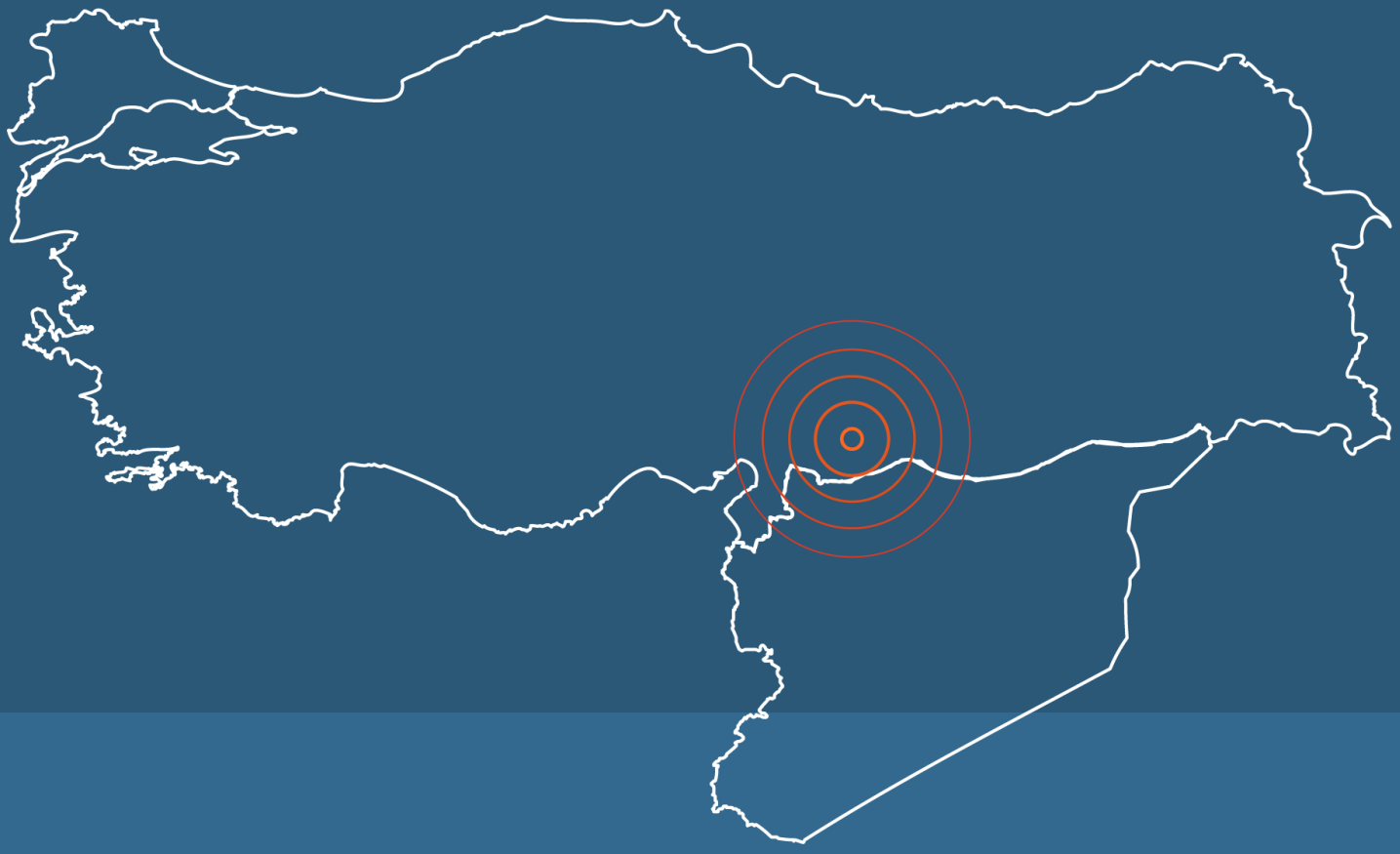
Türkiye Earthquake February 2023

Daily Highlights - 13/02/2023



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, 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.
- **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).

