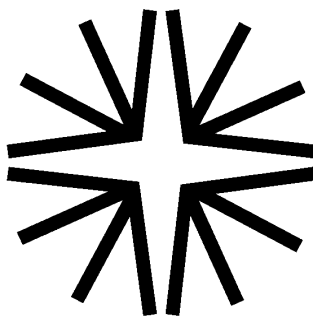


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**EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 2**  
**Syrian refugees in Turkey**  
**(Latest update in bold)**

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0038  
Dtg : 29 August 2014, 13:15 UTC  
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre  
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and  
Partner Countries  
Precedence : Priority  
Originator : Duty Officer Tel: +32-2-707.2670  
Approved by : Acting Head EADRCC Tel: +32-2-707.2674  
Reference : EAPC(C)D(98)10(Revised)  
EADRCC Urgent Disaster Assistance  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0032  
EADRCC Situation Report No 1  
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0034

This report consists of : - 6 - pages

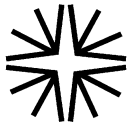
1. Turkey initially requested humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees in Turkey through EADRCC on 13 April 2012. Based on the document OPS(EADRCC)(2012)0046, EADRCC started to support Turkish authorities. The final report regarding Syrian refugees in the Turkey was published on 17 December 2013, based on the information provided by Turkish side to EADRCC. Since then, the number of Syrian refugees in 22 temporary protection centres has reached up to 220.000 people, while the number of Syrians outside these centres is estimated to be around 800.000 people. In light of this background, Turkey decided to resubmit an international call for humanitarian assistance.

In accordance with the procedures at reference, EADRCC has received a disaster assistance request from Turkey on 30 June 2014 at 16:06 UTC. The following information was provided.

2. General Situation:

Type of the Disaster	: Flow of Syrian refugees into Turkey
Date and Time the Disaster occurred	: During last two years
Location of the Disaster	: Turkish side of the Syrian border

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### 3. Description of the situation:

3.1. Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria Turkey has maintained an open door policy for Syrians. The Government of Turkey has taken the lead role in the refugee response and the implementation of assistance to Syrians since the start of the crisis and it bears the main financial burden of the refugee response. It has, according to its own estimate, so far spent close to 3 billion US on refugee protection.

3.2. **According to the report of the Disaster and Emergency Management Agency of Government of Turkey (AFAD) as of 29 August 2014, 220.016 Syrians sheltered in Temporary Protections Centers (TPCs), 1.140.461 Syrians are outside of TPCs. The highest concentration is in Şanlıurfa (72.522 people), followed by Kilis (37.425), Gaziantep (32.930), Kahramanmaraş (16.860) and Hatay (14.545).**

3.3. **AFAD reported that during the period of 28-29 August 2014, 734 Syrians entered to Temporary Protections Centers, 434 Syrians have voluntarily returned to Syria.**

3.4. **According to the 2014 Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP) Strategic Overview, the Turkish government foresees 1.5 million Syrians in the country by the end of 2014. A growing number of them are likely to swell the already growing numbers of Syrians in practically all the major cities of Turkey led of course by Istanbul.**

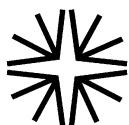
3.5. Food. In June 2014, World Food Programme (WFP) and the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) expanded the e-Food Card Programme to reach just over 217.000 Syrians – 100% of population in camps. Direct transfers to beneficiaries' e-Food cards in refugee camps amounted to about 5.8 million USD. WFP and TRC have also set up price monitoring committees in 17 camps to ensure that prices remain reasonable and the food basket value is attainable with the food entitlement.

**The International Organization for Migration (IOM) visited the districts of Hassa and Kumlu to identify vulnerable households who could benefit from the voucher programme. As a result, IOM has provided emergency voucher coupons to 351 households (1,927 individuals), as of 1 August 2014. During 22 July - 4 August 2014, 95 households received coupons which will allow them to buy food and hygiene items. The voucher programme will continue until the end of year. Since April 2014, 2,978 households (17,344 individuals) have benefitted from the programme.**

3.6. Livelihoods and Employment. Unemployment is rising faster in provinces where Syrians congregate. The influx is having an impact on the local population working in the informal labour market, both in terms of competition for jobs and downward pressure on wages, thus creating social tensions in areas that are facing unemployment and difficult economic conditions.

