

The Updated Earthquake Report

12 February 2023, updated as of 15:55 (GMT +3)



Orhan Hinçal, ASAM Disaster and Emergency Response Unit Coordinator: "After 72 hours in this kind of disastrous situations, the chances of finding survivors decrease dramatically. But the cold weather has helped us and we still have hope and we are still trying to save as many lives as possible".

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¹ February 10, 2023 at 20:55· Published in Ruptly https://www.ruptly.tv/en/videos/20230210-031-turkey-rescue-services-continue-to-retrieve-bodies-in-destroyed-city-of-antakya



TÜRKİYE - OVERALL	
Last Updated:	12.02.2023 15:55
Total Population Directly Affected by the Disaster	15.152.190 (Turkish citizens and Syrian refugees)
Affected surface area	100.620 km²
Death toll:	29.605 ²
# of wounded:	80.278 ³
# of collapsed buildings:	6.444 ⁴
# of buildings reported as collapsed:	11.302 ⁵
# people evacuated from disaster zone	147.934 ⁶
# of earthquake aftershock	2.412 ⁷
Urgent needs:	Search and Rescue Equipments Flashlight Big-small drill and hilt Digging tools Extension cable Projector Generator Body bags

² As of 12.02.2023, 15:55

https://twitter.com/AFADBaskanlik/status/1624768152948056064

https://www.ntv.com.tr/galeri/turkiye/kahramanmaras-merkezli-depremlerde-can-kaybi-22-bini-asti,wUVDL2h06kGMjbzk_ysi3Q

https://twitter.com/AFADBaskanlik/status/1624768152948056064

https://twitter.com/AFADBaskanlik/status/1624768152948056064

³ As of 11.02.2023 19:40

⁴ Announcement of the President of the Republic of Turkey as of 09.02.2023, 18:23:

https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/son-dakika-turkiyeyi-sarsan-deprem-afetinde-ucuncu-gun-deprem-felaketinde-hayatini-kaybedenlerin-sayisi-5-bin-894-kurtarma-calismalarinda-son-durum-42216736

⁵ Announcement of the AFAD regarding the number of buildings not yet confirmed and reported as demolished as of 09.02.2023, 09:08: https://www.sozcu.com.tr/2023/gundem/kahramanmaras-depreminde-olu-ve-sayisi-artiyor-7582900/

⁶ As of 12.02.2023, 15:55

⁷ As of 12.02.2023, 15:55



- Gloves
- Masks
- White overalls

Shelter

- Tents
- Shelter Units
- Electric heater
- Radiator heater
- Waste containers
- Water tanks
- Stove
- Mattress, Pillow
- Bed cover/sheets
- Duvets
- Gasoline

Medicine

- Antibiotics (Tablet, syrup, injection Linkosol 600mg
- Painkillers (Tablet, syrup, injection Dichloron, Novalgin)
- Antipyretics (syrup, injection)
- Levemax 1000mg
- Karazepine 400mg
- Tebokan special 80 mg
- Dozyl 5 mg
- Citoles 10mg
- Dilatrend 6.25mg
- Local anesthesia
- First aid supplies
- Orthopedic material
- Serum (NaCl 0.9% Ringer Lactate Dextrose 5%)
- Vascular access material
- Povidone
- Medical suture material
- Medical scalpel
- Inhaler medication (Iprasal, Cortair)
- Metpamide (Tablet, syrup, injection)
- Asthma spray
- Blood pressure monitor
- Blood glucose meters and insulin
- Nebulizer
- Vitamin pills

Food items

- Drinking Water
- Food
- Pan, Kettle
- Canned food



- Disposable Plates, Cups, Forks, Spoons
- Mugs
- Gluten-free bread and food for earthquake survivors with celiac disease

Clothing

- Coats
- Boots
- Underwear
- Raincoats
- Gloves

Non-Food Items

- Powerbank
- Sleeping bag
- Heater
- Led bulbs

Children

- Diapers
- Baby formula

Persons with disabilities

- Wheelchair
- Foldable walking stick
- Hearing aid

Individual Hygiene

- Shaving blades
- Thermal clothes
- Toilet paper
- Toothpaste and brushes
- Hygiene materials (sanitary pads, napkins, soap, etc.)
- Mobile WC
- Mobile Shower Stations

*All the clothing items should be in various adult and children sizes.



