







Türkiye Earthquake February 2023

Daily Highlights - 14/02/2023



Key Developments

- 3,170 tremors were felt between 6-14 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 and increased population flow in the west (Mersin, Osmaniye) and east (Gaziantep).
- <u>Shelter/NFIs:</u> Official figures stand at 47,000 buildings heavily damaged. 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 and planned to be completed by the end of the week.
- <u>Health</u>: As of 14 February evening, 105,505 people injured and 35,418 deaths were reported, a caseload higher than the past worst earthquake (33,000 deaths in 1939). 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, Diyarbakır, 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. Provinces affected produce 20.9% of the country's crop production.
- <u>Logistics</u>: Shortages of fuel reported. Gas is planned to be restored in Gaziantep province by the end of the week.
- <u>Protection</u>: Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children and overcrowded shelters. 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 14 February midday, 3,170 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 3,170 tremors recorded since the first worst earthquake until 14 February midday (<u>AFAD #30</u> 14/02/2023). Experts estimate that aftershocks could last up to two years (<u>Hurriyet Daily</u> 08/02/2023). For comparison, following the earthquake in Bodrum in 2017, 9,009 aftershocks were recorded in a year (<u>Hurriyet Daily</u> 09/02/2023).

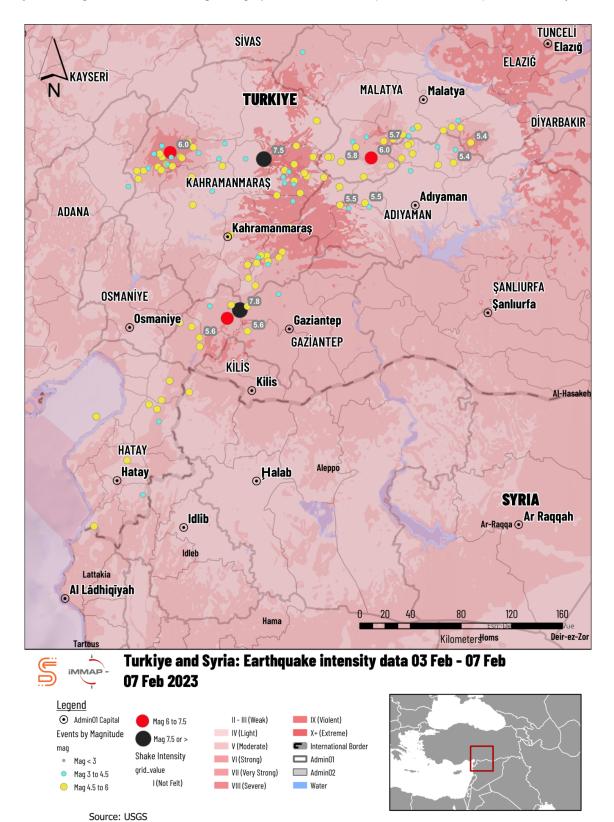
The earthquakes have been felt throughout the region, in neighboring countries, especially Syrian border regions with Türkiye (Anadolu Agency 06/02/2023). They severely affected an area of around 450 kilometers, from Adana in the west to Diyarbakır in the east and 300 kilometers from Malatya in the north to Hatay in the south in Türkiye, affecting Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye provinces, where about 13 million people are residing (Census 2022).

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Crisis Impact Overview

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10	35,418	105,505	13 M	1.7 M
Provinces affected (President Erdoğan 07/02/2023)	Deaths (<u>President - Middle East Eye</u> 14/02/2023)	Injured (President - Middle East Eye 14/02/2023)	People living in the 10 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 out of Kahramanmaras and Hatay and increased population flow in the west (Mersin, Osmaniye) and east (Gaziantep).

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, Adıyaman, 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).

