Operations Centers in the Earthquake Areas



Map 1. ASAM's Operation Centers in the Earthquake Areas

3 6 February 2023 Pazarcık Earthquake and its Effects

On Monday, 6 February 2023, two devastating earthquakes occurred, one with a magnitude of 7.7, at 04:17, centered in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş, and the other with a magnitude of 7.6, at 13:24, centered in the Elbistan district of Kahramanmaraş.

The effects of these two earthquakes deeply affected 11 provinces, namely Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Hatay, Kilis, Elazığ and Malatya. Many people lost their lives as a result of the earthquakes, which caused heavy building damage and complete destruction.

According to official figures published by the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM), the

As of August 8, 2023,

3 million
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number of registered Syrians residing in Türkiye under temporary protection status in the earthquake zone is 1.729.912. This number corresponds to 49.23% of the total Syrian population of 3.513.776 in Türkiye. In addition, the statistics of the PMM include another 32.680 foreign nationals who appear to be residing in the region with residence permits in various statuses. This corresponds to 2.41% of the total number of foreign nationals with residence permits in Türkiye (1.355.153). It reveals a picture in which 36.20% of the entire foreign national population in Türkiye (4.868.929), including TP, is in the earthquake-affected region. When the population in the region is evaluated from all statuses together with the citizens of the Republic of Türkiye, it can be said that 15.181.270 people were affected by the earthquake. Proportionally, this corresponds to 16.84% of the known human presence in Türkiye. On February 14, 2023, President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan stated in his post-cabinet statement that the number of people who left the region was estimated at 2.2 million and the number of people who were placed in public dormitories and hotels was estimated at 1.6 million.⁶

3 million people have been displaced due to the earthquakes in Türkiye. As of August 8, 2023, 81.264 households were living in temporary sites in the four most affected provinces, a 59% decrease compared to March 2023 data.⁷

Following the destruction, several settlements in the provinces of Sivas, Kayseri, Mardin, Tunceli, Niğde and Batman, which had significant damage levels, were also declared as “disaster areas affecting the life of the general public”. According to official figures of the Ministry of Interior, a total of 53.737 people have been reported dead in the twin earthquakes. At the same time, a report published by the Republic of Türkiye’s Strategy and Budget Directorate on March 18 noted that the financial damage after the earthquake might amount to USD 104 billion, which constitutes 9% of the national income expectation in 2023.⁸ The report published by The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA) stated that the

⁶ “Deprem Sonrası Göç ve İnsan Hareketlilikleri-Durum Değerlendirme Raporu”, AYBÜ-GPM , February 14, 2023, accessed January 31 ,2024, <https://aybu.edu.tr/GetFile?id=4f20e3b4-04cb-4bf3-b046-fddcad2caef8.pdf>.

⁷ “Turkey-Syria Earthquake Response”, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, March 24, 2023, accessed January 31 2024, <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-11-23-march-2023-entr>.

⁸ “2023 Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay Depremleri Raporu”, Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, 2023, accessed 31 January 31, 2024, <https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaraş-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>.

Flash Appeal initiated to provide over **USD 1 billion of assistance to 5.2 million people affected by the earthquakes was funded at a rate of 51.8%.**⁹

There were a total of 5,649,317 houses in the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake, of which 1,929,313 were damaged. The most damaged provinces were Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, and Hatay. Damages were detected in 68.1% of the houses in Adiyaman, 57.8% in Kahramanmaraş, 55.6% in Malatya, and 50.8% in Hatay.¹⁰

In response to the housing crisis for earthquake victims, the Turkish government has announced that the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change will promptly commence the construction of 680.000 houses in collaboration with the Housing Development Administration. Additionally, 319.000 of these housing units are planned to be completed within a year.

In addition to the housing construction plan, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change has launched the On-site Transformation Project in earthquake zones, which will provide grants and loans to earthquake victims, who want to build their construction and have collapsed, heavy or medium-damaged housing. The grants and loans to be given within the scope of the project will benefit earthquake victims in areas other than areas with fault lines and fractures, places where there is liquefaction in the ground, river beds, and areas where the ground is not suitable.¹¹ The Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has emphasized in its written statement that they received 250.170 applications for 210.000 housing and 40.000 workplaces.¹²

Presented below are numerical data on the destruction caused in the provinces affected by the earthquake, along with corresponding interventions planned in response to this destruction on a province-by-province basis:

3.1. ADANA

A comprehensive damage assessment was conducted on 127.269 independent units within a total of 7.724 buildings. The results indicated that 1.274 independent units in 59 buildings were heavily damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 7.270 independent units in 304 buildings were moderately damaged, 38.261 independent units in 1.688 buildings suffered slight damage, and 78.040 independent units in 5.313 buildings remained undamaged.¹³

9 "2023 Turkey-Syria Earthquake Response Plan", United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://fts.unocha.org/plans/1150/summary>.

10 "2023 Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay Depremleri Raporu", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment and Urbanization ,2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaraş-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>.

11 "Yerinde Dönüşüm Sıkça Sorulan Sorular", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment and Urbanization, n.d., accessed January 31, 2024,.

<https://yerindedonusum.csb.gov.tr/sss>.

12 "Yerinde Dönüşüm Projesine Başvurular 250 Bini Aştı", Anadolu Agency, December 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/gundem/yerinde-donusum-projesine-basvurular-250-bini-asti/3086072>.

13 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depreme-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depreme-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.



In response to the identified needs, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has initiated plans to construct a total of 21.211 houses in Adana. This comprehensive housing development includes the construction of 18.583 houses and 2.438 village houses, all overseen by the Housing Development Administration of the Republic of Türkiye (TOKİ).¹⁴

416 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 7.450 people were injured. This shows the impact of the earthquake in Adana.¹⁵

3.2. ADIYAMAN

In the aftermath of the earthquake in Adiyaman, a comprehensive survey of 34.578 buildings and 115.046 independent units was conducted. The assessment revealed significant damage, with 29.703 independent units in 6.990 buildings deemed heavily damaged or collapsed, necessitating urgent demolition. Furthermore, 11.179 independent units in 2.613 buildings were moderately damaged, 38.823 independent units in 11,694 buildings suffered slight damage, and 21.365 independent units in 9.310 buildings were found to be undamaged.¹⁶

¹⁴ "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

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

¹⁵ "Bakan Kirişçi: Adana'da 416 Vatandaşımız Hayatını Kaybetti", Güney Haber, February 14, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<http://www.adanaguneyhaber.com/bakan-kiriscidanada-416-vatandasimiz-hayatini-kaybetti>.

¹⁶ "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

To address the housing crisis, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has initiated a plan to construct 64.811 houses in Adiyaman. This includes 1.171 houses and 23.640 village houses facilitated by TOKİ.¹⁷

The devastating impact of the earthquake is evident in the loss of 8.400 lives and injuries to 17.499 people.¹⁸

3.3. DİYARBAKIR

Damage assessment work was conducted on 294.814 independent units within a total of 28.969 buildings. Among these, 6.932 independent units in 643 buildings were identified as heavily damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, it was determined that 10.095 independent units in 718 buildings were moderately damaged, 86.925 independent units in 6.725 buildings suffered slight damage, and 178.216 independent units in 18.039 buildings remained undamaged.¹⁹

In response to the housing needs in Diyarbakir, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, in collaboration with TOKİ, will undertake the construction of 19.351 houses and 2.361 village houses, totaling 21.712 houses.²⁰

414 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 902 persons were injured. This shows the earthquake's impact in Diyarbakir.²¹

3.4. ELAZIĞ

Damage assessment work was conducted on 30.703 independent units within a total of 3.114 buildings. Among these, 4.043 independent units in 664 buildings were identified as heavily damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 801 independent units in 138 buildings were found to be moderately damaged, while 15.532 independent units in 1.460 buildings suffered slight damage. Furthermore, 9.503 independent units in 723 buildings were assessed as undamaged.²²

17 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

18 Twitter/Fahrettin Koca, February 23, 2023, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://twitter.com/dfahrettinkoca/status/1628757360411021312>.

19 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

20 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

21 "Depremde 414 kişinin hayatını kaybettiği Diyarbakır'da, mezarlıklara duygu dolu ziyaretler", DHA, April 20, 2023, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://www.dha.com.tr/gundem/depremde-414-kisinin-hayatini-kaybettiği-diyarbakırda-mezarlıklara-duygu-dolu-ziyaretler-2238980>.

22 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.



In response to the housing needs in Elazığ, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, in collaboration with TOKİ, will undertake the construction of 20.261 housing units.²³

5 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 379 persons were injured in Elazığ.²⁴

3.5. GAZİANTEP

A comprehensive damage assessment was conducted on a total of 586.628 independent units situated in 156.482 buildings. Among these, 31.522 independent units in 12.964 buildings were identified as heavily damaged or collapsed, necessitating urgent demolition. Additionally, 17.050 independent units in 4.361 buildings were determined to be moderately damaged, while 179.149 independent units in 29.471 buildings suffered slight damage. Moreover, 309.389 independent units in 89.092 buildings were found to be undamaged.²⁵

In response to the situation, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has outlined plans to construct 4.922 houses in Gaziantep. This initiative includes the development of 29.315 houses and 12.607 village houses under the purview of TOKİ.²⁶

3.897 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 25.276 people were injured. This clearly displays the extent of the earthquake's destructive impact in Gaziantep.²⁷

23 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor.", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

24 "2023 Kahramanmaraş Depremleri", Wikipedia, n.d., accessed February 2, 2024, https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/2023_Kahramanmara%C5%9F_depremleri#Kay%C4%B1plar_ve_hasar.

25 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depreme-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depreme-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

26 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

27 Twitter/Fahrettin Koca, February 23, 2023, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://twitter.com/dfahrettinkoca/status/1628757360411021312>.



3.6. HATAY

A survey of 239.142 independent units in 68.116 buildings revealed the extent of damage in Hatay. Among these, 71.735 independent units in 15.248 buildings were severely damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 18.146 independent units in 2.827 buildings were moderately damaged, 62.034 independent units in 17.212 buildings suffered slight damage, and 74.851 independent units in 29.188 buildings remained undamaged.²⁸

Responding to this crisis, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change plans to construct a total of 254.195 houses in Hatay. This ambitious initiative includes the development of 20.666 houses and 34.129 village houses, as overseen by TOKİ.

23.065 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 30.762 people were injured. This clearly displays the destructive impact of the earthquake in Hatay.²⁹

28 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depreme-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depreme-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

29 "Asrın felaketinde Osmaniye'de 1010 kişi hayatını kaybetti, 2 bin 500 kişi yaralandı", TRT Haber, August 6, 2023, accessed February 2, 2024, <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/asrin-felaketinde-osmaniye-de-1010-kisi-hayatini-kaybetti-2-bin-500-kisi-yaralandi-786594.html#:~:text=Osmaniye%206%20C5%9Eubat%20depremlerinde%20b%C3%BCy%C3%BCK,de%201010%20ki%C5%9Fi%20hayat%C4%B1n%C4%B1%20kaybetti>.

3.7. KAHRAMANMARAŞ

A thorough damage assessment was conducted on 258.523 independent units within 69.577 buildings. The findings revealed that 60.051 independent units in 12.980 buildings were heavily damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 7.671 independent units in 1.058 buildings were moderately damaged, 99.481 independent units in 20.556 buildings suffered slight damage, and 61.932 independent units in 25.420 buildings remained undamaged.³⁰

In response to the identified needs, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has initiated plans to construct a total of 112.414 houses in Kahramanmaraş. This comprehensive housing development includes 82.104 houses and 30.310 village houses, all to be executed by TOKİ.³¹

12.622 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 9.243 people were injured. This shows the destructive impact of the earthquake in Kahramanmaraş.³²

3.8. KİLİS

Damage assessment efforts were conducted on 31.904 independent units within a total of 6.608 buildings. The findings indicated that 1.224 independent units in 812 buildings were severely damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 1.033 independent units in 137 buildings were moderately damaged, 16.296 independent units in 2,208 buildings suffered slight damage, and 12.228 independent units in 2.849 buildings remained undamaged.³³

In response to the identified needs, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has initiated plans to construct a total of 3.361 houses in Kilis. This comprehensive housing development includes the construction of 733 houses and 2.628 village houses, all overseen by TOKİ.³⁴

74 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 754 persons were injured in Kilis.³⁵

30 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-say-isi-3566266/7>.

31 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

32 "Son Dakika: Türkiye'yi Sarsan Afette Dördüncü Gün! Deprem Felaketinde Can Kaybı 12 Bin 873! Dakika Dakika Bölgelerimizden Anlık Bilgiler", Hürriyet, February 10, 2024, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/son-dakika-turkiyeyi-sarsan-afette-dorduncu-gun-deprem-felaketinde-can-kaybi-12-bin-873-dakika-dakika-bolgelerimizden-anlik-bilgiler-42216736>.

33 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-say-isi-3566266/7>.

34 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

35 "Sağlık Bakanı Koca, Kahramanmaraş Merkezli Depremlere İlişkin Açıklamada Bulundu.", Habertürk, February 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/ankara-haberleri/30211312-saglik-bakani-koca-kahramanmaras-merkezli-depremlere-iliskin-aciklamada-bulundu>.

3.9. MALATYA

A comprehensive damage assessment was conducted on 174.293 independent units across 32.344 buildings. The findings revealed that 44.996 independent units in 8.365 buildings were heavily damaged or collapsed, necessitating urgent demolition. Additionally, 6.617 independent units in 945 buildings were moderately damaged, 59.825 independent units in 8.960 buildings suffered slight damage, and 31.894 independent units in 7.463 buildings remained undamaged.³⁶

In response to the situation, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has outlined plans to construct a total of 103.019 houses in Malatya. This extensive housing development initiative includes 77.717 houses and 25.302 village houses and will be executed by TOKİ.³⁷

1.393 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 9.108 people were injured. This shows the destructive impact of the earthquake in Malatya.³⁸

3.10. OSMANİYE

A total of 108.162 independent units in 34.797 buildings were surveyed for damage. Among these, 9.595 independent units in 2.531 buildings were identified as heavily damaged or collapsed, requiring urgent demolition. Additionally, 2.104 independent units in 266 buildings were determined to be moderately damaged, while 40.929 independent units in 834 buildings were found to have suffered slight damage. Moreover, 51.409 independent units in 22.041 buildings were assessed to be undamaged.³⁹

In response to the housing needs in Osmaniye, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, in collaboration with TOKİ, will undertake the construction of a total of 20.502 houses. This includes 13.646 regular houses and 6.856 village houses.⁴⁰

993 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 2.606 people were injured. This clearly presents the destructive impact of the earthquake in Osmaniye.⁴¹

36 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

37 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

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

38 "2023 Kahramanmaraş Depremleri", Wikipedia, n.d., accessed February 2, 2024,

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/2023_Kahramanmara%C5%9F_depremleri#Kay%C4%B1plar_ve_hasar.

39 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremde-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremde-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

40 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

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

41 "2023 Kahramanmaraş Depremleri", Wikipedia, n.d., accessed February 2, 2024,

https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/2023_Kahramanmara%C5%9F_depremleri#Kay%C4%B1plar_ve_hasar.



3.11. ŞANLIURFA

A damage assessment was conducted on 229.605 independent units within 39.557 buildings. The survey revealed that 2.725 independent units in 466 buildings were heavily damaged or collapsed, warranting urgent demolition. Additionally, 4.707 independent units in 550 buildings were found to be moderately damaged, 112.399 independent units in 13.507 buildings suffered slight damage, and 86.896 independent units in 19.585 buildings remained undamaged.⁴²

Addressing the aftermath, the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change has devised plans to construct 16.782 houses in Şanlıurfa. This comprehensive initiative encompasses the development of 13.782 houses and 3.000 village houses, facilitated by TOKİ.⁴³

340 persons lost their lives in the earthquake and 8.919 people were injured. This shows the destructive impact of the earthquake in Şanlıurfa.⁴⁴

42 "Hasarın Boyutu Artıyor: Depremde Kaç Bina Yıkıldı, Çöktü? Depremde Kaç Bina Hasar Aldı? İşte Ağır Hasarlı Bina Sayısı", Habertürk, February 18, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.haberturk.com/hasarin-boyutu-artiyor-depremdede-kac-bina-yikildi-coktu-depremdede-kac-bina-hasar-aldi-iste-agir-hasarli-bina-sayisi-3566266/7>.

43 "Depremlerden Etkilenen İllerde 180 Bin Konut ve Köy Evinin Yapımı Sürüyor", Anadolu Agency, August 7, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.aa.com.tr/tr/asrin-felaketi/depremlerden-etkilenen-illerde-180-bin-konut-ve-koy-evinin-yapimi-suruyor/2962160>.

44 "Şanlıurfa'da Depremde Kaç Kişi Oldu ve Kaç Kişi Yaralandı? Vali Bilanço'yu Açıkladı", Ensonhaber, February 13, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.ensonhaber.com/bilgi/sanliurfada-depremdede-kac-kisi-oldu-ve-kac-kisi-yaralandi-vali-bilancoyu-acikladi>.

