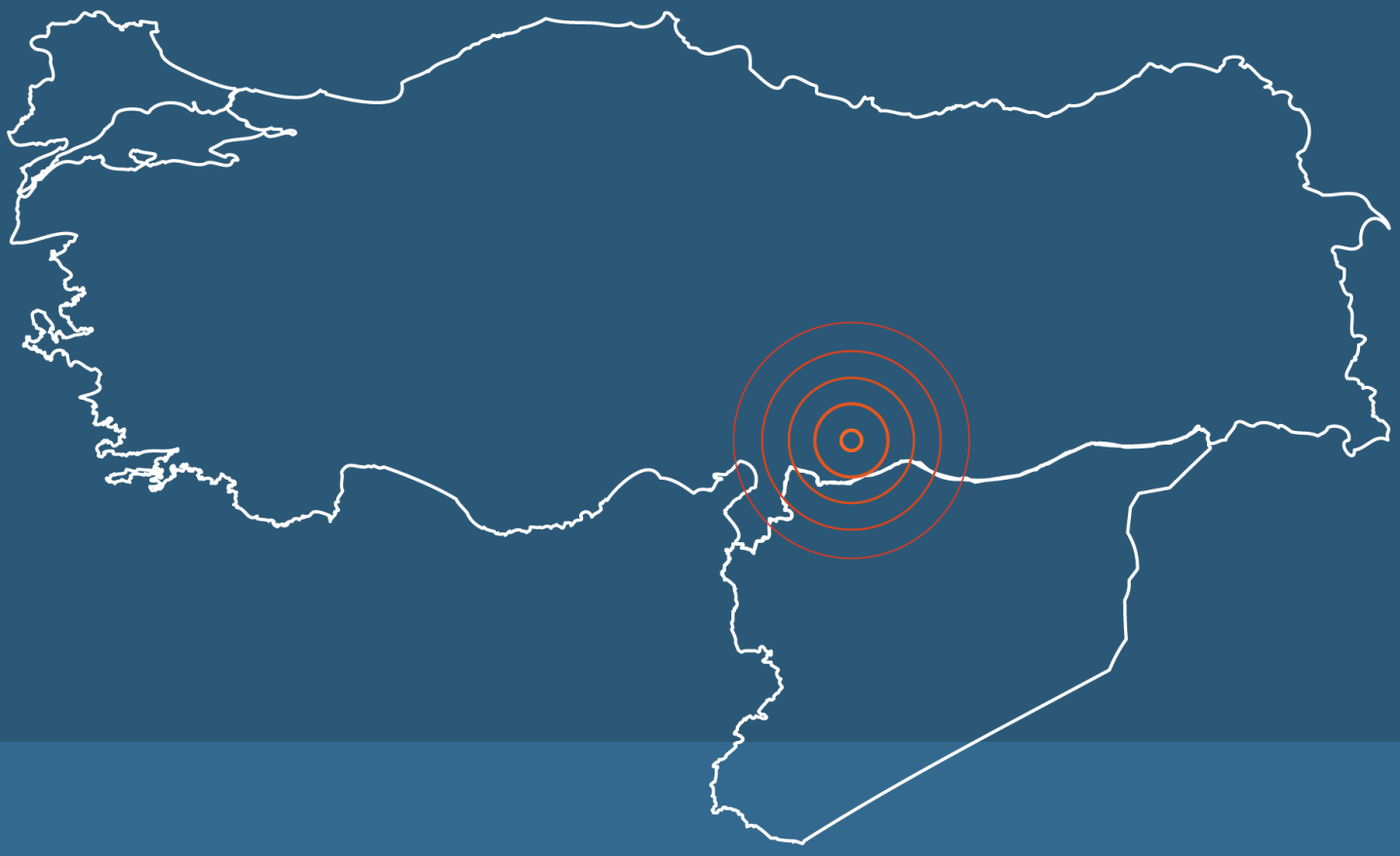
Türkiye Earthquake February 2023

Weekly Highlights - 17/02/2023



Key Developments

- Over 4,300 tremors were felt between 6-16 February; aftershocks could last up to two years.
- **Priority geographical areas**: Hatay, Kahranmanmaras and Gaziantep are reportedly hardest hit. In total, 11 provinces have been affected including Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, and Elazig where about 13.5 million people are residing.
- **Short-term priority needs**: Shelter, heating, NFIs, WASH, food items and health including PSS are the short-term priority needs.
- **Priority affected groups**: At least one million people are in emergency/temporary shelters. Figures about displacement, location and shelter type remains a significant information gap.
- **Shelter/NFIs**: Official figures stand at 61,700 buildings heavily damaged as of 16 February, with over 263,800 apartments.
- **Health**: As of 16 February, 108,000 injured people and 36,200 deaths were reported. Increased cases of diarrhea reported. High PSS needs. Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged.
- **WASH**: Restricted access to drinking water in Hatay, Diyarbakır, Sanliurfa, Adana, Adiyaman and Gaziantep provinces. Lack of access to toilets or sanitation facilities leading to open defecation and increased risk of waterborne disease. High needs of hygiene and dignity kits.
- **Food**: Shortage of baby formula reported. Provinces affected produce 20.9% of the country's crop production.
- **Logistics**: Fuel sources, including coal and wood are needed to supply sufficient heating.
- **Protection**: Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children and unsafe and overcrowded shelters increasing risk of gender-based violence. Syrian refugees may not always have equal access to emergency shelter.

Crisis Overview

Two magnitude 7.7 and 7.6 earthquakes occurred on Monday 6 February in southeastern Türkiye, affecting more than 13.5 million people. Since then over 4,300 tremors were recorded in the area. Hatay, Kahranmanmaras and Gaziantep are reportedly hardest hit.

A 7.7 magnitude earthquake occurred on Monday 6 February in southeastern Türkiye at about 4:15 am local time (1:15 UTC), centered about 70 kilometers from Gaziantep, in Şekeroba (OCHA 16/02/2023; ADAM WFP 06/02/2023). Within the next day, a 7.6 magnitude earthquake occurred within a 100 kilometer radius. Two further aftershocks of over 6.0 magnitude or greater were recorded (OCHA 16/02/2023; ADAM WFP 06/02/2023).

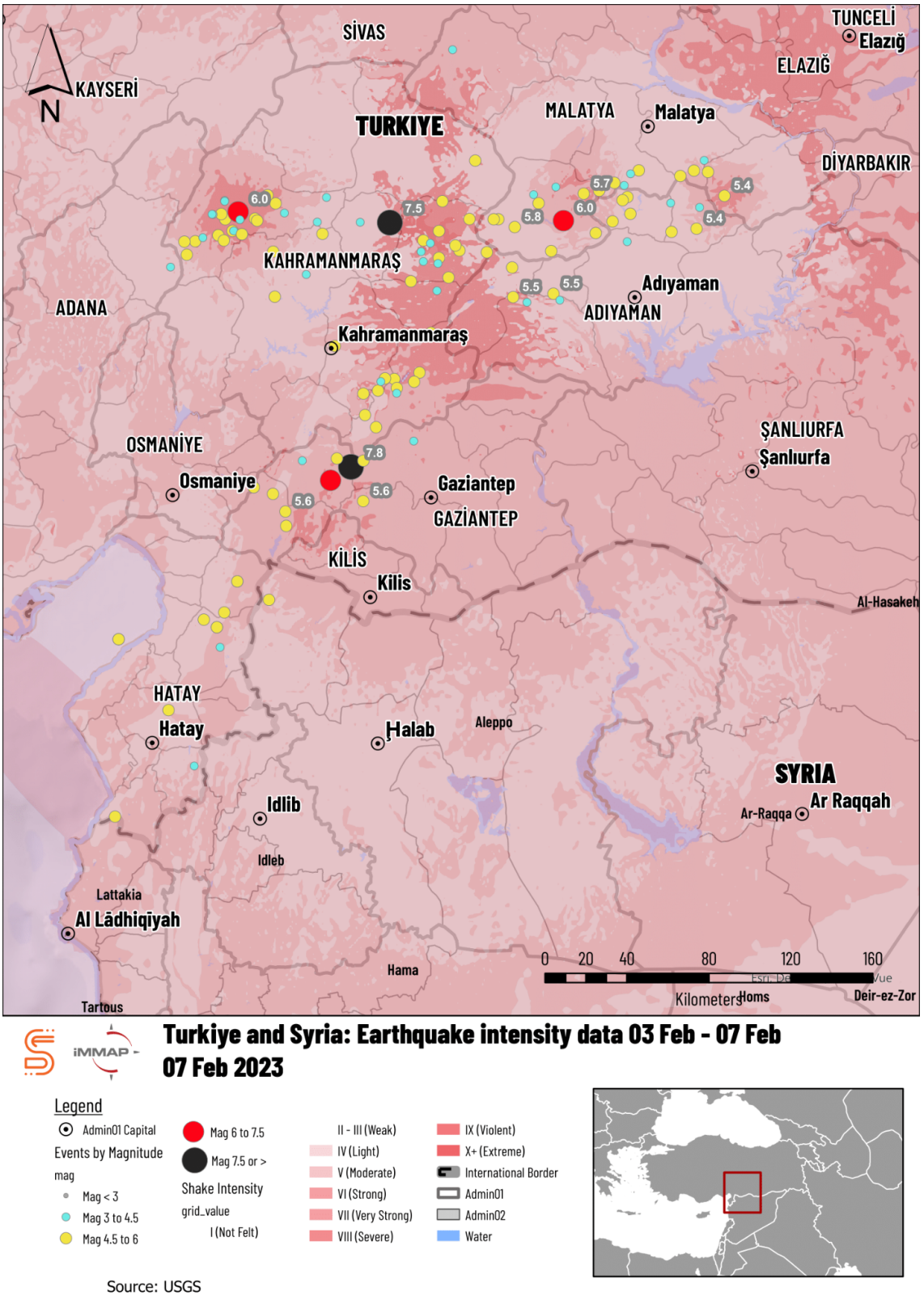
A series of earthquakes have been following the initial tremors, with over 4,300 tremors recorded since then and as of 16 February (AFAD 16/02/2023). Aftershocks could last up to two years: following the 2017 Bodrum earthquake for example, over 9,000 aftershocks were recorded in one year (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023, Hurriyet Daily 09/02/2023).

