



ULUSLARARASI MAVİ HİLAL  
İNSANİ YARDIM VE KALKINMA VAKFI  
INTERNATIONAL BLUE CRESCENT  
RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION

# EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED PROVINCES: A Comprehensive Needs Assessment

Türkiye - June, 2024



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## ACRONYMS

<b>AFAD</b>	<b>Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency</b>
<b>CORE</b>	<b>Community Organized Relief Effort</b>
<b>IBC</b>	<b>International Blue Crescent Relief and Development Foundation</b>
<b>IOM</b>	<b>International Organization for Migration</b>
<b>MHPSS</b>	<b>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support</b>
<b>NGO</b>	<b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>
<b>STL</b>	<b>Support To Life</b>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>United Nations Development Programme</b>
<b>WASH</b>	<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>



## OVERVIEW

On 6 February 2023, the 7.7 and 7.6 earthquakes centered in Pazarcık Elbistan (Kahramanmaraş), Hatay, Gaziantep, Malatya, Diyarbakır, Kilis, Şanlıurfa, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Adana and Elazığ provinces, along with the epicenter Kahramanmaraş, resulted in significant damage and disruption. Consequently, a state of emergency was declared in these regions. According to official statistics, 50,783 individuals perished, 115,353 sustained injuries, and 37,984 structures were destroyed.<sup>1</sup>

The earthquake-affected region was home to a total population of 14 million, comprising 1.8 million migrants and 14 million local residents. Of the latter, 7.1 million were in the severely affected areas. The current estimates indicate that at least 2.7 million people, including migrants, were displaced in a variety of settings, including those who chose to stay close to their homes and those who moved further away from their previous place of residence.<sup>2</sup> In addition to the significant challenges associated with loss of life, damage to the region, and displacement, the earthquake also resulted in considerable economic damage to the region. Before the earthquakes, the country was home to approximately 3.5 million Syrian refugees, a significant proportion of whom have been forced to flee once more. The disaster served to increase existing tensions between refugees and host communities and to exacerbate the ongoing economic crisis.<sup>3</sup>

Immediately following the earthquake, IBC was operational in Hatay, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, and Şanlıurfa, providing shelter, healthcare, hot food distribution, in-kind assistance, protection, MHPSS, child-friendly space activities, and livelihoods. IBC has been publishing regular situation reports since the earthquake and published its latest situation report in December 2023. As indicated in this situation report, ten months after the disaster that affected nine million people, emergency response and recovery efforts were still ongoing in the region. In order to improve the economic and social structure, activities such as creating job opportunities, supporting small businesses, and diversifying income sources have gained importance. The earthquake resulted in the displacement of 3.3 million individuals and a significant decline in the regional economy. Concurrently, 3,752 of the 8,444 historic buildings that constitute the region's cultural heritage, which has been home to 13 distinct civilizations over its unique millennia of history, were damaged or destroyed. Experts anticipate that the cost of reconstruction and restoration will exceed billions of dollars. In this context, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has initiated a global fundraising campaign with the objective of raising funds to restore damaged or destroyed cultural heritage.<sup>4</sup>

The ongoing effects of the disaster have highlighted the continued need for mental health and psychosocial support for those affected, both individually and collectively. In addition to this, protection risks persist in disaster area, container cities and tent areas, rural areas, and temporary accommodation centers where refugees live. The lack of adequate physical infrastructure, the inadequacy of safe and social areas, the decline in livelihoods, the reduction in privacy, and the potential for an increase in gender-based violence and domestic violence in these areas in the region also contribute to the heightened risk of child protection issues.<sup>5</sup> The disaster, which had a profound impact, also affected the education sector, as well as numerous other sectors. According to a report published by the Ministry of National Education of the Republic of Turkey in February 2024, approximately 3.7 million

<sup>1</sup> AFAD, 06 Şubat 2023 Pazarcık-Elbistan Kahramanmaraş (Mw: 7.7 – Mw: 7.6) Depremleri Raporu, June 2023.

<sup>2</sup> IOM, 2023 Earthquakes Displacement Overview, 1 March 2023.

<sup>3</sup> CORE, Empowering Communities: Post-Earthquake Small Business Recovery in Hatay, Turkey, April 2024.

<sup>4</sup> IBC, Türkiye Earthquakes, Situation Reports, 15 December, 2023.

<sup>5</sup> STL, Emergency Situation Report, February 2024.



students and 220 thousand teachers in 11 provinces were affected by the earthquake disaster. While many students were transferred to other cities, scholarship quotas were increased, and materials and containers were transferred to the region.<sup>6</sup>

A review of the available data from field studies and observations suggests that the needs are still considerable and that the recovery process will take years to complete. In this context, a needs analysis study has been conducted with the objective of making a comprehensive determination of the needs in the disaster area.

## METHODOLOGY

### Data Collection Tool and Analysis

Following the earthquake, a needs assessment was designed to conduct a comprehensive needs analysis in earthquake-affected areas that are recovering but still have specific needs. The needs assessment consisted of a 53-question survey with sections on demographics, basic needs and non-food items, livelihoods, and early recovery, protection and MHPSS, WASH and infrastructure, education, health, and shelter conditions. The questionnaire was prepared and digitized to Kobo by the monitoring and evaluation experts and technical teams and subsequently shared with the implementers in the field. Before the implementation, an implementation plan was made and the implementers were trained on the implementation of the questionnaire. The questionnaire was administered by a total of 18 people in the disaster area, with 3 practitioners in each district.

During the application process, all responses received from practitioners were transferred to Kobo. The monitoring and evaluation staff completed the data cleaning process of all the data received and made the data suitable for analysis. This analysis-ready data was analysed using Excel and the results were presented using pivot tables.

### Population and Sample

During the implementation period, the needs analysis was conducted in Hatay, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, and Adıyaman provinces, which were the provinces most affected by the earthquake. In these earthquake-affected provinces, a variety of individuals were interviewed through the needs analysis, including camp managers, local authority staff, NGO staff, mukhtars, local people, and refugees. In the course of the needs analysis conducted between the 8th and 17th of May 2024, a total of 420 individuals were interviewed, including 52 in Hatay, 52 in Nurdağı, 60 in Islahiye, 68 in Kilis, 55 in Şanlıurfa, 73 in Adıyaman, and 60 in Kahramanmaraş. The need analysis, which is designed to assess the needs in the field in a comprehensive and inclusive manner, has been conducted on both males and females, with a focus on gender-specific considerations. Additionally, it has been applied to both local communities and refugees, taking into account the diverse ethnic backgrounds.

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<sup>6</sup> MEB, Deprem Bölgesi İlleri Raporu, February, 2024. <https://www.meb.gov.tr/meb-deprem-bolgesi-illeri-raporunu-yayimladi/haber/32551/tr>

Table 1. Distribution of participants according to province, gender, and age

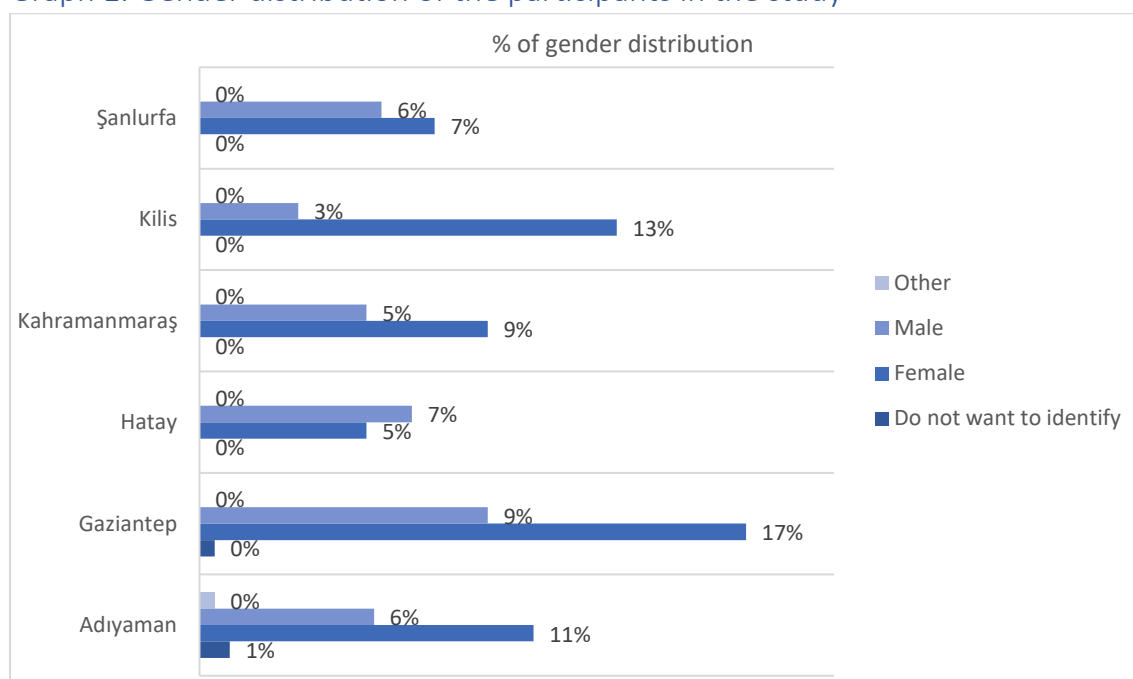
Location	Female	Male	Do not want to identify	Other	Total reached
Adıyaman	44	23	4	2	73
Gaziantep (Islahiye & Nurdağı)	72	38	2		112
Hatay	23	29	-	-	52
Kahramanmaraş	38	22			60
Kilis	55	13			68
Şanlıurfa	31	24			55
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>420</b>

## DEMOGRAPHICS

### Gender

In this study, in which a total of 420 participants took part, the gender distribution of the participants who participated in the study is given in Graph 1.

Graph 1. Gender distribution of the participants in the study



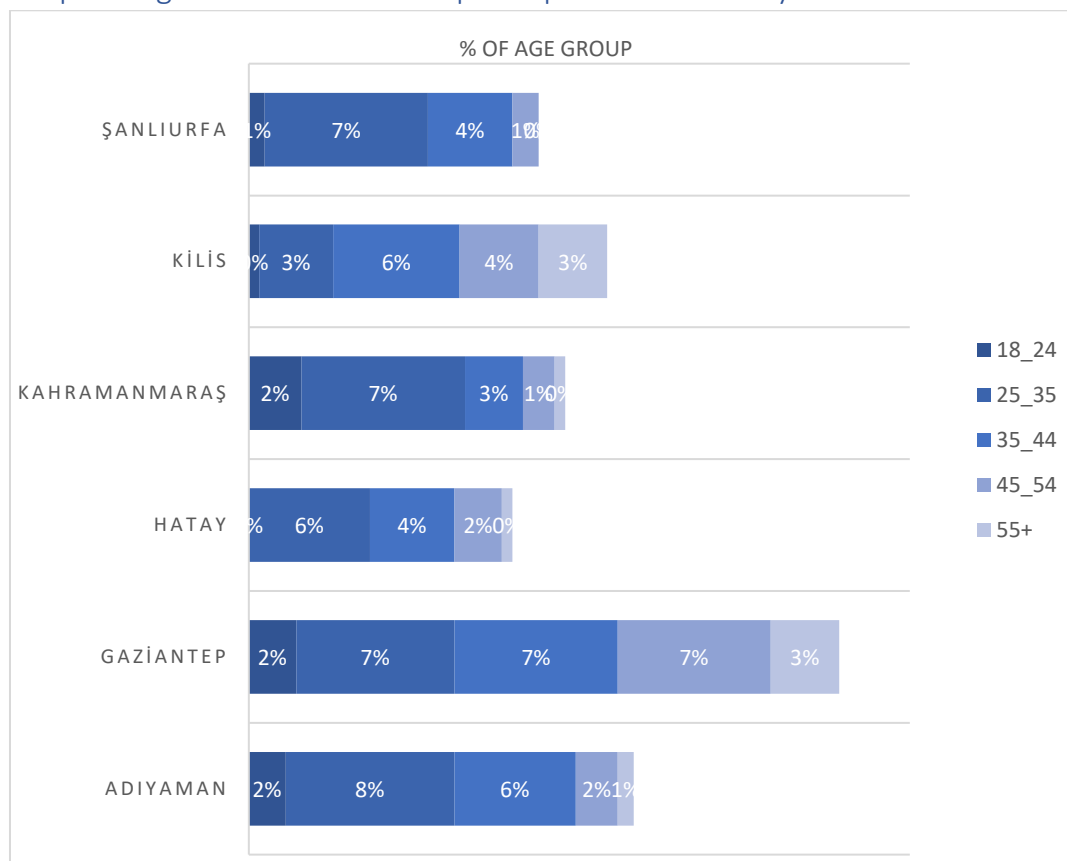
A total of 420 participants attended the needs analysis. The gender distribution of the participants is as follows:

- Female: 236 participants (56.19%)
- Male: 149 participants (35.48%)
- Other: 2 participants (0.48%)
- Do not want to identify: Six participants (1.43%)

These data indicate that the majority of participants were female, comprising 56.19% of the total sample. Male participants represented the second largest group at 35.48%. The categories 'Other'

and 'Do not want to identify' had relatively few participants, accounting for 0.48% and 1.43% of the sample, respectively.

Graph 2. Age distribution of the participants in the study



This chart shows the distribution of age groups in different cities as percentages. The chart illustrates the proportion of each age group in Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, and Adıyaman. The age groups are color-coded.

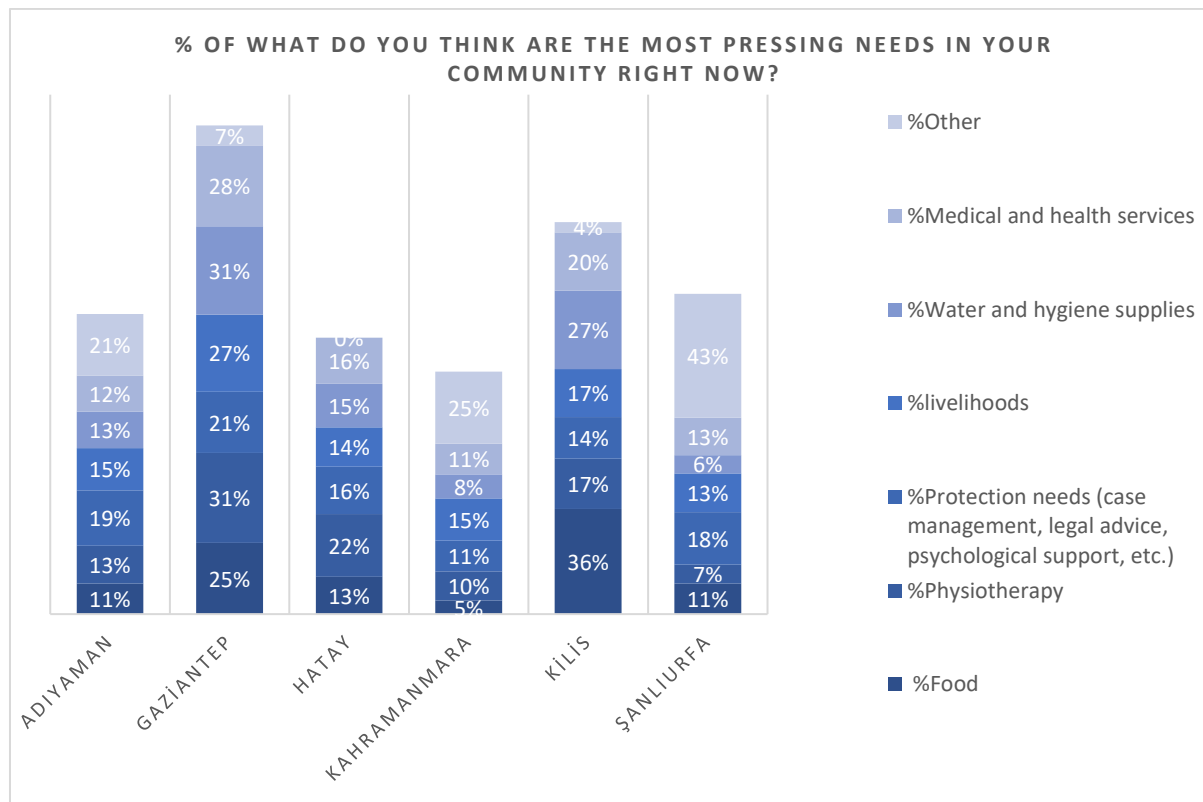
- The 25-35 age group is consistently the largest in each city, ranging from 3% to 8%.
- The 35-44 age group is the second largest in most cities.
- The 55+ age group has the smallest representation across all cities, with some cities having no respondents in this category.
- Gaziantep and Adıyaman have relatively higher percentages in the 25-35 and 35-44 age groups compared to other cities.
- Kilis shows a more balanced distribution among the age groups compared to other cities.

The chart suggests that the majority of respondents in these cities are young to middle-aged adults, with relatively fewer elderly individuals 55+.

## KEY FINDINGS

### GENERAL QUESTIONS

Graph 3. Count of 'What do you think are the most pressing needs In your community right now?'



This graph shows the most urgent needs of communities in different cities as percentages. The chart reveals how people in Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, and Şanlıurfa assess the most pressing needs in their communities. The color codes and percentages indicate the importance of each need. According to the data in the chart, the most urgent needs are generally food, water and hygiene supplies, and livelihoods. Although the needs profiles of each city differ slightly, food and water/hygiene supplies are among the most frequently mentioned needs. The evaluation of this chart by some provinces is as follows.

#### Adiyaman

- The most pressing need in Adiyaman is for other supplies, representing 21% of the total including transportation needs, childcare services, shelter, and accommodation needs.
- Food is the second most important need, representing 19% of the total.
- Job and income opportunities are the third priority, representing 15% of the total.
- Physiotherapy is the fourth most pressing need, representing 13% of the total.
- Legal and psychological support needs are also significant, representing 13% of the total.
- Finally, medical and health services represent 12% of the total. There is a considerable need for health services.
- In addition, the need for food represents a significant proportion of the total (11%).

### Gaziantep

- In Gaziantep province, the most pressing needs identified in the needs analysis were water and hygiene supplies (31%) and physiotherapy (31%).
- The second most pressing need identified was for medical and health services, with 28% of responses, followed by livelihoods, with 27% of responses.
- The next most frequently cited need was for food, with 25% of responses, followed by protection needs, which were mentioned by 21% of respondents.
- Finally, the remaining 7% of responses indicated a preference for the other option.

In the needs analysis conducted in the Islahiye and Nurdağı districts of Gaziantep, it is evident that a significant proportion of needs have high rates, with water and hygiene needs and physiotherapy needs exhibiting relatively higher rates.

### Hatay

- The most pressing need in Hatay province is physiotherapy, identified as a priority by 22% of respondents.
- Protection comes next, with 16% of respondents prioritizing it.
- Similarly, medical and health services are also a critical need for 16% of respondents.
- Following these are water and hygiene supplies, prioritized by 15% of respondents.
- Livelihood needs are important to 14% of respondents, while food is a priority for 13% of respondents.

While each of these categories is significant, the data clearly shows that physiotherapy is the most critical need in Hatay province.

### Kahramanmaraş

- In the province of Kahramanmaraş, other needs appear to be the most pressing, with a prevalence of 25%, including childcare services, economic regulations, shelter needs.
- Livelihood needs represent the second highest need, with a rate of 15%.
- Subsequently, protection needs and medical and health services needs were identified as the third highest needs, with equal responses of 11%.
- Furthermore, the need for water hygiene supplies and food was identified, with a rate of 8 % and 5 %, respectively.

### Kilis

- The most pressing need in Kilis is food, with 36% of respondents identifying this as a priority.
- The second most urgent need is water and hygiene supplies, with 27% of respondents citing this as a concern.
- Medical and health services follow with 20%, while the percentages for physiotherapy and livelihoods are equal at 17%.
- Protection needs are also significant, with 14% of respondents indicating this as a concern.
- Finally, other needs are 4%.

### Şanlıurfa

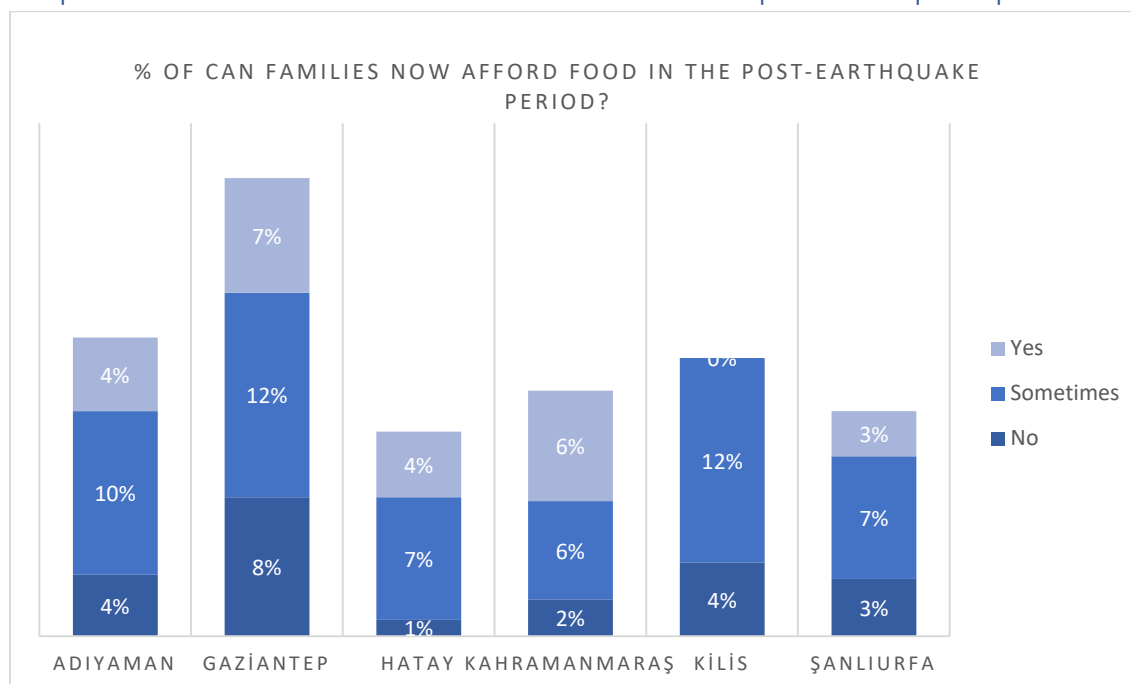
- In the Şanlıurfa province, the most pressing needs are those related to other issues, with a prevalence of 43%, including educational needs, shelter needs and transportation needs.
- Following this, the needs related to protection represent 18%.

- Furthermore, the needs related to livelihoods, medical and health issues, and food are equal, with a prevalence of 13% each.
- Finally, the needs related to physiotherapy and water and hygiene issues represent 7% and 6% of the total, respectively.

## BASIC NEEDS & NFI

In this section, questions were included in the needs analysis in order to identify the ongoing basic needs and NFI needs in the disaster area and the findings are presented in the graphs below.

Graph 4. Count of Can families now afford food In the post-earthquake period?



As illustrated by the graph, an analysis of the ability of families to meet their food needs post-earthquake on a provincial basis reveals varying responses. Participants provided the following responses based on their city:

- While Adiyaman constituted 17% of the total number of responses, 4% of the respondents answered 'No' and stated that they could not meet their food needs. The largest proportion, 10%, stated that they could 'Sometimes' meet their food needs, while 4% stated that they could meet their food needs by answering 'Yes'.
- Gaziantep province, as the province with the highest number of responses, constituted 27% of the total responses, while 8% responded 'No' and stated that they could not meet their food needs. The largest proportion, 12%, stated that they could meet their food needs 'Sometimes', while 7% stated that they could meet their food needs by answering 'Yes'.
- Hatay province constitutes 12% of the responses to the question. While 1% of the respondents stated that they could not meet their food needs by answering 'No', 7% of the respondents answered 'Sometimes' and 4% of the respondents answered 'Yes' and stated that they could meet their food needs.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, 14% of respondents answered this question. In Kahramanmaraş province, 14% of the respondents answered the question, 2% answered 'No' and stated that





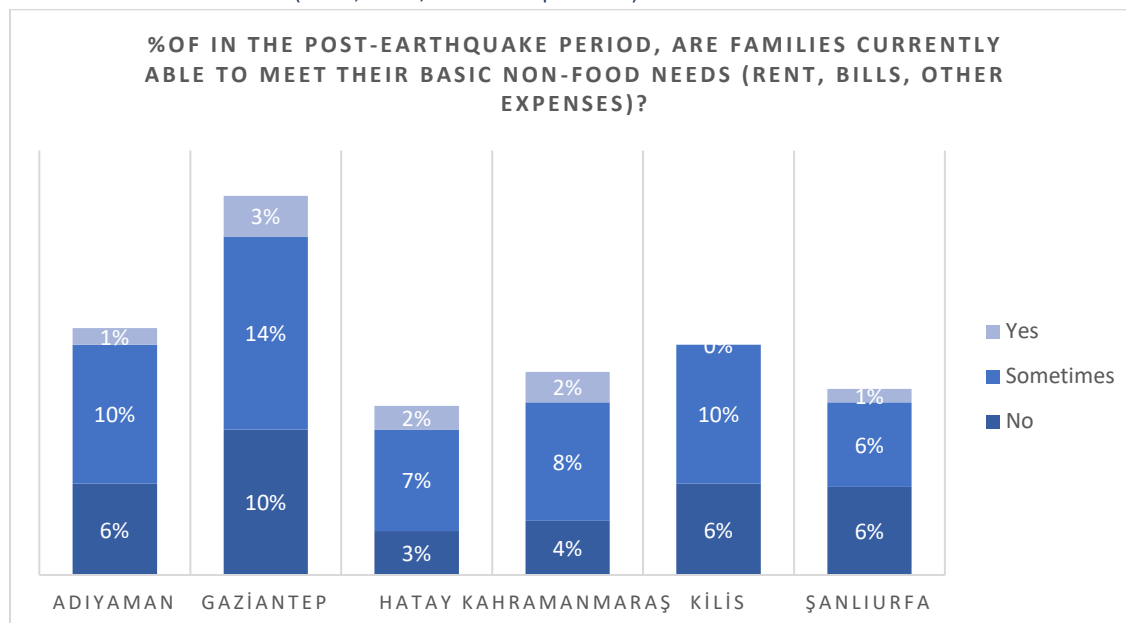
they could not meet their food needs, while 6% answered 'Sometimes'. Again, 6% of respondents answered 'Yes' and said they could meet their food needs.

- In Kilis province, 16% of the respondents answered 'No', 4% answered 'No' and stated that they could not meet their food needs. 12% answered 'Sometimes', while no one answered 'Yes' and stated that they could not meet their food needs.
- Şanlıurfa constitutes 13% of the responses to the question. While 3% of the respondents emphasised that they could not meet their food needs by saying 'No', 7% stated that they could meet their food needs 'Sometimes' and 3% stated that they could meet their food needs

These results indicate that the ability of families to afford food varies significantly from city to city in the post-earthquake period. Particularly in Gaziantep and Kilis, a large proportion of families are struggling to afford food. The situation in Kahramanmaraş and Şanlıurfa is relatively better compared to other cities, yet a significant portion of families still face difficulties in this regard.

This assessment highlights that food aid and support in the post-earthquake period vary across cities, indicating that some areas require more urgent intervention. In addition, the percentage of families who can afford food sometimes is relatively high in each city. This finding suggests that families in the earthquake-affected areas cannot afford their food needs on a sustainable basis.

Graph 5. Count of 'In the post-earthquake period, are families currently able to meet their basic non-food needs (rent, bills, other expenses)?

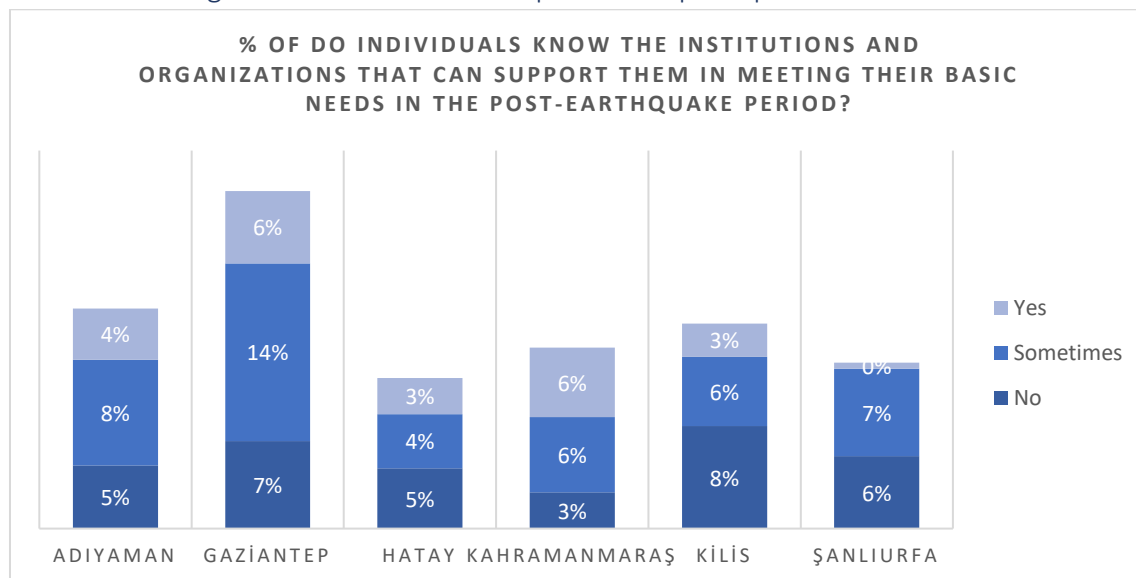


The graph above illustrates the percentage of responses to the question, "In the post-earthquake period, are families currently able to meet their basic non-food needs (rent, bills, other expenses)?" The responses indicate that;

- In Adiyaman province, 6% of respondents indicated that they were unable to meet their basic non-food needs, 10% stated that they could sometimes meet these needs, and 1% stated that they could meet their needs.
- In Gaziantep province, 10% of respondents indicated that they could not afford it with the answer 'No', 14% stated that they could afford it sometimes, and 3% indicated that they could afford it with the answer 'Yes'.
- In Hatay province, 3% indicated that they could not afford it, 7% indicated that they could afford it sometimes, and 2% indicated that they could afford it.
- In Kahramanmaraş, 4% indicated that the objective could not be met, 8% indicated that it could be met on an ad hoc basis, and 2% indicated that it could be met.
- In Kilis province, 6% indicated that the objective could not be met, 10% stated that it could be met on occasion, and no affirmative responses were received.
- In Şanlıurfa province, 6% of respondents indicated that the need could not be met, 6% stated that it could sometimes be met, and 1% indicated that it could be met.

In consideration of the aforementioned information, it can be observed that while the responses indicating that families are sometimes able to meet their basic non-food needs are relatively high, the responses indicating that they are unable to do so are quite low.

Graph 6. Count of 'Do Individuals know the institutions and organizations that can support them in meeting their basic needs in the post-earthquake period?



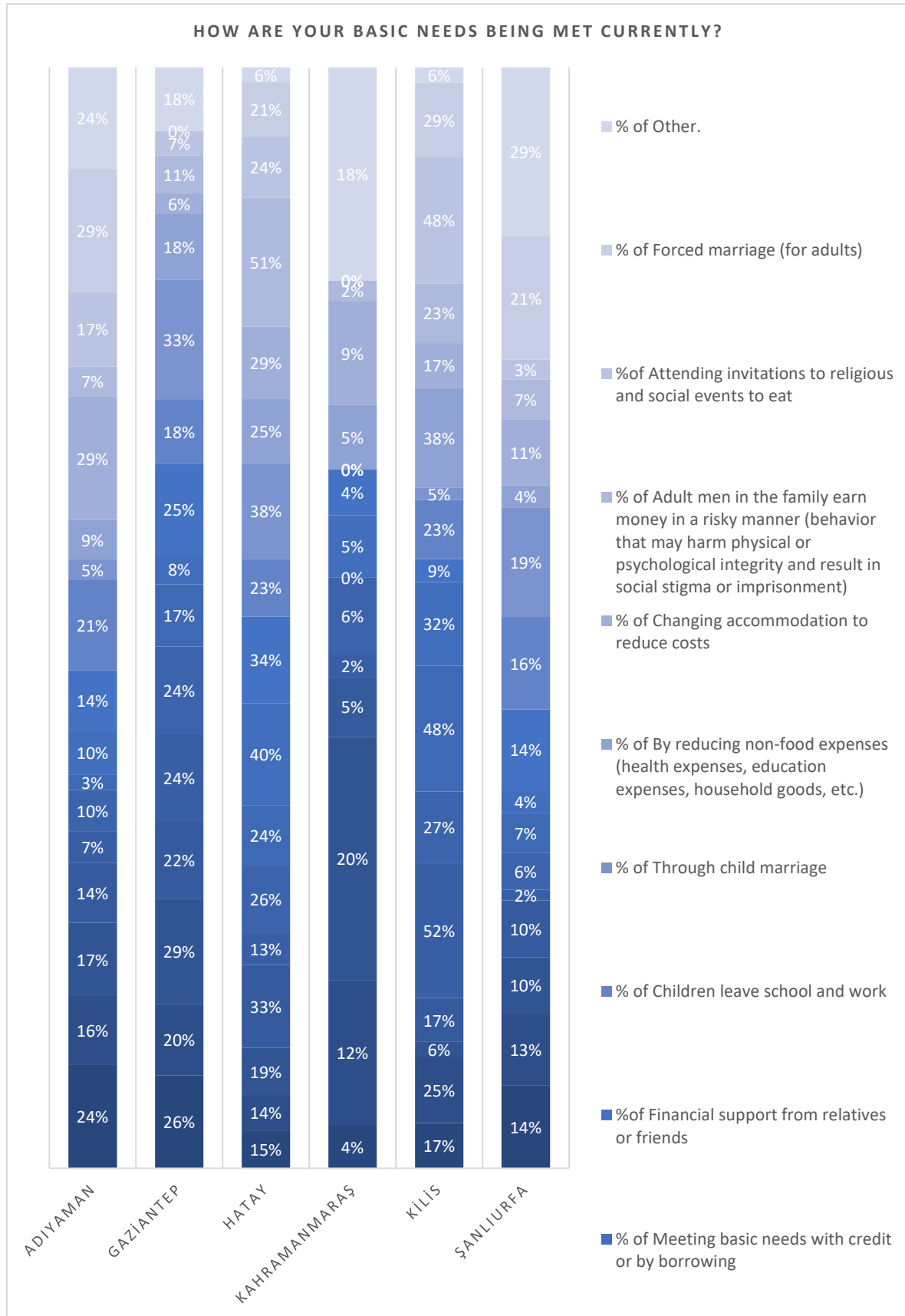
Another question asked in the questionnaire is whether individuals know the institutions and organisations that can support them in meeting their basic needs in the post-earthquake period.

- In the Adıyaman province, the highest response was "Sometimes," with 8% of respondents indicating this, followed by "No," with 5% of respondents indicating this, and "Yes," with 4% of respondents indicating this.
- In Gaziantep province, the highest rate was "Sometimes" with 14%, followed by "No" with 7% and "Yes" with 6%.
- In Hatay province, the highest rate was "No" with 5%, followed by "Sometimes" with 4% and "Yes" with 3%.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, the responses indicating a positive attitude towards the issue in question were distributed evenly between those who answered "Yes" (6%) and those who answered "Sometimes" (6%), with the lowest proportion of respondents indicating a negative attitude (3%).
- In Kilis province, the highest rate was 'No', with 8% of respondents indicating this option, while 'Sometimes' and 'Yes' were each selected by 6% of respondents.
- In Şanlıurfa province, the highest response rate was 7% for the option "Sometimes," followed by 6% for "No." The lowest response rate was recorded for the option "Yes," with a value of 0.48%.

These results indicate that the awareness of institutions and organizations that can support individuals in meeting their basic needs varies significantly from city to city in the post-earthquake period. Particularly in Gaziantep and Kilis, a large proportion of individuals lack sufficient information on this matter. The situation in Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman is relatively better compared to other cities, yet a significant portion of individuals still face a lack of information. This assessment highlights that informational campaigns and guidance services in the post-earthquake period vary across cities, indicating that some areas require more extensive informational and guidance services.



Graph 7. Count of 'How are your basic needs met currently?'



The chart shows each province separately regarding how families meet their needs post-earthquake, focusing on various support mechanisms such as humanitarian aid, government support, own income, and other means.

### Adıyaman

In the aftermath of the earthquake in Adıyaman, the most prevalent coping strategies employed by individuals to meet their basic needs include changing accommodation in order to reduce costs and forced marriage for adults, with respective prevalence rates of 29%. A total of 24% of respondents indicated that humanitarian aid plays a crucial role in their lives, while 17% reported relying on their own income. It is of concern that 21% of children are leaving school in order to work in order to survive. A total of 14% of the population indicated that government support and assistance from relatives were significant sources of support. Other strategies include the saving of money and the reduction of expenditure (10%), the sale of household goods (7%), and the bartering of goods and services with another individual in need (3%). A notable 17% of respondents report attending religious and social events to eat, while 7% indicate that adult males in their families engage in income-generating activities that could potentially harm their physical or psychological well-being, or result in social stigma or imprisonment. Furthermore, 9% of respondents indicated that they reduce non-food expenses such as health and education, while 5% reported that they resort to child marriage. A further 10% of respondents indicated that they meet their basic needs through the use of credit or by borrowing, while 14% reported that they receive financial support from relatives or friends.

### Gaziantep

In Gaziantep, respondents reported similar and slightly differing coping strategies. Reliance on humanitarian aid support was mentioned by 26% of interviewees, while 20% cited government support. A significant 29% relied on their own income, and 22% received help from relatives. Selling household goods and saving money or spending less were each reported by 24% of respondents. Bartering with another person in need was mentioned by 17%, while 8% met basic needs with credit or by borrowing. Financial support from relatives or friends was crucial for 25% of respondents. Concerningly, 18% reported that children are leaving school to work, and 33% cited child marriage. Reducing non-food expenses was a strategy for 18%, while 6% reported changing accommodation to reduce costs. Earning money in risky ways was mentioned by 11%, and attending religious and social events to eat by 17%. Forced marriage for adults was a significant strategy reported by 29%, with 24% of respondents identifying other methods to cope with their needs.

### Hatay

In Hatay, following the earthquake, families reported various strategies for meeting their needs. The most significant response was that 51% of adult men earn money in risky ways, followed by 40% of families meeting basic needs through credit or borrowing. Financial support from relatives or friends aids 34% of families, while 33% receive help from relatives. Child marriage affects 38% of families, and 29% have changed accommodations to reduce costs. Personal income sustains 19%, and humanitarian aid supports 15%, with government assistance at 14%. Additionally, 26% are saving money and spending less, 24% are bartering, and another 24% attend social and religious events for meals. Furthermore, 23% have children leave school to work, and 21% face forced marriage. Lastly, 13% sell household goods, and 6% use other means to survive.