4 Sectoral Situation Overview, Field Observations and ASAM Response

4.1. Basic Needs

The earthquake, which caused massive destruction in the provinces of Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa, also had a significant impact on the infrastructure in the region.

In terms of highways, it was declared that only 2% of the 9.176-kilometer road in the earthquake region was affected, and 184 kilometers of the road was damaged. To a great extent, the national highway network remained undamaged in the 11 provinces, and it was planned to allocate TRY 6.3 billion in 2023 and TRY 12 billion in 2024 for the repairing of the roads. The planned construction projects include reconstruction of houses in Hatay, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır, as well as access roads.⁴⁵

Concerning electricity, 11 utility poles and substations, with a 4.088 MVA power, were damaged. According to the results of the preliminary studies conducted, it is estimated that there is a total damage of TRY 717 million (USD 38 million) to the electricity transmission facilities owned by the Turkish Electricity Transmission Corporation (TEIAS), and TRY 7,8 million (USD 416,7 million) to the private electricity distribution facilities in the affected provinces. The energy infrastructure, including power plants and fuel stations, were substantially damaged. The Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources reported 9.788 damage records

⁴⁵ "Deprem Konutlarının Yolları Hazır", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, December 31, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.uab.gov.tr/haberler/deprem-konutlarinin-yollari-hazir>.



in various power facilities, including hydropower, thermal power, wind power and biomass plants, as well as natural gas transmission lines.⁴⁶

Certain problems were encountered in transport infrastructure, including the collapsing of roads, disruptions in the alignment of railway lines, and interruptions at airports. While three airports were briefly shut down, only Hatay Airport was heavily damaged. Overall, the roadway and air traffic system held up relatively well, facilitating the delivery of humanitarian aid. The total cost of damage to state roads, roadways and railway tracks was estimated at TRY 12.2 billion and TRY 21.6 billion, respectively. The communication infrastructure, which plays a critical role in emergency response, was also affected, causing interruptions in mobile communication and internet services. Post offices in the region were also damaged, and works are underway to provide a full connection through repairs and additional investments. In general, the earthquake left a lasting impact on various infrastructures in the region, and requires major recovery efforts.⁴⁷

One of the other major problems experienced during the delivery of relief items to the beneficiaries in the acute phase of the earthquake was that it was not possible to reach the beneficiaries due to their phones being damaged or connection problems existing. Since the infrastructure of the cities in the earthquake-affected regions are damaged, there is limited access to basic needs, such as clean water, electricity and internet.

⁴⁶ "2023 Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Report", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaras-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>.

⁴⁷ "2023 Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Report", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaras-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>.

Similarly, since families in rural areas, who are unable to reach supermarkets or have low socio-economic level, feed cow milk to their babies, even including infants younger than 6 months, there is an urgent need for baby formula.

It is seen that insects, such as bugs, centipedes and scorpions, in addition to snakes and flies from time to time, have spread throughout the area. This can lead to infectious diseases that have a negative impact on health.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

12 months after the earthquake, it was observed that challenges are still experienced in meeting the basic needs. For example, the roads of many villages are quite rough, as are the case in various villages in Tut district of Adiyaman; Therefore, it is quite difficult to reach these villages. Furthermore, the containers distributed to some of the villages are not suitable for use, therefore the immediate needs of individuals living in these villages are containers. The needs of the earthquake survivors for heaters and hot water have also increased with the arrival of winter.

As villages in Adiyaman province have been heavily damaged, it is known that there is limited access to potable water, hygiene supplies, and winter clothing, and institutions have difficulty in referring their teams because of the potential risk of accidents and problems in access as the landslide that occurred caused roads to become dangerous and collapse. It was observed that individuals, who live in the containers where electrical installations have not been made yet and which lack potable and utility water, perform their daily activities by carrying water with the help of riding animals.

It was identified that persons residing in the container cities constructed in İslahiye and Nurdağı, the most affected regions in Gaziantep province, experience challenges in accessing basic needs. Lighting in the container city is inadequate, and the 1-meter high barbed wires constructed around the city that are broken in certain parts increase the security risks against external hazards or for children.

It was observed that requests having emerged in Kahramanmaraş in the aftermath of the earthquake continue, except for food. Moreover, since refugee beneficiaries have difficulty in finding a house to rent, current address details of many of our beneficiaries cannot be found. This situation leads to limitations for individuals in accessing various rights and services, including healthcare services and financial assistance.

It was observed that families living in formal settlements (sites designated by the government or container cities)⁴⁸ in Hatay are relatively in better condition than the families living in informal sites (those not wanting to live in container cities or individuals who have not been placed in container cities yet)⁴⁹. During the visits conducted in December in Hatay, it was seen that 90

48 In the rest of the report, mentioned as 'formal'

49 In the rest of the report, mentioned as 'informal'

informal sites exist and 906 tents in these sites are active. The cold weather conditions have caused an increase in the requests for winter clothing. Due to insufficient economic conditions, several of our beneficiaries wore clothes unsuitable to the winter conditions, and children, particularly those who reached school on foot, still wore slippers. Based on our observations, this situation was more common among Syrian families under Temporary Protection. It was seen that these circumstances have become even more challenging, as transfer to temporary accommodation places, such as informal tented settlements and container cities, have not been fully ensured. In a survey conducted in Hatay 8 months after the earthquake, the participants expressed that what they needed the most were hygiene supplies, water, and clothing, respectively. These results support the fact that a situation, similar to the one seen in the acute phase of the earthquake, exists in terms of meeting the basic needs.

In the provinces where the earthquake caused severe destruction, the problems that have not been resolved yet in terms of transportation adversely affect access to health services, in particular, and cause delays and challenges in accessing emergency healthcare services. Therefore, strengthening local transport infrastructure has been observed as an immediate need.

With the arrival of the winter season, the problem of keeping warm appeared on the agenda. In the tented settlements, it was observed that while electric heaters were used in certain places, coal stoves were used in others, and in some places, there was still no solution found for the problem of keeping warm. It was also seen that the use of electric heaters during rainy days put individuals in danger. The risks caused by the use of electric heaters were also considered, and it was found that fire extinguishers are needed.

Among the main needs observed in the region are heaters, hot water, winter underwear-outerwear, medical supplies, hygiene supplies, mother-baby items, provision of cash/rental support to persons in need to overcome the restriction to accessing basic needs caused by limited access to livelihoods, and a sustainable program that will support the access of individuals to basic needs.

The reduced number of public transportation opportunities in the earthquake region and the prolonged processes concerning official procedures for interviewing the families in the container cities makes access more difficult for individuals in need.

ASAM RESPONSE

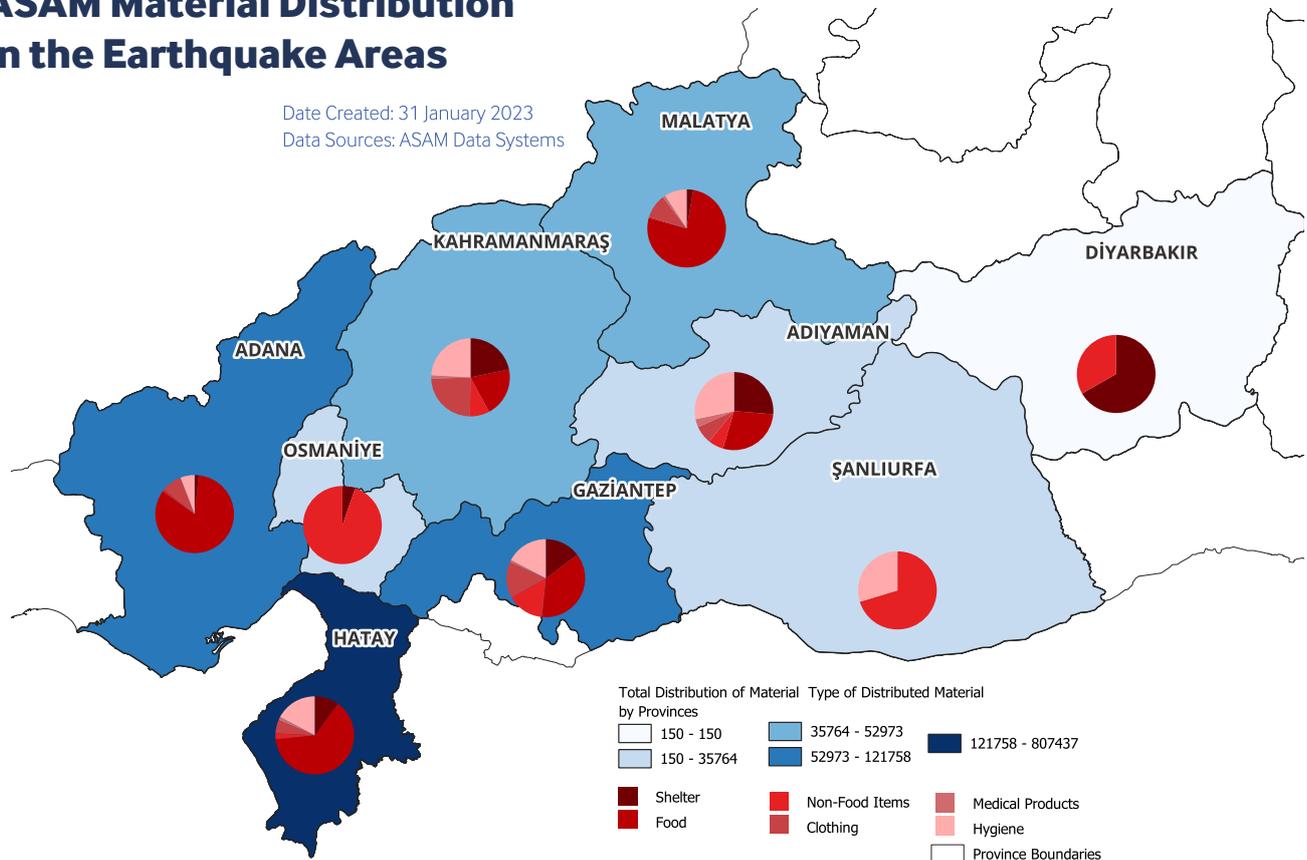
Based on the needs assessments conducted, as part of the distribution activities carried out for individuals in need in the region, dry food, personal care products, underwear and outerwear clothing items suitable for the season, baby products, hygiene kits, dignity kits, and electric heaters were distributed, and items continue to be distributed according to the needs. Moreover, 184.428 hygiene materials, 82.714 underwear-outerwear clothing items suitable for the season, and 9.102 baby food items were distributed. In addition, 2.350 clothing cards, 6.494 supermarket vouchers, 3.499 tarpaulins, and 351 electric heaters were distributed.

To support the access of the beneficiaries to basic needs, information was provided on the

available public services, Social and Economic Support (SED), Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), and Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE), and supermarket vouchers were distributed, in addition to canopies to protect the containers or tents from the cold and rain.

Individuals and families who are unable to meet their basic needs due to insufficient economic conditions and who are at risk were provided with financial assistance for urgent needs within the scope of our relevant projects and programs. Emergency cash assistance was delivered 9.589 times to 7.717 households in total. Furthermore, as part of the relevant project implemented solely through cash-based interventions, one-time cash assistance was provided to households affected by the earthquake. Within this context, a total of 1.319 households have been reached so far.

ASAM Material Distribution in the Earthquake Areas



Map 2. ASAM's Material Distribution in the Earthquake Areas

4.2. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

During the acute phase following the earthquake, the mains water became non-drinkable in Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya, and Şanlıurfa after the flood. Due to problems in the water supply network, accessing clean water and sustainable hygiene items has been of critical importance. It has been reported that the conditions, especially in tent cities, were poor, and the number of toilets and shower cabins was insufficient.

According to the report published by The Republic of Türkiye Presidency of Strategy and Budget on March 18, the priority approach in the initial stage was to supply potable and utility water and address toilet needs in the settlements affected by the earthquake disaster. İbank provided access to potable water by repairing 98% of the potable water utilities in 11 provinces affected by the earthquake, except for those in severely damaged regions. As a result of the damage assessment efforts conducted across all of the existing potable water utilities, a total of 800 breakdowns in 79 local administration reservoirs, pumping stations, supply lines, and engineering structures were repaired. Potable water and wastewater connections in tent cities and container settlements have been completed. Potable water is transported from 5 different provinces through 30 water tankers and 10 trucks by the Directorate General for State Hydraulic Works (DSİ) to the settlements facing potable water problems.⁵⁰

Access to clean water remains an ongoing critical issue, and although mains water is accessible in many areas, it is reported to still be unsuitable for drinking. Furthermore, it is reported that there is reluctance among individuals to use the supplied water due to concerns about its cleanliness. Hygiene items are also known to be still insufficient in the region.

Earthquake survivors co-living in temporary settlements have limited access to personal hygiene items, with cases of lice and scabies being reported in the initial months. The shared use of spaces such as toilets and bathrooms, combined with a lack of regular cleaning, has also contributed to these health issues. Additionally, during the warmer summer months, the increased population of flies and mosquitoes, along with shortcomings in waste collection and cleaning in the living spaces, has heightened the risk of health problems.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Although many problems, such as garbage and waste management, an insufficient number of toilets and shower cabins, hygiene and privacy issues, inability to access tap water, and inadequate access to or insufficiency of hygiene products, which were commonly observed in the majority of the earthquake-affected provinces in the early months of the earthquake, have been resolved, there are still ongoing needs in the region.

Adıyaman, despite being the province with the most persisting needs in the Southeastern Anatolia Region, is one of the provinces with the highest level of access to water for individuals residing in informal settlements; however, difficulties in accessing showers and toilets still continue. Challenges concerning water, sanitation, and hygiene continue to be observed in the province of Malatya. One-third of the neighborhoods lack access to toilets and showers, while one-fifth have limited access to clean water.

In the Southeastern Anatolia Region, Kahramanmaraş is the second province where shortcomings are observed the most. 23% of the neighborhoods face inadequate access to water and hygiene products, while in 33%, access to toilets and showers remains difficult. According to the observations of our colleagues in the field, Dulkadiroğlu is the district with the highest need and it is known that the need for hygiene materials continues.

⁵⁰ Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change. (March 2023). "2023 Kahramanmaraş and Hatay Earthquakes Report." Accessed: 31 January 2024.
<https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/2023-Kahramanmaras-and-Hatay-Earthquakes-Report.pdf>

Furthermore,
from the very
beginning of
the earthquake,
a total of

314
tons of

drinking water has been
distributed in the region.



In the province of Hatay, it has been observed that families living in informal settlements, without access to mobile sanitation units, meet their toilet needs in areas enclosed with materials such as blankets or tarps. Furthermore, the lack of proper drainage system connections and the direct discharge of wastewater into the surrounding areas create environmental problems and health risks in the region. During periods of heavy rainfall, flooding has occurred in both informal and formal settlements due to a lack of proper drainage.

It has been observed that a large number of mobile sanitation units in the earthquake-stricken region require repairing regularly. For example, 31% of the 128 sanitation units surveyed as part of the ASAM project to repair sanitation areas necessitating repairs in Hatay province require door repair, 24% need repair of waste water connections, and 19% need repairs of clean water connection parts. In addition to the repair needs of mobile sanitation units, another prominent need identified through observations is the requirement to adjust these units to be accessible for individuals with disabilities.

It has been observed that there is a need for ground reinforcement support in the informal settlements visited in the earthquake-affected region. Particularly, stagnant puddles of water accumulating around the mobile sanitation units, either resulting from leaks from the cabins or due to rain, increase the risk of hygiene problems in the settlements. Mobile sanitation units located in settlements where wastewater connections could not be established due to the wrong placement of sanitation units or the absence of a sewage network in the region are unusable.

Other needs identified through observations can be listed as follows; the provision of water, hygiene, and sanitation services with attention to gender-specific vulnerabilities, the installation of drainage systems to prevent flooding during heavy rainfall and for safe greywater disposal, increasing the number of mobile sanitation units, addressing the need for hot water, and repairing malfunctioning heaters in areas equipped with water heaters.

ASAM RESPONSE

Based on the needs assessments conducted, distribution activities were organized by prioritizing the sanitation and hygiene needs of individuals in the earthquake-stricken region. Within this scope, family and hygiene kits, women hygiene kits, shampoo, cleaning supplies, baby diapers/food, adult diapers, season-appropriate summer and winter clothing, and underwear have been delivered, and the distribution of items continues based on identified needs. As part of the distribution activities, 184.428 hygiene items (mother-baby kits, hygiene kits, dignity kits for women, cleaning supplies etc.) have been distributed in the region.

In addition to the support provided through distributions, assessments were conducted in 80 informal tented settlements. A technical team comprising two plumbers, one carpenter, and two social workers has completed repairs of mobile sanitation units in informal and formal settlements (including door handle/lock repairs, plumbing repairs, toilet installation and repair, sink/faucet repair, clean water/wastewater connections and repairs, cabin ground reinforcement etc.), and 3.932 individuals have benefitted from these settlements whose repair works have been completed. After the repairs were completed, awareness-raising sessions on hygiene were held in these areas.