The influx of refugees into border towns has burdened local communities, causing rent and home prices to skyrocket. In the Turkish provinces of Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Kilis, real estate prices doubled and rents have increased three-fold from two years ago. The number of refugees also caused a rise in consumer prices, especially food prices, causing above-average inflation.

Decreased border trade and the closing of factories further impacted the economies of host communities. The combination of a loss of income from the Syrian crisis and a drastic



rise in the cost of living could create resentment and hostility toward the refugees in affected communities.

The deteriorating economic situation of many urban refugees also led to an increase in begging and petty crime.

Meanwhile, economic hardships lead to suicide. According to the Statistical Institute of Turkey, as of 2013, 3.189 people (72.7% men and 27.3% women) committed suicide, with 6.9% of the cases confirmed to be caused by financial problems.

**3.7. Social Protection.** Many of the Syrian refugees don't have identification papers because of their sudden migration from Syria, a problem which prohibits their access to available services including healthcare. To solve this problem the Turkish government started registering the refugees who live outside the camps, and opened three centres in Gaziantep, Kilis, Osmaniye, but it is still not enough to cope with many of the refugees outside these areas who are still unable to register for an identification card.

Although the Turkish government is registering the newborn babies and issuing birth certificates, registering the newborn babies is an additional source of concern for the refugees, because they don't have the necessary papers and the impossibility of registering them inside Syria.

**3.8. Education** is one of the most complicated problem that faces the Syrian refugees outside camps. Only 10% of students have the chance to continue their education, because of difficulties in registering in Turkish schools with no passports and no residence authorization. The certificates granted are not internationally recognized, despite the fact that the Turkish government recognizes them to allow students to continue their higher education.

The Turkish government opened 55 schools for Syrians to overcome this problem, but those schools are still not able to absorb all the students, who represent almost half the total number of refugees. According to the 2014 Syrian Regional Response Plan Strategic Overview notes that in Turkey "some 70% of Syrian children outside camps are not accessing any form of education."

#### **4. Assistance provided by Allied and partner nations and International organisations:**

##### **4.1. List of financial support donated to Syrian refugees in Turkey by Nations and International Organizations provided by AFAD:**

UN ORGANISATIONS	UNHCR	54.428.722
	IOM	4.428.205
	UNICEF	20.988.387
	UNFPA	1.499.000
	WFP	80.034.874
	TOTAL	161.379.188 USD



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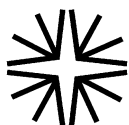
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	AUSTRIA	25.144
	FRANCE	145.426
	BELGIUM	651.388
	GERMAN RED CROSS	5.709.840
	FINNISH RED CROSS	291.136
	SWEDISH RED CROSS	35.432
	BRITISH RED CROSS	1.504.736
	DUTCH RED CROSS	2.467.572
	NORWEGIAN RED CROSS	1.622.607
	TOTAL	12.453.281 USD
NGOs	WINGS OF HELP	8.532.709
	TURKISH - HUNGARY BUSINESSMEN SOCIETY	57.716
	AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	2.590
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	1.274.386
	IFRC	8.877.288
	ATS GROUP	21.533
	SAVE THE CHILDREN	124.822
	TOTAL	18.891.044 USD
OTHERS	SOUTH AFRICA	130.211
	SOUTH KOREA	364.389
	QATAR	7.078
	COLOMBIA	98.063
	MALAYSIA	200.000
	SAUDI ARABIA	50.000.000
	TUNISIA	7.551
	VIETNAM	1.099
	NEW ZEALAND	575.000
	TOTAL	51.383.391 USD
GRAND TOTAL		224.106.904 USD

5. Assistance provided by Allied and partner nations and International organizations:

5.1 Luxembourg has offered 80 family tents on 18 August 2014.

6. The following requirements for international assistance have been identified.

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6.1. Nations are invited to consider donating the required equipment below:

Description	For 50.000 individuals (pieces)	For 75.000 individuals (pieces)	For 100.000 individuals (pieces)
Medical equipment and mobile hospital equipment	Continuous need	Continuous need	Continuous need
Container house	10.000	15.000	20.000
Tent for family accommodation	10.000	15.000	20.000
Shower container	1.000	1.500	2.000
WC container	1.000	1.500	2.000
Refrigerator	10.000	15.000	20.000
Freezer	1.000	1.500	2.000
Ice machine	1.000	1.500	2.000
Kitchen set for families	10.000	15.000	20.000
Air conditioner	1.000	1.500	2.000
Fan	10.000	15.000	20.000
Blankets	50.000	75.000	100.000
Mattress	50.000	75.000	100.000
Pillow	50.000	75.000	100.000
Bed linen	50.000	75.000	100.000
Food (dry and canned food, soft drinks, etc.)	Continuous need	Continuous need	Continuous need
Baby food	Continuous need	Continuous need	Continuous need
Diaper	Continuous need	Continuous need	Continuous need
Garbage container	1.000	1.500	2.000
Children's clothing	20.000	30.000	40.000
Sports facility and equipment	Various	Various	Various
Large screen TVs for meeting areas	200	300	400
Plastic table and chairs, bedchair to be used in tents	50.000	75.000	100.000

6.2. Financial assistance has the highest priority over in-kind assistance due to transportation cost and the Turkish authority has opened bank accounts as shown below:

Bank	T.C.ZIRAAT BANKAS	T. VAKIFLAR BANKASI A.O.	T. HALK BANKASI A.S.
Branch	ASAGIAYRanci SUBES	FINANSMARKET SUBESI	BAKANLIKlar SUBESI
TL Account (IBAN)	TR920001000820555555555037	TR790001500158007299814612	TR890001200940800005000016
USD Account (IBAN)	TR650001000820555555555038	TR480001500158048013341736	TR690001200940800058000109
EURO Account (IBAN)	TR380001000820555555555039	TR260001500158048013341744	TR420001200940800058000110
Bank Swift Code:	TCZBTR2A	TVBATR2AXXX	TRHBTR2AXXX



## 7. Points of Entry:

7.1. International Assistance Delivery Centers are established in Adana Sakir Pasa Airport (36°58'55"N35°16'49"E), Gaziantep Oguzeli International Airport (36°56'52"N37°28'44"E) and Seaport of Mersin (36°48'02"N34°38'20"E). The coordination in advance is necessary with Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency. The aids should be sent only after the authorization of the Presidency is received. It is important that assistance is delivered to these centers as mentioned above. Assisting countries should apply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

## 7.2. The Operational Point of Contacts in Turkey is as follows:

Name :	Duty officer
Organization:	AFAD Disaster and Emergency Management Centre
Address:	Basbakanlik Afet ve Acil Durum Yonetimi Baskanligi Kizilirmak Mah. Ufuk Universitesi Cad. No: 12 Cukurambar/ Sogutozu/ Cankaya Ankara, Turkey
Phone:	+90 312 220 26 26
Fax:	+90 312 220 26 27
E-mail:	<a href="mailto:acildurummerkezi@afad.gov.tr">acildurummerkezi@afad.gov.tr</a>
Internet:	<a href="http://www.afad.gov.tr">www.afad.gov.tr</a>

Name :	Anil KOCABAL
Organization:	Turkish Red Crescent
Phone:	+90 312 293 60 40 +90 312 245 45 00
Fax:	+90 312 293 61 99
E-mail:	<a href="mailto:anil.kocabal@kizilay.org.tr">anil.kocabal@kizilay.org.tr</a>

## 8. Response co-ordination

8.1. With a view to providing a coordinated response to the stricken nation's requirements, nations in a position to meet these demands, in full or in part, are invited to reply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, with an information copy to EADRCC, by any of the communication means listed above and below.

8.2. The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre can be reached in the following ways:

Telephone: +32-2-707.2670  
Fax : +32-2-707.2677  
Mobile Phone: +32-475-829.071  
e-mail: [Eadrcc@hq.nato.int](mailto:Eadrcc@hq.nato.int)  
Internet <http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm>