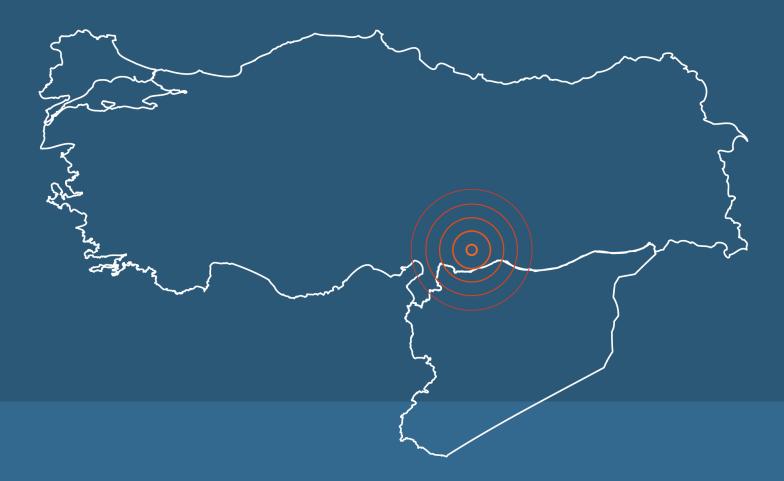




# Syria Earthquake February 2023 Government-controlled areas

## **Bi-Weekly Highlights - 21/02/2023**



## **Key Developments**

- **Priority geographical areas**: The earthquakes severely affected Aleppo and Idlib governorates, and to a lesser extent Lattakia, Tartous, Homs and Hama.
- **Priority needs:** Enhancing the living conditions and services in the collective shelters is an urgent need. In addition to medical supplies, including ambulances and medicine; shelter and non-food items, including heating; emergency food assistance, WASH and psychosocial support.
- **Priority affected groups**: 8.8 million people are affected across Syria, 6 million are in GoS-controlled areas mostly from Aleppo. More than 34,400 families are displaced.
- Access: The aid delivery is hindered at cross border points between government controlled areas and northwest Syria as some parties would claim half of the cargo.
- **Shelter/NFIs**: 900,000 people are in urgent need of shelter assistance across the country, with 509,000 people targeted. 18,500 families are currently sheltered in collective centers but more temporary shelters are being set up as occupancy keeps growing at risk of overcrowding.
- **Health**: 1,414 dead and 2,357 injured people, mainly orthopedic trauma, with high risk of wound infection and tetanus. High needs of PSS. Health centers struggle with lack of resources, damaged facilities and lack of fuel.
- **WASH**: Significant damage to the water networks reported, with 12 high water tanks damaged or affected in Government-held areas. In Lattakia, the Ghaniri reservoir threatens to burst in a residential area. Damaged WASH facilities and lack of running water in Aleppo, Lattakia and Tartous. Risks of cholera have been highlighted due to contamination of water.
- **Protection**: Protection is a growing issue, with a large number of unaccompanied children and overcrowded shelters. Lack of assistance to the elderly and disabled people. High levels of distress among children and families, GBV and sexual harassment incidents reported in shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia.
- **Education**: At least 900 schools were damaged by the earthquake and 170 used as shelters. More than 535,000 children can't resume their education until those schools are safe and ready.
- **Food**: Food prices keep rising and markets remain impacted by the earthquake, notably in Aleppo. Lack of bread availability was reported in all sub-districts affected by the earthquake,

in particular in collective centers, with infant formula being distributed in collective shelters in Aleppo.

• **Logistics**: Weak internet communication and damages to the electricity grid are hampering the response, as well as significant fuel shortages. Mobile network stations damaged. Complications in receiving remittance in Aleppo force people to travel to Lattakia or Damascus.

## Crisis Overview

Two magnitude 7.7 and 7.6 earthquakes occurred on Monday 6 February in southeastern Türkiye, affecting more than 13.5 million people. Since then over 4,300 tremors were recorded in the area. Another 6.4 and 5.8 magnitude earthquakes hit the region with a series of 90 aftershocks.

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, centered about 70 kilometers from Gaziantep, in Şekeroba (<u>ADAM WFP</u> 06/02/2023). A strong 6.7 aftershock was felt in Türkoğlu, a few kilometers north from the first earthquake (<u>ADAM WFP</u> 06/02/2023). Another 7.7 earthquake occurred 100 kilometers north of the first one, in Ekinözü (<u>ADAM WFP</u> 06/02/2023).

A 6.4 magnitude earthquake occurred on Monday 20 February centred 5 km NE of Samandağ, in Defne, Hatay. Three minutes later, 90 aftershocks, the largest of which was 5.8 magnitude centered in Samandağ, Hatay (AFAD 21/02/2023 ADAM WFP 20/02/2023).