In response to drainage and stagnant surface water issues in informal settlements, gravel has been applied for ground improvement to certain areas as needed, and bathroom-type instantaneous water heaters have been distributed.

Furthermore, from the very beginning of the earthquake, a total of 314 tons of drinking water has been distributed in the region.

4.3. Shelter

During the initial days following the earthquake, earthquake-affected members of both refugee and host communities were primarily accommodated in public communal spaces such as schools, sports centers, mosques, and tent areas. In the months, as tent-type temporary shelters were widely used and since the earthquake occurred during winter, earthquake survivors living in tents were negatively impacted by the cold weather and heavy snowfall or rainfall. Over the subsequent months, informal settlements were rapidly closed, and individuals affected by the earthquake began to be transferred to container or tent settlements. While the relocation alleviated sheltering needs, there is still an ongoing need for items except food.

Field observations conducted during the summer indicated that neither tents nor containers were adequately prepared for the approaching winter conditions. Ongoing needs related to sheltering were observed not only in houses but also in other areas such as schools and child-friendly spaces. Additionally, it is known that only a limited number of refugees had access to containers during the summer months; however, these circumstances began to change by the end of summer, albeit slowly.

Individuals whose houses were identified as collapsed or heavily and moderately damaged due to the earthquake relocated to less affected provinces such as Adana and Mersin. However, it has been reported that these earthquake survivors faced sheltering problems due to sudden increases

in rent in these provinces, and returned to their original provinces to stay in temporary accommodation areas.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Sheltering problems continue to be observed in the earthquake-stricken region, particularly in the districts and villages. Containers are equipped with heaters or air conditioning for heating purposes, but power cuts are frequently experienced in the earthquake-affected region. Moreover, containers are susceptible to water leakage during heavy rainfall, leading individuals residing in containers, particularly vulnerable groups such as the elderly, persons with disabilities and children, to contract seasonal diseases like the flu and common cold. It has been observed that individuals residing in containers during the winter face difficulties in heating due to adverse weather conditions such as rainfall and wind, and they also encounter issues with the exterior insulation, including water leakage and deformation. Consequently, there is a need for tarps and heaters in the region to enhance insulation in containers, adapt electrical infrastructure and equipment to winter conditions, and to enhance resistance against adverse weather conditions like rainfall and wind.

The lack of personal space for women and children in containers leads to privacy issues, significantly impacting their well-being. It is also reported that women enter damaged buildings to cook during times of shortage of food.

In provinces more preferred by the refugee population, refugees have expressed facing challenges in finding apartments due to high rents and the issue of closed to registration neighborhoods. It has been observed that beneficiaries rent apartments in closed neighborhoods, even though they will not be able to register their addresses, given the relatively lower rents compared to neighborhoods open for registration. The inability to update addresses results in the deactivation of IDs, which further results in refugees facing challenges in accessing available rights and services.

It has been observed that due to the majority of container settlements being far from the city and schools, residents often tend not to prioritize their sheltering needs but choose to stay in unsafe areas in places, such as warehouses, as a low-cost option.

In Adiyaman, a total of 64.295 individuals reside in 49 container cities. In rural areas, approximately 38.500 individuals live in containers. Support has been provided to a total of 102.645 persons, including those living in rural areas, to address their sheltering needs.

In the province of Kahramanmaraş, approximately 84.001 persons reside in 20.540 containers across 52 container cities. In Gaziantep, 25.520 individuals live in 7.088 containers in 16 container cities, while in Malatya province, 84.296 persons reside in 29.179 containers across 73 container settlements.

There are currently a total of 135 container cities in the province of Hatay, and families and individuals with slightly damaged houses who do not wish to move to a container city continue to stay in tents near their homes. Some families have started repairing their houses, while others, due to economic challenges, cannot afford to repair their slightly damaged houses and continue to live in tents. It is expected that a great number of earthquake survivors will return

to their homes following assistance for slight or partial repairs.

It has been observed that there are still individuals residing in tents in informal settlements in the earthquake-affected region, who face challenges in sustaining their lives with the onset of winter.

ASAM RESPONSE

Within the scope of ASAM's shelter response, a program of renovation of slightly damaged houses was implemented in order to return earthquake survivors living in informal tent settlements back to their homes. As a result of the technical assessments conducted by two social workers and a civil engineer, financial assistance was provided to 15 households and renovation processes were followed. Moreover, a variety of sheltering items, such as tarps, canopies, bed sheets, blankets, floor mats, beds, and sleeping mats, have been delivered to individuals in need based on the requirements identified through interviews. The distribution efforts continue for the purpose of addressing the changing needs. As part of the distributions, 117.072 pieces of shelter equipment, 1.341 tents, and 104 pieces of furniture have been delivered.

Mosquito nets and shades have been distributed during the summer in formal and informal settlements, while tents and tarps have been distributed as winter approached in order to enhance insulation and minimize physical damages, with distributions continuing in line with observations and needs. Furthermore, support for sheltering items, such as blankets and mattresses, has been provided to various public institutions.

4.4. Early Recovery and Livelihoods

In the provinces most heavily impacted by the earthquake, the loss of workforce is reported at approximately 48% in Adiyaman, 45% in Hatay, 43% in Kahramanmaraş, 58.8% in Malatya, and 5-6% in Gaziantep.⁵¹

In the context of regional human mobility in the region, it has been identified that the overall number of individuals who left the region after the earthquakes is approximately 3.3 million. A decline of 4.5% has been observed in the number of registered Syrians in the region. On a province-specific basis, it can be stated that almost 50% of the population in Adiyaman, and more than one-third of the population in Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, and Hatay have been displaced. This percentage represents one of the largest internal migration movements in Türkiye, with this significant level of mobility continuing throughout the year 2023.

The number of workplaces that suffered damage during the 6 February earthquake by provinces is 22.829 in Gaziantep, 8.370 in Malatya, 12.358 in Kahramanmaraş, 33.511 in Hatay, and 5.765 in Adiyaman. The primary products and/or sectors affected by the earthquake from the supply chain to production in the region can be listed as follows: dried fruits and related products, textile, food, machinery and metal sector in Malatya; the textile sector, textile raw materials,

⁵¹ "Adiyaman Province Overview December 2023", ESMAT.

and metal kitchenware in Kahramanmaraş; the food and packaging sector, agricultural industry, grains, legumes, oilseeds and related products in Gaziantep, and fresh fruit and vegetables, and steel industry in Hatay.⁵²

In the provinces of Hatay, Malatya, Adiyaman, and Kahramanmaraş, it is emphasized that there has been a decline of 30% or more in the number of workplaces.⁵³ While the number of women wage workers with social security insurance increased by 160,312 monthly in September 2023, it has been observed that the decline following the earthquake returned to normal levels, approaching the levels in the pre-earthquake period.⁵⁴

While support programs for businesses with damaged workplaces or equipment continue as part of early recovery and employment efforts, the main sectors affected by the earthquake include supply, transportation, logistics, manufacturing, and service sectors.

Following the acute phase of the earthquake, efforts to restore daily life to normalcy have commenced, prioritizing support for small and medium-sized businesses, cooperatives, and soup kitchens. In the scope of early recovery and employment efforts, both local authorities and non-governmental organizations, as well as agencies, are carrying out recovery initiatives such as grants, micro-loans, and equipment support. After the conclusion of the early recovery period, the early recovery sector continues its meetings under the theme of economic strengthening and holds monthly coordination meetings in the provinces of Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, and Malatya. Key issues and challenges highlighted in coordination meetings include organizing training sessions in areas needed by businesses, creating a qualified workforce, providing equipment support, constructing buildings, and facilitating employment.

As part of early recovery efforts, container stores and workplaces have been established in the provinces affected by the earthquake, and initiatives to normalize daily life have been initiated by both governmental institutions and non-governmental organizations, agencies, and civilian networks through support programs.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Needs and key issues to be addressed within the scope of early recovery are the training of a qualified workforce, resolution of raw material supply problems, and provision of financial support, machinery/equipment support, and building construction support.

The challenges faced by earthquake-affected individuals in accessing means of livelihood result in their inability to meet their basic needs and it is known that individuals are unable to cover rental expenses. Therefore, there is a need for the provision of in-kind/cash assistance.

Women affected by the earthquake share requests for entrepreneurship training and support,

52 "Adiyaman Province Overview December 2023", ESMAT.

53 "Esnaf Sayısında Son 6 Aydaki Düşüş 115 Bini Geçti.", The Economic Policy Research Foundation of Turkey (TEPAV), December 26, 2023, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.tepav.org.tr/tr/haberler/s/10682>.

54 "SGK Veri Uygulaması", Social Security Institution, November 30, 2023, accessed February 1, 2024, <https://veri.sgk.gov.tr/>.



mainly due to the decrease in job opportunities in the region. In this context, organizing vocational training and workshop activities is of utmost importance for increasing women's participation in the labor market and improving their entrepreneurial skills. Trainings to be provided in areas such as handicrafts, digital marketing, and website design will enhance women's employment capacities and entrepreneurial abilities.

As identified during the activities, women in container cities with prior experience in handicrafts come together to craft handmade products with other women, but they face limited access to raw materials. Women convey requests for a marketplace to be established where they can buy and sell knitting supplies and knitted products such as yarns, fabrics, and crochet needles.

For women entrepreneurs to start and grow their businesses in a sustainable manner, having access to microfinance and loan opportunities is crucial. These financial supports provide the necessary capital for entrepreneurs to implement and expand their initiatives while also mitigating associated risks.

The integration of women entrepreneurs into the value chain is of paramount importance for their success in sectors and their access to sustainable sources of income. In this context, networking and mentorship are essential not only for the market positioning and expansion of businesses but also for entrepreneurs to play a more active and effective role in the value chain. Hatay Women's Cooperatives wish and need to offer mentorship in various areas, including e-commerce, website development, social media, fundamental cooperative principles and marketing, as well as project writing and applications for EU funds.

Based on interviews conducted with caregivers of children with special needs aged 0-8 in Hatay in October and November 2023, it has been observed that, despite more than 8 months passing since the earthquake, employment opportunities in the region remain highly limited, adversely affecting the early recovery processes of families. It has been observed that the majority of beneficiary families, lacking income-generating activities, strive to sustain themselves through the services offered by NGOs in the region and available government aid.

ASAM RESPONSE

In the provinces affected by the earthquake, within the scope of the relevant project, 600 beneficiaries were employed for a three-month period in various positions, including chef, sous chef, waiter's assistant, waiter/waitress, cleaner, kitchen helper and food service worker, etc. Within this framework, special attention has been paid to prioritizing interviews with women candidates, women candidates with children, and women and men candidates who lost their jobs. Candidates, who have a person with disability or elderly persons among their dependents, have also been prioritized. As part of the early recovery efforts, the majority of beneficiaries were provided with psychosocial support training.

Meetings were held with women's cooperatives actively operating in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş to assess needs and conduct mapping. This has facilitated an assessment of the sectoral situation of women's cooperatives, enabling the identification of their needs before and after the earthquake. In line with these needs, measures have been implemented, and support has been

extended. Through this assessment, it was aimed to identify the sectors where cooperatives needed assistance, the support required, and the areas requiring development for the purpose of assisting in the implementation of sectoral interventions and strategic actions.

As part of the ongoing projects, 524 Syrians under TP have been employed and are currently working in the earthquake-affected region in ASAM offices and various public institutions, including municipalities, PDMMs, institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, Governorships, and District Governorships.

4.5. Education

The highest decline in the number of students continuing education occurred in Malatya and Hatay provinces, due to the loss of lives of students during the earthquake and the number of students transferred from these 11 provinces to others. Proportionally, the greatest decrease in the number of students was observed in Malatya, followed by Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Adiyaman.

Following the earthquake in Kahramanmaraş on February 6, according to the announcements made on 25 January 2024, the Ministry of National Education implemented a series of measures and projects to improve the educational infrastructure. There are approximately 3.7 million students and 220.000 teachers in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces. A total of 119.200 classrooms were available in these provinces before the earthquake. However, 12.119 classrooms were heavily damaged and were unsuitable for providing service to students after the earthquake. By completing the repair works of these classrooms, the Ministry enabled 45.000 classrooms to be used once again by the students. In addition, a plan has been made for the construction of 22.039 new classrooms in the 11 provinces. A budget of TRY 62.6 billion has been allocated for these projects. It has been planned to meet the needs for 2.061 classrooms using steel structures, and efforts are underway for the construction of 1.000 classrooms by spring. The construction of 16,776 classrooms are planned through 1.542 projects that cover the earthquake-affected provinces in the scope of the 2023 Government Investment Program and the 2023 provincial construction program. With donations, the Ministry intends for 22.039 classrooms to be constructed and opened to service in the beginning of the 2024-2025 school year. Through these efforts, it is aimed to improve the educational infrastructure and provide a healthier education environment for students.⁵⁵ Significant differences are found in the number of students according to the different levels of education. A decrease over 25% took place in primary school, while a decrease of more than 20% occurred in secondary school.

In the 2022-23 school year, there were a total of 19.904.679 students in Türkiye at pre-school, primary school, secondary school and high school levels of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education. Further, the number of students in the 11 earthquake-affected regions declared as disaster zones is 3.968.618. This demonstrates that approximately 20% of the total number of students reside in the earthquake region and shows how the earthquake had an

55 "Deprem Bölgesindeki Toplam Derslik Sayısı 6 Şubat Öncesine Göre Artacak", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education, January 25, 2024, accessed February 2, 2024, https://www.meb.gov.tr/deprem-bolgesindeki-toplam-derslik-sayisi-6-subat-oncesine-gore-artacak/haber/32430/tr_

impact on the education activities.⁵⁶

The number of educational institutions in the 11 most affected provinces affiliated with the Ministry of National Education, teachers and students are as follows:

- Adana: 2.038 schools/institutions, 600.811 students, 32.572 teachers
- Adıyaman: 1.206 schools/institutions, 164.855 students, 10.475 teachers
- Diyarbakır: 2.828 schools/institutions, 555.242 students, 28.450 teachers
- Elazığ: 709 schools/institutions, 134.707 students, 8.936 teachers
- Gaziantep: 2.234 schools/institutions, 757.840 students, 34.003 teachers
- Hatay: 2.169 schools/institutions, 441.434 students, 26.001 teachers
- Kahramanmaraş: 1.567 schools/institutions, 236.252 students, 13.299 teachers
- Kilis: 302 schools/institutions, 43.974 students, 9.779 teachers
- Malatya: 1.090 schools/institutions, 153.839 students, 13.086 teachers
- Osmaniye: 702 schools/institutions, 154.731 students, 9.594 teachers
- Şanlıurfa: 3.887 schools/institutions, 724.933 students, 33.669 teachers

When comparing the numbers in June 2023 with the previous year's figures, the number of students decreased by more than 60.000 in Hatay, more than 34.000 in Malatya, and more than 28.000 in Kahramanmaraş. These figures show that the earthquake had a significant impact on the number of students, teachers and schools/institutions.⁵⁷ 242.904 students from the earthquake region were transferred to the provinces of their choice.⁵⁸

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Children's "normal and ordinary" flow of lives change in times of disaster and crises. Out-of-school children are faced with all kinds of risk of neglect, abuse, and situations that could endanger their lives. In order for children to maintain their routine, education, as a crucial component in the ordinary flow of life, has a protective role that improves psychological well-being.

After the earthquake, all of the schools in the country were closed until February 20, while the schools in the 11 earthquake-affected provinces were closed until 24 April, and school attendance requirement for students was not sought during this period. Since attendance was not mandatory and families did not trust the structure of the school buildings, most of the children did not continue their formal education during this period. To meet the children's education needs and compensate for the loss of information during this period, certain non-governmental organizations, particularly ASAM, focused on non-formal education in the earthquake-affected regions. It was considered that the most important need during this period was the

56 "Hangisi Sebep Hangisi Sonuç: Afetin Eğitime, Eğitimin Afete Etkileri", Tıp Dünyası, October 17, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

<https://www.tipdunyasi.dr.tr/2023/10/hangisi-sebep-hangisi-sonuc-afetin-egitime-egitimin-afete-etkileri/>.

57 "Odak Analiz 6: Enerji Piyasalarında Deprem Riskinin Yönetimi ve Çözüm Önerileri", Energy Exchange Association, October 6, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, https://www.ebs.org.tr/ebs_files/files/yayinlarimiz2021/Odak_Analiz_6.pdf

58 "242 Bin 904 Depremzede Öğrencinin Başka İllere Nakli Yapıldı", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education, March 14, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.meb.gov.tr/242-bin-904-depremezede-ogrencinin-baska-illere-nakli-yapildi/haber/29327/tr>.



It is known that in the 2023-2024 school year, education was hampered for approximately 350.000 refugee children.

reconstruction of the education areas and the employment of education personnel. With the opening of the schools in the earthquake regions, the needs of children and families affected by the earthquake related to education and the challenges they face have become even more evident.

