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# FEBRUARY 6<sup>Th</sup> EARTHQUAKE

CURRENT SITUATION  
ANALYSIS AND NEEDS  
ASSESSMENT

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RESEARCH REPORT

2023



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# Purpose And Background

Due to its geographical location, Türkiye lies within active seismic fault lines, leading to its frequent encounter with large-scale earthquakes. Since the 1500s, numerous earthquakes with a magnitude of 7 or higher have occurred in Türkiye. Especially in the twentieth century, earthquakes have caused significant destructive loss of life and property. Notably, on February 6, 2023, two major earthquakes measuring 7.7 and 7.6 magnitude, respectively, were experienced at different times, making it the most devastating earthquake disaster in recent years, considering the extent of damage and losses incurred.

On February 6, 2023, earthquakes measuring 7.6, centered in Pazarcık district, and Elbistan, heavily affected several provinces in Türkiye, including Adana, Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Hatay, Osmaniye, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Diyarbakır, Malatya, and Elâzığ, as well as neighboring countries. The intensity of the earthquake, particularly in Kahramanmaraş, caused extensive destruction, damage, and loss of life.

The earthquake resulted in the displacement of many people, with earthquake victims seeking shelter in temporary locations, bringing the total affected population to over 13 million. Additionally, the earthquake occurring in severe winter weather conditions turned the situation into a serious crisis, emphasizing the importance of conducting needs assessments and implementing intervention plans based on those needs to address the urgent requirements of the affected population.

The increase in casualties and the number of people affected by disasters during post-earthquake periods since 1950 underscore the significance of taking new measures and actions to expedite the recovery process in disasters. Based on this need, this study was conducted to contribute to research aimed at accelerating post-disaster recovery processes and to analyze the current situation and needs of the earthquake victims in Kahramanmaraş. The study was prepared with the support of specialists from different units within the Turkish Red Crescent Directorate of Community Services and the Turkish Red Crescent Academy Presidency. It shares the results of field research conducted in disaster-affected areas.

## Methodology

This research was conducted with the aim of identifying the current situation and analyzing the needs to develop solutions based on necessary assessments. The sample locations for this study were determined as Hatay, Adıyaman, and Kahramanmaraş. Interviews and focus group discussions were carried out with earthquake victims residing in tent and container cities in the sample locations and with personnel and volunteers from NGOs and institutions working in various sectors (health, education, economy, nutrition, shelter) in the disaster-affected areas. These interviews and discussions were held between March and June 2023. 69 people participated in interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with 34 different groups, consisting of a total of 334 earthquake victims with common characteristics such as gender, age, disability, occupation, and migrant status.

Experts Specialists from different units of the Turkish Red Crescent came together to prepare the research, and 70 open-ended questions were formulated covering areas such as shelter, nutrition, health, education, protection, livelihoods, and improvement. Since the questions were developed in a sectoral context, the relevant question was directed to the corresponding representative. As for the focus group discussions, 5 open-ended questions were asked to all participants.

Through the analysis and evaluation of the conducted studies, six themes were identified. The identified themes, along with the tables presenting the answers to the questions, were evaluated and presented for discussion in the third section. The research consists of four parts: (i) introduction, (ii) evaluation of focus group discussions, (iii) examination of interviews, and (iv) conclusion and evaluation section. Comments were made on important points found in the tables. The final table includes a list of research questions and the corresponding transformed themes.

## Research Findings

### Challenges/Problems Encountered After the Earthquake

Earthquake survivors who participated in the research identified several key challenges and problems they faced after the earthquake:

**Psychological Issues:** Participants highlighted the prevalence of intense psychological problems, such as sleep disturbances, re-experiencing trauma, and constant fear. The emotional toll of the disaster was evident, and addressing mental health needs became a crucial concern.

**Hygiene and Shelter:** Hygiene and shelter were identified as critical issues post-earthquake. Participants emphasized the need for privacy in shelter areas as a significant problem. The lack of adequate facilities and furnishings in the temporary housing locations was also a major concern.

**Access to Food and Water:** Many earthquake survivors reported difficulties in accessing food and clean water. The disruption of regular supply chains and infrastructure damage contributed to this problem.

**Needs of Vulnerable Groups:** The research highlighted the inadequate support and assistance provided to disadvantaged groups. Although clothing aid was available, the specific needs of those requiring modest or Islamic dress were not adequately addressed.