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 (AFAD #30 14/02/2023). 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 northwest Syria, where Syrian authorities reported deaths as far south as Hama, about 100 kilometers from the epicentre, including in the cities of Aleppo, Idlib, Homs and Hama, home to about 4.5 million people and about 6 million people in Government-controlled areas (OCHA 09/02/2023).

1 Crisis Im	pact Overview					
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2,357	1,414	4 M	2 M	34,400		
Injured ( <u>МоН</u> 20/02/2023) ( <u>МоН</u> 14/02/2023)	Deaths ( <u>MoH</u> 20/02/2023) ( <u>MoH</u> 14/02/2023))	affected population in Gos areas ( <u>ERL</u> 20/02/2023)	Severely affected population in Gos areas (ERL 20/02/2023)	Families displaced in GoS-controlled areas (ERL 20/02/2023)		



8.8 million people are affected across Syria, 6 million are in GoS-controlled areas mostly from Aleppo. More than 34,400 families are displaced. Enhancing the living conditions and services in the collective shelters is an urgent need.

## Priority areas

Across Syria, 8.8 million people are affected in 170 sub-districts in 43 districts, 10 governorates according to the latest flash appeal by OCHA. The most affected areas include Aleppo governorate, with 4.2 million people impacted and Idlib governorate, with almost 3 million people affected. 4.9 million people are targeted for 3 months (OCHA 14/02/2023).

The UN estimates that over 6 million people have been affected by the earthquake in the government controlled areas. This includes communities in the most affected Governorates of Aleppo (2 million people with more than 200,000 people left homeless (MEE 14/02/2023), Hama (1.3 million), Latakia (1.2 million), Homs (963,000), Tartous (521,000) and southern Idleb (27,000). This total also includes some communities in the less affected Governorates of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa (UNHCR 13/02/2023).

In Aleppo, the sub-districts of Shaar, Kalaseh, Salah Eddin, Myassar, Akabeh, Azizieh, Baroun, Ein Al Tal, Nubol, Zahra, Bustan AzZahra, Azamieh, Fardous, Salheen are among the worst-hit areas (<u>OCHA</u> 08/02/2023). In Lattakia, according to the local authorities, affected areas include Al Oweiniyeh, Al Kazzazin and Al-Raml Janoubi neighborhood in Lattakia city, as well as Demsarkho, Jablah, Al-Qabu and Astamo villages (<u>OCHA</u> 06/02/2023). Tartous, Qadmous, Qallue, and Banyas towns are also affected, as well as Hama (<u>OCHA</u> 06/02/2023).

12,130 Palestine refugees, living in four camps (Lattakia, Neirab, Ein-el Tal and Hama), are considered in need, representing about 25% of the Palestinian refugee population in the four areas (<u>OCHA</u> 13/02/2023)

## Priority needs

After more than fifteen days of the devastating earthquake, the needs and priorities of the affected people have changed. Lack of access to energy sources, including fuel for heating, the severe damage to water and sewage networks in collective shelters, lack of recovery machinery / excavators, unavailability of certain supplies, and lack of funding continue to be the key challenges to the response. The urgent need will be to provide medicine, and medical services, shelter, food, education, and psychosocial care. Priority needs also include NFIs, hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls (OCHA 13/02/2023). (Al Arabiya 13/02/2023, OCHA 16/02/2023, UNHCR 13/02/2023).

An estimated 62,000 Palestine refugees living in 4 camps in Lattakia, Neirab, Ein-el Tal and Hamahave have been affected by the earthquake, with 90% of them estimated to be in need (<u>Flash Appeal</u> 14/02/2023). Currently, there is a lack of NFIs in the camps (including flashlights and batteries due to the lack of electricity), repair of damaged homes, hygiene and dignity kits for women and girls, winter clothing, psychosocial support and food items (<u>UNRWA</u> 13/02/2023, <u>HCT Protection sector</u> 16/02/2023).

## Displacement

Shelter remains amongst the main critical needs within displaced families, as many of those families are currently staying in open areas or seeking accommodation in damaged buildings (<u>UNHCR</u> 14/02/2023). A total number of 34,400 families were displaced (<u>ERL</u> 20/02/2023).

A total of 280 affected families (1,090 individuals) were identified in Homs. Of these, approximately 270 families arrived from Aleppo, Latakia and Hama and have been accommodated by the local community in Homs city and rural Homs. Additionally, 1,140 displaced families were identified outside collective shelters mostly from Aleppo, Hama, and Lattakia (UNHCR 17/02/2023). In Latakia 172,000 people were displaced. Most of them are staying with host communities (OCHA 18/02/2023)

## Aggravating factors

## Humanitarian access

The delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected people was interrupted by many factors mainly by the obstruction of aid crossing between different areas of control as different parties would claim half of the cargo in order to let the aid to cross through crossing points (<u>DW</u> 18/02/2023).