It is known that in the 2023-2024 school year, education was hampered for approximately 350.000 refugee children.⁵⁹ It has been identified that the greatest challenge families in the earthquake region experience in terms of sending back their children to school is financial constraints.⁶⁰ Refugee children, adolescents, children with disabilities, and children living in poverty are among the most vulnerable groups in Türkiye in terms of accessing quality education. These vulnerabilities also increase the risk of child labor and child, early and forced

59 "Humanitarian Transition Overview: Turkey Earthquake Response, August 2023." United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, August 15, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024,

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

60 "Türkiye Protection Sector Needs Assessment Round 7.", Refugee.Info Turkey, No Date, accessed January 31, 2024,

https://www.refugeeinfoturkey.org/repo/Protection/ja_pna7.html.

marriage (CEFM).⁶¹ The other reasons for the rise in the number of students remaining out of school in the earthquake region could be listed as; fear of earthquakes and security concerns, difficulties in accessing education materials, migratory lifestyle, engaging in housework, location of the school at a far distance, and children wanting to contribute to the household due to the existing financial difficulties. In addition, it was found that after the earthquake, the age for the worst forms of child labor and child labor in seasonal agriculture have dropped to 11-12 years of age in the earthquake-affected provinces. It was also observed that substance addiction has increased among children. Considering these increased vulnerabilities in the aftermath of the earthquake, the access of children among the vulnerable groups has become even more difficult. Since Adana, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa provinces were affected less by the earthquake compared to the other earthquake-affected provinces, these provinces have received migration, causing an increase in the number of refugee children and as a result, an increase in the number of children remaining out of education.

In March 2023, over 250.000 students were transferred from the 10 provinces in the earthquake region to other provinces. The greatest number of transfer procedures were conducted for Ankara, followed by Mersin, Antalya, İstanbul and Konya.⁶² However, 2.335 of these students returned to Adana, 7.920 students returned to Gaziantep, and 1.257 students returned to Şanlıurfa in April.⁶³

Although school registration transfers were allowed from the earthquake-affected regions, for children under temporary protection, their lack of identity documents or official travel permits constituted another barrier to their access to education. Especially with the increase in the population of earthquake survivors in other provinces, the problem of quota has emerged in schools. Furthermore, children enrolled in schools located at a distance are unable to benefit from transportation or bus services due to financial constraints, or from the public transportation system that has not been fully restored yet. Due to security concerns because of the distance to the schools and due to social norms, the families of the children do not send them to school and, which may cause them to remain out of school. For families with a different province found on their identity documents and those who changed their address after the earthquake due to their houses being damaged, disruptions occur in their children's education process due to the prolonged address registration procedures.

In addition to the destroyed or severely damaged schools, the physical infrastructure of schools in various regions is also inadequate. Factors, such as insufficient classroom opportunities and lack of library and laboratory opportunities, prevent students from receiving effective education. Furthermore, technology, today, is an important education tool. However, lack of technological infrastructure in certain regions prevents children from developing their digital skills.

61 "Türkiye Ülke Bölümü 2023-2025.", 3RP Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan, March 16, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, https://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/portfolio/tur2023_2025_tur/.

62 "Bakan Özer: Deprem Bölgesindeki Ön İlden Nakledilen Öğrencilerin Dönüş Nakilleri Başladı.", Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education, 23 March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.meb.gov.tr/bakan-ozer-deprem-bolgesindeki-on-ilden-nakledilen-ogrencilerin-donus-nakilleri-basladi/haber/29424/tr>

63 "Deprem Sonrasında Nakillerini Farklı Şehirlere Aldıran 58 Bin 579 Öğrenci İllerine Geri Döndü." Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Education, 29 April 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.meb.gov.tr/deprem-sonrasinda-nakillerini-farkli-sehirlere-aldiran-58-bin-579-ogrenci-illerine-geri-dondu/haber/29769/tr>

Lack of number of teachers or the problem of branch courses still exist in some of the regions. Having a sufficient number of highly motivated teachers is very important in terms of education.

The economic situation of families has a direct impact on children's education. Financial burdens, such as supplies, stationery, school fees, and transportation costs, create challenges for families in terms of sending their children to school.

As education projects have ended, no alternative education opportunity exists that would help children, who discontinued their education, to re-engage in education. This constitutes an obstacle to the inclusion in education of earthquake survivor children, who had to discontinue their education because of the earthquake or who had never enrolled, and to keeping up with their peers.

It is necessary to resolve the language problem so that children in temporary accommodation centers (TAC) could understand the teacher and benefit from education. Due to the language barrier, children grow distant from school and are unable to complete their education.

Several families affected by the earthquake have moved to rural areas and started working as seasonal agricultural workers. The children of these families have difficulty accessing school and a majority of those children have to work in seasonal jobs, once again due to financial problems.

Children are in need of educational materials and stationery items, including storybooks and novels. For children with specific needs, activities, special training instructors and disability experts are necessary to enable their engagement in education and social life. The beneficiaries, who are preparing for high school and university entrance exams, are still in need of a working space and materials. They have requests for a library and a working space outside the container.

It was found that many special education and rehabilitation centers operating in the region were either destroyed or heavily damaged. Therefore, special education, which was quite difficult to access even before the earthquake, especially by children with specific needs, has become impossible to access after the earthquake, particularly for children under TP and International Protection (IP).

ASAM RESPONSE

Within the programs implemented by ASAM, integrated and comprehensive services are offered to meet the needs and ensure the rights of out-of-school refugee and earthquake-affected children, with the awareness of the challenges they face. Out-of-school refugee children, who were affected by the earthquake, are identified in Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, Istanbul, İzmir, Konya, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa. Following interviews to identify the basic needs of these children and their families, information and counseling is provided on education to eliminate the problems that constitute a barrier to accessing education; referrals are also made to programs within ASAM and to institutions other than ASAM.



Children are referred to education programs that are most suitable for their age and educational background, while families are accompanied and provided with interpreter support during the enrollment process, if needed. Children affected by the earthquake who are enrolled in school are followed up on a regular basis by taking into account the multiple vulnerabilities they can be faced with. Efforts continue to be carried out for providing complementary services to enable refugee children affected by the earthquake to access the right to education.

In the scope of our projects, children's access to school supplies and supplementary educational materials are increased. At the same time, it is ensured that children have access to the internet, where they could utilize online sources to complete their homework. For children who do not have enough private space in the containers to study, a quiet place has been created where children could study and have access to sources. Furthermore, with the donation of computers, the technical infrastructure of schools, universities and municipalities damaged during the earthquake have been supported. In this scope, a total of 300 computers were donated to children education facilities for orphaned children under the protection of the Ministry; 250 computers were donated to municipalities to facilitate access to education for the youth and children; and 445 computers were donated to universities affected by the earthquake to support and improve their technological infrastructure. The computer containers are used by the schools in the region as part of the information technologies course and, if needed, by other branch teachers in line with the curriculum.

ASAM has identified 10.007 girls and 10.890 boys in the earthquake region who are out of school, of which 2.928 girls and 2.862 boys have been re-engaged in formal education. As part of the distribution activities carried out in the region to support children's education, 29.446 stationery items have been distributed. Over the last year, ASAM has provided 61.841 different educational counseling services for 39.203 individuals in the earthquake-affected region.



4.6. Health

One of the fields of work most severely affected by the earthquake disaster was health. Both the damaged health facilities, the unusable condition of the roads providing access to hospitals, and the unmanageable number of people in need of emergency health intervention after the earthquake has significantly intensified the earthquake's impact, especially in the area of health. Block A of İskenderun State Hospital in Hatay, Antakya State Hospital, Private Akademi Hospital, Private Eastern Mediterranean Hospital, and Divan Hospital in Malatya have been destroyed. The Training and Research Hospital, Women's and Children's Hospital, Çelikhan State Hospital, and Besni Provincial Directorate of Health in Adıyaman have incurred severe damages. Although Çukurova University-Balcalı Hospital in Adana was less affected compared to the neighboring provinces, it has been heavily damaged.

The Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Health announced that 77 field hospitals were established in the 10 provinces, some of which were equipped for surgical operations. Helicopters were used for the initial transfer of individuals to hospitals who were affected by the earthquake and were in critical medical condition.

Regulations related to health were published in the Official Gazette on 13 February 2023 during the state of emergency. Pharmacies in the İslahiye and Nurdağı municipalities of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep were exempt from entering the pharmaceutical track and trace system. Moreover, the product tracking system requirement was no longer sought for medical device sales centers, opticians, prosthesis and orthosis centers, hearing aid centers, and dental prosthesis centers.

In the disaster zone, there are 19.000 persons, of which 13.000 are doctors, who provide service

in the permanent health units, which are supported by the 140.000 personnel of the Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Health. In the aftermath of the earthquake, 6.108 patients were hospitalized and a total of 21.859 patients were treated. The number of surgical operations performed so far is 10.601. 51.152 patients and injured individuals were transferred to hospitals in other provinces, and 114 emergency response units and 25 field hospitals were established. 44.200 individuals were provided with psychosocial support services, while 6.447 babies were born.⁶⁴

After the hospitals in the region were destroyed, in 2024, it was planned to construct an emergency hospital with 120 beds in Türkoğlu, with 50 beds in Nurhak, and with 400 beds in Onikişubat. It was also decided to build a “Ferhuş Health Complex” with 400 beds in Dulkadiroğlu and a “Kahramanmaraş State Hospital” with 1.000 beds in Onikişubat districts.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

The hospitals in Hatay, in particular, incurred severe damages and were unable to be used during the acute phase. Due to the collapsed buildings or damaged infrastructure, the capacity of hospitals significantly decreased. Attempts were made for the construction of field hospitals as soon as possible to keep up with the rising number of patients. However, instead of a decrease in health-related needs, they continued to increase. Problems were experienced concerning basic health services, such as the initial treatment of those wounded, vaccination (like tetanus), basic medication, and pregnancy and birth services. Since the earthquake damaged the water sources and settlements, people were unable to maintain hygiene standards and a significant increase in infectious diseases was observed. Therefore, epidemiological monitoring and prompt response capacity are important for preserving public health. Apart from these challenges, persons with disability nearly had no access to private health services and support to meet their needs. Transportation, healthcare and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities were disrupted.

Individuals with disabilities residing in temporary settlements continue to experience challenges in terms of medical equipment, wheelchairs, special education, care, and transportation. Accessible toilets in the tent and container cities are either unavailable or are located in insufficient numbers and devoid of hygiene conditions. Overall, it is necessary to organize physical access in the tent and container cities.

With the earthquake, the number of persons with disabilities have increased. Accordingly, individuals with disabilities require rehabilitation and support to meet their special education needs. Since access to needs like wheelchairs and walking sticks is low, persons with disabilities have become dependent, having to stay in the tent/container. Individuals with disabilities in need of consumable medical supplies, such as colostomy bags and urinary catheters, are still in need of finding resources for the procurement of supplies each month. Likewise, bedridden persons with disabilities are in need of access to home care services.

64 “Sağlık Bakanı Koca, Deprem Bölgelerindeki Sağlık Hizmetlerine İlişkin Son Durumu Paylaştı”, Republic of Türkiye Ministry of Health, February 18, 2023, accessed February 5, 2024, <https://www.saglik.gov.tr/TR,94838/saglik-bakani-koca-deprem-bolgelerindeki-saglik-hizmetlerine-iliskin-son-durumu-paylasti.html>.

Since individuals with disabilities and support persons in the earthquake region have needs and expenses above the ordinary, they need a larger number and higher amounts of medical aid and cash assistance. They also need support in other areas, including the renewal of their reports and disability care salary.

Officials at Hatay's container city have stated that organizing oral health awareness raising sessions for children is necessary. There are disruptions in infant and child vaccinations. It was observed that children have become more dependent on prepackaged food, causing an increase in obesity.

The costs of the first prosthesis of individuals, who underwent amputation after the earthquake, was covered by the Social Security Institution (SSI). However, it was found that these prostheses have a short lifespan and applications to ASAM for a second prosthesis have increased. In addition, the earthquake survivors who have started using prosthesis still require physical therapy and only the first 30 sessions are covered by SSI. Applications to ASAM have increased for those who must continue their sessions.

Foreigners, who were exposed to discrimination before the earthquake, experienced major problems in the aftermath of the earthquake, especially with regard to health and basic needs. The illnesses and needs that existed before the earthquake led to permanent medical conditions due to economic challenges. The elderly and individuals with chronic illnesses have not been able to access their regular medication and treatment due to the earthquake, which had a negative impact on health conditions. Furthermore, LGBTI+ individuals have been faced with greater risks of isolation, discrimination and exclusion, which have caused an overall increase in health problems.

The large number of individuals, who have no ID, have a restriction code, have been double registered, have gone abroad, and who lack provision due to the address registration issue caused by closed neighborhoods, problems caused by the lack of identity documents starting with 99 for foreign nationals with emergency travel documents, being located in a city other than the registered province, and not being able to be transferred have a negative impact on access to health services. Due to the permanent damages to arise in the long term because of limited access to health services, more projects will be needed concerning the health sector.

The language barrier and cultural differences may constitute a challenge in accessing health services. Unregistered Syrians continue to face challenges in accessing health services. Not knowing how to benefit from the health services, being uncomfortable in expressing their medical complaints to a health worker of the opposite sex, not being able to meet transportation costs to reach the healthcare institution, lack of undergoing an efficient health check due to members of the household not being at home during screening, and discontinued treatment of patients requiring longer treatments for conditions such as tuberculosis, cancer, dialysis and diabetes because of changes in their locations have a direct impact on the quality of health.

It is seen that there is an insufficient number of physicians in the region in critical fields, such as cardiology, eye diseases, endocrine, children's health and diseases, psychiatry and disability board. Appointments for these fields are not available and cannot be preferred for various reasons, such as lack of IDs and the problem of place of residence. It may be necessary for

persons in need of medical care to travel to other cities such as Adana, Mersin, Ankara and Istanbul. An increase in death rates have also been observed, as a result of inadequate access to health care and deteriorating hygiene standards.

Since individuals reside in tents, where they have lost their personal living spaces and are unable to maintain hygiene standards, the rate of infection of infectious diseases have increased. Toilets and bathrooms are shared. Furthermore, since there is no sewage system available for wastewater, it is possible to make direct contact, which, in the future, may cause gastrointestinal infections that will threaten public health.

It is observed that critical problems related to hygiene existed and continue to exist in the region. Cases of scabies and lice, in addition to urinary tract infections, are frequently observed due to poor hygiene conditions. The difficulties that women experience in terms of hygiene have continued in the same way since the acute phase to date. Women are unable to find a place for breastfeeding due to the limited availability of private spaces. It is predicted that this could restrict newborn babies to receive breast milk and lead to developmental disorders in the future.

It is known that a slightly more attentive process was carried out during the acute phase to meet the needs for women's hygiene products, but women are currently unable to access these products in the container cities, which is why frequent cases of vaginal infections take place. Increase in unintended pregnancies has also been observed due to difficulties in accessing birth control methods. It has been seen that continuing or ending unintended pregnancies creates additional physiological and psychosocial challenges for women suffering from big traumas like disasters. Access to information and materials on family planning, contraception methods, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH) is limited. Disruptions are experienced in the checkups and scans of pregnant women. Requests for information sessions to be held on women's health are quite high.

Due to the high occupancy of the guesthouses that municipalities and ministries provide for the victim survivors, the beneficiaries, who were discharged from the hospital and whose outpatient screenings continue, are faced with accommodation problems in the province where they receive treatment. The beneficiaries, who have trouble obtaining travel permits, find it difficult to access health services when they wish to go for their screening after discharge.

Challenges in meeting the costs of committee reports and booking an appointment for a healthcare institution in another province via referral letters may also constitute an obstacle to accessing health services. Furthermore, problems like gender mismatch and data update in the systems of the PMM, General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs (NVI), Public Health Management System (HSYS), SSI and MEDULA (Medikal Ulak (Medical Messenger) System), may lead to limited access to health services.

Lacking social security makes access to treatment more difficult concerning reconstructive plastic surgeries, including transplant operations, dental surgeries, and burn treatments. It also causes problems in obtaining the medication and medical equipment that cannot be reimbursed by insurance, resulting in a lack of access to services provided by Community Mental Health Centers (CMHC).



ASAM RESPONSE

As of March, efforts have been made to provide support for meeting the medical and financial needs of the earthquake survivor beneficiaries by maintaining contact with hospitals. Beneficiaries' needs have been met, including consumable medical supplies like prosthesis, orthosis, wound care products, urinary catheters, colostomy bags, as well as battery-operated and manual wheelchairs and crutches. 14.444 pieces of consumable medical supplies and medical equipment have been distributed. The beneficiaries needed these supplies in different stages. A beneficiary who received medical equipment for burn care during the acute phase was later offered prosthesis support as the treatment process progressed. By being provided with crutches afterwards, many beneficiaries were able to stand up with the medical support that they received and their conditions were followed up.