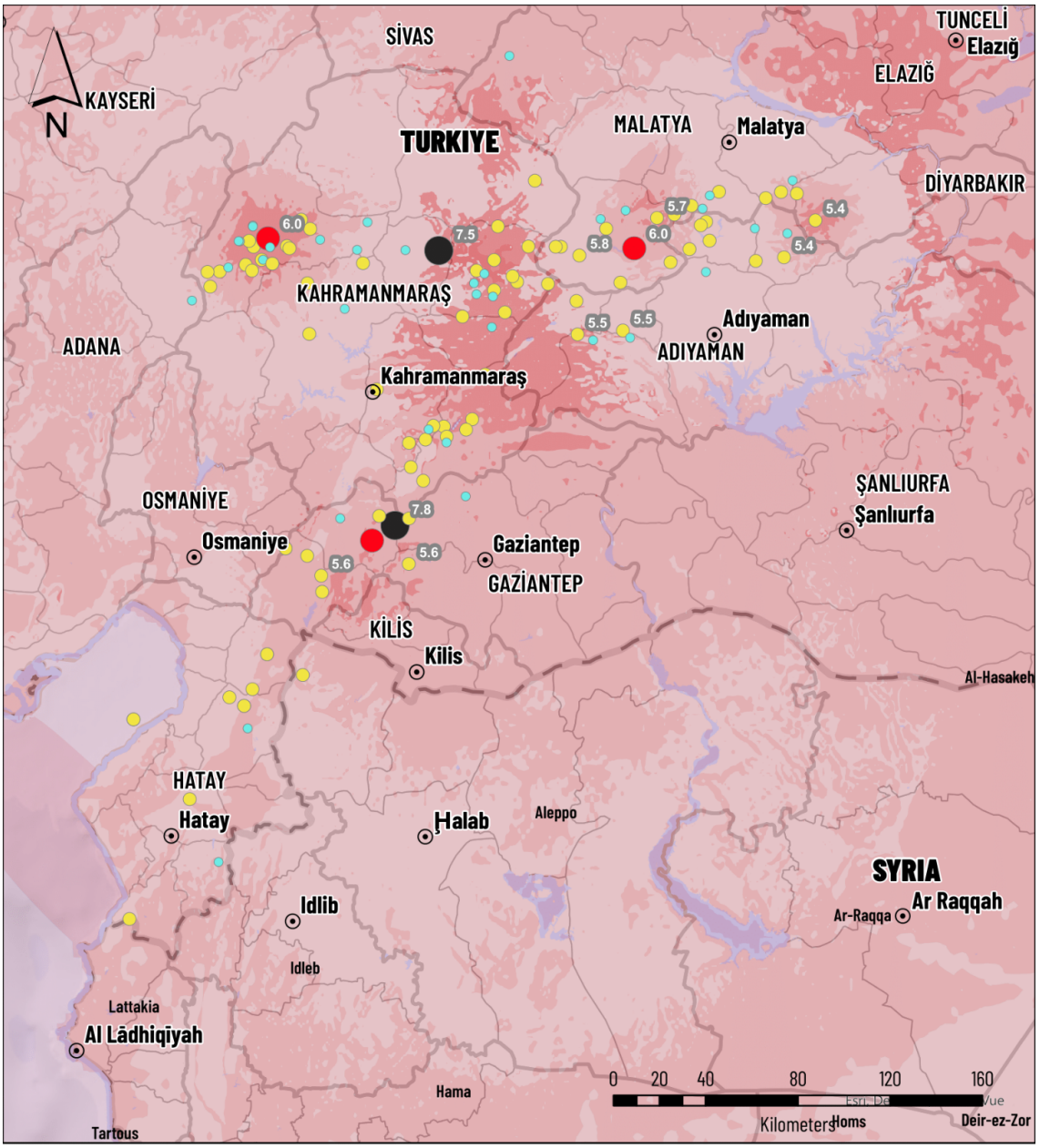
A series of earthquakes have been following the initial tremors, with more than 2,724 tremors recorded since the first worst earthquake until 13 February mid-afternoon (AFAD 13/02/2023). Experts estimate that aftershocks could last up to two years (Hurriyet Daily 08/02/2023). For comparison, following 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, Diyarbakir, Malatya, Sanliurfa, Kilis and Osmaniye provinces, where about 13 million people are residing (Census 20222).

Crisis Impact Overview

10	31,643	80,278	13 M	1.7 M
Provinces affected (President Erdoğan 07/02/2023)	Deaths (AFAD #29 13/02/2023)	Injured (AFAD #28 13/02/2023)	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



Turkiye and Syria: Earthquake intensity data 03 Feb - 07 Feb
07 Feb 2023

Legend

Admin01 Capital

Events by Magnitude

mag

- Mag < 3
- Mag 3 to 4.5
- Mag 4.5 to 6
- Mag 6 to 7.5
- Mag 7.5 or >

Shake Intensity

grid_value

- I (Not Felt)
- II - III (Weak)
- IV (Light)
- V (Moderate)
- VI (Strong)
- VII (Very Strong)
- VIII (Severe)
- IX (Violent)
- X+ (Extreme)
- International Border
- Admin01
- Admin02
- Water

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, 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

