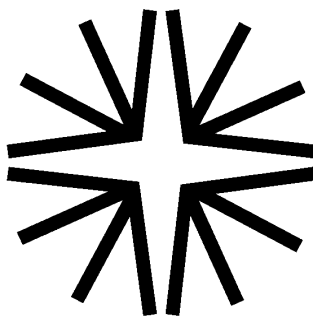


NATO
Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response
Coordination Centre
(EADRCC)
Fax : +32-2-707.2677
eadrcc@hq.nato.int



OTAN
Centre Euro-Atlantique de
coordination des réactions
en cas de catastrophe
(EADRCC)
Télécopie : +32-2-707.2677
eadrcc@hq.nato.int

NON - CLASSIFIED

EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 3
Syrian refugees in Turkey
(Latest update in bold)

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0045
Dtg : 24 October 2014, 08:25 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
EADRCC Situation Report No 2
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0038

This report consists of : - 7 - pages

1. Turkey initially requested humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees in Turkey through the EADRCC on 13 April 2012. Based on 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, and was based on the information provided by Turkish side to the 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, Turkey decided to resubmit an international call for humanitarian assistance.

In accordance with the procedures at reference, the EADRCC 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

NON - CLASSIFIED



3. Description of the situation:

3.1. On 21 September 2014 heavy clashes broke out between the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and Kurdish fighters a few miles from Kobani, which is also known as Ayn al-Arab. IS fighters seized dozens of villages close to the border and advanced on the frontier town of Ayn al-Arab.

3.2. On 10 October 2014 the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that many of the more than 170,000 people have fled to Turkey from the besieged Syrian town of Kobani.

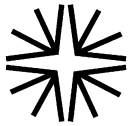
3.3. According to Turkish government officials, more than 172,500 Syrians fled Kobane and the surrounding area entered the country over the last few weeks. While the vast majority fled in the first few days, a steady stream continues with average daily arrivals of about 570 people over the past few days through the Yumurtalik border crossing. Many of the refugees are staying with host communities. The government of Turkey and aid agencies are working with village leaders to distribute aid to refugees and host families. Other refugees are staying in various collective shelters, such as schools, markets, sports centres, wedding halls and mosques which are managed by Turkish authorities.

3.4. Throughout the Syrian conflict, the city of Kobani was in relative safety, and as many as 200,000 internally displaced people from other parts of the country had found refuge there. But with recent ISIL advances and a siege of the city, large numbers of the population mainly from Syria's Kurdish minority were forced to abandon their homes and seek protection and safety across the border in Turkey's Sanliurfa province. The UNHCR reported that there were large numbers of women, children and elderly among the refugees.

3.5. The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of the Turkish Prime (AFAD) reported that Syrian refugees were entering Turkey via the registration centre in Yumurtalik located in the southeastern province of Adana, Turkey. The AFAD sent a group of experts to the region and tasked them more preparations for a possible new refugee influx.

3.6. According to the AFAD's report of 20 October 2014, 220.595 Syrians are sheltered in Temporary Protections Centers (TPCs) and 1.401.886 Syrians are outside of TPCs. The highest concentration of Syrian refugees is in Şanlıurfa (79.235 people), followed by Kilis (37.611 people), Gaziantep (33.505 people), Kahramanmaraş (17.160 people) and Hatay (14.473 people). The AFAD reported that during the period of 19-20 October 2014, 397 Syrians arrived TPCs but then 805 Syrians voluntarily returned to Syria.

3.7. At the start of the influx, the UNHCR responded with immediate supplies of relief items in the past 24 hours, including 20 trucks with 20,000 blankets, 10,000 mats, 5,000 jerry cans and 2,000 plastic sheets. The UNHCR donated mobile registration and coordination centres and staff who are positioned at the six border crossing points to monitor arrivals and identify vulnerable persons.



3.8. Meanwhile, the Government of Turkey with the support of the UNHCR is accelerating the construction of two camps for those who are not being hosted by local communities and relatives. The UNHCR is also preparing an air, sea and land emergency relief response to offer a supply of thermal blankets, sleeping mats and kitchen sets as well as assistance to rapidly set up and run registration centres.

3.9. Turkey has maintained an open door policy for Syrian refugees since the beginning of the conflict in Syria. The Government of Turkey has taken the lead role to respond to the refugee situation to implement assistances to the Syrians since the start of the crisis and it bears the main financial burden of the refugee response. According to its own estimate, Turkey so far has spent close to 3 billion USD on refugee protection.

