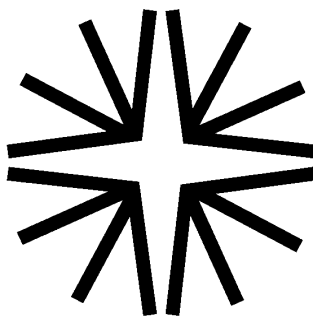


NATO
Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response
Coordination Centre
(EADRCC)
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OTAN
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en cas de catastrophe
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NON - CLASSIFIED

EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 6
Syrian refugees in Turkey
(Latest update in bold)

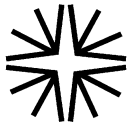
Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2015)00018
Dtg : 14 April 2015, 13:00 UTC
From: : Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre
To : Points of Contact for International Disaster Response in NATO and
Partner Countries
Precedence : Priority
Originator : Duty Officer Tel: +32-2-707.2670
Approved by : Head EADRCC Tel: +32-2-707.2673
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
EADRCC Situation Report No 3
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0045
EADRCC Situation Report No 4
OPS(EADRCC)(2014)0057
EADRCC Situation Report No 5
OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0001

This report consists of : - 9 - 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.

NON - CLASSIFIED



2. General Situation:

Type of the Disaster	: Flow of Syrian refugees into Turkey
Date and Time the Disaster occurred	: During last three 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.

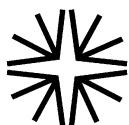
3.3. Turkey has maintained an open door policy for Syrian refugees since the beginning of the conflict in Syria. The Government of Turkey has taken the lead role to respond to the refugee situation to implement assistances to the Syrians since the start of the crisis and it bears the main financial burden of the refugee response.

3.4. 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.

3.5. According to the UNHCR, more than 20,000 Syrian refugees have arrived in Turkey since the start of the year in the biggest influx since early 2013. Over recent days more than 500 people have been arriving daily across official crossing points, sometimes as many as 1,000-2,000 daily.

3.6. In April UNHCR and UNDP high representatives signed an agreement to undertake a project for strengthening the resilience and absorption capacity of the host communities in 4 provinces.

3.7. According to the report of the Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), as of 08 April 2015, 256.875 Syrians are sheltered in 25 Temporary Protections Centers (TPCs). The highest concentration of Syrian refugees is in Sanliurfa (101.285 people), followed by Gaziantep (41.650 people), Kilis (36.536 people), Kahramanmaras (17.301 people) and Hatay (15.249 people).



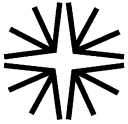
Detailed information below was presented by AFAD:

PROVINCE	TEMPORARY PROTECTIONS CENTRES	SET UP	SYRIANS PRESENT
Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar (Tent TPC) Akçakale (Tent TPC) Harran (Container TPC) Viranşehir (Tent TPC) Suruç (Tent TPC)	20.871 Tents 2.000 Containers	19.447 27.791 13.845 17.317 22.885
Gaziantep	İslahiye 1 (Tent TPC) İslahiye 2 (Tent TPC) Karkamış (Tent TPC) Nizip (Tent TPC) Nizip 2 (Container TPC)	7.806 Tents 938 Containers	9.401 9.301 7.247 10.651 5.050
Kilis	Öncüpınar (Container City) Elbeyli Besiriye (Container TPC)	5.655 Containers	12.497 24.039
Kahramanmaraş	Merkez (Tent TPC)	3.347 Tents	17.301
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	1.378 2.777 2.833 3.067 5.194
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye (Tent TPC)	2.012 Tents	9.204
Adıyaman	Merkez (Tent TPC)	2.292 Tents	9.879
Adana	Sarıçam (Tent TPC)	2.162 Tents	11.036
Mardin	Midyat (Tent TPC) Nusaybin (Tent TPC) Derik (Tent TPC)	6.670 Tents	3.035 0 4.107
Malatya	Beydağı (Container TPC)	2.083 Containers	7.593
TOTAL:	25 TPC	47.101 tents 11.857 containers	256.875

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.

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.