Critical Observations & Highlights From The Field

- Infectious diseases create an important public health problem especially after a few days
 following disasters. In this context, providing clean and sufficient water to the disaster
 area is a priority. Both earthquake victims and volunteers operating in the region have
 very limited access to clean water. The most urgent needs are the provision of clean water,
 showers, toilets, hand washing points, and the discharge of wastewater.
- Tent needs in the region are still at high levels. Camping tents are not suitable for use in the region. Ideally, tents with a capacity of 10 people, outer surface of nylon and inner surface of wool, resistant to heat loss are required to be sent to the region.
- It was observed that by the end of the first week of the earthquake, most of the children and women residing in the earthquake-affected areas were traumatized and therefore needed psychosocial support.
- It has been observed that the aid sent to the earthquake zones could not be delivered to the earthquake victims in an orderly manner because there are not enough teams to distribute the aid. This situation caused the aid not to be distributed in a dignified and planned manner and increased social tension.
- Severe aftershocks continue to be seen from time to time in the region. The risks of demolition continue due to serious damage to structures that have not yet collapsed due to earthquakes.
- It is observed that municipalities have not started to work at full capacity in the earthquakeaffected areas, and this situation causes hygiene problems and garbage accumulations, especially in shelters.
- As a result of the meetings held with the Hatay 8th Corps Command, it was learned that
 the aid received was collected at the AFAD Coordination Center in the region, but there
 were still problems in terms of distribution of materials. The most important factors in this
 situation are that the volunteer teams who arrived in the region were mostly sent to work
 in the wreckage areas and towards the end of the first week after the earthquake, the
 volunteer teams started to leave Hatay.
- With the increase in the number of people living in tents in the region, electricity and heating needs have started to increase. In this respect, at the end of the first week of the earthquake, the need for generators and gas cylinders is increasing.
- Due to the transportation disruptions in the earthquake region and the fact that most of the roads are covered with rubble in the region, the problem of accessing health services for the earthquake victims continues.
- It is not enough to meet the needs of the earthquake-affected areas in daily periods. As
 the needs are still at high levels, the stocks of aid supplies are running out very
 quickly.
- In order to continue the distribution of aid materials in the region, the fuel stations should be repaired as soon as possible and electricity should be supplied to the stations.



- It has been determined that scabies and lice outbreaks have started to be seen in the provinces in the earthquake area and the need for body bags has increased gradually due to the decrease in the number of people rescued alive from the rubbles.
- The need for black and non-transparent bags is increasing in the earthquake region. These bags are needed from time to time when aids are delivered to earthquake victims. These bags are especially important in order to eliminate the reservations that occur during the delivery of the materials distributed to women.
- There is a need for toys for children in the earthquake zone. It has been observed that
 their tension has increased due to the disappearance of playgrounds where children can
 spend time.
- Due to the low number of female staff on the field, it is observed that women are not able to voice their needs freely and the risk of gender-based violence in the region is quite high⁸.
- There are many earthquake survivors with disabilities and the **need for wheelchairs and hearing aid** is not easily satisfied.
- Social tension increases more and more towards the end of the first week after the
 earthquake due to coordination problems and problems in material distribution
 among earthquake victims. This situation is also observed in the form of reactions
 towards refugees in regions with high Syrian nationals under Temporary Protection
 population.
- It is observed that earthquake-survivor refugees can hardly benefit from the provided assistance particularly following the increased social tension on social media and field, and there is an urgent need of support from I/NGOs working in the field of migration and asylum.
- The hesitation and fear of refugees to go to gathering places is increasing in parallel with the increasing hate speech.
- The need for cow and chicken feed is increasing in rural areas located in the earthquake zone. With the observation of the animal feed shortage in the region at the highest level, the possibility of animal deaths in the region raises the concerns about the health problem in the region. In addition, it is estimated that this situation will affect the economic situation of the people living in the rural areas of the region in a very destructive way and therefore a large internal migration movement may occur.
- The looting movements, which have started to increase in frequency in the region, cause an increase in fear among the earthquake victims. For this reason, most of the earthquake victims living in the region are considering leaving the region. This situation is likely to generate a large population and internal migration movement.
- The vast majority of Syrians under Temporary Protection encountered in the earthquakeaffected areas stated that they lost their identity during the earthquake. In this regard, deportation anxiety is increasing among refugees/migrants.
- The communication problem still continues in the areas affected by the earthquake. With the lack of telephone signals from some places, charging of communication tools

⁸ Additional to ASAM's field observations, the claim is reflected to DW news dated 10.02.2023 https://www.dw.com/tr/depremden-etkilenen-kad%C4%B1nlar-ne-durumda/a-64668577



is not possible due to low access to electricity in the region. Therefore, the need for generators in the region is high.

