Key Developments

- 2,7244 tremors were felt between 6-10 February; aftershocks could last up to two years.

- **Priority geographical areas**: The earthquakes severely affected the 10 provinces of Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye, where about 13 million people are residing.

- **Priority needs**: Shelter, heating, NFIs, food items and health are the short-term priority needs.

- **Priority affected groups**: At least 70,000 people are displaced. Crisis Ready reports significant people movement out of Kahramanmaras and Hatay.

- **Shelter/NFIs**: Official figures stand at 24,921 buildings destroyed. At least 150,000 people are homeless but more than 1 million people are staying in temporary shelters. Assessments of structural vulnerabilities of buildings ongoing throughout the region.

- **Health**: As of 13 February afternoon, 80,278 injured people and 31,643 deaths were reported, a caseload higher than the past worst earthquake (17,000 deaths in 1999). Casualties numbers are still expected to rise significantly. 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, Diyarbakir, Sanliurfa, Adana, Adiyaman and Gaziantep provinces. Lack of access to toilets or sanitation facilities and high needs of hygiene and dignity kits.

- **Food**: Food not reaching all affected areas. Shortage of baby formula reported.

- **Logistics**: Roads around Gaziantep significantly damaged. As of 9 February, OCHA reports the airport in Hatay has been repaired and is open to ambulance airplanes.

- **Education**: Schools are closed countrywide until 20 February and 1 March in the affected region.

- **Protection**: Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children, overcrowded shelters and displacement conditions. Anti-Syrians sentiment is growing.

- **Response**: In many locations, rescue operations have halted as chances to find survivors are near impossible. Relief goods are being delivered to the urban areas but are slow to reach rural areas.
Crisis Overview

Two magnitude 7.8 and 7.7 earthquakes occurred on Monday 6 February in southeastern Türkiye, affecting more than 13 million people. Since then and until 13 February mid-afternoon, 2,724 tremors were recorded in the area.

One of the strongest earthquakes in the region in more than 100 years, of 7.8 magnitude, 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 (ADAM WFP 06/02/2023). A strong 6.7 aftershock was felt in Türkoğlu, a few kilometers north from the first earthquake, about 10 minutes later (ADAM WFP 06/02/2023). Another 7.7 earthquake occurred 100 kilometers north of the first one, in Ekinözü, with an aftershock of magnitude 6, at 1:30 pm local time (ADAM WFP 06/02/2023).

A series of earthquakes have been following the initial tremors, with more than 2,724 tremors recorded since the first worst earthquake until 13 February mid-afternoon (AFAD 13/02/2023). Experts estimate that aftershocks could last up to two years (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023). For comparison, following the earthquake in Bodrum in 2017, 9,009 aftershocks were recorded in a year (Hurriyet Daily 09/02/2023).

The earthquakes have been felt throughout the region, in neighboring countries, especially Syrian border regions with Türkiye (Anadolu Agency 06/02/2023). 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 Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakır, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye provinces, where about 13 million people are residing (Census 2022).

Crisis Impact Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provinces affected</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>People living in the 10 provinces</th>
<th>Syrian refugees in affected regions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(President Erdoğan 07/02/2023)</td>
<td>(AFAD #29 13/02/2023)</td>
<td>(AFAD #28 13/02/2023)</td>
<td>(Census Türkiye 2022)</td>
<td>(UNHCR 07/02/2023)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>31,643</td>
<td>80,278</td>
<td>13 M</td>
<td>1.7 M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Map 1 | Earthquakes intensity map | Source: UGSS, DFS & iMMAP, 7 February 2023

Source: USGS
Impact - Cross Sector

Significant people movement out of Kahramanmaras and Hatay. Shelter, heating, NFIs, food items and health are the short-term priority needs.

.Priority areas

Over 13 million people across the 10 provinces of Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye have been affected. Hatay, Iskenderun, Maraş, Adiyaman, Malatya and Antakya cities appear to be the most affected, as well as Gaziantep, Antakya and Adana. The most affected districts in Sanliurfa are Haliliye, Eyyübiye, Birecik, and Karaköprü (STL 09/02/2023).