The earthquakes have been felt throughout the region, in neighboring countries, especially Syrian border regions with Türkiye. They severely affected an area of around 450 kilometers, from Adana in the west to Diyarbakır in the east and 300 kilometers from Malatya in the north to Hatay in the south in Türkiye, affecting the eleven provinces of Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye and Elazig, where about 13.5 million people are residing (Census 2022).

Crisis Impact Overview

11	36.187	108.068	13.5 M	1.7 M
Provinces affected (AFAD 16/02/2023)	Deaths (AFAD 16/02/2023)	Injured (AFAD 16/02/2023)	People living in the 11 provinces (Census Türkiye 2022)	Syrian refugees in affected regions (UNHCR 07/02/2023)

Map 1 | Earthquakes intensity map | Source: UGSS, DFS & iMMAP, 7 February 2023



Impact - Cross Sector

Significant people movement registered out of Kahramanmaras and Hatay and increased population flow in the west (Mersin, Osmaniye) and east (Gaziantep).

Shelter, heating, NFIs, water and sanitation, food items and health are the short-term priority needs.

Priority areas

Hatay, Kahranmanmaras and Gaziantep are reportedly hardest hit. An estimated 9.1 million people across the 11 provinces including Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis, Osmaniye, and Elazig have been directly affected. A total of 13.5 million people live in the area (OCHA 16/02/2023). Hatay, Antakya, Kirikhan (Hatay province), Gaziantep, Kahramanmaraş, and Adıyaman, cities appear to be the most affected (OCHA 16/02/2023, STL 09/02/2023). The government declared a three-month state of emergency in the affected areas (UNHCR 13/02/2022).

Short-term priority needs

Emergency shelter is a priority need for the response due to the large amount of severe damage to housing, as well as low temperature due to the winter season. Several local authorities are requesting containers rather than tents, as they are a better fit for the winter conditions (STL 11/02/2023). Heating and NFIs are also needed for people left homeless and residents staying in centers, notably mattresses, blankets, winter clothes, as well as household NFIs, charging stations and lighting. WASH is needed in all affected areas, ranging from drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities, to hygiene and dignity kits. Food items, including baby formula, are also in high demand. Health is also a priority considering the high caseload of casualties, including psychological first aid and psychosocial support (Lessons Learned from previous earthquakes, STL 11/02/2023, IFRC 07/02/2023).

Longer term needs

As the destruction and humanitarian needs caused by the earthquake become visible on a day to day basis, longer term needs become increasingly visible. While schools are relatively undamaged, many displaced people have taken up shelter in these buildings (UNHCR 16/02/2023). From previous disasters, it is known that damage to schools as well as long–term displacement, may impact children's access to education.

Once the initial shock of the earthquake wears off, the situation of the displaced and affected may start to change from helping to frustration over the situation. Tensions between host communities and Syrian refugees (1.74 million in the crisis-affected areas) - already present prior to the earthquake – may increase (WHH 15/02/2023; Middle East Eye 10/02/2023). Without proper quality shelter, protection risks for children as well as GBV risks for women and

girls are likely to increase.

Displacement

It is unclear how many people are displaced, however at least one million people are reportedly residing in temporary emergency shelters. A further estimated 216,347 people have been evacuated; with a further 2 million people who are estimated to have evacuated by their own means (IBC 15/02/2023, AFAD 16/02/2023, Reuters 12/02/2023). As of 16 February, with an estimated 263,800 housing units destroyed across the 11 provinces, it is likely that the number of displaced/homeless will increase.

Following the significant population decreases reported by CrisisReady throughout the most impacted areas, moderate increases in the east (Gaziantep) and western cities (Mersin, Osmaniye) are reported, as people slowly begin to return to their homes. The most significant areas of population decline remain the provinces of Kahramanmaras, Hatay, and Malatya, where rates of population declined over 50%. Some of the key cities in each of those provinces are registering much higher rates of decline in population between 55% and 73% (CrisisReady 14/02/2023). Gaziantep is witnessing a rise after the sharp decline in the populated city center and sharp increases in population, above 100%, in the outskirts. Osmaniye exhibited similar patterns (CrisisReady 15/02/2023, CrisisReady 13/02/2023, CrisisReady 08/02/2023). Mersin recorded a 25% increase in population density as many people from the affected areas left to seek safety (CrisisReady 12/02/2023). Areas along the border, such as Reyhanli and Kilis, also show significant rates of increased population, between 25 and 100% (CrisisReady 13/02/2023).

Economic losses

The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation put the cost of the damage at USD 84.1 billion, including USD 70.8 billion from the repair of thousands of homes, USD 10.4 billion from loss of national income and USD 2.9 billion from loss of working days (Turkonfed 10/02/2023). Estimated economic losses could be as high as 2.5% of the country's GDP (Middle East Eye 16/02/2023). The 10 affected provinces account for about 9% of the country's GDP (Al Monitor 11/02/2023, USGS 06/02/2023). The ratings agency Fitch preliminary estimates that the earthquake could cause economic losses exceeding USD 4 billion (Fitch Ratings 09/02/2023). Türkiye's stock exchange suspended trading on Wednesday 8 February until 15 February, after its main index fell 7% (Reuters 08/02/2023).

Access

Search and Rescue operations have been halted in Kilis, Şanlıurfa and Adana, while they are still ongoing in other earthquake-affected areas (EnSonHaber 17/02/2023). More than 70,000 police officers, 60,000 gendarmerie units and a 1,000 coast guard personnel have been deployed in the affected areas (AFAD 13/02/2023). Affected areas are generally accessible; yet some rural areas are reportedly hard to reach with winter conditions and some damaged roads (Logistics Cluster 17/02/2023).

Aggravating factors

- **Cold and rainy weather**

The air temperatures in the affected regions and throughout the country began to rise over the previous week, reaching lows of -5° to 2°, however, except in Malatya where lows can reach -9°. On 17 February, 4°C was forecast during the day in Malatya and -9°C at night, 8°C and -2°C in Kahramanmaraş, 11°C and 0° in Hatay, 7°C and -3°C in Adıyaman, 15°C and 0°C in Osmaniye and 9°C and -4°C in Gaziantep (MGM 17/02/2023).

- **Refugees**

Türkiye is home to more than 4 million refugees, mostly Syrians, most of which are living in the southeast, including 47,600 Syrian refugees living in container camps (Temporary Accommodation Centers) (UNHCR 18/07/2022). According to UNHCR's representative, more than 1.7 million of the 15 million people inhabiting the 10 affected provinces are Syrian refugees (UNHCR 07/02/2023). Gaziantep hosts the largest proportion of Syrian refugees in southern Türkiye, with 460,150 refugees, followed by the city of Hatay with 354,000 Syrians, Sanliurfa with 368,000 refugees and Adana with 250,000 refugees. About 550,000 refugees live in Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Adiyaman, Osmaniye, Diyarbakir, and Malatya (Enab Baladi 08/02/2023, GoT 02/02/2023).

- **Economic and political situation**

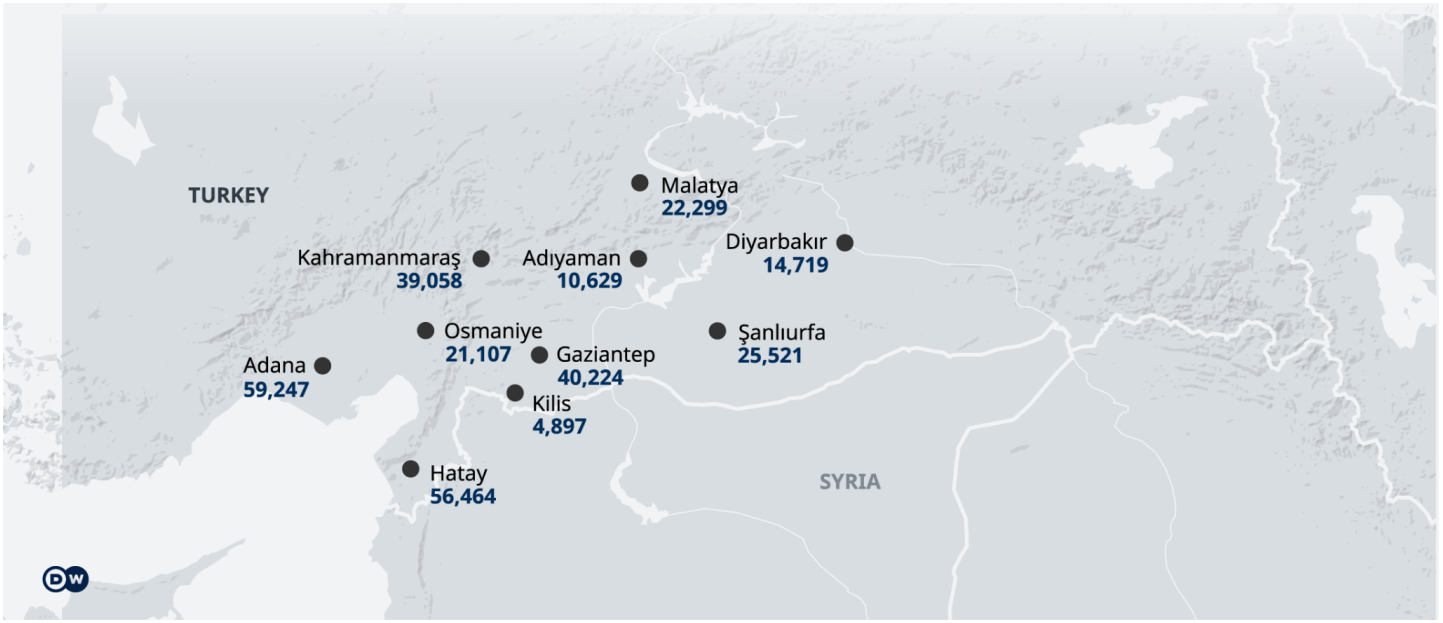
Türkiye has been facing a severe economic crisis for the past years, with the Turkish Lira hitting a new record low after the earthquake, slipping to 18.85 per 1 USD (Reuters 06/02/2023). Official inflation in Türkiye has recently hit an all-time high of 85.5% in October 2022, easing to 57.7% in January 2023 (CNN 08/02/2023).

