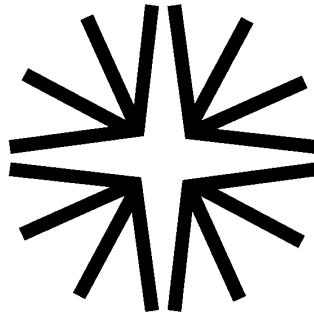


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NON - CLASSIFIED

EADRCC SITUATION REPORT No 9
Syrian refugees in Turkey
(Latest update in bold)

Message N°. : OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0082
Dtg : 15 December 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
EADRCC Situation Report No 6
OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0018
EADRCC Situation Report No 7
OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0032
EADRCC Situation Report No 8
OPS(EADRCC)(2015)0060

This report consists of : - 10 - 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 coordinate support to Turkish authorities. A final report regarding Syrian refugees in Turkey was published on 17 December 2013, and was based on the information provided by Turkish side to the EADRCC. However, in 2014, the number of Syrian refugees

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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 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 three years
Location of the Disaster	: Turkish side of the Syrian border

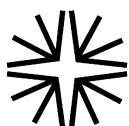
3. Description of the situation:

3.1. 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 Syrians since the start of the crisis and it bears the main financial burden of the refugee response.

3.2. On 20 June 2015 – President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, together with UNHCR Chief Antonio Guterres, visited Camp Midyat to meet members of the refugee community in Turkey and celebrate the holy month of Ramadan. Prior to the dinner reception, the President received UNHCR Special Envoy Angelina Jolie, who praised the country's humanitarian relief efforts and presented a copy of the speech she delivered at the African Union summit earlier this year. On the occasion of the World Refugee Day, Mr. Guterres and Ms. Jolie visited Syrian and Iraqi refugees at Camp Midyat and held a press conference to share their views on the humanitarian crisis with the international community. Pointing out that the country sets an example to the world by welcoming displaced persons and refugees, Mr. Guterres expressed his "gratitude to the government and people of Turkey for their support." All countries, not just Turkey, must open their borders to refugees, he added.

3.3. On 1 December 2015 - the EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian crisis adopted a package of programmes totalling 350 million euro, the single biggest EU measure in response to the Syrian refugee crisis to date. The programmes will in the coming months help up to 1.5 million Syrian refugees and overstretched host communities in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan and Iraq through the provision of basic education and child protection, better access to healthcare, improved water and waste-water infrastructure, as well as support to resilience, economic opportunities and social inclusion.

3.4. According to the report of the Turkey Prime Ministry Disaster & Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), as of 14 December 2015, 264.191 Syrians are sheltered in 25 Temporary Protections Centers (TPCs). The highest concentration of Syrian refugees is in Sanliurfa (106.586 people), followed by Gaziantep (41.634 people), Kilis (33.688 people), Kahramanmaras (17.865 people) and Hatay (15.212 people).



Detailed information below was presented by AFAD:

PROVINCE	TEMPORARY PROTECTIONS CENTRES	SET UP	REFUGEES PRESENT
Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar (Tent TPC) Akcakale (Tent TPC) Harran (Container TPC) Viranşehir (Tent TPC) Suruç (Tent TPC)	20.871 Tents 2.000 Containers	20.527 28.970 13.866 17.921 25.302
Gaziantep	Islahiye 1 (Tent TPC) Islahiye 2 (Tent TPC) Karkamış (Tent TPC) Nizip (Tent TPC) Nizip 2 (Container TPC)	7.806 Tents 938 Containers	8.525 10.432 7.263 10.521 4.893
Kilis	Öncüpınar (Container City) Elbeyli Besiriye (Container TPC)	5.655 Containers	10.339 23.349
Kahramanmaraş	Merkez (Tent TPC)	3.684 Tents	17.865
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	1.327 2.950 2.716 3.072 5.147
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye (Tent TPC)	2.012 Tents	9.245
Adıyaman	Merkez (Tent TPC)	2.260 Tents	9.759
Adana	Sarıçam (Tent TPC)	2.162 Tents	10.726
Mardin	Midyat (Tent TPC) Nusaybin (Tent TPC) Derik (Tent TPC)	6.670 Tents	3.096 0 8.561
Malatya	Beydağı (Container TPC)	2.083 Containers	7.819
TOTAL:	25 TPC	47.406 tents 11.857 containers	264.191

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 has 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.

3.5. According to the 3RP funding snapshot as at 23 November 2015, the requirements of Turkey in financial assistance is 624,089,475 USD, current funding level is 216,698,486 USD (35%).

3.6. 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.

According to an AFAD report posted 8 October 2015, AFAD developed standards which are higher than the international ones, for the construction and management of TPCs in order to meet all humanitarian needs of Syrian guests. Within the scope of this system, the educational activities are provided by the Ministry of National Education; healthcare services are offered by the Ministry of Health; security activities are carried out by the Ministry of Interior and other services are coordinated by relevant ministries and local authorities. Turkey does not only provide temporary protection for Syrians in Turkey, but also prepares them for the post-crisis period.

