

Areas affected by the earthquakes on 6 February in Türkiye and Syria



Coordinate System: GCS WGS 1984

Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

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CRISIS OVERVIEW

On 6 February 2023 at 4:17h (GMT+03:00), a 7.8 earthquake hit the region of Kahramanmaraş in southeastern Türkiye, affecting areas of southern Türkiye and northwestern Syria. Less than 12 hours later, at 13:45h (GMT+03:00), a 7.6 earthquake hit the same region. While the figures of people in need are still to be determined, 12 million people reside in the affected areas of southeastern Türkiye, including two million Syrian refugees (BBC 06/02/2023; IBC 06/02/2023). In Syria, more than six million have been affected (OCHA 11/02/2023). As at 12 February, the death toll in Türkiye and Syria was more than 29,600. This number is expected to continue to rise with current search-and-rescue efforts (Al Jazeera accessed 12/02/2023).

Needs: there are significant information gaps, but the affected population needs shelter, warm winter clothes, food, heating, and blankets. Medical needs are also substantial because of the number of people injured, along with the damage to critical health infrastructure. Protection concerns need to be considered because of active insecurity, family separations, an unknown number of unaccompanied minors, and an increased risk of gender-based violence (The Guardian 11/02/2023; WVI 08/02/2023; Relief Direct 07/02/2023). The picture of needs and extent of damage and destruction will continue to evolve as responders continue to focus on life-saving assistance. The extent of destruction and damage, along with the continuation of aftershocks that is sowing fear, has prevented people from returning home. As at 12 February, aftershocks were still occurring along the Türkiye-Syria border region (USGS accessed 11/02/2023; The Atlantic 08/02/2023). Until the aftershocks subside and the remaining buildings can be checked for their safety and structural integrity, the majority of people will not be able to stay in their homes, meaning they will be without shelter, cooking capacity, and access to their belongings and in need of humanitarian assistance.

Access: weather conditions and geological hazards resulting from the earthquakes, including continual aftershocks, heavy snowfall, icy roads, landslides, rockfalls, and flooding, are hindering access to the affected areas and aid delivery (The Guardian 10/02/2023; DW 09/02/2023; AP accessed 08/02/2023; DFS, IMMAP 07/02/2023; AFAD 07/02/2023). Conflict is also affecting access to northwestern Syria. In parts of Türkiye, looting and outbreaks of violence have halted rescue efforts (The Guardian 11/02/2023).

Impact: the damage to critical infrastructure, including urban gas, electricity, and water systems, is still being assessed. The collapse of Al Taloul dam in Syria in the northern countryside of Idleb, combined with the rising water levels of the Orontes River, has already resulted in flooding in Al Taloul village. An IDP camp in the village was also affected (Al Jazeera 11/02/2023; France24, AFP 09/02/2023). The entire population of the village (more than 1,700 people) are likely affected. Prior to the earthquake, there were already concerns over damage to large dams in both countries. The Maydanaki and Ghaniri dams in Syria and the Ataturk and Sultansuyu dams in Türkiye presented different cracks that are likely to cause flooding (IMMAP 09/02/2023; Telle Report 09/02/2023; Enabbaladi 07/02/2023; Hawar News 09/02/2023). Therefore, though some dams such as Ataturk, have not been directly damaged by the earthquake but could be at risk of collapse due to further structural weakening and exacerbate the impact of the earthquake on the nearby communities (Hawarnews 09/02/2023).

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About this report

Aim: this report provides an overview of the humanitarian needs resulting from the earthquakes in some of the most affected areas of Türkiye and Syria (Aleppo, Gaziantep, Hama, Hatay, Idleb, Kahramanaras, and Lattakia). The report aims to highlight key needs, the key population groups affected, compounding factors, and access constraints in the respective regions. These profiles bring together what is currently known about the impact of the earthquake as well as relevant features and information about the affected areas based on pre-crisis knowledge. The information is organised at the province or governorate level to provide insights into what responders need to be aware of and what may unfold in the coming days and weeks to support the response.

Methodology: this report is mainly based on a secondary data review of public sources. The majority of the provinces and governorates analysed in this report were selected according to a combination of:

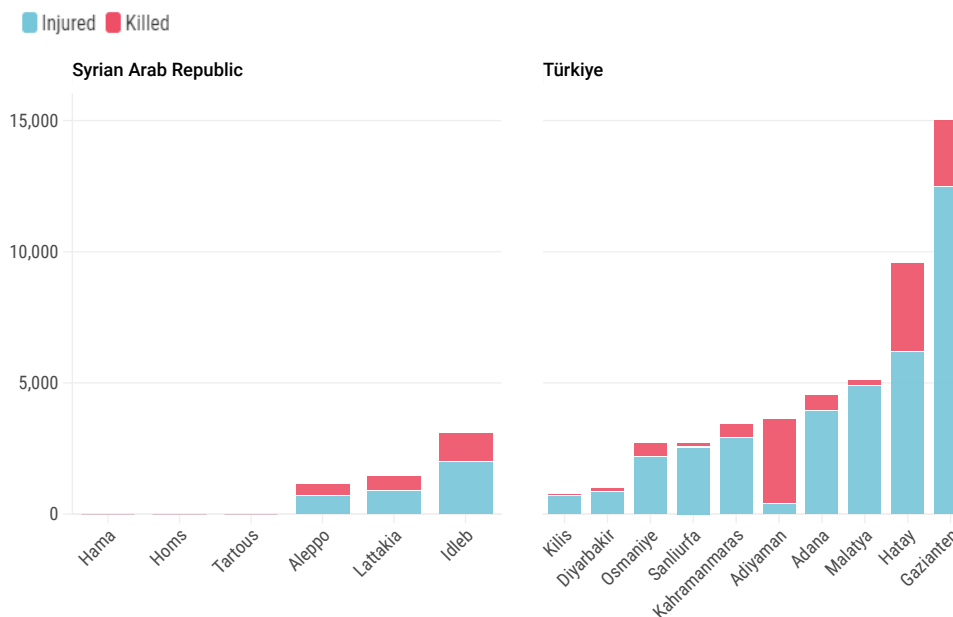
- the level of the reported impact of the earthquake
- their proximity to the epicentres
- the level of humanitarian access constraints reported
- their pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Idleb governorate has a lower reported number of affected people, but this may be because of a lack of resources, such as heavy equipment, to rescue people trapped under debris. Given access constraints, combined with pre-existing information limitations as a result of the governorate being controlled by non-state armed groups, the number of affected people is likely to be higher than reported. As the governorate is opposition-controlled, it is also less likely to have received adequate assistance. For these reasons, this report has chosen to highlight Idleb as well.

INFORMATION GAPS

- There are reports available on the number of buildings destroyed, but they do not indicate the size, use, or capacity of the buildings. Determining significant figures is challenging.
- The locations of the safe open spaces holding the temporary shelters and facilities for people unable to return to their homes are unclear.
- There is limited information on the needs of vulnerable groups, such as IDPs, and disaggregated data on the children, women, and people with disabilities affected by the earthquakes.
- There are unconfirmed statements that municipalities in Türkiye associated with anti-government sentiment may not be prioritised for assistance.
- The number of people affected per province in Türkiye is not yet determined.
- A week after the earthquakes, information on the impact of the crisis is still evolving and is bound to change quickly over the coming days. This includes information on the number of people killed, injured, affected, and in need of humanitarian assistance, as well as information on damage to infrastructure.
- There is a lack of information on people missing in both countries.
- There is a lack of information on the earthquake response in rural areas of affected provinces and governorates. Typically, earthquake responses focus on urban areas due to population density and rapid urbanisation often leading to poorly regulated building construction. However, this could mean that rural areas are not prioritised or do not receive adequate resources for rescue and assistance.
- There is limited information on the shelter conditions and needs of the affected populations.
- Information on the impact of the earthquakes in northwestern Syria is more limited than in Türkiye.
- There is limited information on humanitarian needs in certain areas.
- The current conflict in Syria means recent poverty data is not available in the same way as it is in Turkey, but with a large portion of the population already heavily dependent on humanitarian aid, people's capacity to self-recover from this shock will be extremely limited. There is a lack of information on the poverty rates before the earthquakes in each province in Syria.
- The numbers of earthquake-related deaths, injuries, and buildings destroyed in Hama, Homs, and Tartous governorates in Syria are not available.