The earthquake also occurred in a crucial political period, with less than four months to go before the country's presidential and parliamentary elections (BBC 05/02/2023, The Economist 16/01/2023). According to officials interviewed by Bloomberg, President Erdoğan is still planning to hold the vote on 14 May, as originally planned (Bloomberg 08/02/2023). The former Speaker of the Parliament requested that the presidential and parliamentary elections be postponed to a later date, and either to combine them with local elections in 2024, postpone them in November 2023 or on a date agreed upon by all political parties (former Parliament Speaker 13/02/2023).The leader of the Turkish opposition, Kemal Kilicdaroglu, as rejected the idea of postponing the elections (Middle East Eye 14/02/2023).

- **Poor enforcement of building regulations**

Anger is growing over poor enforcement of building regulations, which contributed to the collapse of many buildings in the earthquakes. Following previous earthquakes, construction regulations were tightened in 2001 and 2018. The Turkish Statistical Institute estimates that 51% of the people affected by the earthquake in the eleven provinces were living in a building that was constructed after 2001 (DW 16/02/2023). However, corruption, foregoing audits and a lack of monitoring and enforcement of regulations meant that safety regulations had been lifted on new buildings, and old buildings were regularized (DW 16/02/2023, BBC 09/02/2023,

Foreign Policy 10/02/2023). An expert quoted by Time estimated that only one in 10 buildings in the country meets the required standards, as old buildings are often reused rather than razed down to comply with the new standards. An estimated 294,000 buildings in the area had been regularized. The Turkish government vowed on Sunday to prosecute anyone suspected of responsibility in the collapse of buildings, with 131 people already arrested (Middle East Eye 12/02/2023).



Map 2 | Illegal buildings regularized after 2018 in the earthquake zone DW 16/02/2023

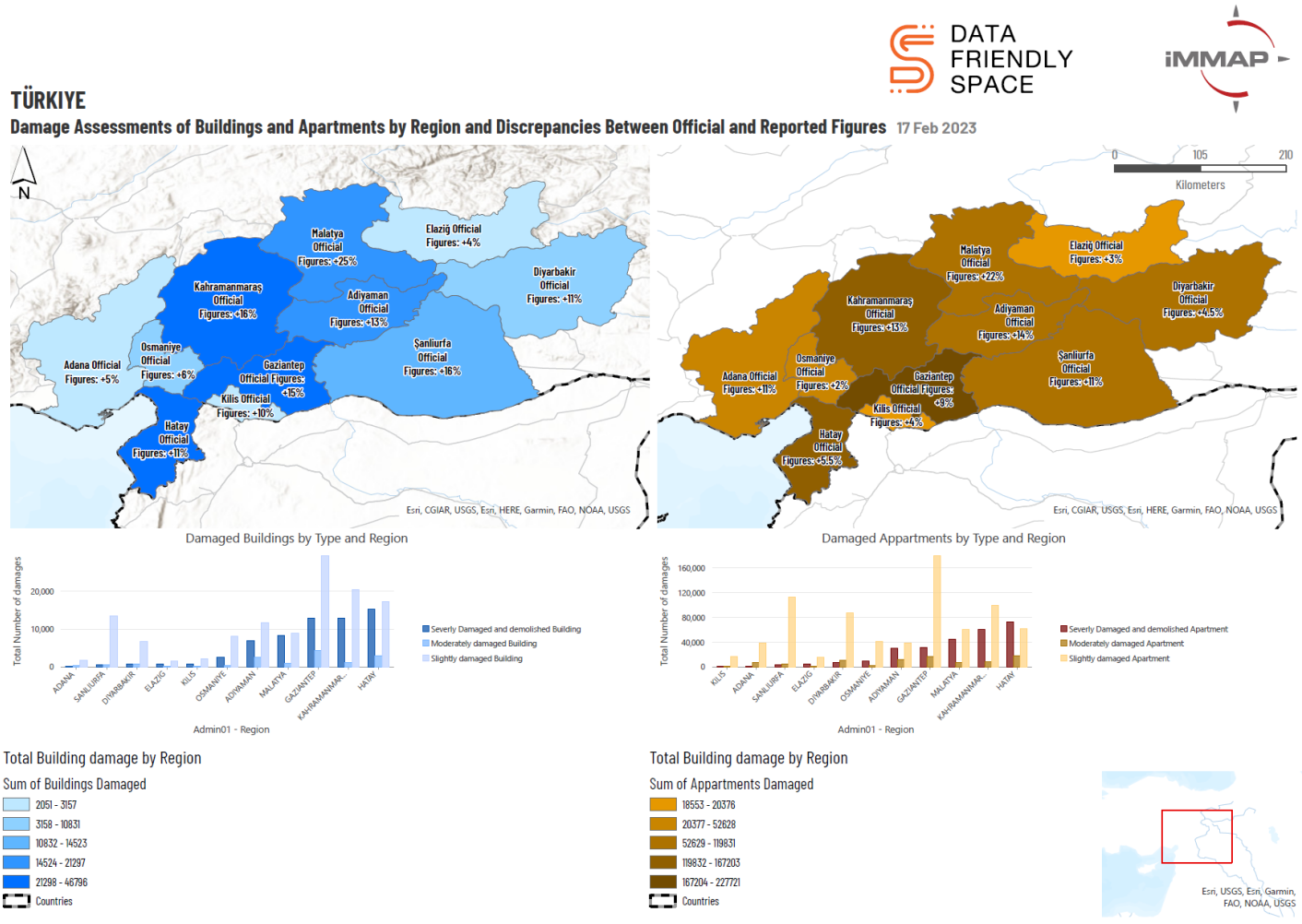
Shelter/NFIs

Official figures stand at 263,800 units in 61,722 buildings destroyed out of over 481,800 total buildings assessed. Displacement figures are unavailable, but at least one million people are in emergency shelters and approximately 296,000 have been evacuated.

Impact and needs

Severe damages have been observed in several locations, as listed in the table below. The Ministry has been assessing the structural vulnerabilities of buildings in the 11 provinces.

As of 16 February, approximately 2.2 million housing units in 481,900 buildings have been assessed by the government. From all assessed buildings, an estimated 61,700 buildings (263,800 units) were heavily damaged, collapsed, or inhabitable and in urgent need of demolition. Out of the total number of buildings assessed thus far, 12.8% of buildings have been destroyed and 2.9% moderately damaged. There may be discrepancies in these figures, as the total number of buildings assessed do not match the figures of total number of buildings reported damaged or undamaged. Regarding building assessments, KIs report that building damage inspections are utilizing primitive and unreliable methods, which is resulting in people resorting to private experts to assess the conditions of their houses (DFS 16/02/2023).



Map 3 | Damaged buildings per city | Source: DFS, iMMAP & Ministry of Environment 16/02/2023 *The data included above is incomplete and do not yet add to the overall total number of buildings damaged but provide an initial overview of most affected areas.*

Across southeast Türkiye, people have fled their homes. However, some people who have remained in the area have started to return to their damaged buildings, due to the cold and risk of hypothermia (HOPE 10/02/2023). Other people wish to remain close to their buildings, out of

fear of missing government aid, wanting to stay with their loved ones who are still under the rubble, or staying close to their belongings (STL 14/02/2023). These people are at increased risk of injury or death due to the aftershocks that may cause further damage or collapse to unstable buildings.

More than one million people are staying in temporary shelters (Reuters 12/02/2023). Shelter solutions currently range from more formal organized camp settings (over 227,800 people), to informal campsites, to community centers (for example schools, sports halls, or other large buildings; over 200,000 people) (IBC 15/02/2023; Hurriyet 17/02/2023). However, not everyone has been accommodated yet, and people are still reportedly sleeping out in the open or under tarpaulins. People are also being housed in containers (WHH 15/02/2023).

As seen from the table above, the hardest hit areas include Hatay, Kahramanmaras, and Gaziantep. In Kahramanmaras, estimates are that 70% of all buildings have collapsed or are damaged beyond repair. Here, 300,000 people are estimated to be residing in campsites. In Hatay, destruction has been noted in Samandağ, Kırıkhan, Dörtyol, and Altınözğü, and Antakya. It is expected that people who remain in urban areas will need to relocate to tent camps on the outskirts, to facilitate demolitions. In Gaziantep, the center is relatively better off than its Islahiye and Nurdağı neighborhoods (Save the Children 14/02/2023).

An estimated 9,200 Syrian refugees in Kahramanmaras Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs, container camps) for example, have accommodated a further 6,000 relatives or friends who became displaced after the earthquake. Figures are unavailable, but reports seem to indicate the number of people in TACs has doubled since the earthquake (WFP 16/02/2023). Displaced populations are in need of emergency shelter that is suitable for the cold weather conditions. Aid workers indicate that attention needs to be paid to potential intercommunal tensions between Syrian refugees and Turkish communities: Syrian refugees do not always have the same access to emergency shelter provisions. An unknown number of people has taken up residence with friends and family in the area (WHH 15/02/2023).

Other earthquake survivors have evacuated to other more liveable areas. Those with means have evacuated to other parts of Türkyie, most notably Istanbul. In western and southern Turkish areas including the capital and Istanbul, rents are skyrocketing. In Ankara for example, rents have increased by 25-57% (Middle East Eye 16/02/2023). (There, sharp increases in rent prices have been reported by key informants.

In all areas where people have lost their homes, NFI needs are high. They include almost everything, ranging from mattresses, sleeping bags, underwear, blankets, cooking equipment, batteries, flashlights, powerbanks and aforementioned hygiene and dignity kits and baby diapers and formula. In emergency shelter situations, people are in need of energy and cooking solutions. In Hatay for example, shelter and insulation are the most significant problems, with many people without tents, sleeping under tarpaulins and burning fires for insulation (Save the Children 14/02/2023, STL 09/02/2023). Heating (small-sized heating stoves preferred) as well as fuel for heating (wood, coal, propane) remains a dire need (Save the Children 14/02/2023).