The TPCs are managed in a systematic approach starting with biometric records of individuals and emergency aid. For this purpose Disaster Temporary City Management System (AFKEN) is developed by AFAD. AFKEN allows the needs of the victims of a disaster to be addressed in a more focused way, assisting in the administration of temporary refuge facilities, such as container or tent cities, established for the temporary housing of victims of disasters or extraordinary circumstances. The AFKEN Project won the UN Public Services Award.

3.7. 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.

The head of the European Union delegation to Turkey, Hansjörg Haber, and Mehmet Güllüoğlu, director general of the Turkish Red Crescent, along with several other EU officials and Turkish government officials are visiting the southeastern provinces of Şanlıurfa, Osmaniye and Gaziantep during 14 and 15 December. The officials will visit all of the EU-funded projects in the three provinces.



The EU-funded projects aim to fulfill the educational and food needs of Syrian refugees. Two contracts, worth 17.5 million euros together, were signed in September 2015 with UNICEF and the World Food Program, respectively. The first project is worth 12.5 million euros and seeks to improve access to quality education and psychosocial support for Syrian children living in Turkey. Additionally, 3,700 Syrian and Turkish volunteer teachers receive training and monetary incentives to improve the teaching of Arabic. The second project is worth 5 million euros and allows 41,000 Syrians residing in the three camps to receive monthly electronic food vouchers through the WFP and Turkish Red Crescent and is complemented by EU humanitarian assistance that helps limit disruptions of aid delivery.

3.8. Health. On 6 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.

According to an AFAD report from 23 October 2015, there are 23 healthcare centres with 116 physicians:

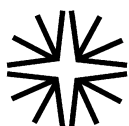
HEALTHCARE

Physicians	Temporary protection centres data				Hospitals data							
	Policlinics		Referrals to hospitals		Policlinics		Hospitalized		Births		Surgeries	
	Daily	Up to today	Daily	Up to today	Daily	Up to today	Daily	Up to today	Daily	Up to today	Daily	Up to today
116	8.331	4.753.078	1.521	878.707	13.761	5.630.288	1.361	440.284	288	71.016	834	304.080

3.9. Syrian children in Turkey.

Germany has donated 2 million euros to UNICEF to be used for the education of around 600,000 Syrian refugee children living in Turkey. In a ceremony held at the German Embassy in Ankara on July 3, the German government donated 2 million euros to UNICEF, for use in education activities organized by the Education Ministry, the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD), and local government.

According to an Syria Crisis Regional Interagency Workshop Report posted on UNHCR website 18 October 2015, in Turkey the national child protection system has been mobilised to take primary responsibility for responding to the child protection issues among the Syrian refugees under the leadership of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies. This has included deployment of social workers to the camps and provision of different forms of care arrangements for Syrian refugee children including foster care. UNHCR, UNICEF and other partners have worked closely with the government to provide technical advice on relevant legislation, advocate for policies in line with children’s best interest and build the capacity of the government partners on child protection issues including on the identification of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) and children at risk in the registration of Syrian refugees undertaken by the government and best interest assessment and case management for individual refugee children. Capacity building initiatives for national civil



society partners on child marriage has also been undertaken, and similar capacity building is planned for government partners in 2015.

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

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.

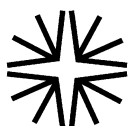
A new education centre for Syrian children officially opened in March in Gaziantep, Nizip. The UNICEF-supported education centre was built in partnership with AFAD, and the Ministry of National Education, and with the financial support of the Government of Luxembourg. With a capacity of 1,080 students,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

According to an AFAD report from 14 December 2015, there are 1.211 classes with 78.707 students:

EDUCATION

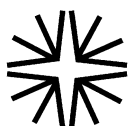
Classes	Students					Teachers			Vocational trainings			
									Ongoing		Completed	
	Preschool	Elementary	Secondary	High	Total	Turkish-origin	Arabic-origin	Total	Courses	Trainees	Courses	Trainees
1.211	6.857	42.491	20.051	9.308	78.707	315	2.532	2.847	298	13.936	2.036	61.749

3.11. Food. According to an WFP report, in September 2015, over 360,000 Syrian refugees in countries neighbouring on Syria stopped receiving food assistance in a measure to continue to focus on the extremely vulnerable families amid a bleak funding outlook. This includes 229,000 refugees in Jordan and more than 131,000 in Lebanon. WFP reaches more than four million people every month inside Syria with urgently needed food and provides electronic food vouchers (e-card) to 1.3 million refugees in neighbouring countries. WFP knows that host countries are affected by the burden of the refugee crisis. WFP assistance to Syrian refugees, thanks to the e-card system has contributed more than US\$1 billion into the local economies of the countries neighbouring Syria and has created thousands of local jobs.



4. List of financial support to Turkey presented by AFAD, as of 14 December 2015:

UN ORGANISATIONS	WFP	141.455.952
	UNHCR	171.996.419
	UNICEF	43.491.579
	IOM	7.019.688
	UNFPA	2.151.662
	TOTAL	366.115.300 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
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
	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		455.211.568 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	BAKANLIK LAR 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_117901.htm