Deaths and injuries recorded in the affected areas in Türkiye and Syria



Sources: ACAPS using data from DFS, iMMAP (10/02/2023); UNHCR (09/02/2023); TWP (07/02/2023)

Disclaimer: the numbers of deaths and injuries are not available for Hama, Homs, and Tartous in Syria.

IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKES ON TÜRKİYE

Crisis overview

As at 12 February 2023, the earthquakes had killed more than 24,600 people and injured 80,000 others in Türkiye. The number of fatalities is expected to rise, and the overall number of missing people remains unknown (Al Jazeera accessed 12/02/2023). On 7 February, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan declared a three-month state of emergency in the country's ten provinces (CNBC 07/02/2023). The earthquakes destroyed or damaged many buildings and roads, hampering rescue efforts and aid delivery to the affected people. As at 12 February, nearly 25,000 had collapsed or were badly damaged (Reuters 12/02/2023). That said, it is difficult to assess the significance of this figure without baseline information on the total number of buildings, what they were used for, and their size and capacity.

Although information gaps are significant, Gaziantep appears to be one of the most affected based on initial numbers of deaths, injuries, and buildings destroyed. The already strained health system in the province combined with the impact of the earthquakes, including damaged roads, will likely present challenges in responding to the thousands of people with

medical needs. In Hatay, in addition to a high number of deaths, injuries and buildings are destroyed, the province is experiencing floods and access challenges, which is reducing movement of supplies and worsening the needs of those affected.

Although the initial figures of deaths, injuries, and buildings destroyed are lower in Kahramanmaraş, the province has had electricity and gas supply issues since the earthquakes and snow is also hindering movement, especially to rural areas. In Kahramanmaraş and Hatay, needs are exacerbated by pre-existing economic challenges brought on by COVID-19. Across all three provinces, needs are aggravated by significant infrastructure damage and weather conditions.

Extreme cold weather along with rain have hampered the search and rescue response as humanitarian workers are experiencing delays in travel. The conditions, with temperatures of around 0 Celsius degrees at night, are also challenging for many people now staying in the open (*The Guardian* 08/02/2023; *Direct Relief* 07/02/2023). In addition, the three provinces host 992,510 Syrian refugees whose pre-existing needs are likely to have been worsened.

At least two dams, Atatürk (along the border of Adiyaman and Sanliurfa provinces) and Sultansuyu (Malatya province), were affected or need to be assessed, increasing the risk of flooding (*Hawar News* 09/02/2023; *Expat Guide Turkey* 08/02/2023). Other infrastructure, including electricity infrastructure and gas lines, were also damaged.

Prior to the earthquakes, a lack of snowfall and below-average rainfall were already affecting farmers, leading to fears of crop failure. Even irrigation would not have been enough to save some crops (*Türkiye Gazetesi* 09/01/2023). Because of the earthquakes, agricultural activities will likely face further impacts despite the rain and snowfall Türkiye has been having since the beginning of February. The crisis has already disrupted planting activities for the month for crops such as wheat and corn (*USDA* accessed 21/02/2023). This will likely affect the availability and prices of food in the markets.

Crisis impact and pre-existing vulnerabilities

Shelter

- An unknown number of people have fled the affected areas, but others unable to leave are staying in temporary camps, including stadiums, university halls, mosques, shopping malls, and community centres (*NPR* 11/02/2023; *International Charter Space and Major Disasters* 10/02/2023; *Al-Jazeera* 07/02/2023).
- Some people are staying in their cars, and some survivors are still waiting by destroyed buildings in search of missing family members (*STL* 07/02/2023). People have also been afraid to go back to their homes because of aftershocks.
- People whose houses were damaged urgently need emergency shelter (*IFRC* 07/02/2023;

STL 07/02/2023). Initial shelter needs will include people whose houses may not be damaged, as they will be unable to return until buildings have been checked for structural safety.

- Shelter solutions need to consider immediate weather conditions, which include below-freezing temperatures and rain (*The Washington Post* 08/02/2023).
- There is a need for tents, shelter materials, and tarpaulins for the displaced and refugee population staying in the affected areas (*CMI* 2022; *IFRC* 07/02/2023; *IBC* 06/02/2023; *IBC* 07/02/2023).
- New building regulations were introduced as a result of the last major earthquake in Türkiye in 1999. Regardless, the country has been dealing with a lack of enforcement of building regulations and poor urban planning that allowed for poorly constructed structures, which were significantly affected by the recent earthquakes (*CNBC* 09/02/2023).

Health

- The impact of the earthquakes has resulted in blunt trauma, broken bones, lacerations, and crush syndrome from being trapped under heavy debris. The large number of injuries has resulted in an acute need for health personnel, medical supplies, blood, and medicine (*Direct Relief* 06/02/2023).
- People are vulnerable to hypothermia and exposure-related conditions because of current weather conditions and a lack of shelter.
- Primary first aid and urgent medical care will be prioritised, which will result in the delay of surgeries of low to medium priority (*IFRC* 07/02/2023).
- Aside from acute medical needs, a lack of shelter, compromised water and sanitation systems, a lack of refrigeration, and untreated injuries put people at risk of illness and infection (*Direct Relief* 07/02/2023).
- Emergency medicine supplies are needed, along with field medic packs, oral rehydration solutions, and hygiene items for those who have lost or do not have access to their homes and shelters (*Direct Relief* 07/02/2023).
- People in need of healthcare may be unable to access health facilities because of damaged roads, roads blocked by rubble, and a lack of transportation to bring them to the hospital (*IFRC* 07/02/2023). Basic first aid kits are needed in these areas (*IBC* 06/02/2023).
- A continued flow of primary care items to help keep people with chronic health conditions will also be necessary, especially while local resources are reallocated for emergency response (*Direct Relief* 06/02/2023).
- There is a need for mental health and trauma support for those whose homes have been damaged by the earthquakes (*Action Against Hunger* accessed 10/02/2023).
- People with chronic conditions requiring medication may face health-related issues related to accessing their medication (*Direct Relief* 07/02/2023).

Food and nutrition

- Food is an immediate need for those affected. There is reduced availability of food, and the provision of supplies is being interrupted because of damage from the earthquakes (NPR 11/02/2023; IFRC 07/02/2023; Food for the Hungry 08/02/2023).
- As people have lost access to their homes and cooking equipment, there is a need for hot meals and ready-to-eat food, including suitable food for different groups (such as babies and older people) (IBC 07/02/2023; WFP 08/02/2023; IBC 06/02/2023; IBC 07/02/2023).
- Pre-existing economic conditions, combined with the impact of the earthquakes, will make affording enough-quality food in affected areas challenging over the coming weeks and months, even though markets are expected to bounce back very quickly (IFRC 07/02/2023).

Non-food items

- Blankets, sleeping bags, thermal blankets, mattresses, and folding beds from emergency stocks are needed because of the destruction and damage to buildings and the cold weather conditions (IFRC 07/02/2023; STL 07/02/2023).
- Blankets, diapers, and clothes are needed for babies and infants, who are particularly vulnerable to the cold (IBC 06/02/2023; IBC 07/02/2023).
- Displaced people living in tents need heaters and blankets (Al-Jazeera 06/02/2023; IFRC 07/02/2023; USAID 08/02/2023).

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

- WASH facilities in temporary shelters are overcrowded (NPR 11/02/2023).
- Water facilities have collapsed in the affected areas, resulting in a need for drinking water (IBC 06/02/2023; IFRC 07/02/2023; Direct Relief 07/02/2023; STL 07/02/2023). A lack of clean drinking water can lead to outbreaks of various diseases, including cholera.
- Sanitation and hygiene kits are required for people who no longer have access to their homes. (IBC 07/02/2023; Direct Relief 07/02/2023).
- Solid waste management and regular disposal materials are required to make the surroundings clear and free from infectious and bacterial diseases (IBC 07/02/2023; Direct Relief 07/02/2023).
- Safe, private, and well-lit temporary latrines for women and men are needed, including ones that are accessible for older people and people with disabilities.
- Women and girls will need menstrual hygiene management materials and options to dispose of them safely and hygienically.

Protection

- Experienced protection teams are required to support vulnerable groups, including women, girls, children, and victims of gender-based violence, from any kind of abuse and to assist with tracking displaced people and finding family members (IFRC 07/02/2023; IBC 07/02/2023).
- Protection needs may increase given reports of looting and anger towards the Government (Guardian 12/02/2023).

Education

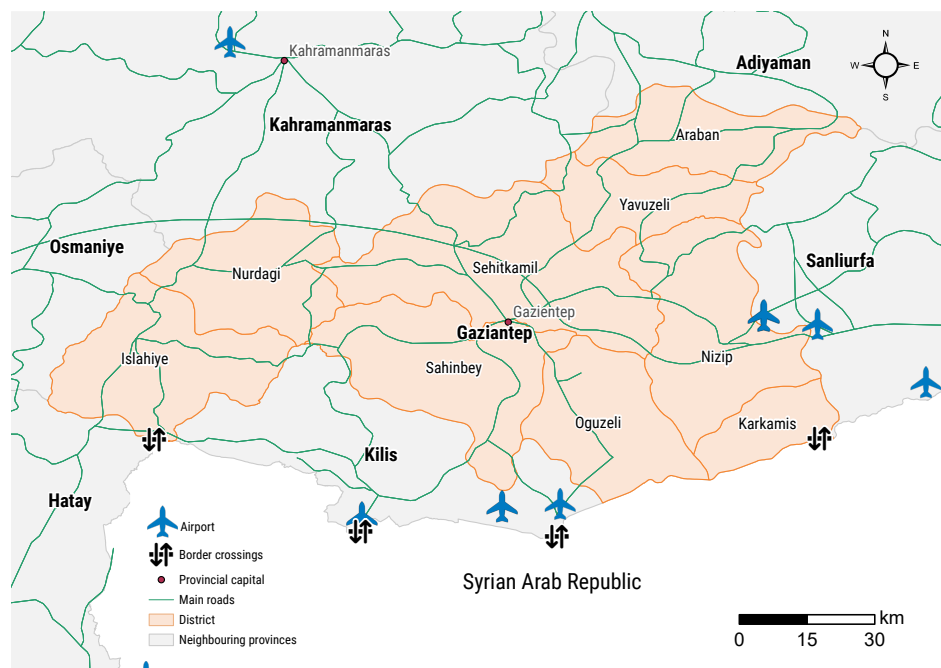
- On 7 February, the Minister of National Education announced a two-week break from education in Adiyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Hatay, and Malatya provinces and a one-week break in Adana, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Kilis, Sanliurfa, and Osmaniye provinces (IFRC 07/02/2023). The Turkish Government intends to transfer students from the ten earthquake-hit provinces to other schools (Trend 08/02/2023).
- People affected by the earthquake have taken shelter in the schools that have remained standing, meaning that even if these buildings were safe enough to resume teaching activities, time will be needed to relocate the people and repair any structural damage (Daily Sabah 08/02/2023).
- Children in affected areas are likely to have lost school equipment, such as uniforms, shoes, bags, and books. This will need to be considered as they join other schools.

Humanitarian access

- The entry of private vehicles was restricted to affected areas, particularly in Adiyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaras, for at least the initial 48 hours to make the search-and-rescue response as smooth as possible (Expat Guide Turkey 07/02/2023). It is unknown whether this entry ban has been lifted.
- Rainfall, along with freezing temperatures, has caused flight disruptions in various airports, including Istanbul, hindering search-and-rescue operations in the affected areas (Direct Relief 07/02/2023).
- As at 10 February, Hatay Airport was still closed because of damage on the runway (Logistics Cluster 10/02/2023).
- Most of the main highways and roads are blocked by the rubble of destroyed buildings.
- A large number of people has attempted to flee as far away from the affected areas as possible, but many have been stuck because of a lack of transportation facilities, traffic jams, and damaged and blocked roads (Al-Jazeera 07/02/2023).

GAZIANTEP PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Gaziantep province



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Total population (2021)	2,130,432 (TSI 19/12/2022)
Population under two years old (2022)	118,708 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population under 15 years old (2022)	826,043 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population over 65 years old (2022)	124,427 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Syrian refugees	462,697 (Multecile accessed 12/02/2023)
Population density (2022)	316 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Poverty rate based on the median income	12.30% (TSI 12/05/2022; Dergipark 2021)
Earthquake-related deaths	2,529 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	12,468 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	1,324 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)

Access constraints

- As at 8 February, there was reconstruction work on the damaged road network of Gaziantep, hampering relief activities (LogCluster accessed 09/02/2023; USAID 08/02/2023; Al-Jazeera 07/02/2023)
- As at 8 February, commercial operations at the Gaziantep airport were suspended to prioritise flights with relief and support materials for the earthquake response (USAID 08/02/2023)
- Foreign students, refugees, and migrants from different countries have tried to flee from the city of Gaziantep and the surrounding affected areas, but most of them are stuck because of damage to roads and highways resulting from repeated tremors (Al-Jazeera 07/02/2023)

Impact overview

- Gaziantep city is located 33km from the epicentre of the initial earthquake. It is one of the most significantly affected provinces in the country (USAID 08/02/2023).
- It took 12 hours before rescue teams could reach the earthquake-affected areas of Gaziantep; local police and the community were first to respond by digging through the rubble by hand without equipment (The Guardian 08/02/2023).
- Cold weather conditions reaching around 1° C are likely worsening the health situation, contributing to the increased numbers of deaths and people in critical conditions and putting people at risk of hypothermia (The Guardian 08/02/2023). Rescued individuals are likely experiencing mental distress at the loss of family, community members, and their assets (Direct Relief 07/02/2023).
- People have been displaced from the city centre and are looking for shelter in the less populated areas in the south of Gaziantep city (Crisisready 08/02/2023).
- Significant damage has been reported in Nurdagi and Islahiye satellite districts (NPR 11/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

- The city is one of the oldest and one of the most populous in Türkiye, having experienced a rapid population growth over recent years. Part of this is hosting the largest population of Syrian refugees in the country (WPR accessed 09/02/2023; CMI 2022; EBRD 19/06/2017).
- Refugees living in Gaziantep were already affected by malnutrition and the food crisis, which the earthquakes have amplified (Direct Relief 06/02/2023; Direct Relief 07/02/2023).
- Prior to the earthquake, healthcare was already inadequate to support the people in this area. It will be challenging to provide healthcare support to the earthquake-affected population because of the increased lack of both facilities and health workers (IFRC 07/02/2023; Quarter Charity 9/02/2023).

KAHRAMANMARAS PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Kahramanmaraş province



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Total population (2021)	1,171,298 (TSI 19/12/2022)
Population under two years old (2022)	50,408 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population under 15 years old (2022)	381,086 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population over 65 years old (2022)	104,550 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Syrian refugees	95,938 (Multecile accessed 12/02/2023)
Population density (2022)	82 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Poverty rate based on the median income	19.80% (TSI 12/05/2022; Dergipark 2021)
Earthquake-related deaths	1,243 (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	5,000 (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	310 (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)

Access constraints

- As at 9 February, airports in Kahramanmaraş were open for both humanitarian and commercial flights (OCHA 09/02/2022).
- Transportation to rural areas of the province is limited as a result of snow and road damage (DFS and iMMAP 09/02/2023).