.Short-term priority needs

Emergency shelter is a priority need for the response due to the large amount of damage to housing, and shelter, 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. Food items, including baby formula, are also in high demand. Health is also a priority considering the high caseload of casualties, including psychological care (Lessons Learned from previous earthquakes, STL 11/02/2023, IFRC 07/02/2023).

.Displacement

Crisis Ready reports significant population decreases throughout the most impacted areas, with significant increases in the east and western cities and towns as people are moving away from the epicenter. The most significant areas of population decline remain the provinces of Kahramanmaras and Hatay, both of which are registering rates of population decline over 30% several days post-event. Some of the key cities in each of those provinces are registering much higher rates of decline in population between 35% and 75% (Crisis Ready 12/02/2023). Gaziantep witnessed a combination of sharp decline in the heavily populated city center and sporadic increases in population throughout the more sparsely populated areas in the south (Crisis Ready 08/02/2023). Mersin recorded a 25% increase in population density as many people from the affected areas left to seek safety (Crisis Ready 12/02/2023).

Al-Monitor mentions 70,000 people displaced outside of their city of residency in Türkiye (Al-Monitor 08/02/2023), however no official figures have been released. In Hatay, STL field teams report an intense migration of affected families from the urban areas to the villages and suburbs. The mukhtar of Algnözü Kamberli neighborhood stated that the population reached 3,000 after an influx of affected people from Antakya city center. Yayladağı neighborhood also reported an increase in population (STL 11/02/2023).
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% of its GDP, as 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

Several rescue teams had to temporarily stop their operations due to security concerns over the week-end, notably in Hatay province, as populations facing a shortage of food and limited water supply were violently dispersed by the police in the area (KI, DW 11/02/2023, KI, BBC 12/02/2023). Shots were reported in the area, reportedly from police forces who were trying to disperse rowdy crowds by shooting warning shots into the air (Middle East Eye 12/02/2023, The Guardian 11/02/2023).
Turkish security forces have arrested at least 64 suspects for allegedly looting damaged buildings in 75 incidents (Anadolu Agency 13/02/0203).

▶ **Aggravating factors**

- **Cold and rainy weather**

The air temperatures in the affected regions and throughout the country continue to be 5-10°C below the seasonal norm, with cold weather continuing to be forecast this week (Hurriyet Daily News 11/02/2023). On 10 February, -1°C was forecast during the day in Malatya and -11°C at night, 4°C and -4°C in Kahramanmaraş, 10°C and -1° in Hatay, 7°C and -3°C in Adıyaman, 13°C and -13°C in Osmaniye and 6°C and -2°C in Gaziantep (BBC 10/02/2023). Following heavy rains, water flooded the streets of Hatay and Iskenderun cities (BBC 09/02/2023, Al Jazeera 08/02/2023).

- **Refugees**

Türkiye is home to more than 4 million refugees, mostly Syrians, most of which are living in the southeast, including 47,000 Syrian refugees living in camps (UNHCR 18/07/2022). According to UNHCR’s representative in Turkey, 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 Turkey, 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, Adıyaman, Osmaniye, Diyarbakır, 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 Erdoğán is still planning to hold the vote on 14 May, as originally planned (Bloomberg 08/02/2023).

- **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. Construction regulations were tightened and stricter safety standards were set-up, following previous earthquakes. However, "construction amnesties" to more than 75,000 buildings across the affected areas, which lifted the required safety certificates for a stated fee, could have contributed to the recent scale of destruction (BRC 09/02/2023). An expert quoted by Time estimated that only one in 10 buildings in the country meets such standard, as old buildings are often reused rather than razed down to comply with the new standards. Last November, civil engineers raised warnings that the
country’s infrastructure was incapable of handling a large earthquake and had “failed in terms of what needs to be done before the earthquake” (Time 09/02/2023). 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).

Shelter/NFIs

Official figures stand at 24,921 buildings destroyed. At least 150,000 people left homeless.

Impact and needs

According to the environment minister, the initial assessment of more than 170,000 buildings showed that 24,921 buildings had either collapsed or were heavily damaged by the quake (GoT 12/02/2023). The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation estimates that more than 1 million buildings have been damaged (Turkonfed 10/02/2023).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1</th>
<th>Destroyed buildings per city</th>
<th>Source: Turkish Red Crescent 06/02/2023, STL 07/02/2023, Health Ministry 08/02/2023, President Erdoğan, President Erdoğan 09/02/2023, President Erdoğan, Ministry of Environment 10/02/2023, Anadolu Agency 11/02/2023, Mayor of Hatay 12/02/2023</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hatay</td>
<td>Gaziantep</td>
<td>Maraş</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed buildings</td>
<td>9,224 (Mayor)</td>
<td>1,324 (GoT)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data included below is incomplete and do not yet add to the overall total number of buildings damaged but provide an initial overview of most affected areas.

The majority of the buildings along the coast of Iskenderun collapsed, according to residents (Al Monitor 06/02/2023). In Batman, 50 buildings have been damaged and evacuated. Severe damages were observed in Antakya and Iskenderun (STL 07/02/2023). 30% of İslahiye has collapsed and 50% of them are severely damaged (Evrensel 13/02/2023). According to a volunteer, in Antakya, 70% of the houses have collapsed, with 20% of them badly damaged (Middle East Eye 10/02/2023). In Hatay, heavy destruction is being reported in Hassa Güvenç village, with urgent needs for shelter and NFIs. Meydan neighbourhood in Antakya is also severely destroyed, with the local mukhtar reporting 140 houses destroyed out of 150 and the rest damaged (STL 11/02/2023).
At least 150,000 people are homeless (MSF 08/02/2023). Across southeast Türkiye, people have fled their homes, with many still unwilling to return to their homes fearing aftershocks (KI, BBC, Al Jazeera 09/02/2023, IFRC, STL 07/02/2023), and official directives still calling for people to remain outside of buildings until assessments have been conducted (Ministry of Environment 10/02/2023). However, people have started to return to their damaged buildings due to the cold (Bianet 10/02/2023). In Hatay, shelter and insulation are the most significant problems, with many people without tents, sleeping under tarpaulins and burning fires for insulation (STL 09/02/2023). Residents in the area lack almost everything, notably heating systems as gas lines have been cut, NFIs and food and water, amid cold weather (KI, Al Monitor 07/02/2023). In Adana, based on the number of people residing in damaged areas, AFAD estimated shelter needs to be around 15,000 people (STL 11/02/2023).

According to a rapid needs assessment conducted by UNFPA’s implementing partners, among 463 particularly vulnerable refugees, 59% of participants were not able to say where they would live after the earthquake, 24% continued to live in their houses, 10% reported living on the street, and 5% reported living in temporary accommodations like camps, churches, mosques, schools, open areas, tents or with friends. Another needs assessment conducted by UNFPA’s implementing partner, in Diyarbakir, with 38 beneficiaries (75% women and 15% men), between the ages of 15 and 30, found that 81% of earthquake survivors are still in Diyarbakir and 26% are living in temporary accommodation centres. 36% of survivors reported having infants younger than 24 months, 13% were pregnant, 8% were lactating, 4% have disabilities. The most urgent needs reported by the survivors included food, blankets, diapers, infant formula, winter clothing and cash (UNFPA 10/02/2023).

Shelter response

More than 1 million people are staying in temporary shelters. Assessments of structural vulnerabilities of buildings ongoing throughout the region.

More than 1 million people are staying in temporary shelters, according to the vice-president (Reuters 12/02/2023). In Diyarbakır, a camp settlement was established for people left homeless (STL 07/02/2023). In Killis, at least 6,000 people are staying in centers and 9,000 in Sanlıurfa (IBC 09/02/2023). In Adana, 6,000 earthquake survivors are accommodated in TUYAP buildings (STL 09/02/2023). More than 206,000 tents and 2.0 million blankets were shipped to 10 provinces by AFAD (AFAD #29 13/02/2023). Close to 100,000 tents have been set up, including 13,350 in Gaziantep, with plans to set up 25,000 according to the Minister of Environment (Minister of Environment 10/02/2023). President Erdoğan also announced plans to use hotels in Antalya, Alanya and Mersin as emergency shelters for people left homeless by the earthquake (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023, Middle East Eye 07/02/2023).