**Weakening of Family Mechanisms and Increased Isolation:** The earthquake led to a weakening of family structures and an increase in isolated individuals. Those who lost their entire families or were separated from their loved ones faced considerable challenges in coping and rebuilding their lives.

**New Disabilities:** The emergence of new disabilities as a result of the earthquake was noted. Individuals who experienced a disability disabled due to the disaster require specialized and targeted psychosocial interventions to adapt to their new circumstances.

Overall, the findings highlight the urgency of providing comprehensive and integrated support to address the physical, emotional, and social needs of earthquake survivors, with a particular focus on vulnerable groups and individuals facing new challenges post-earthquake.

**Table 1- Challenges/Problems Encountered After the Earthquake**

Psychological problems/conditions emerging after an earthquake	20
Hygiene problems	15
Shelter issues (insufficiency, furnishings, need for privacy)	15
Access to food and water	10
Inability to meet the needs of disadvantaged groups	9
The lack of clothing suitable for the climate, religion, and cultural values	9
Casualties/death cases	8
The lack of search and rescue teams	7
Being unemployed/ losing livelihood	7
Health issues (access to medical supplies, medication)	7
Infrastructure-related issues	5
Communication and telecommunication issues	5
The inadequate quality of aid distribution planning	5
Difficulties accessing services	4
Uncertainties (not receiving support)	4
Damage to agricultural livelihood resources	4
Economic losses	2
Problems related to access to information and recording/documentation	2
The decrease in family and social support mechanisms and the increase in solitary individuals	2
Pandemics	2
The inability of aid to reach/dispatch to the disaster-stricken area	2
The emergence of new disabilities/ Health problems due to debris	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>146</b>

## **Future Plans to Return to Normal and Obstacles to those Plans**

In this section, two tables have been created to examine plans of disaster victims for returning to their normal lives and the obstacles preventing the realization of these plans. The initial plans of the disaster victims for returning to normal include finding a permanent solution to housing problems, completing the vocational processes related to work, and students returning to education. Returning to work or seeking new employment is seen not only as an economic matter but also as a struggle against psychosocial issues. Women who have never had work experience in their lives expressed their desire to start working and stated that they could reduce the trauma they experienced by focusing on a single job. The response indicating that some disaster victims do not have any plans is also crucial. It is important to increase efforts, particularly in the psychosocial field, to improve the recovery process of disaster victims.

**Table 2- Future Plans**

Return to work/job search (especially for women)	20
Return to education	14
Not making plans and accepting/adapting to current living conditions	10
Taking measures to alleviate economic concerns	5
Starting work on agriculture and animal husbandry	5
Thinking about immigration	4
Getting psychological Support	4
Providing necessary health-related treatments	4
To create or participate in social activities	4
To stay in city	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>

Economic losses and job loss are among the most significant problems for earthquake survivors. Unemployment and business closures are the main factors contributing to the employment problem and economic losses. Additionally, the discontinuation of children's education is a crucial obstacle that affects their educational lives. Housing issues also present a serious handicap, negatively impacting the quality of life for earthquake survivors. The damages in agriculture and animal husbandry further exacerbate the economic losses in rural areas. Therefore, measures such as economic support, employment opportunities, housing solutions, and improvement in educational facilities should be taken.

**Table 3- Obstacles to Future Plans**

Economic losses	16
Employment problem and job/business closures	12
School closures	8
Inability to provide shelter	7
Failure to compensate for necessary damages in agriculture and livestock	5
Lack of social activity areas	4
Presence of infrastructure problems in shelter areas	3
Problems with the distribution planning of aid	3
Uncertainties	2
Lack of full access to information	2
Lack of access to healthcare	2
Sector-specific supply issues	2
Failure to meet demand	2
Ongoing damage assessment	1
Difficulty in accessing services for vulnerable populations	1
Promoting psychological well-being	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>

# Expectations

This question, in which participants' expectations from different institutions and NGOs were asked, becomes quite interesting due to the equal distribution of expectations. The findings indicate that the expectations are related to housing support, solving educational needs, economic assistance, employment issues, and psychosocial support.

