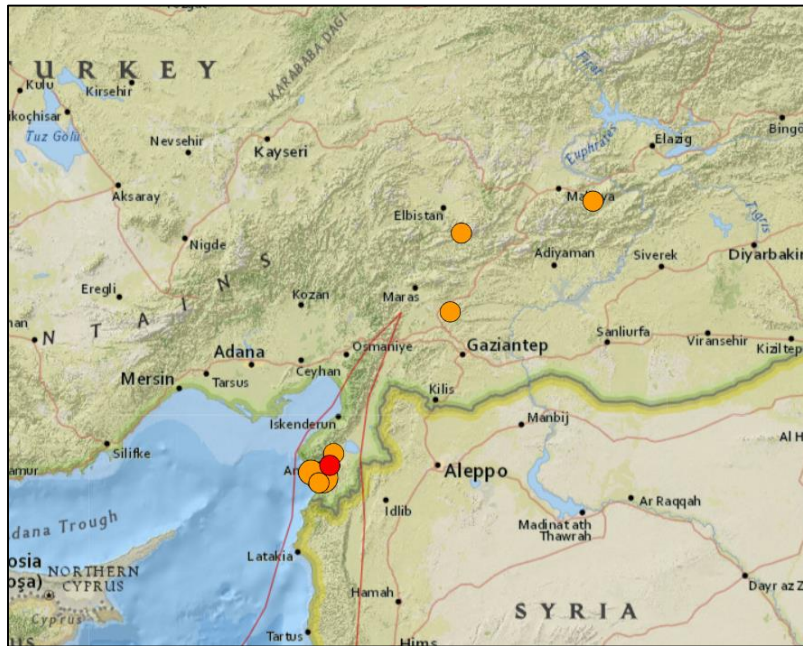


|                             |  |             |            |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------|------------|
| <b>Location of disaster</b> | TURKIYE: Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Adana, Hatay, Elazığ | <b>Date</b> | 07.03.2023 |
| <b>Prepared by</b>          | Support to Life (STL) Türkiye  |             |            |

## 1. Situation overview:



Source: USGS - earthquake.usgs.gov

A devastating earthquake of 7.8 on the Richter scale hit Southern Türkiye in the early hours of 6 February (4.17 a.m.), with its epicenter in the Pazarcık district of Kahramanmaraş province. The earthquake affected the neighboring provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Malatya, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Elazığ and Adana where about 14 million people reside including about 1,8 million Syrian refugees<sup>1</sup>. A second major earthquake hit the region after 9 hours with 7.5 magnitude causing further severe damage and destruction of damaged buildings.

Severe aftershocks in Hatay and Malatya caused the further collapse of

damaged buildings and an increase in the number of casualties.

According to the statement of the Ministry of Interior dated 5 March<sup>2</sup>, a total of 45,968 people lost their lives, of which 4,267 were under temporary protection status.

STL published its previous [Situation Report on 3 March](#). Below are listed a number of region-wide developments for the period of 4-7 March.

- The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Türkiye office estimated that the material damage in the earthquake will reach at least 100 billion dollars<sup>3</sup>.
- As of 6 March, 9.6% of the United Nations' \$1 billion Flash Appeal has been collected. The most financed sectors are food safety (33%), coordination (48%), and emergency telecommunications and logistics (242%). The least funded sectors are education (2%) and multi-purpose cash assistance & social protection (0.3%).
- According to UNFPA, there are currently 226,000 pregnant women and it is estimated 25,000 births to happen within a month in disaster areas<sup>4</sup>.

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

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/bakan-soylu-depremlerde-can-kaybimiz-45-bin-968-oldu-750639.html>

<sup>3</sup> <https://tr.euronews.com/2023/03/07/bm-depremlerin-turkiyeye-maliyeti-100-milyar-dolari-gececek>

<sup>4</sup> <https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkiye-2023-earthquakes-situation-report-no-7-6-march-2023>