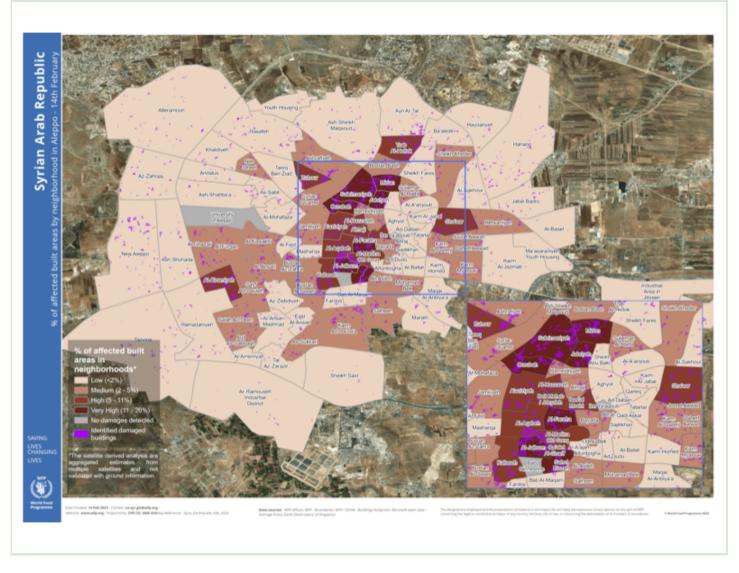
900,000 people identified as in urgent need of shelter and 509,000 people targeted across the country. The occupancy of collective shelters keeps increasing.

### Impact and needs

Across Syria, 5.37 million people affected by the earthquake will need some kind of shelter assistance (<u>UNHCR</u> 10/02/2023). The Shelter Cluster identified 900,000 people in urgent need, and targeted 509,000 in the flash appeal (<u>OCHA</u> 14/02/2023). While over 18,500 families are being accommodated in collective shelters, the majority of the displaced families are residing within the communities in 126 schools, government buildings, mosques, churches and public spaces which are being used as temporary collective shelters (<u>UNHCR</u> 13/02/2023, <u>OCHA</u> 15/02/2023, <u>BBC</u> 16/02/2023).

### • Damages

In Syria, more than 1,700 buildings have been completely destroyed and more than 7,200 buildings have been damaged (UNDP 19/02/2023 ERL 20/02/2023). There are a total of 159 collapsed buildings across Lattakia, Tartous and Aleppo, with 300 more buildings in Lattakia at risk of collapsing (UNFPA 17/02/2023, OCHA 18/02/2023). According to WFP, Midan, Suleimaniye, Ourubah, Jabriyeh, Al-Farafra, Al-Jalloum and Sahat Bizzeh neighborhoods were identified as highly affected areas with 11-20% of the buildings damaged. Alaziziye, Al-Hazzazeh, Almaji, ibn Ya'agoub, Alaqabeh, Al-Mdina old souq, Kallaseh and Sha'ar neighborhoods were less damaged with only 5-11% of the buildings damaged as a result of the earthquake (WFP, 14/02/2023).





## Collective centers

A total of 235 collective shelters are currently established in Aleppo, hosting approximately 183,000 affected individuals. Around 30,000 people are staying in 29 collective shelters in Lattakia (HCT Protection Sector 19/02/2023). A total of 11 collective shelters have been set up in Hama, Idlib, Deir ez Zor and Rural Damascus (OCHA 09/02/2023, HCT Protection Sector 14/02/2023, OCHA 16/02/2023). The main challenges in collective shelters revolve around overcrowding, lack of sufficient lighting, particularly in latrines, security and privacy concerns due to the lack of locks on room doors, poor access to energy, mainly lighting and fuel for heating and severe damage to water and sewage networks (UNFPA 17/02/2023, UNDP 19/02/2023).

## ਤ Health

More than 2,349 injured people, mainly orthopedic trauma, with high risk of wound infection and tetanus. High needs of PSS. Activity of health centers hindered by damaged facilities and lack of resources and fuel. High risk of spread of waterborne diseases.

### Impact and needs

1,414 deaths and 2,349 injured people are reported as of 20 February (MoH 20/02/2023). There are no emergency cases resulting from the earthquake hit on 20 February, people are visiting Al-Razi Hospital only because of fear, according to the health minister (MoH 20/02/2023). In Lattakia, 805 deaths and 1,131 injuries are reported (SANA 14/02/2023). In Tartous and Lattakia, an estimated 566 people were killed in the earthquake and over 880 people are estimated to be injured (OCHA 09/02/2023). In Hama province, the number of earthquake victims amounts to 49 deaths and 67 injuries, according to the Health Ministry (SANA 07/02/2023).