Health

Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged. More than 108,000 people were injured. Increased cases of diarrhea reported. High PSS needs.

Impact and needs

- **Health facilities**

Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged, including three in Hatay province (notably Antakya and İskenderun hospitals), according to the Health Ministry (Al Monitor 07/02/2023). In Antakya, medical personnel have had to carry out surgeries in tent settings without sterilised operation rooms (Save the Children 14/02/2023). According to preliminary assessments by health actors, only one in seven family health centers remain functional (either fully or partly) (OCHA 16/02/2023). . Medical facilities in Sanliurfa, such as Eyyubiye Education Research Hospital and the Provincial Health Directorate were severely damaged (STL 07/02/2023). The state maternity hospital in Adıyaman was evacuated and deliveries were referred to other provinces. The maternity ward of Gaziantep Hospital is also reportedly not safe and needs to be relocated (UNFPA 10/02/2023).

Even in functioning centers, lack of (basic) medicine, blood, equipment and water is limiting care possibilities (Al Monitor 07/02/2023). In addition, medical staff may be hindered as they are also personally affected by the disaster. As a result, many of the people rescued have been transferred to Istanbul or other cities (Anadolu 07/02/2023). Medication is reportedly better at central locations, but common medication including antibiotics, cold treatment, and commonly used medicine for chronic illnesses including heart, blood pressure, thyroid, etc. is either hard to reach or depleting in stock rapidly (Save the Children 14/02/2023).

- **Health status**

Doctors in the earthquake area stated that diarrhea cases have increased. Diphtheria and hepatitis B vaccines are also needed (Evrensel 13/02/2023, Sozcu 12/02/2023). Lack of shelter and exposure to severe winter weather conditions may lead to hypothermia. Overcrowded living conditions, as well as a lack of sanitation facilities and cuts in water supply, can lead to unsanitary conditions with increased risk of infectious disease, including cholera and other waterborne and communicable disease and infections.

Those who are relying on fires for cooking and to keep warm may have increased risk of respiratory problems. In addition, people with underlying medical conditions may face limited access to medical care due to the damages and overburdening of the health infrastructure.

This includes an estimated 214,000 women in the affected regions who are currently pregnant. About 24,000 births are expected over the next month, of which 15% of them may have

complications. This puts them at increased risk of complications related to pregnancy and childbirth, particularly in combination with the disrupted access to obstetric and neonatal services, as well as the harsh weather conditions. Pregnant women or those who are about to give birth may also need maternal health kits (UNFPA 16/02/2023, UNFPA 10/02/2023, WHO 11/02/2023).

Next to physical care, many earthquake survivors are reportedly in need of psychological first aid as well as longer-term psychosocial support (STL 09/02/2023, UNFPA 10/02/2023). Many displaced people are also afraid to return to their areas of origin due to the trauma experienced and the fear of aftershocks.

Table 1 | Consolidated casualties figure | Source: President Erdoğan - BBC 10/02/2023

Casualties numbers are expected to rise significantly, as rubbles and debris are being cleared. Estimates of expected casualties go between 45,330 fatalities (Risk Layer 08/02/2023) and as high as 180,000 (The Economist 08/02/2023). As of 13 February, at least 19,300 people were receiving treatment in hospitals, of which more than 3.500 were under intensive care (Minister of Health 13/02/2023).

	Injured	Death
Türkiye	108,068 (AFAD 16/02/2023)	36,187 (AFAD 16/02/2023)

WASH

Restricted access to drinking water in Hatay, Diyarbakır, Sanliurfa, Adana, Adiyaman and Gaziantep provinces. Lack of access to toilets or sanitation facilities increase risk of disease. High needs of hygiene and dignity kits.

Damages to the water network are restricting access in the affected region, especially in Hatay, Diyarbakır, Sanliurfa, Adana, Adiyaman and Gaziantep provinces. Reports continue to indicate that there is no access to drinking water in Hatay and access to sanitation remains extremely limited. Similarly, people staying at newly established temporary accommodation and tent sites have limited access to water and sanitation facilities (OCHA 16/02/2023, WHH 15/02/2023). High drinking water needs continued to be observed in Diyarbakır (STL 11/02/2023). In Sanliurfa, there is no closed water tank in almost all districts. Where water is available from

sources such as fountains, queues are limiting access (STL 11/02/2023). In Adana province, there are problems in accessing clean water in the Çukurova region. Lack of running water is also reported in Adiyaman (STL 11/02/2023).

For all affected areas, including established tent sites and temporary accommodation, this means mobile WASH facilities and handwashing stations, as well as water tanks are needed to provide sufficient water. In addition, people need to be able to wash their clothes. Water storage solutions have not yet been provided at emergency shelters (Save the Children 13/02/2023).

Due to a decrease in the operational capacity of Kartalkaya Dam to 70%, tap water availability was reduced and was undrinkable in 40 neighborhoods in Gaziantep as of 8 February (Gaski 08/02/2023). All three drinking water sources were repaired as of 17 February (Gaski 17/02/2023). However, water was still not drinkable, in the neighborhoods below, as of 14 February (Gaski 14/02/2023).

Many people in affected areas do not have access to toilets or sanitation facilities, due to damaged WASH facilities and lack of running water, putting them at risk of waterborne diseases (Reuters 12/02/2023). Toilet facilities in evacuation centers are often not accessible to people with disabilities (UNFPA 10/02/2023). In Sanliurfa, all neighborhoods have problems with latrines, either absent or insufficient and unhygienic. Disabled people have difficulties in accessing the latrines. In Hatay, problems with the sewerage system were reported in Gözcüler neighborhood of Arsuz district and the Özsoğuksu neighborhood of Kırıkhan district (STL 11/02/2023). In makeshift tent sites in Hatay, Gaziantep and Kahramanmaras, makeshift latrines are built by communities. Portable latrines are still limitedly available.

Dignity and hygiene kits are highly needed in the absence of clean water and sanitation. These also include sanitary pads for women, access to which is reportedly limited in all provinces, as well as baby and adult diapers (STL 11/02/2023, STL 14/02/2023). Hygiene kits reportedly need to become inclusive of more items, including rash cream, fungus treatments (for those who cannot remove socks/shoes), moisturizer and lip balm (rashes and bleeding due to the cold), disinfectants (kolonya, local disinfectant preferred), dry shampoo and lice shampoo (Save the Children 14/02/2023).

Food Security

Shortage of baby formula reported. Damages to livestock and agriculture. People in rural areas may not move to emergency shelter or tent locations, meaning food distributions may not reach these populations.

Food needs will continue to exist in the earthquake affected areas, as buildings, including homes, markets, shops and other food places have been destroyed. This comes on top of destruction to agriculture in rural areas. This means many urban displaced populations are reliant on community kitchens or food distributions including hot meals three times a day and ready–to-eat rations (WFP 16/02/2023). Next to regular food distribution, people with dietary

requirements (e.g. celiac patients) need to meet their dietary needs (STL 14/02/2023). In Sanliurfa and Hatay, food is often not reaching affected areas. This likely holds particularly true for rural areas. A shortage of baby formula continues to be reported throughout the provinces (STL 11/02/2023, Save the Children 14/02/2023). In Diyarbakir, insufficiency of food was reported, as well as baby formula (STL 09/02/2023).

Provinces exposed to earthquake disasters produce 20.9% of the country's crop production, 12% of cereals and other crops, 14.5% of the total cultivated agricultural area, 12% of the cattle and 16.3% of the small cattle, according to the Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation (Turkonfed 10/02/2023). The food industry was affected by the earthquakes, including milling, dairy and meat, bakery and primary processing sectors. Further, a decline in agricultural supplies, in turn, could fuel food price inflation, which stood at 71% in January (OCHA 16/02/2023, Al Monitor 11/02/2023).

Reports from rural areas have included damages to crop and livestock production capacity, loss of animals and animal shelters, greenhouses, irrigation facilities, food production facilities. Though much of the reports and response focus on urban areas, residents of rural areas also need support for their livestock. For example, tents for livestock in places where stables have collapsed, as well as dry animal feed to sustain their livestock (OCHA 16/02/2023, STL 14/02/2023). In addition, populations from rural areas may be asked to relocate to more formalized tent camps often located on the outskirts of urban areas - yet it is unknown whether they will comply (Save the Children 16/02/2023). In those cases, food and other aid distributions may not reach these populations.