- Among the priority health concerns, WHO lists immediate trauma care for the injured and post-trauma rehabilitative care, provision of essential medicines and emergency kits, prevention and control of disease outbreaks, and access to psychosocial support.
- The Minister of Health made a statement regarding the water shortage and the risk of epidemics in Hatay. Stating that network water was supplied partially to heavily affected areas, the Minister warned that network water should not be used as drinking water. The Minister also said, "There is no epidemic situation at the moment, but that doesn't mean it won't happen. We need to provide safe water and food as well as a hygienic environment"<sup>5</sup>.
- According to the statement of the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, 214,577 buildings are identified as heavily damaged, demolished or in urgent need of demolition. It is stated that 96% of the buildings to be demolished were built prior to the 1999 earthquake<sup>6</sup> after which stricter building codes were adopted.
- According to the '2023 Earthquakes Displacement' report prepared by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), a total of 2.7 million people left the disaster area.
- UN OCHA mapped the sectors and locations of NGOs operational in the earthquake zone. As of 7 March, a total of 51 NGOs are registered in the OCHA sector coordination system and are operational in the disaster area. The organizations that operate in the ten sectors can be accessed via the [map](#).
- According to official statement from the Minister of Interior, 223 NGOs, 23 of which are international, are working in Hatay alone<sup>7</sup>.
- STL continues its emergency response in 11 provinces, of which most are in the earthquake area, namely in Hatay, Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Diyarbakır, Sanliurfa, Mardin, Batman, Adana, Mersin, Ankara and Istanbul. STL has programming in the sectors of shelter/NFI, FSL, WASH, education, temporary settlement support, MHPSS and protection.

## 2. Population data (Turkey):

|                           | Total  | Source of information |
|---------------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Number of people affected | 15.8 M | IOM                   |
| Number of dead            | 45,968 | Government of Türkiye |

## 3. Humanitarian needs, response, and gaps:

According to the latest report of UN OCHA, more than 1.9 million people are provided with shelters and accommodation services. According to the information given by AFAD officials, approximately 350,000 tents were distributed in 11 provinces. The number of tents is still insufficient. There are problems in tent production and supply. The number of containers installed so far is 20,000. The plan is to install approximately 100,000 containers in the upcoming days.

Local and international aid organizations continue to provide assistance in all sectors, particularly in the health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), food security, shelter/NFI, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

In camp settlements and especially in scattered sheltering areas in the neighborhoods STL visited, improvements are urgently required in water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH). The demand for food

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/turkce/live/64533110>

<sup>6</sup> <https://m.bianet.org/bianet/kriz/275161-hasar-tespiti-214-bin-577-bina-agir-hasarli-veya-yikik>

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.haberturk.com/icisleri-bakani-suleyman-soylu-dan-hatay-da-aciklamalar-3570896>

and drinkable water in the disaster-affected region is very high. Emergency responders are underlining that the food security risks are likely to rise in the upcoming days.

Short-term prioritized necessities are listed as shelter, non-food items such as cleaning kits and kitchen sets, water supply, sanitation and hygiene, health, and MHPSS.

**Below are province-level updates provided by STL teams in the field.**

## HATAY

The number of people living in the most affected areas of Hatay, which has a population of over 2 million, is 1,327,000, including refugees. The districts of Antakya, Samandağ, Belen, İskenderun, and Kırıkhan are the most affected by the earthquake. Many outer districts of Hatay have received high numbers of displaced people. There are 27,415 people living in temporary settlement zones in the city, 75% of them are container areas and 24% of them are tent settlements<sup>8</sup>.

Drinking water has become an urgent need in Hatay. Electricity is still not available in all parts of the city.

As of 26 February, STL started to support the protection efforts of the Ministry of Family and Social Services in Hatay. In the scattered temporary settlements in Antakya, Samandağ and Defne, STL protection teams reached 135 people affected by the disaster. Persons with special needs such as the elderly and the disabled were identified and referred to relevant public institutions.

According to the information given by the Ministry officials, the number of psychosocial support workers affiliated to the Ministry in Hatay is 118. The social worker team of STL also took part in the PSS tent established by the Ministry in Defne, Orhanlı temporary settlement area. The people living there stated that they always queued for both hot meal and relief items, and that they often missed their meal times due to the long queues.

In rural areas, the need for tents and durable food supplies is continuing. The rural population want to be close to their homes and properties, and are unwilling to go to collective shelter areas in the city centers. People in rural areas try to shelter in tarpaulins or greenhouses.

In addition to shelter, it has been observed that the need for drinking water, underwear and shoes continues. In the neighborhoods where STL teams visit, there is no problem in accessing food and hygiene kits, but instead of canned food products, the need for dry food (pulses, flour, yeast, etc.) comes to the fore.