ASAM Disaster and Emergency Response

Since the first day of the earthquake, with its 300 personnel and 52 vehicles, ASAM has distributed 159.714 pieces of humanitarian aid materials in total to 14 districts in Hatay, Adana, Gaziantep, and Şanlıurfa provinces. Furthermore, with its 19 trained personnel and 3 rescue dogs, ASAM's Disaster and Emergency Response Unit has been deployed to the disaster site in Hatay as of 6 February 2023 and rescued more than 30 people from the wreckage so far. Furthermore, ASAM provides translation support to search and rescue teams that come from abroad in Arabic, English, Spanish, French, and Ukrainian.

















ASAM Contact Information

Contact Person on behalf of ASAM Emergency & Disaster Response Team

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Contact Persons for All Type of Assistance Provision

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ASAM Adana Field Office has been designated as ASAM's logistics center for assistance.

Address: Yenibaraj Mah. 68016. Sok. No:3 Seyhan/ Adana

ASAM Hatay Operation Center and Warehouse-1

Address: Alaçatı Kır Bahçesi, Karlısu Cad. Antakya/Hatay 31100

ASAM Hatay Operation Center and Warehouse-2

Address: Antakya Samandağ Yolu Subaşı Mahallesi, CD. 59-1, 31160 Defne

Focal Points for Each Affected Province

Adana

Mert Yoleri: T +90 553 038 36 16

Adıyaman

Hasan Can Pala: T +90 549 527 55 33

Divarbakır

Nevin Ateş: T +90 545 531 57 65

Gaziantep

Hasan Can Pala: +90 549 527 55 33

Hüseyin Yılmaz: T +90 542 727 27 27

Hatay

Hasan Karadaş: T +90 536 353 63 05

Kahramanmaraş

Hasan Can Pala: T +90 549 527 55 33

Kilis

Kanşav Dinçer: T +90 554 977 16 83

Malatya

Hasan Can Pala: T+90 549 527 55 33



Şanlıurfa

Nevin Ateş: T +90 545 531 57 65

Osmaniye

Mert Yoleri: T +90 553 038 36 16

Useful Links

• The daily medicine supply center will be included in the report on a daily basis:

11.02.2023 - Hatay: Turkish Pharmacists Union trucks have entered Hatay. Those who need medicine can reach through phone. (Pharmacist. Aysel özgür 05442092490)

11.02.2023 - Kahramanmaraş: The mobile pharmacy of the Turkish Pharmacists Association was established in the parking lot of Kahramanmaraş Yörük Selim state hospital. There is a lot of medicine here and it is free of charge.

- A regularly updated <u>map</u> with the locations of **safe zones**, **accommodation and eating places**, **free treatment for animals**, created by the Ahbap association.
- Address of truck pharmacies and container pharmacies run by The Union of Turkish Pharmacists, updated on 9.02.2023: https://twitter.com/tebkurumsal/status/1623617011593928705?cxt=HHwWgoCztbvEn4qtAAAA
- Turkish Red Crescent distribution points, updated on 9.02.2023: https://twitter.com/Kizilay/status/1623605695097581571
- List of **evacuation assembly areas**, published by AFAD, updated on 10.02.2023: https://www.afad.gov.tr/afetzedelerin-tahliye-noktalari-hk--basin-bulteni
- **Safe gathering areas** published by volunteers from METU, updated on 09.02.2023: https://www.afetbilgi.com/G%C3%BCvenli%20Toplanma%20Alanlar%C4%B1
- The website where first and second degree relatives can get information about those affected by the earthquake. https://enabiz.gov.tr/
- Communication Boards for Speechless / Non-Speaking Earthquake Victims: https://merhabaspektrum.com/konusmayan-konusamayan-depremzedeler-icin-iletisim-kartlari/
- Shows reports shared on social media on a map: https://afetharita.com/
- A site for people in the earthquake zone to inform other people about their situation: https://beniyiyim.com/
- A site where people who have not heard from their family can check in: https://yakinimibul.net/
- A site that provides one-stop tracking of tweets reporting those trapped under the rubble: https://stream.epctex.com/



- The site that collects aid in the earthquake region on a single platform: https://depremihtiyac.com/
- Site showing the current debris map of Turkey: https://enkazbildirim.org/
- Gathering areas, facilities, hotels and volunteer houses for earthquake victims platform showing places to stay: https://kalacakyer.org/
- A project initiated to bring together citizens who lost their homes in the earthquake and those who want to provide rental support or make their vacant homes available for use: https://birkirabiryuva.org/
- Information note on the judicial arrangements made under the State of Emergency and the suspended judicial periods and the judicial periods that continue to run: https://d.barobirlik.org.tr/2023/20230211_bilginotu.pdf
- Basic information on individual water disinfection published by the Turkish Medical Association: https://www.ttb.org.tr/haber_goster.php?Guid=724f8490-a7bf-11ed-b4b5-486b41055497