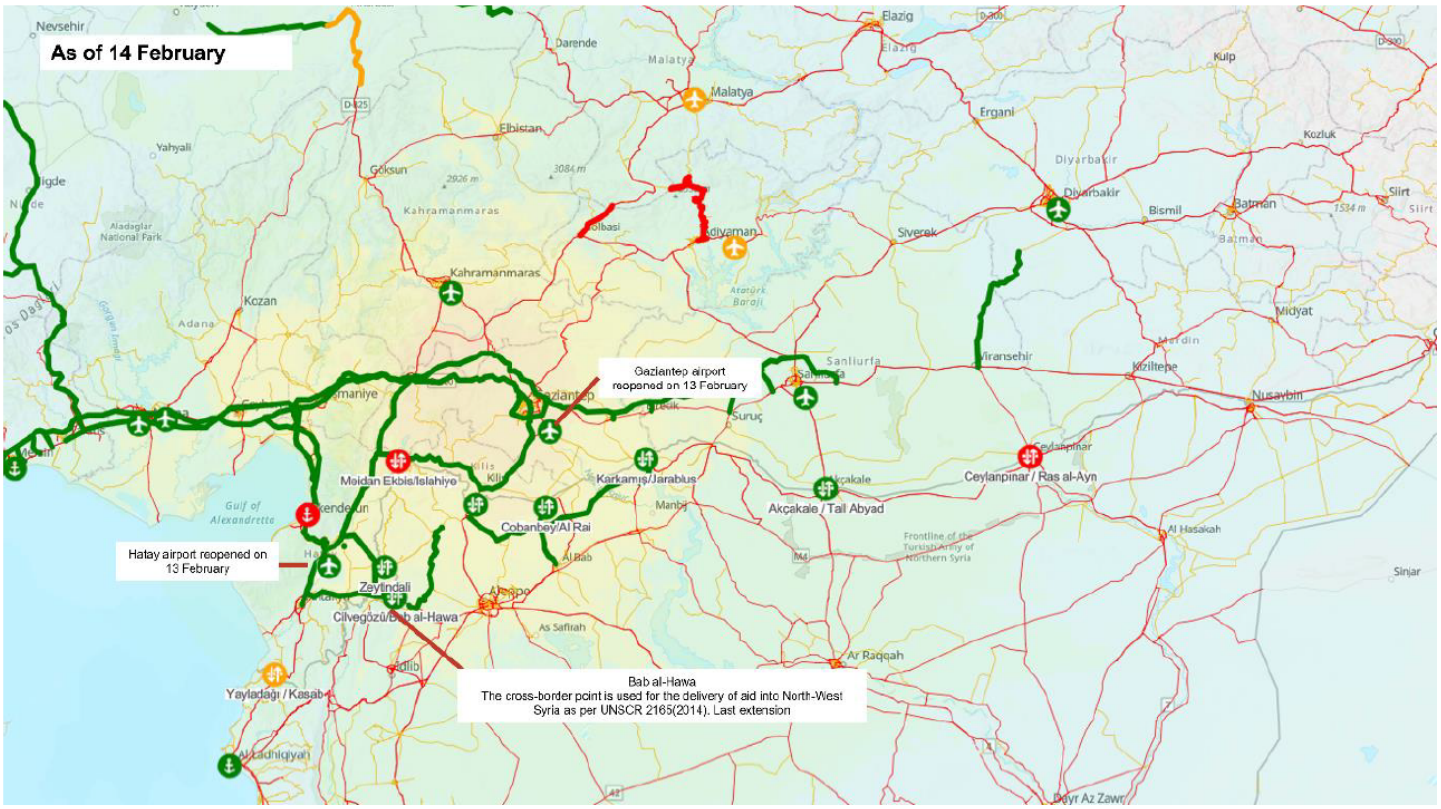
Due to the damages in urban and rural areas, the reliance on food distributions, and the expected time it will take to restore supply chains, moderate malnutrition may occur, which puts pregnant and lactating women, children, older people, and people with disabilities at risk (OCHA 16/02/2023).

Logistics

Fuel for heating in harsh winter conditions remains a need.

Transportation

As of 14 February the airports in all major towns are open; Malatya and Adiyaman airports are functional but without capacity for civilian flights. Adana airport is currently used as the main entry point for transportation of international and domestic cargo; this may shift to Gaziantep airport later (Logistics Cluster 14/02/2023, Logistics Cluster 10/02/2023). Updates on the logistics situation are issued in this dashboard (Logistics Cluster 17/02/2023).



Map 4 | Road functionality as of 14 February Logistics Cluster 14/02/2023

The main roads between Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay and Adiyaman are all open. Some roads around Malatya are only accessible by 4x4 vehicles. In other provinces such as Kahranmanmaras, villages or remote areas are reportedly hard to reach Iskinderun and Yayladağı/Kasab ports are reportedly not yet open to humanitarian cargo (Logistics Cluster 17/02/2023, Save the Children 14/02/2023). No long-term logistics gaps for storage facilities or transportation are expected, however perhaps some short-terms additional warehouse facilities are needed within the 11 provinces to procure goods and facilitate efficient distributions (OCHA 16/02/2023, Logistics Cluster 14/02/2023, WHH 15/02/2023).

Markets in central Gaziantep and Adana are reportedly functional. In Hatay, only one market (Arsuz) is reportedly functioning (Save the Children 14/02/2023).

Telecommunications

Phone lines have been disrupted throughout the southern provinces. Operators have started support to provide domestic mobile calls free-of-charge and to set up Wi-Fi hotspots in affected areas. There is no confirmed timeline for the full restoration of services which remain intermittent in some areas (OCHA 16/02/2023).

Energy

There was damage to the country's energy infrastructure. Cuts were reported in Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay. The state-owned natural gas transmission pipeline between Kahramanmaras-Gaziantep ruptured in two sections (The Telegraph 06/02/2023, JRC

10/02/2023). While pipelines have since been repaired, gas lines intermittently continue to be shut off to ensure safety (USAID 14/02/2023) The gas, gasoline and diesel stock of most of the fuel stations in the southeast are reportedly empty (Syria TV 09/02/2023). Heating (small-sized heating stoves preferred) as well as fuel for heating (wood, coal, propane) remains a dire need (Save the Children 14/02/2023). Similarly, there have been many demands for generators; as many have been donated it is unclear how large the current gap is (Haber Global 16/02/2023).

The Sultansuyu dam in Malatya as well as the Ataturk dam may have suffered structural damage which could lead to further problems in the longer term.

Electricity across the affected area has largely been restored. Approximately 2% of transformers are still down. If people do not have access to electricity, it is predominantly due to collapse of buildings or other damages, rather than as a result of the grid being down (Bloomberg HT 14/02/2023).

A loss of lighting after the earthquake was particularly observed in Hatay, Kahramanmaras and Adiyaman. In many sectors of Hatay City, night-time light declined by more than 90 per cent; in Adiyaman, eastern sectors of the city lost more light than western sectors; and downtown Hatay city (areas with higher light density) lost significant light post-earthquake (OCHA 16/02/2023).

Education

Schools are closed countrywide until 20 February and until 1 March in affected areas.

Across the country, all schools will remain closed until 20 February and at least until 1 March in affected areas (Ministry of Education 12/02/2023). Students in the affected area will be transferred to schools in the surrounding provinces if they wish. In the 11 provinces affected by the earthquake, attendance at schools will not be required in the second term (Minister of Education 09/02/2023, Minister of Education 08/02/2023). Currently, many school buildings are being used to temporarily shelter displaced people (UNHCR 13/02/2023). While this is temporary, lessons from previous disasters learn that this may lead to longer-term damages and closures. Longer-term closures may lead to learning loss, dropouts, and can affect children's psychosocial well-being (OCHA 16/02/2023).

President Erdoğan announced in Diyarbakır on 11 February that university education will be shifted online to allow for the use of state dormitories by people who have lost their houses (Hurriyet Daily News 12/02/2023, Anadolu Agency 11/02/2023). This has sparked criticism and opposition among teachers unions and political groups as access to education may be much less for students who do not have good internet connection, laptops, or other means to follow online education (Bianet 13/02/2023).

Protection

Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children, overcrowded shelters and displacement conditions.

Protection is a growing issue, with the number of unaccompanied and separated children who were identified following the earthquake reaching 1,362, of which 369 were successfully united with their families. Over 200 children have been put under the Ministry of Family and Social Services' (MoFSS) protection, while the identities of 291 children are yet to be recognized (MoFSS, 13/02/2023). Restoration of family links is needed for further unaccompanied children who are still receiving treatment in hospital or yet to be reunited with their families. While the number of foster family applications has significantly increased since the quake, it remains pertinent to closely vet applicants to reduce child protection risks; and to first ensure the restoration of family links (Save the Children 15/02/2023, STL 14/02/2023).

As many people had to flee their homes as they were sleeping, it is likely that many people need to be assisted in obtaining civil documentation.

Safety risks for children, women and LGBTQ+ people are reported in the majority of temporary shelter and accommodation areas. Shelter conditions of families staying close to damaged buildings are especially risky for child safety and persons with disabilities (STL 11/02/2023). Displacement following the earthquake is resulting in overcrowding, unsafe and unhygienic living conditions in evacuation centers and shelters. Many cannot access safe accommodation, individual tents or areas with privacy, and do not have close family or friends to seek support. In addition, at night there is no lighting in many urban areas, including at tent sites, posing increased risk for women and children. This also leads to sexual harassment cases being reported from temporary settings, as well as an increased risk of gender-based violence for women and girls (UNFPA 10/02/2023). In general, women and girls are at increased risk of abuse in crisis, due to a breakdown of social security and health and protection services (UNFPA 16/02/2023).

Given the reportedly high psychosocial needs, safe spaces are needed, particularly for women and children, where they can access psychosocial support as well as other activities. Counseling and practical information on referral and seeking other types of support are also needed for the affected population (OCHA 16/02/2023, IBC 15/02/2023).

As many buildings and infrastructure are destroyed, people remaining in the area will become more reliant on distributions to meet their daily needs. Specific protection risks for people with disabilities, female headed households and other groups with specific needs may increase. Prior to the earthquake, 8% of the 3.3 million households in the crisis-affected area was female-headed; this number may have increased. Similarly the estimated number of women with disabilities stood at 7.9% and for men at 5.9%; this number could also have increased (OCHA 16/02/2023).

The far-right politician Ümit Özdağ continued to accuse Syrian refugees of profiting from the situation and looting aid, contributing to the spread of fake news and rumors on social media and further negative discrimination against Syrians (Middle East Eye 12/02/2023). An estimated 1.74 million Syrian refugees are living in the crisis-affected areas (OCHA 16/02/2023). Intercommunity tensions between the Turkish population and Syrian refugees may increase due to the situation, where many people have lost their homes and need to share emergency shelter. Due to this, in some provinces such as Kahramanmaras, the displaced are given separate emergency shelters. In addition, Syrian refugees in several provinces including Diyarbakir, have reported that accessing shelter and aid is more complicated for them, as they do not know exactly where to go and are not always placed in shared emergency shelters. Rather, they arrange their own accommodation with friends or relatives, which then makes them less visible for distributions or other aid that happens at larger shelters. In addition, Syrian refugees do not receive monetary distributions from the Turkish government that are available to the Turkish affected population. Refugees might also experience language barriers and the disruption of regular public and humanitarian service provision, heightening their needs Monitoring remains necessary to ensure that Syrian refugee population are given access to the same relief assistance and tensions do not continue to build (WHH 15/02/2023; Middle East Eye 10/02/2023).