The WASH needs in rural areas also stands out. Affected households have asked for jerry cans, stove and wood. The need for a stove is not only related to heating but also to hygiene needs as disaster-affected people get their bathing water from well water and they need to heat the water on the stove.



1. Water Tank Installation, Hatay

<sup>8</sup> 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, IOM

In order to meet the need for water, sanitation, and hygiene, STL installed mobile latrines, mobile wash basins, water tanks, and a mobile laundry unit consisting of washing machines and dryers. The persons who benefit from laundry unit provided very positive feedback to STL field teams.

## ADIYAMAN

About half of the people living in Adiyaman, with a population of 658,000, have left the province. The most affected districts are the city center and Besni district. Although there is water and electricity supply in most of the city, there are still some areas lacking these services. Disaster affected people who do not want to stay in central tent settlements have chosen to stay in tents and shacks that they built by themselves near their houses. There is still a need for temporary shelter in the province.

The most prominent needs in temporary settlement area are water supply - both for drinking and domestic use – sanitation and hygiene, especially latrines. Access to latrines is very difficult, especially for elderly and people with disabilities. According to the information received from the officials of the Ministry of Family and Social Services, some families started to use diapers again for children aged 5-6 and even older due to a lack of latrine facilities. This puts the well-being of children at risk.



2. Planning of Hygiene Kit Distribution, Adiyaman

The coordination of the formal and informal camps in Adiyaman are being transferred to different provincial and district municipalities by AFAD.

STL teams in Adiyaman made field observations in Adiyaman Municipality Tent City No.10 and Akkonut Tent Area between 3-5 March. Observation visits for needs assessment were carried out in these temporary settlements. Urgent needs were identified and referrals to relevant places and psychological first aid was provided.

Since more than one family uses the same tent in these settlements, people need both tents and complementary NFIs such as mattresses, pillows and blankets. Most of the disaster affected people in tents want to move to containers. The lack of showers and latrines, and the hygiene problem in general, come to the fore. During household visits, STL teams found out that access to usable water was very limited and the need for shower could not be met. Even if the existing water tankers are filled with water, it is not enough.

There are approximately 1,000 tents in the Akkonut temporary settlement zone. According to the information received from the officials, approximately 5,000 people live there. Disaster affected persons who want to take shelter in the zone register to AFAD beforehand. In addition to public institutions such as the Ministry

of National Education and the Ministry of Health, Turkish Red Crescent as well as many different NGOs provide services in the tent area. These services include medical supplies, consultation and vaccinations, distribution of food items and urgent NFIs, school support, mobile children's library and other activities with children.

In the Akkonut temporary settlement zone, there are a total of 13 PSS workers, including STL team and the personnel of the Ministry of Family and Social Services. PSS activities were carried out with a total of 231 children in 3 days. Children were active and involved in the various activities and games carried out. During these games, expected feelings such as fear and anxiety were observed among disaster affected children.



Problems regarding child safety were observed in the area. Risk factors such as the presence of sharp and piercing construction materials on the roadsides, the risk of fire due to the setup of the tents, the passing of vehicles in front of the children's activity tent were observed. For child safety, STL teams played games with children on the topics of privacy and body awareness.

There are no activities and services targeting youth between the ages of 15-18 in the temporary settlement zone. "STL Youth Solidarity Network" was established with the participation of the adolescents.

Refugee residents in temporary settlements have a language barrier problem. As of 7 March, there were no Arabic and Kurdish speakers among the teams providing services in the tent area. STL teams provide translation support in Arabic and Kurdish, and assist access to services and supplies for those who do not speak Turkish.

STL field teams observed that most basic needs are met in Adiyaman Municipality Tent City No. 10, but vulnerable groups such as elderly and people with disabilities have problems, especially in accessing their hygiene needs. There are latrines and shower units in the tent zone, but their condition is not hygienic. In addition, NFIs such as napkins, toilet paper and soap are often not available. The most primary needs in the zone are underwear, slippers, clothes, towels and hygiene kits. People affected by the disaster also stated that they have problems in reaching the social markets in the area.



3. STL Youth Solidarity Network, Adiyaman

There are PSS tents and individual psychological counseling tents in the temporary shelter area. There is also a health tent and a pharmacy tent in Adiyaman Municipality Tent City No. 10.