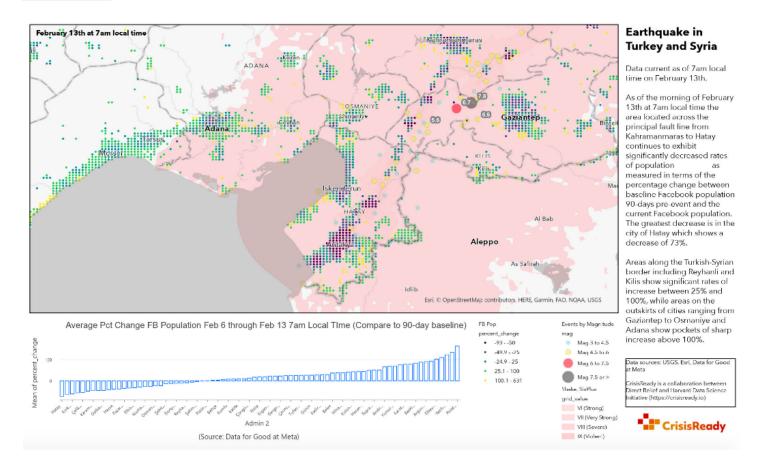
Displacement

Crisis Ready continues to report significant population decreases throughout the most impacted areas, with significant increases in the east (Gaziantep) and western cities (Mersin, Osmaniye), 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 populated city center and sharp increases in population, above 100%, in the outskirts. Osmaniye exhibits similar patterns (Crisis Ready 13/02/2023, 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). Areas along the border, such as Reyhanli and Kilis, also show significant rates of increased population, between 25 and 100% (Crisis Ready 13/02/2023).

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 (<u>STL</u> 11/02/2023).

Map 2 | Percentage population density changes on 8 February morning | Source: Crisis Ready, 13 February 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 (<u>Turkonfed</u> 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 (<u>Al Monitor</u> 11/02/2023, <u>USGS</u> 06/02/2023). The ratings agency Fitch preliminary estimates that the earthquake could cause economic losses exceeding USD 4 billion (<u>Fitch Ratings</u> 09/02/2023). Türkiye's stock exchange suspended trading on Wednesday 8 February until 15 February, after its main index fell 7% (<u>Reuters</u> 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 (<u>KI</u>, <u>DW</u> 11/02/2023, <u>KI</u>, <u>BBC</u> 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 (<u>Middle East Eye</u> 12/02/2023, <u>The Guardian</u> 11/02/2023). IBC reports that the situation on the ground is calm (<u>IBC</u> 13/02/2023).

Turkish security forces have detained at least 230 suspects for allegedly looting damaged buildings. 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).

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 (<u>Hurriyet Daily News</u> 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 (<u>BBC</u> 10/02/2023). Following heavy rains, water flooded the streets of Hatay and Iskenderun cities (<u>BBC</u> 09/02/2023, <u>Al Jazeera</u> 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 (<u>UNHCR</u> 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 (<u>UNHCR</u> 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 (<u>Enab Baladi</u> 08/02/2023, <u>GoT</u> 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. 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 (BBC 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 47,000 buildings heavily damaged. At least 150,000 people left homeless.

Impact and needs

According to the President, 47,000 buildings had either collapsed or were heavily damaged by the quake (<u>President - BBC</u> 14/02/2023). The Turkish Enterprise and Business Confederation estimates that more than 1 million buildings have been damaged (<u>Turkonfed</u> 10/02/2023).

Table 1 | Damaged buildings per city | 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, Ministry of Environment 13/02/2023

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.

	Hatay	Gaziantep	Maraş	Osmaniye	Malatya	Adana	Diyarbakir	Sanliurfa	Adiyaman	Kilis
Destroyed buildings	9,224 (Mayor)	10,777 (GoT)	310	101 (TRC)	300	24	320 (AA)	300 (STL)	1,944 (President)	178 (Presi dent)

Severe damages were observed in Antakya and Iskenderun (STL 07/02/2023). According to a volunteer, in Antakya, 70% of the houses have collapsed, with 20% of them badly damaged (Middle East Eye 10/02/2023). Meydan neighbourhod 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). In Batman, 50 buildings have been damaged and evacuated. 30% of İslahiye has collapsed and 50% of the buildings are severely damaged (Evrensel 13/02/2023). In Hatay, heavy destruction is being reported in Hassa Güvenç village, with urgent needs for shelter and NFIs (STL 11/02/2023).

At least 150,000 people are homeless (MSF 08/02/2023). Across southeast Türkiye, people have fled their homes and official directives are 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 and planned to be completed by end of the weelk.

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 Sanliurfa (IBC 09/02/2023). In Adana, 6,000 earthquake survivors are accommodated in TUYAP buildings (STL 09/02/2023). In Malatya, AFAD is building 10,500 containers for people in need of shelters (AFAD 12/02/2023). In Adiyaman, the Transportation and Infrastructure Ministry announced that preparations have begun for a living space for 6,000 people (Hurriyet 13/02/2023). More than 227,000 tents and 2.6 million blankets were shipped to 10 provinces by AFAD (AFAD #30 14/02/2023). 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 Ikea Foundation has sent 5,000 flatpack shelters to Hatay province (The Guardian 14/02/2023).

The Ministry of Infrastructure started assessing the structural vulnerabilities of buildings in the 10 provinces, classifying buildings in three categories -habitable, 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). 369,000 buildings were assessed as of late 14 February (President - BBC 14/02/2023). Damage assessments in Gaziantep are to be completed by 16 February and by the end of the week for the rest of the country (Ministry of Environment 13/02/2023).



