

KEY FIGURES

(SYRIA –RESPONSE)

- Tents:** 45,220 (for 227,540 beneficiaries)
- Foam mattresses:** 270,000
- Plastic Sheets:** 32,840 (for 120,190 beneficiaries)
- Kitchen sets:** 83,544 (for 417,720 beneficiaries)
- Jerry cans:** 136,500 (for 341,250 beneficiaries)
- Blankets:** 1,596,975
- Sanitary napkins:** 1,130,880 (for 26,926 women)

FUNDING

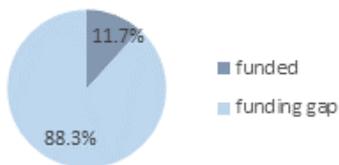
UNHCR Turkey operation

USD 336.4 million

Funded: 11.7 %*

(USD 39.5 million)

(*excluding contributions earmarked at the Regional Level)

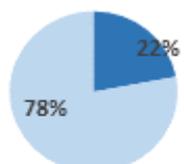


Inter-agency Syria Response (3RP) in Turkey

USD: 624 million

Funded: 22%

(USD 134.9 million)



TURKEY

EXTERNAL UPDATE

31 July, 2015

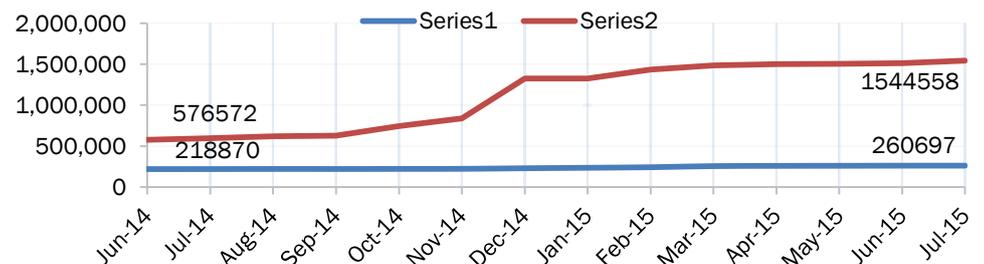
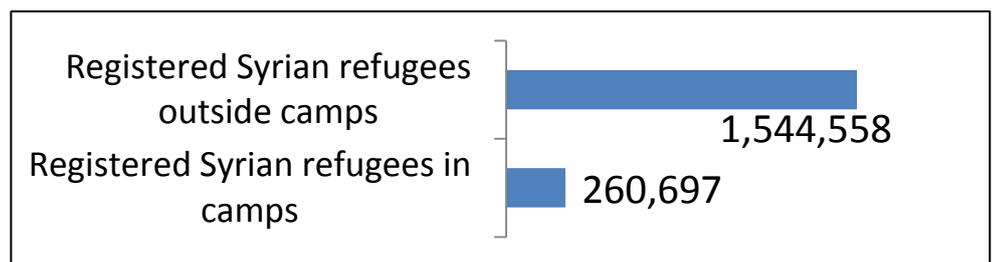
HIGHLIGHTS

- ✚ Turkey now has more than 1.8 million Syrian refugees, registered in country. This brings the global total to more than 4 million for the first time.
- ✚ Reaching out to the urban refugee caseload through nine community centres in Turkey.



Creation date:19/11/2014 Sources: UNCS, UNHCR
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Syrian Refugee Population in Turkey 1,805,255*persons
(*As of 9 July, 2015)



Syrian refugees cross four million globally, with Turkey registering over 1.8 million now



Life in a camp. Photographs of Kahramanmaraş camp, Turkey.
©UNHCR/N.Bose



The number of refugees fleeing the conflict in Syria to neighbouring countries passed four million on the 9th of July 2015, confirming that crisis as the world's single largest refugee crisis for almost a quarter of a century under UNHCR's mandate. This figure of four million comprises 1,805,255 Syrian refugees in Turkey, 249,726 in Iraq, 629,128 in Jordan, 132,375 in Egypt, 1,172,753 in Lebanon, and 24,055 elsewhere in North Africa.

New arrivals in Turkey and updated data from the Turkish authorities on refugees already in that country have taken the total number of Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries to more than 4,013,000 people.

Furthermore, at least an additional 7.6 million people are displaced inside Syria - many of them in difficult circumstances and in locations that are difficult to reach.