*Table 4- Expectations of Participants from Institutions and NGOs*

Shelter Support	10
Resolution of educational needs	10
Financial Support	10
Solving the problem of employment and job loss	10
Psychosocial Support	10
Improvement of credit and support for farmers	5
Free healthcare Support	5
Fulfilling basic necessities	4
Improvement of shelter infrastructure issues	3
Capital support for businesses	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>

# Projects/Initiatives in the region

*Table 5- Areas of Operation for NGOs and Institutions in the Region*

Nutrition	28
Other social assistance (clothing, hygiene, cash support)	15
Shelter Works	12
Psychosocial Support	9
Health	6
Education (Public education courses and production)	4
Public education courses and production	3
Search and rescue operations	3
Social market	3
Warehouse management and logistics	2
Educational support for students	2
Livestock	2
Technical information and guidance	2
Transportation	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>



Data in the table shows that the activities conducted in the region are diverse, and there are various NGOs and institutions operating in different areas of need. Meeting basic needs such as nutrition and other social assistance stands out as an important area. Additionally, shelter, psychosocial support, and health are also among the priority areas of work. These activities play a significant role in meeting the needs of people in the disaster area and coping with the crisis.

**Table 6- Target Audience and Communication Techniques for Service Delivery**

Governance Office	18
Field visits	11
Call center	11
Public meetings/events	7
Social media accounts	6
Announcement system	4
Security forces	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

Table 6 presents the communication techniques with the target audience and the corresponding numerical data. The data in the table also highlights the importance of effective communication in crisis management and disaster situations. The most commonly used communication technique is identified as the “Governance Office.” The data in the table demonstrates the utilization of various techniques to establish communication with the target audience in the disaster area. Governance offices, field visits, and call centers stand out as the most frequently employed methods for establishing communication and identifying needs. Additionally, public meetings/events and social media accounts are also recognized as effective communication tools. Although used less frequently, announcement have been employed as an important communication method. It is evident that security forces are also involved in the communication process.

## Sector-based Needs Analyses

In this section of the research, interviews conducted with representatives from various sectors, institutions, and NGOs are included. Different sectors working in disaster areas have been categorized into 5 groups. Alongside the sector-based needs of disaster victims, this section also assesses the current situation and issues related to each sector, aiming to understand their specific problems.

## Sector-based Needs Analysis: Shelter

According to the data in Table 7, which depicts security issues in shelter areas, the most common security problem is “Theft,” reported a total of 5 times. Under the heading “No incidents reported,” it is stated that security issues did not occur on 4 occasions. The data in this table indicates that security issues in shelter areas can manifest in different types, and particularly theft and domestic violence are significant security concerns. Taking measures and improvements against these security problems could be crucial steps to enhance the safety and well-being of people living in shelter areas

**Table 7- Security Issues in Shelter Areas**

Theft	5
No incidents reported	4
Domestic violence cases	3
Types of violence other than domestic violence	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

**Table 8- Damages Caused by Earthquake on Shelter**

The increase in collapsed and damaged houses	1
The increase in migration	1
Decline in the number of students	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

The earthquake has accelerated migration, with students migrating for education, and those who were already students have left the cities where they were studying. The number of damaged houses has increased. This data indicates that the earthquake has caused significant destruction in the shelter areas and had social impacts.

**Table 9- Methods of Meeting Accommodation Needs in Rural Areas**

People sheltered in tents	5
Methods of meeting accommodation needs in rural areas	1
Utilizing vacant houses	1
Occupants of slightly damaged houses	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

Meeting accommodation needs in rural areas, those living in tents, staying with relatives, and the utilization of vacant houses.

**Table 10- Issues Related to the Physical Structure and Furnishing of Container Cities**

Sanitary problems	2
Infrastructure issues	1
The inadequacy of necessary resources such as tents or containers	1
Energy system (electric) related problems	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

Some participants have expressed that the arrangement of furnishings in container cities is sufficient. However, there are frequent issues related to sanitation. Additionally, the use of numerous electronic devices in container cities during cold periods, due to the climate in which the earthquake occurred, has caused some problems.

# Sector-based Needs Analysis: Nutrition

The current status of nutrition needs in temporary shelters is such that both hot meals and shelter facilities are being provided by disaster victims themselves.

*Table 11- Current Status of Nutrition Assistance Programs (Tent City)*

Hot meal	3
Their own resources	2
Both of them	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

*Table 12- Current State of Nutrition Programs (Container City)*

Hot meals	5
The furnishing of containers	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

*Table 13- Current State of Nutrition Programs in Rural Areas*

Using one's own resources	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

In rural areas, there are more people who prepare their meals with their own resources, and hot meals are not preferred.