The Ministry of Infrastructure started assessing the structural vulnerabilities of buildings in the 10 provinces, classifying buildings in three categories - inhabitable, need further inspection and inhabitable. Residents can check the assessment per building on the e-government link:
hasartespit.csb.gov.tr (Ministry of Environment 10/02/2023). 171,882 buildings were assessed as of 11 February (Cumhuriyet 12/02/2023).

IOM sent, as of 9 February, seven trucks carrying aid, including electric heaters and cookers, blankets, raincoats, boots, to support their relief efforts on the ground and reach more people in Gaziantep, Hatay and in Kilis (IOM 10/02/2023).

### Health

Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged. More than 80,000 people 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). According to WHO, 26 of 32 assessed health facilities were either non-operational or only partially operational due to earthquake-related damages as of 12 February (USAID 12/02/2023). 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). Need for psychosocial support was observed in Sanliurfa by STL teams (STL 09/02/2023), a need that can be expanded to the entire region.

  Even in functioning centers, lack of medicine, equipment and water is limiting care possibilities (Al Monitor 07/02/2023). As a result, many of the people rescued have been transferred to Istanbul or other cities (Anadolu 07/02/2023).

- **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, exposure to severe winter weather conditions, overcrowded living conditions, shortages in power supply and disrupted water networks will exacerbate pre-existing health risks in the area and will contribute to increased mortality and morbidity (WHO 11/02/2023).

  214,000 women in the affected regions are currently pregnant, including 35,000 in Maras. About 24,000 births are expected over the next month, of which 15% of them may have complications (UNFPA 10/02/2023).

  According to a rapid needs assessment conducted by UNFPA’s implementing partners, among 463 particularly vulnerable refugees, safe shelter and psychosocial support (PSS) counseling
were identified as priorities (UNFPA 10/02/2023).

### Table 2 | 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). The current death toll has surpassed the one from the last worst earthquake in 1999 in Istanbul, when 17,000 people lost their lives. 1,200 Syrians who died in Türkiye were transferred to Syria through the Bab Al-Hawa Border Crossing as of 12 February (Bab al-Hawa 12/02/2023).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Injured</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Türkiye</td>
<td>80,278</td>
<td>31,643</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data included below is incomplete and do not yet add to the overall total number of buildings damaged but provide an initial overview of most affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Hatay</th>
<th>Gaziantep</th>
<th>Maraş</th>
<th>Osmaniye</th>
<th>Malatya</th>
<th>Adana</th>
<th>Diyarbakir</th>
<th>Sanliurfa</th>
<th>Adiyaman</th>
<th>Kilis</th>
<th>Elazig</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deaths</td>
<td>7,060</td>
<td>3,273</td>
<td>1,243</td>
<td>502</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>3,225</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injured</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>12,468</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>2,173</td>
<td>4,900</td>
<td>3,92</td>
<td>854</td>
<td>2,551</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Health response

9,011 health personnel are operating in the disaster area. In government-held health facilities, 144,156 personnel, including 18,022 doctors are providing health services to earthquake victims (Minister of Health 10/02/2023). 77 field hospitals were set up in 10 regions across the south,
according to the Health Ministry (Washington Post 08/02/2023). Injured people are being evacuated by military plane to areas where hospitals have greater capacity, with 300 people already transported through planes to Ankara and Istanbul hospitals (Health Ministry 08/02/2023, Anadolu 07/02/2023). During the state of emergency, pharmacies in Adıyaman, Hatay and Kahramanmaraş and in Gaziantep’s İslahiye and Nurdağı districts will be exempt from drug tracking system processes (Evrensel 13/02/2023).

Spain sent a field hospital on 9 February to support the victims of the earthquakes (Anadolu Agency 10/02/2023). WHO sent on 9 February 37 metric tons of life-saving supplies (WHO 10/02/2023). Belgium is establishing a 6,000m² field hospital in the Kirikhan district of Hata, with a capacity to treat 100 people a day and accommodate 20 people. 80 medical staff will arrive on Tuesday (BBC 12/02/2023).