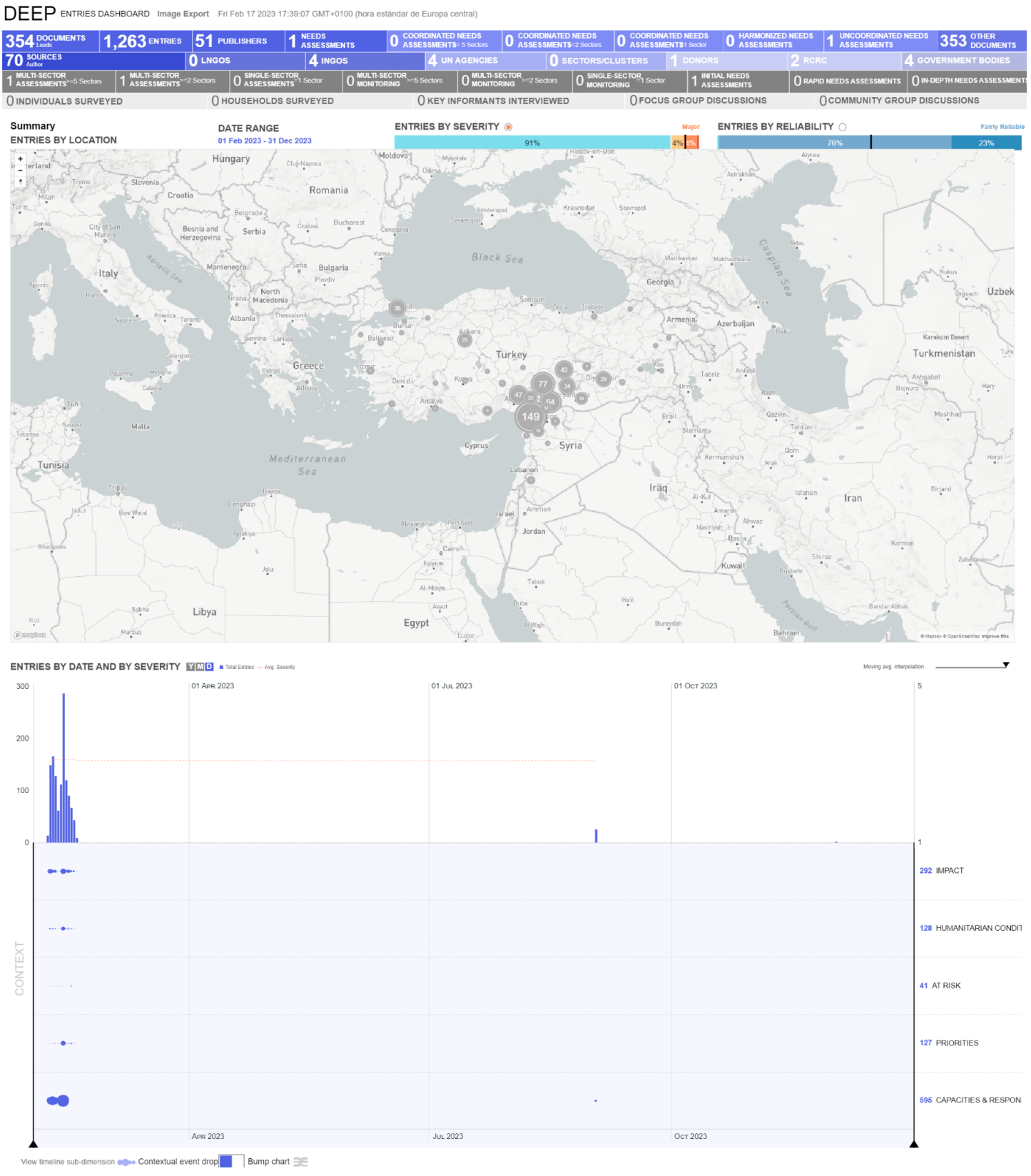
Information Gaps

The information is updated based on available sources. It remains incomplete and most sources focus on urban areas. Major information gaps have been identified in the data collection and analysis process. The following data are particularly missing:

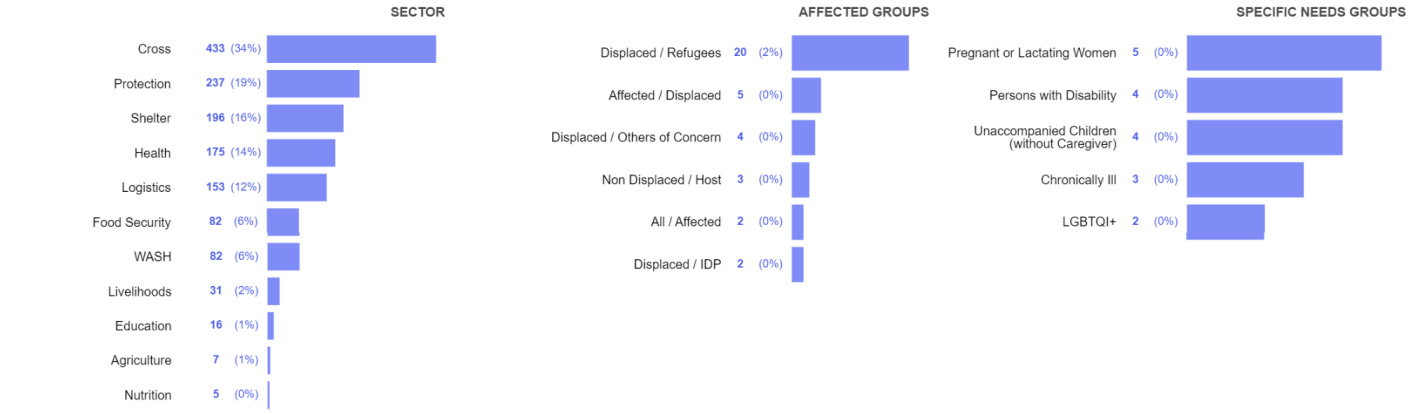
- Accurate figures on displacement and location, as well as shelter type ;
- Accurate figures on buildings destroyed, damaged, or undamaged ;
- Breakdown of sectoral needs per province ;
- WASH information on water supply, drinking water availability and sanitation facilities;
- Information on availability and accessibility of health services (beyond damaged facilities).

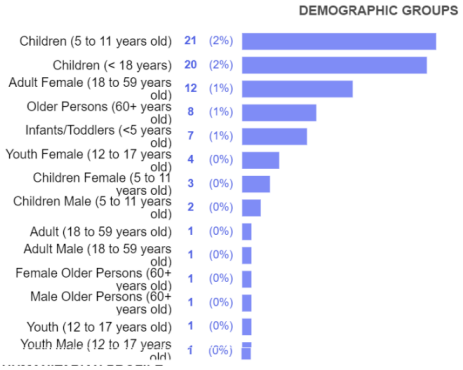
The below infographics display the amount (354 reports) and type of information included in the DEEP project as of 17 February. For more information on the DEEP project related to the earthquake in Syria and Türkyie, please visit this link.

Infographic 1 | DEEP dashboard | Source: DEEP, 17 February 2023

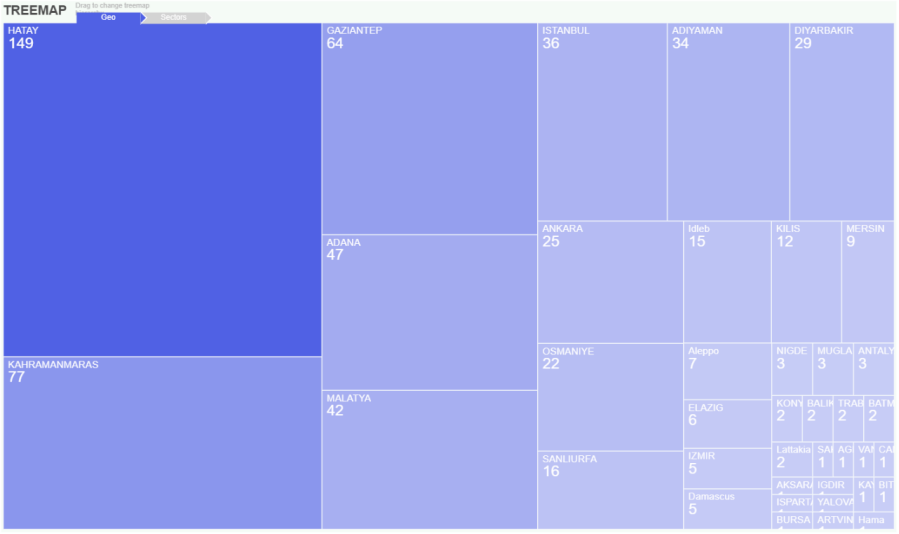


SECTORAL FRAMEWORK	# of Entries / median severity	CROSS	FOOD SECURITY	LIVELIHOODS	HEALTH	NUTRITION	WASH	SHELTER	EDUCATION	PROTECTION	AGRICULTURE	LOGISTICS
	TOTAL 1,072	433	82	31	175	5	82	196	16	237	7	153
IMPACT 292	Drivers/Aggravating Factors. 100											
	Impact on People. 79											
	Impact on System & Services. 165											
	Number of People Affected. 47											
HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS 98	Living Standards. 67											
	Coping Mechanisms. 44											
	Physical & mental wellbeing. 13											
	Number of People in Need. 7											
AT RISK 41	People at risk / Vulnerable. 41											
PRIORITIES 127	Priority Needs (Pop). 20											
	Priority Needs (Staff). 56											
	Priority Interventions (Pop). 3											
	Priority Interventions (Staff). 51											
CAPACITIES & RESPONSE 525	Government & Local Authorities. 239											
	National & Local Actors. 123											
	International 327											
	Number of People Reached. 39											