*Table 14- Nutritional Challenges (Rural)*

There are no problems related to nutrition	4
There is a need for food Support	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

*Table 15- Challenges in the Field of Nutrition (Container City)*

There is no problem	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>

In rural areas, there are no identified problems related to nutrition. However, there is a need for food support for those who prepare their meals with their own resources. In container cities, there is no issue regarding nutrition needs. In disaster-stricken regions, the current situation analysis and needs assessment regarding nutrition demonstrate that nutrition-focused efforts have been quite successful.

**Table 16- Strategy Recommendations for Nutrition Needs**

Hot meal distribution should continue	6
On-site production areas should be established (large communal kitchen)	6
Food support should be provided, and individuals should be encouraged to cook with their own resources	3
Referral to social markets should be made	3
Current methods are sufficient	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

The participants particularly emphasize that the distribution of hot meals should continue for those residing in tent cities and container cities due to its significance in providing safe food. It is believed that maintaining the practice of serving hot meals is essential, especially in tent cities, to prevent the continuous occurrence of secondary disasters such as fires. However, it is also mentioned that other non-governmental organizations providing alternative meals in the field of nutrition can lead to some coordination and monitoring issues related to nutrition.

## Sector-Based Needs Analyses: Education

**Table 17- The Current State of Education After the Earthquake**

Availability of supportive courses	1
Fluctuating student numbers due to issues such as enrollment	1
Schools being damaged	1
Continuation of bussed education	3
Transportation, and changing student numbers	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>

**Table 18- Priority Needs in Access to Education**

The basic problems related to education are the need for educational facilities and residential areas close to educational institutions. The absence of both students' and teachers' accommodation needs is equally important as the provision of educational facilities.

Solving the housing problem (teacher-student)	1
Translation: Repairing damaged buildings	1
Activation of schools	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>

## Sector-Based Needs Analyses: Health

*Table 19- Identification of Priority Needs in Health*

Hygiene, water	3
No priority needs.	2
Special area for vulnerable groups	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

*Table 20- Vulnerable Groups Having Problems in Accessing Health*

Individuals with special needs	6
Women	1
People with disabilities	1
Economically disadvantaged individuals	1
Dementia- Alzheimer's patients	1
Children	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

## Sector-Based Needs Analyses: Protection

*Table 21- Priority Groups at Risk After an Earthquake*

Children	27
Women (living in tents)	20
People with disabilities (especially those with recent limb loss)	12
Elderly	6
Adolescents/young adults	5
Merchants/shopkeepers	5
Patients (cancer patients)	4
Unaccompanied children	4
Individuals experiencing grief/loss	3
Public employees	2
Rural residents (farmers)	2
Individuals living alone (those who have lost their entire family)	2
Adults	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>

The most vulnerable groups after an earthquake are children, women, and people with disabilities.

**Table 22- Priority Needs of Vulnerable Groups After an Earthquake**

Course and training Support	8
Other	7
Permanent residences	5
Psychosocial support	5
Common area	3
Device necessary for chronic patients	2
Financial assistance	2
Access to healthcare	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

Since sensitive groups are perceived as children, the most significant needs become apparent in areas concerning children. Course and training support take precedence in meeting the primary needs of vulnerable groups after the earthquake.

**Table 23- Challenges in Accessing Services for Vulnerable Groups**

The lack of facilitative measures in shelter areas	9
There is no problem	5
Lack of access to education	3
Lack of access to healthcare	3
Difficulty accessing social aid	3
Inability to provide transportation	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

The most significant problem experienced by vulnerable groups is the lack of facilitative measures in shelter areas (difficulty in accessing facilities such as toilets, etc.). Some participants mentioned that there were no issues, while the difficulty in accessing education was the third most mentioned challenge. In fact, in the previous response, participants expressed issues related to education, specifically access-related problems.

**Table 24- Strategies for Coping and Needs for Improvement Among Vulnerable Groups**

Opening of businesses and market revitalization	5
Social needs area (courses, workshops, gyms)	5
Return to normalcy with the reopening of schools	4
Receiving psychosocial Support	4
Facilitation of access to education	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Vulnerable groups seek the opening of businesses and prompt participation in economic activities to cope with their problems. Additionally, social spaces are needed to deal with the trauma experienced by these groups. It is highly crucial to establish and increase the number of such social spaces in temporary shelter areas. The reopening of schools ranks second, while receiving psychosocial support comes as another equally mentioned response. Earthquake survivors participate in psychosocial support activities and wish for their continuation.

# Sector-Based Needs Analysis: Livelihoods

## Urban Livelihood Resources

In temporary shelter areas, there are workers from various professions, but there are also many unemployed individuals. Additionally, a new profession of goods carrying has emerged in the region.