**WASH**

Restricted access to drinking water in Hatay, Diyarbakır, Sanliurfa, Adana, Adiyaman and Gaziantep provinces. Lack of access to toilets or sanitation facilities and 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. Preliminary reports from STL indicate that there is no access to drinking water in Hatay. High drinking water needs continued to be observed in Diyarbakır, as well as hygiene materials for women and children and diapers (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).

Due to a decrease in the operational capacity of Kartalkaya Dam to 70%, Gaski water company warned that tap water is undrinkable in 40 neighborhoods in Gaziantep as of 8 February, as the water is mixed with wells water (Gaski 08/02/2023). Two out of the three drinking water sources are back functional after maintenance works (Gaski 12/02/2023).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neighborhoods where water is undrinkable in Gaziantep</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdulhamithan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Akkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aktoprak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alparslan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atatürk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batınket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belkız</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Özoğuksu neighborhood of Kırıkhan district (STL 11/02/2023). Dignity and hygiene kits are highly needed (STL 11/02/2023).

**Food Security**

Food not reaching all affected areas. Shortage of baby formula reported.

In Sanliurfa and Hatay, **food is often not reaching affected areas**. Food distributions are insufficient to cover the needs. A shortage of baby formula continues to be reported throughout the provinces (STL 11/02/2023). 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). A decline in agricultural supplies, in turn, could fuel Turkey’s food inflation, which stood at 71% in January (Al Monitor 11/02/2023).

Logistics

Many roads around Gaziantep have sustained significant damages. Hatay airport reopened. Shortages of fuel reported.

Transportation

The Directorate of Migration Management lifted the requirement of travel permits for refugees wanting to leave the affected provinces on 7 February. They can apply for a 90-day temporary permit in their new province across the country, except in Istanbul (Bianet 08/02/2023).

As of 9 February, the airport in Hatay has been repaired and is open to ambulance airplanes. Airports in Kahramanmaraş, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa are open to both commercial and humanitarian flights. Airports in Malatya, Adana, Diyarbakır, Adıyaman Airports are open to flights (OCHA 09/02/2023). Antakya airport also appears to have sustained some damages (BBC 06/02/2023). Adana airport is likely to be used as the main entry point for transportation of international and domestic cargo (Logistics Cluster 10/02/2023).

Many roads around Gaziantep have sustained significant damages, however reconstruction has been rapidly completed on most segments (Log Cluster 08/02/2023). Road from Hatay towards Cilvegözü re-opened on 10 February but remains closed from Antakya (Log Cluster 10/02/2023). The centre of Antakya is still inaccessible, which makes delivery of relief goods impossible despite the fact that trucks carrying aid items have started arriving into the city (STL 09/02/2023). Transportation to the rural areas of Malatya, Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş are severely constrained by the snow (Sozcu 09/02/2023). The highway between Adana and Gaziantep is open to all trucks (Logistics Cluster 10/02/2023).

The gas, gasoline and diesel stock of most of the fuel stations in the southeast are empty (Syria TV 09/02/2023).
Telecommunications

Phone lines have been disrupted throughout the southern provinces. Widespread internet outages continued to be reported, notably in Osmaniye, Hatay and Adiyaman (NetBlocks 08/02/2023). 2,451 base stations were out of service due to the earthquake, according to the Association of Mobile Telecommunication Operators (Turkonfed 10/02/2023). Mobile signals are weak and inadequate for internet access in Adiyaman (STL 11/02/2023).

Energy

The Turkish energy minister confirmed serious damage to the country’s energy infrastructure, including gas pipelines near the epicentre, with 30 substations damaged. 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). Public gas supply has also been cut in Gaziantep and Kahramanmaras as a precautionary measure (OCHA 08/02/2023, IRC, KI 07/02/2023).

Electricity across the affected area remains intermittent (IRC 07/02/2023). Electricity could not be provided to 27 city centers as of early morning on 7 February. Cuts were reported in Osmaniye Bahçe-Duzici, Kahramanmaras city center, Malatya, Akçaadağ, Doğanşehir and Doğanyol (AFAD 07/02/2023). The energy firm E.ON, interviewed by The Guardian, indicated damages to the supply area of the local power grid operator Enerjisa Enerji, of which it owns 40%, with repair work under way (The Guardian 08/02/2023).