## Table 1 | Casualties

Casualties numbers are expected to rise significantly, as rubbles and debris are being cleared.

	Injured	<b>e</b> i	Death	ήX
Syria Government- controlled areas		1,414 ( <u>Мон</u> 20/02/2023) ( <u>Мон</u> 14/02/2023)		2,349 ( <u>MoH</u> 20/02/2023) ( <u>MoH</u> 14/02/2023)

### • Health conditions

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). Lack of access to health care, poor hygiene and sanitation, poor quality or lack of dietary diversity, and reduced levels of food consumption are also likely to lead to increased malnutrition (<u>OCHA</u> 11/02/2023). Across Syria, an estimated 130,000 women are currently pregnant and 14,800 are expected to deliver in the next month, of which about 6,600 will have pregnancy and childbirth-related complications over the next three months requiring emergency obstetric care (<u>UNFPA</u> 20/02/2023).

Preliminary assessments indicate that about 80% of the injuries correspond to orthopedic trauma. The risk of wound infection and tetanus is high due to difficulties related to the

provision of immediate health care, access to health facilities, and delayed admission to hospitals for acute injuries (<u>OCHA</u> 11/02/2023).

### • Damage and services

While the vast majority of health facilities have remained operational, they continue to be overstretched and in need of medicines, supplies, equipment, fuel, and lighting. Referral pathways for emergency care are in place from shelters; however, there are concerns over the quality of services being delivered due to the shortages in resources, including electricity and fuel, coupled with the high demand (UNFPA 17/02/2023)

<u>In Lattakia</u>, structural damage was reported in key infrastructure like hospitals in Latakia and Jablah (<u>UNHCR</u> 08/02/2023). According to IMC, there is a risk that healthcare facilities run out of psychotropic medications in the coming months (<u>IMC</u> 13/02/2023). In Aleppo, hospitals did not have enough rooms for new patients. Al-Razi Hospital has too many beds to fit in the wards. They end in aisles and stretch out into the cold courtyard according to a Syrian doctor (<u>BBC</u> 16/02/2023). <u>In Hama</u>, a preliminary assessment showed that 4 hospitals and 60 health facilities were damaged after the destructive earthquake. One of them is at high risk of collapsing (<u>UNDP</u> 15/02/2023).

## WASH

Significant damage to the water networks reported, with 12 high water tanks damaged or affected in Government-held areas. In Lattakia, the Ghaniri reservoir threatens to burst in a residential area. Damaged WASH facilities and lack of running water in Aleppo, Lattakia and Tartous. Risks of cholera have been highlighted due to contamination of water.

### Impact and needs

Preliminary reports indicate significant damage to the water networks. The water department confirmed that 12 high water tanks were damaged or affected (<u>OCHA</u> 08/02/2023). In <u>Lattakia</u>, Structural damage to water reservoirs and tanks are reported, six elevated water reservoirs collapsed and 57 damaged (<u>OCHA</u> 16/02/2023). Three water pumping stations in Al Qerdaha district went out of service on 11 February, affecting the provision of water to at least 30,000 people (<u>OCHA</u> 12/02/2023).

In <u>Aleppo</u>, the reservoir in Maskaneh community is partially damaged (<u>OCHA</u> 16/02/2023). In <u>Hama</u>, seven collective high-water tanks reportedly collapsed and five others were damaged, 91 elevated reservoirs were damaged and while 131 wells are at high risk of collapsing some others are contaminated (<u>OCHA</u> 06/02/2023, <u>OCHA</u> 12/02/2023, <u>UNDP</u> 14/02/2023, <u>UNDP</u>,

19/02/2023). Three irrigation centers were completely destroyed in Al-Huwair, Tal Melh and Tal Skein (<u>SANA</u> 19/02/2023). Turbidity, contamination, and reduced functionality have been reported, contributing to a higher risk of waterborne illness, including exacerbation of pre-existing cholera and hepatitis A outbreaks. The lack of laboratory equipment and materials to analyze and monitor the quality of the drinking water also hampers the prevention of these waterborne diseases (<u>UNDP</u>, 19/02/2023). Many people in affected areas do not have access to toilets or sanitation facilities, due to damaged WASH facilities and lack of running water, putting them at risk of waterborne diseases. Public networks have reportedly stopped pumping water and many private and public wells have stopped working with long queues of water trucks reported (<u>OCHA</u> 16/02/2023, <u>The Syrian Observer</u> 16/02/2023). <u>In Lattakia and Tartous</u>, the lack of wash facilities made the residents in most of the collective shelters vulnerable to lice, scabies, and contagious and infectious diseases (<u>HCT Protection Sector</u> 16/02/2023, <u>ERL</u> 20/02/2023).