Impact overview

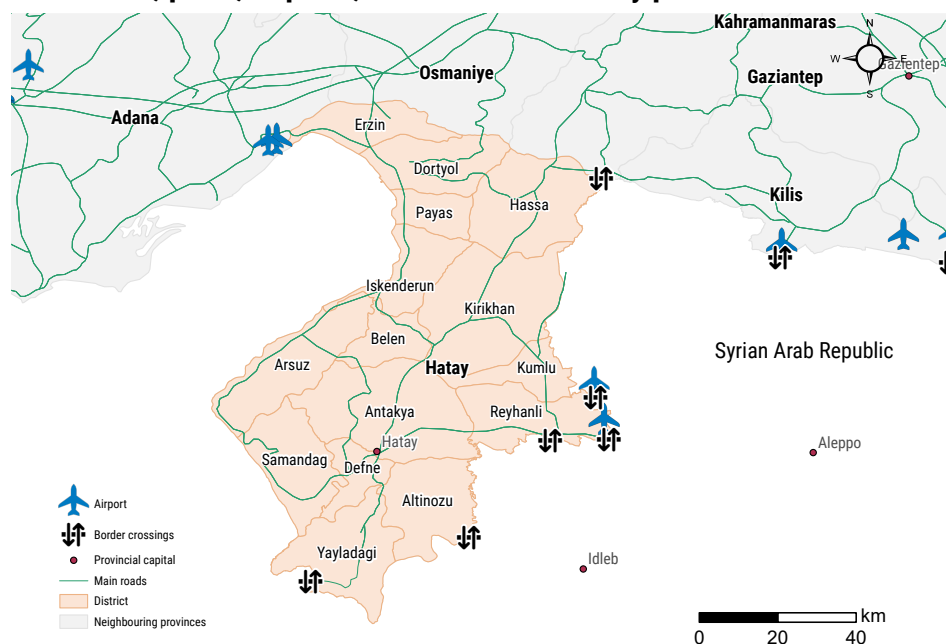
- As at 8 February, electricity was still not available in Kahramanmaraş (Save the Children 08/02/2023). Repeated aftershocks with a magnitude of around 4 have broken electricity substations in Kahramanmaraş and three other provinces, disrupting the power supply to many places in the affected areas and resulting in less access to heating facilities during extreme winter weather conditions (Al-Jazeera 06/02/2023; IFRC 07/02/2023; USAID 08/02/2023). As at 12 February, it was unclear whether the electricity supply had been restored.
- As a precautionary measure to avoid explosions, the public supply of gas has been cut in the province (DFS and iMMAP 09/02/2023; OCHA 08/02/2023). As at 12 February, it remained unclear whether the supply had been restored.
- People have taken shelter in open places exposed to extreme weather conditions. Some people have already received tents from humanitarian organisations (IFRC 07/02/2023; AFAD 08/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

- Kahramanmaraş had a lower gross domestic product (GDP) per capita compared to the rest of the country in both 2018 and 2019 (Orange 2021; World Bank 2021). The COVID-19 pandemic further affected the economy of the province. In 2021, the unemployment rate in the province was above the national average (Orange 2021).
- In 2021, half of the province's GDP was obtained from agriculture. The extent to which the earthquakes affected agricultural activities remains unclear.
- More than half of the respondents of a 2019 livelihoods survey claimed that refugees had a lack of job opportunities (Turkish Red Crescent 11/07/2019).

HATAY PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Hatay province



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Total population (2021)	1,670,712 (TSI 19/12/2022)
Population under two years old (2022)	74,461 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population under 15 years old (2022)	551,555 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Population over 65 years old (2022)	137,785 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Syrian refugees	433,875 (Multecile accessed 12/02/2023)
Population density (2022)	289 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)
Poverty rate based on the median income	19.80% (TSI 12/05/2022; Dergipark 2021)
Earthquake-related deaths	3,356 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	6,200 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	2,749 (DFS, IMMAP 10/02/2023)

Access constraints

- The Hatay airport had received damage on its runway as a result of the earthquake and was temporarily closed has been reopened to aid deliveries and evacuations (Washington Post 13/02/2023).
- Hatay is accessible by sea, but a fire affected the seaport in Iskenderun district between 6–7 February. Ships have been directed to other ports, further increasing aid delivery challenges to Hatay (Evrensel 08/02/2023).
- Several major roads in Hatay are either blocked or impassable. The Hatay-Reyhanlı and Hatay-Kırıkhan-Topboğazi roads were closed as at 7 February because of the damage caused by the earthquakes, affecting the delivery of supplies to Hatay (DFS, IMMAP 07/02/2023; HOPE 07/02/2023).
- The earthquakes also resulted in rising sea levels in Iskenderun district in Hatay, and some nearby areas and roads were flooded, increasing access constraints to the people in need (Evrensel 08/02/2023).

Impact overview

- People in Iskenderun district are not returning to their houses for fear of a risk of flooding, as sea water levels have risen following the earthquakes (Evrensel 08/02/2023).
- Three main hospitals were destroyed, including Antakya and Iskenderun public hospitals (IFRC 08/02/2023; DFS, IMMAP 07/02/2023; STL 07/02/2023).
- Some tents have been set up as temporary medical facilities to receive injured people, but it is challenging and unsafe to do advance medical operations in these facilities (Duva 07/02/2023).
- In Koskoca state hospital, there are reported shortages in medical personnel, including maternity doctors, and no surgeries can be performed (Evrensel 08/02/2023).
- Significant damage to streets and buildings has been reported in Pazarcik (NPR 11/02/2023).
- Damage to energy infrastructure (gas pipelines) has been reported in Hatay, increasing difficulties in accessing heating services (DFS, IMMAP 07/02/2023). Two explosions to a natural gas pipeline resulted in a fire on 6 February, leading to the suspension of gas supply to Hatay (PTJ 07/02/2023). Earthquake-related damage to Hatay is hindering aid delivery to Syria, as aid was usually delivered to a UN Transshipment Hub in Hatay to be verified and loaded to Syria. As at 8 February, two alternative routes had been identified to reach the hub (OCHA 07/02/2023 and 08/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

- Hatay has been hosting at least 433,000 Syrian refugees for over ten years, increasing pressure on education and health facilities in the province (Haberton 19/02/2022; Yurttan 20/10/2021).
- Despite Hatay offering many job opportunities in industry, tourism, trade, and agriculture, many tradesmen have closed their small businesses because of increased poverty. This has led to rising unemployment in the province (Haberton 19/02/2022; Yurttan 20/10/2021).
- Between 2011–2019, the per capita GDP in Hatay decreased by 22% (Yurttan 20/10/2021). The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and the impact the war in Ukraine has had on global economy and supply chains have worsened the situation.
- The harvest of tangerine, one the main products in Hatay, decreased in 2022 because of the rising cost of fertilisers and diesel and low wages for workers (Aydinlik 14/11/2022).

IMPACT OF THE EARTHQUAKES ON SYRIA

Crisis overview

As at 12 February, the earthquakes had killed at least 4,500 people and injured around 7,000 in Syria (Al Jazeera accessed 12/02/2023). In northwestern Syria, the Syrian Civil Society (White Helmets) reported over 550 completely destroyed buildings and 1,500 severely damaged buildings as at 11 February (The White Helmets 11/02/2023). Countless tremors have been recorded since the initial earthquake (AFAD 10/02/2023). About 248,000 people are newly displaced following the earthquakes (WFP 11/02/2023).

Based on initial information, Aleppo, Hama, and Lattakia are among the most affected governorates. Though the number of affected people is relatively lower in Idlib, it is still considered to be highly affected as the governorate is less likely to have received sufficient assistance due to it being controlled by non-state armed groups, combined with the pre-existing vulnerabilities that people faced in Idlib such as a large population of IDPs and limited provision of essential services. Prior to the earthquake, the four provinces hosted over 56,000 Palestinian refugees living in four camps in Lattakia, Neirab (Aleppo), Ein-el Tal (Aleppo), and Hama, who have also been affected by the earthquake (OCHA 08/02/2023).

Pre-crisis, the four provinces also hosted over 3,730,250 IDPs, many of whom live in precarious conditions without proper access to sanitation and hygiene facilities. Since August 2022, an ongoing cholera outbreak has impacted all four governorates, with the highest number of cases recorded in Idlib. Pre-earthquake, the provision of health services was already strained across northwestern Syria because of conflict and humanitarian access constraints. A further deterioration in affected people's access to sanitation, hygiene and health facilities will likely exacerbate the pre-existing health conditions across people living in the four governorates.