The fire at the Iskenderun port, extinguished late 7 February, according to the Defence Ministry, reignited on 9 February and continued on 10 February (Turkey Recap 10/02/2023, BBC 09/02/2023). Operations were halted until further notice. The global container shipping group AP Moller Maersk reported severe structural damage to logistics and transport infrastructure in
the area. Shipments from Hapag Lloyd were redirected to Mersin port instead. Other ports in the area were inspected and operations were continuing as normal (Reuters 07/02/2023).

**Education**

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

All schools will remain closed until 20 February and 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 10 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).

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).

**Protection**

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

Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children. Safety risks for children, women and LGBTIs 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 centres and shelters. Many cannot access safe accommodation, individual tents or areas with privacy, and do not have close family or friends to seek support. Sexual harassment cases are being reported from temporary settings. Some are denied services. Refugees might experience language barriers and the disruption of regular public and humanitarian service provision, heightening their needs (UNFPA 10/02/2023).

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). Anti-Syrians sentiment was reported in Antakya (Middle East Eye 10/02/2023).
In many locations, rescue operations have halted as chances to find survivors are near impossible. Relief goods are being delivered to the urban areas but are slow to reach rural areas.

**National**

The Turkish Interior Minister issued a call for international assistance on 6 February (IBC 06/02/2023). 7 days of mourning country-wide have been declared and President Erdoğan announced a 3-month state of emergency in the 10 affected provinces (Kahramanmaraş, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye), voted by the Parliament on 9 February (President Erdoğan 06/02/2023, President Erdoğan 07/02/2023, BBC 09/02/2023). President Erdoğan visited the affected regions, including Pazarcık, Kahramanmaraş and Adıyaman, on Wednesday 8 February, Gaziantep on 9 February and Malatya on 10 February (President Erdoğan 09/02/2023, The Guardian 08/02/2023). He also announced that TL 10,000 (about USD 530) will be delivered to families affected by the earthquakes (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023). It is not yet clear who would be eligible for the aid or how people would be able to claim it. He also promised buildings would be rebuilt within a year (Associated Press 09/02/2023). On 10 February, the President also announced a TL 15,000 (close to USD 800) package for households needing to relocate (BBC 10/02/2023).

35,495 search and rescue personnel are working in the area as of 13 February, as well as 9,793 personnel from other countries (AFAD #29 10/02/2023). Over 9,780 miners from state-run enterprises and private firms were sent to the affected areas to help in rescue efforts under rubble, according to the Minister of Energy (Evrensel 12/02/2023). 16,900 rescue workers are still operating in Gaziantep, continuing search in 108 buildings (Minister of Environment 10/02/2023). 12,432 people have been rescued according to President Erdoğan as of 10 February afternoon (BBC 10/02/2023). However, in many locations, rescue operations have halted as chances to find survivors are near impossible, such as in Sanliurfa and Maraş (Afşin, Andırın, Çağlayancerit, Ekinözü, Göksun, Pazarcık, Türkoğlu) (AFAD 09/02/2023, Al Jazeera 08/02/2023). Search and rescue activities continue in 308 sites, according to the Ministry of Interior as of late 12 February (BBC 13/02/2023). More than 16.2 million hot meals have been distributed (AFAD #29 10/02/2023).

Despite these efforts, aid and rescue teams have been slow to reach the rural areas and even the main towns. Many residents complain about the lack of response, with relief efforts already past their stretching point, with an area to cover spanning over 1,000 kilometers (The Guardian, KI, Middle East Eye 07/02/2023). Hatay Mayor announced early Wednesday 8 February morning that relief materials had finally arrived, with food distributions planned for the same day (Al Monitor 08/02/2023). Most mukhtars in Hatay province confirmed relief goods being delivered to the urban areas and little reaching the villages and periphery of Hatay (STL 11/02/2023).