*Table 25- Main Factors Affecting Trade*

Labor shortage	2
Need for economic Support	1
Migration	1
Lack of market and raw materials	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

The most significant loss in trade is a severe shortage of labor, followed by the absence of economic support as the second important factor. Migrations are also considered one of the primary reasons for the labor shortage in the region.

*Table 26- Required Sectors for the Economic Development of the Region*

Small businesses	3
Industry	3
Textile	2
Corporate and international companies	1
Food production	1
Energy	1
Agriculture	1
Furniture	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

The group in the region that needs the most support are small businesses and/or the industrial sector, while textile comes in the second place as an answer.

*Table 27- Studies for Affected Sectors*

Emergency support loan	3
On-the-job training	2
Short-time work allowance	2
We haven't undertaken any research on the topic	1
Job opportunities	1
Production facilities (containers)	1
Seasonal and periodic factors affecting the economy in the region	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>

The urgent support loan for the affected sectors is the primary form of assistance, while on-the-job trainings and short-time work allowances come in the second place.

## Rural Livelihoods

*Table 28- The Current Situation of the Damage Caused by the Earthquake to Agriculture and Livestock*

No harm	4
Livestock losses	2
Damage to greenhouses and barns	1
Agricultural equipment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

It is observed that the earthquake did not cause damage to agriculture and livestock in the rural area, and potential losses would be in the form of livestock casualties.

*Table 29- Priority Needs in Agriculture and Livestock*

Fertilizer and agricultural pesticides	2
Livestock Support	2
Machinery and equipment installation	1
Opening of marketplaces	1
Irrigation	1
Agricultural tools and equipment	1
Feed	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>

The most needed items in agriculture and livestock, in order, are fertilizer and agricultural pesticides, followed by livestock support.

## Improvement Works

The post-earthquake population movements provide significant data for the current situation analysis. Indeed, both urban and rural areas undergo substantial regional changes. Those who migrated after the earthquake are returning to the region or moving to less affected areas, resulting in increasing population movements. The need maps change according to the population mobility in the region. The commencement of return to the region presents a crucial opportunity to implement long-term plans.

*Table 30- Post-Earthquake Population Movements*

Increased population movements due to migration	10
Return movements	6
Intense migration movements in cities	5
Presumably low migration movements	3
Rural areas with declining population	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>



**Table 31- Recommendations for Ongoing Needs in the Region**

When participants were asked to assess the needs and suggest improvements, numerous responses were received. The most crucial response was “the ongoing coordination problem.” Shelter issues and hygiene problems are interrelated and constitute the most significant challenges in temporary shelter areas.

Addressing coordination problems (lack of collaboration among NGOs)	5
Resolving shelter issues	2
Addressing hygiene and water problems	2
Addressing staff and volunteer shortages	2
Implementing alternative assistance programs	1
Preventing the occurrence of other triggering disasters (floods, etc.)	1
Collaboration with security units	1
Ensuring employment opportunities	1
Providing psychological Support	1
Establishing social spaces	1
Having a supply chain	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>

**Table 32- Improvement Efforts by Institutions and NGOs for Post-Earthquake Period**

Improvement in sectoral vocational fields	4
Rural area Improvement	3
Other assistance	2
Training on psychosocial Support	2
Maternal and child health	1
Economic projects	1
Urban planning studies	1
Improvement of healthcare facilities	1
Exam and education Support	1
Events/activities	1
Social assistance	1
Creating new sources of livelihood	1
Harmony and adaptation	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Many different responses were received when participants were asked about the areas of improvement efforts made. Almost every sector in the region is involved in improvement initiatives, aiming to ease the daily lives of earthquake survivors. For instance, the most significant improvement efforts are taking place in the fields of work/professions that participants need the most. Prioritization efforts are also conducted in rural areas, which face various accessibility issues in many aspects.

**Table 33- Expected supports from the Turkish Red Crescent**

Shelter	5
Agricultural supports (fertilizer, pest control, etc.)	5
Economic supports (establishment of industries, small)	4
Nutrition	3
Support for vulnerable groups	2
Psychosocial Support	2
Food support for workers	2
Activities	1
Development of public education centers	1
Increase in hygiene areas	1
Seasonal labor	1
Health assistance	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>

The expectation of support from the Turkish Red Crescent in various fields indicates that the Red Crescent serves in many areas as a humanitarian organization.