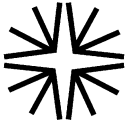
3.11. Social Protection. Many of the Syrian refugees do not have identification papers because of their sudden migration from Syria, a problem which prohibits their access to available services including healthcare. To solve this problem the Turkish government opened three centres in Gaziantep, Kilis, 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.

According to UNHCR information, in 2015, the Agency will support the Turkish authorities in building the capacity of the country's new asylum institution and establishing a rights-based reception system. While UNHCR will continue to work on case management, it will start a phased handover of registration and refugee status determination (RSD) for non-Syrian refugees.

UNHCR will advocate for the adoption of a regulation governing temporary protection; access by people of concern to legislation that prevents and responds to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); a national child protection framework; and measures supporting the self-reliance and social integration of people of concern. The Office will try to strengthen the existing pre-registration system for non-Syrian asylum-seekers, to allow the identification of the most vulnerable. Capacity building of NGOs will focus on effective access to state services, with particular attention paid to the protection of refugee children and their effective access to education. Regular protection monitoring and outreach to local authorities, NGOs, and refugees will remain a priority. From the outset of the Syrian crisis, UNHCR has supported Turkey through the provision of core relief items, field monitoring and technical advice. In 2015, UNHCR will continue to support the authorities in addressing basic needs and core protection areas.



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.

According to UNHCR, construction of 7 of the 10 prefabricated health facilities procured by UNHCR has started in April in refugee camps and urban areas in the South-East of Turkey.

3.13. Syrian children in Turkey. According to UNICEF records, the number of children living in camps is 119, 000 while those outside camps are 763, 000.

Distribution of winter assistance began in November 2014 and was accelerated in response to the onset of snow and heavy rains since late December. 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.

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.

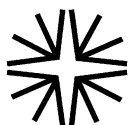
A new education centre for Syrian children officially opened in March in Gaziantep, Nizip. The UNICEF-supported education centre was built in partnership with AFAD, and the Ministry of National Education, and with the financial support of the Government of Luxembourg. With a capacity of 1,080 students, the centre has 12 classrooms: 10 for primary education and two for pre-school education.



3.15. **Food.** According to the UN press release from 6 March 2015, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) due to “a critical shortage of funding” was forced to reduce the number of Syrian refugees it can assist through an innovative electronic voucher system in Turkey, which hosts the largest number of asylum-seekers fleeing fighting in neighboring Syria. WFP spokeswoman Elisabeth Byrs said that in January, her agency had been able to assist 220,000 refugees in 20 camps throughout Turkey, but that next month, it had been forced to reduce that number to 154,000, after having to withdraw from 9 camps. Ms. Byrs said predicting donation amounts is a “real challenge” as it is necessary to know those amounts before informing refugees outside of camps that WFP would launch assistance, but knowing that WFP would require \$9 million each month for its assistance to Syrian refugees, a funding shortfall of \$71 million in donations is being projected for all of 2015.

4. List of financial support to Turkey presented by AFAD, as of 08 April 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
	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	4.997.446
	SAVE THE CHILDREN	124.822
	TURKISH - HUNGARY BUSINESSMEN SOCIETY	57.716
	WINGS OF HELP	8.532.709
	TOTAL	14.115.646 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		306.330.740 USD

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

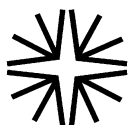
5.1 Luxembourg has offered 80 family tents on 18 August 2014.

5.2 According UNHCR «Global Appeal 2015 Update», for the last five years, UNHCR's Turkey operational budget has steadily increased from USD 17.7 million in 2010 to USD 320.16 million in 2015. This increase is primarily due to the influx of refugees from neighboring countries, including people displaced by the Syrian crisis and developments in Iraq. Of the comprehensive needs-based budget of USD 320.16 million for 2015, USD 291.8 million corresponds to the planned activities to provide support to Syrian refugees, and USD 28.37 million for other people of concern. In light of the evolving situations in Iraq and Syria, any changes in requirements will be presented in the 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria situation, and in a supplementary appeal for the Iraq situation.

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
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	BAKANLIKLER 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:	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/cps/en/natohq/topics_117757.htm