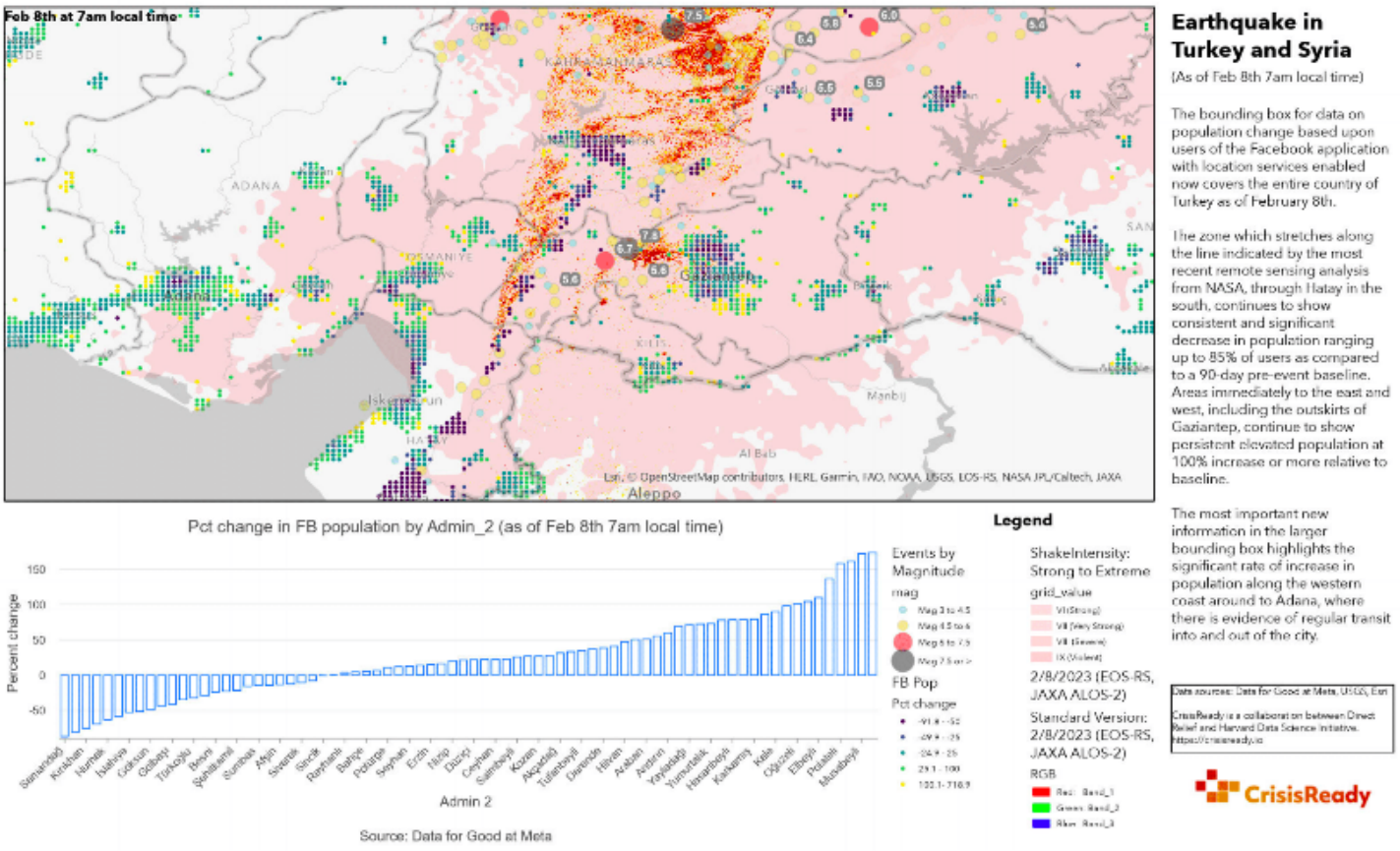
Emergency shelter is a priority need for the response due to the large amount of damage to housing, and shelter, as well as low temperature due to the winter season. Several local authorities are requesting containers rather than tents, as they are a better fit for the winter conditions (STL 11/02/2023). 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 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).

Map 2 | Percentage population density changes on 8 February morning | Source: Crisis Ready, 8 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 (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, Adiyaman, Osmaniye, Diyarbakir, and Malatya (Enab Baladi 08/02/2023, GoT 02/02/2023).

- **Economic and political situation**

Türkiye has been facing a severe economic crisis for the past years, with the Turkish Lira hitting a new record low after the earthquake, slipping to 18.85 per 1 USD (Reuters 06/02/2023). Official inflation in Türkiye has recently hit an all-time high of 85.5% in October 2022, easing to 57.7% in January 2023 (CNN 08/02/2023). The earthquake also occurred in a crucial political period, with less than four months to go before the country's presidential and parliamentary elections (BBC 05/02/2023, The Economist 16/01/2023). According to officials interviewed by Bloomberg, President Erdoğan is still planning to hold the vote on 14 May, as originally planned (Bloomberg 08/02/2023).

- ***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 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 1 | Destroyed 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

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)	1,324 (GoT)	310	101 (TRC)	300	24	320 (AA)	300 (STL)	1,944 (President)	178 (President)

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 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).

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 Diyarbakır 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 Sanliurfa (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 -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). 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).

	Injured	Death
Türkiye	80,278 (AFAD #28 13/02/2023)	31,643 (AFAD #29 13/02/2023)

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	17,000	12,468	5,000	2,173	4,900	3,992	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, 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). Psychosocial support was provided to a total of 193,000 people (AFAD #29 13/02/2023). Belgium is establishing a 6,000m^2 field hospital in the Kırıkhan 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 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 (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).

Map 3 | Road functionality as of 13 February | Source: GoT, 13 February 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-Düziçi, Kahramanmaraş city center, Malatya, Akçadağ, 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).

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). 7 days of mourning country-wide have been declared and 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 visited the affected regions, including Pazarcık, Kahramanmaras and Adiyaman, 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).