## Protection

Protection is a growing issue, with a large number of unaccompanied children and overcrowded shelters. Lack of assistance to the elderly and disabled people. High levels of distress among children and families, GBV and sexual harassment incidents reported in shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia.

## Impact and needs

Protection is a growing issue, with large numbers of unidentified and separated children. Inadequate shelter arrangements and overcrowding remain a concern. Some shelters are not equipped with led lights and batteries to strengthen protection-rounded solutions and toilets in some shelters are not gender segregated. At the same time, many affected people are being reluctant to stay in collective shelters, fearing robbery, abuse and GBV. Special assistance to the elderly, disabled people, and those suffering from chronic diseases is a vast gap.

## • Safety concerns in collective shelters

KIs reported that some of the facilities in collective shelters are not accessible to people with disabilities and the elderly due to accessibility and mobility-related challenges (OCHA 16/02/2023, Protection Cluster 19/02/2023). More specifically, close to 80% of the respondents to an ongoing Rapid Protection Assessment indicated that no specific services are available for elderly people and people with disability in their area. 83% also reported a lack of tailored services for young people (HCT Protection Sector 15/02/2023). Assessments in shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia revealed that despite the risk in their building (partially damaged), some families reportedly refuse to move to shelters due to the lack of privacy. Increasing trends of sexual harassment and gender based-violence are also being reported in collective overcrowded shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia due to communal rooms and WASH facilities (Protection Cluster

## 19/02/2023).

Moreover, tensions and security issues have also been reported in collective shelters, triggered by several actors, including charity and community-led initiatives groups collecting data in shelters simultaneously (<u>OCHA</u> 15/02/2023).

## • Psychosocial needs and services

Assessments in shelters in Aleppo and Lattakia confirmed high levels of distress among children and families, with children suffering panic attacks and experiencing violence (HCT Protection Sector 19/02/2023). Main gap in PSS services is the availability of specialized services due to the lack of contracts with psychologists and psychiatrists during this period of the year. Increasing trends of sexual harassment are being reported in collective shelters due to communal rooms and WASH facilities. Duplication in services was reported in some collective shelters. However, some other shelters did not receive any protection assessment/services(HCT Protection Sector 19/02/2023).

## • Loss of documentation

Loss of identification documents has also been widely reported since the earthquake (<u>HCT</u> <u>Protection Sector</u> 13/02/2023). 11 out of 14 civil registry offices in Aleppo have resumed service provision working at 25% capacity. However, some offices like the Khan Al Hariri civil registry still need light repairs to ensure they are operating to their full capacity (<u>HCT Protection Sector</u> 16/02/2023, 19/02/2023).

## Education

At least 900 schools were damaged by the earthquake and 170 used as shelters. More than 535,000 children can't resume their education until those schools are safe and ready.

## Impact and needs

According to UNICEF, over 900 schools in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia and Tartous have sustained damages at varying levels. In addition, over 170 schools were reported as being used as shelters across these governorates. As a result, more than 535,000 children who go to schools that are damaged or used as shelter will not be able to resume their education until these schools are safe and ready (UNICEF 18/02/2023). On the other hand, another assessment carried out by the Ministry of Education stated that 1,317 schools were damaged to varying degrees and pointed out the need to secure electricity for schools through solar panels and buses to transport students and teachers (SANA 17/02/2023).

• Reopening schools/ resumption of education

Schools and universities resumed in non-affected areas, after being closed for since February (<u>SANA</u> 12/02/2023, <u>SANA</u> 16/02/2023). <u>In Lattakia</u>, 538 public schools and 28 private schools were re-opened after reportedly being safe (35 schools in Lattakia, 154 schools in Jableh, and 58 schools in the Qardaha region) (<u>SANA</u> 19/02/2023). <u>In Aleppo</u>, 124 schools have reopened and 80 schools have been delayed either for maintenance purposes, or because they have become collective shelters (<u>UNICEF</u> 18/02/2023, <u>SANA</u> 19/02/2023).

10 UNICEF-supported non-formal education centres re-opened (five each in Homs and Hama) ( $\underline{OCHA}$  13/02/2023).

Food Security and Livelihoods

Food prices keep rising and markets remain impacted by the earthquake, notably in Aleppo. Lack of bread availability with infant formula is being distributed in collective shelters in Aleppo.

## Impact and needs

Even before the earthquake, Syria faced a dire humanitarian situation. The economy is on the verge of collapse and according to the UN, 90% of the country is living in poverty (<u>Middle East Eye</u> 14/02/2023).