Prior to the earthquake, the cross-border humanitarian response between Türkiye and northwestern Syria was coordinated from Gaziantep province. The impact of the earthquake on Gaziantep is likely to result in the pre-existing humanitarian programmes in northwestern Syria being suspended as staff are also likely affected by the earthquakes or resources being redirected to the earthquake response. With 90% of people under the poverty line across Syria and 7.1 million people in need of humanitarian aid across the four governorates, people's capacity to self-recover will be extremely limited. International sanctions imposed on the country have also deepened the economic crisis.

The earthquakes caused two dams (Al Taloul and Maydanki) to crack, leading to an increased risk of flooding (Teller Report 08/02/2023; Enab Baladi 06/02/2023). The collapse of Al Taloul dam

(in Idleb), combined with the rising water levels of the Orontes River, have resulted in floods in Al Taloul village. The entire population of the village (more than 1,700 people), including an IDP camp, are likely affected (Al Jazeera 11/02/2023; France24, AFP 09/02/2023).

The same cold front affecting Türkiye is also affecting Syria and increasing needs for heating and emergency shelters. Other priority needs are medical supplies, including ambulances and medicine, shelter and NFIs, emergency food assistance, and WASH (DFS and IMMAP 09/02/2023; OCHA 08/02/2023). A main priority in Syria is machinery to remove debris. As at 8 February only 5% of the affected areas in Northwest Syria had access to machinery to clear debris and remove rubble (DFS and IMMAP 09/02/2023; OCHA 08/02/2023).

Crisis impact and pre-existing vulnerabilities

Shelter

- About 248,000 people have been newly displaced and need shelter assistance following the earthquakes (WFP 11/02/2023).
- Thousands of people are estimated to be staying in open areas or inside damaged buildings and need shelter assistance (OCHA 11/02/2023).
- 180 shelters were set up across government-controlled areas in northwestern Syria (Reuters 08/02/2023).

Health

- Healthcare access was already challenging even before the earthquakes, with healthcare facilities insufficient to meet people's needs.
- Four medical facilities in northwestern Syria, operated by the Syrian American Medical Society, were considerably damaged by the earthquakes and had to be evacuated (The Guardian 06/02/2023). There are reports of doctors being overwhelmed and treating patients in hallways amid dust from the rubble (The Guardian 06/02/2023; Rescue 6/02/2023).
- A cholera outbreak in northwestern Syria, particularly Aleppo, was already placing strains on the few operating health facilities prior to the earthquakes (The New Humanitarian 29/09/2022; OCHA 12/09/2022). The spread of the disease was said to be linked to people drinking contaminated water from the Euphrates River.
- Because of attacks, many Syrian healthcare facilities were either completely out of service or only partially functioning prior to the earthquake (Health Cluster 10/01/2023). Between 2019–2020, conflict between armed groups and government forces damaged more than 24 health facilities, limiting the provision of needed services. Damaged hospitals were not rebuilt, while others were forced to close because of reduced capacity resulting from funding cuts from supporting humanitarian organisations (The New Humanitarian 29/09/2022,

UNICEF 11/06/2019). There were 536 healthcare facilities in northwestern Syria, but only 318 were fully functioning and operating beyond capacity (The Guardian 06/02/2023; The New Humanitarian 29/09/2022; Rescue 6/02/2023).

Food and nutrition

- Around 12.1 million people are food-insecure in Syria. About 2.9 million people are estimated to be at risk of food insecurity (WEF 21/09/2022; OCHA 12/09/2022).
- Syria's 2022 wheat harvest amounted to around one million tonnes or around 75% lower than pre-conflict volumes (WEF 21/09/2022; OCHA 12/09/2022).
- In cholera affected areas, particularly Aleppo, people were said to be using contaminated water from the Euphrates River to irrigate their crops which resulted in food contamination (OCHA 12/09/2022).
- A rise in cases of acute malnutrition has been observed across northwestern Syria since the COVID-19 pandemic. According to a SMART survey conducted in June 2021, there was an increase in the prevalence of malnutrition among children aged six months to five years, from 19% in May 2019 to 24.5% in June 2021. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition increased from 0.9% to 4.7% during the same period. As at July 2020, the prevalence of malnutrition among displaced communities was higher (5%) compared to host communities (3%) (PAC 07/11/2022, Enabbaladi 01/11/2022).
- In April 2022, rising food prices because of the Ukraine war, funding constraints, and the economic crisis in Syria led the UN to reduce items in its monthly food aid distribution to the 1.35 million people in northwestern Syria (Al Jazeera 15/04/2023). Food prices are expected to rise even further as a result of the earthquakes, since areas in northwestern Syria depend on food aid from Türkiye through the damaged Bab Al Hawa border crossing (Washington Post 08/02/2023).

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

- The debris and rubble from the earthquake have damaged water tanks and can contaminate water sources, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases (CNN 07/02/2023).
- More than 50% of the population across northwestern Syria lack access to piped water and rely on irregular sources, such as unregulated water-trucking. These only service central locations, which make them harder to access for communities living further away from these locations or who require transport to carry the water. This water is also sometimes unsafe to drink (ECHO 28/09/2022).

Education

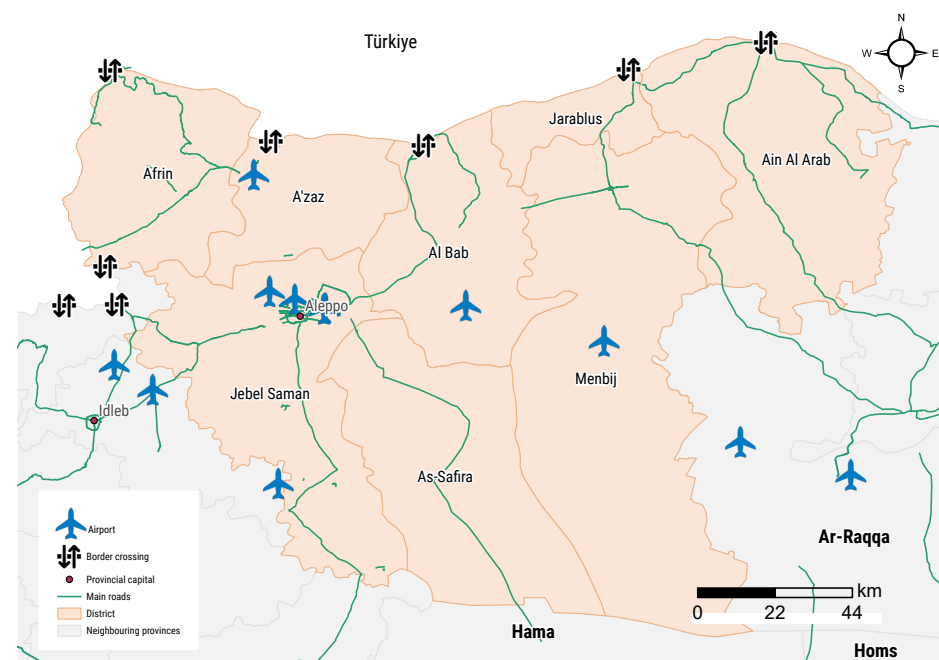
- The crisis has disrupted education. All schools in the affected areas were closed as at 12 February (NPASyria 06/02/2023).