Health

Around 15 hospitals in the 10 provinces have been damaged. More than 105,000 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 (<u>Al Monitor</u> 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 (<u>USAID</u> 12/02/2023). Medical facilities in Sanliurfa, such as Eyyubiye Education Research Hospital and the Provincial Health Directorate were severely damaged (<u>STL</u> 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 (<u>UNFPA</u> 10/02/2023).

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

Health status

Doctors in the earthquake area stated that diarrhea cases have increased. Diphtheria and hepatitis B vaccines are also needed (<u>Evrensel</u> 13/02/2023, <u>Sozcu</u> 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 (<u>WHO</u> 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 ($\underline{\mathsf{UNFPA}}$ 10/02/2023).

The need for psychosocial support was observed in Sanliurfa by STL teams (<u>STL</u> 09/02/2023), a need that can be expanded to the entire region. 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 (<u>UNFPA</u> 10/02/2023).

Table 2 | Consolidated casualties figure | Source: President Erdogan - 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. 1,310 Syrians who died in Türkiye were transferred to Syria through the Bab Al-Hawa Border Crossing as of 13 February (Bab al-Hawa 13/02/2023).

	Injured	وا	Death	ħΧ
Türkiye	(<u>President - Middle East Ey</u>	105,505 (e 14/02/2023)	(<u>President - Middle East Eye</u>	35,418 14/02/2023)

Table 3 | Casualties per city | Source: Mayor of Hatay 12/02/2023, Cumhuriyet 12/02/2023, President Erdoğan, Ministry of Environment 10/02/2023, President Erdoğan, Al-Monitor 09/02/2023, BBC 09/02/2023, Health Ministry 08/02/2023, IBC 07/02/2023, Turkish Red Crescent 07/02/2023

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.

	Hatay	Gaziantep	Maraş	Osmaniye	Malatya	Adana	Diyarbakir	Sanliurfa	Adiyaman	Kilis	Elazig
Deaths	7,060	3,273	1,243	502	201	600	120	127	3,225	73	5
Injured	17,00	12,468	5,000	2,173	4,900	3,9 92	854	2,551	400	690	379

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 (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 (<u>Anadolu Agency</u> 10/02/2023). WHO sent on 9 February 37 metric tons of life-saving supplies (<u>WHO</u> 10/02/2023). Psychosocial support was provided to 256,600 people (<u>AFAD #30</u> 14/02/2023). Belgium is establishing a 6,000m² field hospital in the Kırıkhan district of Hatay, with a capacity to treat 100 people a day and accommodate 20 people. 80 medical staff will arrive on Tuesday (<u>BBC</u> 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%, tap water availability was reduced and was undrinkable in 40 neighborhoods in Gaziantep as of 8 February (<u>Gaski</u> 08/02/2023). While two out of the three drinking water sources were repaired as of 12 February (<u>Gaski</u> 12/02/2023), water was still not drinkable as of 14 February midday (<u>Gaski</u> 14/02/2023).

Table 4 | Gaziantep neighborhoods where water is undrinkable as of 8 February | Source: Gaski, 8 February 2023

Neighborhoods where water is undrinkable in Gaziantep												
Abdulhamithan	Bestepe	Erikçe	Guneykent	Karpuzkaya	Şehirgösteren							
Akkent	Beykent	Erikli	Güvenevler	Mavikent	Ülkerli							
Aktoprak	Boyno	Ertuğrulgazi	Hasan kalyoncu univ.	Onatkutlar	Yeditepe							
Alparslan	Bulbulzade	Fıstıklık	Ibnisina	Osmangazi	Yesilkent mezarlık							
Atatürk	Büyükpınar	Gaziler	İbrahimli	Sam	Yıgınlı							
Batınket	Çamlıtepe	Gazitepe	Karacaahmet	Sefaşehir								
Belkız	Çamtepe	Göktürk	Karatas	Şahintepe								

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). 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 (<u>STL</u> 11/02/2023). In Diyarbakir, insufficiency of food was reported, as well as baby formula (<u>STL</u> 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 (<u>Turkonfed</u> 10/02/2023). A decline in agricultural supplies, in turn, could fuel food inflation, which stood at 71% in January (<u>Al Monitor</u> 11/02/2023).



Logistics

Many roads around Gaziantep have sustained significant damages. Shortages of fuel reported. Gas planned to be restored in Gaziantep province by the end of the week.