“This is the biggest refugee population from a single conflict in a generation. It is a population that needs the support of the world but is instead living in dire conditions and sinking deeper into poverty,” said UN High Commissioner for Refugees António Guterres.

Tragically, and with no end in sight to Syria's war, now in its fifth year, the crisis is intensifying and the number of refugees is rising. The four million milestone comes barely ten months since the total of three million was reached. At current rates, UNHCR expects the figure to reach around 4.27 million by the end of 2015.

“Worsening conditions are driving growing numbers towards Europe and further afield, but the overwhelming majority remain in the region,” Guterres added. “We cannot afford to let them and the communities hosting them slide further into desperation.”

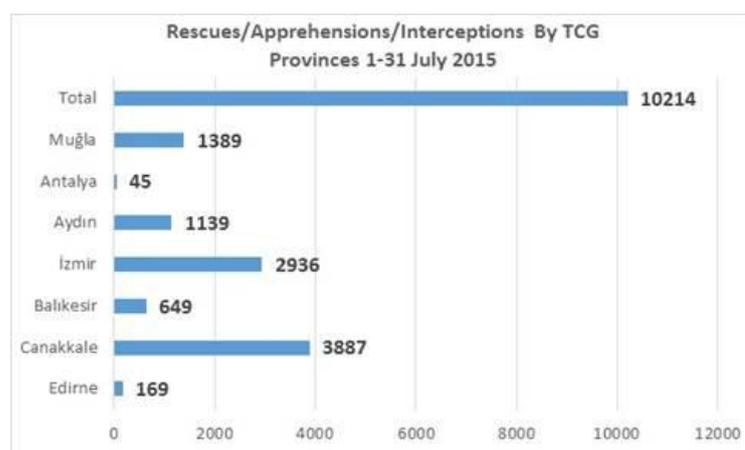
Refugee outflows in June 2015 saw more than 24,000 people arriving in Turkey from Tel Abyad and other parts of northern Syria. Turkey is now home to around 45 per cent of all Syrian refugees in the region. All registered Syrian refugees in Turkey are given temporary protection which ensures that they have access to education and primary health care. The vast majority live in urban areas and for the 265,000 who live in 23 camps across Turkey's south eastern border, refugees are well looked after by the Government of

And life in an urban setting—Syrian refugees in Gaziantep.
© UNHCR/N.Bose

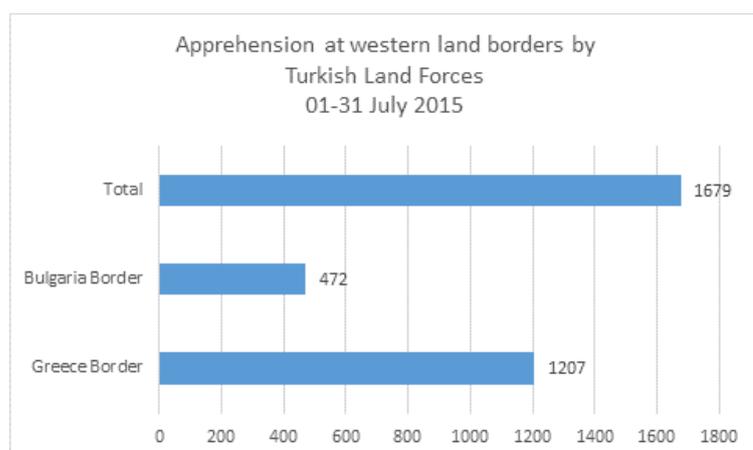
Turkey and are given, shelter, food, access to schools and primary health centres.

UNHCR works closely with authorities in the camp, supporting efforts to ensure that refugees are protected and assisted. Through its nine community outreach centres in urban areas, UNHCR reaches out to a large number of refugees who are in need of counselling and care, on issues ranging from child marriage to sexual and gender based violence. UNHCR supports the Ministry of National Education to facilitate access to education for refugee children, encourage enrolment in Turkish schools and through the DAFI scholarships, access to higher education in Turkey.

Borders



According to the data of the Turkish Coast Guards Command, 10,214 persons were rescued/apprehended/intercepted in July, while trying to leave Turkey irregularly through Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. The majority of those intercepted claimed to be Syrians (6,825 persons), Afghans (1,076 persons), from Myanmar (266 persons) and Eritreans (46 persons). Most of the incidents took place in Canakkale (3,887 individuals), followed by Izmir (2,936 individuals), Mugla (1,389 individuals) and Aydin (1,139 individuals). According to the information given by the Coast Guards Command, cargo ships, inflatable boats, fishing boats and private boats are used by those trying to cross.