Anger continues to be reported across affected regions over the low speed of emergency
responses ([The Guardian](08/02/2023)). While President Erdoğan recognized some delays in his visit to the affected regions ([BBC](08/02/2023)), Turkish authorities are cracking down on critics, with 37 people detained and ten people arrested for "provocative posts aiming to create fear and panic" on social media after the earthquake ([BBC](10/02/2023), [The Guardian](08/02/2023), [NDTV](07/02/2023)). An Al Jazeera journalist was reportedly pressured to leave a makeshift home for internally displaced people in Gaziantep, seemingly to stop her from hearing complaints over the lack of aid ([Al Jazeera](09/02/2023)).

Evacuations from affected areas have been set up, with, as of 13 February mid-afternoon local time, 158,165 people evacuated ([AFAD #29](13/02/2023)). Turkish Airlines announced having evacuated 125,957 people on 709 free flights since 6 February. 26,699 people were planned to be evacuated on 10 February, on the 150 evacuation flights planned ([Turkish Airlines](10/02/2023)). Turkish Airlines domestic flights from the affected regions are free of charge between 7-12 February and and Pegasus Airlines flights free from 7 to 19 February ([Pegasus Airlines](10/02/2023), [Turkish Airlines](07/02/2023)). The Turkish government is reportedly going to recommend Syrian refugees to relocate to other cities but would not pay for their evacuation ([Middle East Eye](13/02/2023)).
International, UN and INGOs

The European Union has mobilized search and rescue teams for Türkiye, following its request to activate the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (EU 06/02/2023). The US also sent rapid response teams (GoUSA 06/02/2023). Ukraine sent 88 emergency responders including specialists in search and rescue operations, doctors, dog handlers and firefighters (Al Jazeera 10/02/2023). 95 countries and 16 international organizations have offered assistance, according to the Foreign Minister (The Guardian 09/02/2023). Australia sent a team of 72 people to help with search and rescue efforts, with 22 tonnes of equipment and critical supplies, including tents, bandages, bolt cutters, chainsaws and drills (Al Jazeera 10/02/2023). Vodafone sent a team of 8 European experts, to improve communication services and build mobile phone and Wi-Fi networks for earthquake victims (BBC 08/02/2023). A border crossing between Armenia and Turkey opened for the first time in 35 years on Saturday to allow five trucks carrying food and water (GoA 11/02/2023).

The UN CERF emergency fund releases USD 25 million for both Türkiye and northern Syria (UN 07/02/2023). The World Bank announced USD 1.78 billion in assistance to help relief and recovery efforts, with an immediate assistance of USD 780 million from existing projects. An additional USD 1 billion in operations is also being prepared to support people affected (WB 09/02/2023). USAID pledged USD 85 million in urgent life-saving relief for both countries (USAID 09/02/2023). Canada announced that every donation made by individuals to the Canadian Red Cross between 6 and 22 February 2023, will be matched, up to a maximum of USD 10 million for both Türkiye and Syria (GoC 08/02/2023). The EU released an initial €3 million in emergency assistance for Türkiye (EU 08/02/2023). New Zealand announced USD 1.3 million dollars to be allocated to WFP Türkiye and USD 633,000 to IFRC (GoNZ 10/02/2023, GoNZ 07/02/2023).

A United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) response team dedicated to the response in Gaziantep landed in Adana on 8 February. Plans are underway for further deployments to Karhahan-Maras and potentially to Adiyaman (OCHA 08/02/2023). WFP is starting to distribute one-week food packages to 17,000 Syrian refugees and internally displaced Turkish nationals temporarily housed in camps, with an immediate distribution of 3,600 food packages in Osmaniye Cevdeviye camp (WFP 08/02/2023).

Information Gaps

The below infographics display the amount (243 reports) and type of information included in the DEEP project as of 13 February.
### SECTORAL FRAMEWORK

#### IMPACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Severe</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Impacts on People</th>
<th>24-Hour Impact on System &amp; Services</th>
<th>Number of People Affected</th>
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<tr>
<td>Drivers &amp; Aggravating Factors</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td>111</td>
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<td>Impact on System &amp; Services</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of People Affected</td>
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#### HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Severe</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Living Standards</th>
<th>Coping Mechanisms</th>
<th>Physical &amp; Mental Wellbeing</th>
<th>Number of People in Need</th>
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<td>Physical &amp; Mental Wellbeing</td>
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#### AT RISK