Transportation

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 (<u>Log Cluster</u> 08/02/2023). The highway between Adana and Gaziantep is open to all trucks (<u>Logistics Cluster</u> 10/02/2023). The gas, gasoline and diesel stock of most of the fuel stations in the southeast are reportedly empty (<u>Syria TV</u> 09/02/2023).

Map 3 | Road functionality as of 14 February | Source: GoT, 14 February 2023



Telecommunications

Phone lines have been disrupted throughout the southern provinces. Widespread internet outages were reported, notably in Osmaniye, Hatay and Adiyaman on 8 February (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 still 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). Gas is being restored in Gaziantep, with 25% of the city supplied as of late 13 February, and plans to provide gas to the entire province by Friday (Ministry of Environment 13/02/2023). The Sultansuyu dam in Malatya experienced some cracks and water was gradually released (Expaxt Turkey 08/02/2023).

Electricity across the affected area remains intermittent (IRC 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). As of late 13 February, the Ministry of Environment announced repairs to most of the electricity and water networks in villages affected, with four villages left. Electricity is being supplied to 68 villages in İslahiye and 35 villages in Nurdağı (Ministry of Environment 13/02/2023).

The fire at the Iskenderun port, extinguished late 7 February, according to the Defence Ministry, reignited on 9 February and continued on 10 February (<u>Turkey Recap</u> 10/02/2023, <u>BBC</u> 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 (<u>Reuters</u> 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 (<u>Ministry of Education</u> 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 (<u>Minister of Education</u> 09/02/2023). <u>Minister of Education</u> 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 (<u>Hurriyet Daily News</u> 12/02/2023, <u>Anadolu Agency</u> 11/02/2023). This has sparked criticism and opposition among teachers unions and political groups (<u>Bianet</u> 13/02/2023).



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 (<u>STL</u> 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 (<u>Middle East Eye</u> 12/02/2023). Anti-Syrians sentiment was reported in Antakya (<u>Middle East Eye</u> 10/02/2023).



Response and Capacities - Cross Sector

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). President Erdoğan announced a 3-month state of emergency in the 10 affected provinces (Kahramanmaras, Adana, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, 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 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).

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 were continuing in 308 sites, according to the Ministry of Interior as of late 12 February (BBC 13/02/2023). 35,249 search and rescue personnel are still working in the area as of 14 February, as well as 9,456 personnel from other countries (AFAD #30 14/02/2023). 12,432 people have been rescued according to President Erdoğan as of 10 February afternoon (BBC 10/02/2023).

Despite these efforts, aid and rescue teams have been slow to reach the rural areas and even some of the main towns. Many residents complain about the lack of response, as relief efforts are stretched trying to cover an area spanning over 1,000 kilometers (<u>The Guardian</u>, KI, <u>Middle East Eye</u> 07/02/2023). 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).

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).

According to the President, 2.2 million people have left the region through evacuations and their own means (President - BBC 14/02/2023). Evacuations from affected areas have been set up, with, as of 14 February midday local time, 195,962 people evacuated (AFAD #30 14/02/2023). Turkish Airlines announced having evacuated 182,613 people on 1,013 free flights since 6 February. 16,268 people on 89 flights were planned to be evacuated on 14 February (Turkish Airlines 14/02/2023). 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).

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 (<u>Bianet</u> 08/02/2023). The Turkish Immigration Department allowed Syrians residing in five earthquake-affected provinces -Kahramanmaraş, Adiyaman, Malatya, Gaziantep and Hatay- to go reside temporarily in Istanbul for a period of 60 days, provided that they have relatives in the city (<u>Syria TV</u> 14/02/2023).

► 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 Türkiye 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). The Libyan Foreign Minister announced the donation of USD 50 million to

rebuilding areas that have been affected by the earthquake (Libyan Observer 13/02/2023).

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 Karhamanmaraş 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 Cevdetiye camp (WFP 08/02/2023).