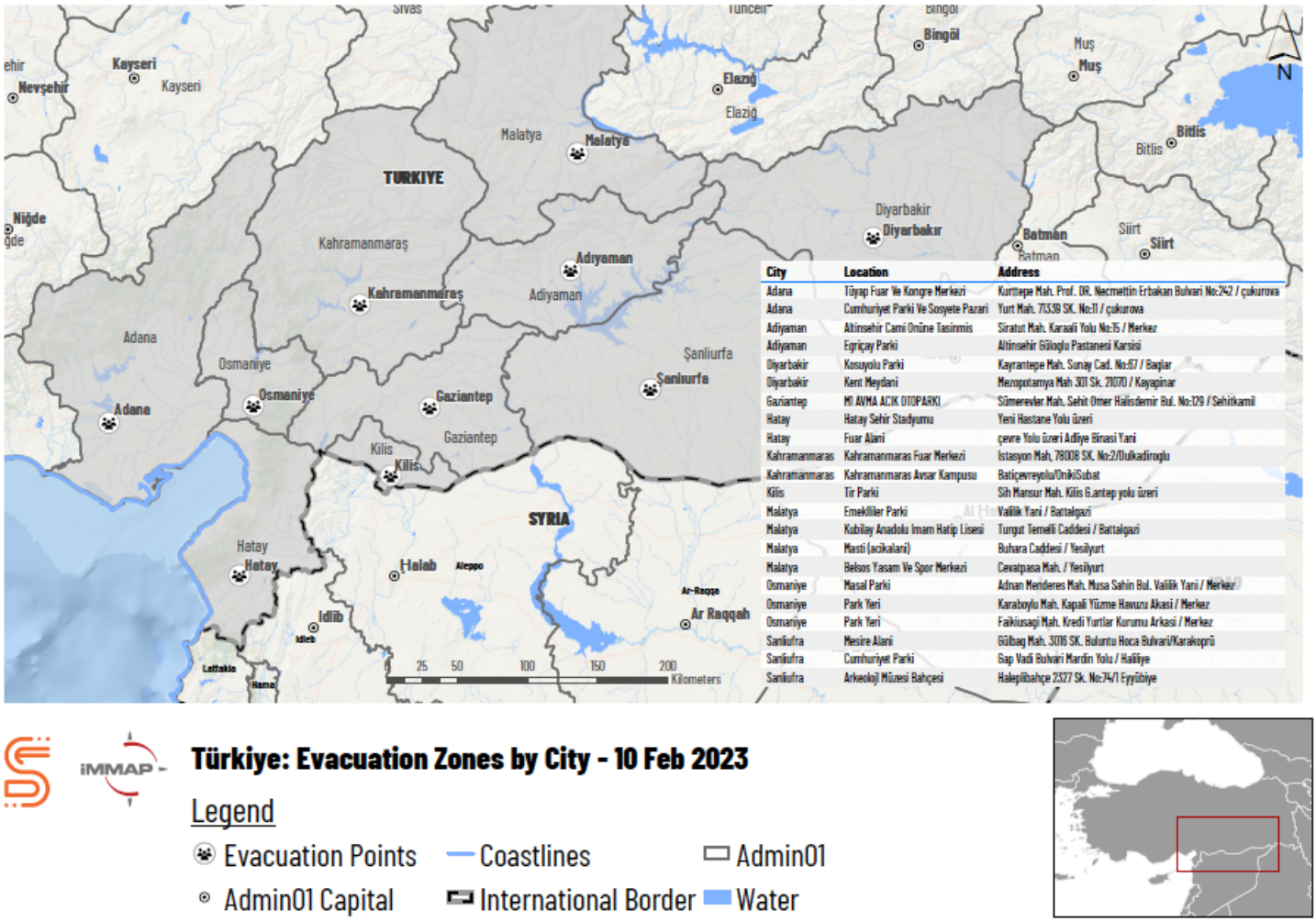
Despite these efforts, aid and rescue teams have been slow to reach the rural areas and even the main towns. Many residents complain about the lack of response, with relief efforts already past their stretching point, with an area to cover spanning over 1,000 kilometers (The Guardian, KI, Middle East 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).