PSS activities were organized with 20 children aged 5-18, together with STL teams and personnel from the Ministry of Family and Social Services.

## KAHRAMANMARAŞ

There are 15 temporary shelter settlements in the province and approximately 30,000 people live in these settlements. The region of Nurdağı close to Kahramanmaraş are among the regions most affected by the destruction. STL teams have observed that there is great difficulty in accessing services especially in this region. Controlled demolitions have started in Kahramanmaraş, but security risks were observed during the demolition of buildings.

STL teams completed field observations in scattered and informal tent areas located in Kanuni neighborhood, Fetih Avenue, Eski Sanayi, Dumlupınar Market, 12 Şubat Market and Beyazıt Park. There are people who do not want to leave their neighborhoods and prefer to stay near their homes in informal shelter areas, which typically consist of 6-7 tents each. The most primary needs in these scattered tent areas are drinking water, latrines, shower units, hygiene items, self-care items/dignity kits, dry food and heating.

Food distribution in Kahramanmaraş is provided in collective temporary settlement areas. The fact that Ramadan is approaching has caused great anxiety among the affected population in terms of the availability

of food and water supply. Although various NGOs have been delivering hot meals in these areas, the quantity and frequency is decreasing as aid agencies are planning to switch to cash and voucher assistance.

Sector-specific needs assessment has started within the scope of the WASH operation of STL in Kahramanmaraş and a mapping exercise is underway. STL has supplied water tanks to the city. Although network water is supplied to the city, there are concerns about water quality. STL teams will install more water tanks in designated areas after a clean water source is found.

#### DIYARBAKIR - BATMAN - ŞANLIURFA

In Batman and Şanlıurfa, STL PSS teams continue their psychosocial support activities for children affected by the earthquake disasters.

Diyarbakir PSS teams held a PSS activity in Batman with 100 children who came from Adıyaman and are sheltered in the TPAO facilities. In Şanlıurfa, PSS activities were carried out with 190 children in Süleymaniye Activity Area, Harran University Osmanbey Campus, and Göbeklitepe dormitory where hundreds of affected families are provided with temporary shelter.

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

STL has warehouses in Hatay and an operation hub where the emergency team is accommodated. STL continues its humanitarian operations with emergency response teams in Hatay, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, and Şanlıurfa. In Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş, effort continues to expand the living spaces of the emergency teams and to accommodate larger warehouse space to store the incoming relief goods for distribution.

Assistance is required in all the sectors in order to cover the basic needs of the earthquake-affected population. Given the high humanitarian impact, shelter, drinking water, food is a major need in the area. Water supply, sanitation and hygiene is critical given the shortage of running water in the affected area and its serious risk to public health. The need for psychological first aid, PSS activities and community services in the entire affected area is vital due to the high level of loss and trauma.

STL plans to extend its MHPSS work with multiple mobile teams consisting of 1 psychologist, 2 PSS employees and 1 social worker, in cooperation with the Ministry of Family and Social Services, in the form of community-oriented Psychosocial Support (PSS) and expertise (MH) with reference to the IASC MHPSS intervention pyramid. (For details of the Emergency MHPSS Plan see: [STL SitRep No:9](#))



4. PSS Activities, Diyarbakir

STL believes in engaging community members in the setting up of temporary settlements and the organizing of aid distributions.

STL teams have been planning their short-term and medium-term disaster relief and early recovery interventions.

The Disaster response strategy of STL has three pillars:

1. Support and recovery in the urban centers.
2. Support and recovery in rural areas and periphery.
3. Support mechanisms for those who have left the earthquake zone.

