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EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 5
Syrian refugees in Turkey
(Latest update in bold)

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Dtg : 03 February 2015, 13:40 UTC
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and
Partner Countries
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EADRCC Urgent Disaster Assistance
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0032
EADRCC Situation Report No 1
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0034
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OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0038
EADRCC Situation Report No 3
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0045
EADRCC Situation Report No 4
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0057

This report consists of : - 8 - 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 had reached up to 220.000 people, while the number of Syrians outside these centres was 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

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Date and Time the Disaster occurred : During last two years
Location of the Disaster : Turkish side of the Syrian border

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. ISIL fighters seized dozens of villages close to the border and advanced on the frontier town of Ayn al-Arab.

3.2. According to Turkish government officials, more than 190,000 Syrians fled Kobane and the surrounding area, entered the country. Many of the refugees are staying with host communities. The Government of Turkey and aid agencies work 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.

3.3. 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.

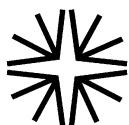
3.4. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) with reference to the Turkey's General Directorate of Migration Management, as of 25 January 2015, has stated that there are now more than 1.5 million Syrian refugees registered in the country. Some 265,000 of these refugees are living in 24 camps across the south of Turkey.

3.5. In the report of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), as of 29 January 2015, states that Turkey now hosts 1.16 million Syrian refugees.

3.6. According to the "Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015/16 (Turkey)" (3RP), Nearly 980,000 refugees registered with the Government of Turkey, while 620,000 remain unregistered. The projected number of Syrian refugees in Turkey in 2015 is 2.5 million of whom 300,000 will reside in 25 camps and 2.2 million people will live among communities. In addition, it is estimated that 8.2 million people in refugee hosting areas will be impacted.

3.7. According to the report of the Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) as of 02 February 2015, 235.290 Syrians are sheltered in 24 Temporary Protections Centers (TPCs). The highest concentration of Syrian refugees is in Sanliurfa (84.421 people), followed by Gaziantep (40.193 people), Kilis (37.371 people), Kahramanmaras (17.518 people) and Hatay (14.996 people).

Detailed information below was presented by AFAD:

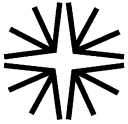


PROVINCE	TEMPORARY PROTECTIONS CENTRES	SET UP	SYRIANS PRESENT
Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar (Tent TPC) Akçakale (Tent TPC) Harran (Container TPC) Viranşehir (Tent TPC) Suruç (Tent TPC)	20.471 Tents 2.000 Containers	20.323 27.334 13.988 18.692 4.084
Gaziantep	İslahiye 1 (Tent TPC) İslahiye 2 (Tent TPC) Karkamış (Tent TPC) Nizip (Tent TPC) Nizip 2 (Container TPC)	5.836 Tents 938 Containers	9.995 7.406 7.248 10.500 5.084
Kilis	Öncüpınar (Container City) Elbeyli Besiriye (Container TPC)	5.655 Containers	13.061 24.310
Kahramanmaraş	Merkez (Tent TPC)	3.346 Tents	17.518
Hatay	Altınözü 1 (Tent TPC) Altınözü 2 (Tent TPC) Yayladağı 1 (Tent TPC) Yayladağı 2 (Tent TPC) Apaydın (Container TPC)	1.941 Tents 1.181 Containers	1.389 2.660 2.823 3.034 5.090
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye (Tent TPC)	2.012 Tents	9.197
Adıyaman	Merkez (Tent TPC)	2.292 Tents	9.726
Adana	Sarıçam (Tent TPC)	2.162 Tents	11.137
Mardin	Midyat (Tent TPC) Nusaybin (Tent TPC)	4.570 Tents	3.013
Malatya	Beydağı (Container TPC)	2.083 Containers	7.718
TOTAL:	24 TPC	42.630 tents 11.857 containers	235.290

3.8. Turkey opened its biggest refugee camp on 25 January 2015 to respond to the growing number of Syrian refugees fleeing fighting between Kurdish and ISIL fighters in the town of Kobane. The new camp, located in the southeastern border town of Suruc will have the capacity to house up to 35,000 people. The facility has two hospitals, seven medical clinics, enough bathrooms and sanitation facilities to service all of the refugees and classrooms for 10,000 children. Another camp is set to open in Mardin this month.

3.9. According to the 3RP, over 3,000 Syrian refugees were identified as extremely vulnerable and submitted for resettlement consideration.

3.10. **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, Sanliurfa 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.

3.11. 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.

The United States Agency for International Development with reference to media and relief organizations reports that the Government of Turkey recently tightened restrictions governing border crossings between Syria and Turkey, including requirements that those persons entering Turkey from Syria have a valid passport or travel documents. Previously, Syrian refugees were exempt from normal visa regulations given the scale of conflict and the number of persons fleeing to Turkey.