According to the data of Turkish General Staff concerning persons apprehended on the western land borders, 1,679 persons were apprehended in July while trying to exit illegally. It is reported that 1,207 persons were apprehended at the Greek border, and 472 persons at the Bulgarian border. This brings the total number of interceptions on the western land borders to 5,054 persons for 2015.

Reaching out to urban refugees in Turkey

Given that the vast majority of refugees in Turkey live in urban areas, including the Afghans, Iraqis and Iranians in addition to the Syrians, it follows that UNHCR is strengthening its outreach to these communities who are spread all over the country. It is estimated that refugees and asylum seekers have spread beyond the 62 satellite cities and are living in all 82 provinces of the country. Reaching out to the urban refugee population is a top priority for UNHCR in Turkey, and UNHCR's global urban strategy developed in 2009, has been in place in Turkey since the outset. Recent consultations were held in-house to reprioritize interventions and find creative and innovative ways of reaching out to the large numbers of urban refugees. The key priority areas are employment and education focusing mainly on refugee youth through supporting vocational education and higher education. New ways for communication with refugees and asylum seekers were discussed, as well as examples of good practices from the region which could be endorsed in Turkey.

UNHCR already supports nine community centres in urban areas (seven in the south east of Turkey and two in Istanbul) working with partners to provide refugees with counseling and care that they so desperately need, to cope with isolation, depression and other anxieties as they live their lives in exile.



A Turkish language class in progress at the UNHCR-IMC-ASAM community centre in Gaziantep @UNHCR/N.Bose

In Gaziantep, the community centre supported by UNHCR is run by the International Medical Corps (IMC) and the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM). The centre offers legal and social counseling, help with referrals for health issues, psycho-social support, language courses –both Turkish and English, computer and music classes; handicraft making and hairdressing training. Some 300 Syrian refugees use the centre as a place to call their own. Refugees are also employed in the centres as teachers, which gives them an opportunity to reach out to their own communities. Mohammad, (28) is a musician, originally from Raqqa, Syria. Now working as the music teacher in the community centre in Gaziantep, he teaches 35 students and takes great pride in their progress. The class

echoes with the sound of “Lara’s Theme” from the film Dr. Zhivago, played by Syrian children on the piano. Mohammad studied music in Raqqa and used to lecture at the Al Furat University. “Music is my life”, he says. It helps him cope as a refugee in exile. “Music revives me, it gives me positive energy. After classes here with the children, my friends and I play and relax.” He plays the oud, guitar and piano. “I used to teach children in Syria and I enjoy doing it here.”

Mohammad Azim (27) is a student in the Turkish language class. “I came here to make a new life,” he says. “The people of Turkey are like us and I hope someday to marry a Turkish girl,” he adds. He’s lost hope of going back home and is looking to the future. Learning the language then becomes a must. “I need to know Turkish to make a life, to find a job, to communicate with people,” he adds. The centre has a 100 students who are learning Turkish.



A children's "hobby class" at the UNHCR/STL community centre in Hatay @UNHCR/N.Bose

UNHCR’s community centre in Hatay is run by Support to Life (STL). “This is a safe place for people to come together, learn and form friendships,” says Ayse Kocak, the Community Centre Manager. “Specially for the Syrian people, it is important to have social outlets. This is a space free of judgment, people are encouraged to express themselves.” In the first quarter of 2015, the centre has reached out to 2,000 people. The target is to reach 8,700 people in the year, and they expect to comfortably exceed this number. The centre has different programs that includes among others, life-skills classes and psycho-social support. Some 500 students are currently enrolled in life skills classes such as language courses –English and Turkish. The centre offers vocational training courses as well –sewing, hairdressing, crafts and hobbies for children.

Naheed (29) is from Idleb and works as a psychologist at the centre. She counsels women in group sessions, divided by age: 13-18 year olds, 18-25 year olds and 25-45 year olds. Stress, and how to cope with it cuts across most groups. “They say ‘I don’t know how to deal with stress, how can I channel it’. I help them to cope,” says Naheed. “I encourage them to take up a hobby and highlight how they should never take it out on their children.” Watching women interacting and sharing more, coping with their depression and isolation makes Naheed grateful for what she can do to help other women. “I am proud of my achievements,” she says.