| Status         | Description  | Target (ind.) |
|----------------|--|---------------|
| <u>Ongoing</u> | <p><b>WASH: Mobile Latrines and Hygiene (Hatay)</b></p> <p>100 portable latrines, fully equipped and managed by designated staff for upkeep and maintenance were rented, delivered and set up at Hatay's New Stadium on 8 February. Additionally, 2 sets of 4 hand washing basin platforms were set up on 10 February.</p> <p>33 portable latrines were removed from the stadium area and placed in scattered tent areas; with the information from AFAD camp officials that latrines suitable for longer-term use would be used in the tent area. Currently, a total of 27 latrines are in use, 14 in the Narlıca tent areas, and 3 in the food distribution area of the World Central Kitchen.</p> <p>15 mobile latrines have been installed in Narlıca next to the scattered tent settlements and in 2 different locations in Samandag.</p> | <u>2,150</u>  |
| <u>Ongoing</u> | <p><b>WASH: Water Tanks (Hatay)</b></p> <p>Support to Life has installed a total of 18 water tanks at different locations in Hatay. The installation is accompanied by a water truck and the water tanks are constantly filled with clean water. 11 additional water tanks are being prepared for distribution.</p>  | <u>6,500</u>  |
| <u>Ongoing</u> | <p><b>WASH: Water Tanks (Adıyaman-Kahramanmaraş)</b></p> <p>In collaboration with the municipalities, locations for installation of water tanks have been identified. In Adıyaman, 12 water tanks are being installed in various locations. Maintenance, regular refill and water quality management is handled in coordination with the municipality.</p> <p>In addition, the affected population is provided with reusable 10-liter water containers per household to minimize commute to the water source, which will help minimize waiting time and to prevent the use of disposable plastics. This is complemented by regular provision of household-size hygiene kits and dignity kits designed specifically for the needs of women and girls. The kits will be distributed directly to women and girls.</p>                             | <u>14,850</u> |
| <u>Ongoing</u> | <p><b>Health: Emergency Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (Multi-location)</b></p> <p>Provision of MHPSS, including PFA &amp; GBV prevention (psychological first aid, detection and related referrals) for affected persons, particularly women and children. PSS activities started in Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır and Kahramanmaraş, with plans to start in other disaster-affected provinces.</p>   | <u>12,000</u> |
| <u>Ongoing</u> | <b>Shelter: Mattress Distribution (Hatay)</b>  | <u>876</u>    |

|                  |   |              |
|------------------|---|--------------|
|                  | 150 mattresses were distributed in Samandag district in Hatay and 150 mattresses were given to a partner institution in Gaziantep. The distribution of 576 mattresses started in Hatay as of 28 February and is still ongoing.  |              |
| <u>Ongoing</u>   | <b>WASH: Shower Container installation (Kahramanmaraş)</b><br>2 shower containers with 7 shower units in each were installed in the temporary settlement at Kafum Exhibition Center.  | <u>1,400</u> |
| <u>Ongoing</u>   | <b>WASH: Shower Container installation (Adıyaman)</b><br>2 shower containers with 7 shower units in each were installed in the temporary settlement at Eğriçay.   | <u>1,400</u> |
| <u>Ongoing</u>   | <b>WASH: Mobile Laundry Unit (Hatay)</b><br>In order to meet the hygiene needs in rural areas of Hatay, mobile laundry units consisting of 5 washing machines and 3 dryers was prepared and started to be used. Additional mobile laundry units are being sent to Hatay.                    | <u>400</u>   |
| <u>Ongoing</u>   | <b>WASH-NFI: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa)</b><br>Hygiene kits, blankets and heaters (1,200 each) are being distributed in Şanlıurfa.   | <u>334</u>   |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>WASH: Distribution of Jerry cans (Adıyaman)</b><br>In order to shorten the access of camp residents to the water source, 2,000 jerry cans of 10 liters were distributed in the tent settlement in the center of Adıyaman.  | <u>8,000</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Diyarbakir)</b><br>Scabies cases are on the rise in Diyarbakir. STL teams have delivered hygiene kits to families under quarantine.  | <u>300</u>   |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>WASH: Hygiene Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b><br>619 hygiene kits were distributed to meet the basic hygiene needs of a family of 5 people.<br>53 bins were distributed in Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods.<br>98 diapers and 78 pads were distributed between 4-7 March. | <u>5,020</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>NFI: Family Kit Distribution (Hatay)</b><br>STL teams distributed 732 NFI kits to cover the basic non-food needs of a family of 5.   | <u>3,600</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>NFI: Winterization- Stove Distribution (Hatay)</b><br>150 wood stoves and 365 bags of wood were distributed in order to meet the heating needs in temporary shelters. 18 stoves were distributed in Samandag.  | <u>1,590</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>NFI-Food-WASH: Relief Goods Distribution (Şanlıurfa)</b><br>Hygiene kits, heaters, toys, diapers, and sanitary pads were distributed to earthquake-affected refugees arriving from Adıyaman to Şanlıurfa.  | <u>150</u>   |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Food Security: Food kit Distribution (Hatay)</b><br>416 food kits were distributed in Yeşilyazı, Küçükdalyan and Mızraklı neighborhoods.<br>400 food kits were distributed to 400 families, reaching 1,838 people between 4-7 March.   | <u>4,052</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Hatay)</b><br>On 10 February, ready-made meals were delivered to 1,600 people accompanied with 2,400 water bottles to those accommodated in sports halls and school buildings used as temporary accommodation centers.                                  | <u>1,600</u> |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Food Security: Drinking Water (Hatay)</b><br>290 liters of drinking water was distributed in Samandağ Değirmenyolu.<br>4,460 bottles of water and 25 water cans were distributed to 1,838 people between 4-7 March.  | <u>429</u>   |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Shelter: Tent Set-up and Winterization (Hatay)</b>   | <u>1,011</u> |