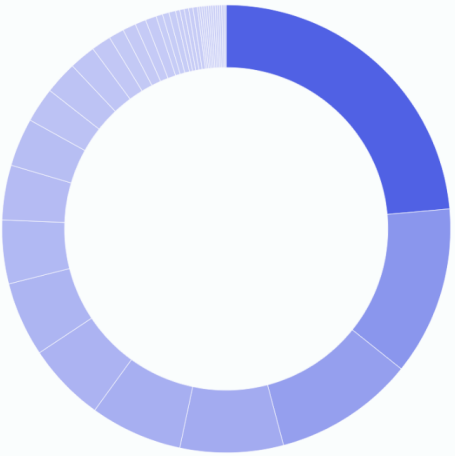




TREEMAP



SUNBURST



Sources

TOP 10 AUTHORS

Anadolu Agency	142	(11%)	
TRT World	111	(9%)	
AJ	102	(8%)	
The Guardian	78	(6%)	
BBC	70	(6%)	
Reuters	67	(5%)	
AFAD	65	(5%)	
Hurriyet Daily News	65	(5%)	
Turkish Minute	59	(5%)	
STL	45	(4%)	

TOP 10 UN AGENCIES

OCHA	43	(3%)	
IOM	5	(0%)	
OCHA	4	(0%)	
UNHCR	1	(0%)	

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL NGOS

ECHO	6	(0%)	
UN HRC	6	(0%)	
UNOSAT	3	(0%)	
DW	1	(0%)	

TOP 10 NATIONAL NGOS

NO ENTRIES

TOP 10 RCRC ORGANISATIONS

IFRC	10	(1%)	
TRC	2	(0%)	

TOP 10 OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Twitter	1	(0%)	

TOP 10 MEDIA ORGANISATIONS

Anadolu Agency	142	(11%)	
TRT World	111	(9%)	
AJ	102	(8%)	
The Guardian	78	(6%)	
BBC	70	(6%)	
Reuters	67	(5%)	
Hurriyet Daily News	65	(5%)	
Turkish Minute	59	(5%)	
MEE	41	(3%)	
Al-Monitor	35	(3%)	

TOP 10 GOVERNMENT BODIES

AFAD	65	(5%)	
Govt. Australia	2	(0%)	
Govt. New Zealand	2	(0%)	
Govt. Netherlands	1	(0%)	

TOP 10 ACADEMIC/RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

GCR2P	1	(0%)	

TOP 10 DONOR ORGANISATIONS

USAID	10	(1%)	

TOP 10 CLUSTERS/SECTORS

NO ENTRIES

About This Report

This report is a synthesis of publicly available information, powered by the DEEP - the Data Entry and Exploration Platform - a collaborative analysis platform for effective aid response - and supplemented by assessment data provided by humanitarian partners working in-country. The analysis was conducted independently by Data Friendly Space (DFS) on behalf of the DEEP project, currently funded by USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance (BHA).

Methodology

DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collate and structure available information in the DEEP platform daily.

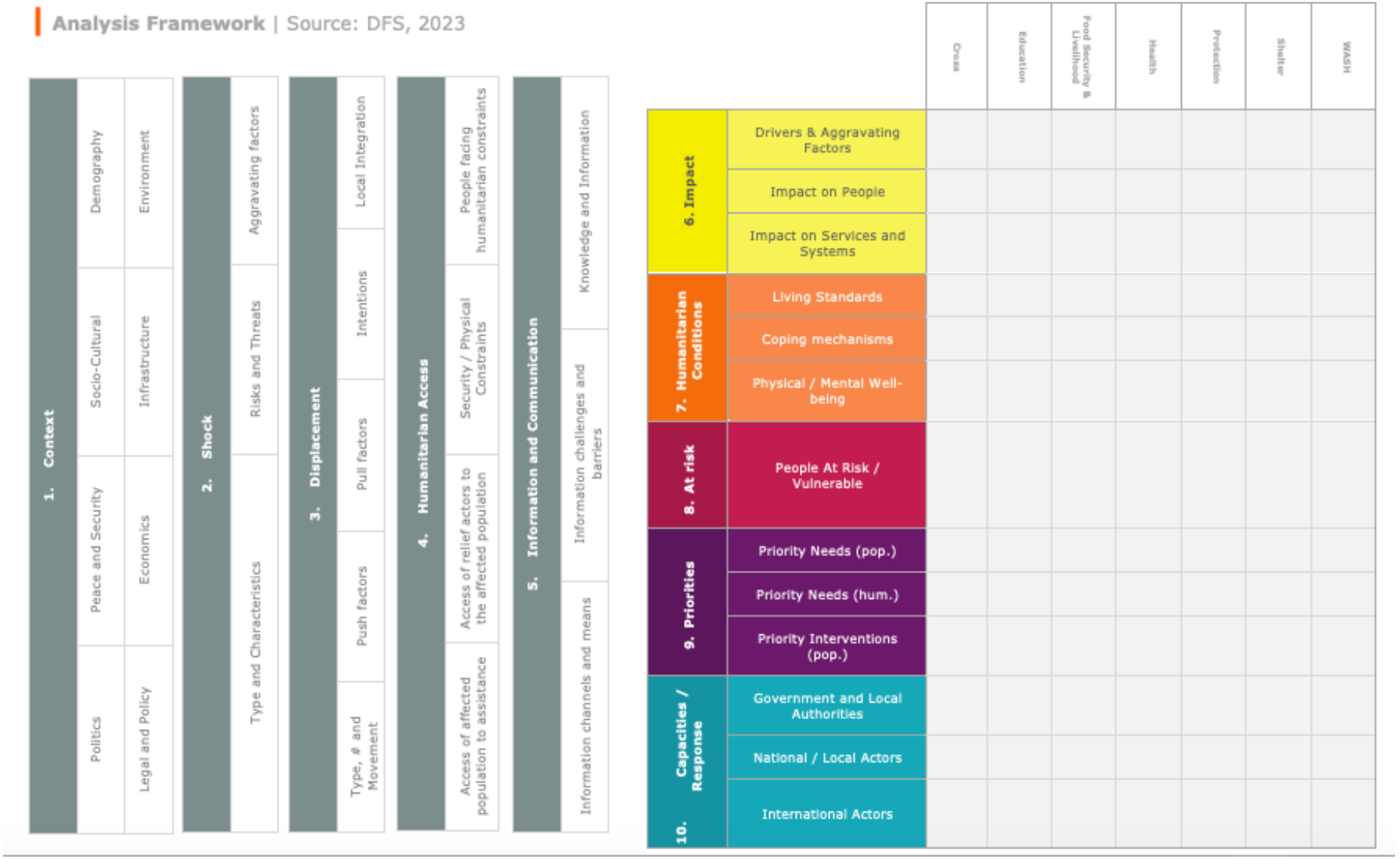
The Data Entry and Exploration Platform (DEEP) is an intelligent web-based platform, offering a suite of collaborative tools tailored for qualitative and secondary data review. DEEP is free, open source, and fully accessible for all humanitarian and development users. Log in here: https://app.thedeep.io/login/

Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the Analysis Framework, based on the JIAF 1.0 (see below) and developed in line with successful models used across previous projects. The framework is shown below and comprises the humanitarian conditions (by sector) and the operational environment. All the captured information receives additional tags to allow examination of different categories of interest such as affected group, geographic location, etc.

Data Friendly Space analysts follow key steps for ensuring robust and sound humanitarian analysis, relying on an analysis workflow and spectrum (see below). For this report, the analysts relied on the main three first steps of the analysis spectrum – description, explanation, and interpretation.

Analysis Framework | Source: DFS, 2023

Analysis Framework | Source: DFS, 2023



DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

The Analysis Workflow - Key steps for robust and sound research in humanitarian settings

1. Starting the right way

Design and planning for quality/credible analysis

The design and planning phase precedes analytical processes and is about selecting the best strategies for capturing relevant and sufficient data and ensuring quality and credible analysis. It involves careful consideration of who will be taking the decisions, the key questions that need to be answered , the data to collect and sets out how analytical standards will be ensured and respected throughout the process

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

1. What is known, in question or still unknown?
2. Who is the main audience? What inputs do they need and when do they need them?
3. What are the key questions and the depth/levels of analysis to cover (descriptive, explicative, interpretive, anticipative and prescriptive)?
4. What is the broader context of the analysis?
5. What will be measured and how will it be analysed to answer the key questions?
6. What data are required to answer the key questions and which sources and methods will be used to obtain them?
7. With whom, when and how to collaborate?
8. What types of end product(s) will work best?
9. What approaches and techniques will ensure analytical standards are respected?
10. What activities, resources and contingencies should be planned for?

OUTPUT

- A clear identification and understanding of the end-users, the specific decisions that will be informed by the analysis and the timeline for delivering conclusions
- An agreement about the key analysis questions to answer and the depth of analysis to go into (descriptive, explicative, interpretive, anticipative, prescriptive)
- An understanding ot the expectations and implications of the analysis and the precision that must be achieved in the presented results
- An analysis framework that will guide data collection and analysis
- An adapted analysis and data collection plan including the list of indicators to obtain, the data required and their source, how the data will be analyzed and presented
- An output template (report, ppt, et.c) aligned with the key questions and the analysis framework
- The strategies and procedures to mitigate the influence of cognitive biases on results
- A workplan and a list of resources (material, financial, human) required to carry the work

2. Acquiring the data we need

Collecting and collating unbiased data

Sufficient, relevant and trustworthy data must be gathered to provide the evidence that will support conclusions and key messages. The data collection and collation phase involves gaining access to usable and unbiased data (either primary or secondary), managing and safely storing the gathered information so it is ready for further analytical steps.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

11. What information is already available and relevant to the research questions?
12. What is missing, how to get it?
13. How to collect new, sufficient and unbiased information?
14. How to manage and safely store data and documents?
15. How to ensure the data is as clean and tidy as possible?