Map 4 | Location of evacuation points | Source: AFAD, 10 February 2023



City	Location	Address
Adana	Tüyap Fuar Ve Kongre Merkezi	Kurttepe Mah. Prof. DR. Necmettin Erbakan Bulvari No:242 / çukurova
Adana	Cumhuriyet Parki Ve Sosyete Pazari	Yurt Mah. 71539 SK. No:11 / çukurova
Adiyaman	Altinsehir Cami Önüne Tasinmis	Siratut Mah. Karaali Yolu No:15 / Merkez
Adiyaman	Egriçay Parki	Altinsehir Güloglu Pastanesi Karsisi
Diyarbakir	Kosuyolu Parki	Kayrantepe Mah. Sunay Cad. No:57 / Baglar
Diyarbakir	Kent Meydani	Mezopotamya Mah 301 Sk. 21070 / Kayapinar
Gaziantep	MI AVMA ACIK OTOPARKI	Sümerevler Mah. Sehit Omer Halisdemir Bul. No:129 / Sehitkamil
Hatay	Hatay Sehir Stadyumu	Yeni Hastane Yolu üzeri
Hatay	Fuar Alani	çevre Yolu üzeri Adliye Binasi Yani
Kahramanmaras	Kahramanmaras Fuar Merkezi	Istasyon Mah, 78008 SK. No:2/Dulkadiroglu
Kahramanmaras	Kahramanmaras Avsar Kampusu	Batiçevreyolu/OnikiSubat
Kilis	Tir Parki	Sih Mansur Mah. Kilis Gantep yolu üzeri
Malatya	Emekliler Parki	Valilik Yani / Battalgazi
Malatya	Kubilay Anadolu Imam Hatip Lisesi	Turgut Temelli Caddesi / Battalgazi
Malatya	Masti (acikalani)	Buhara Caddesi / Yesilyurt
Malatya	Belsos Yasam Ve Spor Merkezi	Cevatpasa Mah. / Yesilyurt
Osmaniye	Masal Parki	Adnan Menderes Mah. Musa Sahin Bul. Valilik Yani / Merkez
Osmaniye	Park Yeri	Karaboylu Mah. Kapali Yüzme Havuzu Akasi / Merkez
Osmaniye	Park Yeri	Faikiusagi Mah. Kredi Yurtlar Kurumu Arkasi / Merkez
Sanliufra	Mesire Alani	Gülbag Mah. 3016 SK. Buluntu Hoca Bulvari/Karakoprü
Sanliufra	Cumhuriyet Parki	Gap Vadi Bulvari Mardin Yolu / Haliliye
Sanliufra	Arkeoloji Müzesi Bahçesi	Halepibahçe 2327 Sk. No:74/1 Eyyübiye

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).

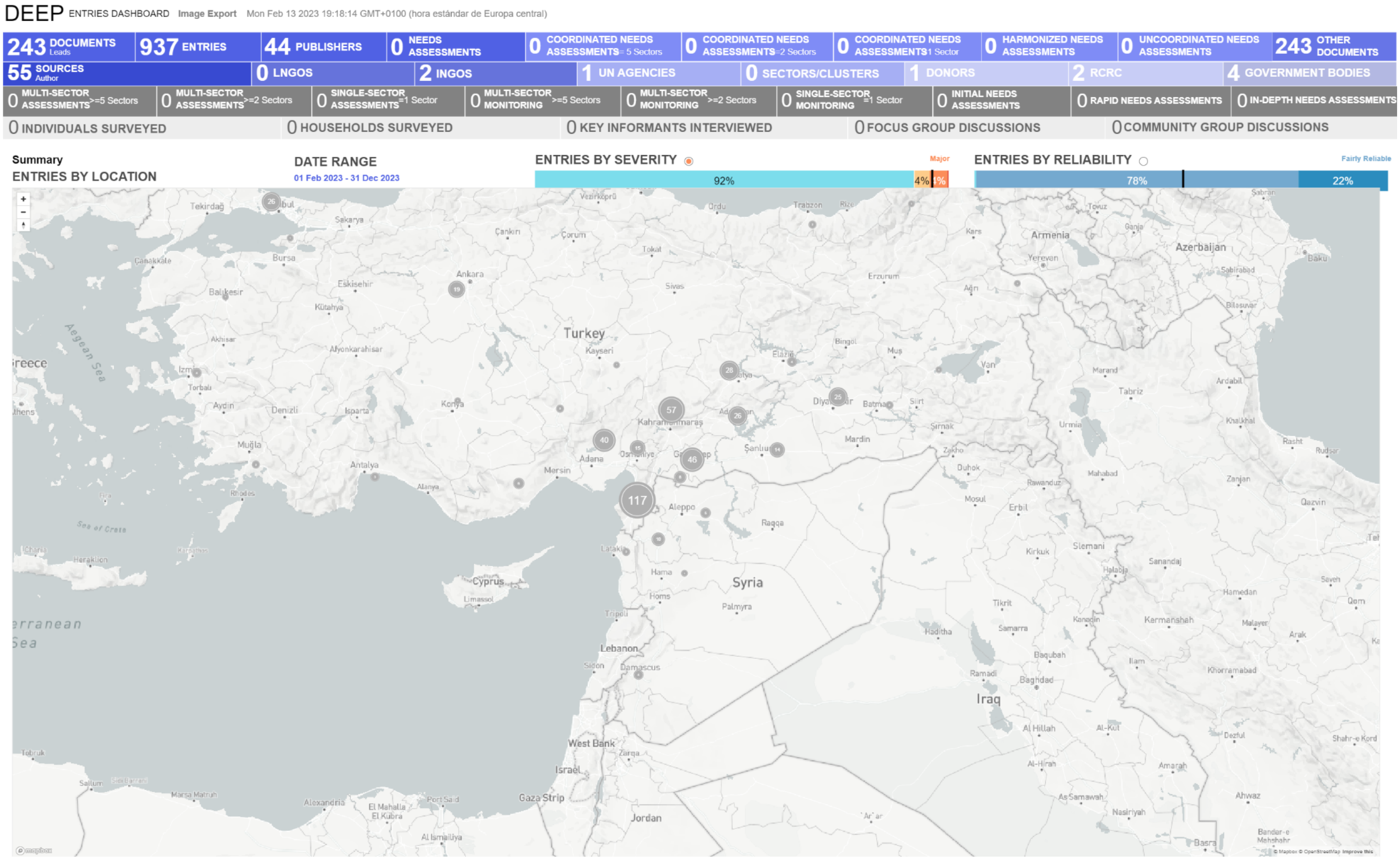
The UN CERF emergency fund releases USD 25 million for both Türkiye and northern Syria (UN 07/02/2023). The World Bank announced USD 1.78 billion in assistance to help relief and recovery efforts, with an immediate assistance of USD 780 million from existing projects. An additional USD 1 billion in operations 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 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).