ASAM supports primary healthcare services in rural areas and/or irregular settlements with limited access to services. As part of the relevant project, support has been provided to Hatay Provincial Health Directorate with 65 container family health centers. The mobile clinics in the served regions provide information on issues such as infectious diseases, sexual health, prenatal and postnatal health, reproductive health, and hygiene, and the necessary services like vaccination are offered in light of the needs assessments conducted.

Within the scope of inclusivity, in cases deemed necessary, beneficiaries having difficulty accessing health services are provided with hospital attendant and transportation support, in addition to home care.

A large number of women with infections have been identified in the region. They are being informed about the importance of using condoms and are invited to the office for further information on SRH resources.

In addition to these, mothers who have a 0 to 23-month baby are provided with nutrition counseling to raise the nutritional value of breastmilk, and a breastfeeding room has been formed so that mothers could safely breastfeed their babies. Nutrition counseling is also provided for children with nutrition deficits and they are being referred to hospitals.

Individuals with disabilities who were affected by the earthquake and/or persons who acquired disabilities due to the disaster continue to be followed up in terms of their medical condition, and for the purpose of making the necessary referrals and meeting their needs for orthosis and prosthesis.



The beneficiaries in Hatay are offered support to improve their physical and mental well-being after undergoing a checkup by the physician and nurse. Beneficiaries who cannot care for themselves, including persons with disabilities, the elderly and bedridden individuals, are offered assistance through home care staff. Also, holistic care is provided with the help of dieticians, physical therapists and psychologists. Since August, 3.434 home visits have been made to 693 beneficiaries and 19.195 home care services have been provided within the scope of these visits.

In addition, individual counseling for persons with disabilities and support persons, group support sessions for support persons, recreational activities for individuals with disabilities and support persons, and awareness-raising sessions are being conducted.

Furthermore, individual health counseling and case follow-up are provided, in addition to counseling on SRH, counseling on protection mechanisms, and the provision of items. Informative activities are organized in Hatay and Adiyaman concerning family planning, hygiene, prenatal and postnatal care, nutrition in pregnancy, breast checks, sexually transmitted infections, and breastfeeding methods.

One stationary health container clinic and one mobile health clinic have been formed in Adiyaman, where nurses, health educators and interpreters provide service for women affected by the earthquake to increase their access to reproductive health services.

Medical assistance is provided in terms of prosthesis and orthosis, hospital expenses, medication needs, and transportation fees are met for those who have to change their province to receive health services. 51.616 health counseling services were provided to 22.618 people as part of ASAM earthquake response. During these consultancies, 304 medical aids were provided to 253 families, whose medical needs were identified, in line with their specific needs.

4.7. Areas of Protection and Responsibility

Natural disasters have a negative impact on the ordinary flow of life and result in diminished coping and problem-solving capacity for individuals or communities, thereby necessitating external assistance. **During the disaster, access to basic rights and services for vulnerable groups became limited not only due to disruptions in the access chains of essential needs but also because of the limited capacity and activities of complaint/protection mechanisms and local authorities.** 6 February 2023 Pazarcık Earthquake has negatively affected the socio-economic functionality of approximately 15.2 million individuals across 11 provinces. The needs of at-risk groups with pre-existing protection vulnerabilities in these provinces have deepened further with the earthquake, while a large number of beneficiaries in need of protection has also been identified due to necessities and challenges arising from the earthquake. Within the scope, the following vulnerable groups for which ASAM provides services frequently have been assessed separately under the area of protection; individuals with disabilities and specific needs, children, those exposed to or at risk of Gender-Based Violence (GBV), elderly individuals, and refugees.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

4.7.1. VULNERABLE GROUPS

INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES AND SPECIFIC NEEDS

In container cities or tent settlements, it is necessary to improve physical accessibility, install accessible toilets for individuals with disabilities, and ensure their hygiene and functionality. Support in physical accessibility should be offered to persons facing difficulties in accessing services. Advocacy for the rights of persons with disabilities should be undertaken, and activities and actions should be implemented in a way that is tailored to various needs, physical capacities, age, and gender. Organizing accessible activities is crucial for enabling children, youth, and adults, both with and without disabilities, to spend time together within the scope of social cohesion. Other problems encountered include the inability to ensure optimal conditions for accessing rights for individuals with disabilities, the lack of spaces for socialization, exclusion, and peer bullying. The limited number of law enforcement officers in container cities creates an environment that may pose a risk in terms of abuse. The placement of individuals in the container settlement without categorizing the types of disabilities results in individuals with both mental and physical disabilities sharing the same environment. This further complicates the situation for certain caregivers. The varying needs of individuals with different types of disabilities are not sufficiently addressed, frequently leading to increased social tension.

Caregivers of children and adults with disabilities face difficulty accessing the provided assistance, as they are unable to leave their dependent family members with disabilities alone during the distribution of relief items. As a result, primary caregivers experience situations such as lack of nutrition or a sense of exhaustion. The inability to leave dependent family members for extended periods restricts the time caregivers can allocate for themselves. Caregivers often find themselves stressed and fatigued due to the limited space for socialization within the container settlement. Individuals carrying caregiving responsibilities believe their status as earthquake survivors is overlooked, and they sense a lack of sufficient sensitivity in how they are treated.

Daily life activities of persons with disabilities are further affected adversely by the earthquake, as they have lost their orthoses such as hearing aids, wheelchairs, and glasses which they used before the earthquake, but have not yet been able to replace them. With the increase in the number of individuals with disabilities after the earthquake, there is a need for specialized physiotherapy and rehabilitation services designed for persons with disabilities. Individuals with disabilities are in need of increased psychological counseling support tailored to their specific requirements.

Solidarity is a key factor in the container city. Caregivers who reside together and respond to shared needs exhibit higher levels of empathy than what we observe in settlements where individuals with and without disabilities live together. Their communication network has also taken on the nature of a support network. The organic support and collaboration mechanism formed among caregivers creates a perception of 'being understood' for individuals, offering a sense of comfort.

After the earthquake, access to education for children in need of special education has become even more challenging. Since accessible schools have not fully resumed operations and due to disruptions in inclusive education opportunities, the healthcare system, and the processes of Guidance and Research Center (GRC), children with disabilities encounter greater difficulties in accessing education.

CHILDREN AT RISK

Although the exact number of those affected by the 6 February Kahramanmaraş earthquake remains uncertain, there are approximately 4.6 million children in the 10 provinces of Türkiye affected by the earthquake. In Syria, the number of children affected by the earthquake exceeds 2.5 million.⁶⁵

The difficulties associated with communal living in container and tent settlements after the earthquake have brought about significant vulnerabilities in terms of protection, particularly for vulnerable groups, especially children. At the top of the list of said vulnerabilities is the higher risk of physical and sexual abuse. Since individuals have started living in communal living spaces, an increase is observed in associated risks, particularly for children, due to the inability to establish private and safe spaces. It has been observed that children, especially, have a greater need for essential hygiene items but face difficulties in accessing them. The inability of children to access clean clothing and water has contributed to an escalation in various health problems, primarily of a physiological nature. Additionally, it has been noted that the risk of abuse has heightened due to children showering in unsafe spaces within communal areas, and that children do not feel safe. Furthermore, infectious diseases continue to spread among children residing in communal living spaces. Children have been observed to experience various problems, including fear of entering indoor spaces, difficulty entering buildings, as well as enuresis and sleep disorders associated with the post-traumatic stress disorder they suffer from in the aftermath of the earthquake. An increasing need for psychosocial support for children is observed in the earthquake-stricken region.

It has been observed that children are unable to express their needs for underwear due to social norms. Adolescents have been observed to encounter difficulties accessing SRH services in container cities or informal settlements. Moreover, it has been observed that children entering collapsed buildings and the lack of supervision in this regard have resulted in serious injuries among children. As the acute phase has come to an end, it is observed that assistance to the earthquake-affected regions is diminishing, leading to an increase in the number of children not attending school due to economic constraints and a heightened risk of child labor. With the increased vulnerability of child labor, it is observed that children are engaged in heavier and more risky tasks, such as collecting debris.

There is a noticeable rise in cases of CEFM after the earthquake. Economic constraints are

65 "UNICEF: Yıkıcı Depremlerin Birinci Haftasında, Milyonlarca Çocuk Acil İnsani Yardıma İhtiyaç Duyuyor", UNICEF, February 14, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.unicef.org/turkiye/bas%C4%B1n-b%C3%BCitenleri/unicef-y%C4%B1k%C4%B1c%C4%B1-depremlerin-birinci-haftas%C4%B1n-da-milyonlarca-%C3%A7ocuk-acil-insani-yard%C4%B1ma>.

contributing to the increase in child marriages, and the issue of lack of safe spaces due to communal living is observed to be a triggering factor for child marriages.

An increased risk of unaccompanied and separated children is observed due to the loss of parents or caregivers following the earthquake. After conducting risk and needs assessments, unaccompanied and separated children are referred to the relevant public authorities for the completion of legal procedures. However, delays can occur in the process of placement of children in institutional care. Disruptions in the process of obtaining guardianship for caregivers are observed due to the inability to obtain a death certificate after the loss of parents of separated children or relevant documents being left under the rubble or inaccessible.

INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED TO OR AT RISK OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The gender-based violence faced by vulnerable and disadvantaged groups as a consequence of the earthquake is observed in different layers. Certain physical conditions and communal living practices following the earthquake lead to an increase in cases of domestic violence, including physical, sexual, and psychological violence. Besides the said increase in cases, it is observed that, due to limitations in accessing basic needs, individuals exposed to violence refrain from reporting incidents and do not prioritize filing complaints. It is observed that the processes of complaint and response mechanisms are not yet fully functional, as in the pre-earthquake period. Additionally, difficulties in accessing mechanisms such as Psychosocial Support (PSS), legal assistance, and case management in the affected region are noted due to factors such as the absence of private spaces for individual interviews in temporary settlements or the lack of information about the needs of vulnerable groups.

As a result of the loss of family members during the earthquake, an increase has been observed in the number of women responsible for caring for children and dependent individuals in the family. This means that the women's workload, which was already present before the earthquake, has increased even more after the earthquake. Therefore, it is essential to enhance women's access to means of livelihood and strengthen their resilience through psychosocial support. The heightened burden of household chores and caregiving responsibilities observed after the earthquake is noted to present challenges for women.

The number of unidentified early pregnancies in informal settlements is observed to be high. This situation is considered to be exacerbated by increased instances of communal living practices, along with increased poverty, loss of family members and a decrease in the number of caregivers within the family. It has been observed that there is an elevated risk of CEFM for girls after the earthquake. The mechanisms to prevent early marriages and raise awareness in this regard are observed to be inadequate. The possibility of girls, particularly those who have lost their families, encountering the risk of early and forced marriage, is even higher. Women and girls are observed to face discrimination in accessing humanitarian aid and fundamental rights and services. Women face challenges in meeting their needs safely due to power cuts and difficulties accessing hygiene items and toilets.

Because women's shelters sustained damage during the earthquake, women subjected to violence have been observed to continue living in the shared residence, as they do not want to



It has been observed that the construction of spaces and environmental planning have been carried out without taking into account the safety of women and girls.



relocate to a different province and, consequently, find themselves unable to break free from the cycle of violence. Boys aged 12 and above are accommodated in separate institutions from their mothers, and in certain instances, they are placed in institutions in different provinces than their mothers. In container settlements, disruptions are encountered in women reporting cases of violence to the police and in the implementation of protection mechanisms. Other issues identified on the field include the ineffective enforcement of restraining orders, women's preference to reside in container settlements rather than women's shelters, living in the same settlements as the perpetrator, and challenges in changing addresses or locations, even if the perpetrator does not live in the same settlement.

Individuals residing in temporary settlements encounter challenges related to privacy and security in shared spaces, such as showers and toilets, due to inadequate and unsafe conditions in the container settlements. The issue of limited space in the settlements can lead to an increase in cases of GBV.

With the closure of workplaces after the earthquake, an increase has been observed in issues related to gender equality in terms of employment. Due to limited job opportunities being available locally and the increased caregiving responsibilities after the earthquake, women who were employed before the earthquake have been observed to be unable to re-engage in professional life. Women residing in container cities have essential needs such as participation in production and re-engagement in social life. It has been observed that women believe participating in gatherings and activities regularly not only supports their inclusion in production but also contributes to their psychological well-being and personal development. Furthermore, the implementation of structured activities and programs in container settlements is recommended for women, such as literacy, creative thinking, personal development training, and effective communication with family and children.

It has been observed that the construction of spaces and environmental planning have been carried out without taking into account the safety of women and girls. Reasons such as inadequate lighting systems within the settlements, insufficient resources for private toilets/showers, the lack of safe spaces in settlement plans, and the absence of areas for socialization increase risks for this already vulnerable group. Additionally, it has been observed that the planning and utilization of resources for meeting basic needs and distributing items have not been designed considering the needs of women and girls. It has been observed that due to lack of menstrual products and hygiene items such as sanitary pads and tampons, which are essential items for women and girls, clothing needs based on cultural preferences, and absence of personnel to properly identify these requirements, these needs are not sufficiently supported. There are instances where the required assessment and planning cannot be conducted in terms of meeting the needs of pregnant and breastfeeding women for follow-up or medical examinations. The lack of knowledge among public officials and volunteers working in disaster response about GBV and the lack of awareness regarding rules of communication between personnel-volunteer and beneficiary create barriers to preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA). It can be stated that traditional practices that could be considered harmful in terms of equality heighten risks for women and girls in the affected region.

For earthquake survivor LGBTI+ individuals, another vulnerable group subjected to gender-based violence as a result of the earthquake, the primary needs observed are access to security, housing, aid, health services, and the labor market.

It is known that LGBTI+ individuals have lost access to social support mechanisms and are exposed to discrimination and marginalization. It is observed that openly identified individuals, in particular, face challenges in meeting their needs and accessing services due to security threats arising from shared and communal living practices, and therefore avoid communal living spaces.

In terms of security and sheltering needs, LGBTI+ individuals face difficulties since they are required to share tents with family members posing security risks. The inability to work or find housing due to economic constraints such as rent increases in the provinces they evacuated to creates additional challenges for LGBTI+ individuals. The challenges encountered include, in particular, the medications of individuals living with HIV and those using hormones as part of their transition process being trapped under the rubble and the lack of access to pharmacies and treatment.

ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

It has been observed that the elderly could be overlooked in terms of access to rights and services and meeting their specialized needs. Oversize clothing, underwear and under pads are among the most common needs of adults. It is also observed that elderly women are more prone to domestic violence and abuse, and are dependent on the men within the household to meet their basic needs.

Elderly individuals, compared to other vulnerable groups, are more likely to catch chronic diseases. Their limited access to medication could increase their symptoms. They also need support in terms of personal care. Considering the physical capacities of the elderly, their access to basic needs, such as food, clothing and water, which are usually distributed from a single point in the disaster region, is more limited. Taking into account that individuals in the earthquake-affected region are mostly staying in tents, violence against the elderly may go unnoticed.

After the earthquake, it has become even more challenging for elderly earthquake survivors, who care for their adult children with disabilities, to change cities and access services. It is more difficult for elderly individuals to reach the information and services offered through social media tools and online platforms like the e-government portal, which is why it was observed that they have problems accessing certain rights. Keeping in mind the limited access to digital sources concerning information for individuals in the 65+ age group, it is necessary for suitable methods to be developed. The distance of the temporary settlements, which were formed after the earthquake, to their place of residence, creates many different problems and needs concerning the elderly individuals. Limited access to basic health services, fewer or absence of places where they can socialize, and becoming lonelier are only a few of these problems.

ASYLUM SEEKER, MIGRANT AND REFUGEE GROUPS

Although the refugee groups were frequently mentioned in the above sections, it is a group we desire to address under a separate heading as they constitute an important part of the vulnerable groups concerning earthquake response. It is estimated that there are 1.700.000 Syrian refugees in Türkiye affected by the earthquake⁶⁶. According to data dated 28 February 2023, a total of 40.000 to 42.000 Syrians are estimated to have returned to their country.⁶⁷ The problems that refugee groups faced after the earthquake related to their access to shelter, health, education and basic rights are continuing. Problems have emerged in access to rights and services due to the challenges experienced after the earthquake in address registry procedures, which, in addition to their identity registration, is another factor that is necessary for access to other rights and services. There are problems in accessing rights and services due to the difficulties experienced after the earthquake in address registration procedures, which is

66 "BM, Depremden Etkilenen Suriyelilerin Türkiye'den Taşınması Çağrısında Bulundu", EuroNews, March 4, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://tr.euronews.com/2023/03/04/bm-depremden-etkilenen-suriyelilerin-turkiyeden-tasinmasi-cagrisinda-bulundu>

67 "Deprem Sonrası Göç ve İnsan Hareketlilikleri: Durum Değerlendirme Raporu.", AYBÜ-GPM, April 14, 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://aybu.edu.tr/GetFile?id=6d4e3721-d4df-4357-8d3f-0d9e558d479d.pdf>

a mandatory factor for refugees to access other rights and services along with their identity registration. If the address is not registered, the identity records of refugees may become inactive; this situation causes them to be unable to access social assistance as well as rights such as health and education, to be unable to sign a rental contract, and to be deprived of rental and moving support. Due to increases in rents and the destruction that took place, it has become more difficult for refugees to access their houses located in neighborhoods open to address registry. This causes refugee groups to reside in closed neighborhoods or informal tented settlements. The only regular source of income that most refugee families have is ESSN and due to its discontinuation for two or three months following the updating of their address, refugees refrain from changing their address registrations.