The community centres are a small part of UNHCR’s efforts in urban settings and have helped hundreds of refugees find their way in often challenging situations.

Strengthening Links, Increasing Capacity

Under UNHCR’s Project on *Strengthening the National Asylum Decision-Making Procedures*, a two-day meeting on Separated Children: “Development of SOPs concerning Separated Children under International Protection Procedures”, was organised in Ankara to guide national institutions on procedures for unaccompanied and separated refugee children in line with relevant legislations. Participants included the Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), the Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Health, Ministry of National Education, Social Security Institution, AFAD, Turkish Red Cross, the Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (ASAM), the Human Resource Development Foundation (HRDF), UNICEF and the European Union Delegation to Turkey. UNHCR delivered a presentation on International Standards and UNHCR Policy for Separated Children.

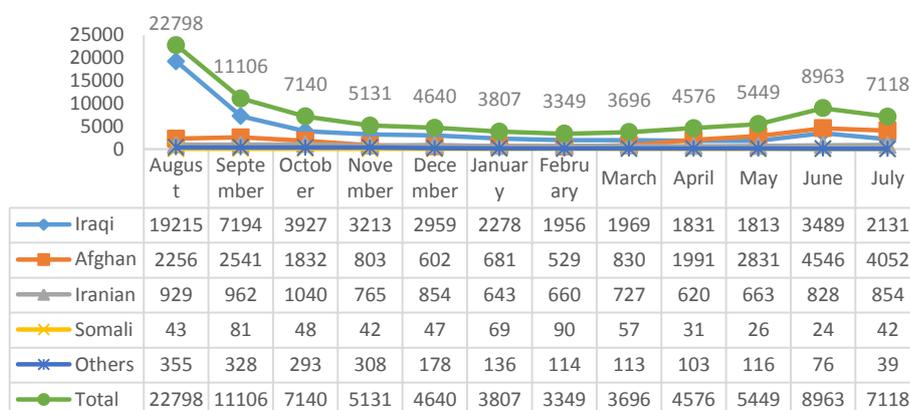
UNHCR organised a training for 22 newly recruited staff at DGMM. Participants were from DGMM’s International Protection, Foreigners, Projects, Harmonization and Communication departments. Topics covered international human rights law, international refugee law, migration and international protection, the national framework concerning international protection in Turkey, role of UNHCR and mandate, registration, persons with special needs and referral mechanisms, exclusion, interview techniques, credibility, drafting legal analysis, appeal procedures, ECtHR jurisprudence, temporary protection regulation and scope of 1951 Convention in the context of mass influxes, temporary protection and international standards.

A meeting on Raising Awareness on Access to Education with participants from the Ministry of National Education (MoNE), DGMM and UNHCR staff in Ankara was held under the UNHCR’s Project on *Development of Protection Strategies for Persons in Need of International Protection in the Urban Context*. The workshop identified ways of communication to raise awareness on refugee related issues, provide guidance to teachers and headmasters on the right to education and access to education, including vocational training, and increase information of asylum-seeking and refugee communities on access to education.

At a Glance: General Refugee Response (non- Syrian)