### **Kahramanmaraş**

In Kahramanmaraş, following the earthquake, families reported various strategies for meeting their needs. The most significant response was that 20% rely on their own income. "Other" strategies account for 18%, indicating a variety of unlisted methods. Government support aids 12%, while 9% have changed accommodations to reduce costs. Only 6% are saving money and spending less, and 5% each meet basic needs with credit or borrowing, reduce non-food expenses, or receive help from relatives. Humanitarian aid supports just 4% of families, and financial support from relatives or friends assists another 4%. The sale of household goods and risky income-earning by adult men each account for 2%. These findings reflect the diverse and challenging ways families in Kahramanmaraş are coping post-earthquake.

### **Kilis**

In Kilis following the earthquake, participants stated that various strategies for meeting their needs. The most significant response was that 52% rely on selling household goods, followed by 48% engaging in bartering and attending social or religious events for meals. Government support aids 25%, while 32% meet basic needs through credit or borrowing. Saving money and spending less helps 27%, and 23% of adult men earn money in risky ways. Additionally, 23% of children leave school to work, and 17% receive help from relatives. Humanitarian aid supports 17%, and 17% have also changed accommodations to reduce costs. Reducing non-food expenses affects 38% of families, while own income sustains only 6%. Financial support from relatives or friends aids 9%, and 5% rely on child marriage. Lastly, 29% face forced marriage, and 6% use other means to survive. These results illustrate the various and often difficult methods families in Kilis are using to cope with the crisis.

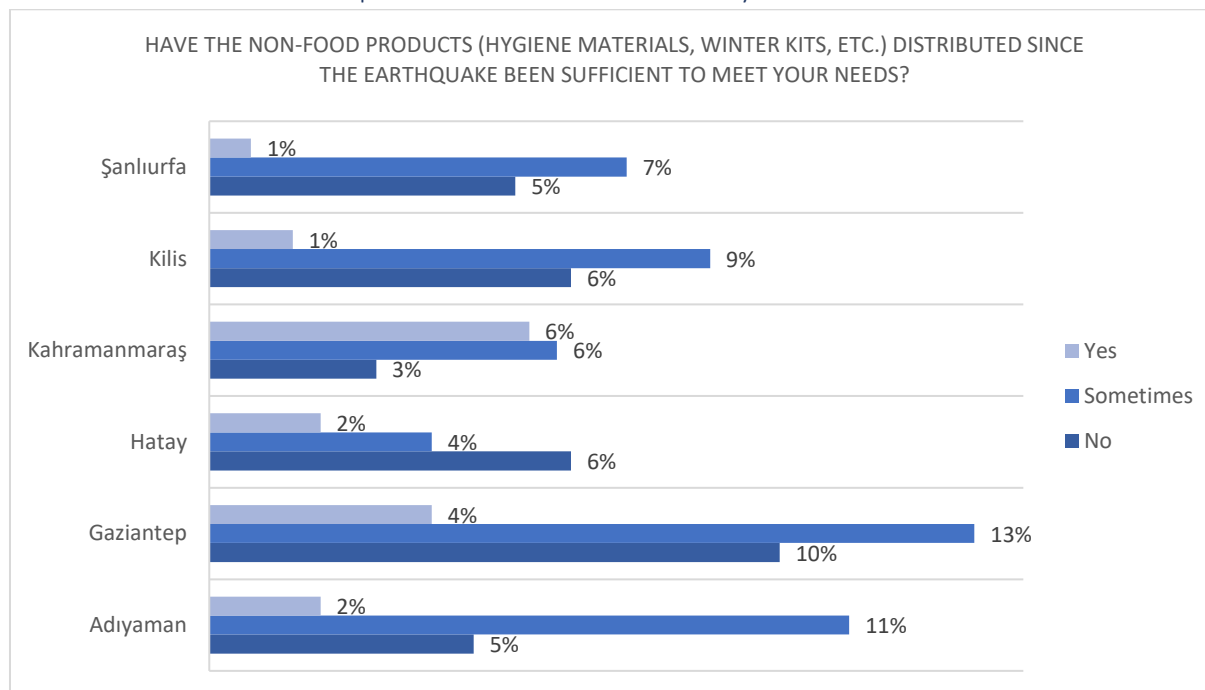
### **Şanlıurfa**

In Şanlıurfa, according to the results of the needs assessment, following the earthquake, there is a range of strategies to meet their needs. The most prominent response was that 29% use various other means to cope. Forced marriage for adults affects 21%, while 19% resort to child marriage. Financial support from relatives or friends aids 14%, and humanitarian aid supports another 14%. Government assistance helps 13%, and 11% of families have changed their accommodation to cut costs. Relying on their own income and assistance from relatives each support 10% of families. Additionally, 16% of children have left school to work, and 7% of adult men earn money through risky methods. Meeting basic needs through credit or borrowing helps 4%, and reducing non-food expenses affects another 4%. Bartering with others supports 7%, while 6% manage by saving money and spending less. Attending social and religious events to obtain food supports 3%, and selling household goods is a last resort for 2%. These responses highlight the diverse and often difficult measures families in Şanlıurfa are taking to navigate the crisis.

The data reveals a variety of coping strategies employed across different provinces, highlighting the diverse and often desperate measures families are taking to survive post-earthquake. There is significant reliance on humanitarian aid, own income, and financial support from relatives, with alarming trends in child marriage, forced marriage, and risky earning behaviors in certain regions.



Graph 8. Count of 'Have the non-food products (hygiene materials, winter kits, etc.) distributed since the earthquake been sufficient to meet your needs?'



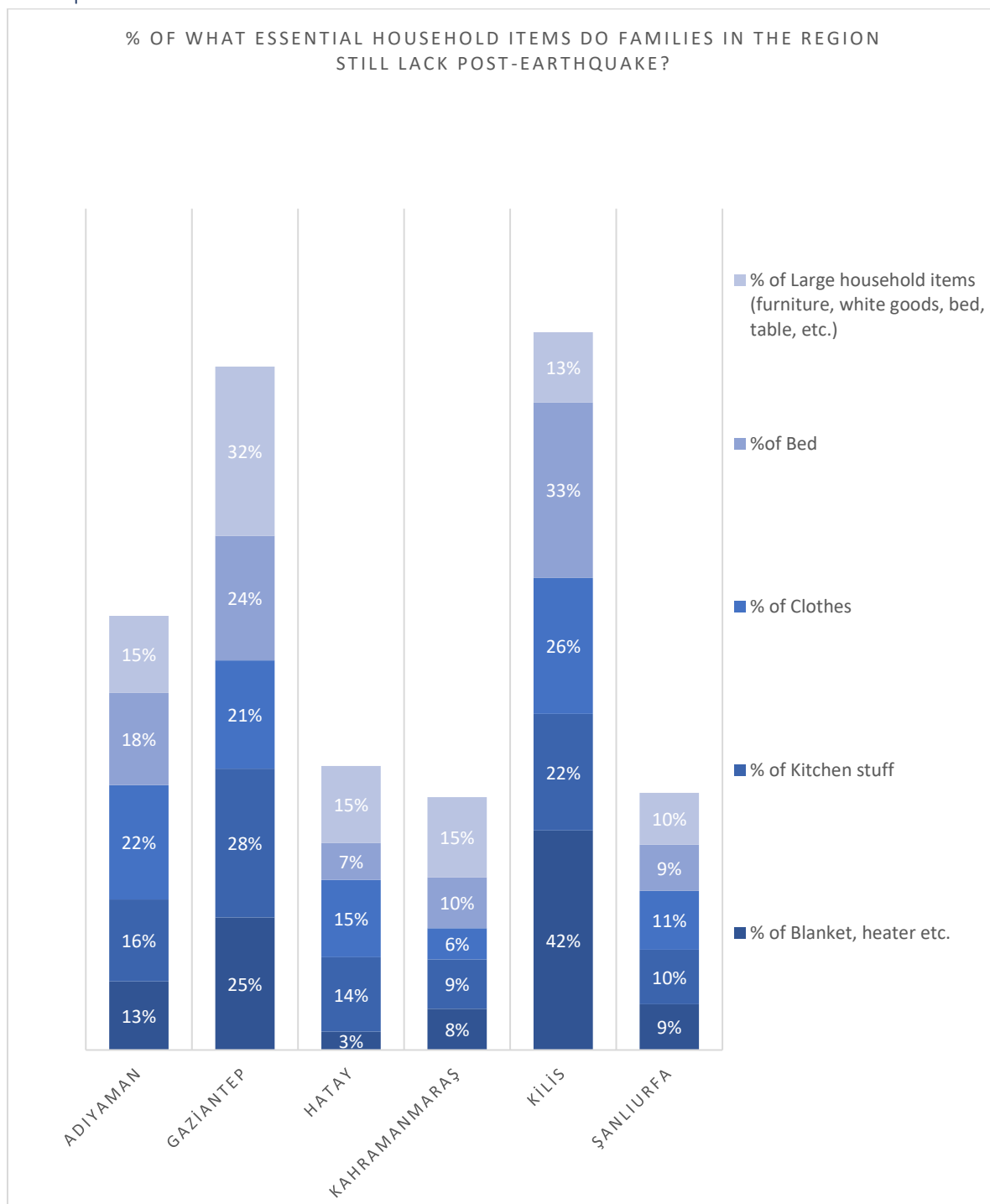
The chart illustrates the distribution sufficiency of non-food products (such as hygiene materials and winter kits) following the earthquake, across several regions: Şanlıurfa, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, Gaziantep, and Adıyaman. The chart indicates that in all regions, the majority of respondents reported that non-food products have not been sufficient to meet their needs.

- In Adıyaman, 17% of all participants indicated that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Of these, 5% stated that they were not sufficient, while 11% answered that they were sometimes sufficient and 2% stated that they were sufficient.
- In Gaziantep, 27% of all respondents indicated that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Of these, 10% stated that they were not sufficient, 13% answered that they were sometimes sufficient, and 4% stated that they were sufficient.
- In Hatay, the respondents (12% of all participants) indicated that 6% of them felt that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Additionally, 4% answered that the products were sometimes sufficient, while 2% stated that they were sufficient.
- In Kahramanmaraş, the respondents, representing 14% of the total sample, indicated that 3% of them felt that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Additionally, 6% of respondents answered that the products were sometimes sufficient, while 6% stated that they were sufficient.
- In Kilis, the respondents, representing 16% of the total sample, indicated that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Six percent of respondents stated that these products were sometimes sufficient, while one percent indicated that they were sufficient.
- In Şanlıurfa, the respondents, representing 13% of all participants, indicated that the non-food products distributed since the earthquake were not sufficient to meet their needs. Specifically,



5% of respondents stated that the products were not sufficient, while 7% indicated that they were sometimes sufficient and 1% indicated that they were sufficient.

Graph 9. Count of 'What essential household items do families in the region still lack post-earthquake?'



The chart shows the percentages of essential household items that families in various regions still lack following the earthquake. The items are categorized into large household items (such as furniture and white goods), beds, clothes, kitchen stuff, and blankets/heaters. This recent needs assessment

conducted across various provinces revealed that families have differing priorities regarding household items. The assessment revealed significant variation in the most urgent needs across different regions.

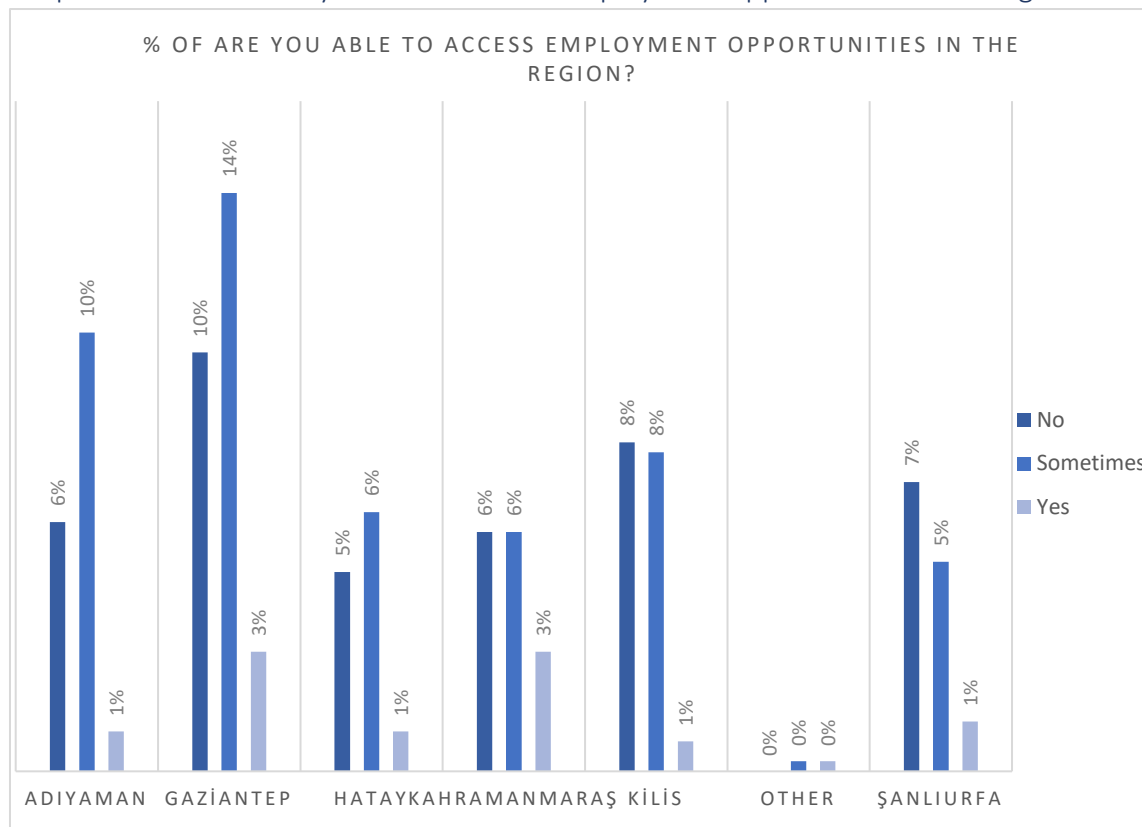
- In Gaziantep, the greatest need was for large household items, representing 32% of the total, followed by kitchen items at 28%. A total of 25% of families reported a need for blankets and heaters, while 24% and 21% respectively required beds and clothes.
- In Kilis, the primary need was for blankets and heaters, as reported by 42% of families. Beds were a close second at 33%, with clothes and kitchen items needed by 26% and 22%, respectively. A total of 13% of respondents identified the need for large household items.
- In Adıyaman, the most sought-after item was clothing, with 22% of respondents indicating this as a primary need. The next most frequently cited items were beds and kitchen items, with 18% and 16% of respondents, respectively, indicating a need for these items. A total of 15% of respondents indicated a need for large household items, while 13% reported a requirement for blankets and heaters.
- In Hatay, the need for large household items and clothes was both reported at 15%. Kitchen items were also identified as a significant need, with 14% of respondents indicating this as a priority. The need for beds was reported by 7% of respondents, while the need for blankets and heaters was relatively low at 3%.
- In Kahramanmaraş, the greatest need was for large household items, with a prevalence of 15%. The next most frequently requested items were beds and kitchen items, with 10% and 9% of respondents indicating a need for these items, respectively. Blankets and heaters were required by 8% of respondents, while the least needed items were clothes, at 6%.
- In Şanlıurfa, the distribution of needs was more uniform. The most frequently cited item was clothing, with 11% of families indicating a need for it. This was followed by large household items and kitchen items, which were needed by 10% of families. A total of 9% of respondents identified beds and blankets/heaters as needs.
- These findings demonstrate the varying priorities and needs of families in each province, emphasising the diverse impacts of the earthquake on household item necessities.

This data suggests that essential household items are still significantly lacking in many areas affected by the earthquake, with Kilis and Gaziantep being the most affected regions in terms of the items listed.

## LIVELIHOOD & EARLY RECOVERY

In this section, questions were included in the needs analysis in order to identify the ongoing livelihood needs in the disaster area and the findings are presented in the graphs below.

Graph 10. Count of 'Are you able to access employment opportunities In the region?'



The graphic illustrates the proportion of individuals residing in various regions who are able to access employment opportunities following the earthquake.

- In Adiyaman province, which constitutes 17% of the responses to the question in the current needs analysis, 6% of participants indicated that they were unable to access job opportunities in the region, while 10% stated that they could sometimes access them. The proportion of participants who stated that they could access job opportunities in the region was 1%.
- In Gaziantep province, where 27% of the participants indicated that they could sometimes access job opportunities in the region, 14% of participants stated that they could access job opportunities with some regularity. While 10% of participants indicated that they could not access job opportunities, the lowest rate of participants who stated that they could access job opportunities was 3%.
- In Hatay province, where the participation rate was 12%, the highest rate was 6%, while the rate of respondents who stated that they could sometimes access job opportunities was 6%, and the rate of respondents who stated that they could not access job opportunities was 5%. The proportion of respondents who indicated that job opportunities were accessible was 1% at the highest rate.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, where the participation rate was 14%, the proportion of respondents who indicated that job opportunities in the region were not accessible or only

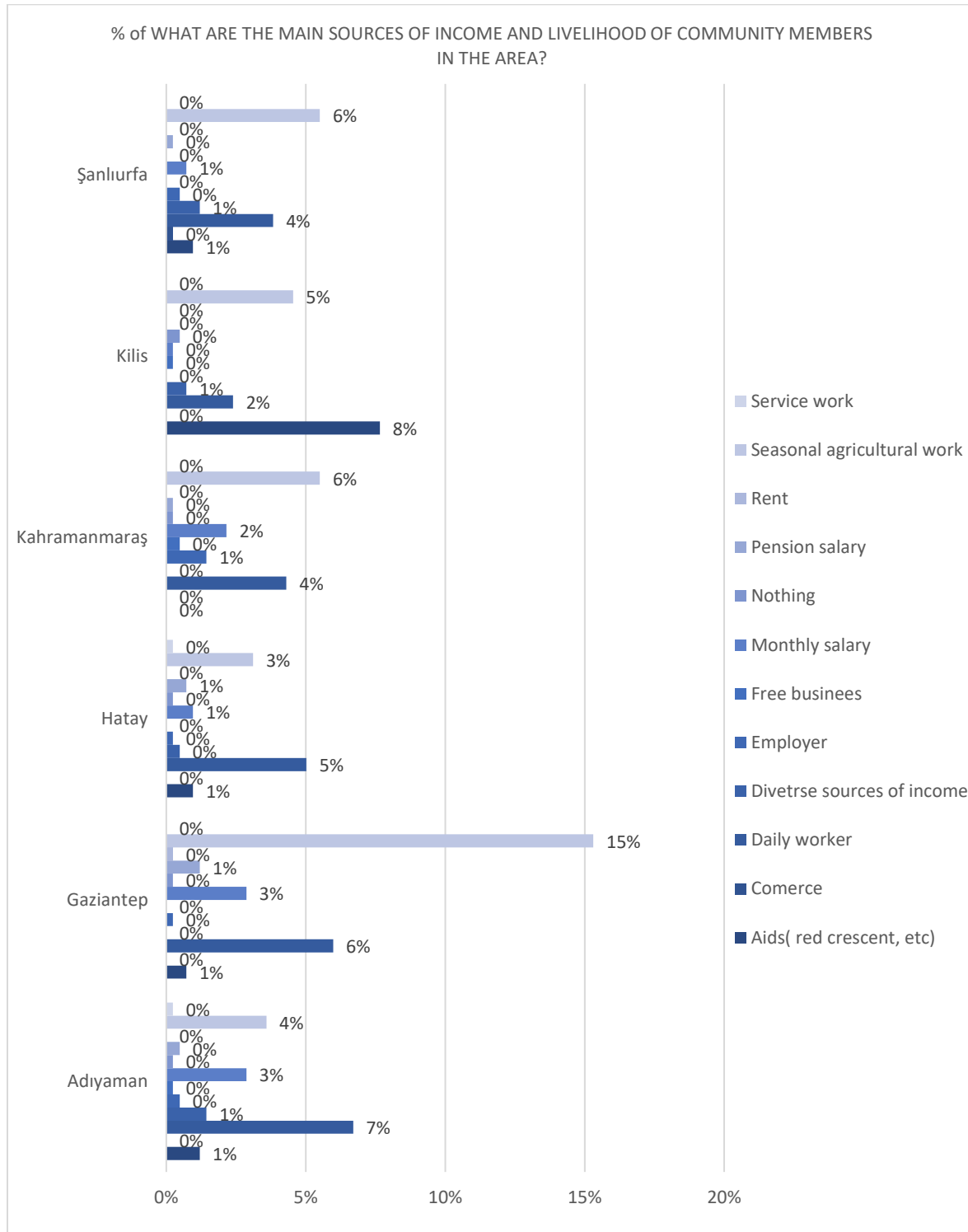


sometimes accessible was 6%, with an equal proportion indicating that job opportunities were accessible.

- In Kilis province, where the participation rate is 16%, the proportion of respondents who indicated that job opportunities were not accessible and sometimes accessible in the region was 8%, with an equal proportion indicating that job opportunities were accessible in the region.
- In Şanlıurfa province, which constitutes 13% of the total participation, the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that job opportunities in the region were not accessible was 7%, while the rate of respondents who stated that they were sometimes accessible was 5%. The proportion of respondents who indicated that job opportunities in the region were not accessible was the lowest at 1%.

The results indicate that there is a dearth of job opportunities in the majority of provinces where the needs analysis was conducted in the disaster area. In some instances, there is no access to job opportunities, while in others, there is access to job opportunities, which highlights a critical area requiring attention in the post-earthquake recovery efforts.

Graph 11. Count of 'What are the main sources of income and livelihood of community members in the area?



The graphic shows the main sources of income and livelihood of community members in the earthquake-affected areas, focusing on different provinces.

- In Gaziantep, the predominant source of income is seasonal agricultural work, which supports 15% of the community. Daily workers account for 6% of income, followed by monthly salaries



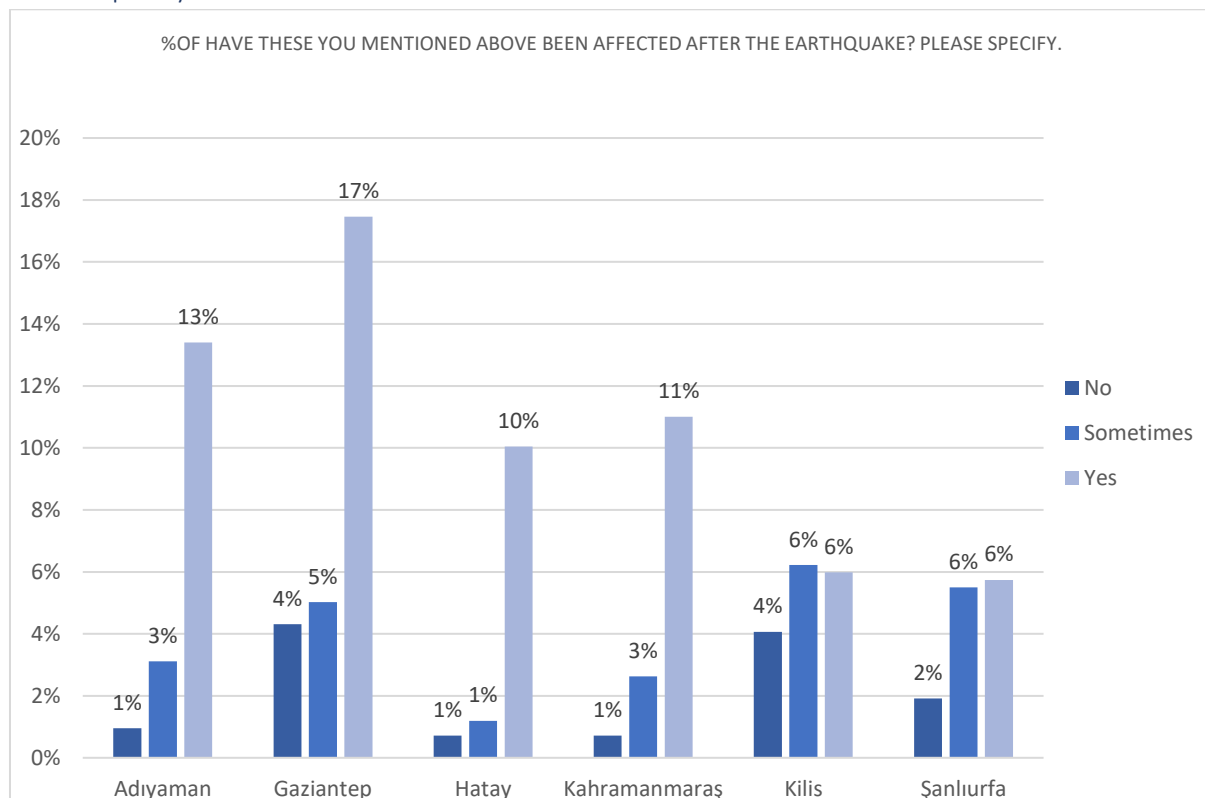


at 3%. Support from NGOs like the Red Crescent contributes 1%, along with a small percentage relying on pension salaries (1%).

- In Kilis, support from organizations such as the Red Crescent represents the primary income source for 8% of the population. Seasonal agricultural work supports 5%, while 2% rely on daily wages. Both diverse sources of income and support from NGOs contribute 1% each.
- In Kahramanmaraş, seasonal agricultural work represents the largest income source, supporting 6% of the population. Daily workers make up 4%, while monthly salaries contribute 2%. Additionally, 1% of the community members rely on employers for their income.
- In Şanlıurfa, seasonal agricultural work supports 6% of the community, making it the largest source of income. Daily workers account for 4%, with support from NGOs, diverse sources of income, and monthly salaries each contributing 1%.
- In Adıyaman, the main income source is daily work, supporting 7% of the community. In terms of overall income, seasonal agricultural work accounts for 4%, followed by monthly salaries at 3%. Support from NGOs and diverse sources of income each contribute 1% to the overall income.
- In Hatay, daily work is the primary income source for 5% of the community. Seasonal agricultural work supports 3%, while support from organizations, monthly salaries, and pension salaries each contribute 1%. Across all provinces, seasonal agricultural work (38%) and daily work (28%) are the dominant sources of income. Monthly salaries (10%) and support (11%) are also significant contributors. Other sources such as diverse income, employer, and pension salaries have smaller shares but still contribute to the overall livelihood of community members in these areas.

The data highlights the reliance on seasonal agricultural work and daily labor as the primary sources of income in the earthquake-affected regions. Humanitarian aid and monthly salaries also play important roles.

Graph 12. Count of 'Have these you mentioned above been affected after the earthquake? Please specify



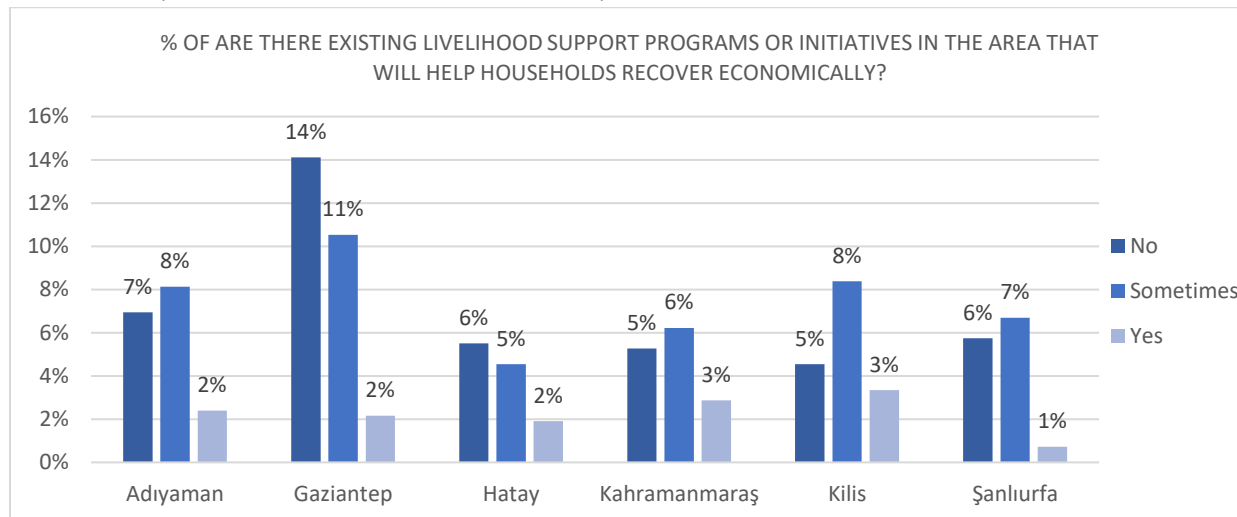
The graphic illustrates the aforementioned percentages of responses indicating whether the primary sources of income and livelihood for community members in the area previously described have been affected in the region.

In Gaziantep, the most significant impact was reported, with 17% of respondents indicating that they were frequently affected by the earthquake, while 5% reported occasional effects and 4% reported no impact. This resulted in a total of 27% of the population acknowledging some level of disturbance. In Adiyaman, 13% of respondents reported frequent impacts, 3% were sometimes affected, and 1% experienced no impact, resulting in a total of 17% affected.

In Kahramanmaraş, 11% of the population reported frequent impacts, 3% were sometimes affected, and 1% reported no impact, resulting in a total of 14% affected. In Hatay, 10% of the population reported frequent impacts, 1% reported occasional impacts, and 1% reported no impact, resulting in a total of 12%. In Şanlıurfa, 6% of the population reported frequent impacts, 6% were sometimes affected, and 2% experienced no impact, resulting in a total of 13%. The population of Kilis exhibited an equal percentage (6%) of individuals frequently and sometimes affected by the earthquake, while 4% reported no impact, resulting in a total of 16%.

In summary, across all provinces, 64% of respondents reported being frequently affected by the earthquake, 24% were sometimes affected, and 13% experienced no impact. This indicates that a significant majority have felt the earthquake's effects to some extent.

Graph 13. Count of 'Are there existing livelihood support programs or initiatives in the area that will help households recover economically?'



The chart displays the percentages of responses to the question about the existence of livelihood support programs or initiatives in different provinces that help households recover economically. The provinces listed are Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, and Şanlıurfa.

In Gaziantep, the highest percentage of respondents (27%) acknowledged the presence of livelihood support programmes. However, a notable portion, 14%, reported that there were no such programmes available, while 11% indicated that these programmes were sometimes available, and only 2% confirmed their existence.

In Adiyaman, 17% of respondents indicated the presence of livelihood support programs, with 7% reporting their absence, 8% indicating occasional availability, and 2% affirming their existence. In Kilis, 16% of the community members recognized the presence of livelihood support programs. Meanwhile, 5% reported no availability, 8% indicated occasional support, and 3% confirmed the presence of these programs.

In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents acknowledged the existence of livelihood support programs. Of these, 5% stated that there were no programs, 6% reported that they were sometimes available, and 3% confirmed their presence.

In Şanlıurfa, 13% of the population acknowledged the presence of livelihood support initiatives. Among them, 6% reported that no such programs were available, 7% indicated that they were occasionally available, and 1% confirmed their existence.

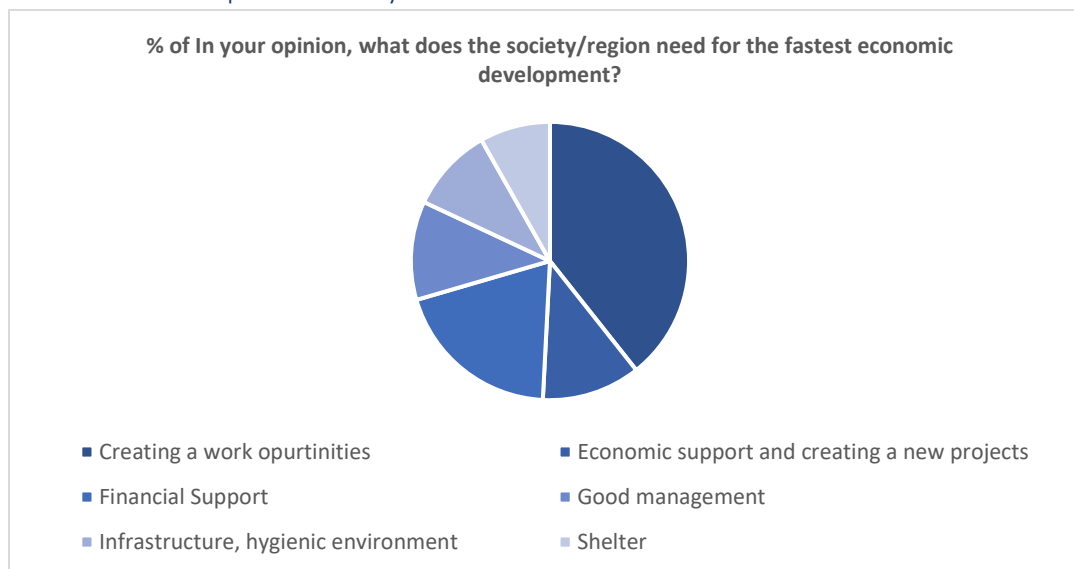
Hatay had the lowest percentage, with 12% acknowledging the presence of livelihood support programs. Among these, 6% stated that no programs were available, 5% reported sometimes availability, and 2% confirmed their presence.

Overall, the survey indicated that 42% of respondents across all provinces reported no existence of livelihood support programs, 44% reported occasional availability, and 13% confirmed the presence of such programs. These findings highlight the necessity for the implementation of more consistent and accessible economic recovery initiatives to provide support to affected communities.

### % of In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?

#### Adiyaman

Graph 14. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Adiyaman



The graphic illustrates the proportion of respondents in Adiyaman who identified various needs for the most rapid economic development of the society/region.

#### The highest needs identified were as follows:

- The creation of employment opportunities was identified as the most pressing need. The most frequently cited need. This indicates that the population of the region places a high value on job opportunities.
- Financial support was also identified as a key need. It is considered important to provide direct financial assistance for the purpose of economic development.
- Economic Support and the Creation of New Projects and Good Management: Furthermore, the growth of the economy and the development of new projects and the implementation of effective management practices are also regarded as important.

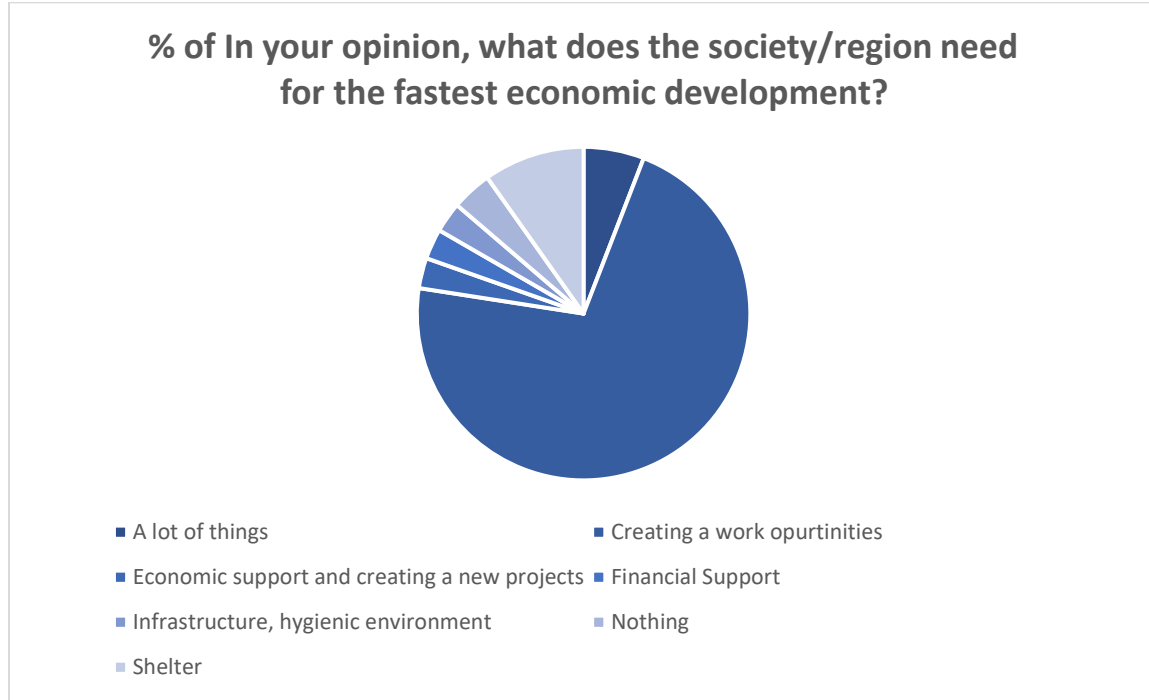
#### Other needs include:

- Infrastructure and hygienic environment, shelter: Although relatively low, these were considered important by some respondents.

In general, the creation of job opportunities and the provision of financial support are considered to be the most important factors for economic development in Adiyaman. Other categories were deemed to be of lesser importance or not mentioned at all. This suggests that jobs and financial support are the most important factors for economic development.

## Gaziantep

Graph 15. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Gaziantep



The graphic illustrates the proportion of respondents in Gaziantep who identified various needs for the most rapid economic development of the society/region.

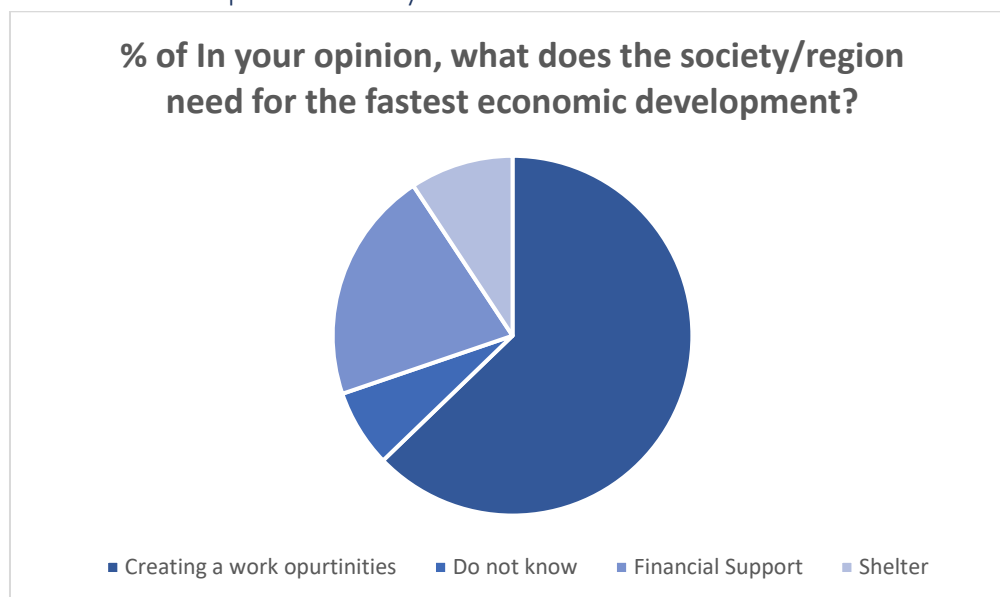
The highest needs identified were as follows:

- The creation of employment opportunities was identified as the most pressing need. The most frequently cited need. This indicates that the population of the region places a high priority on job opportunities.
- Financial Support: It is considered important to provide direct financial assistance for the purpose of economic development.
- Economic Support and the Creation of New Projects and Good Management: Furthermore, the growth of the economy and the development of new projects are also considered important.