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Light</th>
<th>People at risk / Vulnerable</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Priority Needs (Staff)</td>
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<td>Priority Interventions (Pop)</td>
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<td>Priority Interventions (Staff)</td>
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#### CAPACITIES & RESPONSIBILITIES

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<th>Light</th>
<th>Government &amp; Local Authorities</th>
<th>National &amp; Local Actors</th>
<th>International</th>
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<td>National &amp; Local Actors</td>
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<tr>
<td>International</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of People Reached</td>
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### SECTOR

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<td>Protection</td>
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<td>Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Logistics</td>
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<td>Food Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Livelihoods</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
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### AFFECTED GROUPS

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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Displaced / IDP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affected / Displaced</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Affected</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant or Lactating Women</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persons with Disability</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chronically Ill</td>
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<tr>
<td>LGBTQ+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Children</td>
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### SPECIFIC NEEDS GROUPS

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Group</th>
<th>Severe</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Persons with Disability</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically Ill</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGBTQ+</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unaccompanied Children (without Caregiver)</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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**

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<td>Policies</td>
<td>Social-Cultural</td>
<td>Demography</td>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Risks and Threats</td>
<td>Aggravating factors</td>
<td>Pull Factors</td>
<td>Intensities</td>
<td>Local Integration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal and Policy</td>
<td>Economic</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type and Characteristics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Type and Movement</td>
<td>Push Factors</td>
<td>Access of affected population to assistance</td>
<td>Security / Physical Constraints</td>
<td>Knowledge and Information</td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. At risk</td>
<td>Drivers &amp; Aggravating Factors</td>
<td>Impact on People</td>
<td>Impact on Services and Systems</td>
<td>Living Standards</td>
<td>Coping mechanisms</td>
<td>Physical / Mental Well-being</td>
<td>People At Risk / Vulnerable</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. At risk</td>
<td>Priority Needs (pop.)</td>
<td>Priority Needs (hum.)</td>
<td>Priority Interventions (pop.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. At risk</td>
<td>Government and Local Authorities</td>
<td>National / Local Actors</td>
<td>International Actors</td>
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</table>
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, explanatory, 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 products will work best?
   9. What approaches and techniques will ensure analytical standards are respected?
  10. What activities, resources and contingencies should be planned for?

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?

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?

---

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.

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 there other alternative hypothesis that could explain what we see?
27. What is important/urgent and why?

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.

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?

1. ANALYZE
2. EXPLAIN
3. INTERPRET
4. ANTICIPATE
5. PRESCRIBE
6. DESCRIBE
7. COMMUNICATION & DISSEMINATION

• 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 fleshout diagram and or flowchart representing causal mechanisms and which ones are contributing the most to humanitarian outcomes
• A list of local issues the recommendations should address
• 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 success
• 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

41. How to adapt planning and resources?
42. How to coordinate with other stakeholders?
43. How to organize and document the work?
44. How to evaluate and validate the evidence at hand?
45. How to apply intellectual standards?
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
Anticipatory 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?). Anticipatory 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 near future. This provides the starting point 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 impact scales
• Risk matrix

3. INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS
What does it mean? Conclude and build your case
The focus of the interpretative 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 scale and confidence ratings
• Updated key assumptions checklist to challenge explanations and identify faulty logic, weak evidence, or flawed analysis

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 crisis 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 cause and effect hypotheses 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 there alternative hypotheses 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 factual findings the recommendations should target later
• A list of rival or alternative explanations

TOOLS
• Analysis framework
• A flowchart diagram or problem tree representing causal mechanisms and which ones are contributing the most to human suffering
• 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 create it down into manageable chunks and summarise the information into various dimensions of interest, e.g., 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 do we group and best summarize the information?
• What consistent patterns, trends or anomalies emerge from the data?
• How much evidence do 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

DFS’s spectrum was inspired by and adapted from the work of Richard Garfield, Stephen Few, Katherine and Randolph H. Pherson, Patricia Chataignier, Pol Bezeley, Andy Kirk, Ian Dey, Charles Kufo and J. Scott Long.
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 is jointly conducted by Data Friendly Space (DFS) and iMMAP.

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