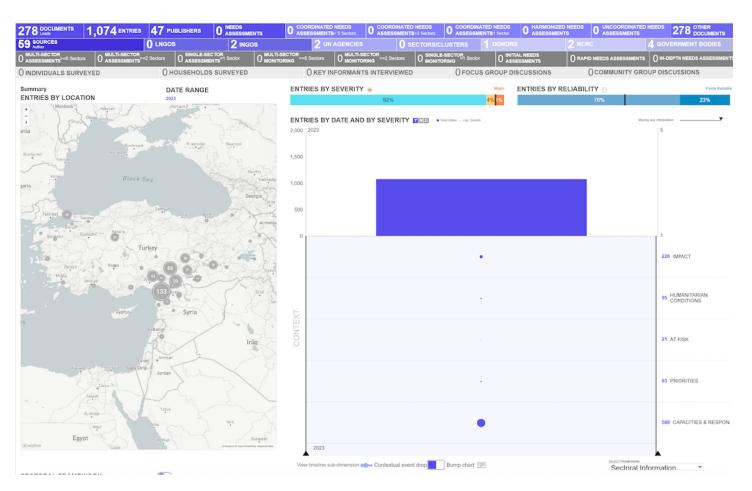


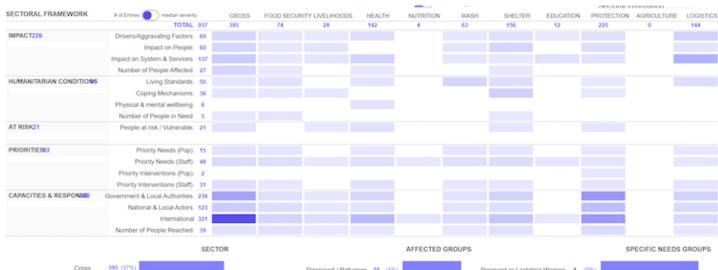
Information Gaps

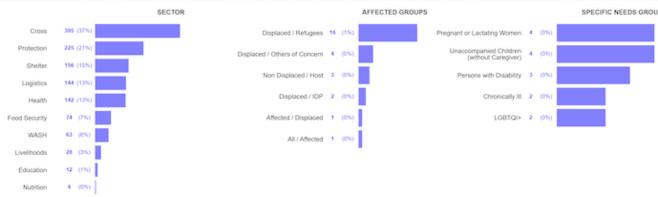
The information remains incomplete and mostly focusing on urban areas.

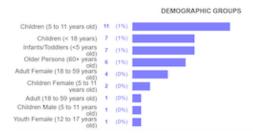
The below infographics display the amount (278 reports) and type of information included in the DEEP project as of 14 February.

Infographic 1 | DEEP dashboard | Source: DEEP, 14 February 2023





















About This Report

This report is a synthesis of publicly available information, powered by the <u>DEEP</u> - 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

Aı	nalys	sis Fra	mew	ork	Sour		S, 20						Cross	Education	Food Security & Livelihood	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH
	raphy	ment		Aggravating factors		Local Integration		People facing humanitarian constraints		ormation		Drivers & Aggravating Factors							
	Demography	Environment		ıravatin		Local		People		and Infe	6. Impact	Impact on People							
				Agg				humai		wledge 8	Information challenges and Enformation barriers 8. At risk Conditions 6. Impact	Impact on Services and Systems							
				sts		Intentions		cal				Living Standards							
	Cultural	Infrastructure		d Threats		Int		/ Physi traints	cation			ndition	Coping mechanisms						
Ħ	Socio-Cultural	Infrasb	¥	Risks and	ment	97	n Access	Security / Physical Constraints	ommuni	nges and		Physical / Mental Well- being							
1. Context	scurity	S	2. Shock		3. Displacement	Pull factors	Humanitarian Access	Access of relief actors to the affected population	Information and Communication	ormation challe barriers		People At Risk / Vulnerable							
	Peace and Security	Economics		n		so .	4	f relief		Inf	21	Priority Needs (pop.)							
	Peace	ш		Characteristics		Push factors		ccess o	vi.	S L	9. Priorities	Priority Needs (hum.)							
	H					Push				and me	.e.	Priority Interventions (pop.)							
	s)	d Policy		Type and		nd		Access of affected population to assistance		Information channels and means	ities /	Government and Local Authorities							
	Politics	Legal and Policy				Type, # and Movement		Access of ulation to		ormation	Capacities / Response	National / Local Actors							
								dod		Infe	10.	International Actors							



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

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.

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.

- 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?

- 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?
- 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?

1. DESIGN AND PLANNING

2. DATA COLLECTION AND COLLATION

3. DATA EXPLORATION & PREPARATION

- A clear identification and understanding of the endusers, 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 of 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

- 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
- 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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

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?

A. ANTICIPATE 4. ANALYSIS & **CONCLUSIONS** 2. EXPLAIN

5. 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
- A fishbone diagram or problem tree representing and their weighted benefits 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
- · 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.





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?

OUTDUTS

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

TOOLC

- Analysis Framework
- · Probability and impact scales
- Risk matrix



2. EXPLAIN



absence of decisions

- · What are the objectives and targets?
- What set of actions and sequences will have the greatest impact and benefits?

5. PRESCRIPTIVE

What are the most appropriate and proportionate course of actions?

ANALYSIS

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

 What are the main assumptions, risks and possible synergies across the response?

DUTPUTS

- 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 rocal issues the recommendation
 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









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