Although refugees' access to formal container sites are different from city to city, it could be said that refugees are kept in the background during placements made in formal settlements. This causes refugees to reside in informal settlements in a more dispersed manner, making it harder to identify their needs. The inability to do need assessment, refugees' opposition to transfers to formal settlements, and the inability to identify the violation of their rights prevents the resolution of problems, such as gender-based violence, neglect and abuse of children, and incapacity of meeting their basic needs.

For individuals living in informal settlements to be placed in formal settlements, the refugees who currently live in formal settlements are referred to the formal settlements located in other cities. Those who do not wish to change their province are not provided any accommodation support. Therefore, displaced persons are faced with the risk of experiencing a trauma of being displaced once again.

Following the earthquake, refugees in formal and informal tented settlements in different provinces were transferred to formal container sites multiple times. Although the formal and informal settlements where Turkish citizens and refugees reside are mostly different, there are still spaces that they share. The speed of performing transactions that public institutions require, such as change of settlement, address registration, finding an address in the neighborhood open to address registry, varies according to the vulnerabilities of the refugees. This is why individuals with certain vulnerabilities, like disability, single parent and being elderly, may be in a more disadvantaged position in access to services.

The language barrier is another factor that makes refugees' access to services more difficult. The lack of an interpreter in the institutions providing support causes refugees to remain in the background in the provision of services. The lack of interpreters during the distribution of aid and access to social assistance after the earthquake have made it more challenging for refugees to meet their basic needs. It is possible that the diseases or needs that were present before the earthquake will create permanent health problems for individuals after the earthquake due to economic insufficiencies.

ASAM RESPONSE

In the aftermath of the earthquake, ASAM has provided the necessary support for individuals affected by the earthquake, including meeting their basic needs and protection activities. In

this context, by paying regard to case management phases, ASAM identified the special needs of individuals affected by the earthquake, made case planning to meet these needs, made the necessary referrals and/or took actions.

The main activities conducted in the scope of protection are as follows:

- Identifying the needs and vulnerabilities that emerged after the earthquake by conducting regular field surveys,
- Taking the necessary protection measures and actions through case planning and follow-up,
- Supporting the access of earthquake-affected individuals to rights and services by providing legal and social counseling,
- Supporting the basic needs of individuals with the distribution of financial aid and various kits,
- Supporting the medical conditions of earthquake-affected individuals with individual and group psychosocial support sessions

These activities constitute an important component of a comprehensive response strategy concerning the needs of affected communities following the earthquake, and aim to enable individuals' efficient access to emergency assistance, protection and support services.

While women are informed about their rights in regard to sexual and gender based violence,



pregnancies connected to early and forced marriage are identified and followed up and the necessary referrals are made to the relevant institutions. Dignity kits for women are distributed and the empowerment of women and girls is supported by holding awareness-raising sessions in numerous areas, including basic rights and identification of sexual abuse and follow-up.

Since the transfer of children affected by the earthquake to safe cities is critical, ASAM has provided support for the transfer of children in the earthquake-affected provinces to children's institutions located in the safe cities. 890 children in total (820 children and 70 accompanying persons) have been transferred from the earthquake-affected provinces to the accommodation centers or safe children's institutions in the other provinces. In addition to psychosocial support, specialized teams have conducted house visits, identified individuals with protection vulnerabilities, such as unaccompanied/separated children, persons with disabilities or elderly individuals, and carried out needs assessments, and the case management processes of these individuals is still ongoing.

As part of the works and activities conducted in this regard, ASAM has provided service to 2.627 elderly individuals, 11.712 people with disabilities, 184 LGBTI+ individuals, 172.091 refugees, 128.048 women, and 192.958 children.



890
children

in total (820 children and
70 accompanying persons)

have been transferred from the earthquake-affected provinces to the accommodation centers or safe children's institutions in the other provinces.

4.7.2. LEGAL SUPPORT

Within the framework of the Türkiye Disaster Response Plan (TAMP), a level-four alarm was issued for the earthquake that occurred. A state of emergency was declared to be implemented in the provinces of Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye and Şanlıurfa for a duration of 90 days starting from 8 February 2023.⁶⁸ Moreover, for the purposes of investigating the consequences of the earthquakes centered in Kahramanmaraş in all aspects, establishing earthquake-resistant building stock, and identifying required measures to improve the effectiveness of urban transformation practices, a Parliamentary Investigation Committee, consisting of 21 members, was established in accordance with Article 98 of the Turkish Constitution and Articles 104 and 105 of the Internal Regulation of the Grand National Assembly of Türkiye (GNAT).⁶⁹

A guide has been published by AFAD as part of efforts for the assessment of the damage

68 "Depremden Etkilenen 10 İli Kapsayan Ohal Tezkeresi TBMM Genel Kurulunda Kabul Edildi.", Turkish Grand National Assembly, 9 February 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.tbmm.gov.tr/Haber/Detay?id=be132ba5-1c52-40b7-ae07-0186360b0083>

69 Human Rights and Equality Institution of Türkiye, No Date, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.tihkek.gov.tr/>

resulting from the earthquake.⁷⁰ Damage assessment activities are being conducted under the coordination of the Ministry/Provincial Directorate of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change on behalf of AFAD. Based on this assessment, buildings are categorized as requiring immediate demolition, being heavily damaged, moderately damaged, or undamaged/slightly damaged, and necessary actions are taken accordingly. Objections to damage assessments can be submitted via the e-Government system. In light of the findings from damage assessments, ownership rights and debiting activities are being carried out to identify individuals eligible for the reconstruction of houses, workplaces, barns, etc., under the scope of Disasters Law no. 7269.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Due to the destructive impact of the earthquake, the Presidency of Migration Management declared certain travel regulations, whose details are given below, which temporarily rendered unnecessary the receiving of travel permits:

- Foreigners in Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adıyaman and Malatya, who wish to travel to other provinces, are allowed to travel without a travel permit. Those foreigners can obtain a 60-day travel permit in the province to which they traveled.
- Foreigners in Adana, Osmaniye, Şanlıurfa, Kilis and Diyarbakır, who wish to travel to other provinces, are required to apply for a travel permit due to the need for shelter resulting from the earthquake. These applications will be considered by taking into consideration shelter opportunities and victimization conditions.
- Information desks will be established in the earthquake-affected provinces, which will provide information on the required travel permits for individuals wanting to travel to different provinces.⁷¹

The problem of shelter, which further increased in the post-earthquake period, also affected the refugee population faced with vulnerabilities in different areas. Problems, such as the non-extension of travel permits, excessive increase in the rents of apartments found in the cities where individuals return, the restricted neighborhood problem, and addresses not being updated cause different needs to emerge. It is known that beneficiaries, whose identity documents have become deactivated, experience loss of rights in access to services like health, education and shelter.

Support in terms of legal counseling is often required due to various problems, including difficulty in accessing aids, inability to benefit from aids, or one's inability to prove s/he is a tenant due to the earthquake. Since beneficiaries under TP mostly do not have their rental contracts with them after the earthquake, they are evicted from their homes by their property owners, which constitutes a significant problem.

70 "Hasar Tespit Çalışmaları" Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), No Date, Accessed: 31 January 2024,

<https://www.afad.gov.tr/hasar-tespit-calismalari>

71 "Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı Teşkilat ve Görevleri Hakkında Cumhurbaşkanlığı Kararı", Republic of Türkiye Official Journal, 25 May 1959, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.mevzuat.gov.tr/mevzuat?MevzuatNo=7269&MevzuatTur=1&MevzuatTertip=3>

In addition to individuals who were not able to obtain an identity document before the earthquake, the number of individuals who lost their official documents, such as their identity documents, family register documents and disability reports, is also high.

It was conveyed that significant problems occurred in the application of restraining orders in the tent and container sites that were issued by courts with regard to cases of gender-based violence or domestic violence. It is also seen that refugee woman survivors of GBV are hesitant about resorting to the police for fear of being deported.

A majority of the women experience problems in accessing the legal support they require to prevent loss of rights in the future. It is much more difficult for women to access the relevant mechanisms, rights, justice, and services.

The issue of guardianship and custody of unaccompanied children who lost their guardians due to the earthquake emerges as a legal problem requiring prompt resolution. The large number of lives lost in the earthquake has also increased the need for legal counseling concerning requests for documents of inheritance and ownership of rights.

ASAM RESPONSE

There is a risk of deactivation of the identity documents due to the inability to declare an address following the earthquake. ASAM offers legal assistance to beneficiaries in such cases that necessitate legal intervention.

The referral of GBV cases involving refugees to law offices or bar associations has been observed to expedite actions, whereas the process tends to be lengthier for beneficiaries referred to courthouses.

In the container cities where our compounds are located, sessions are organized concerning Ownership Rights and On-Site Transformation implementations, where information is offered about the application and objection processes. Furthermore, legal information is provided on issues such as lease agreements, rent increases, and wrongful eviction, along with support for informing individuals on and referring them to legal mechanisms.

In order to raise awareness among women facing more limited living spaces and weakened economic freedom, legal information sessions are held on their legal rights, GBV, and domestic violence. Additionally, for divorce cases, referrals are made to relevant institutions and organizations, and legal information is provided.

Services are offered concerning the applicant's access to services and application to legal remedies, and information is provided regarding legal rights and obligations. In addition to these, a variety of services are provided, including appealing the cancellation of TP IDs or rejection of IP applications, as well as deportation and administrative detention decisions, referring individuals to institutions such as PDMs, directorates of registry or AFAD, enabling access of children to basic needs through education and health measures as per Law no. 5395 on Child Protection, making applications to protection mechanisms and obtaining relevant cautionary decisions under Law no. 6284, accompanying individuals to police stations and courthouses,



In the earthquake-affected regions, inability to perform daily tasks, anger and control issues, panic attacks, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts in adults have increased.

collaborating with bar associations on access to legal aid, and referring applicants to bar associations. In the earthquake-affected region, a total of 55,674 legal counseling sessions were conducted within a year, and the provision of counseling services addressing individuals' needs still continues.

4.8. Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

Any kind of disaster may affect individuals from various aspects. Earthquakes, under the natural disaster category, are among the traumatic incidents that have significant psychosocial, economic and physical impacts on individuals, depending on their intensity, magnitude, the destruction they cause and the lives lost. Post-earthquake trauma is a condition caused by the unexpected and extraordinary experiences that individuals have lived through. These experiences, caused by incidents that suddenly occur, deeply affects individuals' daily lives, their perception of security, and their understanding of the world and of life itself.

Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services, provided at ASAM, are holistic services. By considering the overall structure of individuals and families and the fact that the earthquake has significantly affected them, these services are conducted with a rights-based approach, taking into account the hierarchical needs after a disaster and the comprehensive infrastructure of trauma. During the MHPSS activities conducted in the earthquake region, an increase in participation was observed when supported by assistance related to basic needs. Furthermore, the provision of service in the area and the continuity of access have helped

It is seen that psychological support is required due to various reasons, such as individuals above the age of 60 being unable to access the necessary treatment, loss of a family member after the earthquake, and economic insufficiencies.

support the trust relationship formed with the beneficiaries, creating a significant increase in the number of participants. Feedback was received, indicating that the regular delivery of services, along with support for accessing basic needs, also strengthens the trust relationship with individuals with disabilities, who are among the vulnerable groups and are usually considered to have difficulties in accessing services, and their support persons.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

During the MHPSS activities carried out, it was observed that individuals had low awareness of psychological well-being and high needs for psychological first aid. On the other hand, it was observed that despite the high needs, concerns of being stigmatized by the community created restrictions in persons' access to services. It is essential for individual and group MHPSS activities to meet the special needs of individuals affected by the earthquake and for sustainable services to be provided.

In the earthquake-affected regions, inability to perform daily tasks, anger and control issues, panic attacks, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts in adults have increased. An increase in suicide attempts have also been observed in adolescents working in the collapsed buildings or having lost a family member in the earthquake. Psychopathological symptoms, including acute stress disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, traumatic grief, adjustment disorders, conduct disorders, schizophrenia, and dysthymia, are frequently encountered during individual psychological support sessions.

It is observed that problems exist with regard to making appointments with psychiatrists in the region, in particular, with child psychiatrists. It has also been seen that beneficiaries, who started seeing a psychiatrist right after the earthquake, are using the prescribed medications mindlessly and are using medication for extended terms with a single prescription, which causes symptoms of sleep disorder, depression and anxiety disorder.

It is found that children who lost a limb or those with various scars on their faces and/or bodies have been exposed to peer bullying. It was conveyed that children were not only subjected to bullying at school, but also to physical violence, and that there were even incidents where physical attacks were carried out towards teachers. An increase in the use of substances, even among children, was observed in certain earthquake-affected regions. It was observed in some of the regions affected by the earthquake that the use of drugs became more widespread and

early marriage, gender-based violence, domestic violence, out-of-school children, consanguine marriage, and crime rates increased.

For various reasons, such as loss of parents, divorce cases after the earthquake, and the inability of parents to care for their children, an increase was observed in the number of separated children, who started being cared for by family elders or other members of the family (grandmother/grandfather/aunt etc.) It was also found that children have been adversely affected by these circumstances. This situation is frequently seen when considering the underlying causes of neglect, abuse, non-continuation of school, child labor, and early marriage cases. During this period, children exhibit extreme anger, withdrawal, fear, and constant state of sadness and have been observed to require psychological support.

The parents themselves have also frequently expressed their needs for receiving regular support in times of crisis on communicating with their children, psychological resilience, inability to sleep due to excess anxiety, constant and extreme state of concern, coping with trauma and grief, and the regulation of daily life.

There is an increased risk of sexual abuse for all individuals, but especially for children, since there is more than one family living in the tent and container cities, since the containers and tents are located very close to one another, and availability of private spaces is not possible. It was also found that several children in the TACs between the ages of 7 and 12 were playing sexual-themed games.

It is seen that psychological support is required due to various reasons, such as individuals above the age of 60 being unable to access the necessary treatment, loss of a family member after the earthquake, and economic insufficiencies.

As heavy rains have started with the arrival of winter, numerous physical drawbacks have occurred, including collection of water in the containers and the collapsing of tents found in the



container and tent cities. In the activities conducted for creating spaces where children can express their emotions, these setbacks have caused the children to use earthquake and rain figures together.

RESPONSE

During individual psychological support interviews, supporting individuals at the family level by conducting comprehensive assessments concerning trusted persons and sources is of utmost importance. Providing required information in cases of active intent of self-harm or situations necessitating protection, involving family or relatives in the process when necessary, making protection referrals available when needed, and providing referrals to the 112 Emergency Medical Service system and psychiatric departments for adults and children are integral components of the psychological support process.

For beneficiaries experiencing difficulties related to their psychiatric appointments, follow-up is carried out in collaboration with polyclinics in the region to mitigate challenges arising from the process. Referrals to psychiatric departments are made for beneficiaries identified to be misusing medication after the earthquake, and required counseling is provided on the importance of seeking information from psychiatrists regarding the proper use of medications.

For beneficiaries facing challenges in their relationships due to irreconcilable differences, necessary individual psychological support interviews are conducted, and protection referrals are made as needed.

In addition to protection referrals, collaborative awareness-raising workshops are organized with relevant organizations about substance and drug addiction. Psychologists in the affected region also conduct a series of workshops aimed at strengthening psychological well-being and raising awareness about self-harm. With adolescent groups, workshops on trauma and potential post-traumatic stress and anxiety disorders are organized. In youth-friendly spaces, activities for the development of coping mechanisms are carried out with children aged 14 to 17.

As regards children with disabilities, key solutions include carrying out focus group workshops to raise awareness about peer bullying, workshops aimed at strengthening peer relationships, and activities preventing social isolation for children with disabilities. In cases where needs are identified during the conducted activities, required protection referrals specific to the case are provided, and individual psychological support interviews are held.

Awareness-raising sessions about child labor, CEFM, and symptoms related to post-earthquake trauma, as well as privacy training sessions are carried out for children and families. The contents of training sessions are designed and implemented based on the conditions of the tent and container settlements. Additionally, positive parenting sessions are conducted with caregivers. In cases where an increase in enuresis cases is identified due to grief and extreme anxiety, referrals are made to health educators for the possibility of assessing organic findings. After the preliminary assessment of organic findings, individual psychological support interviews are conducted. In cases where the beneficiary is a child, parents are provided with psychoeducation in addition to the necessary psychological support.