Humanitarian access

- Challenges at the Bab Al Hawa border crossing: the damage of roads by the earthquakes initially led to the closure of the only remaining crossing between Türkiye and Syria, disrupting the crucial delivery of humanitarian aid into northwestern Syria (NYTimes 07/02/2023). On 9 February, the crossing reopened, and the first UN convoy reached the area (Logistics Cluster 10/02/2023; Al Jazeera 09/02/2023).
- The Turkish Government holds authority over the entry of aid through Türkiye to northwestern Syria, and it provided approval on 8 February (Alwatan 09/02/2023).
- Weak internet communication and damage to the electricity grid resulting from the earthquake are also hampering the coordination of response, restricting the humanitarian response (DFS and IMMAP 10/02/2023; ACU 08/02/2023).
- The country has been facing fuel shortages since the start of the conflict in 2011. However, the shortages have increased since December 2022 and made fuel nearly unavailable, hampering humanitarian response (OCHA 15/01/2023). Gasoline prices on the black market continue to rise and have increased rapidly from 7,000 Syrian pounds per litre to more than 12,000 Syrian pounds in December 2022 (Syrianobserver 02/12/2022).
- Many humanitarian organisations have either reduced or completely ceased operations in Syria as a result of a combination of factors including the prolonged nature of the crisis and inadequate funding over time. NGOs have resorted to relying on dwindling funding from the United Nations (Al Jazeera 12/07/2022). The control of Northwest Syria by opposition groups and government presence has raised fears of unequal access to aid across communities (Vox 07/02/2023).

ALEPPO PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Aleppo governorate



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Total population (May 2022)	4,226,203 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
Percentage of the population under 15 years old (2018)	42.13% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of the population over 65 years old (2018)	2.70% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of women-headed households (2018)	6.75% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Number of Palestinian refugees	26,680 (UNRWA 09/02/2023)
Number of IDPs before the crisis	1,267,855 (HNAP 11/2022)
Estimated number of people below the poverty line	3,803,583 (WFP 15/03/2022)
Number of people in need before the earthquakes	2,800,000 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
People affected by the earthquakes	2,044,627 (OCHA 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related deaths	451 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	700 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	52 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)

Access constraints

- Some areas of rural Aleppo can only be reached from Türkiye.
- Aleppo airport is active only for aid purposes (Globaltimes 08/02/2023). Air strikes from 2022 had already damaged the airport (Aljazeera 06/09/2022).

Impact overview

- The districts in Aleppo most affected by the earthquake are A'aziziyeh, Al-Aqabeh, Ayn At-Tal, Al'zamiyeh, Baroun, Bustan Az-Zahra, Fardos, Kallaseh, Karm Myassar, Nubol, Salah Ad-deen, Salheen, Sha'aar, and Az-Zahraa (OCHA 06/02/2023).
- As at 8 February, 100,000 people were believed to be needing shelter in Aleppo alone as a result of the earthquakes, and only 30,000 among that number had found shelter in schools and mosques (UNnews 08/02/2023).
- On 8 February, the non-state armed group controlled town of Marea, north of Aleppo, faced overnight bombardment by the Syrian Government, adding to the impact of the earthquakes on people (Independent 08/02/2023).
- At least 20 prisoners from the Syrian prison, apparently members of anti-government groups, have escaped. This could cause a violent reaction from the Government, and clashes could affect people in the area (DailySabah 07/02/2023).
- Two minor Palestine refugees from Neirab camp died near Aleppo during the earthquake. The number of fatalities among Palestinian refugees in Türkiye and northwestern Syria have not yet been confirmed (UNRWA 07/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

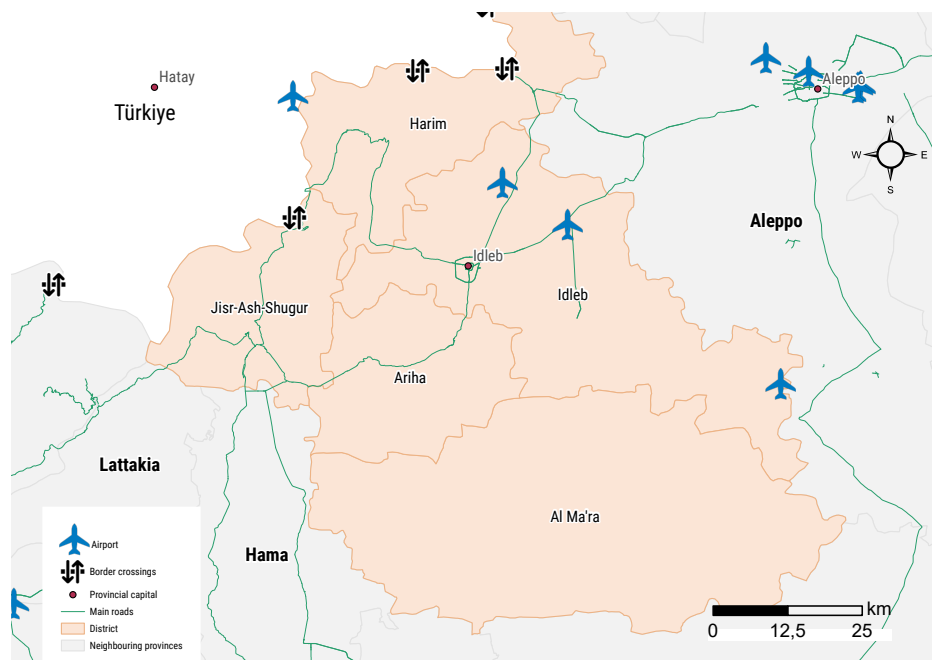
- The control of Aleppo governorate has fluctuated between armed groups and anti-government armed groups, with international entities also playing a pivotal role, leaving the area highly unstable (EUAA 09/2020).
- Before the earthquakes, there were approximately 18,000 registered Palestine refugees living in Neirab refugee camp in Aleppo governorate. The camp was overcrowded, and there was no privacy. Several thousand Palestine refugees currently live in Aleppo city (UNRWA accessed 08/02/2023).
- This governorate has been one of the most affected by the cholera outbreak since its onset in September 2022, with over 19,400 cases and 46 associated deaths as at February 2023 (OCHA and WHO 05/02/2023). The main cause of the outbreak was the use of contaminated water. People were drinking unsafe water from the Euphrates River and

using contaminated water to irrigate crops, causing food contamination (OCHA 12/09/2022). The outbreak was also an indicator of water shortages affecting hygiene practices.

- Prior to the quakes, most Aleppo buildings had already been weakened by battles and clashes because of the conflict. The infrastructure of the buildings in Syria are not equipped to handle earthquakes, and the country has not come up with any regulations from engineers since the beginning of the conflict (Reuters 08/02/2023; Aljazeera 08/02/2023).
- Explosive mines and ordnance from clashes are present in Aleppo province. The collapse of buildings may activate explosives and put civilians at risk (HNO 22/02/2022).
- Aleppo is particularly prone to environmental shocks. In early 2021, the governorate experienced torrential rain and strong winds that destroyed at least 25,000 tents in 407 IDP sites, leaving 142,000 people living in increasingly unsanitary and unsafe conditions, including persistent standing water (HNO 22/02/2022).
- Children in Aleppo have been recruited by armed groups and are vulnerable to being deprived of their liberty because of their possible association with these armed groups (DailySabah 02/11/2022; Children and armed conflict UN 07/2022).

IDLEB PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Idlib governorate



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Access constraints

- The closure of the Bab Al Hawa border crossing has led to disruptions in the transportation of humanitarian aid to Idlib (Washing Post 07/02/2023).
- Idlib province is controlled by opposition groups, born out of Hayat Tahrir al-Sham. Frequent ground fighting and deadly air strikes still occur in the province, making access more constrained (Vox 07/02/2023).
- Negotiations are required for humanitarian organisations to access certain areas (The National News 08/02/2023).