## • Markets' functionality and availability of goods

In Aleppo, markets remain severely impacted by the effects of the earthquake, including loss of commodities, rising food prices and damage to production facilities (OCHA 13/02/2023). On February 15, it was reported that the price of all kinds of food, vegetables and meat had risen by more than 20%. While some sources claim that the causes of the increasing prices are linked to a frost wave that recently hit agricultural crops, others consider that they stem from suppliers and sellers intentionally raising prices to benefit from the growing demand (Syria TV 15/02/2023, Syria TV 16/02/2023).

The disruption of agriculture production capacities, including loss of livestock assets and citrus production in Lattakia, due to the destruction of critical agriculture infrastructure is also concerning (OCHA 14/02/2023, ERL 20/02/2023).

Unavailability of needed supplies in the market like diapers for the elderly, milk for infants, blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits, and food has been reported (OCHA 16/02/2023). Most affected populations are facing difficulties in accessing cooking items or stoves.

In Aleppo and Lattakia, 23 critical bakeries were affected by the earthquake. Decreased availability of wheat flour and yeast is of particular concern. Many bakeries have reportedly

stopped working resulting in bread shortages in all sub-districts affected by the earthquake, in particular in collective centers (<u>OCHA</u> 16/02/2023, <u>ERL</u> 20/02/2023).

## • Population's access to food stuff

Partners' initial observations indicate an increase of Reduced Coping Strategies Index, due to the limited financial capacity of households, in some cases leading to difficulties in accessing food items (OCHA 14/02/2023). Nursing mothers are struggling to find infant formula in Syria, risking long-term harm to young children (The Syrian Observer\_17/02/2023). As a matter of fact, 78 Pregnant and Lactating women in Lattakia, Tartous, and Idleb suffer from moderate acute malnutrition cases (OCHA 18/02/2023). In Aleppo, the head of the Pharmacists Syndicate branch in Aleppo said that infant formula is being distributed directly to the shelters by local initiatives which reduced the pressure on the market by about 50 percent (Al Watan 20/02/2023).

## Logistics

Weak internet communication and damages to the electricity grid are hampering the response, as well as significant fuel shortages. Mobile network stations damaged. Complications in receiving remittance in Aleppo force people to travel to Lattakia or Damascus

## Cash transfers

The Central Bank of Syria announced that it is possible to receive foreign remittances and donations and raised the ceiling of any money transfers in SYP by any person or entity up to SYP 5 million per remittance. These transfers will be delivered at the rate of SYP 6,950 per 1 USD or SYP 7,416.35 SYP per 1 Euro (<u>SANA</u> 10/02/2023, <u>SANA</u> 14/02/2023, <u>SANA</u> 21/02/2023), an exchange rate higher than 2 February (1 USD for SYP 6,650; 1 euro for SYP 7,328) (<u>Enab Baladi</u> 10/02/2023). The Central Bank agreed to give the UN a rate nearly identical to the one prevailing in the black market for the first time, instead of a higher one, on 10 February (<u>KI</u> 10/02/2023). There have been complications with cash transfers and as a result earthquake victims are traveling to different provinces to find a bureau where transfers can go through. Especially in Aleppo, people were unable to receive direct Western Union transfers from abroad at all, and were forced to travel to Latakia or Damascus to be paid (<u>MEE</u> 17/02/2023).

### Telecommunications

Internet communication, already weak before the earthquake, hampers coordination and response operations (<u>The Guardian</u> 07/02/2023). Lack of telecommunication coverage during field assessments in Rural Hama limiting Humanitarian organizations' ability to record GPS locations for the documentation process (<u>ERL</u> 20/02/2023). The earthquake also affected the mobile network provider Syriatel, resulting in 9 stations in Lattakia out of service. The stations are currently being restored by the Ministry of Communications (<u>Al Watan</u> 14/02/2023).

## Electricity

According to the Ministry of Electricity, the earthquakes damaged large parts of the national grid and dozens of power transmissions in Aleppo, Rastan substation in Lattakia, Hama, and Tartous, including around 200 electricity poles, seven tonnes of cables in Aleppo, and dozens of transmissions (Syria Report 07/02/2023). According to the Ministry of Electricity, the losses of the electrical sector due to the earthquake exceed 10 billion Syrian pounds, and it is likely that the number will double. About a month will be required before the electrical system in the affected areas will be functional again (Syria TV 10/02/2023).