|                  |  |               |
|------------------|--|---------------|
|                  | STL launched its initial project to assist affected families in Hatay province. 241 winterized family-size tents and 158 sleeping bags were distributed at several locations along with NFIs of small equipment, mattresses and blankets, which accompanied the set up of tents. |               |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Food Security: Food Kit Distribution (Şanlıurfa)</b><br>61 food kits were distributed to meet the basic food needs of a family of 5 people.   | <u>305</u>    |
| <u>Completed</u> | <b>Food Security: Ready-made Meals (Şanlıurfa)</b><br>Şanlıurfa Municipality supplies ready-made food to the population staying in tents and other assembly centers; Support to Life provides raw materials and provides logistical support.                                     | <u>15,000</u> |
| <u>Planned</u>   | <b>WASH: Shower Units (Adıyaman)</b><br>2 sets of shower containers consisting of 7 shower units are on their way to Adıyaman.   | <u>1,400</u>  |
| <u>Planned</u>   | <b>WASH: Hygiene Kits (Adıyaman)</b><br>1,200 kits to meet the hygiene needs of a family of 5 reached Adıyaman. After the needs assesment, distribution is planned at 15 different locations.  | <u>6,000</u>  |
| <u>Planned</u>   | <b>WASH: Shower Units – Water Tanks (Kahramanmaraş)</b><br>2 sets of shower containers consisting of 7 shower units are on their way to Kahramanmaraş. 12 water tanks were brought to the province. They will be installed as soon as the locations are identified.              | <u>16,250</u> |

The humanitarian assistance provided by STL in the earthquake area is made possible through its partnerships with Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe (DKH), Caritas Germany, Action Against Hunger (Spain), UNICEF, Save the Children International, World Vision, Turkey Mozaik Foundation, Turkish Philanthropy Funds (TPF), Vitol Foundation, Support Foundation for Civil Society (STDV), Stiftung Mercator, Terre des Hommes (TDH) Germany, EBRD Community Initiative and corporate donations.

## 5. Coordination:

STL Emergency Coordinator, Field Coordinators and Area Coordinators are in contact with Governors, District Governors, AFAD authorities, municipalities and all relevant representatives of province level directorates as well as NGOs and civil society initiatives. STL is also present in all the UN-led sector coordination meetings.

Local and national NGOs operational in and supporting the earthquake response are organized under the name of Local Humanitarian Forum (LHF). This is an initiative of the Localization Advocacy Group (LAG) which is established under the leadership of STL in 2016. LHF aims to ensure national organizations are engaged in the OCHA sector coordination system, enabling them to take active roles in sectoral coordination. LHF also advocates for improvement of resource accessibility for local NGOs. LHF members are active in all the sectors as well as the field coordination meetings held in Malatya, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman and Hatay. In addition, STL has a seat on the Humanitarian Country Team, representing local and national organizations.

## 6. Safety and security:

- Major aftershocks continue to affect the earthquake-hit areas.
- Power cuts are still a challenge in some areas.
- Large scale internal displacement of the affected population, and its impact on exacerbating safety-security risks is an ongoing concern.
- Damaged but not demolished buildings continue to pose a safety risk in case of a possible aftershock.

- Asbestos, lead and some other dangerous substances are present in the dust generated during the demolition of buildings and rubble removal works and that this may cause various health problems.
- Cases of lice and scabies are reported. There is risk of diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, and rabies.

**7. Contact information:**

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|
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