## Conclusion And Evaluation

This research has been prepared by the Turkish Red Crescent with the aim of identifying the basic needs of earthquake survivors residing in temporary shelters and rural areas during the post-disaster period following the Pazarcık Earthquake that occurred on February 6, 2023. The research also included evaluating the findings of various sector workers in the disaster areas regarding the needs of earthquake survivors.

In the first part of the research, the most common problems and issues faced by earthquake survivors after the earthquake were analyzed to understand their current situation. The most prominent issue was psychological problems. Other issues included shelter and hygiene, which are interconnected and continue to be significant challenges in temporary shelter areas. Access to basic needs is provided. However, these needs should be culturally, religiously, and geographically appropriate in their contents. Additionally, special programs are required for people with disabilities and earthquake survivors who lost all family members.

For life in the disaster areas to normalize, developments are needed in three areas: Returning to work, activating education, and resolving shelter issues. Additionally, the lack of social spaces is strongly felt in both small and inadequate shelter areas, leading to an increasing need for social spaces. Uncertainties were also among the most frequently mentioned problems by participants, indicating ongoing difficulties in accessing information.

Organizations and institutions working in all fields continue to be actively involved in the region. The call centers of institutions are actively working and serve as effective communication channels for needs to be pinpointed on the map. Offices in shelter areas are also among the most frequently used communication tools to meet the needs and convey the demands of earthquake survivors.

When sector-specific analyses are examined, it is observed that shelter-related problems continue to exist. While empty houses and houses with minor damages are being made habitable, access to tent cities and container cities has been provided in rural areas. While no significant issues are observed in temporary shelter areas, there are some security concerns. Although container cities and tent cities have sufficient furnishings, there are still numerous shortcomings.

Regarding nutrition, various methods have been provided to earthquake survivors both in temporary shelter areas and in their own homes. Both hot meals and food support, as well as social market assistance, have fulfilled the nutritional needs of many regions. The inability to cook in the tents in tent cities has led to the continuation of hot meal provisions, while both practices continue in container cities and rural areas.

In terms of education, changes in the number of students and the housing problem of teachers and students remain one of the main problems in education. Efforts are being made to meet the educational needs through mobile methods and support courses. The most important need in education is the activation of schools and resolving the shelter issue.

On the other hand, groups facing problems in health provisions are generally considered to be vulnerable groups such as women, children, the disabled, and those with chronic illnesses. Although hygiene and water needs continue to be among the basic health problems, facilitative measures are being taken.

In the field of protection, many individuals in the disaster region are considered to be at risk for various reasons. The biggest problem is faced by people with disabilities. Shelter areas are not facilitative for them, and they also experience problems accessing education and healthcare. They require specific working programs such as training courses, shelter areas, social spaces, and necessary equipment for people with chronic illnesses. Additionally, they express the need for economic revitalization, the opening of social service areas, and activation of schools to cope with their problems.

In terms of livelihood sources, two different dimensions have been examined: rural and urban livelihood sources. In urban areas, the biggest deficiency is economic support and worker shortage. Both post-disaster losses and migration have created significant worker shortages. Small businesses are the group that needs the most economic support. However, emergency support loans, etc. are provided by the government. In rural areas, there are not significant losses. General losses are related to animals and barns. Institutions provide feed support, etc. The biggest needs are still related to animals.

For improvement, the demographic structure of earthquake regions is constantly changing. It is crucial to design the needs analysis based on the region and demographics. Improvement efforts are being made in almost every field for earthquake survivors. The most significant problem to be solved for the success of improvement efforts is the coordination problem. Institutions and NGOs need to work collaboratively. To return to normalcy, both urgent and long-term solutions need to be developed in post-disaster areas. Besides meeting the urgent needs, the critical importance of psychological support and rehabilitation, improving health services, organizing housing conditions, providing clean water and food resources, and economic support for earthquake survivors is the solidarity and assistance of society, long-term planning, and overcoming post-disaster difficulties.



**The Turkish Red Crescent Academy** is the education, research and publication unit of the Turkish Red Crescent Society. It conducts research, education, and publication activities in the field of humanitarian aid and related areas such as disaster, migration, social services, volunteering, and humanitarian law, in collaboration with universities, think tanks, international organizations, and other relevant institutions.



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 [www.kizilayakademi.org.tr](http://www.kizilayakademi.org.tr)

 [iletisim@kizilayakademi.org.tr](mailto:iletisim@kizilayakademi.org.tr)

 Sötlüce, İmrahor Cd. No: 28,  
34445 Beyoğlu/İstanbul