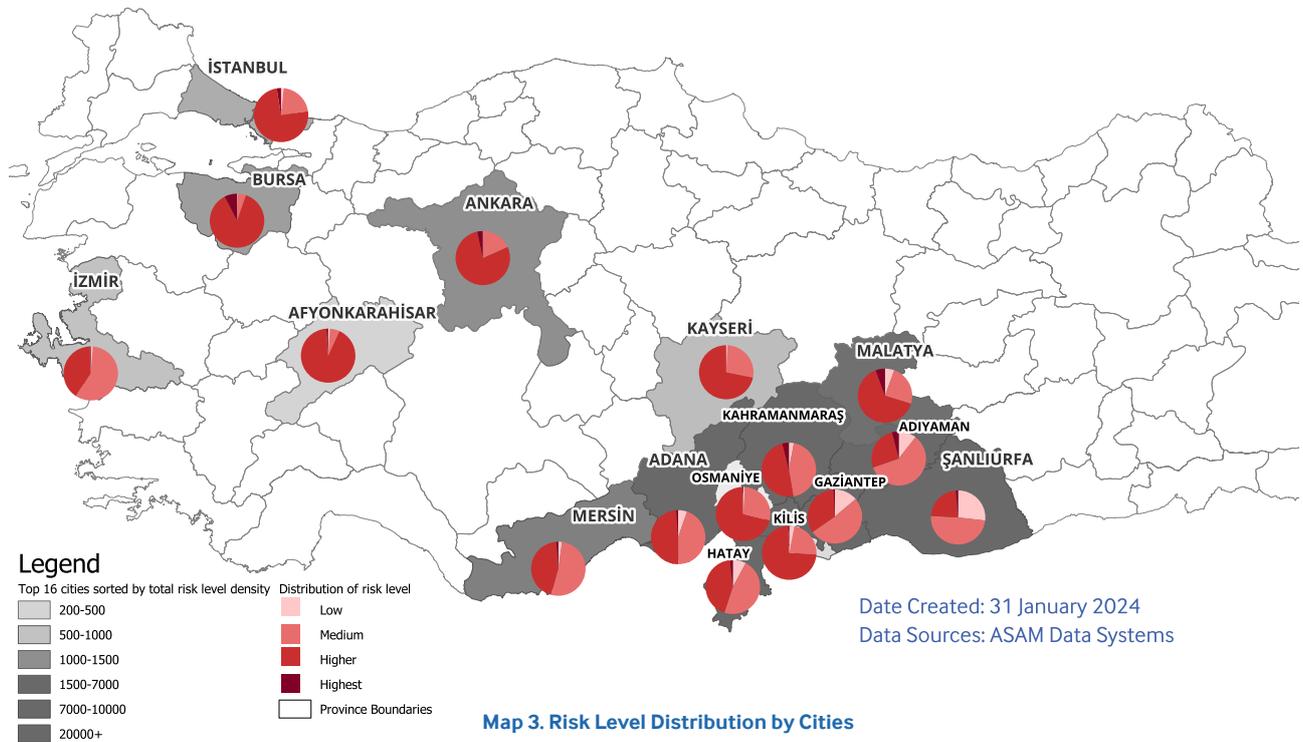
Group psychological support sessions organized for adults and parents on the topics of “Ways

to Cope with Stress for Adults Affected by the Earthquake”, “Methods and Strategies for Communicating with Children in Crisis Situations for Parents”, “Psychological Resilience”, “Setting Healthy Boundaries with Our Children” have produced positive outcomes. Additionally, workshops on “Phobic Disorders - Secondary Traumatization – Anxiety Disorders” and “Enuresis Focus Group Workshops” are being conducted. The regular and continuous implementation of these activities is of great importance. It has also been observed that the PSS group sessions enable participants to seek individual psychological support throughout the process and as needed. In this context, the relevant activities are crucial MHPSS activities in terms of providing information, raising awareness, and delivering interventions for this population that was highly affected by the earthquake.

The main pillars of the implemented activities are the reconstruction of the social structure disrupted by the earthquake, raising awareness, and fostering the development of adaptation skills. Conducted activities and individual psychological support interviews are organized in accordance with the principles of inclusivity, considering groups with specific needs.

Within the scope of services provided as part of the earthquake response, 6.001 MHPSS group activities have been conducted for 77.277 individuals affected by the earthquake. Furthermore, since the 6 February earthquake, 24.239 MHPSS services have been provided to 12.830 individuals by 30 psychologists.

Risk Level Distribution by Cities



4.9. Food Security and Agriculture

15.3% of the agricultural products in Türkiye are produced in the earthquake-affected provinces. As of 2022, 26% of the land used for fruit production and 16.2% of the land used for field agriculture are located in the earthquake regions. This region serves for the production of apricots, almonds, pomegranate and olives, which holds an important place in the country's agriculture. 13% of the bovine population and 17.8% of the ovine population are located in the earthquake provinces. In 2022, 2.375 boxes of silkworm were bred in the region, corresponding to 42.6% of the total production in Türkiye. Moreover, 1.6% of the aquaculture production takes place in Hatay.

In terms of the livestock sector, it was identified that 8.241 bovines, 64.260 ovines, and 42.000 poultry died in the earthquake. 533.000 chicks in Adiyaman and 168.000 in Malatya perished. 233.230 sheep pens and 13.284 barns in the earthquake-affected region collapsed or became unusable. The financial damage caused by the death of the animals is estimated to be USD 32 million. It was determined that 5.756 of the 1.6 million beehives that were present in the region before the earthquake were damaged, and its total cost of damage is estimated to be around USD 456.000.⁷²

Among the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake, Adiyaman, Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır are considered as the provinces from where migration takes place concerning seasonal agricultural families/workers. 66.9%, 5% and 2.4% of the seasonal agricultural workers migrate from these provinces, respectively. Agricultural production and livestock in the region was impacted most significantly due to post-earthquake mobility in terms of internal migration. Therefore, the most fundamental need in the agriculture and livestock sectors arises from the deficiency of human resources. Another factor affecting this situation is the destruction caused by the floods taking place after the earthquake. There is a significant loss in inputs related to crop and animal production in the region affected severely by the earthquake.

It was seen that there is high consumption of supplementary food for newborns and that beneficiaries are faced with challenges in accessing the necessary food products concerning chronic illnesses like diabetes, high blood pressure, and coeliac disease, which require a special diet. Due to challenges in accessing food, cases of stunting, as well as being underweight or overweight, are noticeably observed among children in the earthquake-affected region.⁷³

FIELD OBSERVATIONS

Cold storage rooms are required to store the manufactured food products. Moreover, there are cooperatives in need of a place for production to meet the condition of "manufacture of food products in clean environments", which is necessary to access the market.

72 "Türkiye Initial Assessment on Possible Impacts of Earthquake in 11 Provinces.", Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1 March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc4779en/cc4779en.pdf>

73 "TTB-SES Hatay Deprem Koordinasyonu'ndan Deprem Bölgesindeki Beş Altı Yaş Çocuklarda Beslenme ve Gıda Güvencesi Çalışması: Çocuklarda Artan Bodurluk, Zayıflık ve Aşırı Kiloluluk Karşısında Acilen Önlem Alınmalıdır.", Turkish Medical Association, 9 January 2024, accessed January 31, 2024, https://www.ttb.org.tr/haber_goster.php?Guid=81d3224a-aef9-11ee-91f8-eb931edbf22a

Beneficiary families are unable to access safe food due to economic difficulties and the extraordinary conditions in the region. In particular, malnutrition emerges as an important problem in children. In the needs assessment interviews conducted within the scope of the relevant project, only 26 out of 50 caregivers stated that they had access to regular and sufficient food.

Another challenge we observed during our activities was the limited access of individuals with special nutritional needs to food suitable for their requirements. A notable issue among these is the difficulties faced by individuals with celiac disease in accessing food that meets their dietary needs. A total of 165 celiac patients have been identified as earthquake-affected by ASAM. One of the primary issues is that a significant portion of the packaged food delivered to the region contains gluten, and there is no information about cross-contamination in the descriptions of products that do not directly contain gluten. Our colleagues who continue to work on the field have expressed that individuals with celiac disease, already dealing with financial constraints, encounter further challenges in accessing gluten-free food. Our colleagues have similarly noted difficulties in procuring gluten-free baby food in the region. It has been observed that there is a need for informative sessions regarding individuals with special nutritional needs in settlements where communal meals are served, as well as for the organizations preparing the food. The development of disaster policies tailored to these individuals' needs is also essential.

Onikişubat, Pazarcık, Ekinözü and Dulkadiroğlu districts in Kahramanmaraş province are among the leading regions in terms of crop production. Significant losses concerning seeds and fertilizer have taken place in these regions, and agricultural machinery has been damaged. The number of farm animals lost in Dulkadiroğlu district, in particular, is high, where approximately 1.750 sheep and 1.325 goats perished. Needs continue to exist throughout the province in various areas. Representatives of the aquaculture sector conveyed the need for medicine, machinery and reinforcement veterinary services to bring aquaculture production back to its former state. Additionally, the needs for the renewal of vaccination, feed and animal stocks continue to exist.⁷⁴

In terms of agriculture, Gölbaşı, Tut and Çelikhan districts in Adıyaman province suffered significant losses. Seeds, fertilizers, irrigation equipment and animals are among these losses. In Gölbaşı, 25% to 50% of the seeds and fertilizer were damaged, most of the food processing facilities were damaged, and 50% of the sheep were lost. In Tut, 25% to 50% of the irrigation equipment were severely damaged, while approximately 40% of the irrigation pumps in Çelikhan were damaged and there were losses in the cattle and goat populations. Fish ponds and boats in Adıyaman were also damaged.⁷⁵

Agricultural losses at various levels also took place in Malatya. Yeşilyurt, Akçadağ, Battalgazi and Yazihan districts are among the most affected regions. Although the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry took numerous measures to meet the urgent needs, the need for animal shelters, in particular, continues. Substantial damages also took place in storage sites.

74 "Türkiye Initial Assessment on Possible Impacts of Earthquake in 11 Provinces.", Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1 March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc4779en/cc4779en.pdf>

75 "Türkiye Initial Assessment on Possible Impacts of Earthquake in 11 Provinces.", Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1 March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc4779en/cc4779en.pdf>

Most of the agricultural storages in Yeşilyurt, Doğanşehir and Akçadağ were damaged, in addition to poultry farms and food processing facilities. Agriculture and livestock activities in more than 11% of the neighborhoods have not been able to return to the level that was present before the earthquake, and this situation is more evident in the districts of Yeşilyurt, Akçadağ and Hekimhan.⁷⁶

ASAM RESPONSE

Within the scope of the projects, job opportunities were generated in both the service and agriculture sectors. Additionally, personnel were hired for a 3-month duration to facilitate food distribution in community soup kitchens.

In addition, 430.208 dry food, 234.947 drinks, 23.907 food kits, and 9.102 baby food products were distributed in the earthquake-affected region, while food and food kits continue to be distributed in accordance with the needs identified.

⁷⁶ "Türkiye Initial Assessment on Possible Impacts of Earthquake in 11 Provinces.", Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), 1 March 2023, accessed January 31, 2024, <https://www.fao.org/3/cc4779en/cc4779en.pdf>

5 Cross-cutting Issues

5.1. Collaboration and Coordination with Institutions

ASAM attaches great importance to working in collaboration and coordination with relevant institutions within its areas of activity. Within the framework of these collaborations, efforts are made to produce efficient, inclusive, and sustainable solutions in the context of ongoing projects and operations. In the course of the earthquake response process, coordination has been established through existing collaborations and new collaborations have been formed with a specific focus on earthquake response, with these collaborations subsequently expanding into other areas of activity.

ASAM maintains close collaboration with central and local public institutions, as well as international institutions and organizations, including UN agencies, prioritizing the strengthening of collaborations established during emergencies such as earthquakes with the aim of ensuring access to rights and services for individuals in need.

ASAM works closely with the provincial and district offices of relevant public institutions, compound managers, administrative offices of institutions, and public authorities responsible for provincial coordination both to ensure the overall coordination of the response and enhance its impact at the provincial and district levels. By doing so, it pays the required attention to preventing the clustering of services in specific locations and settlements, ensuring that no one is left behind.

ASAM aims to establish an efficient network of assistance and support for emergency situations by sharing its experience and capacity developed over the years with collaborating institutions when needed. Through all these collaborations, it is aimed to deliver a more coordinated and effective response in the face of emergencies and crises. While part of these collaborations is based on shared working experiences, others have been formalized and are maintained under protocols established.

ASAM collaborates with UNHCR to jointly oversee the Southeast Protection Sector in the earthquake-stricken region and also co-chairs again with UNHCR in four provinces. Furthermore, in addition to 'National Interagency Task Force', 'National Protection Working Group', 'Cash-based Interventions Technical Working Groups', and 'Disability Inclusion Task Team' meetings, it regularly participates in various other sector and sub-sector meetings, including livelihoods, education, health, and MHPSS, as well as numerous other coordination meetings and discussions at both national and regional levels. Additionally, ASAM engages in coordination meetings organized by public institutions, participating at both central and provincial levels.



5.2. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP)

ASAM ensures community engagement and accountability to affected people, approaches, and mechanisms integrated into the emergency earthquake response. In this context, the following actions have been taken or planned within the scope of integrating the feedback and complaint mechanisms into the earthquake-affected region. Needs assessments has been conducted to utilize resources that meet the needs of affected people and make response activities more effective and efficient. Since the basic needs in the region continue, the response activities also continue to focus on distributions.

As part of this activity, a sticker with mechanisms for providing feedback and complaints was designed and put on commonly used kits, along with a QR code. With this QR code, it was possible to give feedback directly through an online form, and the website was actively used for conveying feedback and complaints. Efforts have begun to place a mobile complaint and feedback box in kit distribution vehicles.

During the whole process, fcrm@sgdd-asam.org for any general feedback and complaints, psea@sgdd-asam.org for SEA, kvkk@sgdd-asam.org for regulations on personal data, fraud-allegation@sgdd-asam.org for fraud notifications have continued to be used actively.

It should be noted that our hotline, which is available on a 24/7 basis and used to make complaints concerning SEA and to ask for help, has also been actively used during this period. Additionally, activities to increase community engagement were carried out on the field, and awareness-raising activities were organized on various subjects.

Affected persons are provided with information via brochures, posters, and leaflets with a specific focus on accessible pathways of complaint including the hotlines, e-mail addresses, social media, and feedback and complaint boxes. These informative and guiding materials are available in different languages, namely Turkish, English, Arabic, Farsi and Ukrainian, and include contact information of relevant focal points to whom people can file complaints related to fraud, corruption, sexual exploitation and abuse.

Feedback and complaint boxes have been integrated into the operations carried out in the affected region in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş. The boxes have been set up in accessible areas for both ASAM staff and affected individuals, accompanied by feedback and complaint forms in various languages listed above. Affected individuals are informed about how to submit feedback and file complaints within the framework of confidentiality and in a secure manner in the affected region.

As ASAM, in addition to the direct feedback relationship we have established with persons affected by our activities, we have also managed to maintain consistent communication with community representatives, local representatives and opinion leaders to receive suggestions and feedback. Opinions and suggestions of prominent members of the community, such as leading farmers and headmen, were taken into consideration during the planning of distribution activities in Hatay. Local associations were integrated into our activities in Adiyaman and Malatya. The Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) processes, surveys and interviews are evaluated within the scope of AAP.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

It has been observed that due to a lack of access to technological tools or information, disadvantaged groups face limitations in accessing post-earthquake services.

Although it is important to cooperate with community leaders in terms of needs assessment and dissemination of messages, potential risks should be taken into consideration. It has been observed that the majority of community leaders are male and have supported individuals and families of their own nationality and gender. Thus, this has led to deficiencies in meeting or conveying specific demands and requirements of women, pregnant individuals, persons with disabilities, newborns, and other individuals with special needs.

To ensure community participation, focus group discussions and feedback surveys should be planned with disadvantaged groups who have limited access to information.

In the long term, committees can be established with disadvantaged groups. Progress can be made through activities such as forming committees or pioneering leaders for specific groups, such as women, individuals with disabilities, the elderly, and the youth. Leveraging the commonality of these identities can contribute to social cohesion, resilience and participation.

5.3. Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

ASAM has been conducting activities related to the PSEA within the scope of earthquake interventions since the first day. In addition to being a part of the PSEA network, ASAM is one of the first NGOs to be a member of the PSEA Task Force. ASAM serves as one of the implementers for PSEA Türkiye Network Capacity Building Trainings organized in the earthquake-affected region. The participant profile targeted by the Network encompasses organizations engaged in humanitarian aid and development services. Among the participating organizations are international and national non-governmental organizations, municipalities, development agencies, and law offices. A total of 330 persons are involved in the network of 55 organizations. Awareness-raising and information dissemination activities regarding reporting mechanisms continue for communities in the field through posters, brochures, training sessions, and counseling services.