In general, it is emphasized that the creation of job opportunities and the provision of financial support are of paramount importance for economic development in Gaziantep and Adiyaman. This indicates that the creation of employment opportunities and the provision of financial support are considered to be of paramount importance for the advancement of the local economy.

## Hatay

Graph 16. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Hatay



The graphic illustrates the proportion of respondents in Hatay who identified various needs for the most rapid economic development of the society/region.

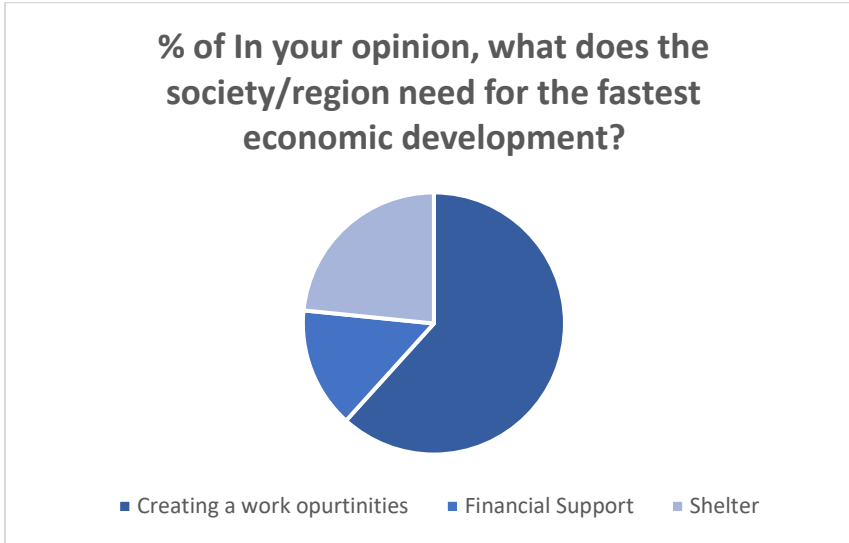
### The highest needs identified were as follows:

- The creation of employment opportunities was identified as the most pressing need. The most frequently cited need. This indicates that the population of the region places a high priority on job opportunities.
- Financial support was also identified as a key need. It is considered important to provide direct financial assistance for the purpose of economic development.
- The provision of shelter is also a significant concern. Furthermore, the necessity of adequate shelter is also acknowledged.

In general, it is emphasized that the creation of job opportunities and the provision of financial support are the most important factors for economic development in Hatay.

## Kahramanmaraş

Graph 17. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Kahramanmaraş



The graphic shows the percentage of respondents in Kahramanmaraş who identified various needs for the fastest economic development of the society/region.

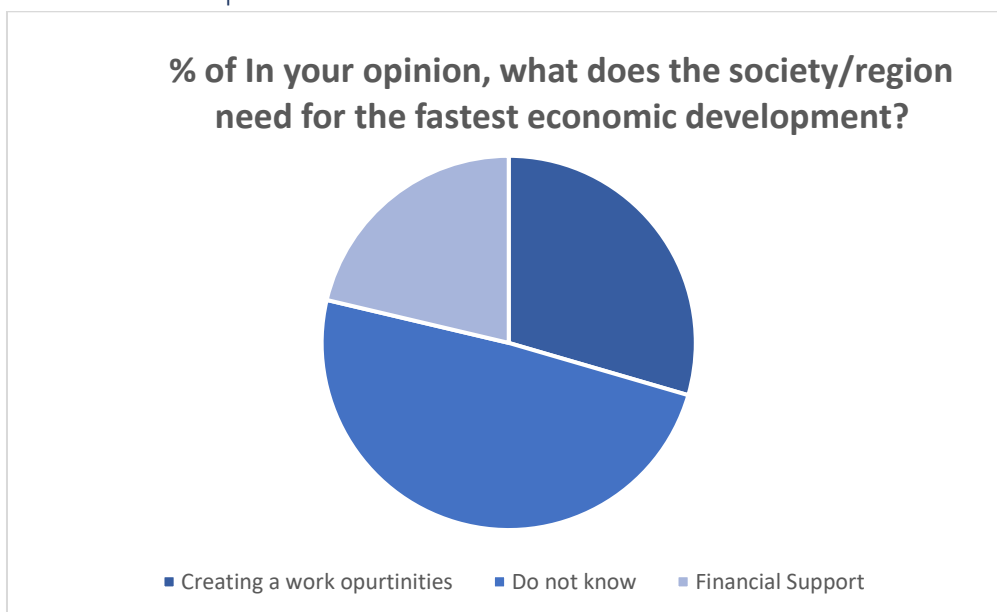
### Highest Needs:

- **Creating Job Opportunities:** The most highly cited need. This shows that people in the region prioritize job opportunities.
- **Financial Support:** Direct financial assistance is considered important for economic development.
- **Shelter:** Shelter is also considered important.

In general, it is emphasized that creating job opportunities and providing financial support are most important for economic development in Kahramanmaraş.

## Kilis

Graph 18. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Kilis



The graphic shows the percentage of respondents in Kilis who identified various needs for the fastest economic development of the society/region.

### Highest Needs:

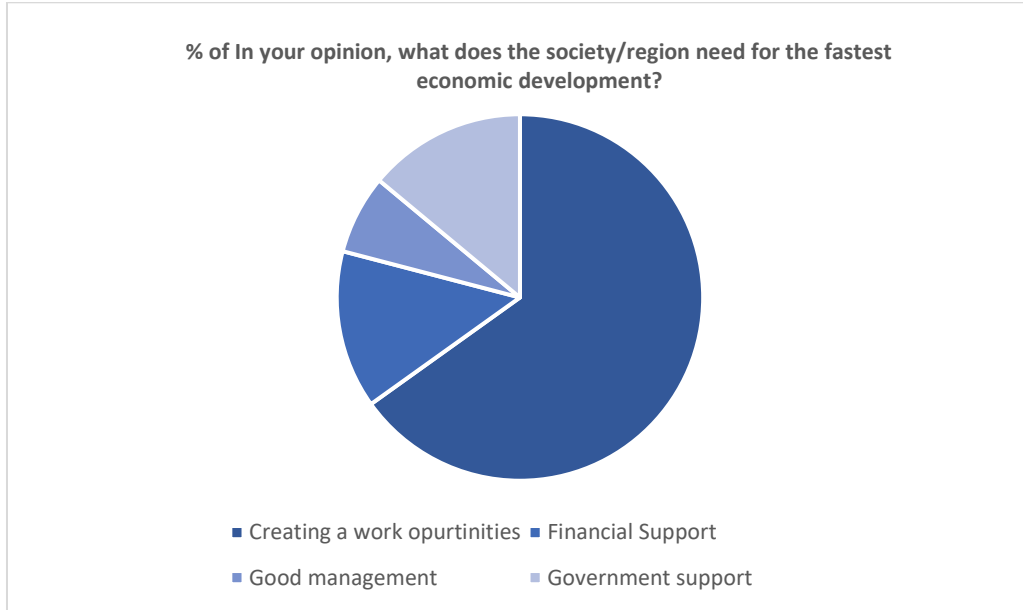
- **Creating Job Opportunities:** The most highly cited need. This shows that people in the region prioritize job opportunities.
- **Financial Support:** Direct financial assistance is considered important for economic development.

In general, it is emphasized that creating job opportunities and providing financial support are most important for economic development in Kilis.



## Şanlıurfa

Graph 19. Percentage of 'In your opinion, what does the society/region need for the fastest economic development?'-Şanlıurfa



The graphic shows the percentage of respondents in Şanlıurfa who identified various needs for the fastest economic development of the society/region.

### Highest Needs:

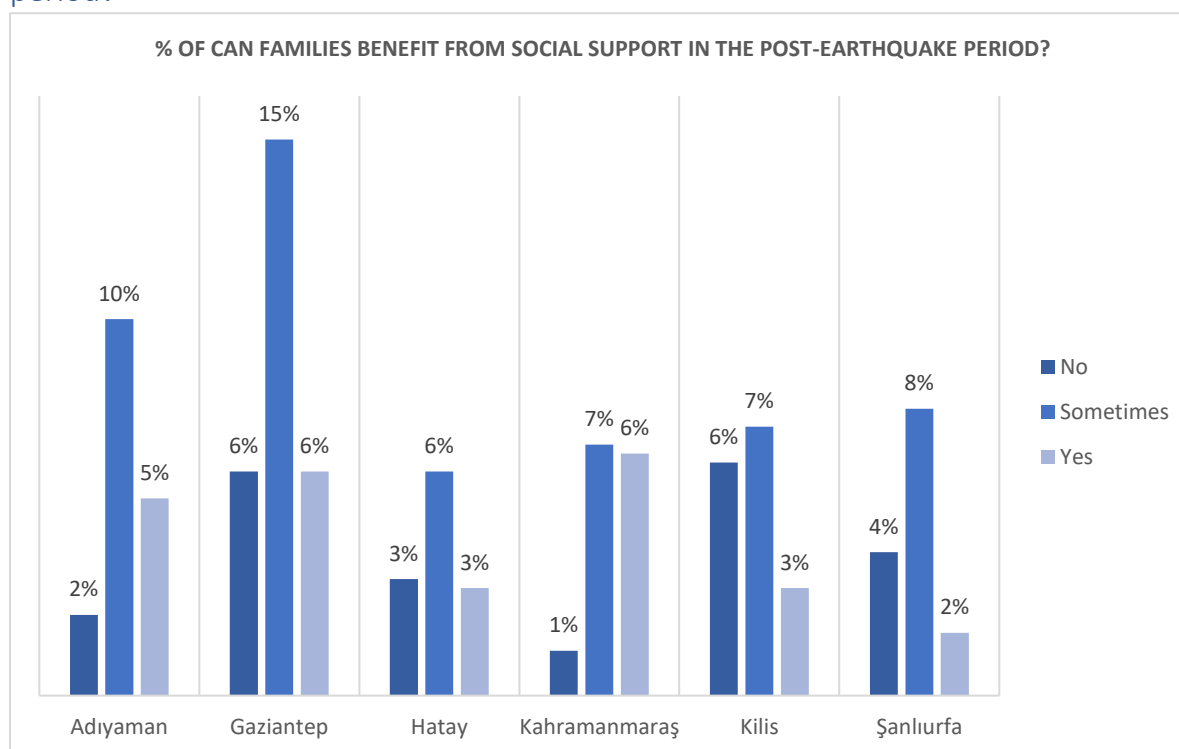
- **Creating Job Opportunities:** The most highly cited need. This shows that people in the region prioritize job opportunities.
- **Financial Support:** Direct financial assistance is considered important for economic development.
- **Government Support and Good Management:** Good management and government support are also considered important.

In general, it is emphasized that creating job opportunities, providing financial support and government management priority are most important for economic development in Şanlıurfa.

## PROTECTION/ MHPSS

In this section, questions were included in the needs analysis in order to identify the ongoing protection and MHPSS needs in the disaster area and the findings are presented in the graphs below.

Graph 20. Count of 'Can families benefit from social support in the post-earthquake period?'



The graphic shows how families in different provinces benefit from social support and the percentages of responses (No, Sometimes, Yes) across different provinces regarding whether families benefit from social support post-earthquake.

In Gaziantep, a notable 27% of families reported benefiting from social support. Of these, 6% explicitly stated that they did not benefit at all, while a substantial 15% mentioned they benefited sometimes. The remaining 6% acknowledged that they did benefit from the support provided.

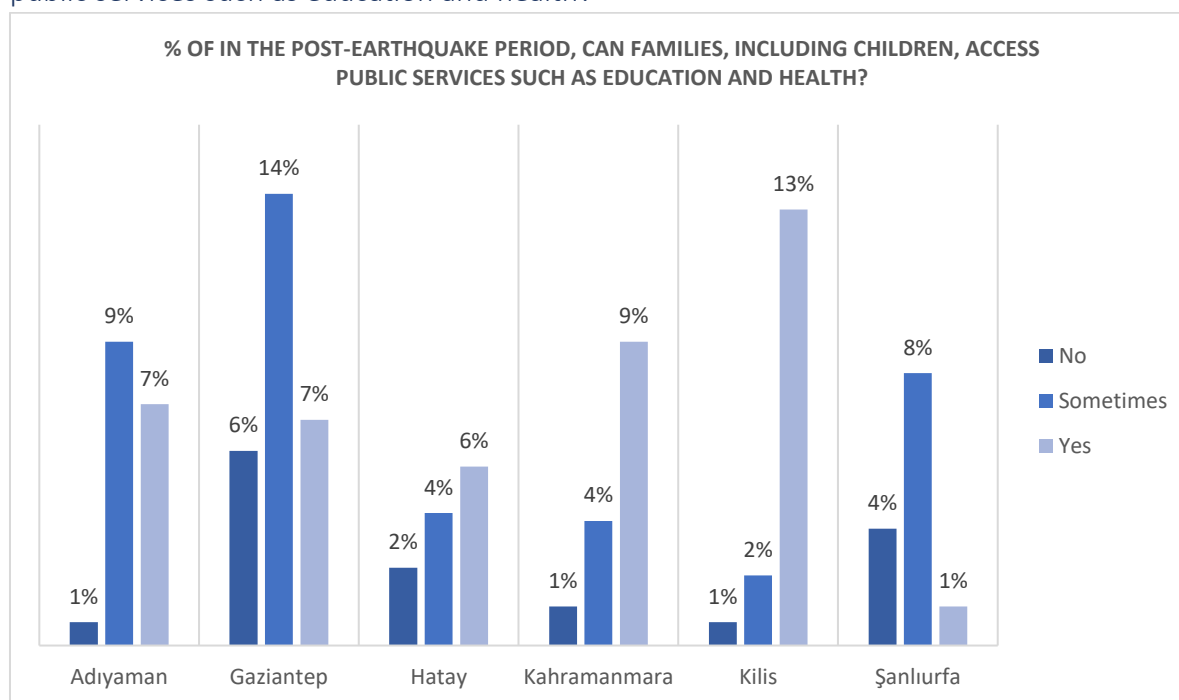
Following closely is Adiyaman, where 17% of families expressed their experiences with social support. In this region, 2% of respondents indicated that they did not benefit from the social support, 10% reported occasional benefits, and 5% affirmed that they did benefit from the social support received.

In Kilis, 16% of families shared their perspectives. Among them, 6% stated that they did not benefit, 7% experienced occasional benefits, and 3% confirmed that the social support was beneficial. The results revealed that 1% of the respondents did not benefit from social support, 7% found it beneficial sometimes, and 6% felt that the support was indeed helpful.

In Şanlıurfa, 13% of families discussed their experiences, with 4% not benefiting from social support, 8% benefiting sometimes, and 2% finding it helpful. In this context, 3% of respondents indicated that they did not benefit from the social support, 6% reported that it was beneficial to them on occasion, and 3% confirmed that it had a positive impact.

When the data from all provinces is considered collectively, 22% of families reported that they did not benefit from social support, 52% indicated that they did experience occasional benefits, and 25% affirmed that they did benefit from the support provided. This data serves to illustrate the varying degrees to which social support is perceived and its importance in disaster recovery efforts.

Graph 21. Count of 'In the post-earthquake period, can families, including children, access public services such as education and health?



Graphics show the accessibility of public services, such as education and health for families including children (No, Sometimes, Yes) across different provinces regarding services post-earthquake.

- No: 15% of families across all provinces reported that they do not have access to public services.
- Sometimes: 42% reported that they sometimes have access to public services.
- Yes: 44% reported that they do have access to public services.

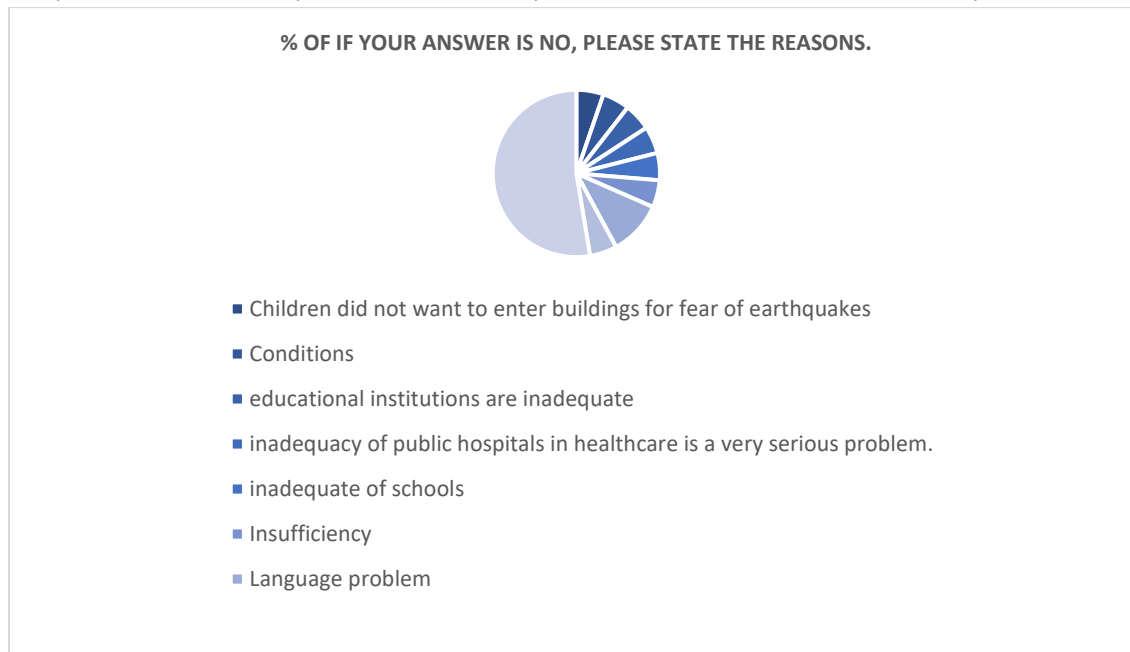
Overall, 44% of families report having access to public services, indicating that a substantial number of families can access essential services post-earthquake. However, 42% report intermittent access, suggesting that while services are available, they are not consistently accessible to all families. A smaller portion (15%) does not have access to public services at all, highlighting gaps in service provision. This data suggests a need for improved consistency and reliability in the availability of public services such as education and health to support families in the aftermath of an earthquake.

**Count of If your answer is no, please state the reasons.**

Graphics show the reasons provided for the lack of access to public services, such as education and health, for families including children in the post-earthquake period.

**Gaziantep**

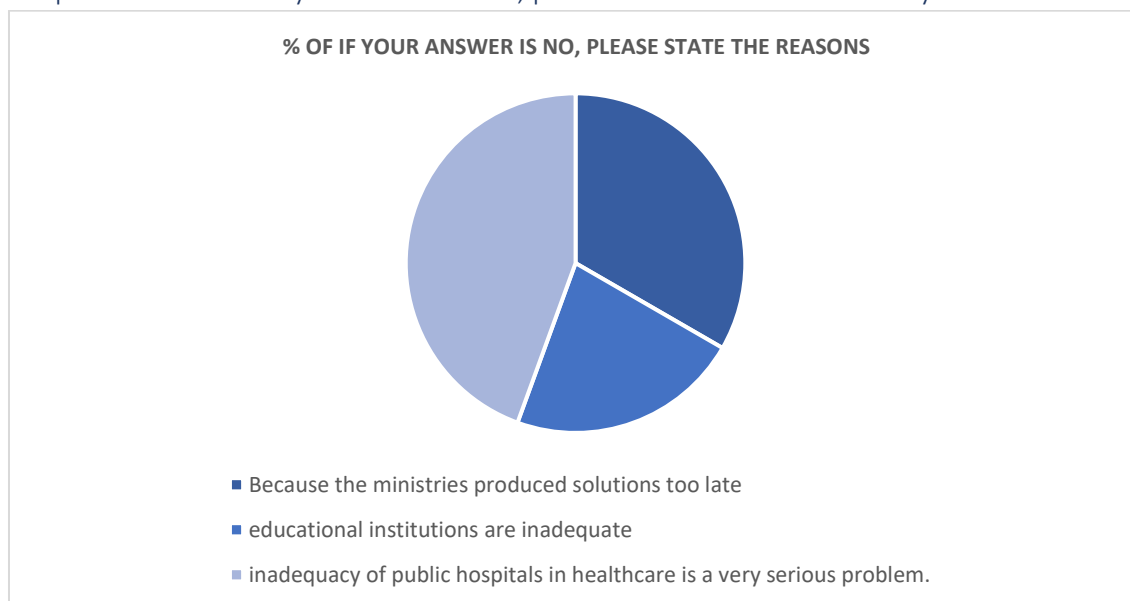
Graph 22. Count of 'If your answer is no, please state the reasons'-Gaziantep



In Gaziantep, the most pressing issue, affecting 50% of respondents, was children's fear of entering buildings due to earthquake anxiety. Transportation problems were also notable, cited by 26% of the population, impacting daily life and recovery efforts. Additionally, 5% of residents faced language barriers, complicating access to essential services. Other concerns, each affecting 3% of respondents, included inadequate educational institutions, insufficient healthcare facilities, and the lack of immediate settlement solutions. These issues highlight the diverse and urgent needs of Gaziantep's residents in the aftermath of the earthquake.

**Hatay**

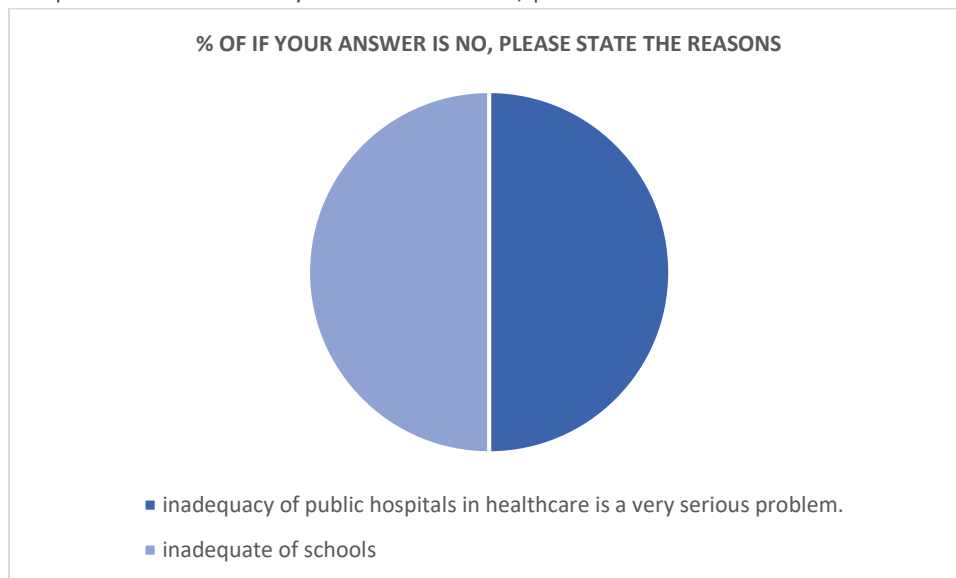
Graph 23. Count of 'If your answer is no, please state the reasons'-Hatay



In Hatay, the most significant concern, affecting 24% of respondents, was the delayed provision of solutions by the relevant ministries. Additionally, 11% of the population reported the inadequacy of public hospitals as a significant problem, which severely impacts access to healthcare. Furthermore, 5% of respondents identified the inadequacy of educational institutions as a significant issue, indicating a need for enhanced educational infrastructure. These findings underscore the pressing necessity for prompt governmental action and enhancements in healthcare and education in Hatay.

### Kahramanmaraş

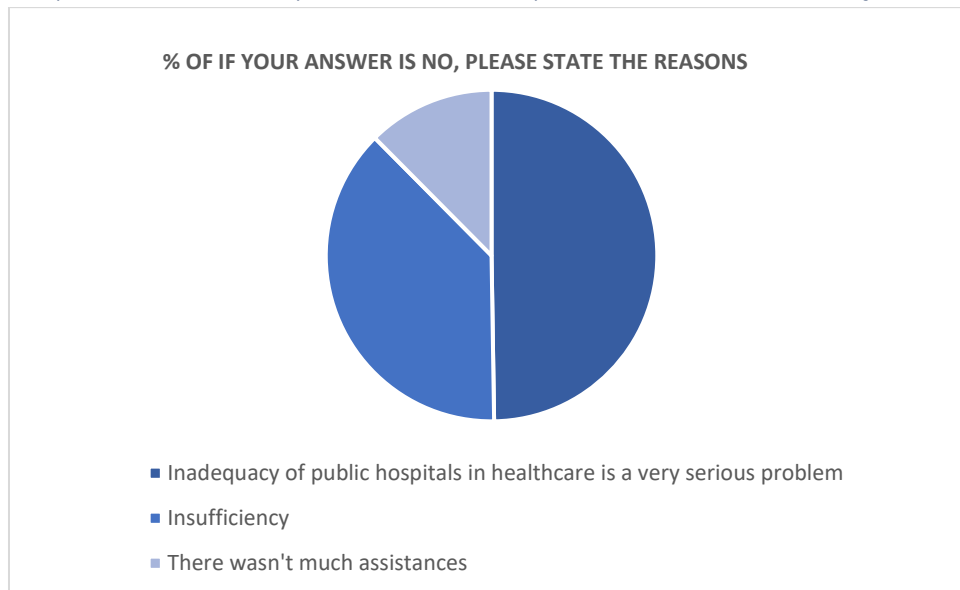
Graph 24. Count of 'If your answer is no, please state the reasons'-Kahramanmaraş



In Kahramanmaraş, the most pressing concern, affecting 5% of respondents, was the overall impact on the province. Additionally, 3% of the population reported the inadequacy of public hospitals as a serious problem, highlighting significant healthcare challenges. Another 3% cited the inadequacy of schools, indicating a need for improvements in the educational infrastructure. These findings point to crucial areas requiring attention to support the residents of Kahramanmaraş in their recovery efforts.

## Şanlıurfa

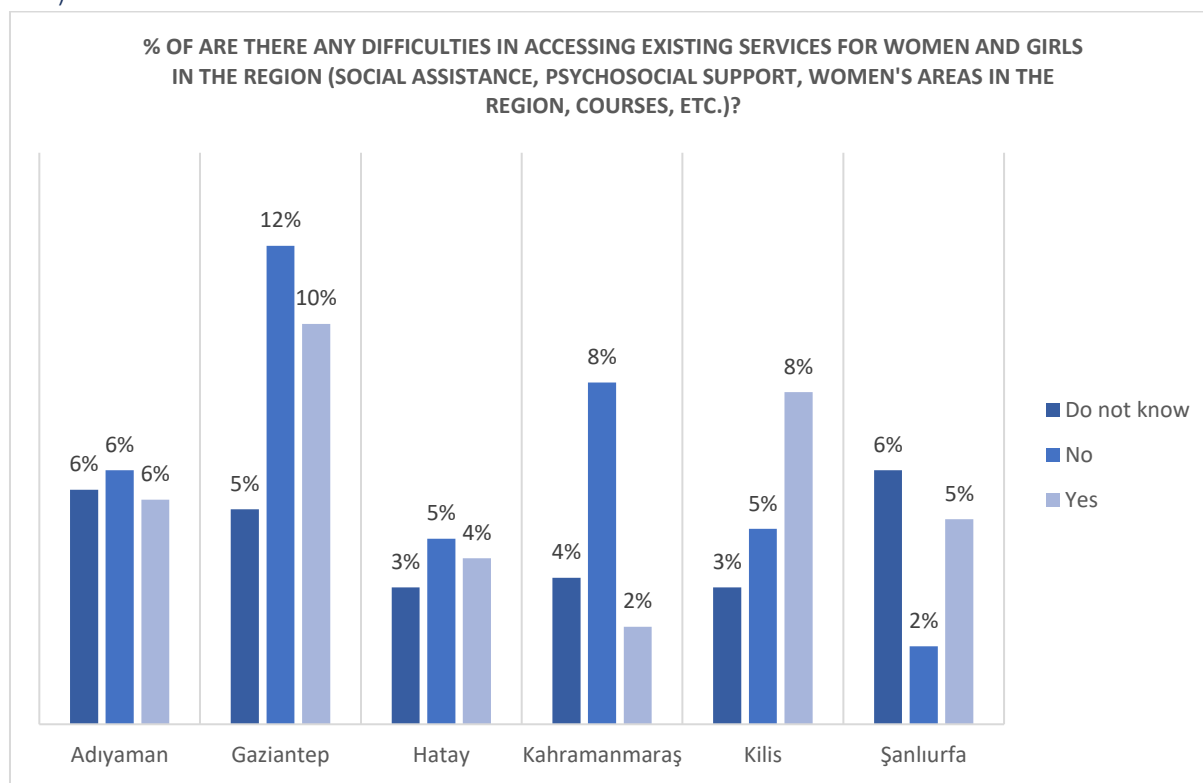
Graph 25. Count of 'If your answer is no, please state the reasons'-Şanlıurfa



In Şanlıurfa, the most significant concern, reported by 21% of respondents, was the overall inadequacy of assistance provided in response to the disaster. Additionally, 11% of residents highlighted the serious problem of insufficient public hospitals, underscoring significant healthcare challenges faced by the community. Furthermore, 5% mentioned general insufficiencies across various aspects of support and infrastructure, indicating a broad range of needs. Another 3% expressed concerns about inadequate fields and resources, pointing to challenges in agriculture and land use. These findings highlight the diverse and urgent needs of Şanlıurfa's population in the aftermath of the earthquake, necessitating comprehensive and timely interventions to support recovery and resilience efforts.

In conclusion, a number of urban areas are confronted with significant obstacles that impede access to essential public services. The resolution of these specific issues would facilitate greater access to education and healthcare for families affected by the earthquake.

Graph 26. Count of 'Are there any difficulties in accessing existing services for women and girls in the region (social assistance, psychosocial support, women's areas in the region, courses, etc.)?'



The chart shows the percentages of responses (Do not know, No, Yes) across different provinces regarding whether there are difficulties in accessing services for women and girls.

In Gaziantep, 10% of respondents indicated that they had encountered difficulties in accessing existing services for women and girls following the earthquake. This includes 5% who were uncertain about the availability of services, while 12% reported no difficulties, indicating a lack of consensus regarding the accessibility of services.

In Adıyaman, 17% of respondents expressed concerns about accessing services. This included 6% who were uncertain about the availability of services, 6% who reported no difficulties, and another 6% who acknowledged facing challenges.

In the case of Kilis, 16% of respondents indicated that they had encountered obstacles in accessing services, with 8% specifically reporting difficulties. This highlights the necessity for enhanced service delivery and accessibility measures to better support women and girls in the region.

In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents discussed access challenges, with 8% reporting no issues and 2% facing difficulties. These findings emphasise the necessity of targeted interventions to guarantee equal access to fundamental services.

In Şanlıurfa, 13% of respondents identified difficulties in accessing services, with 5% reporting challenges. These findings underscore the necessity for the implementation of effective strategies to enhance the availability and accessibility of services for vulnerable groups in Şanlıurfa.



Finally, Hatay reported concerns from 12% of respondents regarding service access, with 4% facing difficulties. This indicates a necessity for targeted enhancements in service delivery and accessibility for women and girls in the region.

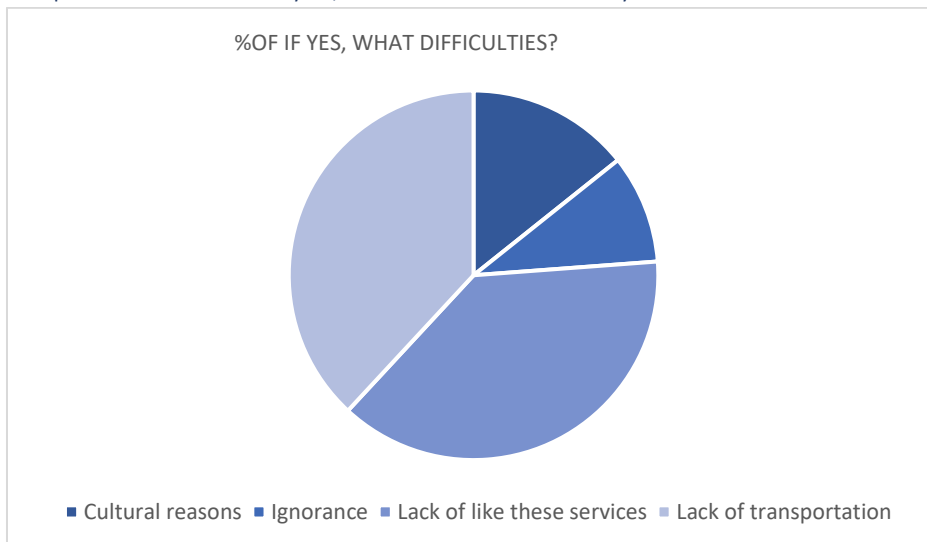
The analysis of needs across the provinces reveals a diversity of experiences, emphasising the necessity of responsive and inclusive service provision to support the specific needs of women and girls in the post-earthquake recovery phase.

**If yes, what difficulties?**

Graphics show the specific difficulties reported by respondents who indicated that there are challenges in accessing services for women and girls in the post-earthquake period and percentages of responses and specific difficulties across different provinces.

**Adiyaman**

Graph 27. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties?-Adiyaman'

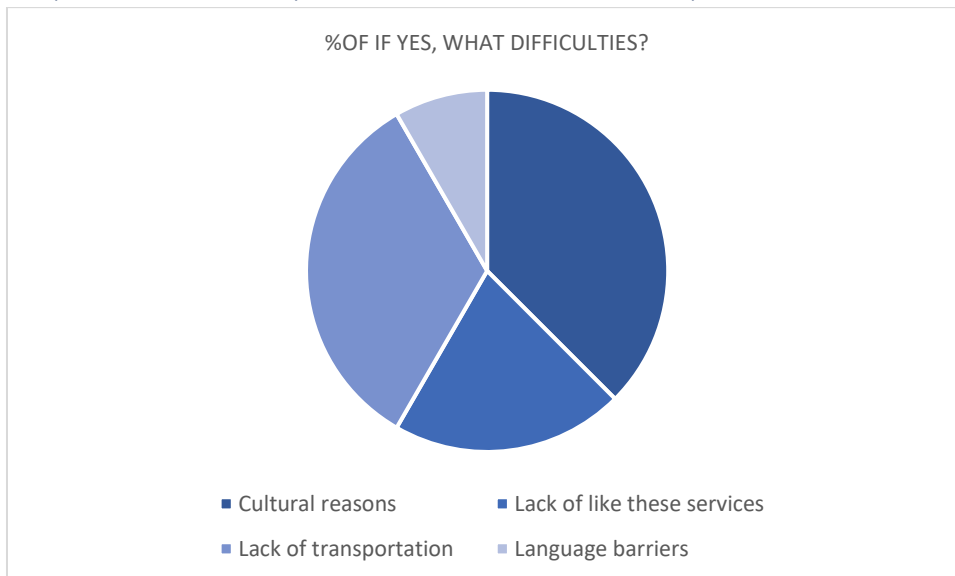


In Adiyaman, 21% of respondents indicated difficulties in accessing services for women and girls. The most commonly reported issues include cultural reasons, lack of services, and lack of transportation. These findings suggest that both cultural factors and practical challenges like transportation hinder access to services in this province.



**Gaziantep**

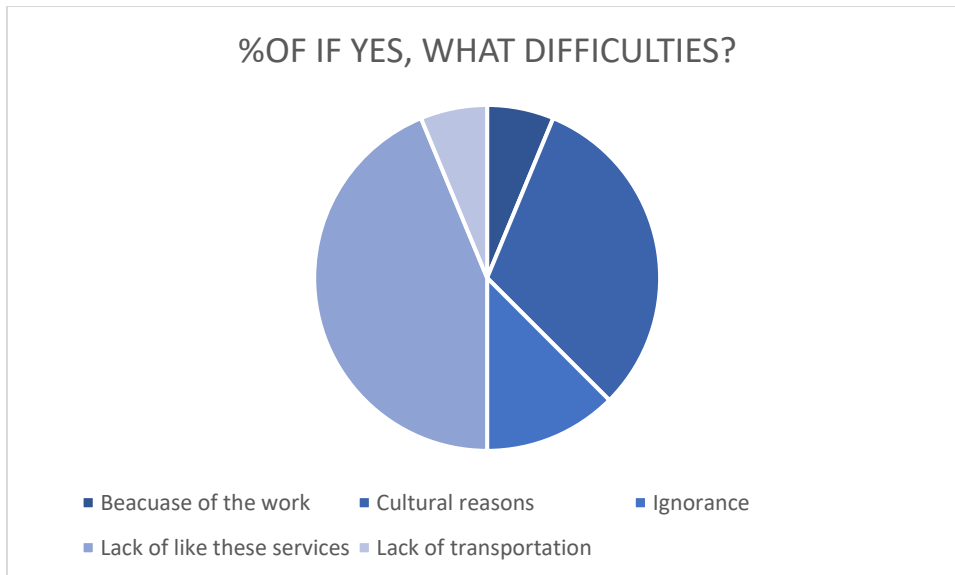
Graph 28. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties? -Gaziantep'



Gaziantep shows a higher percentage of respondents (24%) reporting difficulties. Cultural reasons and lack of transportation are significant issues. Language challenges also contribute to the barriers faced by women and girls in accessing services.

**Hatay**

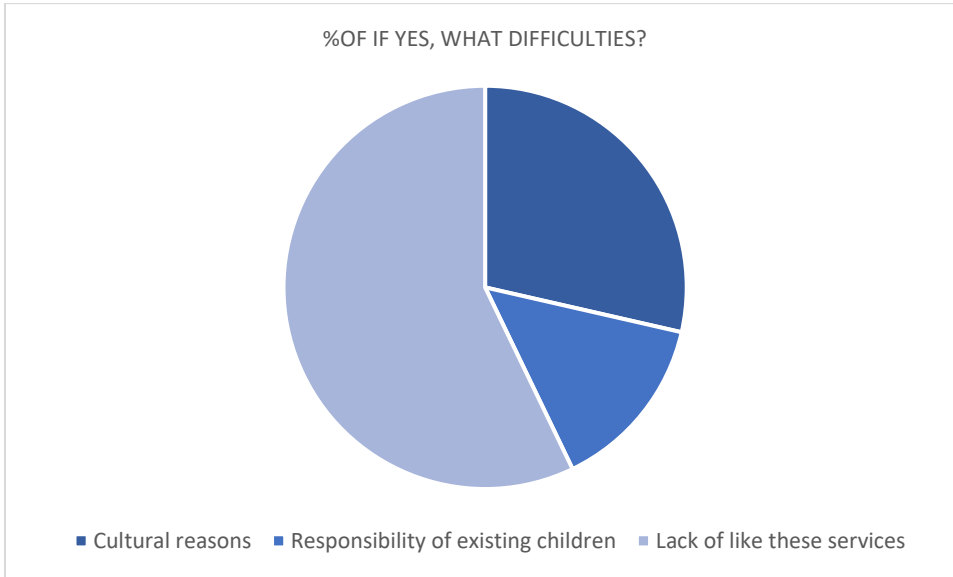
Graph 29. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties? -Hatay'



In Hatay, 16% of respondents reported difficulties, with cultural reasons and lack of services being notable concerns. Work-related reasons and lack of transportation are also mentioned, indicating a diverse set of challenges.