## Fuel

There continues to be a shortage of fuel, with further anticipated shortages due to the surge in demand, particularly impacting water trucking and the health sector (Log Cluster 08/02/2023). Fuel is urgently needed to ensure continuation of critical emergency obstetric care and surgical intervention as well as urgent patient transportation to reach health facilities. There are also challenges securing fuel for transportation for integrated mobile teams to implement their services including the distribution of supplies (OCHA 16/02/2023).

In a survey conducted by the Logistics Cluster, 35% of the partners reported that lack of fuel had fully or partially impacted their ability to respond to humanitarian needs arising from the earthquake. 32% of the responders advised that they could not respond due to logistical gaps (<u>OCHA</u> 14/02/2023).

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## **Information Gaps**

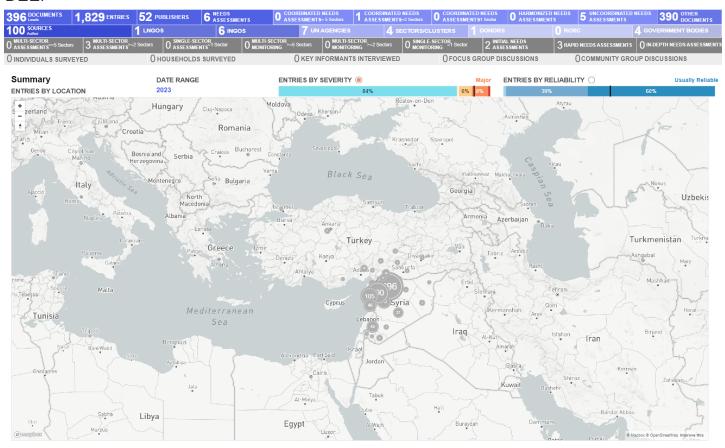
The information is updated based on available sources. The information remains incomplete and mostly focusing on urban areas. Major information gaps have been identified in the data collection and analysis process. The following data are particularly missing:

- Lack of information regarding humanitarian access ;
- Lack of accurate figures on displacement and location, as well as shelter type ;
- Lack of a breakdown of sectoral needs per province ;
- Lack of information related to livelihood disruption; market functionality;
- Lack of information on availability and accessibility of health services (beyond damaged facilities);
- Lack of new information regarding the services delivery in the affected areas (electricity, clean water and telecommunication);
- Lack of quantitative data and infographics regarding the affected people, their priority needs and the levels of damage.

The below infographics display the amount (396 reports) and type of information included in the DEEP project as of 21 February. For more information on the DEEP project related to the

earthquake in Syria and Türkyie, please visit this <u>link</u>. A dashboard with the latest updates and the repository of reports is available <u>here</u>.

Infographic 1 | DEEP dashboard | Source: DEEP, 21 February 2023



DEEP ENTRIES DASHBOARD Image Export Tue Feb 21 2023 17:25:27 GMT+0100 (heure normale d'Europe centrale)

## Update #9 | 21 of February 2023

SECTORAL FRAMEWORK	# of Entries 🔵 median severity		CROSS FOOD SECURITY LIVELIHOODS		HEALTH	NUTRITION	WASH	SHELTER	EDUCATIO	ON F	ROTECTION			
	TOTAL		605	197	77	348	36	187	347	74		242	10	133
IMPACT533	Drivers/Aggravating Factors.													
	Impact on People.													
	Impact on System & Services.													
	Number of People Affected.													
HUMANITARIAN CONDITION80	Living Standards.													
	Coping Mechanisms.													
	Physical & mental wellbeing.													
	Number of People in Need.													
AT RISK60	People at risk / Vulnerable.	60												
PRIORITIES371	Priority Needs (Pop).	39												
	Priority Needs (Staff).													
	Priority Interventions (Pop).						_							
	Priority Interventions (Staff).													
CAPACITIES & RESPONSE	Government & Local Authorities.													
	National & Local Actors.													
	International	_												
	Number of People Reached.	42												
		SECTO	R				AFFECTED	GROUPS				s	PECIFIC NEED	S GROUPS
Cross	<b>605</b> (33%)				Displaced	/ IDP 48 (3%)			Persons wi	th Disability	34 (2%	6)		
Health	348 (19%)				Affected / Displ	aced 44 (2%)			Unaccompani (without	ed Children Caregiver)	23 (1%	6)		
Shelter	347 (19%)				All / Affe	ected 28 (2%)			Pregnant or Lactating W		20 (1%	6)		
Protection	242 (13%)			Displaced / Refuge					Separated Children					
											10 (19	6)		
Food Security	197 (11%)				Displaced / Relu	gees =: ()								
Food Security WASH	197 (11%)           187 (10%)				Displaced / Relu	All 5 (0%)			CI	nronically III		6)		

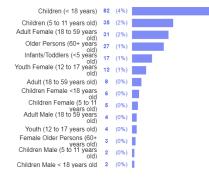
Displaced / Asylum Seekers 1 (0%)