OUTPUT

- Repository of secondary data with all documents labelled YYMMDD ORG TITLE. Confidential documents are processed separately. Documents are stored in Dropbox.
- Questionnaires tested and translated if relevant
- Clean, reviewed datasets including a change log in case of modifications or corrections (where applicable)
- In the case a situation analysis is required, an updated Assessment Registry will be provided for the areas under assessment

3. Getting ready for analysis

Exploring and preparing data

Exploratory analysis is about getting more familiar with the available data, assessing its sufficiency and usefulness against the research questions, organizing it better and finding potential signals and stories that should be confirmed at later stages. It is an initial foray into the new data sources and a deliberate effort to prepare and transform the data for more targeted analysis to come.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

16. How could the data be better prepared for analysis?
17. How usable and trustworthy is the data?
18. How can we fill information gaps?
19. What interesting signals and stories are hidden in the data?
20. What are the main results so far?

OUTPUT

- Secondary information structured and tagged based on the analysis framework pillars and sub pillars.
- A list of preliminary results, assertions or statements, including main outcomes, issues, gaps or challenges coming out of the data
- A list of possible explanations and if-then statements to further confirm in further analysis steps
- A list of what is not seen/reported and should be there
- Agreed upon categories of analysis to use for further analysis steps, e.g. urban/rural, international/national NGOs, emergency/development, etc.
- A list of and definitions for codes used for refining or categorizing the data.
- A list of all transformations operated on the data
- A list of defensible and feasible units of reporting

DFS analysis workflow was inspired by and adapted from the work of Richard Garfield, Stephen Flew, Katherine and Randolph H. Pherson, Patrice Chataigner, Pat Bezeley, Andy Kirk, Ian Dey, Charles Kufs and J. Scott Long

4. Separating the signals from the noise

Making sense of data and drawing conclusions

Analysis is the process by which important stories and messages hidden in the data are identified and transformed into actionable insights. It is based on an iterative, controlled and structured sense-making process allowing to move from observations to current (and future) implications, formulate evidence-based conclusions, and provide proportionate and appropriate recommendations.

5. Conveying messages effectively

Communicating and sharing findings

Communicating and sharing is about ensuring the final products are relevant to end users, meet their needs, answer the key questions and is transparent on limitations and is clearly and easily linked to decision making.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

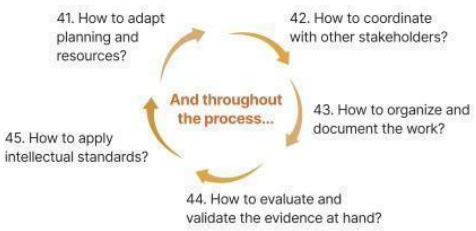
21. How to group and best summarize the data?
22. What consistent patterns, trends or anomalies emerge from the data?
23. How much evidence we have in support of each result or statement?
24. What factors and causal mechanisms combine and interact to create or aggravate outcomes?
25. What is the strength of the relationships?
26. Are they other alternative hypothesis that could explain what we see?
27. What is important/urgent and why?
28. What are the priorities?
29. How confident are we about our conclusions?
30. What will happen next if nothing changes?
31. What else might happen?
32. How does this change our main conclusions, priorities and key messages?
33. What are the objectives and targets?
34. What set of actions and sequences will have the greatest impact and benefits?
35. What are the main assumptions, risks and possible synergies across the response?

36. How can we present our case in the most effective and compelling way?
37. How can charts and/or maps best support our messages?
38. How and when to communicate uncertainty?
39. How to ensure our product is as good as it gets?
40. How to document data and methods?

OUTPUT

- Summary statistics and statements for each category and unit of reporting (geographical area, affected group, sector, etc.), including absolute numbers/percentages
- Information about the number and type of evidence available
- Main confirmed patterns, trends, theories, messages and stories
- Key assumptions checklist to challenge assertions and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis
- Theories, best explanations, guesses and conjectures as to what is related or leading to what
- A fishbone diagram or problem tree representing causal mechanisms and which ones are contributing the most to humanitarian outcomes
- A list of focal issues the recommendations should adress
- A list of rival or alternative hypotheses
- Updated key assumptions checklist to challenge explanations and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis
- Key findings and messages
- Key priorities
- Confidence in main conclusions and statements
- Updated key assumptions checklist to challenge explanations and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis.
- Baseline scenario
- Alternative scenario and drivers
- Current and forecasted priorities
- A list of recommended response options, modalities and their weighted benefits
- A set of assumptions and requirements that underpin the response sucess
- A list of risks that would impact the viability of the response
- A list of areas for collaboration or synergies that would increase impact and success

- Tailored, relevant and readable analysis outputs, providing solid cases and reasoning, reviewed by subject experts;
- Clear and explicitly communicated limit of knowledge and how it impacts confidence in the results;
- Accessible and safely stored products, data, documents and methodology for audience seeking more details or intending to replicate findings.



DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

DFS's Analysis Spectrum

Key steps for deeper insights and a more effective response

4. ANTICIPATORY ANALYSIS

What if, what else, what then? Predict and forecast

Anticipative analysis identifies the probability of future events and outcomes at a specific time, based on current and historical data. It combines predictions (What will happen under current conditions?) and forecasts (What else might happen?). Anticipative analysis goes beyond current conditions and provides an assessment and best estimates on what might happen in the future, in addition to what will happen in the future. This prolongs the shelf-life of the analysis by integrating a forward-looking perspective into the analysis of the current situation.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

- What will happen next if nothing changes?
- What else might happen?
- How does this change our main conclusions, priorities and key messages?

OUTPUTS

- Baseline scenario
- Alternative scenario and drivers
- Current and forecasted priorities

TOOLS

- Analysis Framework
- Probability and impact scales
- Risk matrix

5. PRESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

What are the most appropriate and proportionate course of actions? Suggest and advise

Prescriptive analysis translates the previous findings into a feasible plan and provides recommendations and advice about policy, strategy and interventions. It determines the response options available, the objectives to plan for and their alignment with more desired outcomes. It also articulates what choices are not possible and why, detail opportunities and risks and show the implications of decisions or the absence of decisions.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

- What are the objectives and targets?
- What set of actions and sequences will have the greatest impact and benefits?
- What are the main assumptions, risks and possible synergies across the response?

OUTPUTS

- A list of recommended response options, modalities and their weighted benefits
- A set of assumptions and requirements that underpin the response sucess
- A list of risks that would impact the viability of the response
- A list of areas for collaboration or synergies that would increase impact and success

TOOLS

- Analysis framework
- Response analysis matrix
- Response trees or theory of change
- Logical and strategic framework

3. INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS

What does it mean? Conclude and build your case

The focus of the interpretation stage is to bring everything together, build an integrated and cohesive picture of what was found and answer the original research question(s). Interpretive analysis aims at drawing well-supported conclusions through careful argumentation, an evaluation of the strength of the evidence and attention to plausibility in context.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

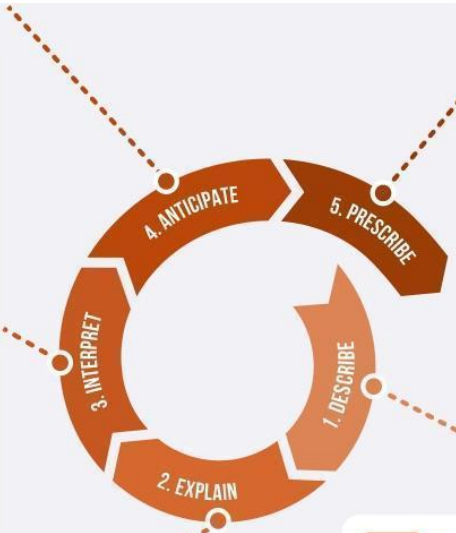
- What is important and why?
- What are the priorities?
- How confident are we about our conclusions?

OUTPUTS

- Key findings and messages
- Key priorities
- Confidence in main conclusions and statements

TOOLS

- Analysis framework
- Interpretation sheet
- Severity scales and confidence ratings
- Updated key assumptions checklist to challenge explanations and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis.



1. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Compared to what? Contrast and summarize

Descriptive analysis is about grouping, summarizing and comparing data. To effectively interrogate a large amount of data, analysts break it down into manageable chunks and summarise the information into various dimensions of interest, e.g. a particular affected group, geographical area or time period. Comparing and contrasting these summaries helps to identify and confirm similarities and differences between or within dimensions; further investigation allows the identification of meaningful patterns, trends or anomalies.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

- How to group and best summarize the information?
- What consistent patterns, trends or anomalies emerge from the data?
- How much evidence we have in support of each result or statement?

OUTPUTS

- Summary statistics and statements for each category and unit of reporting (geographical area, affected group, sector, etc.), including absolute numbers/percentages
- Information about the number and type of evidence available
- Main confirmed patterns, trends, theories, messages and stories
- Key assumptions checklist to challenge assertions and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis

TOOLS

- Analysis framework
- Key assumptions checklist to challenge assertions and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis
- Information gaps matrix

2. EXPLANATORY ANALYSIS

Why is it like this, how come? Connect and relate

Explanatory analysis looks for the reasons behind why the current situation exists. It asks about the drivers of the crises or issues and the factors and underlying vulnerabilities that contributed to the situation. Explanatory analysis attempts to answer these questions by looking for associations, correlations and causation and to use these to formulate and refine causes and effects hypothesis and theories. It is based on the careful investigation of relationships, underlying processes and causal mechanisms.

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

- What factors and causal mechanisms combine and interact to create or aggravate outcomes?
- What is the strength of the relationships?
- Are they other alternative hypothesis that could explain what we see?

OUTPUTS

- Theories, best explanations, guesses and conjectures as to what is related or leading to what
- A list of focal issues the recommendations should later adress
- A list of rival or alternative hypotheses

TOOLS

- Analysis framework
- A fishbone diagram or problem tree representing causal mechanisms and which ones are contributing the most to humanitarian outcomes
- Updated key assumptions checklist to challenge explanations and identify faulty logic, weak evidence or flawed analysis

DFS's spectrum was inspired by and adapted from the work of Richard Garfield, Stephen Flew, Katherine and Randolph H. Pherson, Patrice Chataigner, Pat Bezeley, Andy Kirk, Ian Dey, Charles Kufs and J. Scott Long

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This project and report are made possible by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The contents are the responsibility of Data Friendly Space and iMMAP and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID or the United States Government.

Get in touch with us

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