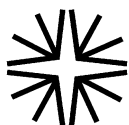
3.12. Health. On 06 January 2015 the AFAD and the UNHCR signed an agreement to provide humanitarian services to needy Syrian refugees. According to the officials, Government of Turkey and the UNHCR will cooperate to deliver 12 mobile clinics, 10 ambulances and 10 vaccination units.

The UNHCR funded prefabricated health facility in Ceylanpinar is operational, as of 25 January with large numbers of Syrians visiting the clinic. Construction of the similar health facilities in southeast Turkey continues.

World Health Organization (WHO) offered a one-week course on primary health care in Turkey in late November 2014 to familiarize Syrian medical doctors—who already provide health care services in camps near the Turkey–Syria border—with Turkish health services. At least 25 Syrian doctors are now providing medical services for Syrian refugees at non-government organization-operated clinics.

3.13. Syrian children in Turkey. The UNICEF according to official records reports that 1.4 million of Syrian citizens are living outside camps – in hard to reach areas in 72 cities of Turkey. The number of children living in camps is 119, 000 while those outside camps are 763, 000.

Living in tents, unfinished buildings and inadequate shelters, more and more children are being exposed to sub-zero temperatures, heavy snow and strong winds.



This leaves them vulnerable to respiratory tract infections and other illnesses associated with cold weather.

Distribution of winter assistance began in November 2014 and was accelerated in response to the onset of snow and heavy rains since late December. The distribution of winter clothing is complete in Viransehir, Oncupinar, Ceylanpinar, Elbeyli, and Islahiye 2 camps. The remaining camps were expected to receive the winter clothes between 22 and 24 January 2015. Distribution of winter clothes also took place for non-camp refugees. The UNICEF reports that in Turkey, the winter response had reached 62,000 children, including 22,000 children from Kobane aged three to 11 years in Suruc. The UNICEF is working closely in coordination with UNHCR and other organisations to deliver additional winterised clothing for children in camps and host communities.

3.14. Education is one of the most complicated problems that faces the Syrian refugees outside camps.

According to the 3RP, of the 1.6 million Syrian refugees in Turkey, it is estimated that 576,000 school-aged children (6-17 years) require access to schooling.

The AFAD reports that while 83% of children ages 6 to 11 years old in camps attend school, only 14% of their peers outside of camps are attending.

Registration remains a huge barrier to enrollment. Only those Syrians who have passports are eligible for a residence permit, and only children from households with residence permits are able to enroll in Turkish schools. Many Syrians do not have passports, and are therefore not eligible for residence permits that would allow their children to attend school. In areas farther from educational facilities, she says fewer children are attending school. Further, Turkish language skills remain a barrier to school enrollment.

Additionally, there are concerns about child marriage among Syrian girls. Some families prefer to have their daughters marry at 13 or 14 so they can have proper housing and access to other necessities. This alarming trend negatively impacts these girls' ability to participate in educational opportunities, and illustrates the need for child protection services among non-camp refugees.

4. List of financial support to Turkey presented by AFAD, as of 02 February 2015:

UN ORGANISATIONS	WFP	110.142.821
	UNHCR	54.428.722
	UNICEF	43.491.579
	IOM	7.019.688
	UNFPA	2.151.662
	TOTAL	217.234.472 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



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	SWEDISH RED CROSS	35.432
	NORWEGIAN RED CROSS	1.622.607
	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
	OTHER COUNTRIES	51.061.353
	TOTAL	52.715.371 USD
GRAND TOTAL		302.607.680 USD

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

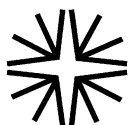
5.1 Luxembourg has offered 80 family tents on 18 August 2014.

6. The following requirements for international assistance have been approved by AFAD.

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

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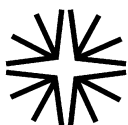
Container house	10.000	15.000	20.000
Tent for family accommodation	10.000	15.000	20.000
Shower container	1.000	1.500	2.000
WC container	1.000	1.500	2.000
Refrigerator	10.000	15.000	20.000
Freezer	1.000	1.500	2.000
Ice machine	1.000	1.500	2.000
Kitchen set for families	10.000	15.000	20.000
Air conditioner	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	BAKANLIK LAR SUBESI
TL Account (IBAN)	TR92000100082055555555037	TR790001500158007299814612	TR890001200940800005000016
USD Account (IBAN)	TR65000100082055555555038	TR480001500158048013341736	TR6900012009408000058000109
EURO Account (IBAN)	TR38000100082055555555039	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