Non Displaced / Host 1 (0%)

Child Head of Household 4 (0%)

Single Women (including Widows) 2 (0%)

DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS



77 (4%)

74 (4%)

36 (2%)

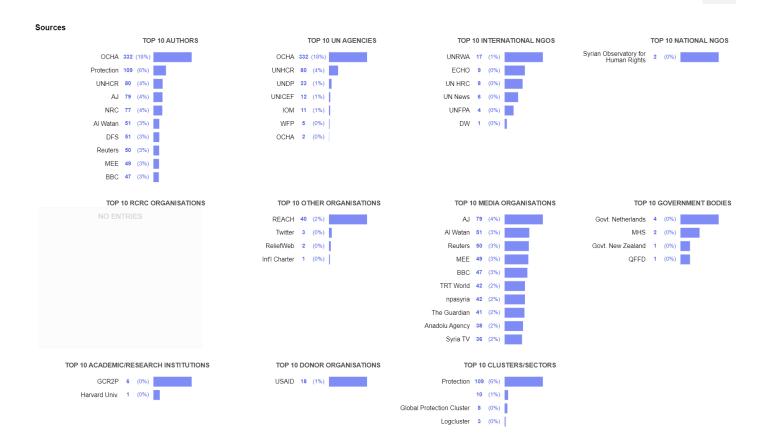
10 (1%)

Livelihoods

Education

Nutrition Agriculture

### Update #9 | 21 of 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: <u>https://app.thedeep.io/login/</u>

Each piece of information is tagged based on the pillars and sub-pillars of the Analysis Framework, based on the JIAF 1.0 (see below) and developed in line with successful models used

across previous projects. The framework is shown below and comprises the humanitarian conditions (by sector) and the operational environment. All the captured information receives additional tags to allow examination of different categories of interest such as affected group, geographic location, etc.

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

Analysis Framework | Source: DFS, 2023

Analysis Framework | Source: DFS, 2023

	,.							_				Cross	
	raphy	ment	2. Shock Type and Characteristics Risks and Threats Aggravating factors		Local Integration		People facing humanitarian constraints		ormation	5	Drivers & Aggravating Factors		
	Demography	Environment	ravatir		Local		People facing nitarian const		Jul Inf	Impact	Impact on People		
		Aggr				human		Knowledge and Information	ý	Impact on Services and Systems			
			2		Intentions		cal		Kno	ie s	Living Standards		
1. Context	ultural	ucture	1 Threa		Inte		urity / Physi Constraints	ation		Humanitarian Conditions	Coping mechanisms		
ŧ	Socio-Cultural	Infrastructure	Risks and	nent		n Access	Security / Physical Constraints	ommunio	ges and	7. Hum Coi	Physical / Mental Well- being		
Context	urity	ň		3. Displacement	Pull factors	4	4. Humanitarian Access Access of relief actors to Security , the affected population Const	Information and Communication	Information challenges and barriers	8. At risk	People At Risk / Vulnerable		
	Peace and Security	Economics					relief a ted pop	Infor	Info		Priority Needs (pop.)		
	Peace	Ec	teristic		Push factors		cess of ie affec	vi	ŝ	9. Priorities	Priority Needs (hum.)		
Context	_		d Charao		Push				and mea	9. Pr	Priority Interventions (pop.)		
	3	1 Policy	Type an		nd it		Access of affected population to assistance		Information channels and means	ities / ie	Government and Local Authorities		
	Politics	Legal and Policy			Type, # and Movement		cess of ation to		nation	Capacities / Response	National / Local Actors		
		E			Ϋ́́́		hopul		Infort	10. R	International Actors		

20

Food Security & Livelihood

Protection

Health

Shelter

WASH



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

· A workplan and a list of resources (material, financial,

human) required to carry the work



- 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, quesses and conjectures as to what is related or leading to what
- 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

- · 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

42. How to coordinate with other stakeholders?

And throughout the process.. 45. How to apply intellectual standards?

41. How to adapt

planning and resources?

findinas

43. How to organize and document the work?

44. How to evaluate and validate the evidence at hand?

## **DFS's Analysis Spectrum**

A ANTICIPATE

2. EXPLAIN

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?

DATA FRIENDLY SPACE

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

### 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.



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

#### **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?

- · 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



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

#### OUTPUTS

- · A list of recommended response options,
- modalities and their weighted benefits
- underpin the response sucess
- response
- would increase impact and success

### TOOLS

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



5. PRESCRIP

## 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

- A set of assumptions and requirements that
- · A list of risks that would impact the viability of the
- A list of areas for collaboration or synergies that





## **About this report**

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## Get in touch with us

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