3.10. **According to the 2014 Syrian Regional Response Plan (RRP) Strategic Overview, the Turkish government foresees more that 1.6 million Syrians arriving in the country by the end of 2014. This will increase the already growing numbers of Syrians in all the major cities of Turkey including Istanbul.**

3.11. Food. In June 2014, the 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. The 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. From 22 July to 4 August 2014, 95 households received coupons which allowed 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.

3.12. Livelihoods and Employment. Unemployment is rising faster in provinces where Syrians congregate. The influx of refugees is impacting 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 has led to suicide. According to the Statistical Institute of Turkey, as of 2013, 3.189 people (72.7% men and 27.3% women) have committed suicide, with 6.9% of the cases confirmed to be caused by financial problems.

3.13. Social Protection. Many of the Syrian refugees do not 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 opened three centres in Gaziantep, Kilis, Osmaniye and started registering the refugees who live outside the camps 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.

The government of Turkey is registering newborn babies and issuing birth certificates. This is an additional source of concern for the refugees, because they do not have the necessary papers and the possibility to register them inside Syria.

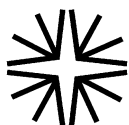
3.14. Education is one of the most complicated problem that faces the Syrian refugees outside camps. Due to the difficulties to register Syrian students in Turkish schools who have no passports and no residence authorization. Only 10% of students have the chance to continue their education. Their certificates 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, "some 70% of Syrian children outside camps are not accessing any form of education in Turkey."

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

4.1. List of financial support donated to Syrian refugees in Turkey by International Organizations and Allied and partner nations provided by AFAD:

UN ORGANISATIONS	WFP	88.990.522
	UNHCR	54.428.722
	UNICEF	20.988.387
	IOM	4.428.205
	UNFPA	2.151.662
	TOTAL	170.987.498 USD
RED CRESCENT AND RED CROSS SOCIETIES	IFRC	8.877.288
	GERMAN RED CROSS	5.889.840
	FINNISH RED CROSS	291.136
	DUTCH RED CROSS	2.467.572
	BRITISH RED CROSS	1.504.736
	SWEDISH RED CROSS	35.432
	NORWEGIAN RED CROSS	1.622.607



NON – CLASSIFIED

OPS(EADRC)(2014)0045

	TOTAL	20.688.611 USD
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	AUSTRIA	25.144
	BELGIUM	657.303
	CZECH REPUBLIC	626.361
	CROATIA	50.000
	FRANCE	145.426
	HUNGARY	26.667
	SLOVAKIA	45.739
	TOTAL	1.576.640 USD
NGOs	AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	2.590
	ATS GROUP	21.533
	ARAB GULF PROGRAM FOR DEVELOPMENT	100.000
	BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA HO MERHAMET MDD SARAJEVO	210.000
	ISLAMIC COMMUNITY OF KOSOVO	68.830
	INTERNATIONAL NGO	1.274.386
	SAVE THE CHILDREN	124.822
	TURKISH - HUNGARY BUSINESSMEN SOCIETY	57.716
	WINGS OF HELP	8.532.709
	TOTAL	10.392.586 USD
OTHERS	SOUTH KOREA	864.389
	QATAR	7.078
	KUWAIT	200.000
	TUNISIA	7.551
	NEW ZEALAND	575.000
	TOTAL	1.654.018 USD
GRAND TOTAL		205.299.353 USD

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

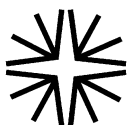
5.1 Luxembourg has offered 80 family tents on 18 August 2014.

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

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

NON - CLASSIFIED



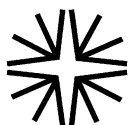
Shower container	1.000	1.500	2.000
WC container	1.000	1.500	2.000
Refrigerator	10.000	15.000	20.000
Freezer	1.000	1.500	2.000
Ice machine	1.000	1.500	2.000
Kitchen set for families	10.000	15.000	20.000
Air conditioner	1.000	1.500	2.000
Fan	10.000	15.000	20.000
Blankets	50.000	75.000	100.000
Mattress	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	BAKANLIKLER SUBESI
TL Account (IBAN)	TR920001000820555555555037	TR790001500158007299814612	TR890001200940800005000016
USD Account (IBAN)	TR650001000820555555555038	TR480001500158048013341736	TR6900012009408000058000109
EURO Account (IBAN)	TR380001000820555555555039	TR260001500158048013341744	TR4200012009408000058000110
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:	acildurummerkezi@afad.gov.tr
Internet:	www.afad.gov.tr

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:	anil.kocabal@kizilay.org.tr

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
Internet <http://www.nato.int/eadrcc/home.htm>