**Kahramanmaraş**

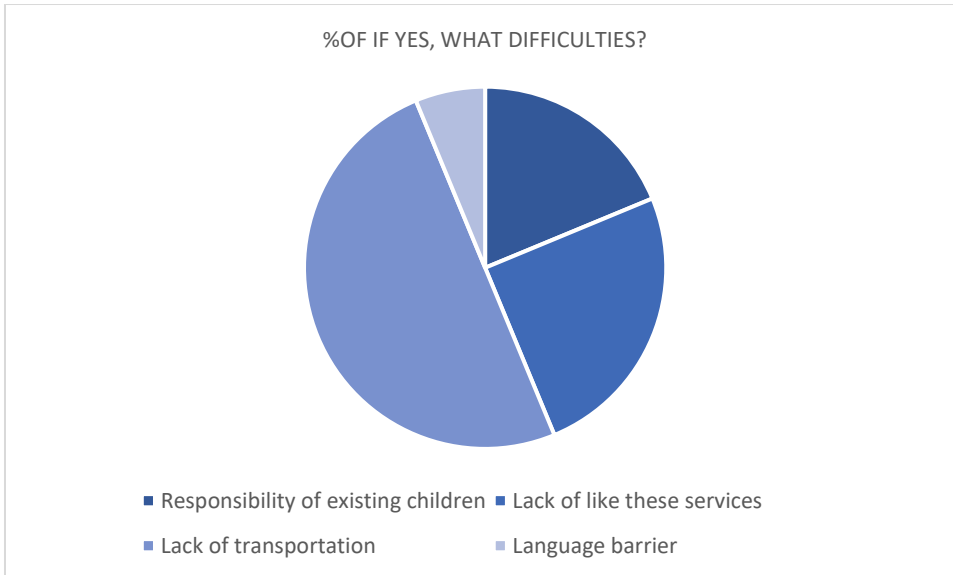
Graph 30. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties? -Kahramanmaraş'



Kahramanmaraş has a lower percentage of respondents reporting difficulties. Cultural reasons, responsibility of existing children and lack of services are the main issues highlighted, indicating a need for improved access and awareness.

**Kilis**

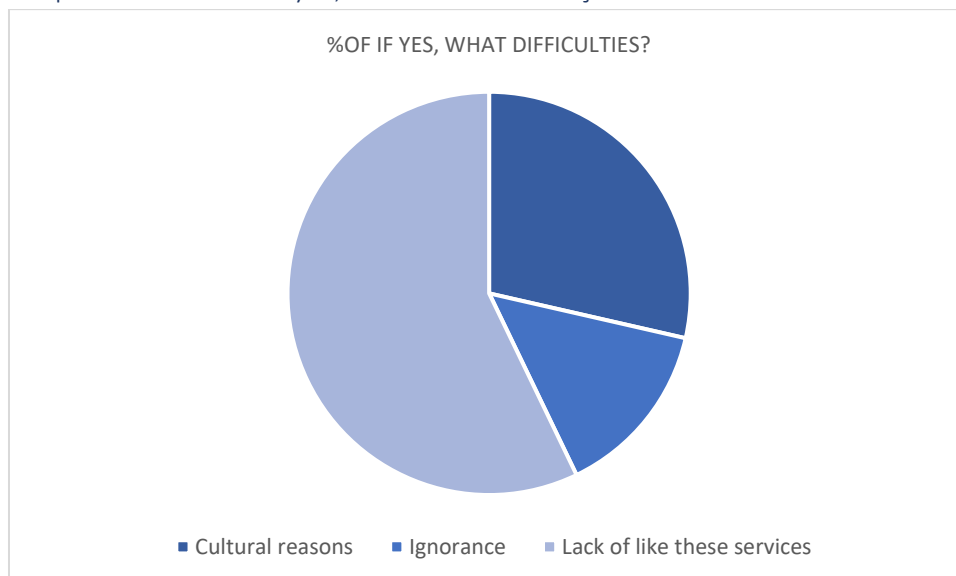
Graph 31. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties? -Kilis



In Kilis, 16% of respondents reported difficulties, with lack of services and lack of transportation being significant concerns. Existing children and language challenges also contribute to the barriers faced by women and girls in accessing services.

## Şanlıurfa

Graph 32. Count of 'If yes, what difficulties?'-Şanlıurfa



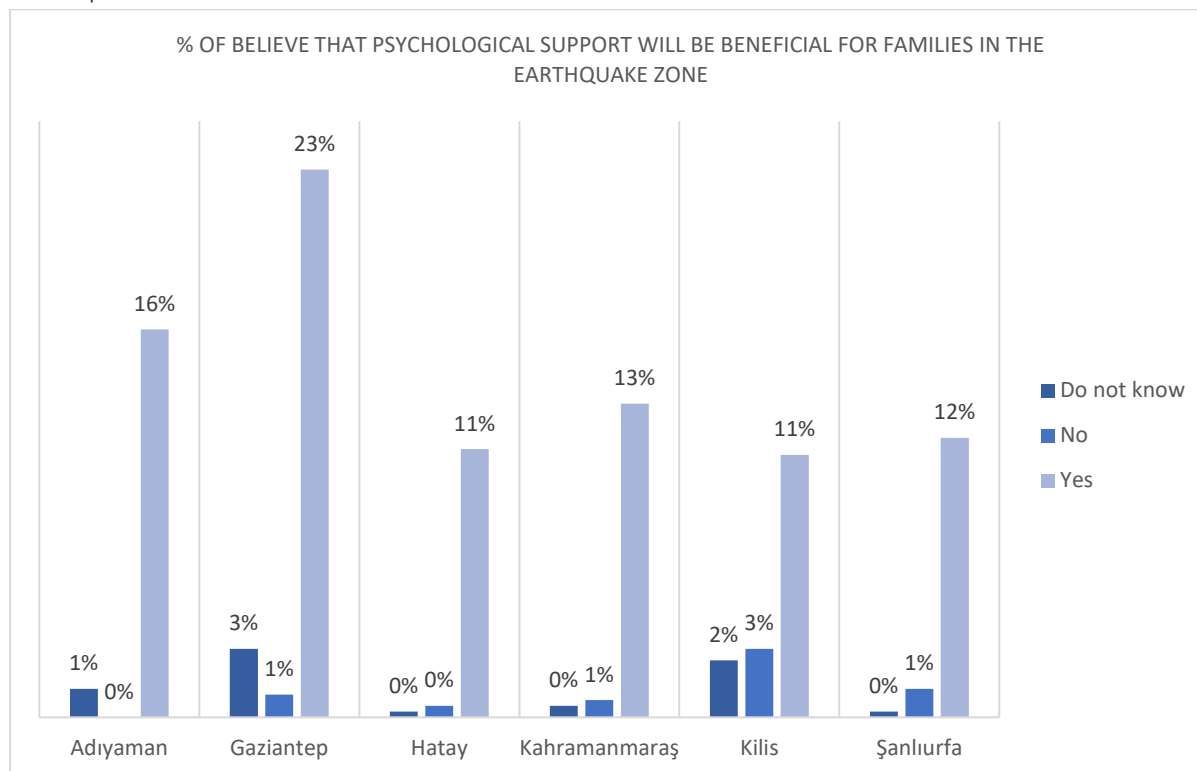
Şanlıurfa has 14% of respondents reporting difficulties, with cultural reasons and lack of services being prominent issues. Ignorance also plays a role in hindering access to services for women and girls in this province.

Graphics reveals a range of difficulties faced by women and girls in accessing services post-earthquake:

- Cultural reasons and lack of services are the most prevalent issues, indicating that both societal norms and insufficient service availability are significant barriers.
- Transportation issues are also a major barrier, particularly in Adiyaman, Gaziantep, and Kilis.
- Ignorance about available services is a consistent problem in several provinces.
- Language challenges and existing children present additional barriers, though to a lesser extent.

Addressing these issues requires a multi-faceted approach that includes increasing service availability, improving transportation infrastructure, raising awareness, and tackling cultural and language barriers.

Graph 33. Count of 'Believe that psychological support will be beneficial for families in the earthquake zone



The graphic shows the belief that psychological support will be beneficial for families in the earthquake zone.

The chart shows the percentages of responses (Do not know, No, Yes) across different provinces regarding whether they believe psychological support will be beneficial for families in the earthquake zone.

- In Adiyaman a significant majority (16%) believe that psychological support will be beneficial. The uncertainty is minimal (1%).
- In Gaziantep the highest percentage (23%) believe in the benefits of psychological support, indicating strong support for such services. There is a small percentage of uncertainty (3%) and minimal opposition (1%).
- In Hatay all respondents who expressed an opinion (11%) believe in the benefits of psychological support, with no uncertainty or opposition reported.
- In Kahramanmaraş, a significant majority (13%) support psychological support, with minimal opposition (1%) and no uncertainty.
- In Kilis, while a majority (11%) believe psychological support is beneficial, there is a higher degree of uncertainty (2%) and opposition (3%) compared to other provinces.
- In Şanlıurfa a strong majority (12%) support psychological support, with minimal opposition (1%) and no uncertainty.

In general, the data shows strong overall support for psychological support services across all provinces:

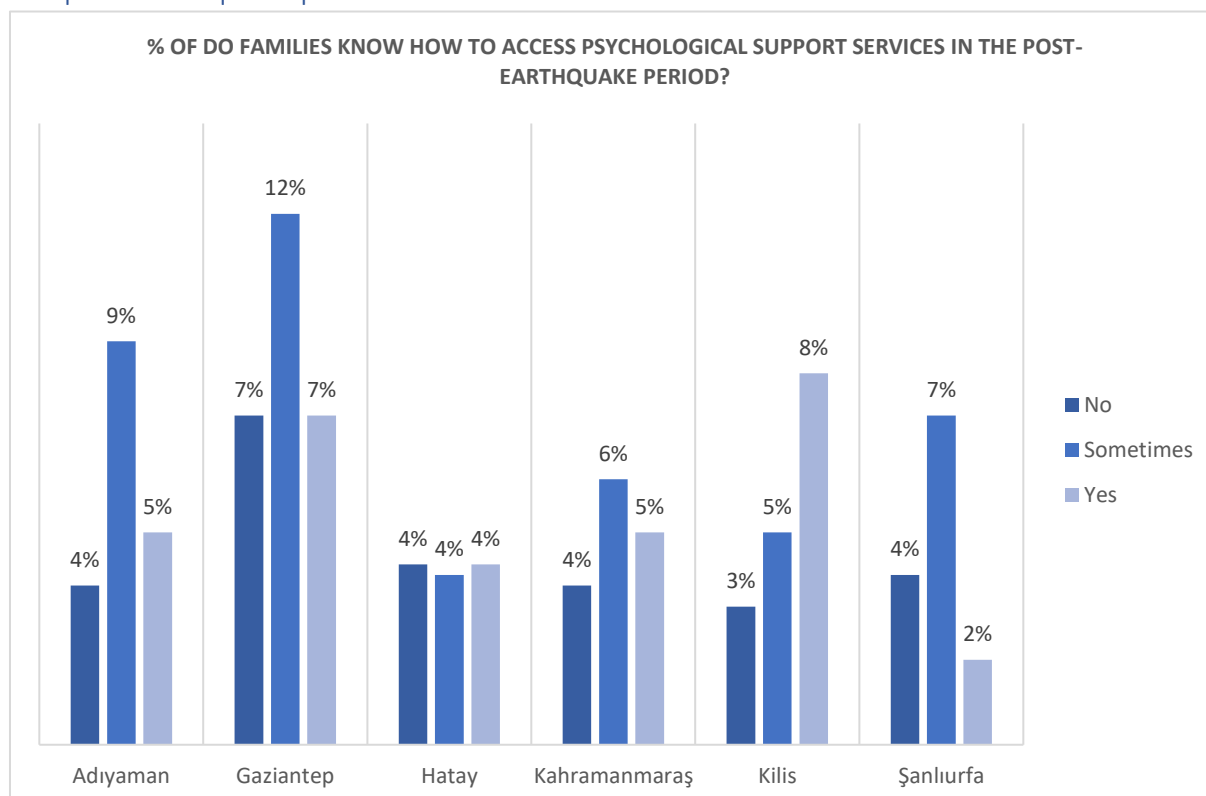
- Majority Support: 86% of respondents across all provinces believe psychological support will be beneficial.



- Minimal Opposition and Uncertainty: Only 6% oppose and 7% are uncertain about the benefits of psychological support.

This strong endorsement suggests that implementing psychological support programs could be highly effective and well-received in earthquake-affected regions. Each province, despite minor variations in uncertainty and opposition, shows a clear consensus on the importance of psychological support for families in the earthquake zone.

Graph 34. Count of ‘Do families know how to access psychological support services in the post-earthquake period?’



The graph above shows the province-based responses to the question on whether the families in the earthquake zone have information on access to psychosocial support services.

In Gaziantep, 27% of families are aware of how to access psychological support services in the post-earthquake period. Among these families, 7% know how to access the services, 12% sometimes know, and 7% do not know. This indicates that while a significant portion of families have some level of awareness, there is still a need to improve consistent access to psychological support.

Kilis follows with 16% of families having knowledge of accessing these services. Specifically, 8% of families are aware, 5% sometimes know, and 3% do not know how to access psychological support services. This reflects a relatively high level of awareness, but there remains room for improvement.

In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of families understand how to access psychological support services. Within this group, 5% of families are aware, 6% sometimes know, and 4% do not know. This indicates a moderate level of awareness that could benefit from enhanced outreach and education efforts.



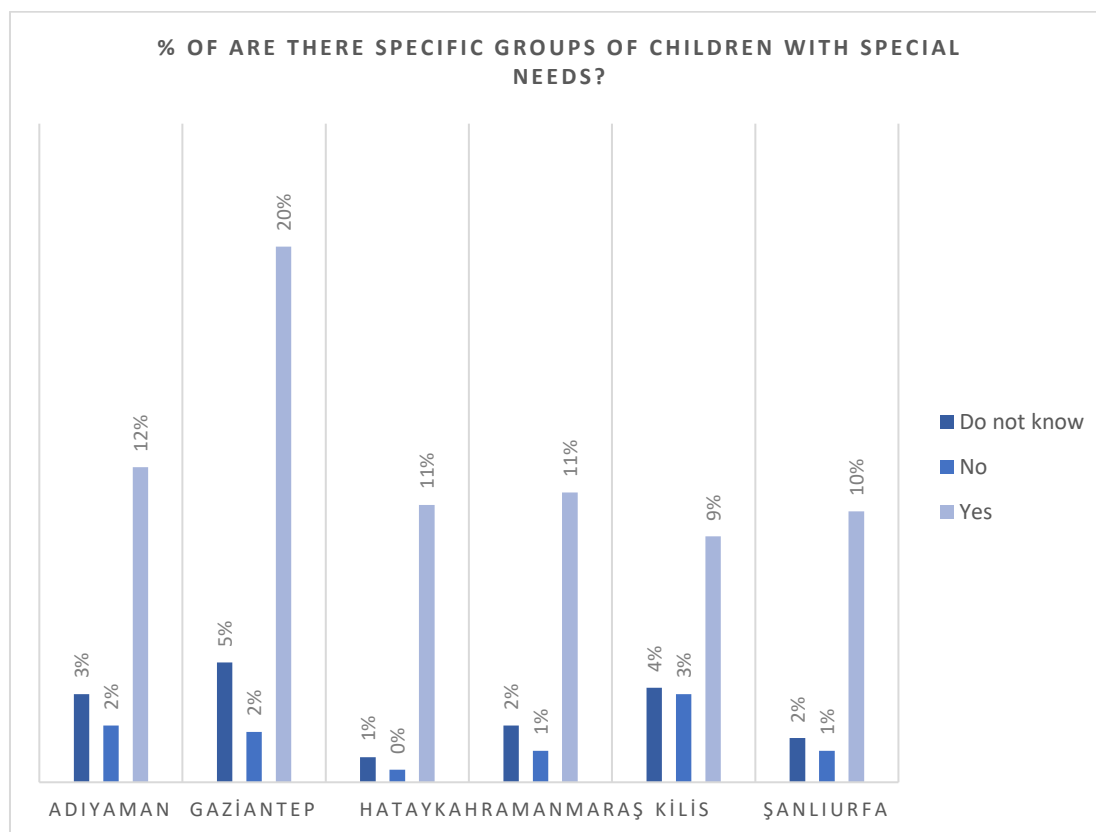
In Şanlıurfa, 13% of families reported knowing how to access psychological support. Here, 2% of families are aware, 7% sometimes know, and 4% do not know. This shows a notable need for increased efforts to improve awareness and access.

In Adıyaman, 17% of families are aware of the availability of psychological support services. Among these, 5% are aware, 9% sometimes know, and 4% do not know. This suggests a relatively balanced distribution of awareness levels, with a significant portion requiring more consistent information.

Finally, in Hatay, 12% of families are aware of how to access psychological support services. This includes 4% who are aware of the services, 4% who are sometimes aware of the services, and 4% who are unaware of how to access these services. The uniform distribution indicates a need for targeted interventions to increase awareness across the board.

Overall, the general total shows that 31% of families know how to access psychological support services, 43% sometimes know, and 26% do not know. These findings highlight the varied levels of awareness across different provinces, emphasizing the need for enhanced information dissemination and support mechanisms to ensure all families can access the psychological services they need in the aftermath of the earthquake.

Graph 35. Count of 'Are there specific groups of children with special needs?'



The chart provided shows the percentage distribution of awareness about specific groups of children with special needs across different provinces.

In Gaziantep, 27% of respondents provided insights on the presence of specific groups of children with special needs. Of the respondents, 20% indicated the presence of children with special needs, 2% did not recognize any such groups, and 5% were unsure. This indicates a notable recognition of children with special needs, underscoring the necessity of tailored support and services.

In Adiyaman, 17% of respondents addressed the question, with 12% affirming the presence of children with special needs, 2% not recognizing such groups, and 3% being unsure. This reflects a considerable awareness of the issue, which points to the need for targeted interventions to support these children.

In Kilis, 16% of respondents considered this issue, with 9% affirming the presence of children with special needs, 3% not recognizing such groups, and 4% being uncertain. This suggests a necessity for further education and resources to effectively address the needs of these children.

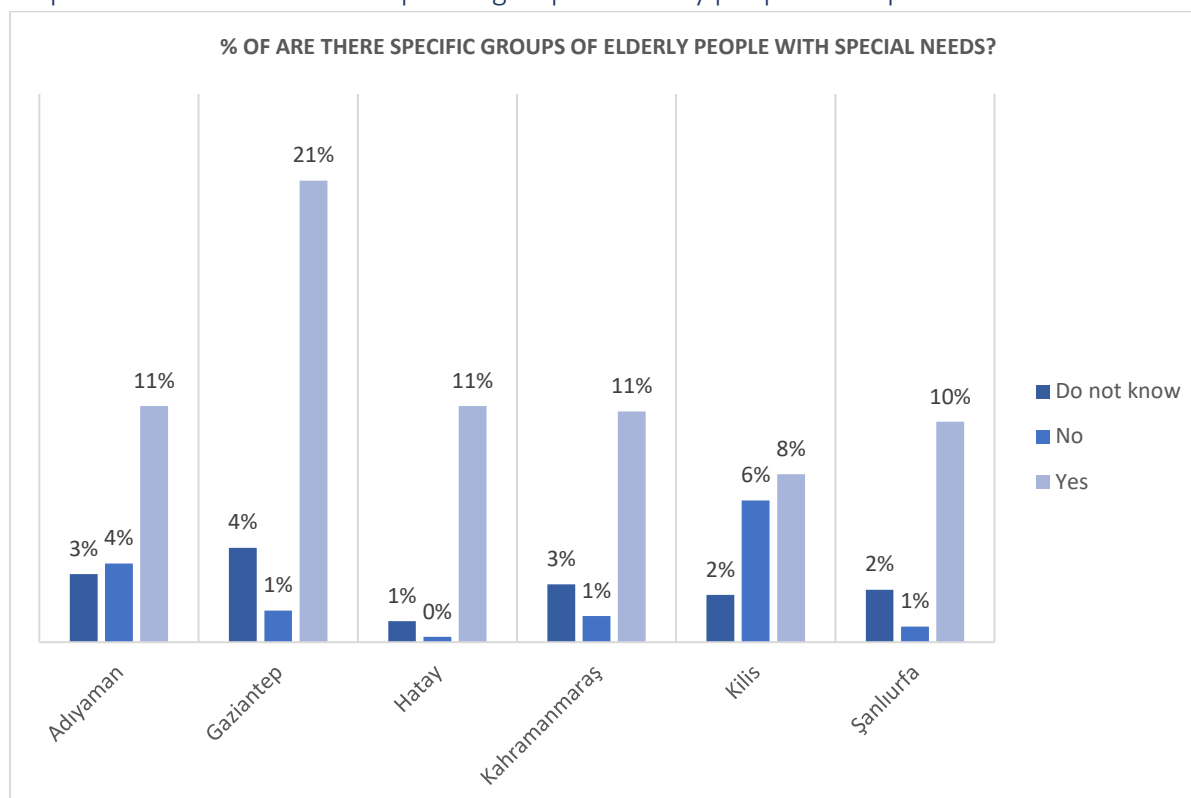
In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents discussed the presence of children with special needs. Of those who responded, 11% confirmed the presence of children with special needs, 1% did not recognize such groups, and 2% were unsure. This highlights the necessity for increased awareness and the provision of specialized services to support these children.

In Şanlıurfa, 13% of respondents discussed the presence of children with special needs, with 10% affirming their presence, 1% not recognizing such groups, and 2% being unsure. This underscores the necessity of comprehensive support systems to cater to the needs of these children.

Finally, in Hatay, 12% of respondents indicated the presence of children with special needs, with 11% confirming their presence and 1% expressing uncertainty. This suggests a high level of recognition of the issue but also indicates a need for further clarity and support.

Overall, among all respondents, 73% confirmed the presence of specific groups of children with special needs, 10% did not recognize such groups, and 16% were unsure. These findings emphasize the widespread recognition of children with special needs and the critical need for targeted support and resources to address their unique challenges.

Graph 36. Count of 'Are there specific groups of elderly people with special needs?'





The data provided shows the percentage distribution of awareness about specific groups of elderly people with special needs across different provinces.

In Gaziantep, 27% of respondents provided insights on the presence of specific groups of elderly individuals with special needs. Within this group, 21% of respondents confirmed the presence of elderly individuals with special needs, 1% did not recognize any such groups, and 4% were unsure. This indicates a notable recognition of elderly individuals with special needs, underscoring the necessity of tailored support and services.

In Adıyaman, 17% of respondents addressed the question, with 11% affirming the presence of elderly people with special needs, 4% not recognizing such groups, and 3% being unsure. This reflects a considerable awareness of the issue and points to the need for targeted interventions to support these elderly individuals.

In Kilis, 16% of respondents considered this issue, with 8% affirming the presence of elderly people with special needs, 6% not recognizing such groups, and 2% being uncertain. This highlights the necessity for further education and resources to effectively address the needs of these elderly individuals.

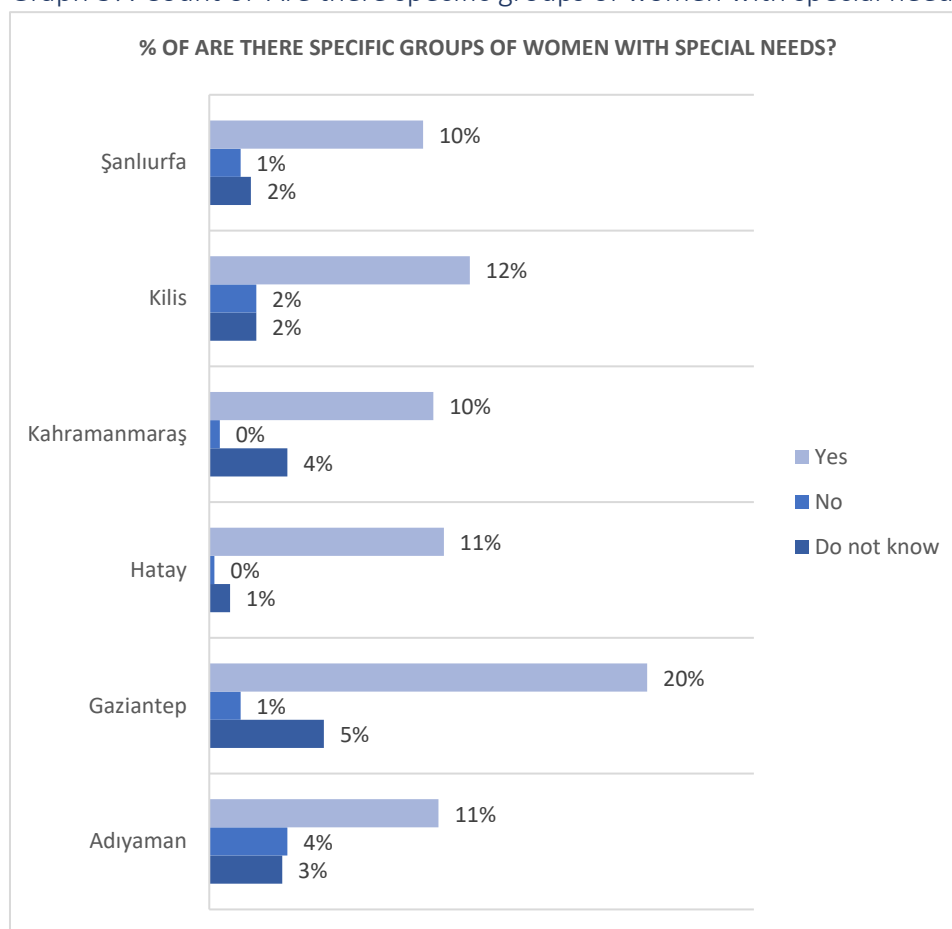
In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents discussed the presence of elderly individuals with special needs. Of those surveyed, 11% confirmed the presence of elderly people with special needs, 1% did not recognize such groups, and 3% were unsure. This highlights the necessity for increased awareness and the provision of specialised services to support these elderly individuals.

In Şanlıurfa, 13% of respondents addressed this issue, with 10% affirming the presence of elderly people with special needs, 1% not recognizing them, and 2% being unsure. This underscores the necessity of comprehensive support systems to cater to the needs of these elderly individuals.

Lastly, in Hatay, 12% of respondents indicated the presence of elderly individuals with special needs, with 11% confirming their presence and 1% expressing uncertainty. This suggests a high level of recognition of the issue, but also indicates a need for further clarity and support.



Graph 37. Count of 'Are there specific groups of women with special needs?'



The chart provided shows the percentage distribution of awareness about specific groups of women with special needs across different provinces.

In Gaziantep, 27% of respondents provided insights on the presence of specific groups of women with special needs. Within this group, 20% of respondents confirmed the presence of women with special needs, 1% did not recognize any such groups, and 5% were unsure. This indicates a notable recognition of women with special needs, underscoring the necessity of tailored support and services.

In Adıyaman, 17% of respondents addressed the question, with 11% affirming the presence of women with special needs, 4% not recognizing such groups, and 3% being unsure. This reflects a considerable awareness of the issue, which points to the need for targeted interventions to support these women.

In Kilis, 16% of respondents considered this issue, with 12% affirming the presence of women with special needs, 2% not recognizing such groups, and 2% being uncertain. This indicates a need for further education and resources to effectively address the needs of these women.

In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents discussed the presence of women with special needs. Of those surveyed, 10% confirmed the presence of women with special needs, 0% did not recognize such groups, and 4% were unsure. This highlights the necessity for increased awareness and the provision of specialised services to support these women.

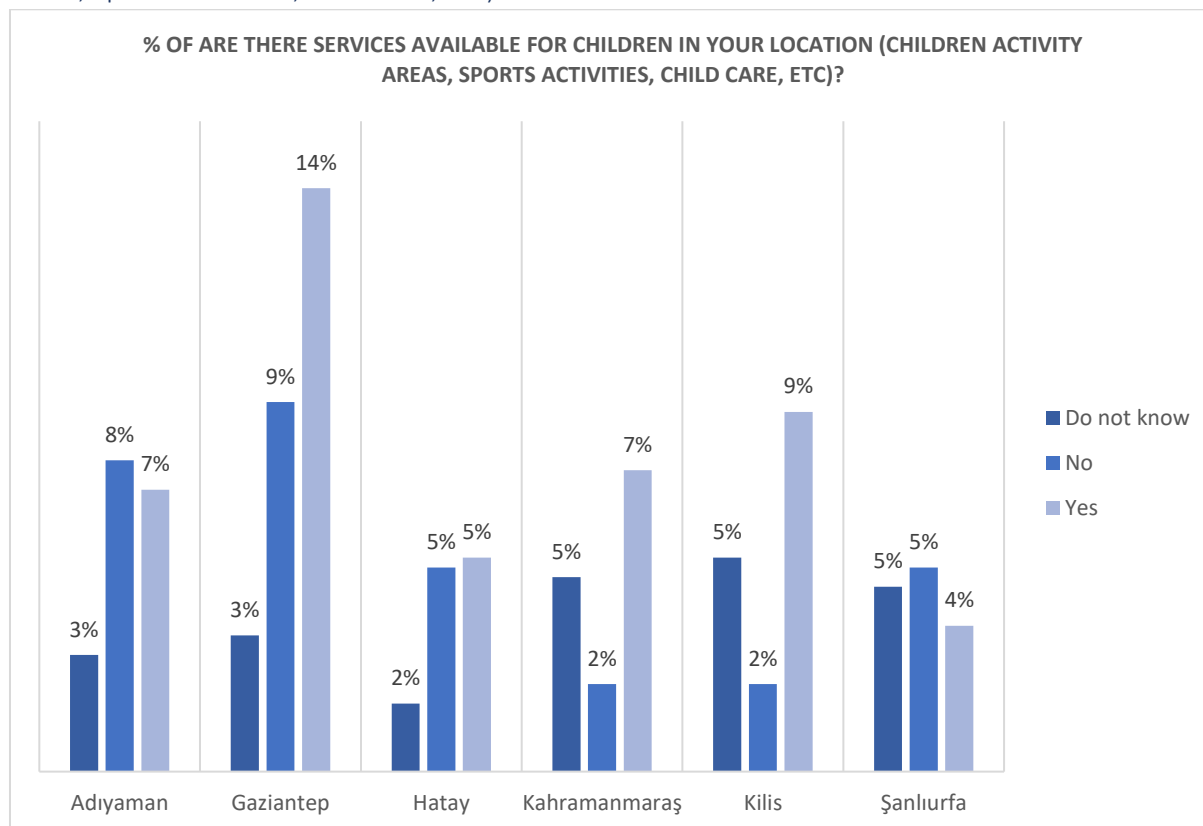


In Şanlıurfa, 13% of respondents discussed the presence of women with special needs. Of these, 10% confirmed their presence, 1% did not recognize such groups, and 2% were unsure. This underscores the necessity of comprehensive support systems to cater to the needs of these women.

Finally, in Hatay, 12% of respondents indicated the presence of women with special needs, with 11% confirming their presence and 1% expressing uncertainty. This suggests a high level of recognition of the issue but also indicates a need for further clarity and support.

Overall, among all respondents, 73% confirmed the presence of specific groups of women with special needs, 9% did not recognize such groups, and 17% were unsure. These findings emphasize the widespread recognition of women with special needs and the critical need for targeted support and resources to address their unique challenges.

Graph 38. Count of 'Are there services available for children in your location (children activity areas, sports activities, child care, etc)'



The chart above shows the percentage distribution of awareness about the availability of services for children (such as children's activity areas, sports activities, child care, etc.) across different provinces.

In Gaziantep, 27% of respondents provided insights on the availability of services for children, including activity areas, sports activities, and childcare. Of the respondents who indicated the presence of these services, 14% confirmed this, while 9% stated that there are no such services and 3% were unsure. This suggests that there is a relatively high availability of services for children, although a significant proportion still lacks access or information.

In Kilis, 16% of respondents addressed the availability of services for children. Among these, 9% confirmed the presence of these services, 2% indicated a lack of services, and 5% were uncertain. This indicates a satisfactory level of service availability, although there is scope for improvement in terms of providing clear information.

In Kahramanmaraş, 14% of respondents discussed the availability of services for children. Within this group, 7% confirmed the presence of these services, 2% indicated a lack of services, and 5% were uncertain. This indicates a moderate level of service availability, with some families requiring more consistent access and information.

In Adiyaman, 17% of respondents indicated that they considered the availability of children's services, with 7% confirming their presence, 8% indicating a lack of services, and 3% being unsure. This reflects a complex situation where approximately half of the respondents indicated that there were insufficient services for children.



In Şanlıurfa, 13% of respondents provided their views on the availability of services for children. Of these, 4% confirmed the presence of such services, 5% noted a lack of services, and 5% were uncertain. This underscores the necessity for enhanced service delivery and communication strategies to facilitate greater access to available activities and care for children.

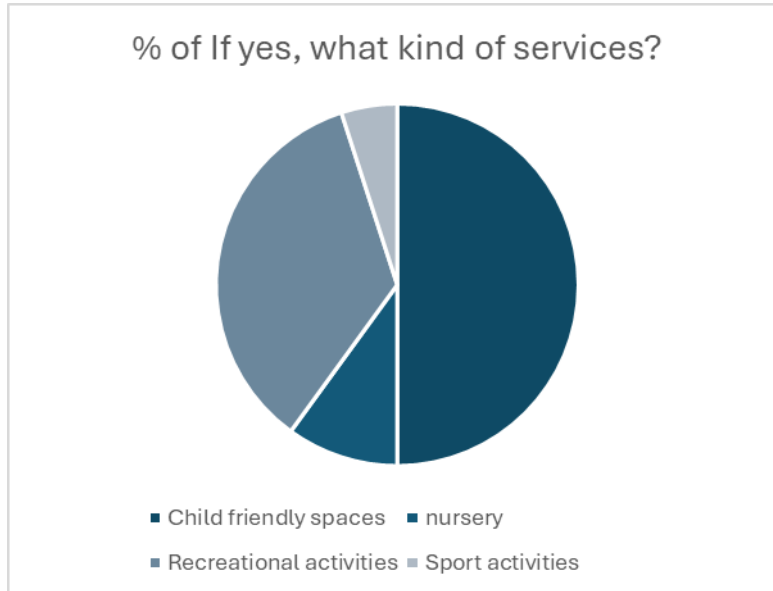
Finally, in Hatay, 12% of respondents discussed the availability of services for children. Among these, 5% confirmed the presence of such services, 5% noted a lack of services, and 2% were unsure. This indicates a balanced but insufficient availability of children's services, which requires further enhancements.

Overall, among all respondents, 46% confirmed the availability of services for children, 31% did not recognize such services, and 22% were unsure. These findings emphasize the varied levels of service availability across different provinces and underscore the need for improved access and communication to ensure all children benefit from available services.

### % of If yes, what kind of services?

#### Adıyaman

Graph 39. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services?-Adıyaman



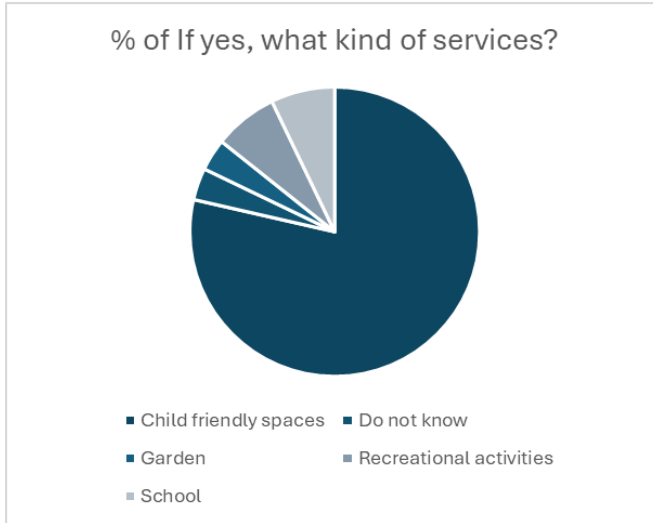
- Child Friendly Spaces: 9%
- Nursery: 2%
- Recreational Activities: 6%
- Sport Activities: 1%

In Adıyaman, the needs analysis revealed a variety of services available for children, with 17% of respondents providing insights. Among those who confirmed the presence of services, 9% identified Child-Friendly Spaces, offering safe and engaging environments for play and learning. Nursery services were mentioned by 2%, Recreational activities were noted by 6%, providing structured activities for creativity and relaxation, while sports activities were reported by 1%, highlighting organized physical activities promoting fitness and teamwork.



**Gaziantep**

Graph 40. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services?'-Gaziantep

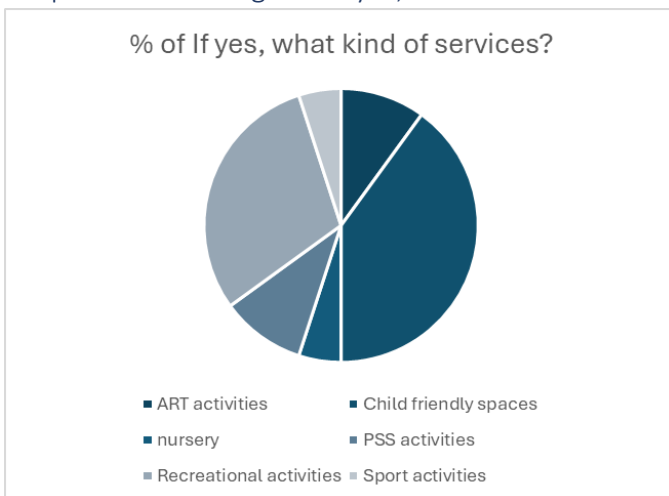


- Child Friendly Spaces: 19%
- Recreational Activities: 2%
- Garden: 1%
- School: 2%
- Do Not Know: 1%

In Gaziantep, the needs analysis revealed a variety of services available for children. Among respondents who confirmed the presence of services, 19% identified Child Friendly Spaces, providing safe and engaging environments for children. Recreational activities were noted by 2%, offering structured activities for creativity and relaxation. Additionally, 1% mentioned the availability of a garden for children, and another 2% referred to services provided by schools. However, 1% of respondents were uncertain about the specific services available. These findings highlight the diverse range of services supporting children's development and well-being in Gaziantep.

**Hatay**

Graph 41. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services?'-Hatay

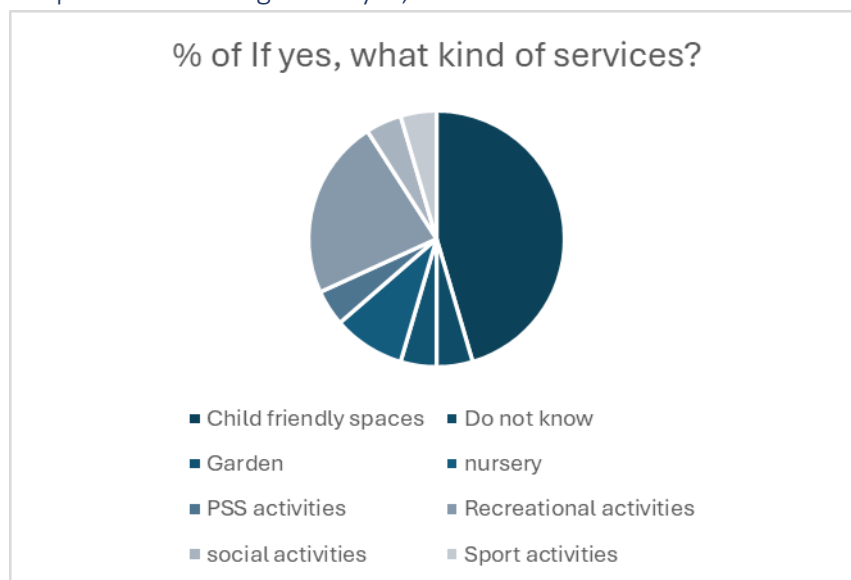


- Art Activities: 2%
- Child Friendly Spaces: 7%
- Nursery: 1%
- PSS Activities: 2%
- Recreational Activities: 5%
- Sport Activities: 1%

In Hatay, art activities received the highest response at 7%, indicating a significant interest in creative pursuits among respondents. Child-friendly spaces followed closely behind at 7%, suggesting a strong desire for safe and nurturing environments for children. Recreational activities also proved popular, with 5% indicating an interest, reflecting a community interest in leisure and social engagement. The results indicate that PSS activities and sports activities received 2% and 1% of responses, respectively, suggesting a moderate interest in psychological support services and physical fitness activities. Nursery services received the least interest at 1%, indicating a lower demand for childcare services among respondents.

### Kahramanmaraş

Graph 42. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services?'-Kahramanmaraş



- Child Friendly Spaces: 9%
- Nursery: 2%
- Recreational Activities: 4%
- Sport Activities: 1%
- Garden: 1%
- Social Activities: 1%
- Do Not Know: 1%
- PSS Activities: 1%

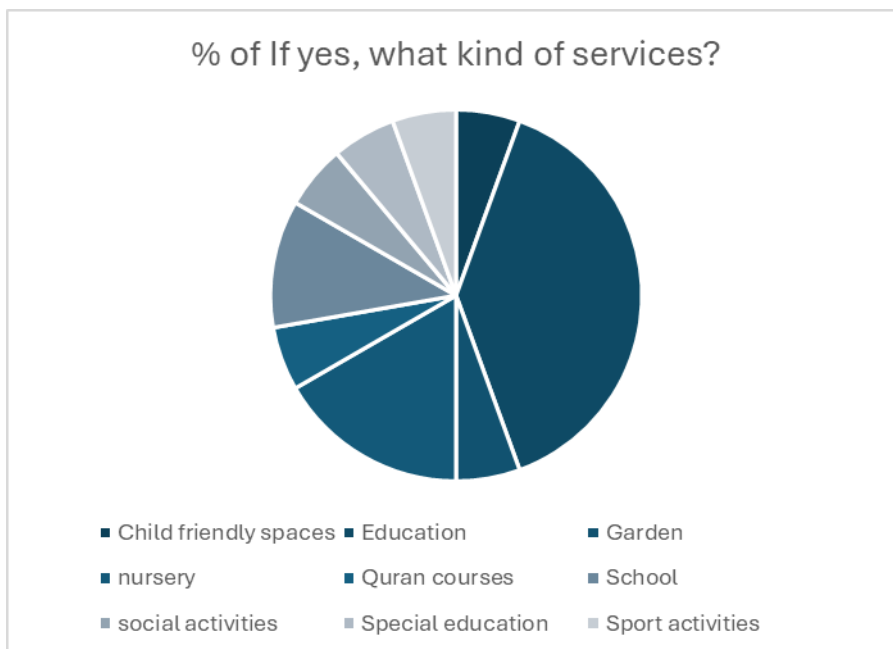
In Kahramanmaraş, the results of the survey indicate a diverse range of interests in community services. The highest response was recorded for Child-Friendly Spaces, at 9%, which indicates a strong demand for safe and supportive environments for children. The next most popular responses were for nursery services and recreational activities, with 2% and 4% respectively. This suggests that there is a moderate interest in childcare and leisure activities. The results indicate that sports activities, gardens, social activities, and PSS activities each received 1% of responses, reflecting a distributed but notable interest



across physical fitness, outdoor spaces, social engagement, and psychological support services. Furthermore, one percent of respondents indicated a lack of clarity regarding their preferences.

**Kilis**

Graph 43. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services?-Kilis



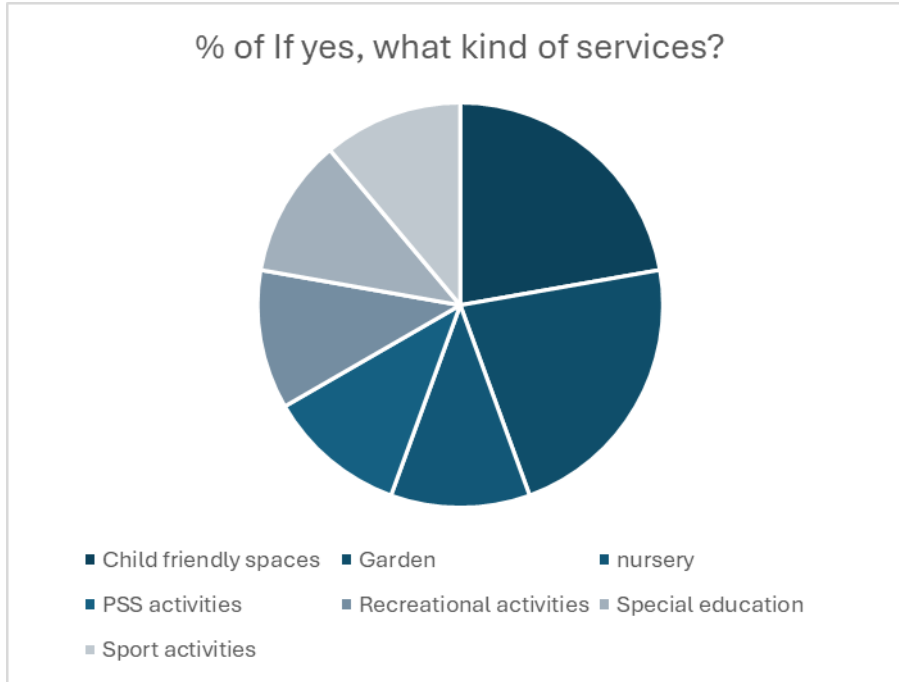
- Child Friendly Spaces: 1%
- Nursery: 3%
- Education: 6%
- Garden: 1%
- Quran Courses: 1%
- School: 2%
- Social Activities: 1%
- Special Education: 1%
- Sport Activities: 1%

In Kilis, Education received the highest response at 6%, indicating a strong demand for educational services within the community. Nursery services and schools followed with 3% and 2% respectively, highlighting significant interest in childcare and formal education. Other services such as special education, Quran courses, and social activities each received 1%, reflecting a distributed interest in specialized learning, religious education, and social engagement. Additionally, the survey revealed that Child-Friendly Spaces, gardens, and sports activities received 1% each, indicating a general but less pronounced interest in these areas.



## Şanlıurfa

Graph 44. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of services? -Şanlıurfa



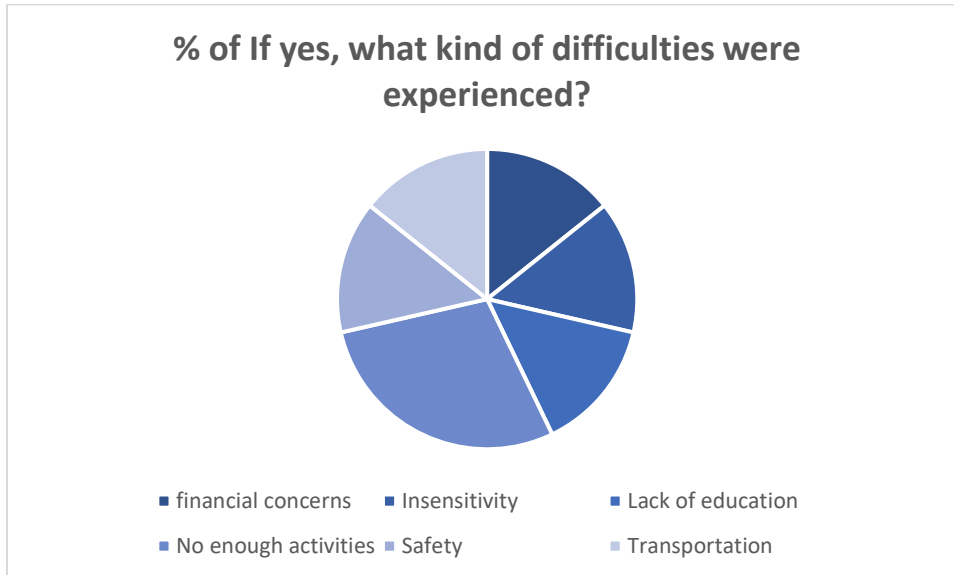
- Child Friendly Spaces: 2%
- Nursery: 1%
- Recreational Activities: 1%
- Sport Activities: 1%
- Garden: 2%
- PSS Activities: 1%
- Special Education: 1%

In Şanlıurfa, Child-Friendly Spaces and gardens each received the highest response at 2%, suggesting a notable interest in safe environments for children and green spaces within the community. Nursery services, recreational activities, sports activities, PSS activities, and special education each received 1%, indicating distributed but discernible interest across childcare, leisure pursuits, physical fitness, psychological support, and specialized educational needs. These percentages provide valuable insights into community preferences, guiding potential enhancements and developments in service provisions in Şanlıurfa.

**% of If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?**

**Adiyaman**

Graph 45. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?'-Adiyaman

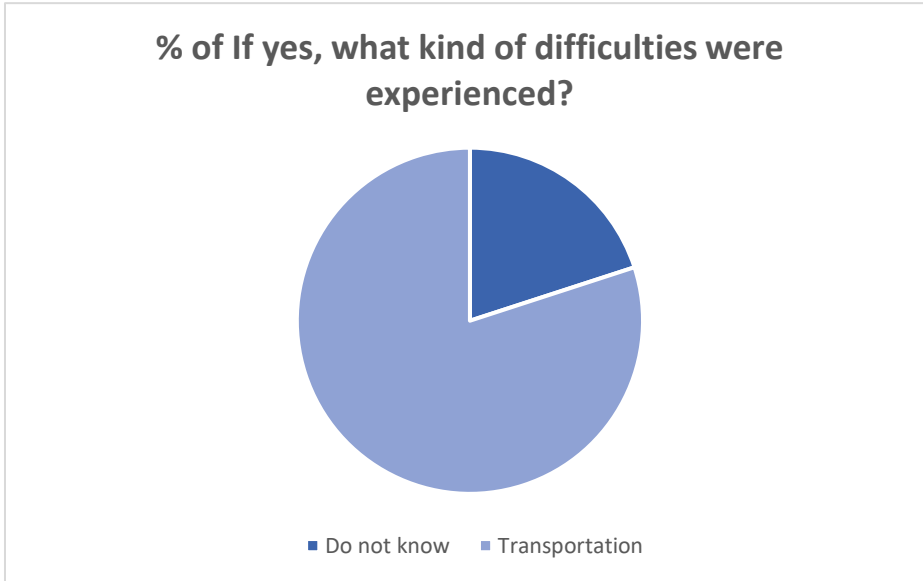


19% of respondents indicated the presence difficulties of in services for children, including activity areas, sports activities, and child care services:

- Financial Concerns (3%)
- Insensitivity (3%)
- Lack of Education (3%)
- Not Enough Activities (6%)
- Safety and Security Concerns (3%)
- Transportation Issues (3%)

**Gaziantep**

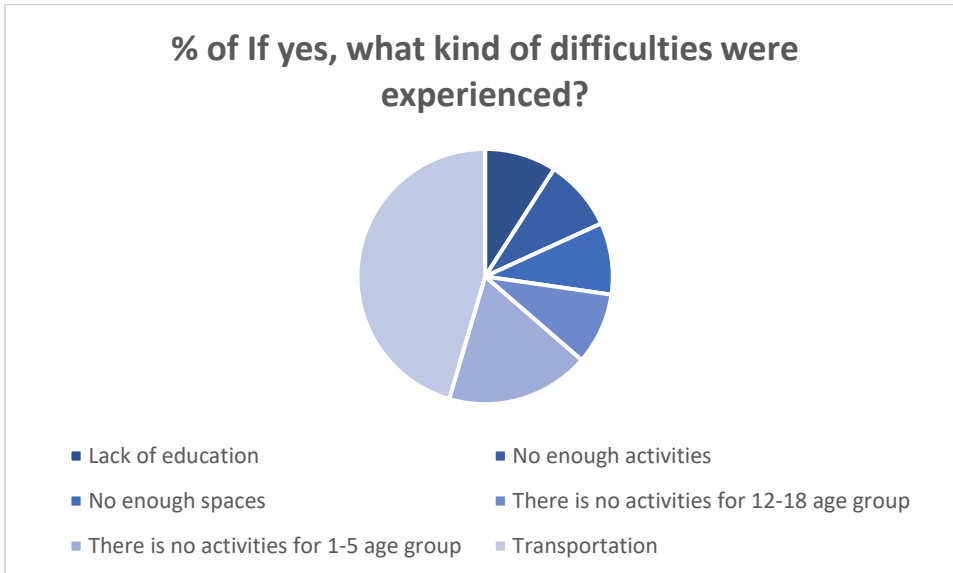
Graph 46. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?' -Gaziantep



In Gaziantep province, the participants responded 11% reported difficulties in accessing these services, particularly citing transportation issues. Additionally, 3% indicated uncertainty regarding the existence of challenges in accessing these services. This suggests that while services for children are available to some extent in Gaziantep, transportation remains a significant barrier for a notable portion of the population to access these services.

**Hatay**

Graph 47. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?' -Hatay



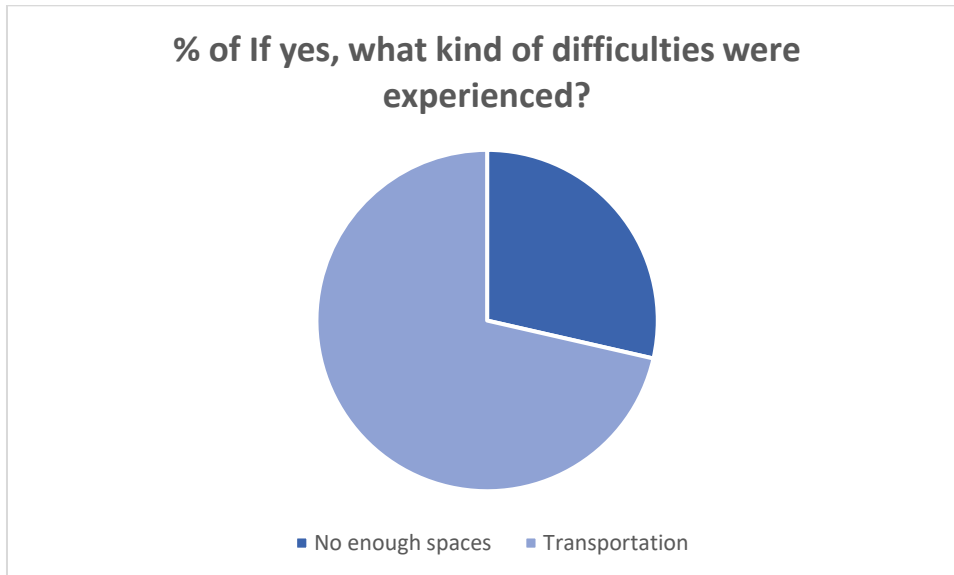
In Hatay, the participants reported encountering various difficulties in accessing the services.

- The most prevalent challenge was transportation issues at 14%.
- Other difficulties mentioned include lack of education (3%), insufficient activities (3%), and lack of spaces (3%).

- Specific age group-related challenges were also noted, such as a lack of activities for the 12-18 age group (3%) and the 1-5 age group (6%).

### Kahramanmaraş

Graph 48. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?' -Kahramanmaraş

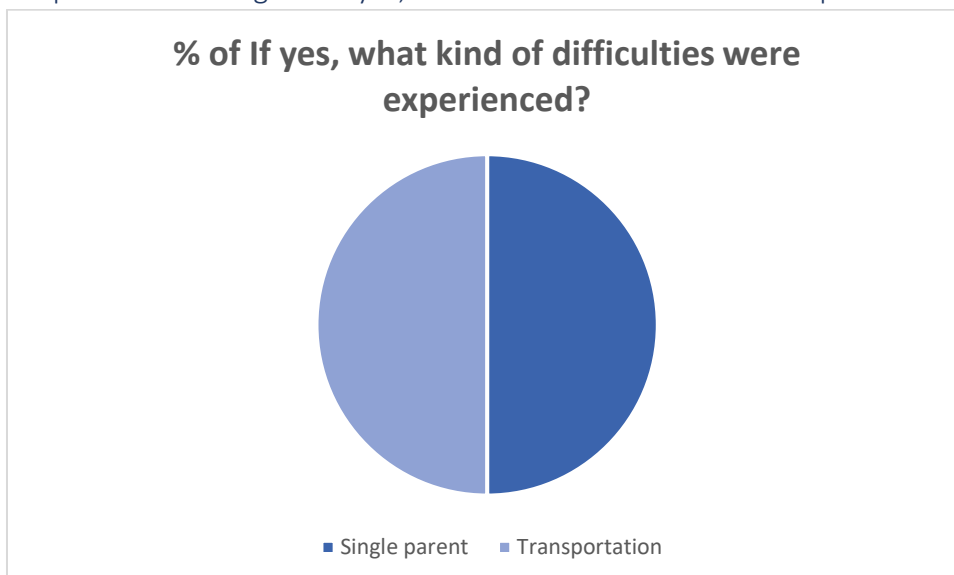


In Kahramanmaraş the participants reported experiencing access difficulties.

- Transportation emerged as a significant barrier at 14%.
- Additionally, not enough spaces (6%) was another notable access difficulty.

### Kilis

Graph 49. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?' -Kilis

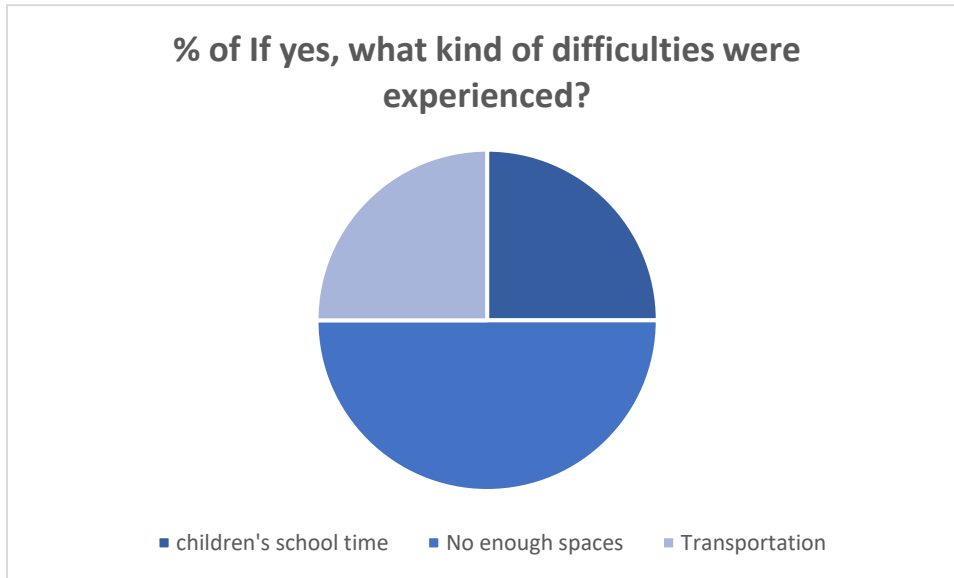


Participants in Kilis reported highlighted access challenges.

- These challenges included single-parent difficulties (3%) and transportation issues (3%).

### Şanlıurfa

Graph 50. Percentage of 'If yes, what kind of difficulties were experienced?' -Şanlıurfa

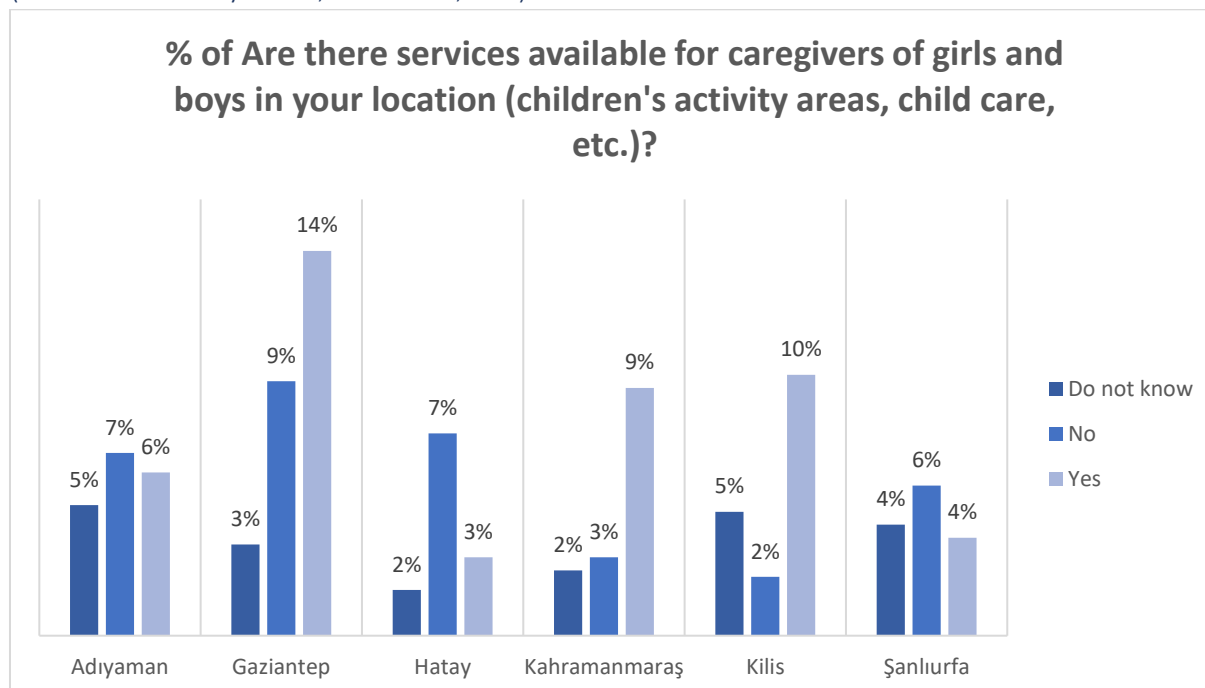


Participants in Şanlıurfa reported highlighted access challenges.

- The most common access challenges were a lack of spaces (6%) and transportation issues (3%).
- School time conflicts for children (3%) were also mentioned.

Overall, this analysis provides a comprehensive evaluation of both the presence of services for children and the access difficulties experienced in each province. It's evident that transportation poses a significant barrier to accessing services, indicating a need for improvements in transportation infrastructure in the respective regions.

Graph 51. Count of 'Are there services available for caregivers of girls and boys in your location (children's activity areas, child care, etc.)?'

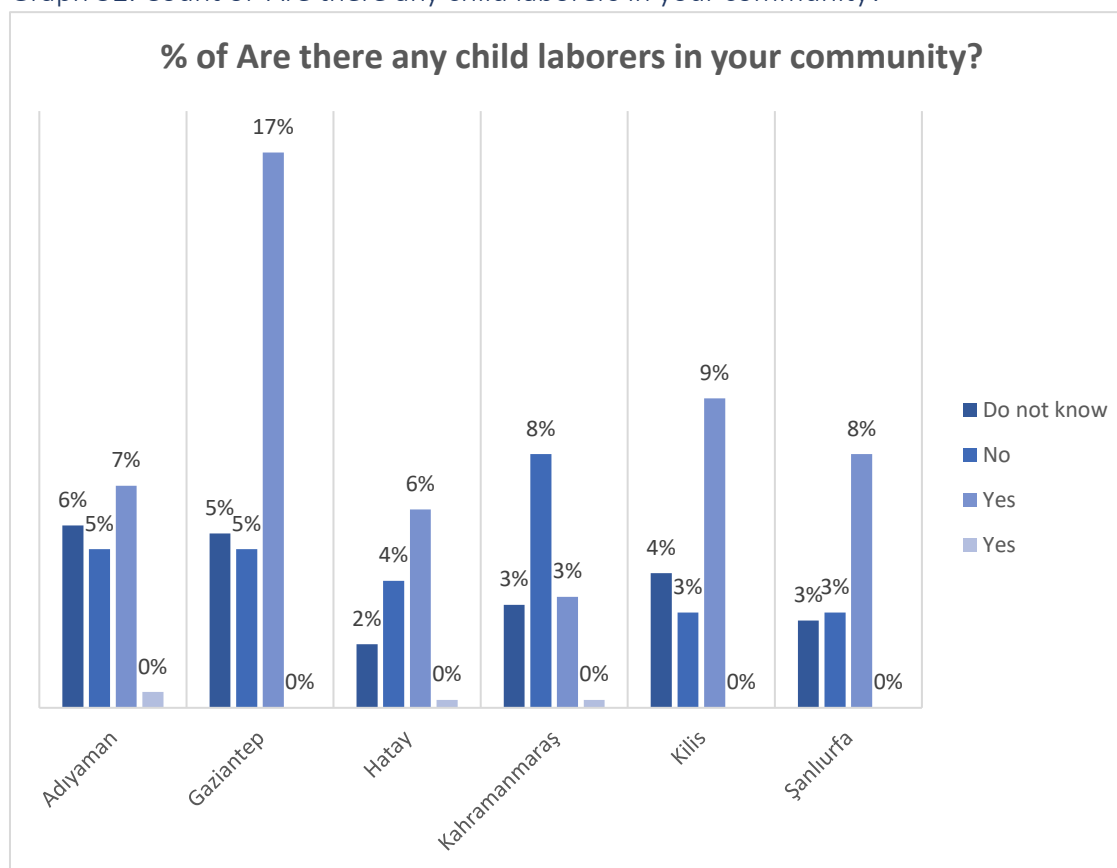


The chart shows the availability of services for caregivers of girls and boys in each province:

- **Gaziantep (27%):** Among the highest, 14% of respondents affirm the availability of services for caregivers, indicating a strong support network. Conversely, 9% report no such services, with 3% unsure.
- **Kahramanmaraş (14%):** Following closely, 9% acknowledge the existence of caregiver services, demonstrating a notable provision. Only 3% deny their availability, and 2% are uncertain.
- **Kilis (16%):** 10% confirm the presence of caregiver services, showcasing a moderate level of support. Conversely, 2% report their absence, and 5% are unsure.
- **Adiyaman (17%):** 6% affirm the presence of caregiver services, showing a moderate level of support. Meanwhile, 7% report their absence, and 5% are unsure.
- **Şanlıurfa (13%):** 4% acknowledge the availability of caregiver services, indicating a modest level of support. Similarly, 6% state their absence, and 4% are unsure.
- **Hatay (12%):** Among the lowest, 3% confirm the availability of caregiver services, reflecting a lower provision. Conversely, 7% report their absence, and 2% are unsure.

These findings provide insights into the varying levels of support for caregivers across different provinces, highlighting areas where services are robust and where improvements may be needed.

Graph 52. Count of 'Are there any child laborers in your community?'



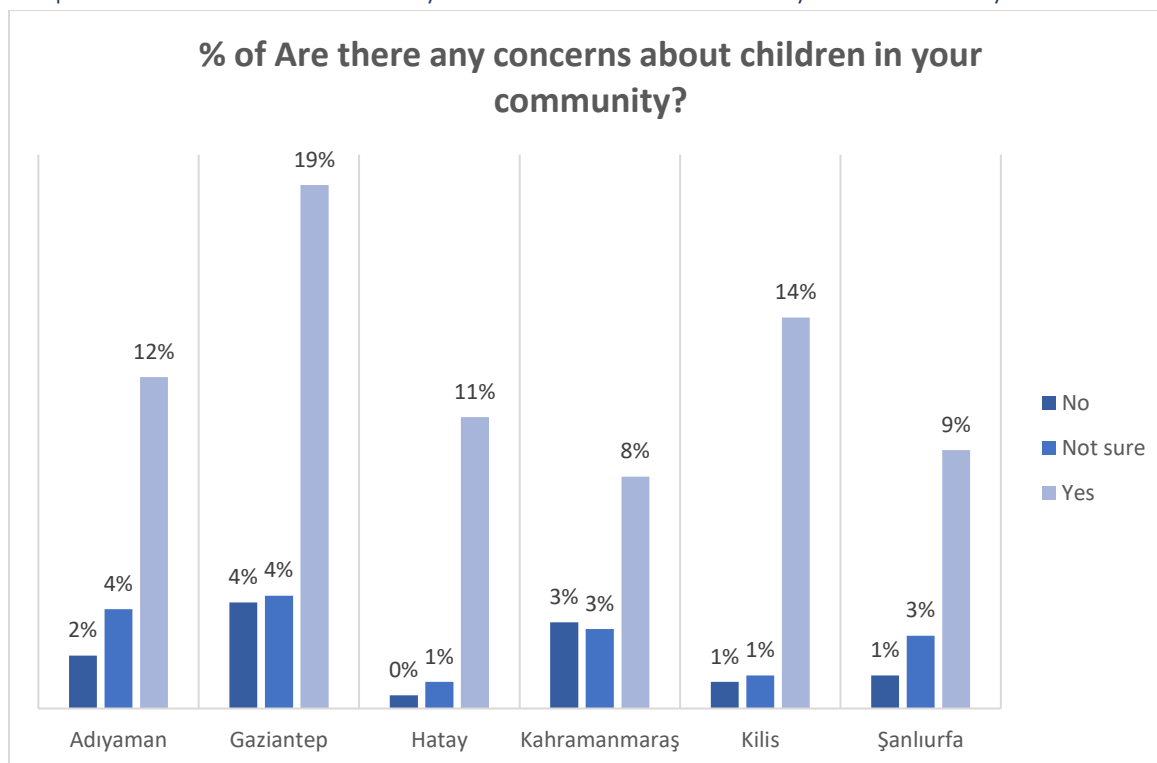
The provided chart indicates the responses to the presence of child labor among Adiyaman, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, and Şanlıurfa.

- The highest prevalence of child labor was reported in the province of Gaziantep, with 17% of respondents indicating the presence of child laborers. This is a cause for significant concern. Conversely, 5% of respondents indicated that they were unaware of the presence of child labor in their community, and none reported that it was completely absent.
- Kilis (16%): In a similar vein, 9% of respondents acknowledged the existence of child labourers, which is indicative of a significant issue. Meanwhile, 3% of respondents indicated uncertainty, and none reported a definitive absence.
- In the province of Adiyaman, the percentage of respondents who indicated the presence of child laborers was 17%. 7% of respondents indicated the presence of child laborers, indicating a moderate level of concern. Similarly, 6% of respondents indicated uncertainty, and none reported the absence of child labor.
- In the Şanlıurfa region, the proportion of respondents who indicated the presence of child laborers was 13%. 8% of respondents indicated the presence of child laborers, reflecting a significant but slightly lower level of concern. Conversely, 3% of respondents indicated uncertainty, and none reported a clear absence.
- Kahramanmaraş (14%): A total of 3% of respondents acknowledged the presence of child laborers, indicating a lower incidence than in other areas. Meanwhile, 3% of respondents indicated uncertainty, and none reported the absence of child labor.
- In Hatay, the percentage of respondents who indicated the presence of child laborers was 12%. Among the lowest reported incidences, 6% indicate the presence of child laborers, reflecting a

lower incidence. Conversely, 2% of respondents indicated uncertainty, and none reported a definitive absence.

These findings indicate that there is considerable variation in awareness and concern regarding child labor across different provinces. This highlights areas where efforts may be needed to address and mitigate child labor practices.

Graph 53. Count of 'Are there any concerns about children in your community?'



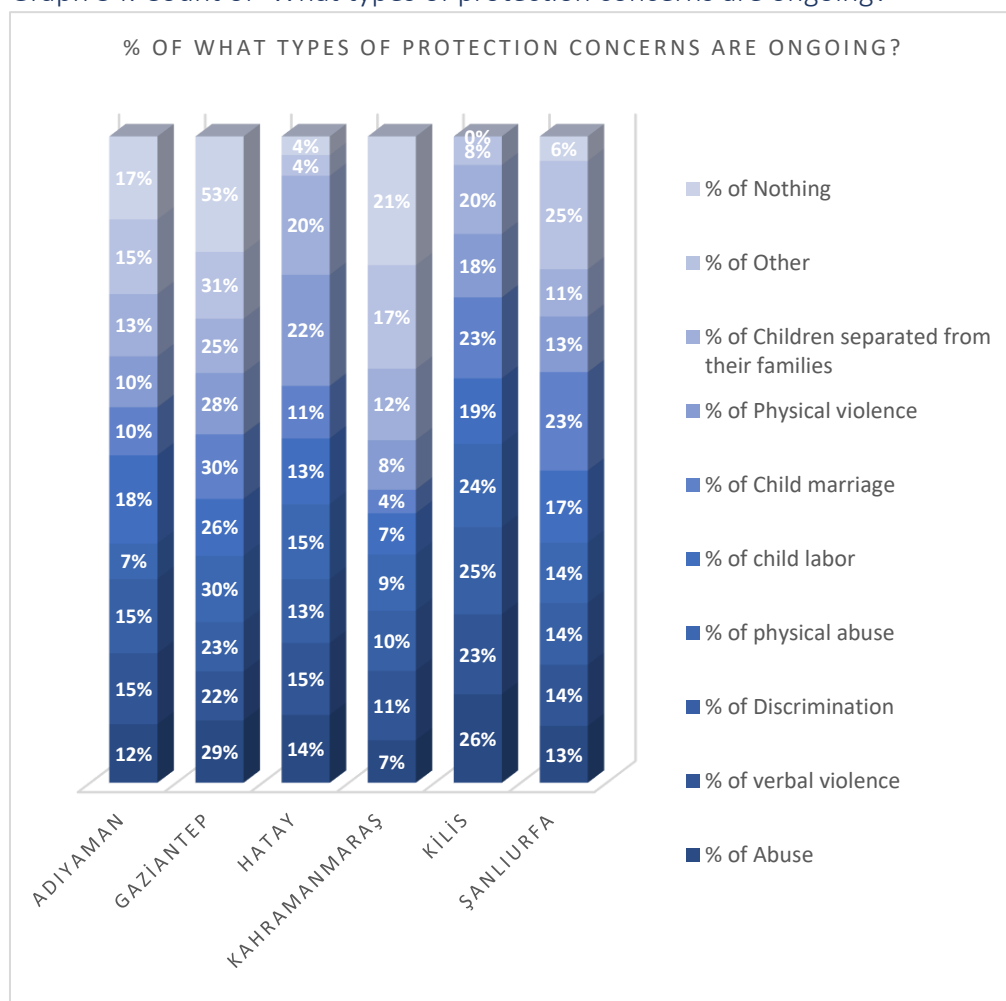
The chart indicates the prevalence of concerns about children in the community across various provinces:

- Adiyaman: 12% of respondents expressed concerns about children.
- Gaziantep: 19% of respondents reported concerns about children.
- Hatay: 11% of respondents indicated concerns about children.
- Kahramanmaraş: 8% of respondents expressed concerns about children.
- Kilis: 14% of respondents reported concerns about children.
- Şanlıurfa: 9% of respondents indicated concerns about children.

In total, 73% of respondents across all provinces expressed concerns about children in their communities. This suggests a widespread awareness of issues affecting children and highlights the importance of addressing these concerns.



Graph 54. Count of ‘What types of protection concerns are ongoing?’



The chart above outlines various protection concerns that persist across the provinces.

- In Gaziantep province, the most pressing concerns among respondents are high levels of abuse (29%), physical abuse (30%), child labor (26%), and child marriage (30%). Additionally, Gaziantep reported notable percentages in discrimination (23%) and physical violence (28%). A considerable portion of respondents (53%) indicated no specific concerns, which could suggest either a lack of awareness or a lower incidence of issues in some areas.
- In Kilis province, respondents displayed substantial protection concerns, particularly in physical abuse (24%), discrimination (25%), and child labor (19%). Abuse and verbal violence were reported by 26% and 23% of respondents, respectively. Concerns about children separated from their families (20%) and physical violence (18%) were also notable. Unlike Gaziantep, Kilis had a very low percentage (0%) of respondents indicating no specific concerns, highlighting a high level of awareness or incidence of these issues.
- In Hatay province, respondents showed a different distribution, with verbal violence and abuse each at 15%, and physical abuse at 15%. Discrimination was reported by 13% of respondents, while child labor and child marriage were less prominent concerns at 13% and 11%, respectively. Physical violence (22%) and children separated from their families (20%) were also significant concerns. Interestingly, only 4% reported no specific concerns, suggesting widespread acknowledgment of protection issues.

- In Şanlıurfa province, the most notable concern among respondents was physical violence (13%), followed by child labor (17%) and child marriage (23%). Abuse and verbal violence were reported by 13% and 14% of respondents, respectively. Discrimination and physical abuse were each reported by 14%, with 11% indicating children separated from their families. The percentage of respondents reporting no specific concerns was relatively low at 6%.
- In Adiyaman province, respondents reported lower levels of concerns compared to other provinces, with the highest being child labor (18%) and verbal violence and abuse each at 15%. Physical abuse and physical violence were each at 10%, while discrimination and children separated from their families were reported by 15% and 13% of respondents, respectively. The percentage of respondents with no specific concerns was 17%.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, respondents reported the lowest percentages overall, with abuse at 7%, verbal violence at 11%, and physical abuse at 9%. Child labor and child marriage were among the least reported concerns, at 7% and 4%, respectively. Physical violence and children separated from their families were reported by 8% and 12%, respectively. A significant portion (21%) reported no specific concerns.

These findings underscore the varied protection concerns across different provinces, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to address the specific issues prevalent in each area.

Graph 55. Count of 'Are there any legal aid services available for individuals facing protection concerns such as harassment, discrimination or domestic violence?'



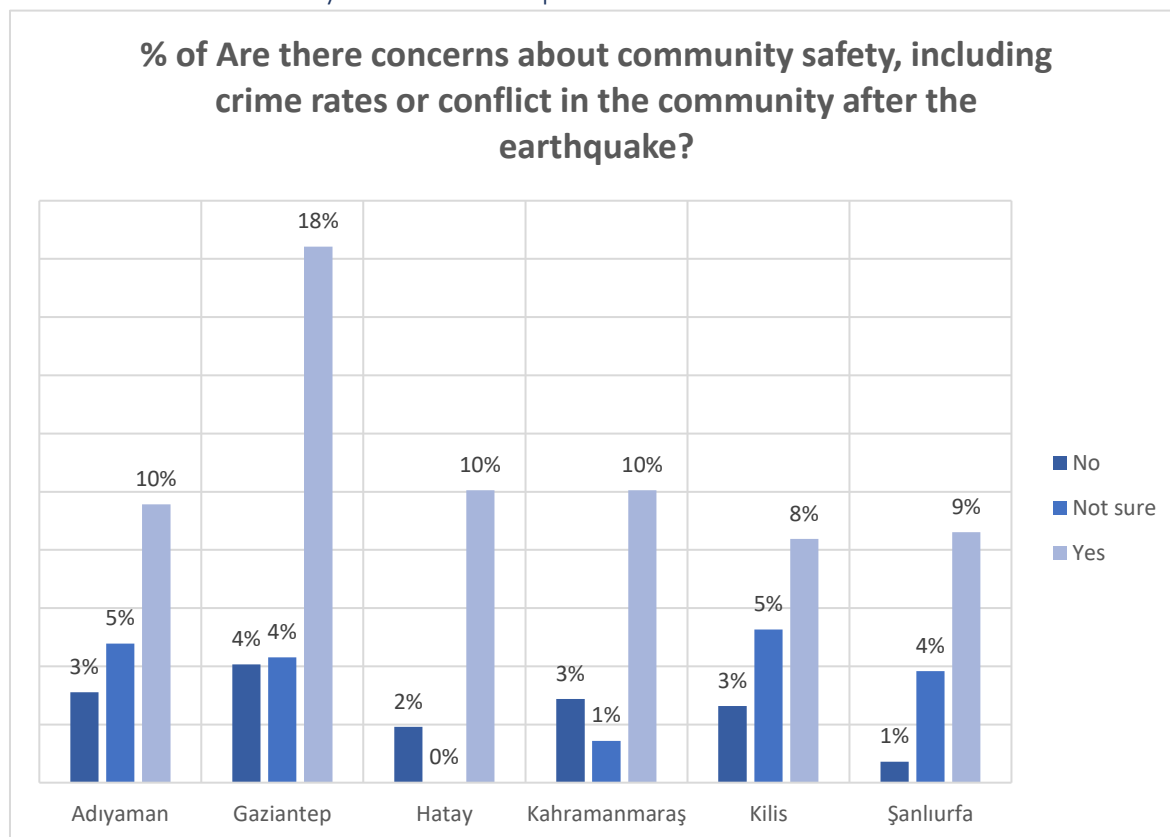
The data indicates the availability of legal aid services for individuals facing protection concerns such as harassment, discrimination, or domestic violence across the provinces:

- Adiyaman: 3% of respondents confirmed the availability of legal aid services.
- Gaziantep: 8% of respondents reported the availability of legal aid services.
- Hatay: 4% of respondents indicated the availability of legal aid services.

- Kahramanmaraş: 5% of respondents acknowledged the availability of legal aid services.
- Kilis: 13% of respondents confirmed the availability of legal aid services.
- Şanlıurfa: 3% of respondents reported the availability of legal aid services.

In total, 35% of respondents across all provinces confirmed the availability of legal aid services for individuals facing protection concerns. However, there is still a considerable percentage of respondents who are either unsure or reported the absence of such services.

Graph 56. Count of ‘Are there concerns about community safety, including crime rates or conflict in the community after the earthquake?’



The data reflects community safety concerns, including crime rates or conflict in the community after the earthquake, across the provinces.

- In Gaziantep province, the highest level of concern was reported, with 18% of respondents indicating that they were worried about community safety, crime rates, or conflict. Additionally, 4% of respondents were unsure, while another 4% indicated no concerns. This totals 27%, reflecting a notable awareness and concern for safety issues among the population.
- In Kilis province, concerns about community safety were also prominent, with 8% of respondents expressing concerns. Additionally, 5% of respondents were unsure about the situation, while 3% reported no concerns. This brings the total to 16%, suggesting a moderate level of concern regarding community safety in this province.
- In Adiyaman province, 10% of respondents expressed concerns about community safety, while 5% were unsure, and 3% indicated no concerns. This results in a total of 17%, indicating a moderate level of concern about safety issues within the community.



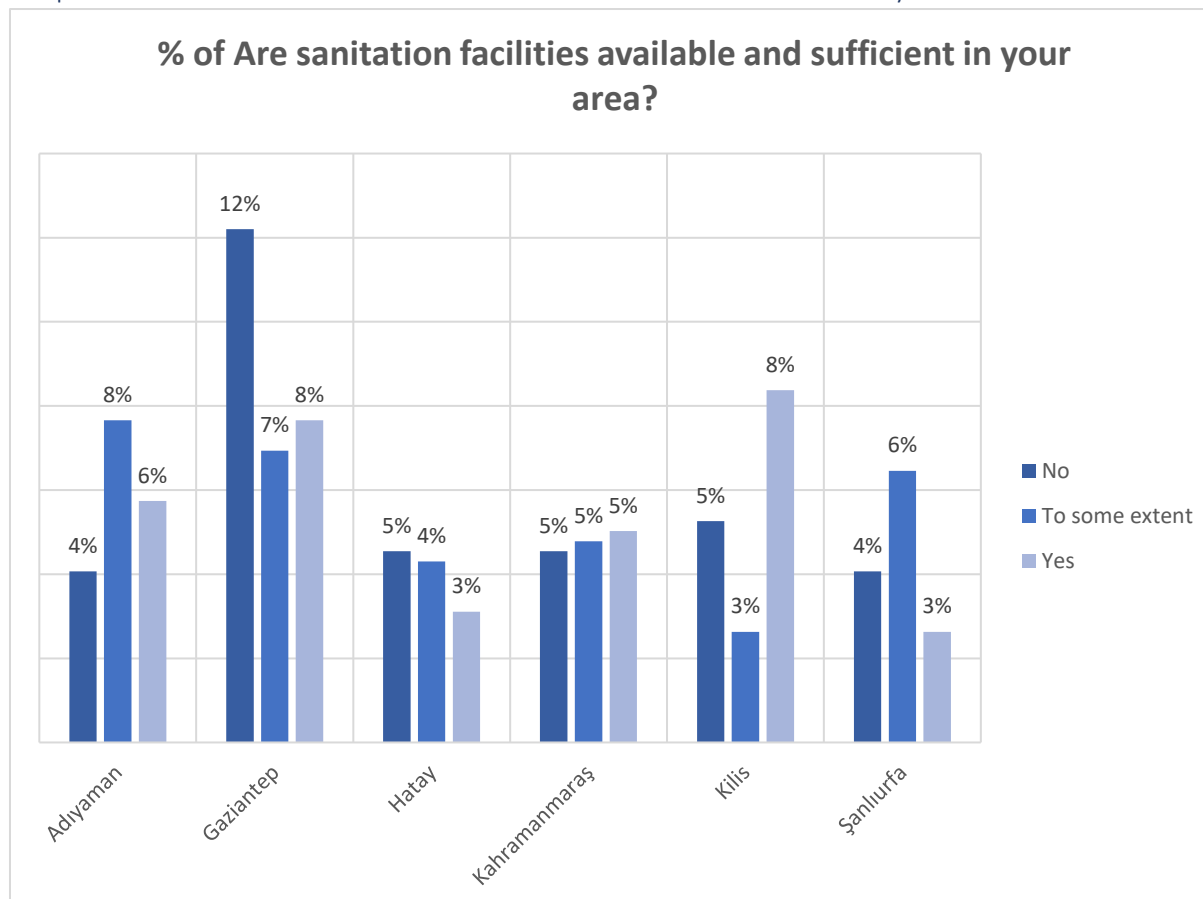
- In Hatay province, 10% of respondents reported concerns about community safety. No respondents were unsure, while 2% indicated no concerns. This results in a total of 12%, showing a relatively lower level of concern compared to other provinces.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, 10% of respondents expressed concerns about community safety, 1% were unsure, and 3% reported no concerns. This totals to 14%, indicating a moderate level of concern regarding safety in the community.
- In Şanlıurfa province, concerns about community safety was reported by 9% of respondents, with 4% unsure and 1% indicating no concerns. This results in a total of 13%, reflecting a relatively lower level of concern about safety issues.

Overall, the findings highlight that 65% of respondents across all provinces expressed concerns about community safety, including crime rates or conflict, 20% were unsure, and 15% indicated no concerns. These results underscore the varying levels of concern across different provinces and the importance of addressing community safety and security in the aftermath of the earthquake.

## WASH & Infrastructure

This section presents the findings of the questions related to WASH and infrastructure in the needs analysis.

Graph 57. Count of 'Are sanitation facilities available and sufficient in your area?'



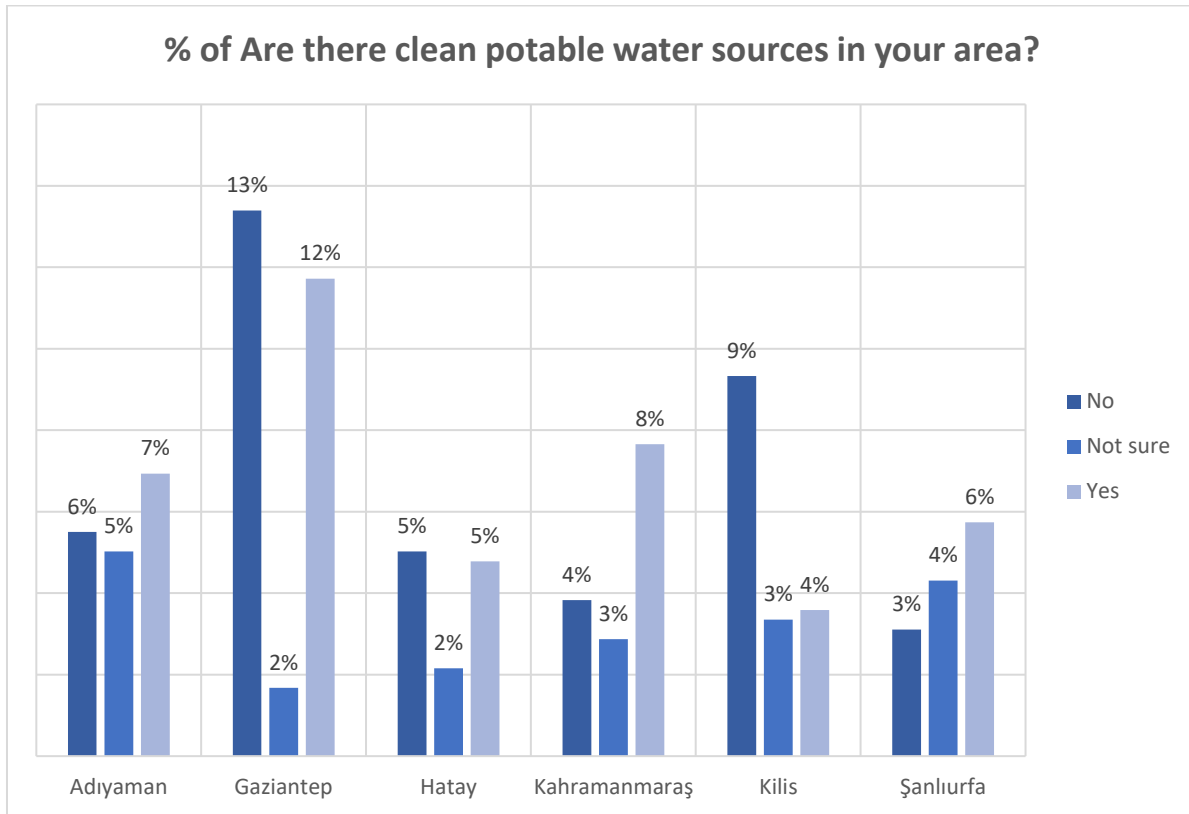
The data shows, regarding the availability and sufficiency of sewage facilities in various provinces.

- In Adiyaman, the majority (8%) stated that sewage facilities are available to some extent, with a smaller percentage saying they are fully sufficient (6%) or not available (4%).
- Gaziantep has the highest percentage of respondents (12%) saying sewage facilities are not available, with a somewhat balanced view between those saying they are available to some extent (7%) and fully sufficient (8%).
- In Hatay, the perception is fairly evenly spread, but the majority feel that sewage facilities are not available (5%).
- In Kahramanmaraş, opinions are equally divided among the three categories, each receiving 5%.
- In Kilis, the highest percentage of respondents (8%) believe that sewage facilities are fully sufficient, with smaller percentages saying they are not available (5%) or available to some extent (3%).
- In Şanlıurfa, more people feel that sewage facilities are available to some extent (6%) compared to those who feel they are fully sufficient (3%) or not available (4%).



Across all provinces, there is a relatively even distribution of perceptions regarding sewage facilities: 35% believe they are not available, 33% think they are available to some extent, and 33% feel they are fully sufficient.

Graph 58. Count of 'Are there clean potable water sources in your area?'



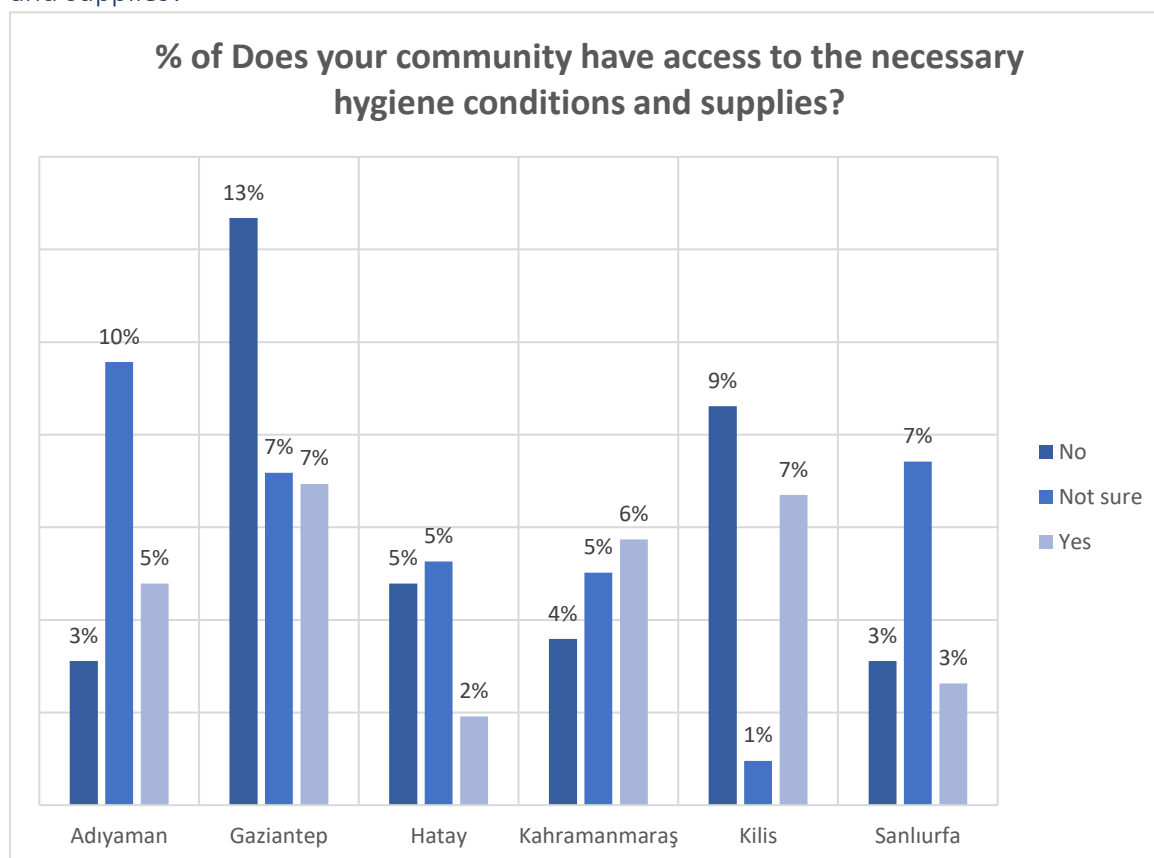
The data reflects the percentages of responses regarding the availability and safety of water sources in the provinces.

- In Gaziantep province, concerns about the availability of clean potable water were relatively high, with 13% of respondents indicating a lack of clean water sources. Additionally, 2% were unsure about the situation, while 12% confirmed the availability of clean water. This brings the total to 27%, reflecting significant awareness and varied experiences regarding water sources among the population.
- In Adiyaman province, 7% of respondents confirmed the availability of clean potable water sources, while 5% were unsure, and 6% indicated a lack of clean water. This results in a total of 17%, showing a moderate level of concern and varied perceptions about water quality in the area.
- In Kilis province, the findings revealed a notable concern, with 9% of respondents reporting a lack of clean water sources. Additionally, 3% were unsure, and 4% confirmed the presence of clean water. This totals to 16%, highlighting the need for improvements in water infrastructure and access.
- In Hatay province, 5% of respondents indicated the availability of clean potable water sources, while 2% were unsure, and another 5% reported a lack of clean water. This results in a total of 12%, showing a relatively balanced perception of water quality issues within the community.

- In Kahramanmaraş province, the findings showed that 8% of respondents confirmed the availability of clean potable water, while 3% were unsure, and 4% reported a lack of clean water sources. This totals to 14%, reflecting moderate concerns about water quality and access.
- In Şanlıurfa province, 6% of respondents confirmed the availability of clean potable water sources, with 4% unsure and 3% indicating a lack of clean water. This results in a total of 13%, suggesting a relatively lower level of concern compared to other provinces.

Overall, the findings highlight that 40% of respondents across all provinces confirmed the availability of clean potable water sources, while another 40% reported a lack of clean water, and 19% were unsure. These results underscore the varying levels of access to clean water across different provinces and the importance of addressing water quality issues to ensure safe and reliable water sources for all communities.

Graph 59. Count of 'Does your community have access to the necessary hygiene conditions and supplies?'



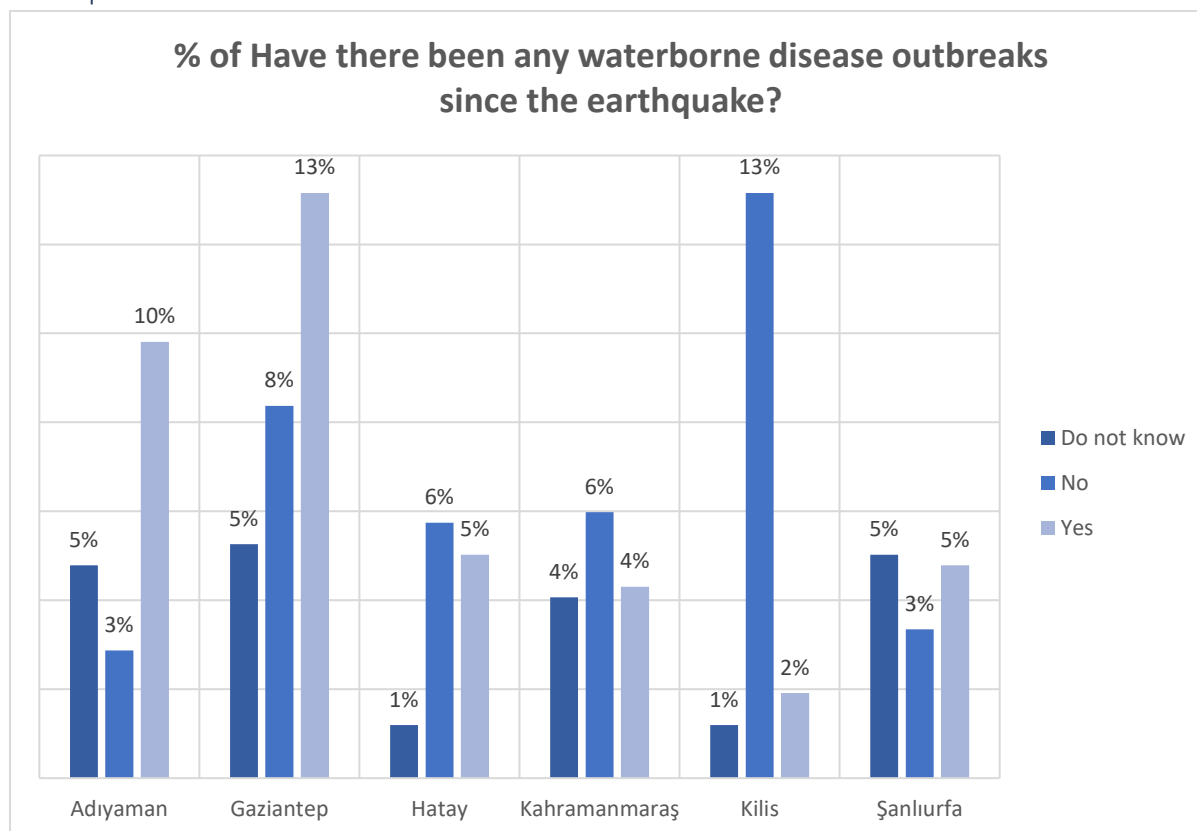
The chart shows the access to necessary hygiene conditions and supplies in various provinces.

- In Adiyaman, the majority of respondents (10%) are unsure about the availability of necessary hygiene conditions and supplies. A smaller percentage confirms access (5%) or denies it (3%).
- Gaziantep has a higher percentage of respondents (13%) indicating no access to necessary hygiene conditions and supplies, while 7% are unsure and another 7% confirm they have access.
- In Hatay, the responses are split between those unsure (5%) and those indicating no access (5%), with a smaller group confirming access (2%).

- In Kahramanmaraş, more respondents confirm access to necessary hygiene conditions and supplies (6%) compared to those who are unsure (5%) or deny access (4%).
- In Kilis, a notable percentage (9%) report no access to necessary hygiene conditions and supplies, while a smaller group (7%) confirms access, and 1% are unsure.
- In Şanlıurfa, the responses are split between those unsure (7%) and those confirming (3%) or denying access (3%).

Across all provinces, 36% of respondents report no access to necessary hygiene conditions and supplies, while 35% are unsure, and 29% confirm access.

Graph 60. Count of ‘Have there been any waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake?’



The chart illustrates the prevalence of waterborne disease outbreaks in various provinces since the earthquake.

- In Adiyaman, 10% of respondents report experiencing waterborne disease outbreaks, 3% indicate that no outbreaks have occurred, and 5% are uncertain.
- In Gaziantep, the highest percentage (13%) of respondents report experiencing outbreaks, with 8% indicating that no outbreaks have occurred and 5% expressing uncertainty.
- In Hatay, 6% of respondents report no outbreaks, 5% report outbreaks, and 1% do not know. In Kahramanmaraş, responses are evenly split with 6% reporting no outbreaks, 4% reporting outbreaks, and 4% unsure. In Kilis, the majority (13%) report no outbreaks, with 2% reporting outbreaks and 1% unsure.
- In Şanlıurfa, 5% of respondents report outbreaks, while 5% do not know. Additionally, 3% indicate that there have been no outbreaks.

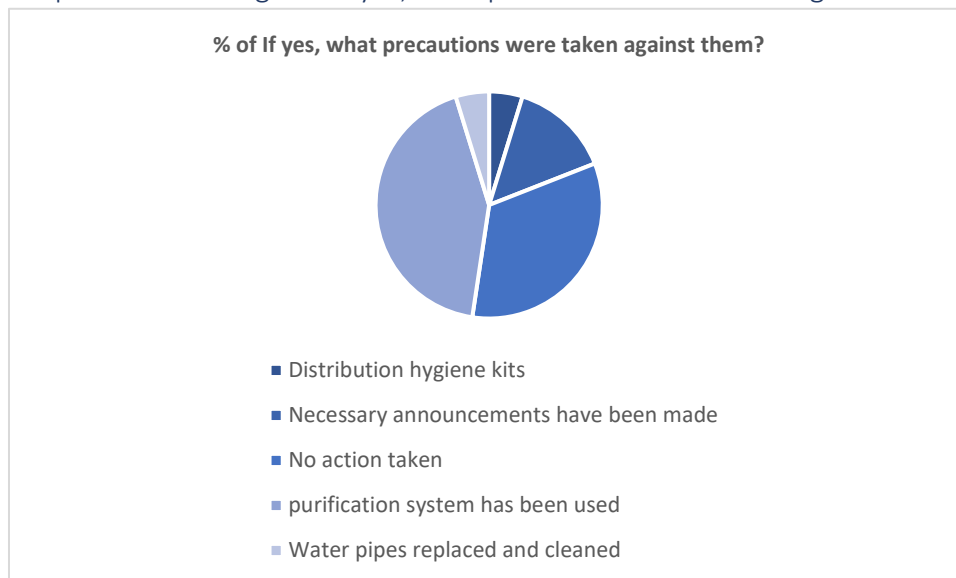
Across all provinces, the perception of waterborne disease outbreaks is evenly split, with 39% reporting outbreaks, 39% indicating that there have been none, and 22% being unsure.



### % of If yes, what precautions were taken against them?

#### Adiyaman

Graph 61. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?' -Adiyaman



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Adiyaman:

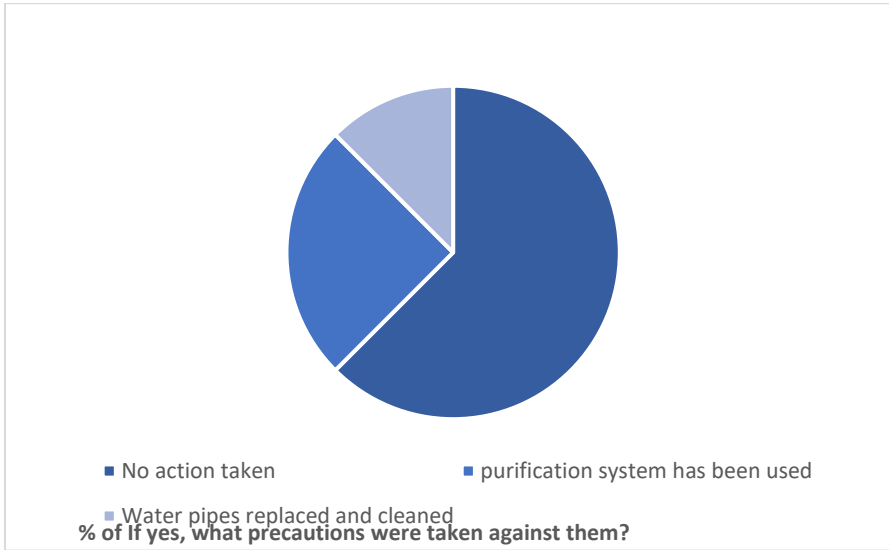
#### Adiyaman (28%)

- Distribution of hygiene kits: 1%
- Necessary announcements have been made: 4%
- No action taken: 9%
- Purification system has been used: 12%
- Water pipes replaced and cleaned: 1%

In Adiyaman, the most significant action taken was the use of purification systems (12%). However, a notable percentage (9%) reported no action being taken. Announcements and hygiene kit distribution were less common.

**Gaziantep**

Graph 62. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?'-Gaziantep



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Gaziantep:

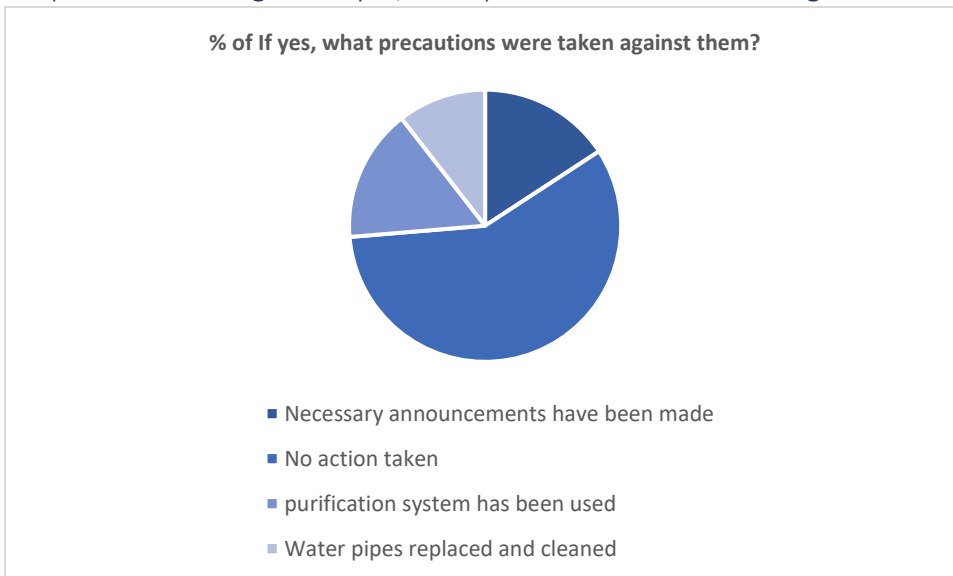
**Gaziantep (21%)**

- No action taken: 13%
- Purification system has been used: 5%
- Water pipes replaced and cleaned: 3%

In Gaziantep, the highest percentage (13%) reported that no action was taken. The use of purification systems (5%) and the replacement and cleaning of water pipes (3%) were also noted.

**Hatay**

Graph 63. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?'-Hatay



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Hatay:

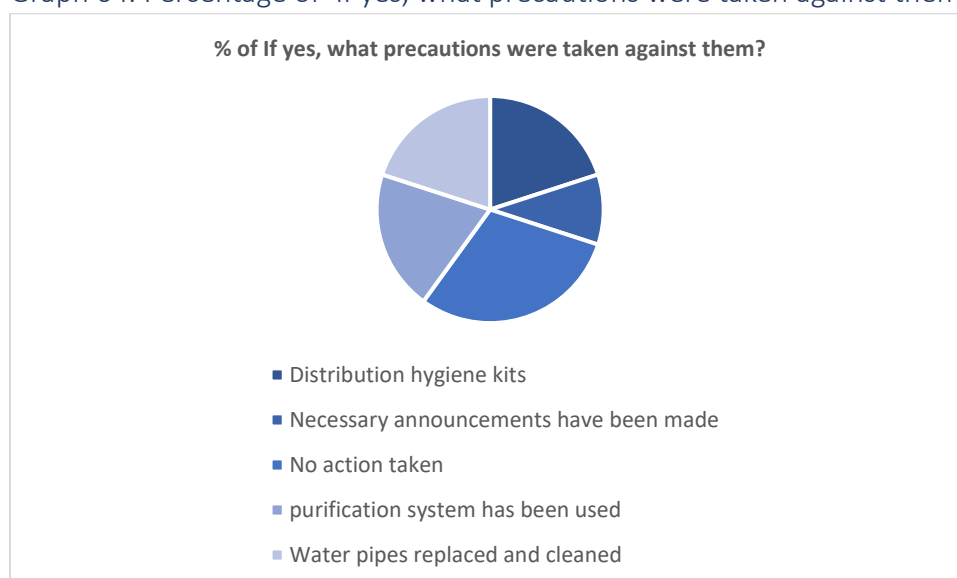
Hatay (25%)

- Necessary announcements have been made: 4%
- No action taken: 14%
- Purification system has been used: 4%
- Water pipes replaced and cleaned: 3%

In Hatay, 14% reported no action being taken. Equal percentages (4%) noted the making of necessary announcements and the use of purification systems. Water pipes were replaced and cleaned in 3% of cases.

### Kahramanmaraş

Graph 64. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?'-Kahramanmaraş



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Kahramanmaraş:

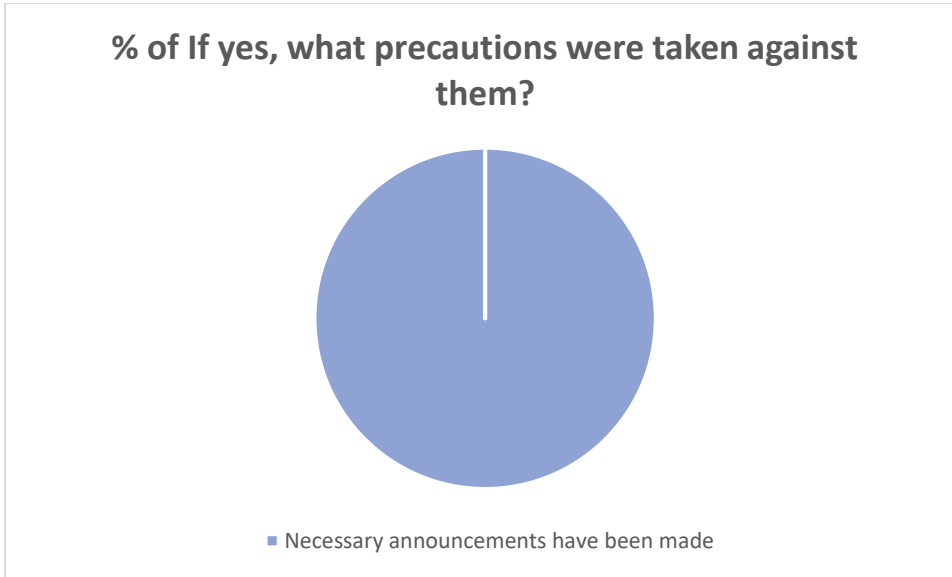
Kahramanmaraş (13%)

- Distribution of hygiene kits: 3%
- Necessary announcements have been made: 1%
- No action taken: 4%
- Purification system has been used: 3%
- Water pipes replaced and cleaned: 3%

In Kahramanmaraş, actions were fairly balanced with 3% each for distribution of hygiene kits, use of purification systems, and replacement and cleaning of water pipes. A smaller percentage (1%) noted that announcements were made, while 4% reported no action.

### Kilis

Graph 65. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?'-Kilis



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Kilis:

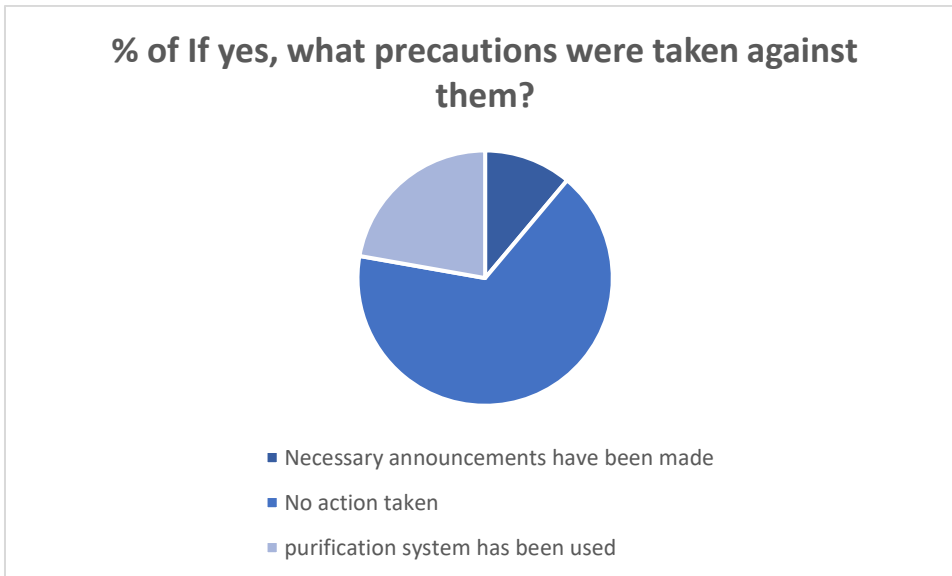
Kilis (1%)

- Necessary announcements have been made: 1%

In Kilis, the only reported action was the making of necessary announcements (1%).

### Şanlıurfa

Graph 66. Percentage of 'If yes, what precautions were taken against them?'-Şanlıurfa



The data show the precautions taken against waterborne disease outbreaks since the earthquake, in Şanlıurfa:

Şanlıurfa (12%)

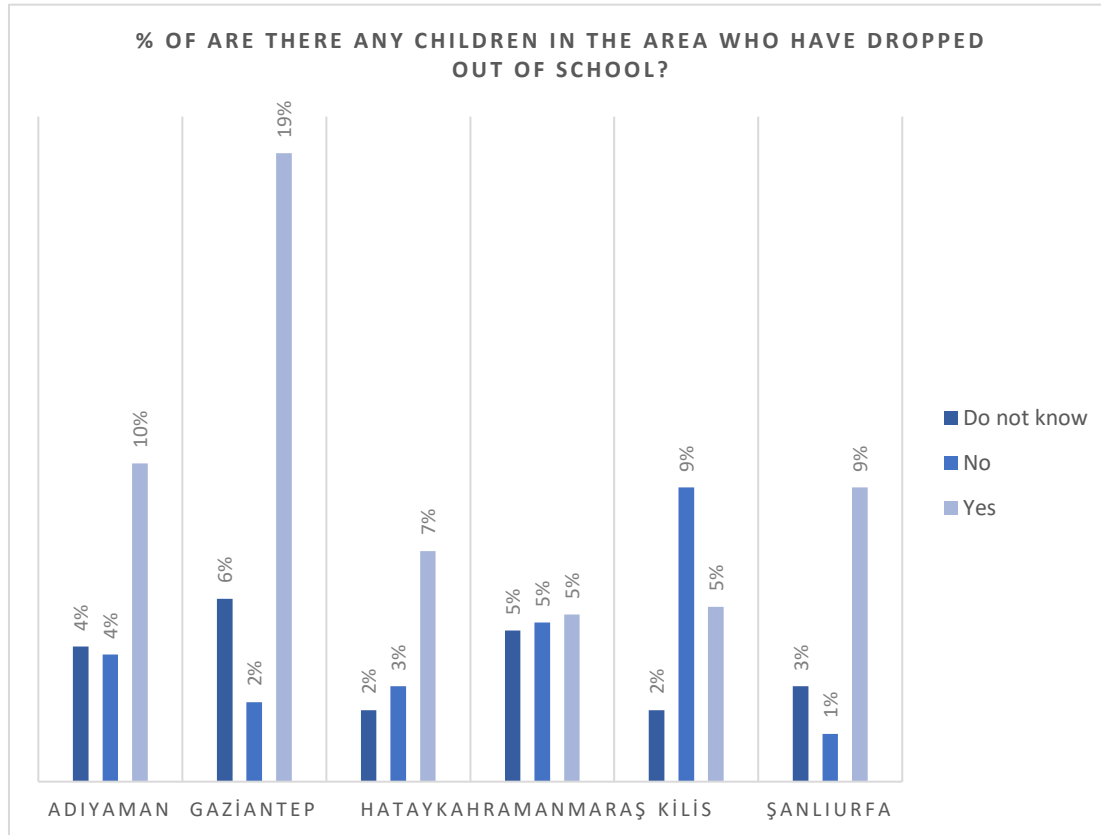
- Necessary announcements have been made: 1%
- No action taken: 8%
- Purification system has been used: 3%

In Şanlıurfa, 8% reported no action being taken. The use of purification systems (3%) and necessary announcements (1%) were also reported.

## EDUCATION

This section presents the findings of the questions related to education in the needs analysis.

Graph 67. Count of 'Are there any children in the area who have dropped out of school?'



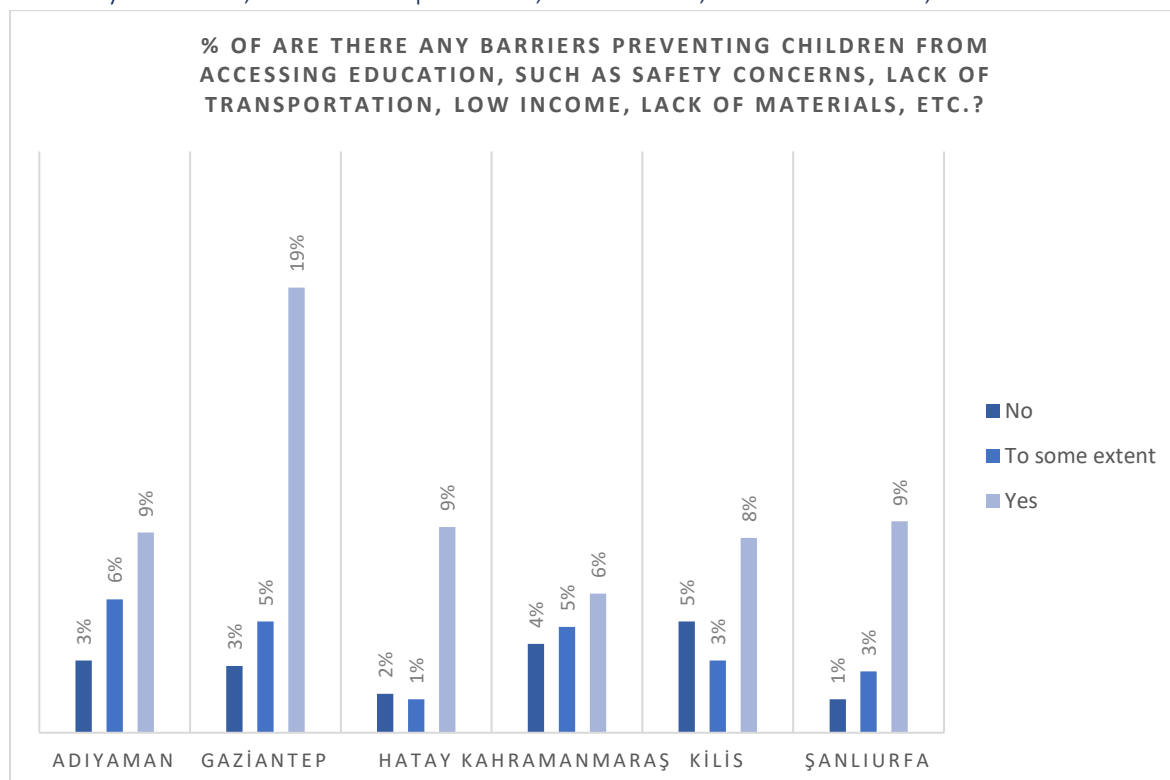
The chart shows the awareness of children dropping out of school in various provinces.

- In Adiyaman, a significant percentage (10%) report that children have dropped out of school, while equally smaller percentages (4%) say they don't know or believe children have not dropped out.
- Gaziantep has the highest percentage (19%) of respondents reporting that children have dropped out of school, with smaller percentages saying they don't know (6%) or no (2%).
- In Hatay, 7% report that children have dropped out of school, while 3% say no and 2% don't know.
- In Kahramanmaraş, opinions are evenly split with 5% each reporting they don't know, no, or yes regarding children dropping out of school.
- In Kilis, the highest percentage (9%) report no children dropping out of school, while 5% say yes and 2% don't know.

- In Şanlıurfa, 9% report that children have dropped out of school, while smaller percentages say no (1%) or don't know (3%).

Across all provinces, the majority (55%) report that children have dropped out of school. 24% reported that no children have dropped out, and 21% are unsure.

Graph 68. Count of 'Are there any barriers preventing children from accessing education, such as safety concerns, lack of transportation, low income, lack of materials, etc.?'

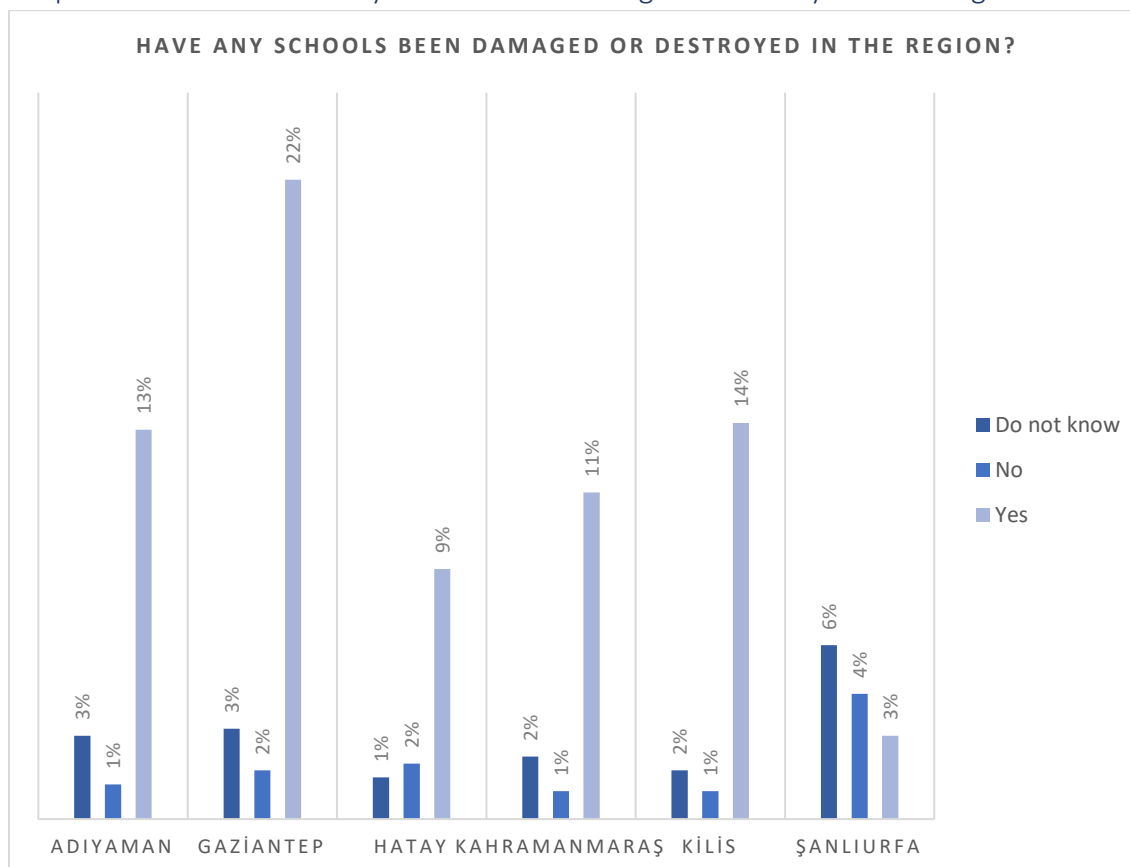


The data show the regarding obstacles that prevent children from accessing education due to security concerns, lack of transportation, low income, lack of materials, etc., in various provinces.

- In Adıyaman, 9% of respondents report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education, while 6% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 3% report no obstacles.
- In Gaziantep, a significant portion (19%) of respondents report major obstacles preventing children from accessing education. Additionally, 5% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 3% report no obstacles.
- In Hatay, 9% of respondents report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education, while 1% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 2% report no obstacles.
- In Kahramanmaraş, 6% of respondents report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education. Additionally, 5% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 4% report no obstacles.
- In Kilis, 8% of respondents report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education. Additionally, 3% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 5% report no obstacles.
- In Şanlıurfa, 9% of respondents report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education. Additionally, 3% say there are obstacles to some extent, and 1% report no obstacles.

Across all provinces, a majority (60%) report significant obstacles preventing children from accessing education. 22% say there are obstacles to some extent, while 18% report no obstacles. This indicates widespread issues such as security concerns, lack of transportation, low income, and lack of materials hindering children's access to education.

Graph 69. Count of 'Have any schools been damaged or destroyed in the region?'



The chart indicates whether any schools in the area were damaged or destroyed in various provinces.

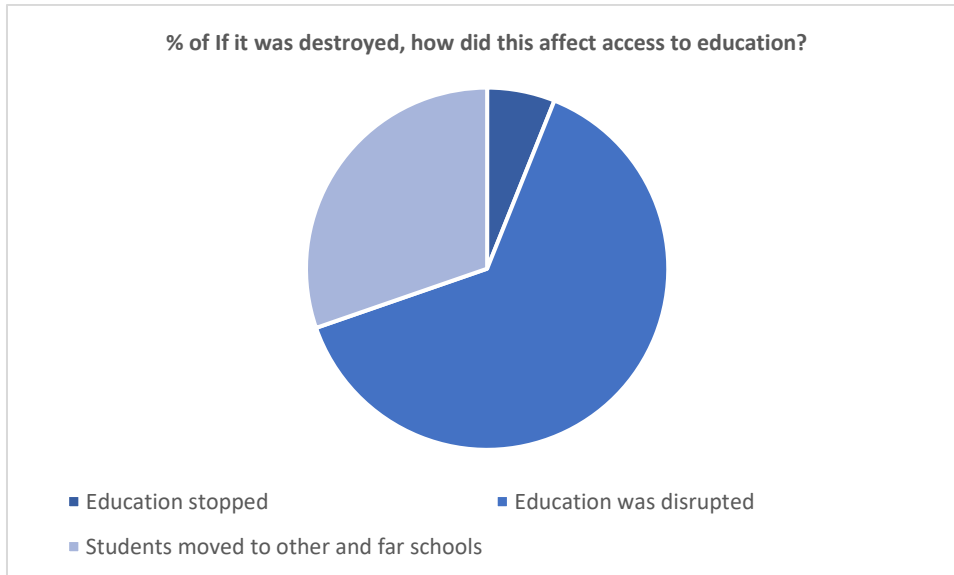
- In Adiyaman, a significant percentage (13%) of respondents report that schools were damaged or destroyed, while a small percentage (1%) report no damage, and 3% do not know.
- In Gaziantep, the highest percentage (22%) of respondents report school damage or destruction, with smaller percentages reporting no damage (2%) or not knowing (3%).
- In Hatay, 9% of respondents report that schools were damaged or destroyed, while 2% report no damage, and 1% do not know.
- In Kahramanmaraş, a significant percentage (11%) report school damage or destruction, with smaller percentages reporting no damage (1%) or not knowing (2%).
- In Kilis, 14% of respondents report that schools were damaged or destroyed, while 1% report no damage, and 2% do not know.
- In Şanlıurfa, the responses are more varied, with 3% reporting school damage or destruction, 4% reporting no damage, and 6% not knowing.

Across all provinces, a significant majority (72%) report that schools were damaged or destroyed. 11% report no damage, and 17% do not know. This indicates widespread school damage or destruction, with notable regional variations in awareness and reports of the damage.

**% of If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?**

**Adiyaman**

Graph 70. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?'- Adiyaman



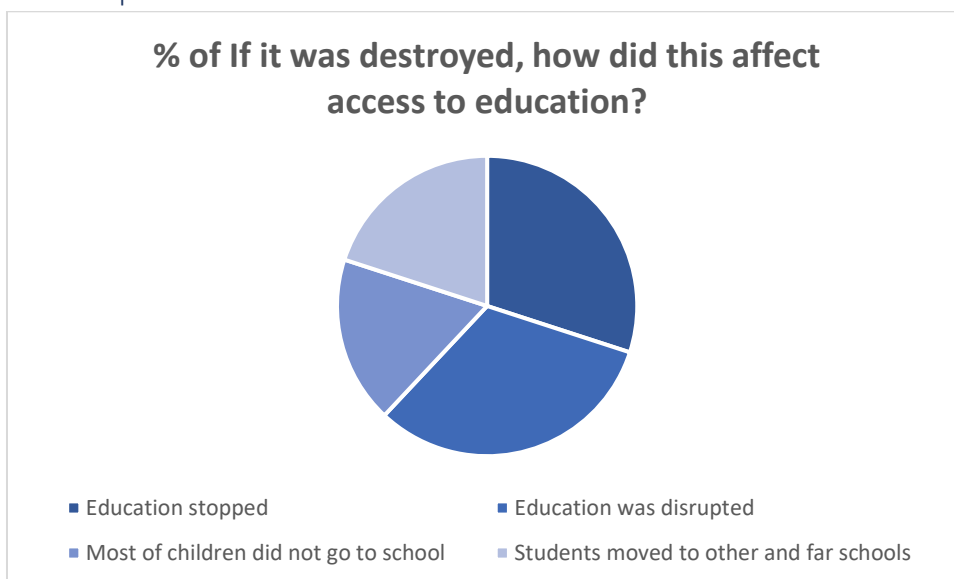
The data indicate the impact of damage or destruction to educational facilities in Adiyaman on access to education.

In Adiyaman, the damage to educational facilities resulted in a significant disruption to the education of 10% of students, with 5% of students being compelled to attend schools located at a greater distance. Only one percent of respondents indicated that education was completely disrupted.



### Gaziantep

Graph 71. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?'-Gaziantep

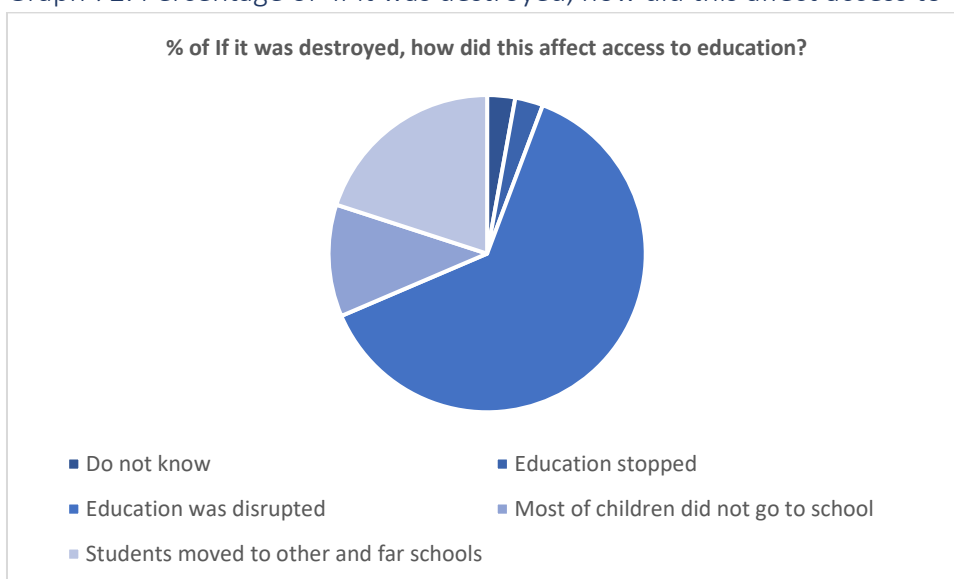


The data report the impact on access to education in Gaziantep due to schools being damaged or destroyed:

- In Gaziantep, the school damage had a severe impact, with 7% reporting that education stopped, 8% saying it was disrupted, and 4% indicating that most children did not go to school. Additionally, 5% of students had to move to farther schools.

### Hatay

Graph 72. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?'-Hatay

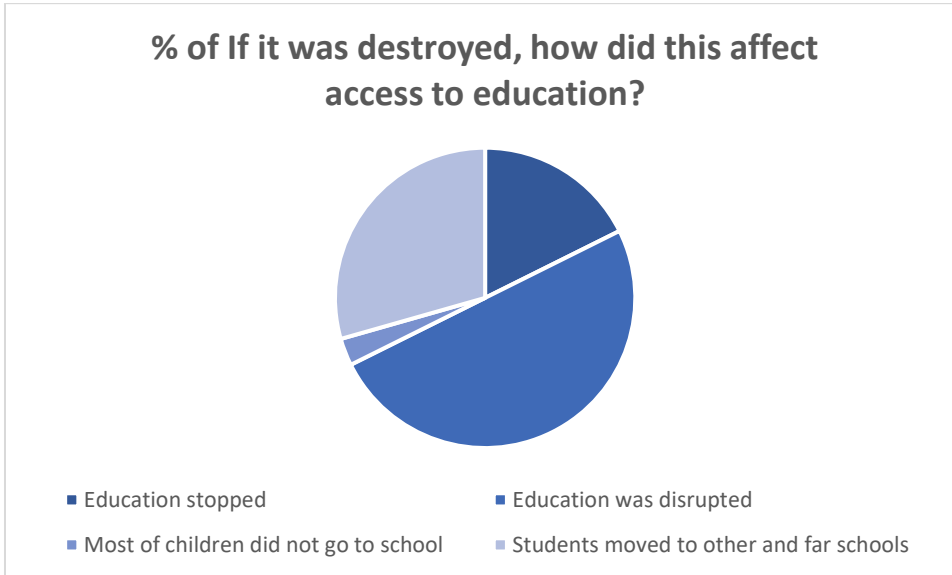


The data report the impact on access to education in Hatay due to schools being damaged or destroyed:

- In Hatay, 11% reported that education was disrupted due to school damage. A smaller percentage (2%) noted that most children did not attend school, and 3% had to move to other, farther schools.

### Kahramanmaraş

Graph 73. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?' - Kahramanmaraş

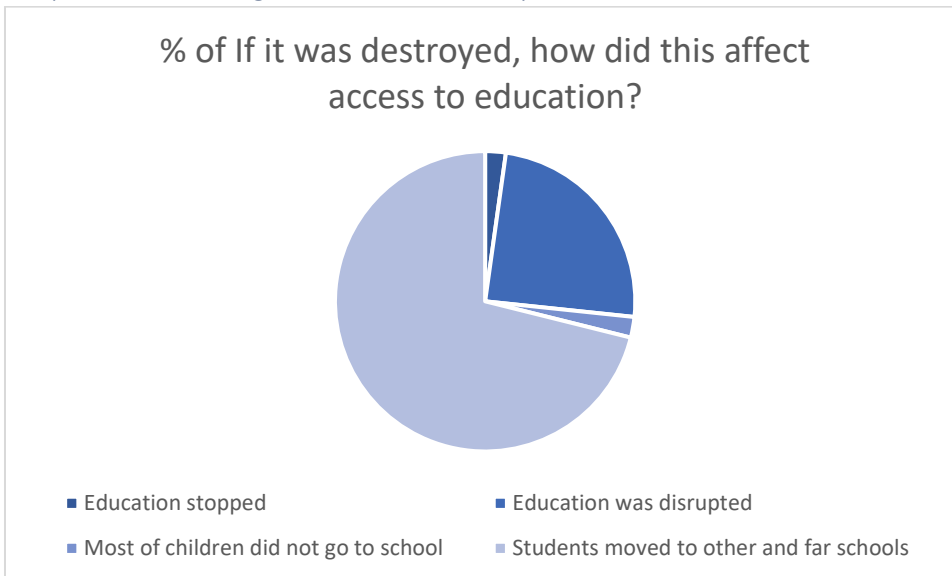


The data report the impact on access to education in Kahramanmaraş due to schools being damaged or destroyed:

- In Kahramanmaraş, school damage caused education disruption for 8% and led 5% of students to move to further schools. Additionally, 3% reported that education stopped.

### Kilis

Graph 74. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?' -Kilis

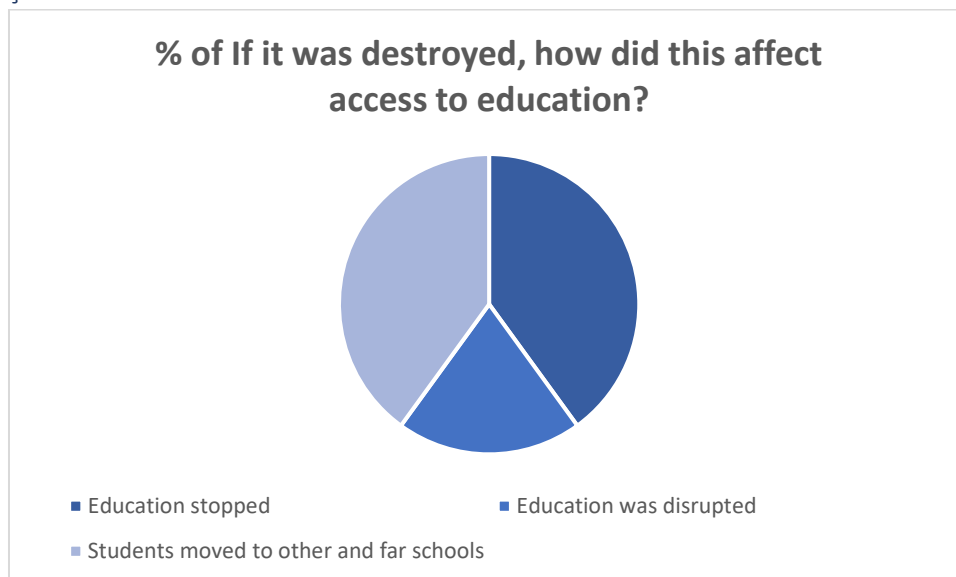


The data report the impact on access to education in Kilis due to schools being damaged or destroyed:

- In Kilis, the most significant impact was on students moving to other, further schools (16%). Education disruption was reported by 5%, but none reported that education stopped entirely.

### Şanlıurfa

Graph 75. Percentage of 'If it was destroyed, how did this affect access to education?' - Şanlıurfa



The data report the impact on access to education in Şanlıurfa due to schools being damaged or destroyed:

- In Şanlıurfa, the impact was minimal, with 1% reporting education stopped and another 1% reporting students moved to farther schools.

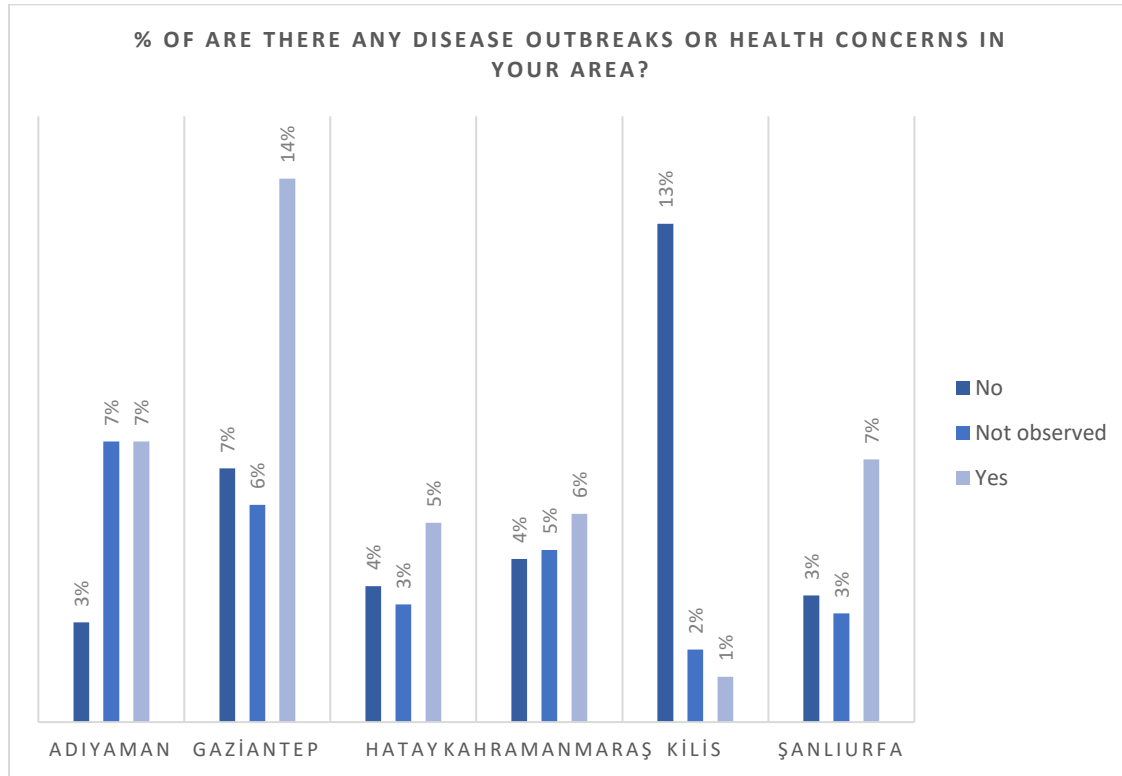
Overall, the data indicates that school damage had a considerable impact on access to education across the provinces:

- 42% reported that education was disrupted.
- 35% reported that students had to move to other, farther schools.
- 12% reported that education stopped entirely.
- 6% indicated that most children did not go to school.

## HEALTH

This section presents the findings of the questions related to health in the needs analysis.

Graph 76. Count of 'Are there any disease outbreaks or health concerns in your area?'

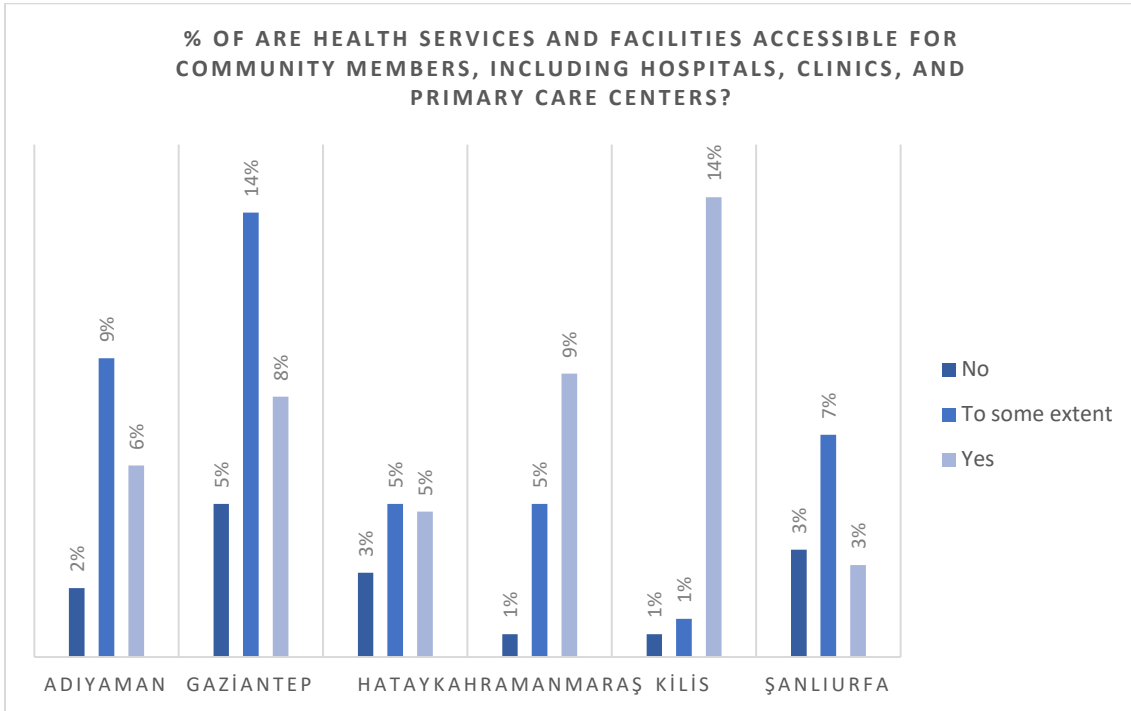


This chart indicates the disease, outbreaks or health concerns in the region, province by province.

- In Adiyaman, 7% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, while 7% had not observed any issues, and 3% indicated no concerns.
- In Gaziantep, 14% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 6% had not observed any issues, and 7% indicated no concerns.
- In Hatay, 5% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 3% had not observed any issues, and 4% indicated no concerns.
- In Kahramanmaraş, 6% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 5% had not observed any issues, and 4% indicated no concerns.
- In Kilis, 1% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 2% had not observed any issues, and 13% indicated no concerns.
- In Şanlıurfa, 7% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 3% had not observed any issues, and 3% indicated no concerns.

Across all provinces, 41% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns, 26% had not observed any issues, and 34% indicated no concerns.

Graph 77. Count of 'Are health services and facilities accessible for community members, including hospitals, clinics, and primary care centers?'



The chart shows regarding the accessibility of health services, including hospitals, clinics, and family health centers, to members of the community in various provinces.

- In Adiyaman, the majority (9%) report that health services are accessible to some extent, while a smaller percentage (6%) say they are accessible. Only 2% report no accessibility.
- In Gaziantep, a significant portion (14%) report that health services are accessible to some extent, but a smaller percentage (8%) say they are accessible. However, 5% report no accessibility.
- In Hatay, a small percentage (5%) report that health services are accessible, either to some extent or fully. However, 3% report no accessibility.
- In Kahramanmaraş, the majority (9%) report that health services are accessible, with an additional 5% reporting accessibility to some extent. Only 1% report no accessibility.
- In Kilis, a significant majority (14%) report that health services are accessible, while a small percentage (1%) report accessibility to some extent. Only 1% report no accessibility.
- In Şanlıurfa, 7% report that health services are accessible to some extent, and another 3% report full accessibility. However, 3% report no accessibility.

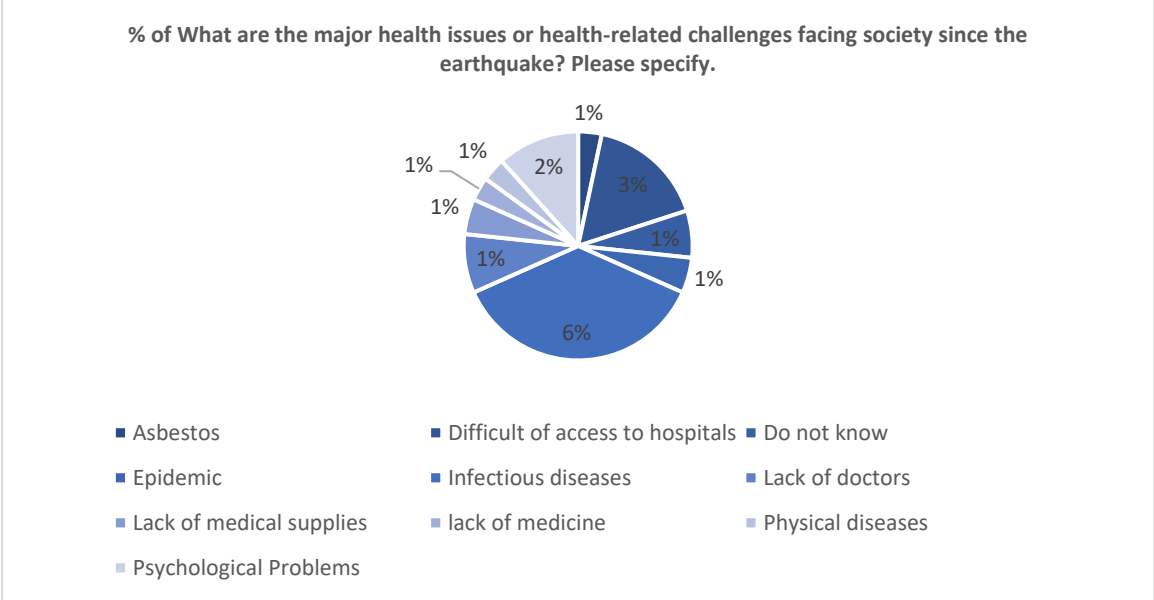
Overall, the majority (45%) of respondents report that health services, including hospitals, clinics, and family health centers, are accessible to their communities. However, 41% report accessibility to some extent, indicating room for improvement. Only 14% report no accessibility to health services.



**% of What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.**

**Adıyaman**

Graph 78. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’-Adıyaman



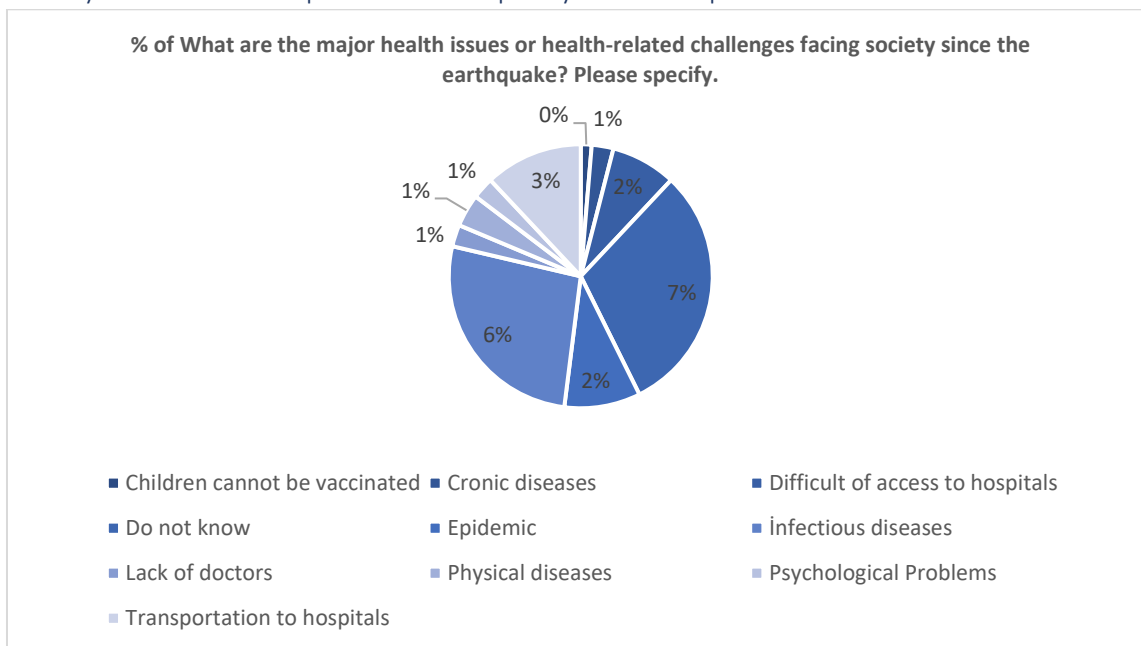
The graphic show the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Adıyaman since the earthquake.

In Adıyaman province, infectious diseases were reported by 6% of respondents as a major health issue. Other concerns included difficulties in accessing hospitals (3%), psychological problems (2%), and a lack of medical supplies, medicine, and doctors, each reported by 1% of respondents. Asbestos and epidemics were also mentioned, though by a smaller percentage. Overall, Adıyaman contributed to 18% of the total responses, reflecting a range of health challenges in the community.



**Gaziantep**

Graph 79. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’ -Gaziantep



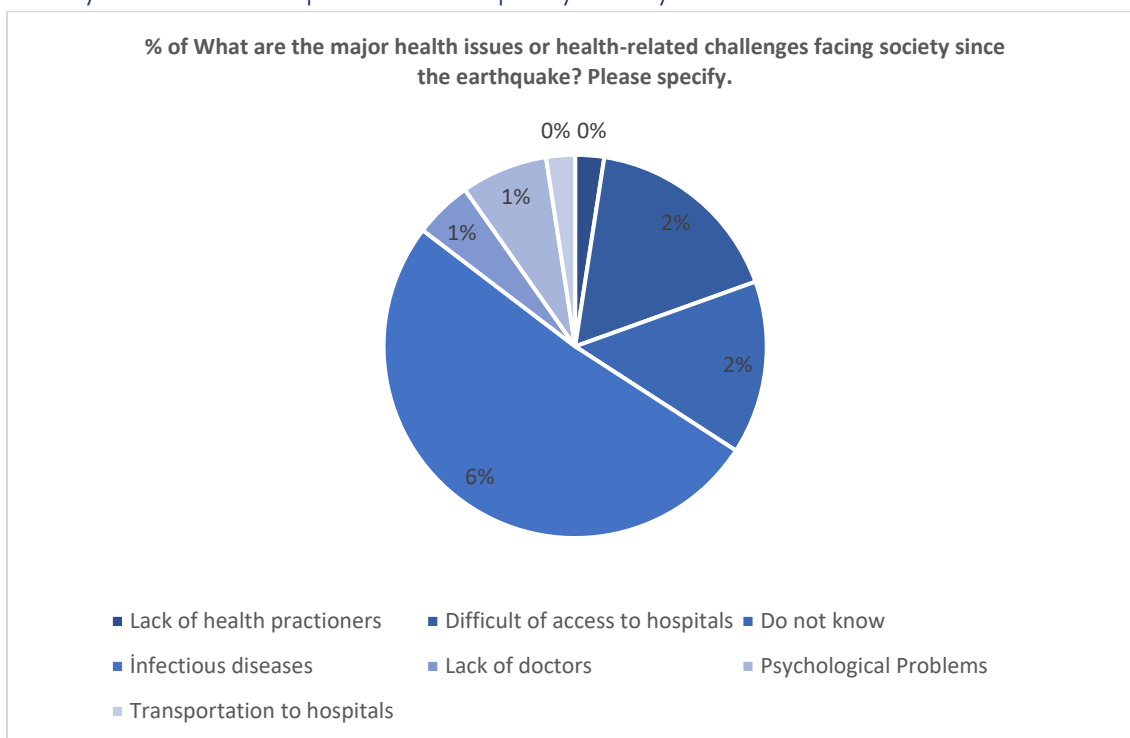
The graphic shows the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Gaziantep since the earthquake.

In Gaziantep province, respondents identified several major health issues, with 6% indicating infectious diseases as a significant problem. Other concerns included difficulties in accessing hospitals (2%) and transportation to hospitals (3%). Chronic diseases and psychological problems were each reported by 1% of respondents. A notable 7% of respondents did not know the major health issues, reflecting some uncertainty within the community. Overall, Gaziantep accounted for 22% of the total responses, indicating a broad range of health challenges in the area.



**Hatay**

Graph 80. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’ -Hatay



The graphic shows the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Hatay since the earthquake.

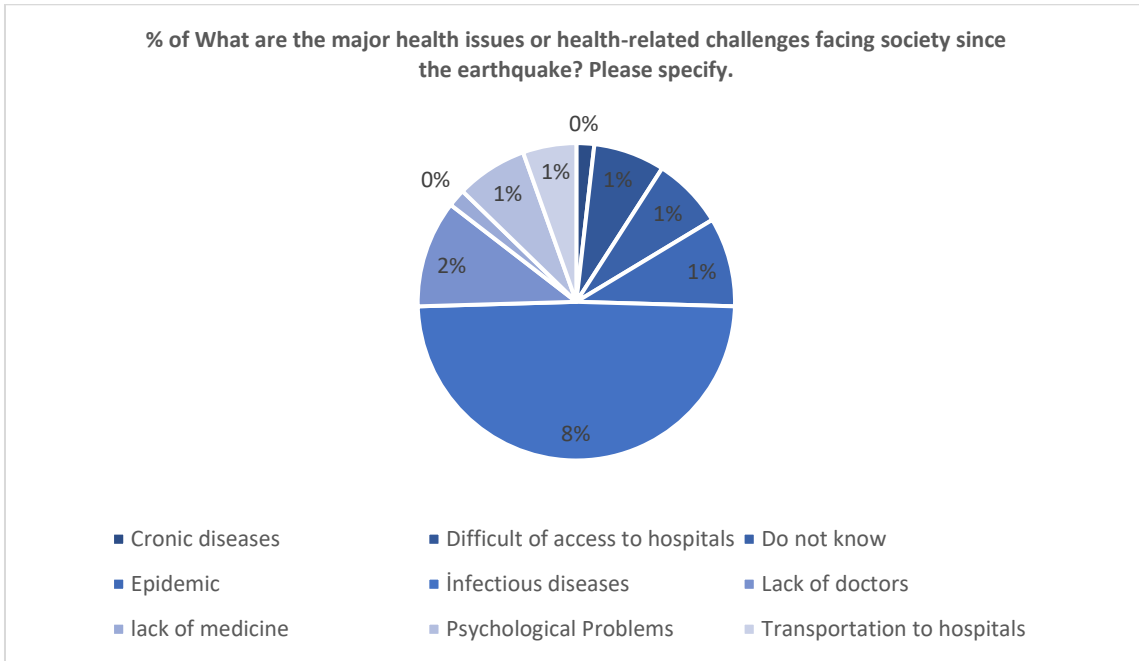
In Hatay province, infectious diseases were the major concern, reported by 6% of respondents. Difficulties in accessing hospitals and a lack of family health practitioners since the earthquake were each reported by 2%. Psychological problems and uncertainty about the major health issues were also mentioned, each by 1% of respondents. Hatay's total contribution was 12%, highlighting specific healthcare challenges in the area.





**Kahramanmaraş**

Graph 81. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’-Kahramanmaraş



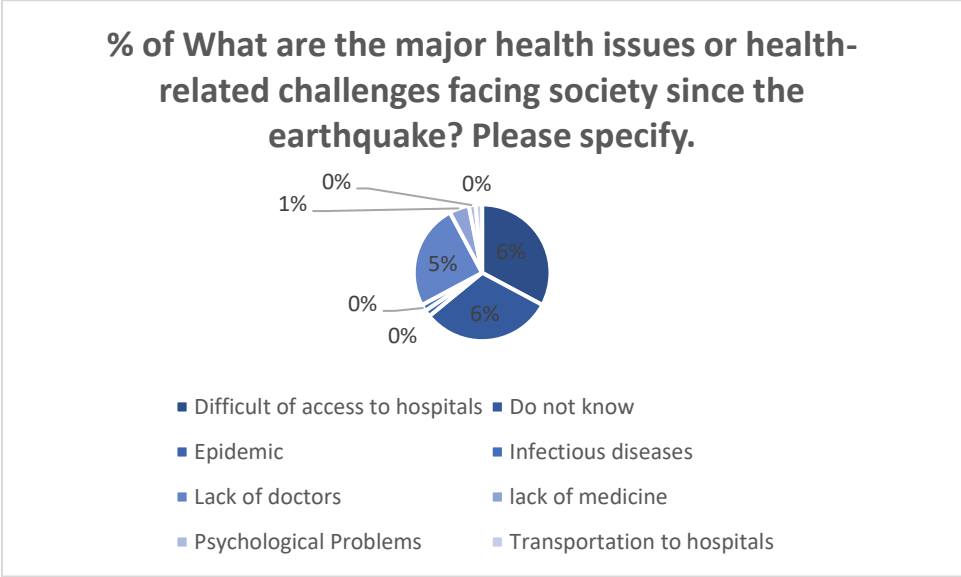
The graphic shows the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Kahramanmaraş since the earthquake.

In Kahramanmaraş province, infectious diseases were the most significant concern, reported by 8% of respondents. Other issues included a lack of doctors (2%), difficulties in accessing hospitals (1%), and epidemics (1%). Psychological problems and transportation to hospitals were also reported by 1% each. This province accounted for 16% of the total responses, underscoring substantial health challenges post-earthquake.



**Kilis**

Graph 82. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’ -Kilis

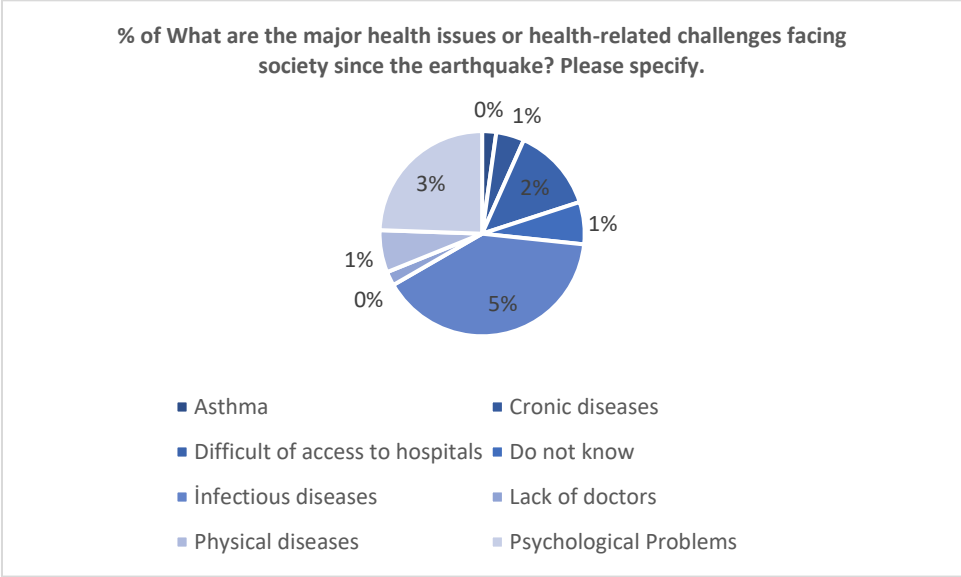


The graphic shows the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Kilis since the earthquake.

In Kilis province, access to healthcare was a prominent concern, with 6% of respondents indicating difficulties in accessing hospitals and another 6% unsure of the major health issues. Lack of doctors was reported by 5%, while lack of medicine was mentioned by 1%. Despite the absence of reports on epidemics or infectious diseases, these findings highlight significant healthcare access issues, accounting for 19% of the total responses.

**Şanlıurfa**

Graph 83. Percentage of ‘What are the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society since the earthquake? Please specify.’ -Şanlıurfa



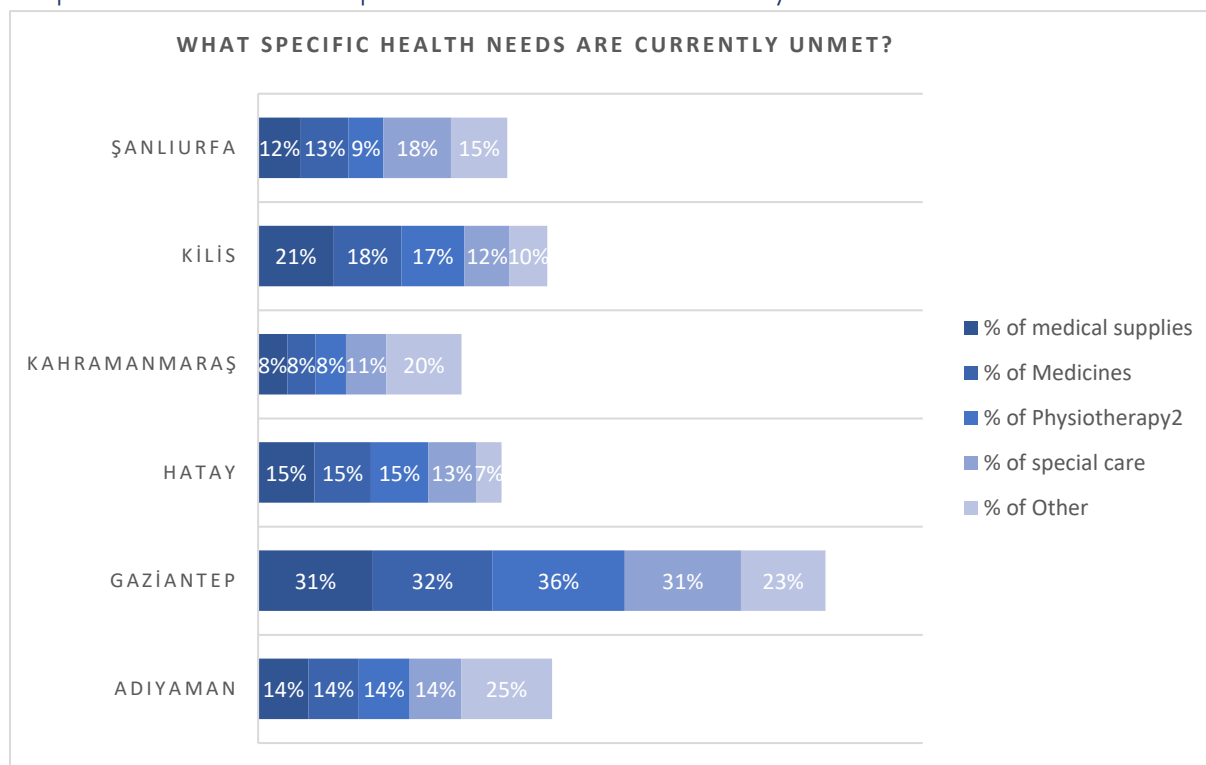


The graphic shows the major health issues or health-related challenges facing society in Şanlıurfa since the earthquake.

In Şanlıurfa province, respondents identified infectious diseases (5%) and psychological problems (3%) as major health concerns. Chronic diseases, physical diseases, and difficulties in accessing hospitals were each reported by 1% to 2% of respondents. Overall, Şanlıurfa accounted for 13% of the total responses, indicating varied health challenges in the community.

These findings highlight various challenges such as infectious diseases, difficulty in accessing hospitals, lack of doctors, psychological problems, and transportation issues in accessing healthcare services, among others.

Graph 84. Count of ‘What specific health needs are currently unmet?’



The chart shows the specific unmet health needs in 6 provinces.

- In Gaziantep province, the highest unmet needs were for physiotherapy, reported by 36% of respondents. Additionally, 32% indicated a lack of medicines, and 31% reported shortages in medical supplies and special care. Other unmet needs were identified by 23% of respondents. Overall, Gaziantep accounted for a significant portion of the unmet health needs, highlighting critical gaps in healthcare services.
- In Kilis province, notable unmet needs included medical supplies (21%) and medicines (18%). Physiotherapy was reported as an unmet need by 17% of respondents, while special care and other needs were reported by 12% and 10%, respectively. These findings indicate substantial gaps in essential healthcare services and supplies, accounting for a significant portion of the unmet needs in the province.
- In Adiyaman province, 25% of respondents identified other unmet health needs, which was the highest among the specific needs reported. Medical supplies, medicines, and physiotherapy were each reported by 14% of respondents, while special care was also reported



by 14%. This highlights a broad range of unmet health needs within the community, accounting for a significant portion of the total unmet needs.

- In Şanlıurfa province, 18% of respondents reported a need for special care, while 15% indicated other unmet health needs. Medicines were identified as an unmet need by 13% of respondents, followed by medical supplies (12%) and physiotherapy (9%). These findings underscore a diverse range of healthcare needs within the province, contributing to the overall unmet needs.
- In Hatay province, medical supplies, medicines, and physiotherapy were each identified as unmet needs by 15% of respondents. Special care was reported by 13%, while other unmet needs were identified by 7%. This indicates a balanced range of healthcare needs within the community, highlighting the need for comprehensive healthcare support.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, 20% of respondents identified other unmet health needs, which was the highest among the specific needs reported. Medical supplies, medicines, and physiotherapy were each reported by 8% of respondents, while special care was reported by 11%. This highlights a range of unmet health needs, contributing to the overall healthcare challenges within the province.

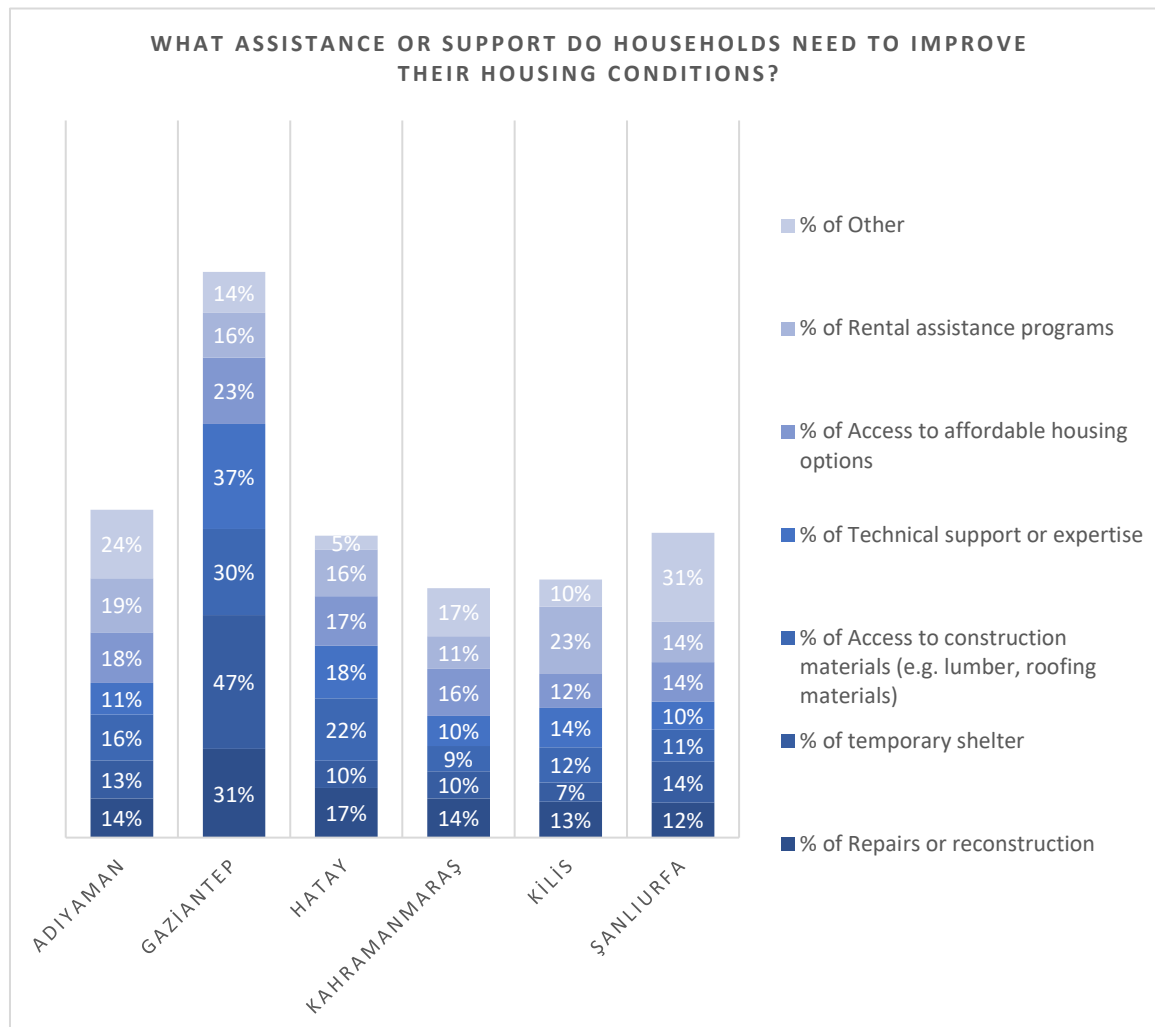
These findings collectively provide a comprehensive view of the specific health needs currently unmet in different provinces. The results underscore the need for targeted interventions to address shortages in medical supplies, medicines, physiotherapy services, special care, and other essential healthcare needs. Addressing these gaps is crucial to improving the overall health and well-being of communities affected by the earthquake.



## SHELTER

This section presents the results of the shelter questions asked in the needs assessment.

Graph 85. Count of ‘What assistance or support do households need to Improve their housing conditions?’



The chart shows the help or support households need to improve their housing conditions in each province:

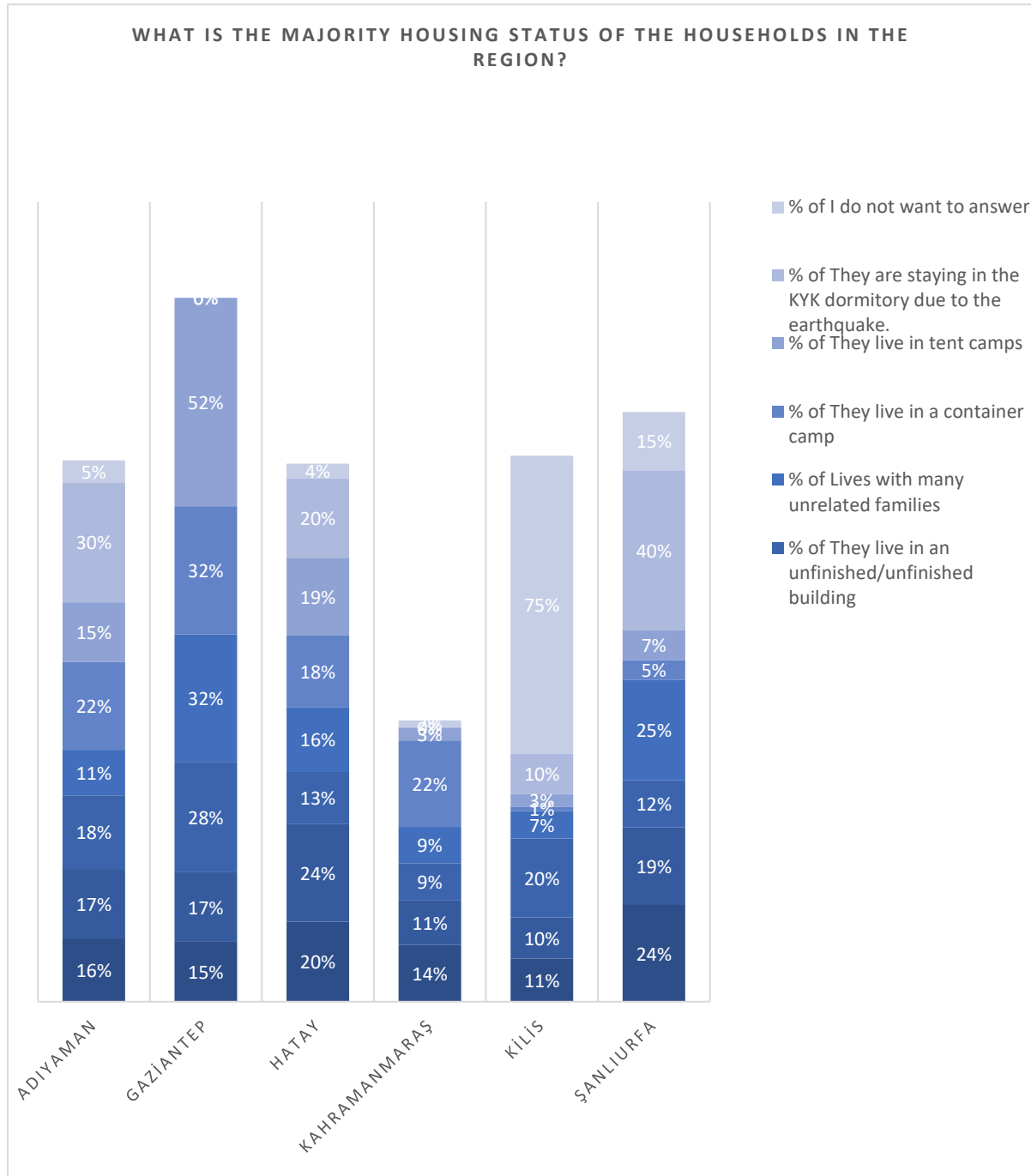
- In Gaziantep province, the highest need was for temporary shelter, reported by 47% of respondents. Additionally, 37% indicated a need for technical support or expertise, while 31% required repairs or reconstruction. Access to construction materials was needed by 30%, and access to affordable housing options by 23%. Rental assistance programs were identified by 16%, and other needs by 14%. Overall, Gaziantep accounted for a significant portion of the total needs, indicating a broad range of housing support required in the area.
- In Hatay province, access to construction materials was the most significant need, reported by 22% of respondents. Repairs or reconstruction were needed by 17%, while technical support or expertise was identified by 18%. Access to affordable housing options and rental assistance programs were each needed by 17% and 16%, respectively. Temporary shelter was reported by 10%, and other needs by 5%. These findings highlight substantial requirements for housing support in Hatay.



- In Adıyaman province, 24% of respondents identified other needs for housing support, the highest among the specific needs reported. Rental assistance programs were needed by 19%, while access to affordable housing options was identified by 18%. Access to construction materials and repairs or reconstruction were each reported by 16% and 14%, respectively. Temporary shelter and technical support or expertise were reported by 13% and 11%, respectively, indicating a broad range of housing support needs within the community.
- In Şanlıurfa province, 31% of respondents identified other needs for housing support, the highest among the specific needs reported. Temporary shelter and rental assistance programs were each needed by 14%, while access to affordable housing options was identified by 14%. Repairs or reconstruction were needed by 12%, and access to construction materials and technical support or expertise by 11% and 10%, respectively. These findings underscore diverse housing support needs within the province.
- In Kahramanmaraş province, 17% of respondents identified other needs for housing support. Access to affordable housing options was needed by 16%, while repairs or reconstruction and rental assistance programs were each reported by 14% and 11%, respectively. Access to construction materials was needed by 9%, and temporary shelter and technical support or expertise by 10% each. This indicates a range of housing support needs within the community.
- In Kilis province, rental assistance programs were the most significant need, reported by 23% of respondents. Repairs or reconstruction and access to construction materials were needed by 13% and 12%, respectively. Technical support or expertise was identified by 14%, while access to affordable housing options and temporary shelter were needed by 12% and 7%, respectively. Other needs were reported by 10%. These findings highlight substantial requirements for housing support in Kilis.

Overall, the findings highlight that 100% of respondents across all provinces identified a variety of needs for housing support and assistance. Addressing these needs is crucial to improving the housing conditions and overall well-being of communities affected by the earthquake.

Graph 86. Count of 'What Is the majority housing status of the households in the region?'



This chart shows the housing situation of households in the region.

In Adiyaman, households have various housing arrangements:

- 16% own their house.
- 17% live with relatives.
- 18% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 11% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 22% live in container camps.
- 15% live in tent camps.

- 30% stay in KYK dormitories due to the earthquake.

In Adıyaman, households exhibit diverse housing arrangements, including ownership of homes, living with relatives, and residing in temporary accommodations such as tent camps or container camps. Many households reported also living in unfinished or temporary buildings, reflecting the ongoing challenges in rebuilding efforts post-earthquake. Additionally, some families reported having sought refuge in KYK dormitories due to the earthquake's impact on their housing conditions.

In Gaziantep, the housing situation is as follows:

- 15% own their house.
- 17% live with relatives.
- 28% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 32% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 32% live in container camps.
- 52% live in tent camps.

In Gaziantep, households face a range of housing situations, including ownership of homes, living with relatives, and residing in various temporary accommodations like tent camps or container camps. Many households also live in unfinished or temporary buildings, indicating the continued need for rebuilding efforts following the earthquake. A significant portion reside in tent camps, highlighting the ongoing challenges in shelter efforts.

In Hatay, households' housing situations are diverse:

- 20% own their house.
- 24% live with relatives.
- 13% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 16% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 18% live in container camps.
- 19% live in tent camps.
- 20% stay in KYK dormitories due to the earthquake.

Households in Hatay have diverse housing arrangements, encompassing home ownership, living with relatives, and temporary accommodations such as tent camps or container camps. Many households also live in unfinished or temporary buildings, underscoring the ongoing rebuilding challenges post-earthquake. Additionally, some families reported live in KYK dormitories.

Kahramanmaraş households' housing situation is as follows:

- 14% own their house.
- 11% live with relatives.
- 9% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 9% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 22% live in container camps.
- 3% live in tent camps.

In Kahramanmaraş, households exhibit various housing situations, including home ownership, living with relatives, and residing in temporary accommodations like tent camps or container camps. Many



households also live in unfinished or temporary buildings, indicating the ongoing rebuilding efforts post-earthquake.

In Kilis, households' housing situations widely:

- 11% own their house.
- 10% live with relatives.
- 20% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 7% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 1% live in container camps.
- 3% live in tent camps.
- 10% stay in KYK dormitories due to the earthquake.
- 75% prefer not to answer.

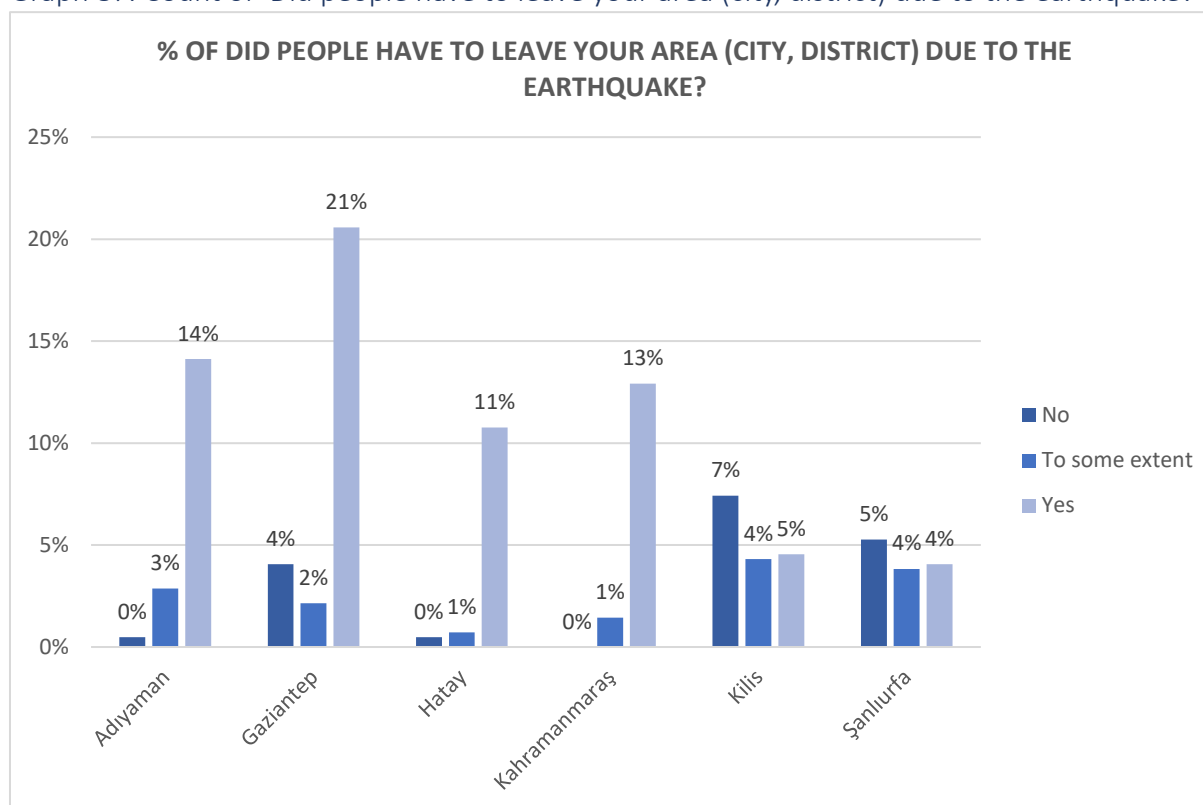
Households in Kilis have a range of housing arrangements, including encompassing home ownership, dormitories, living with relatives, and residing in temporary accommodations like tent camps or container camps. Many households also live in unfinished or temporary buildings, highlighting the ongoing challenges in rebuilding efforts post-earthquake.

In Şanlıurfa, households' housing situations are as follows:

- 24% own their house.
- 19% live with relatives.
- 12% reside in unfinished or temporary buildings.
- 25% live with multiple unrelated families.
- 5% live in container camps.
- 7% live in tent camps.
- 40% stay in KYK dormitories due to the earthquake.
- 15% prefer not to answer.

In Şanlıurfa, households exhibit diverse housing situations, encompassing home ownership, living with relatives, and residing in temporary accommodations like tent camps or container camps. Many households also live in unfinished or temporary buildings, highlighting the ongoing challenges in rebuilding efforts post-earthquake. Additionally, a significant portion of families have sought refuge in KYK dormitories, reflecting the impact of the earthquake on their housing conditions.

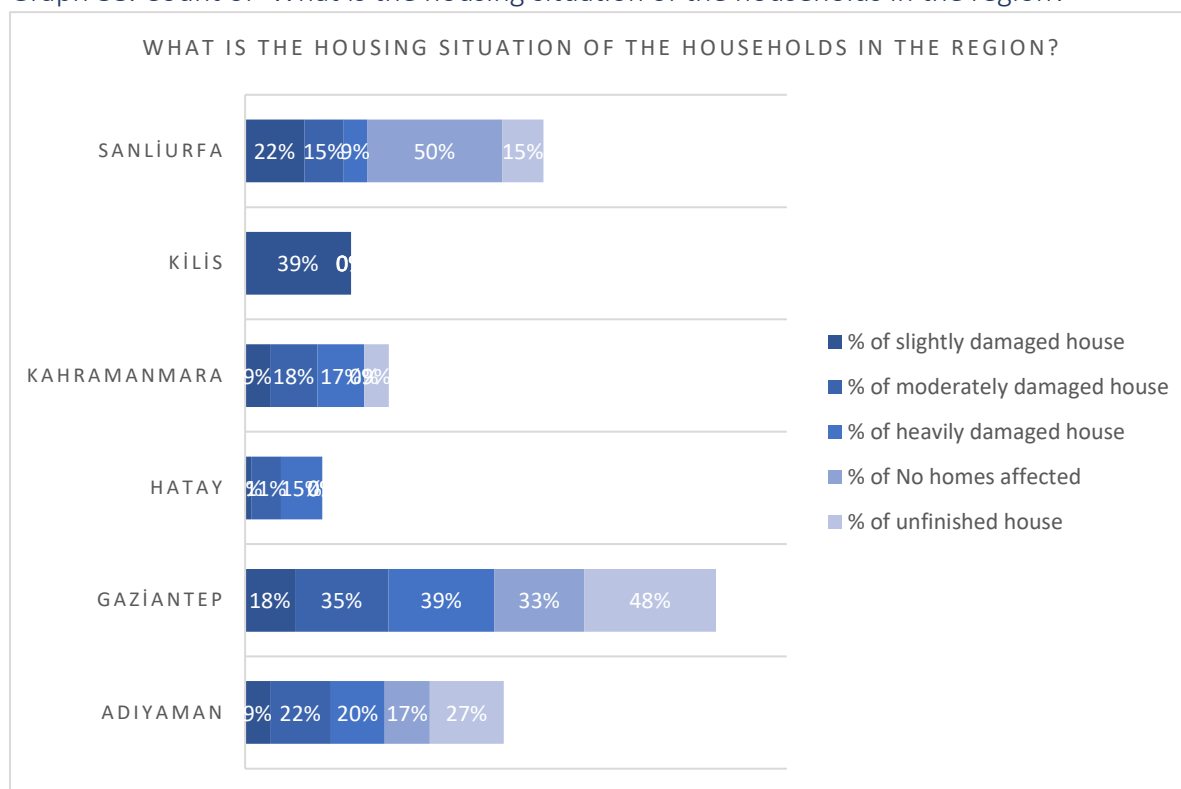
Graph 87. Count of 'Did people have to leave your area (city, district) due to the earthquake?'



The chart shows percentages that illustrate the impact of the earthquake on population displacement in each province.

- In Adıyaman, a significant portion of the population, accounting for 14%, had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 3% left to some extent. However, 83% reported not having to leave their area.
- In Gaziantep, 21% of the population had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 2% left to some extent. Only 4% reported not having to leave their area.
- In Hatay, 11% of the population had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 1% left to some extent. None of the respondents reported not having to leave their area.
- In Kahramanmaraş, 13% of the population had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 1% left to some extent. None of the respondents reported not having to leave their area.
- In Kilis, 5% of the population had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 4% left to some extent. However, 91% reported not having to leave their area.
- In Şanlıurfa, 4% of the population had to leave their area due to the earthquake, while 4% left to some extent. However, 91% reported not having to leave their area.

Graph 88. Count of 'What is the housing situation of the households in the region?'



This chart illustrates the housing situation of households in the region based on the provided data. This data provides insights into the varying degrees of damage to houses in each province, ranging from slight to heavily damaged, as well as the presence of unfinished houses and those unaffected by the earthquake.

In Adiyaman, households' housing situations vary:

- 9% of houses have suffered slight damage.
- 22% of houses have suffered moderate damage.
- 20% of houses have suffered heavy damage.
- 17% of houses have not been affected by the earthquake.
- 27% of houses are unfinished.

In Gaziantep, households face different levels of housing damage:

- 18% of houses have suffered slight damage.
- 35% of houses have suffered moderate damage.
- 39% of houses have suffered heavy damage.
- 33% of houses have not been affected by the earthquake.
- 48% of houses are unfinished.

In Hatay, households have diverse housing conditions:

- 2% of houses have suffered slight damage.
- 11% of houses have suffered moderate damage.
- 15% of houses have suffered heavy damage.

In Kahramanmaraş, households' housing situations are as follows:

- 9% of houses have suffered slight damage.
- 18% of houses have suffered moderate damage.
- 17% of houses have suffered heavy damage.
- None of the houses have been affected by the earthquake.
- 9% of houses are unfinished.

In Kilis, the majority of houses have suffered slight damage (39%), while the rest have not been affected by the earthquake.

In Şanlıurfa, households exhibit diverse housing conditions:

- 22% of houses have suffered slight damage.
- 15% of houses have suffered moderate damage.
- 9% of houses have suffered heavy damage.
- 50% of houses have not been affected by the earthquake.
- 15% of houses are unfinished.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the extensive needs assessment conducted in the earthquake-affected areas, several recommendations can be made to address the identified challenges and support the recovery process:

**Information Dissemination:** There is a notable lack of awareness among individuals regarding the institutions and organizations that can support them post-earthquake. Informational campaigns should be intensified to ensure that affected populations are aware of available support services and how to access them.

### Basic Needs & NFI

- Despite the 15-month interval since the earthquake, the needs in the region remain considerable. These needs vary considerably from one province to another. In Gaziantep province, for instance, the most pressing needs are physiotherapy and water and hygiene supplies. In Hatay province, on the other hand, the most urgent needs are psychotherapy and protection. In Kahramanmaraş, shelter, childcare services, and livelihoods were identified as the highest needs. In Kilis province, food and hygiene materials were the highest needs. In Şanlıurfa province, the most pressing needs were identified as protection services and multiple categories, including shelter, transportation, and education. However, the high need for food in the region, the fact that this need cannot be met regularly by choosing the sometimes option at the point of meeting the needs, and the importance of meeting food needs in a more sustainable way, necessitate a re-evaluation of the current approach.

### Livelihood & Early Recovery

- The consistent emphasis on job creation and financial support across all provinces underscores their critical importance for economic recovery.
- The region is characterised by a high level of need for livelihoods. While access to livelihoods is not high in the region, seasonal labor and daily labor are also common sources of livelihood in the region. The earthquake has had a detrimental impact on livelihoods in the region. Once

more, the results of the needs analysis indicate that there is a dearth of livelihood support programs in the region and that they are not regular. The creation of new employment opportunities in the region, the provision of financial assistance, and the development of economic development projects and programs represent potential avenues for the advancement of the region.

### Protection & MHPSS

- In the region, numerous institutions provide child protection services, particularly within the context of protection services. However, a needs assessment indicates that child labor, children not attending education, and early marriages persist in the region and that these practices serve as coping mechanisms following the damage and economic situation in the region. Therefore, it is crucial to maintain and enhance child protection services in the region.
- It is evident that there is still a need for psychosocial support in the region. The results of the needs analysis demonstrate that individuals in the region hold strong beliefs regarding the potential benefits of psychosocial support. Consequently, it is of the utmost importance to maintain psychosocial support in the region. It is recommended that the psychological support services be improved. The widespread support for psychological support services indicates a clear need for their implementation.
- Increase public awareness of individuals with disabilities. While the majority of individuals are aware of the existence of people with special needs, there is still a significant proportion who lack awareness of this issue or deny its existence. The implementation of education campaigns and community outreach programs can facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the needs of these children, thereby promoting their inclusion and support within communities.
- Availability and accessibility of children's and women's services: The data indicates a complex picture regarding the awareness and accessibility of services for children and women across provinces. While there is a moderate to high awareness of the availability of various services, such as child-friendly spaces, daycare centers, women-friendly spaces, and recreational activities, a significant number of respondents report that there are still challenges in accessing these services. Transportation emerged as a significant barrier for women, as well as concerns about the adequacy and diversity of available services.
- Addressing access challenges in order to address the access challenges reported by respondents, it is crucial to prioritize improvements to transport infrastructure, especially in provinces where transport issues are cited as major barriers. It is similarly important to prioritize improvements to existing services to meet the diverse needs of children, the elderly, and women with special needs.
- The provision of legal counseling practices and services varies considerably between provinces within the region. However, the availability of such services is relatively limited. The analysis of the needs of the population indicates that legal counseling services are less available, particularly in the provinces of Adıyaman, Şanlıurfa, and Hatay.
- In addition to concerns regarding security, there are also protection concerns and risks in the region. The nature of these protection concerns and risks varies considerably from one province to another. In the İslahiye and Nurdağı districts of Gaziantep, the most pressing concerns among respondents are high levels of abuse, physical abuse, child labour, and child marriage. In Kilis province, the most significant concerns and risks identified by respondents relate to physical abuse, discrimination, child labour, and verbal violence. Furthermore, discrimination, child labour and child marriage, and children separated from their families are

also common concerns in Hatay province. In Şanlıurfa province, physical violence, child labour, and child marriage are among the most pressing concerns. In Adıyaman province, the most prevalent concerns were those related to child labor and verbal violence, as well as physical abuse, discrimination, and children separated from their families. In Kahramanmaraş province, the most pressing concerns are verbal violence, physical abuse, child labor, child marriage, and children separated from their families. At this juncture, the needs analysis indicates that protection needs persist in the region. Consequently, it is of paramount importance that the programmes and projects designed for the region address these issues.

### WASH & Infrastructure

- The high prevalence of water-related needs in the region, particularly in the Nurdağı and İslahiye regions, is noteworthy. While the necessity for adequate and accessible sanitation facilities and clean potable water sources was identified in these regions, the necessity for access to hygiene materials was also identified. This situation has led to an increase in the incidence of water-borne diseases. At this juncture, the greatest reported need is in Gaziantep province, followed by Kilis and Hatay provinces. It is therefore recommended that an evaluation of WASH support in these regions be conducted, with a view to addressing the water-borne needs of the region.

### Education

- The needs assessment has shown that there are some obstacles to access to education. Significant obstacles, such as security concerns and lack of transportation, hinder children's access to education across provinces.
- It was found that the dropout rate of children is quite high among all affected provinces where the needs assessment was conducted. Certain obstacles were identified, including safety concerns, a lack of transportation, low income, a lack of materials, and others. These obstacles prevent children from accessing education. Another issue that arose was the damage to educational buildings following the earthquake. Consequently, it is recommended that measures be taken to prevent children from dropping out of school, facilitate their return to education, repair damaged educational institutions, and implement education-oriented support programs.

### Health

- Provinces have identified specific unmet health needs, including shortages of medical supplies, medicines, and specialized care services. It is recommended that various supports be developed to meet these health needs. This could include the design of specific health programs and the allocation of specific funds for these needs.
- Across all provinces, 41% of respondents reported disease outbreaks or health concerns. It is recommended that these concerns be closely monitored and preventive actions be taken.

### Shelter

- The needs assessment has revealed that there are ongoing challenges in accommodation facilities across the region due to the earthquake. In Adıyaman, the majority of the population resides in KYK dormitories and container camps. In Gaziantep, particularly in the districts of İslahiye and Nurdağı, the majority of residents live in tent camps, which accommodate multiple unrelated families, and in container camps. The accommodation options in Hatay include container camps, privately owned houses, living with relatives, unfinished or temporary buildings, and KYK dormitories. In Kahramanmaraş, the majority of individuals reside in



container camps or their own houses. In Kilis, however, unfinished or temporary buildings are more prevalent. In Şanlıurfa, a considerable number of families are compelled to reside in KYK dormitories, which are often occupied by multiple unrelated individuals, or in their own houses. In summary, the earthquake has had a profound impact on accommodation conditions, underscoring the necessity for enhanced shelter solutions in the region.

- **Improved Infrastructure:** Efforts should be directed towards rebuilding and improving infrastructure, including housing, water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities, to ensure the long-term resilience of affected communities.