Impact overview

- All buildings in Besnaya-Bseineh and Atma, 90% of buildings in Armanaz, and 80% in Dana, Milis, Sarmada, and Termanin were also damaged (DFS and iMMAP 10/02/2023).
- 250 buildings have collapsed in Jindaris town, and only a handful have been cleared (Financial Times 08/02/2023).
- Supplies of safe drinking water are critically low within many parts of Idlib. The destruction of water infrastructure as a result of the conflict has increased people's dependency on expensive water-trucking, leading to communities resorting to the use of unsafe water. Sewage disposal in displaced camps is also uncontrolled, leading to serious health issues (ACAPS 2014; The New Humanitarian 13/12/2022).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

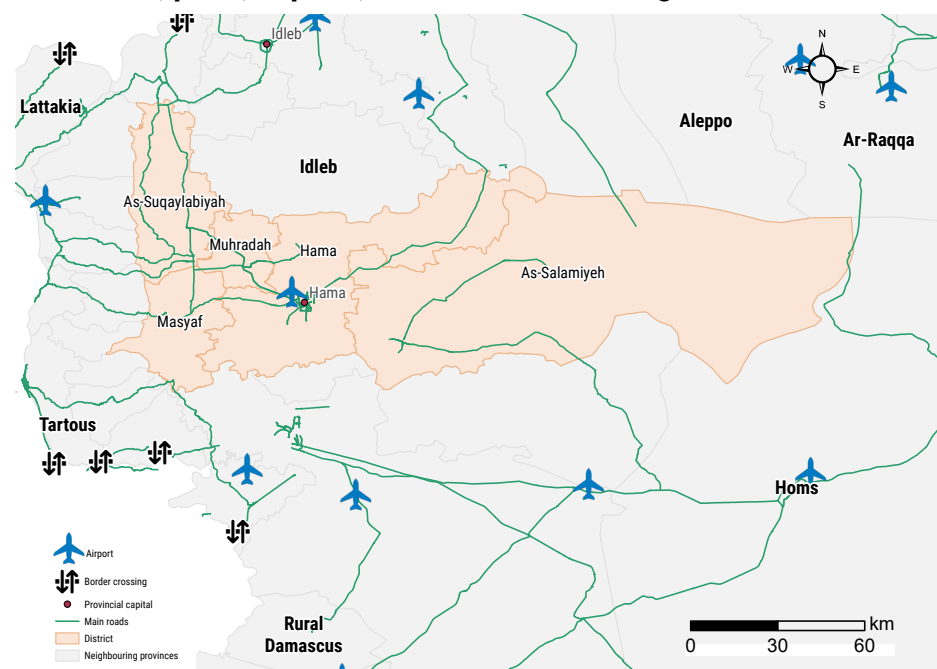
- Before the earthquake, almost two million residents of Idlib governorate (two-thirds of the population) lacked adequate housing (Trtworld 09/12/2021). 90% of the population in Idlib province has been displaced by conflict and live in makeshift camps (Trtworld 09/12/2021).
- At the end of October 2022, water pumps supplying more than one million residents in 42 towns and villages in Idlib province were switched off, creating water shortages across the province. Some families must travel up to 2km for their water needs (The National News 03/01/2023).
- In July 2022, eight water facilities in Al-Ma'ra district, southern Idlib, were attacked, resulting in more than 250,000 residents depending on water-trucking for their drinking water needs (UNICEF 21/07/2019).
- 90% of the population in Idlib was displaced as a result of conflict and lived in camps without proper water and sanitation facilities, which was worsened by a current cholera outbreak (The New Humanitarian 13/12/2022; Rescue 06/02/2023). As at February, there were 24,120,000 in Idlib province, the second most affected province (OCHA and WHO 05/02/2023). At least 1.7 million residents of Idlib live in camps with no proper water and sanitation services (The New Humanitarian 13/12/2022).
- Conflict in the region has led to the destruction of schools close to frontline areas. There are also inadequate basic education materials in schools, such as desks, chalk, notebooks, stationery items, and heating in winter. In displaced camps, school shortages, insufficient classrooms, and a limited capacity of teachers make access to education difficult for students (AA 20/05/2021). A recent JENA report found that the rates of out-of-school children were higher in Idlib governorate compared to other districts covered

in the study. Aside from that, 38% of the schools in Idleb were suspended as they were being used for non-educational purposes — i.e. as a shelter for IDPs, as governmental buildings, or as military checkpoints by armed groups (JENA 2022 accessed 08/02/2021).

Total population (May 2022)	2,927,392 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
Percentage of the population under 15 years old (2018)	43.89% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of the population over 65 years old (2018)	3.25% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of women-headed households in 2018	7.95% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Number of Palestinian refugees	N/A
Number of IDPs before the crisis	1,804,230 (HNAP 11/2022)
Estimation of the number of people below poverty line	2,634,653 (WFP 15/03/2022)
Number of people in need before the earthquakes	2,800,000 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
People affected by the earthquakes	26,787 (OCHA 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related deaths	1,100 (Washington Post 07/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	2,000 (Washington Post 07/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	N/A

HAMA PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Hama governorate



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Access constraints

- The closest seaports to Hama, which are Al-Ladhijiyah and Tartous seaports, remain closed because of bad weather (LogCluster accessed 09/02/2023).
- Access to the province may be challenging. Most of Hama governorate is under the control of the Government of Syria, but a narrow strip extending along the northern Hama border with Idleb governorate is controlled by opposition factions (GovUK 16/06/2022; EUAA 09/2022).
- Explosive ordnance contamination is widespread in areas of Hama (HNO 22/02/2022).



Impact overview

- At least four buildings have collapsed (OCHA 08/02/2023). The Arbaeen neighbourhood in Hama is particularly affected, including an eight-story building, another three-story building in the Al-Ghab area, and several mosque minarets (such as the Eastern Mosque and Othman bin Affan Mosque) that fell on their occupants (Aljazeera 09/02/2023).
- Water levels of the Orontes River in Hama continue to increase as a result of snowfall. The increase is also likely linked to the cracking of Al Taloul dam. These issues put the region at risk of floods (Teller Report 09/02/2023; Syriareport 09/02/2023).
- The water department has confirmed that 12 high water tanks were damaged or affected (OCHA 08/02/2023).
- At least 27 schools were damaged by the earthquakes (SANA 08/02/2023; NPA 06/02/2023).
- Preliminary reports indicate that there have been 41 earthquake-related deaths and 30 injuries at the National Hospital of Hama. Al-Suqaylabiyah National Hospital in Al-Ghab region in Hama has received 8 deaths and 37 injuries, six of which have been rushed to private hospitals (SANA 07/02/2023; Aljazeera 09/02/2023). The complete death toll was still unknown as at 9 February.
- As at 7 February, 150 households needed shelter assistance in Hama. Five collective centres with a capacity to host 177 households have been identified to accommodate the affected population (OCHA 08/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

- At least 180 suspected cases of cholera were identified in Hama as at 5 February 2023 (OCHA 05/02/2023). Waterborne diseases could spread to shelters and refugee areas.
- There is a presence of armed groups and constant clashes with armed forces in the region. In November 2022, the Hayat Tahrir al-Sham armed group attacked armed forces' positions in Al-Ghab Plain in Hama, killing at least 13 regime fighters (ACLED 17/11/2022).
- In November 2022, strikes attributed to Israel hit Hama and Lattakia, prompting the Syrian Government activate anti-aircraft fire in response (UNnews 29/11/2022).
- In Hama, the lack of basic services and water sources are affecting returnees. People tend to boil river water without filtration and purification, raising the risk of exposure to waterborne diseases (UNHCR 08/2022).

Total population	1,485,590 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
Percentage of the population under 15 years old (2018)	39.01% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of the population over 65 years old (2018)	3.51% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of women-headed households in 2018	8.46% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Number of Palestinian refugees	8,487 (UNRWA 09/02/2023)
Number of IDPs before the crisis	210,951 (HNAP 11/2022)
Estimation of the number of people below poverty line	1,337,031 (WFP 15/03/2022)
Number of people in need before the earthquakes	1,100,000 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
People affected by the earthquakes	1,224,589 (OCHA 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related deaths	N/A
Earthquake-related injuries	N/A
Buildings destroyed	N/A

LATTAKIA PROFILE

Main roads, ports, airports, and districts of Lattakia governorate



Source: ACAPS using data from OCHA (accessed 13/02/2023b and 13/02/2023c)

Disclaimer: the boundaries and names depicted, as well as the data used on this map, do not represent ACAPS' sponsorship or acceptance. ACAPS is not liable for the map misuse and misinterpretation.

Access constraints

- Armed groups still control parts of Lattakia (Mehr News 24/01/2023).
- Conflict between the Syrian Arab Army and militants of the extremist group Hayat Tahrir al-Sham were reported in Jabal al-Akrad, north of Lattakia city, on 5 February and left 13 dead (The Cradle 05/02/2023).

Impact overview

- As at 7 February, preliminary satellite images showed damaged and destroyed structures in East of Raml Al Janubi, Lattakia South, Dam sarkho as well as potentially damaged structures in the hospital sector of Tishreen University (UNOSAT 06/02/2023).
- An estimated 142,000 people have left their homes in Lattakia (Almayadeen 09/02/2023).

- Palestinian refugees and residents of Lattakia are currently taking shelter in Al Khairiyeh School (UNRWA 09/02/2023).
- There are 47 available reception centres currently hosting a total of 6,000 families (30,000 people) (OCHA 09/02/2023; OCHA 08/02/2023).
- There is a high risk of flooding in the region; the high-water reservoir in Dahr Al-Syriani village has collapsed, stopping water-pumping in several villages, including Al-Rama, Al-Qaqaia, Al-Mushairfa, Buweib Al-Assal, Dahr Al-Syriani, and Dahr Beit Aqel. There is structural damage to water reservoirs and tanks, with the 200m3 Ghaniri reservoir falling apart and the Al Bahloulieh Al Rastan station showing signs of damage (SyriaReport 06/02/2023; OCHA 06/02/2023).

Pre-existing vulnerabilities

- Food crops are scarce in the region, and extensive wildfires in October 2020 further affected the situation by causing severe damage to infrastructure and livelihoods across Lattakia governorate. The fires destroyed hectares of olive and other tree crops (HNO 31/03/2021; EUAA 09/2020).
- Essential items, such as generators, clothing, heating, and cooking fuel, are unaffordable for the population (HNO 22/02/2022).
- Cases of acute watery diarrhoea and cholera were reported in Lattakia in September–October 2022 (WHO 16/10/2022).
- The governorate has been experiencing water shortages since 2021. In Jableh, people have access to water only every 15 days. People have complained that there are not enough facilities for sanitation and hygiene, making them vulnerable to waterborne diseases (UNHCR 08/2022; Enabbaladi 21/12/2021).

Total population	1,295,334 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
Percentage of the population under 15 years old (2018)	29.37% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of the population over 65 years old (2018)	5.21% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Percentage of women-headed households in 2018	10.45% (OCHA 15/08/2018)
Number of Palestinian refugees	11,364 (UNRWA 09/02/2023)
Number of IDPs before the crisis	447,217 (HNP 11/2022)
Estimation of the number of people below poverty line	1,165,801 (WFP 15/03/2022)
Number of people in need before the earthquakes	400,000 (OCHA 22/12/2022)
People affected by the earthquakes	1,162,441 (OCHA 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related deaths	566 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)
Earthquake-related injuries	800 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)
Buildings destroyed	109 (OCHA 09/02/2023)

ANNEX 1.

Baseline information and impact of the earthquakes in the ten affected provinces in Türkiye

TÜRKİYE										
Provinces	GAZIANTEP	KAHRAMANMARAS	HATAY	MALATYA	ADANA	ADIYAMAN	DIYARBAKIR	SANLIURFA	KILIS	OSMANIYE
Population in 2021 (TSI 19/12/2022)	2,130,432	1,171,298	1,670,712	808,692	2,263,373	632,148	1,791,373	2,143,020	145,826	553,012
Population under two years old in 2022 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)	118,708	50,408	74,461	28,500	89,467	31,069	106,252	170,955	7,771	22,572
Population under 15 years old in 2022 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)	826,043	381,086	551,555	218,393	666,609	220,620	714,178	1,052,890	51,364	173,505
Population over 65 years old in 2022 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)	124,427	104,550	137,785	90,642	211,448	53,281	92,990	89,688	11,919	51,991
Evacuated and displaced people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 102,388 people have been evacuated (Government of Türkiye 11/02/2023). More than a million people have lost their homes and are in temporary shelter centres (BBC 11/02/2023). 									
Number of Syrian refugees (Multecile accessed 12/02/2023)	462,697	95,938	433,875	32,024	256,435	23,204	24,552	430,124	107,468	42,768
Area (in km2) (Governorates' websites accessed on 08/02/2023)	6,554	14,327	5,403	12,313	14,030	7,337	15,355	18,584	1,520	3,223
Population density in 2022 (TSI accessed 12/02/2023)	316	82	289	69	163	90	120	116	104	179
Poverty rates based on the median income in 2019 (TSI 12/05/2022; Dergipark 2021)	12.30%	19.80%	19.80%	15.50%	20.40%	12.30%	16.80%	16.80%	12.30%	19.80%
Earthquake-related deaths (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)	2,529	1,243	3,356	201	600	3,225	120	127	73	502
Earthquake-related injuries (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)	12,468	5,000	6,200	4,900	3,929	400	854	2,552	690	2,173
Destroyed buildings (DFS, iMMAP 10/02/2023)	1,324	310	2,749	300	24	1,944	20	300	178	101

ANNEX 2.

Baseline information and impact of the earthquakes in the six affected provinces in Syria

SYRIA						
Governorate	ALEPPO	IDLEB	HAMA	LATTAKIA	TARTOUS	HOMS
Population (OCHA 22/12/2022)	4,226,203	2,927,392	1,485,590	1,295,334	948,274	1,502,706
Percentage of the population under 15 years old in 2018 (OCHA 15/08/2018)	42.13%	43.89%	39.01%	29.37%	29.61%	37.58%
Percentage of the population over 65 years old in 2018 (OCHA 15/08/2018)	2.70%	3.25%	3.51%	5.21%	5.62%	3.75%
Percentage of women-headed households in 2018 (OCHA 15/08/2018)	6.75%	7.95%	8.46%	10.45%	8.11%	8.40%
Number of Palestinian refugees (UNRWA 09/02/2023)	26,680	N/A	8,487	11,364	1,989	N/A
Number of IDPs before the earthquakes (HNAP 11/2022)	1,267,855	1,804,230	210,951	447,217	179,428	298,645
Area (in km2) (KFCRIS accessed on 08/02/2023)	18,500	6,097	8,883	2,297	1,892	42,223
Total number of people below the poverty line based on the report that 90% of the population lives below the poverty line (WFP 15/03/2022)	3,803,583	2,634,653	1,337,031	1,165,801	853,447	1,352,435
Number of people in need before the earthquakes (OCHA 22/12/2022)	2,800,000	2,800,000	1,100,000	400,000	300,000	1,100,000
People affected by the earthquakes (OCHA 09/02/2023)	2,044,627	26,787	1,224,589	1,162,441	57,933	134,342
Total number of people affected by the earthquakes (OCHA 12/02/2023)	6,100,000 in in the governorates of Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Idleb, Lattakia, and Tartous					
Earthquake-related deaths	451 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	1,100 (Washington Post 07/02/2023)	N/A	566 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	N/A	N/A
Earthquake-related injuries	700 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	2,000 (Washington Post 07/02/2023)	N/A	800 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	N/A	N/A
Destroyed buildings	52 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	N/A	N/A	109 (OCHA 09/02/2023)	114 (UNHCR 09/02/2023)	222 (OCHA 09/02/2023)
People displaced by the earthquakes	284,000 newly displaced people (WFP 11/02/2023)					

ANNEX 3.

Cities and populations exposed to very strong and severe shaking in Türkiye and Syria

COUNTRY	PROVINCE	LEVEL OF EXPOSURE TO THE EARTHQUAKES	POPULATION EXPOSED TO LEVELS 3–7 INTENSITIES OF THE EARTHQUAKE
Türkiye	Gaziantep	7	2,200,118
	Kahramanmaras	7	580,053
	Hatay	5	1,752,474
	Malatya	4	656,990
	Adana	5	1,032,716
	Adiyaman	5	179,903
	Diyarbakir	4	224,078
	Sanliurfa	5	1,623,232
	Kilis	7	134,289
	Osmaniye	5	399,282
Syria	Aleppo	5	3,074,882
	Idleb	4	882,486
	Hama	4	1,028,945
	Lattakia	4	666,242
	Tartous	3	147,901
	Homs	4	13,974

Source: WFP ADAM (accessed 06/02/2023)