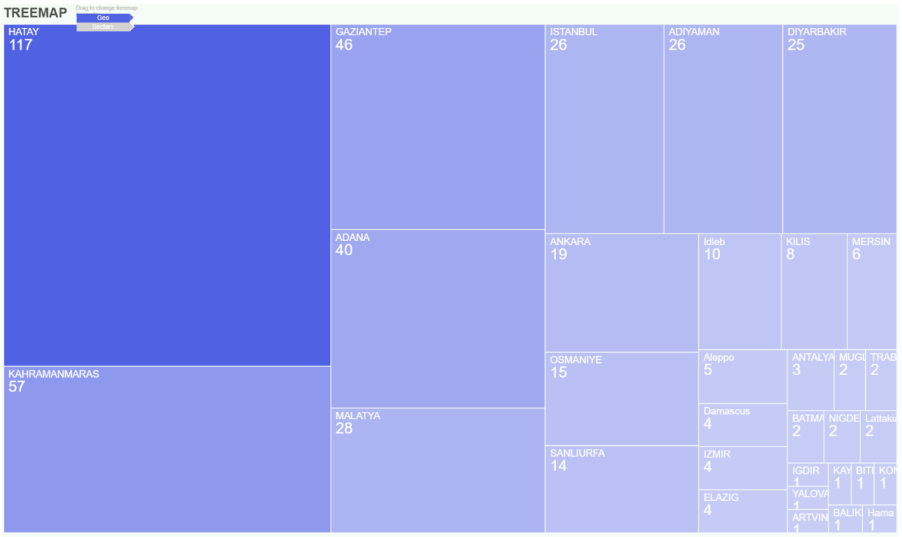
Information Gaps

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

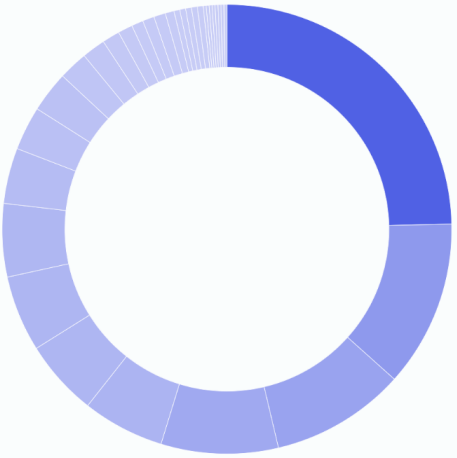
Infographic 1 | DEEP dashboard | Source: DEEP, 13 February 2023


DEEP ENTRIES DASHBOARD Image Export Mon Feb 13 2023 19:18:14 GMT+0100 (hora estándar de Europa central)
243 DOCUMENTS Leads
937 ENTRIES
44 PUBLISHERS
0 NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
0 COORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS >= 5 Sectors
0 COORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS >=2 Sectors
0 COORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS =1 Sector
0 HARMONIZED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
0 UNCOORDINATED NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
243 OTHER DOCUMENTS
55 SOURCES Author
0 LNGOS
2 INGOS
1 UN AGENCIES
0 SECTORS/CLUSTERS
1 DONORS
2 RCRC
4 GOVERNMENT BODIES
0 MULTI-SECTOR ASSESSMENTS >=5 Sectors
0 MULTI-SECTOR ASSESSMENTS >=2 Sectors
0 SINGLE-SECTOR ASSESSMENTS =1 Sector
0 MULTI-SECTOR MONITORING >=5 Sectors
0 MULTI-SECTOR MONITORING >=2 Sectors
0 SINGLE-SECTOR MONITORING =1 Sector
0 INITIAL NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
0 RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
0 IN-DEPTH NEEDS ASSESSMENTS
0 INDIVIDUALS SURVEYED
0 HOUSEHOLDS SURVEYED
0 KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEWED
0 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS
0 COMMUNITY GROUP DISCUSSIONS
Summary
ENTRIES BY LOCATION
DATE RANGE
01 Feb 2023 - 31 Dec 2023
ENTRIES BY SEVERITY
Major
92%
4%
ENTRIES BY RELIABILITY
Fairly Reliable
78%
22%
Turkey
Syria
Iraq
Lebanon
Cyprus
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Jordan
Israel
West Bank
Gaza Strip
117
57
45
40

TREEMAP



SUNBURST



Sources

TOP 10 AUTHORS

Anadolu Agency	118	(13%)
TRT World	99	(11%)
AJ	82	(9%)
The Guardian	67	(7%)
Reuters	63	(7%)
AFAD	56	(6%)
Hurriyet Daily News	52	(6%)
BBC	48	(5%)
STL	45	(5%)
arabnews	33	(4%)

TOP 10 UN AGENCIES

IOM	5	(1%)

TOP 10 INTERNATIONAL NGOS

ECHO	5	(1%)
DW	1	(0%)

TOP 10 NATIONAL NGOS

NO ENTRIES

TOP 10 RCRC ORGANISATIONS

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

TOP 10 OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Twitter	1	(0%)

TOP 10 MEDIA ORGANISATIONS

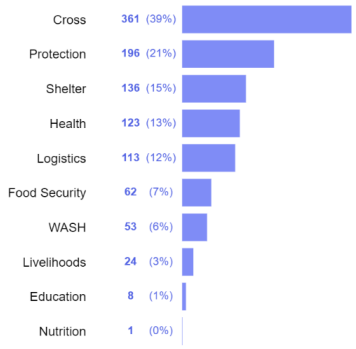
Anadolu Agency	118	(13%)
TRT World	99	(11%)
AJ	82	(9%)
The Guardian	67	(7%)
Reuters	63	(7%)
Hurriyet Daily News	52	(6%)
BBC	48	(5%)
arabnews	33	(4%)
Al-Monitor	31	(3%)
AP	19	(2%)

TOP 10 GOVERNMENT BODIES

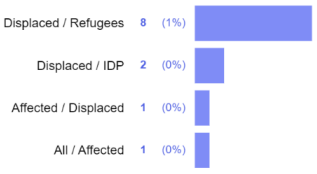
AFAD	56	(6%)
Govt. Australia	2	(0%)
Govt. New Zealand	2	(0%)
Govt. Netherlands	1	(0%)

SECTORAL FRAMEWORK	# of Entries / median severity		CROSS	FOOD SECURITY	LIVELIHOODS	HEALTH	NUTRITION	WASH	SHELTER	EDUCATION	PROTECTION	AGRICULTURE	LOGISTICS
	TOTAL	817	361	62	24	123	1	53	136	8	196	0	113
IMPACT 188	Drivers/Aggravating Factors.	58											
	Impact on People.	51											
	Impact on System & Services.	111											
	Number of People Affected.	25											
HUMANITARIAN CONDITIONS	Living Standards.	46											
	Coping Mechanisms.	32											
	Physical & mental wellbeing.	4											
	Number of People in Need.	4											
AT RISK 20	People at risk / Vulnerable.	20											
PRIORITIES 83	Priority Needs (Pop).	15											
	Priority Needs (Staff).	39											
	Priority Interventions (Pop).	2											
	Priority Interventions (Staff).	30											
CAPACITIES & RESPONSE 519	Government & Local Authorities.	209											
	National & Local Actors.	104											
	International	280											
	Number of People Reached.	37											