New Arrival Trends

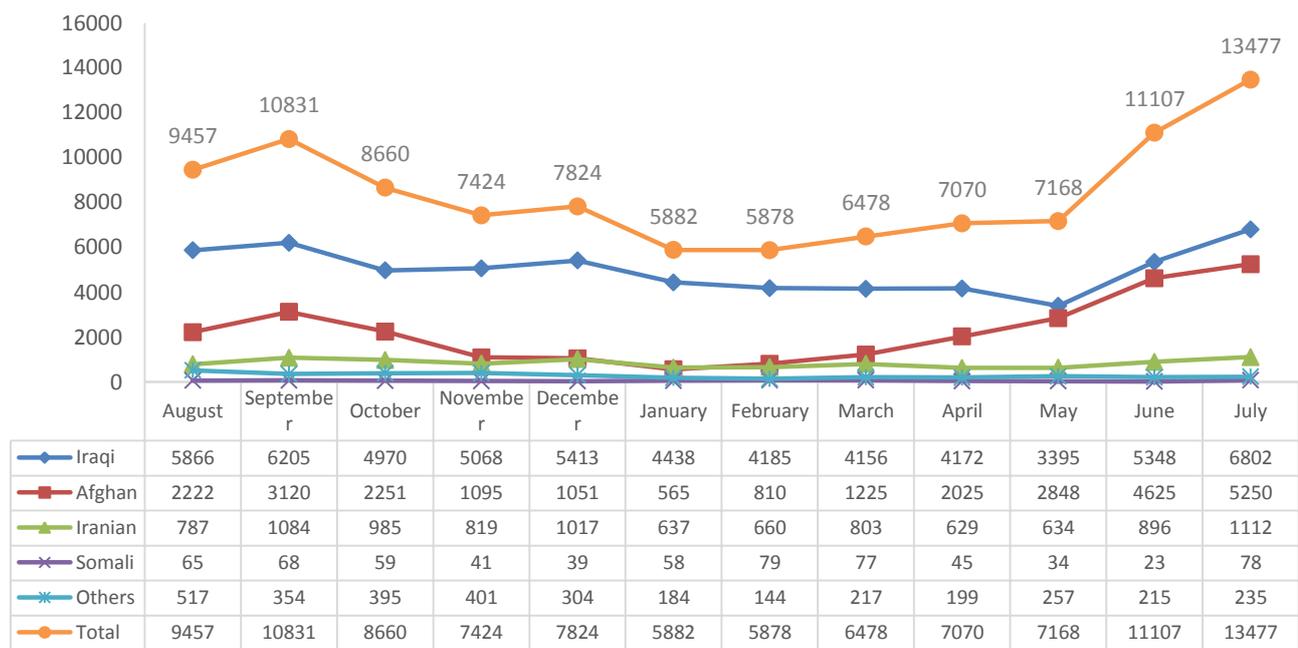
7,118 Individuals were recorded as new arrivals in July 2015. Out of 7118 individuals, 2,131 were Iraqis, 4,052 were Afghan and 935 were other nationals.



UNHCR Partner Registration

In July, ASAM registered a total of 13,477 individuals, of which 6,802 individuals were from Iraq. Part of these individuals previously held tokens for registration and are part of the registration backlog. The rest are new arriving Iraqi nationals. ASAM continues to register all other nationalities on the day of first approach and the remaining 6,675 individuals registered were the 5,250 new arrivals from Afghanistan, 1,112 from Iran and 235 other nationals. Partner Registration increased by 21% in July compared to June. On 27 July 2015, ASAM registered a record number of 1,124 individuals.