In order to mitigate the risks of PSEA, all personnel and actors involved in service provision through field collaborations should receive training on PSEA and commit to refraining from prohibited actions. ASAM provides PSEA training to all employees as it adheres to the zero-tolerance principle.

Informative and guiding brochures and posters on PSEA are placed and distributed in the affected region to inform affected people about the relevant focal points. On these materials, they can find email addresses and phone numbers of relevant focal points to whom they can file a complaint, as well as the central SEA complaint email address.

It should be noted that our hotline, which is accessible 24/7 and used to make complaints about SEA and to ask for help, have also been actively used during this period. In addition, activities to increase community engagement were held in the field, and awareness-raising activities were organized on various subjects.

FIELD OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The magnitude of the destruction caused by the earthquake required hundreds of organizations and thousands of individuals to engage and operate in the affected region. Many organizations and individuals lack prior experience in working with at-risk groups and disadvantaged or traumatized populations. As a result, a large number of individuals and organizations lack knowledge about how ethical and legal relationships between beneficiaries and service providers should proceed. Therefore, the diversity of and recognition of PSEA activities/informative sessions, as well as feedback and complaint mechanisms, are of utmost importance.

After the earthquake, due to limited housing and livelihood opportunities, the survivors of the earthquake started living in crowded households in informal settlements, tent or container cities. This situation has become a triggering factor for cases of gender-based violence, neglect, and abuse. The same situation applies to children who have been exposed to child abuse.

Women encounter significant challenges in the process of seeking support from mechanisms to prevent and address violence. Especially in informal settlements, it has been observed that it is difficult to access public authorities and complaint mechanisms. In addition, women hesitate

Creating safe spaces for women and girls, conducting rights-based awareness activities, and organizing group sessions are crucial for reducing the risk of GBV. Providing SRH services, hygiene items, and offering information on topics related to SRH rights are important for a comprehensive approach.

to use complaint mechanisms due to fear of retaliation from the perpetrator and the inability to feel safe in informal areas.

Creating safe spaces for women and girls, conducting rights-based awareness activities, and organizing group sessions are crucial for reducing the risk of GBV. Providing SRH services, hygiene items, and offering information on topics related to SRH rights are important for a comprehensive approach.

It has been observed that some of the personnel working in container cities lack sufficient awareness and knowledge about Gender Equality and Combating Violence and PSEA. This insufficiency increases the risk of exploitation and should be eliminated by awareness-raising activities.

Increasing the number of female field workers in earthquake-prone areas is crucial for meeting the needs of women. Approximately half of the personnel of ASAM in the field are women. Observations in the field suggest that female staff members are more effective at conducting needs assessments and delivering services to women and children affected by the earthquake in a more accessible and efficient manner.

Special needs assessments, item distribution, and protection interventions should be carried out for the elderly, persons with disabilities, and breastfeeding and pregnant women with different and unmet specific needs. To provide a more comprehensive service without leaving anyone behind, field operations need to be expanded in line with these analyses and approaches.

It is necessary to plan and provide services that meet the specific needs of different types of statuses and disabilities. It has been observed that individuals under temporary protection hesitate to apply to public authorities regarding SEA due to the fear of deportation. Psychosocial support interventions for refugee women and girls should also be carried out through the establishment of teams that are conscious and sensitive to different cultures and vulnerabilities.

6 Projects Implemented by ASAM as Part of Earthquake Response

Donor	Project Start Date	Project End Date	Project Name	Target	Provinces
UNICEF	4/20/2023	10/20/2023	Providing Integrated Social Services through Child, Adolescent and Family Support Centers in Earthquake Affected Regions	Children, Youth and Families Affected by the Earthquake	Adana, Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya
UNICEF	11/1/2019	10/31/2023	Support for School Enrollment Program (SSE-OKD)	Persons under IP and TP	Gaziantep, Adana, Şanlıurfa
UNICEF	9/1/2021	4/30/2024	Syrian Support Worker (SSW)	Graduated from a 4-year university or currently enrolled in the 4th year of a university, with advanced proficiency in written and spoken Turkish (B1 level and above).	Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Mersin, Sakarya ve Şanlıurfa
UNICEF	7/1/2023	6/30/2024	Creating Child and Adolescent Friendly Learning Spaces	Host Community, persons under IP and TP	Gaziantep, Adana, Şanlıurfa
UNHCR	3/1/2023	12/31/2023	Refugee protection in urban areas, social assistance and solutions	Those affected by the earthquake in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya (refugees only)	Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa
UNFPA	7/1/2023	12/31/2023	Facilitating the Delivery of Health Services to Women Earthquake Survivors in Hatay (Reyhanlı WGSS mobile team) and Adıyaman	Earthquake-affected women and girls in Hatay (Reyhanlı) and Adıyaman	Hatay (Reyhanlı), Adıyaman

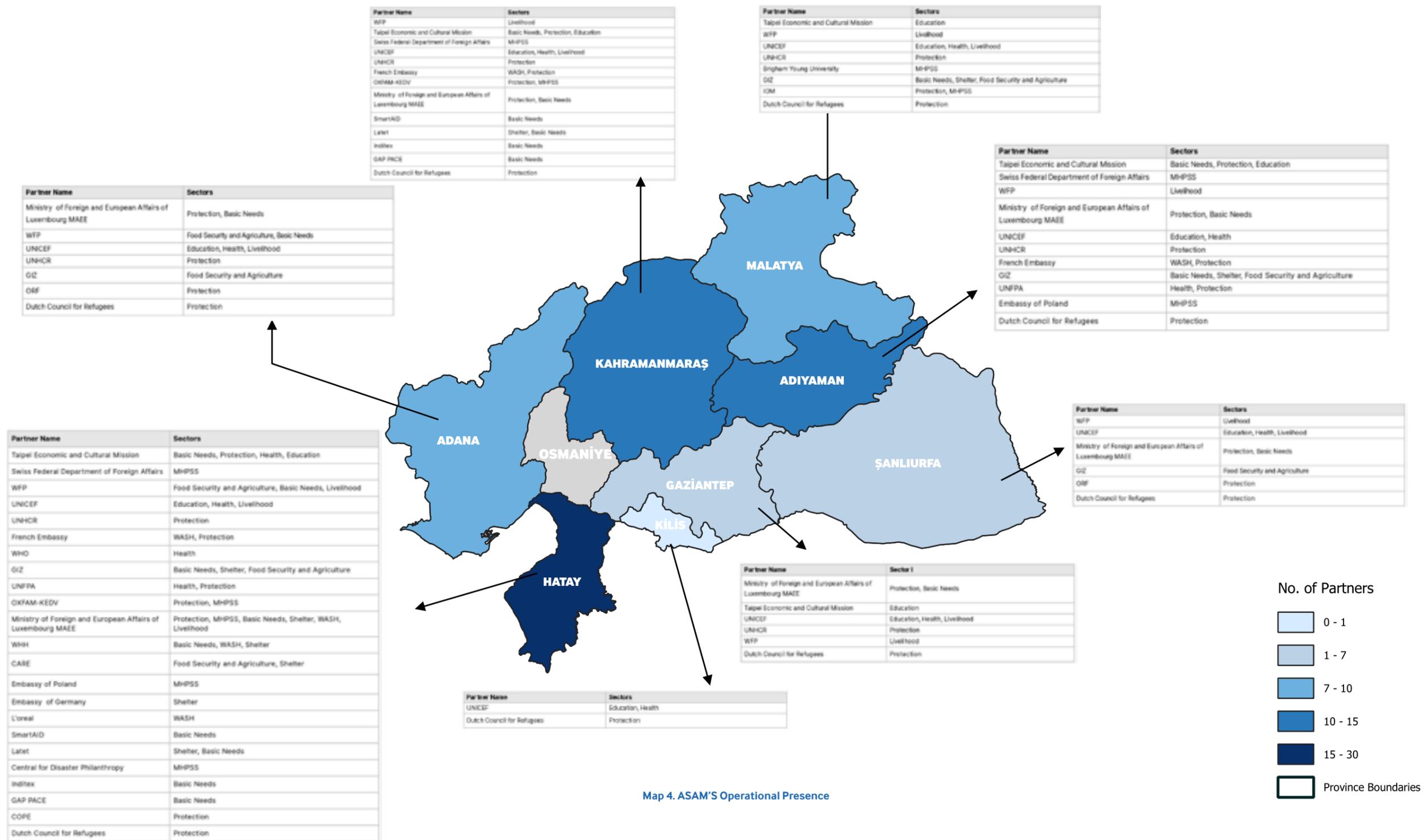
GIZ	7/1/2023	10/15/2023	Meeting the Emerging Needs of the Population Affected by the Earthquake in Informal Settlements	Earthquake-affected individuals living in informal settlements in Hatay, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces	Hatay, Adiyaman, Malatya
GIZ	7/1/2023	10/15/2023	Meeting the Emerging Needs of the Population Affected by the Earthquake in Informal Settlements	Earthquake-affected individuals living in informal settlements in Hatay, Adiyaman and Malatya provinces	Hatay, Adiyaman, Malatya
GIZ	2/14/2023	5/13/2023	Support to Search and Rescue Operations and Humanitarian Aid	Earthquake survivors in Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Diyarbakır and Kilis	Adana, Adiyaman, Hatay, Malatya, Şanlıurfa
GIZ	11/15/2023	4/15/2023	Providing Multipurpose Cash Assistance to Earthquake Affected Population	Earthquake Survivors and People with Special Needs (specified in the eligibility criteria) Refugees and Host Community Members.	Hatay Province (Antakya and Defne districts), Kahramanmaraş Province (excluding Pazarcık district), Malatya Province and Ankara Province
ECHO	3/1/2023	12/31/2023	Earthquake Response Project in Turkey	Host Community, persons under IP and TP	Hatay
Caritas Luxembourg (FCL)	2/6/2023	2/7/2024	Earthquake Response in Turkey (EQR)	Earthquake victims in need in Hatay and Adana provinces	Hatay, Adana
Caritas Luxembourg (FCL)	8/1/2023	7/31/2024	Turkey Earthquake Response - Relief and Early Recovery	Refugees outside the Earthquake Affected Areas and earthquake victims in Hatay	Hatay
Caritas Luxembourg (FCL)	3/1/2023	12/31/2023	Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Turkey	Earthquake victims in need in Hatay and Adana provinces	Hatay, Adana
Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission	2/6/2023	12/6/2023	Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Turkey	Earthquake victims in Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Adiyaman, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Diyarbakır and Kilis	Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş
Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission	4/13/2023	10/13/2023	Facilitating the Delivery of Health Services to Earthquake Victims in Turkey	People affected by the earthquake in Hatay	Hatay



Taipei Economic and Cultural Mission	4/1/2023	3/31/2024	Facilitating Access to Education for Children Affected by the Earthquake	Children (both Turkish nationals and refugee children) primarily from earthquake-affected areas	10 provinces affected by the earthquake
World Food Program (WFP)	3/31/2023	9/30/2023	Socioeconomic Empowerment and Sustainability Project in Earthquake Cities	Individuals affected by the earthquake in Malatya, Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep (Islahiye and Nurdağı districts)	All 11 provinces affected by the disaster, prioritizing Malatya, Adiyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Gaziantep (Islahiye and Nurdağı districts)
World Food Program (WFP)	2/13/2023	5/12/2023	Meeting the Most Urgent Needs of Earthquake Victims	Earthquake victims in need in Hatay and Adana provinces	Hatay, Adana
World Food Program (WFP)	2/1/2024	10/31/2024	SAFEBAZE: Sustenance and Recovery Bazar for Access to Secure Food	Earthquake-affected individuals in Hatay	Hatay
World Health Organization (WHO)	6/15/2023	12/31/2023	Provision of services to support the WHO Refugee Health Program in Hatay province to improve Syrian refugees' access to quality health services	Refugees and host community members with special health needs in Hatay	Hatay
Olympic Refugee Foundation (ORF)	5/15/2022	5/14/2025	Sport for Solidarity	Children and young people	Ankara, Bursa, Mersin, Şanlıurfa, İzmir, İstanbul, Adana
OXFAM - KEDV	7/11/2023	1/10/2024	Strengthening the resilience and supporting the well-being of earthquake victims	Earthquake victims in Kahramanmaraş and Hatay	Kahramanmaraş, Hatay
INDITEX	1/1/2023	12/31/2023	Towards an Inclusive Workplace for Refugees Project Phase II	Refugee community textile workers in Inditex's supply chain and administrative staff in supplier companies	Istanbul, Bursa (Textile and kit support provided to the earthquake zone)
Embassy of France	5/15/2023	9/15/2023	Response to the Urgent Needs of Women and Children in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş	Individuals affected by the earthquake in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş
Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs	4/1/2023	9/30/2023	Promoting the Psychosocial Wellbeing of Earthquake Survivors in Turkey through MHPSS Interventions	Earthquake victims in need in Hatay and Kahramanmaraş provinces	Hatay, Kahramanmaraş



Brigham Young University	9/15/2023	12/14/2023	Healing Together: A Group Psychological Support Activity for Earthquake Victims in Turkey	Earthquake-affected children and their caregivers in Malatya, especially in Doğanşehir (50% host community, 50% refugee community)	Malatya
CARE Türkiye	3/31/2023	6/1/2023	2023 Turkey Earthquake Emergency Response	People affected by the earthquake in Hatay	Hatay
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	3/3/2023	4/3/2023	Meeting the Most Urgent Needs of Earthquake Victims	Earthquake victims in need in Hatay province	Hatay
COPE	10/2/2023	10/2/2024	COPE: Counseling, Outreach and Protection in Emergencies	Persons with disabilities and their caregivers	Hatay
Embassy of Poland	11/1/2023	12/11/2023	Supporting Psychosocial Wellbeing of Earthquake Affected Population	Earthquake-affected children from both refugee and host communities in Hatay and Adıyaman	Hatay, Adıyaman
Embassy of Germany	2/13/2023	3/31/2023	Emergency Disaster Assistance to Earthquake Victims in Hatay, Adana and Gaziantep	Individuals affected by the earthquake in Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Adıyaman, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Diyarbakır and Kilis provinces	Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Osmaniye, Adıyaman, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Adana, Diyarbakır ve Kilis





Donors and Partners



7. Conclusion

With the earthquake that occurred on 6 February, Türkiye faced the impact of yet another natural disaster.

The objective of this report was to analyze the impacts of the earthquake and provide an assessment of the humanitarian relief efforts. An earthquake is a complex natural disaster that negatively affects daily life, economic structure, and social balance among individuals residing in the affected region. For this reason, conducting a comprehensive analysis and assessment is crucial to understanding the effects of earthquakes and to building a community more resilient to similar situations in the future. We hope that with this report we have been able to achieve this to some extent and contribute to this goal.

The needs in the field change rapidly, which necessitates the implementation of income-generating activities in the temporary settlements to ensure sustainability and reduce dependency on assistance. It is of vital importance to diversify spaces and activities to meet the basic needs of the earthquake-affected populations and enhance their well-being.

It has been observed that activities aimed at improving the well-being of employees of non-governmental organizations and public officials in the earthquake-affected region are lacking. Cases where the fundamental needs and well-being of service providers, who have also been affected by the earthquake, are neglected, can result in a reduction in the quality of services provided and potential alienation towards the community receiving the services. In this context, strengthening the capacity of non-governmental organizations and increasing financial support are essential.

Within the scope of recommendations and notes for the future, the training and support of field workers hold significant importance. Undertaking capacity-building and empowerment efforts for local non-governmental organizations is observed as another pressing need. The needs of individuals with disabilities, elderly individuals, children, those exposed to or at risk of GBV, LGBTI+ individuals, refugees, and other vulnerable groups should be addressed as a priority, and the support mechanisms for these groups should be strengthened, humanitarian relief efforts and activities with a specific focus on protection should be continued, and activities in the earthquake-affected region should be planned in a more long-term and comprehensive manner rather than planning for shorter terms such as 3 or 6 months.

In order to achieve permanent solutions, the improvement and reconstruction of infrastructure for healthcare, education, transportation, communication and municipal services should be carried out simultaneously with the process of strengthening at-risk populations and



disadvantaged populations by increasing the number of empowerment activities, ensuring their inclusion in public life, and providing social assistance, including basic humanitarian aid.

On this opportunity, we extend our gratitude to all our partners who have been with us since the very first moments of the earthquake, supporting and enhancing our earthquake interventions with both financial and moral contributions, and standing in solidarity with us throughout our losses and mourning in the earthquake-affected region.

In conclusion, this report serves as an important instrument for comprehending the humanitarian aspects of the earthquake that took place in Kahramanmaraş, and for enhancing preparedness for similar situations in the future. Actions taken to mitigate the effects of the earthquake and strengthen community resilience need to be carefully planned and executed. As ASAM, we dedicatedly continue our efforts to meet urgent humanitarian needs and achieve long-term recovery with all our colleagues, donors, and partners as part of our earthquake response. We hope that this report, which comprehensively conveys the general situation, needs and our response in the affected region, not only provides readers with detailed insights but also creates more opportunities for delivering more inclusive services to individuals affected by the earthquake.

With Solidarity!