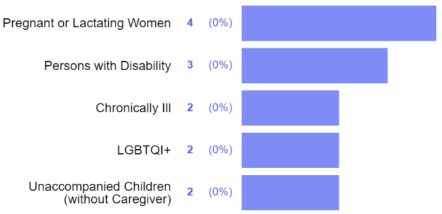
SECTOR



AFFECTED GROUPS



SPECIFIC NEEDS GROUPS



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

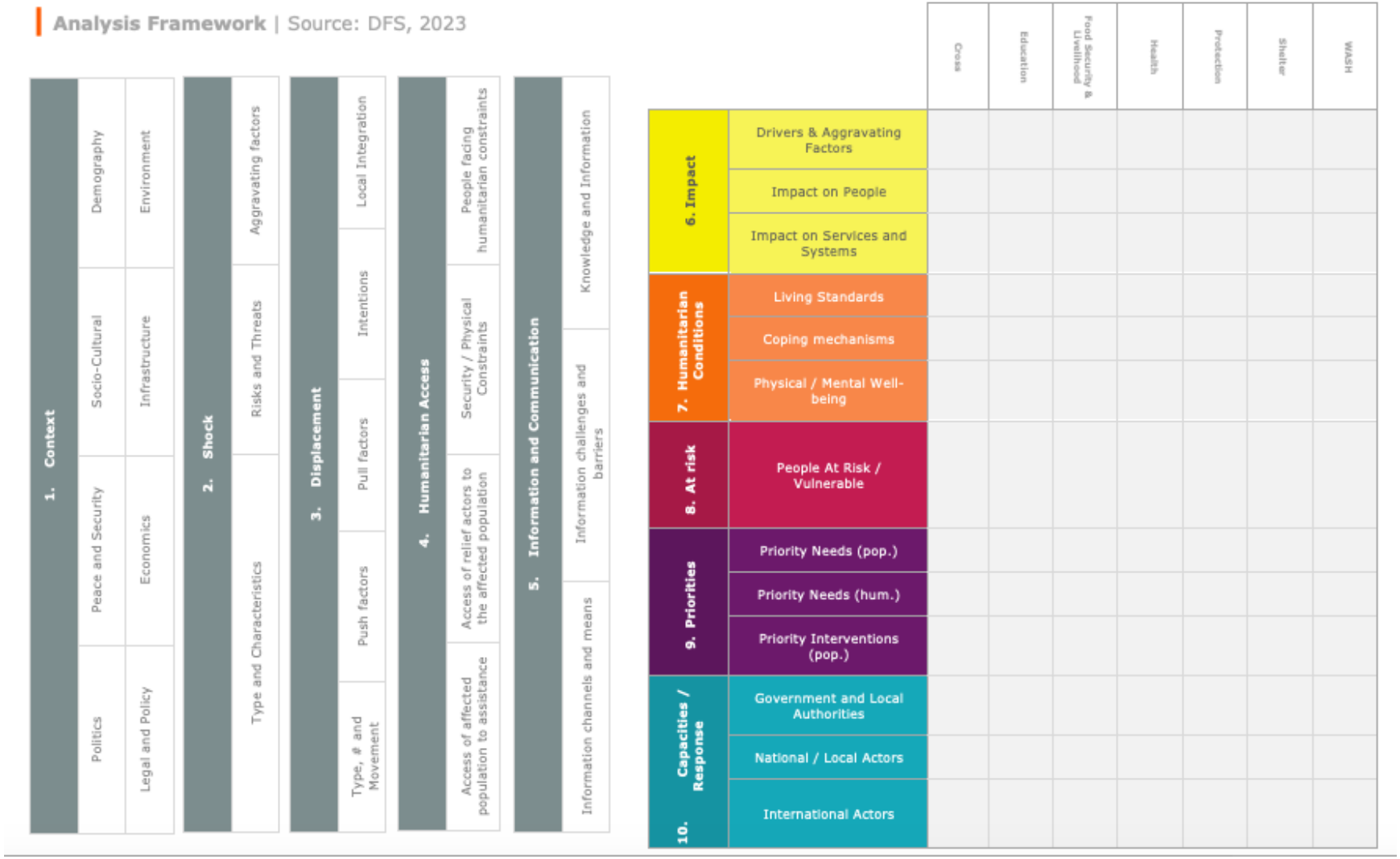
DFS Analysts and Information Management Officers collate and structure available information in the DEEP platform daily.

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



DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

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

1. Starting the right way

Design and planning for quality/credible analysis

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUT

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

2. Acquiring the data we need

Collecting and collating unbiased data

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUT

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

3. Getting ready for analysis

Exploring and preparing data

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUT

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

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

4. Separating the signals from the noise

Making sense of data and drawing conclusions

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

5. Conveying messages effectively

Communicating and sharing findings

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

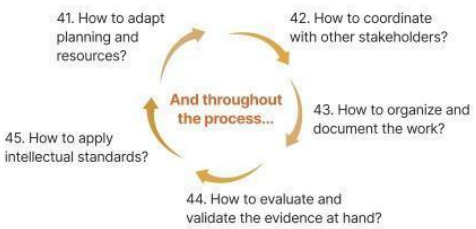
21. How to group and best summarize the data?
22. What consistent patterns, trends or anomalies emerge from the data?
23. How much evidence we have in support of each result or statement?
24. What factors and causal mechanisms combine and interact to create or aggravate outcomes?
25. What is the strength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

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

OUTPUT

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

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



DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

DFS's Analysis Spectrum

Key steps for deeper insights and a more effective response

4. ANTICIPATORY ANALYSIS

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

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUTS

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

TOOLS

- Analysis Framework
- Probability and impact scales
- Risk matrix

5. PRESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

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

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUTS

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

TOOLS

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

3. INTERPRETIVE ANALYSIS

What does it mean? Conclude and build your case

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

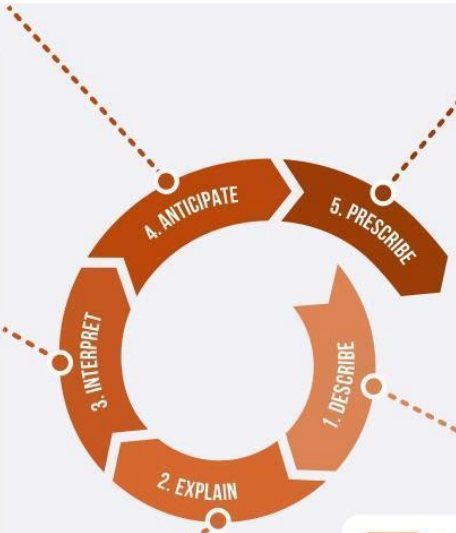
- What is important and why?
- What are the priorities?
- How confident are we about our conclusions?

OUTPUTS

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

TOOLS

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



1. DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

Compared to what? Contrast and summarize

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUTS

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

TOOLS

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

2. EXPLANATORY ANALYSIS

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

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

KEY ANALYTICAL QUESTIONS

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

OUTPUTS

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

TOOLS

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

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

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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Get in touch with us

If you wish to have more information on this project or the DEEP, reach out to José Cobos jose@datafriendlyspace.org , Cecilia Utas pm@thedeep.io or Ebru Eren Webb ebru.webb@ifrc.org