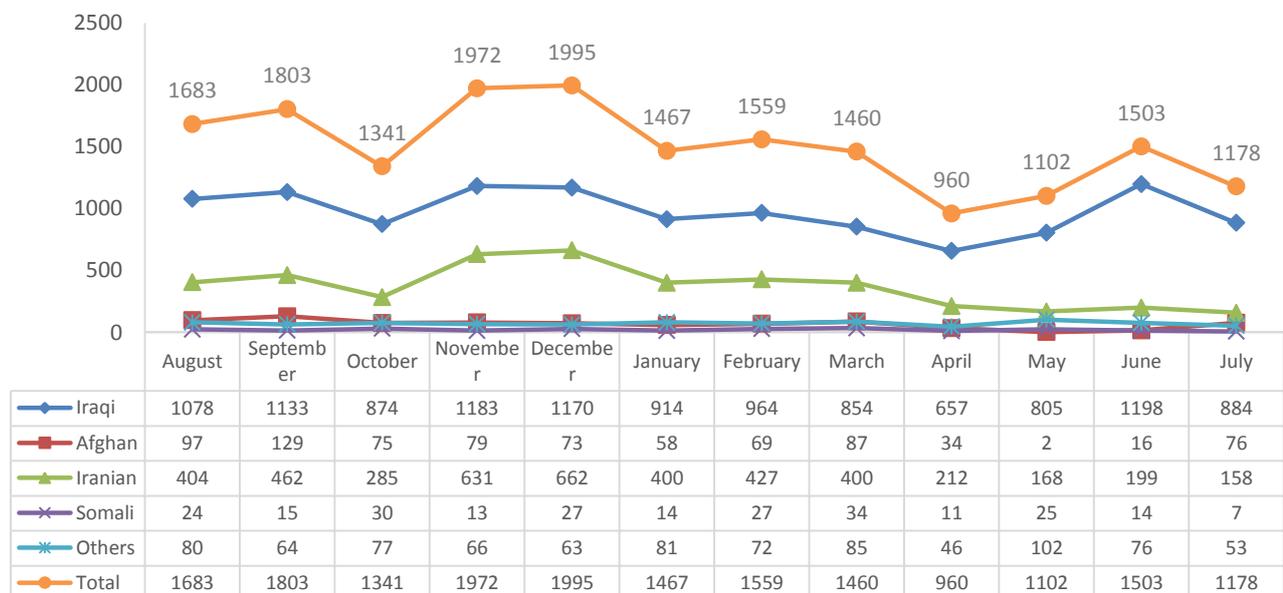
UNHCR PARTNER REGISTRATION



UNHCR Registration

In July 2015, a total of 1,178 individuals were registered by UNHCR under enhanced registration /simplified refugee status determination procedures either at the UNHCR office or on mission. Of this number, 884 were Iraqis, 158 were Iranians and 136 were of other nationalities.

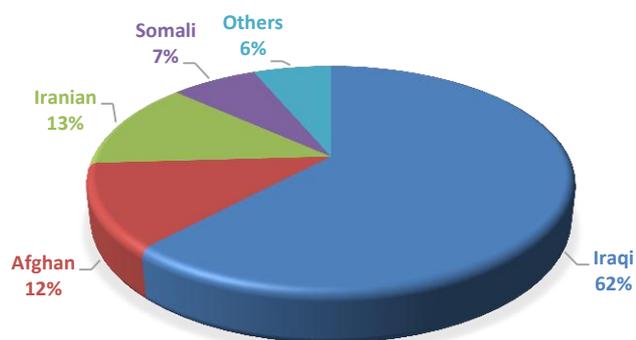
UNHCR REGISTRATION



Urban caseload (all nationalities except Syrians)

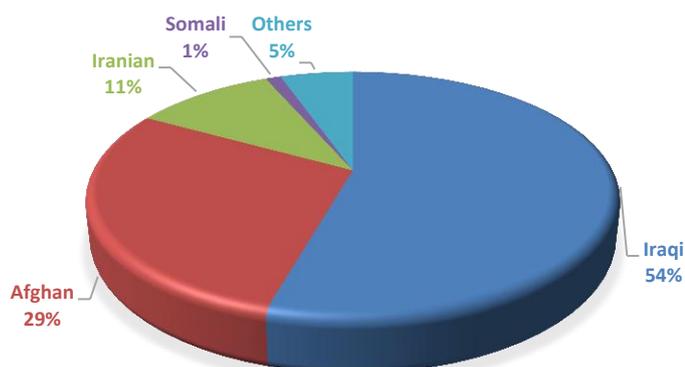
1. Active Caseload by Nationality – Refugees

No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	9542	11917	21459
2	Afghan	1913	2302	4215
3	Iranian	1876	2515	4391
4	Somali	1230	1190	2420
5	Others	1007	1171	2178
Grand Total		15568	19095	34663



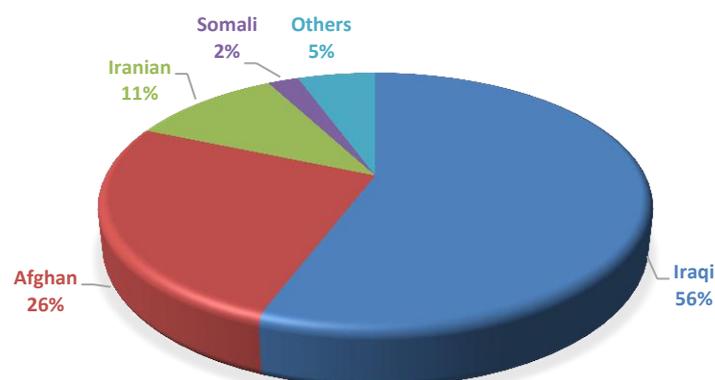
2. Active Caseload by Nationality – Asylum Seekers

No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	35912	49453	85365
2	Afghan	14379	30657	45036
3	Iranian	5989	10333	16322
4	Somali	756	1010	1766
5	Others	2749	5690	8439
Grand Total		59785	97143	156928



3. Active Caseload by Nationality – All

No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	45454	61370	106824
2	Afghan	16292	32959	49251
3	Iranian	7865	12848	20713
4	Somali	1986	2200	4186
5	Others	3756	6861	10617
Grand Total		75353	116238	191591



END.

Donor Countries of UNHCR's Regional Syrian Refugee Programme for Turkey:



Other Donor Countries Contributing to UNHCR's Regional Syrian Refugee Programme in alphabetical order:



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