

**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:** 78,544 (for 392,720 beneficiaries)

**Jerry cans:** 126,500 (for 316,250 beneficiaries)

**Blankets:** 1,596,975

**Sanitary napkins:** 1,130,880 (for 26,926 women)

**FUNDING**

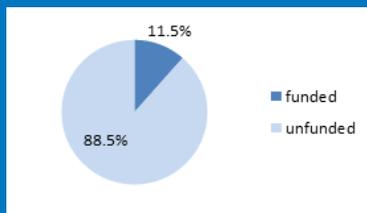
UNHCR Turkey operation

**USD 335,855,753**

**Funded: 11.5 %\***

**(USD 38,591,254)**

(\*excluding contributions earmarked at the Regional Level)

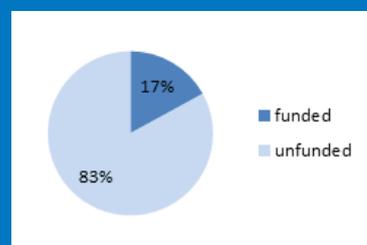


Interagency Syria Response (3RP) in Turkey

**USD : 624,089,475**

**Funded: 16%**

**(USD 108,099,811)**



**TURKEY**

**EXTERNAL UPDATE**

31 May, 2015

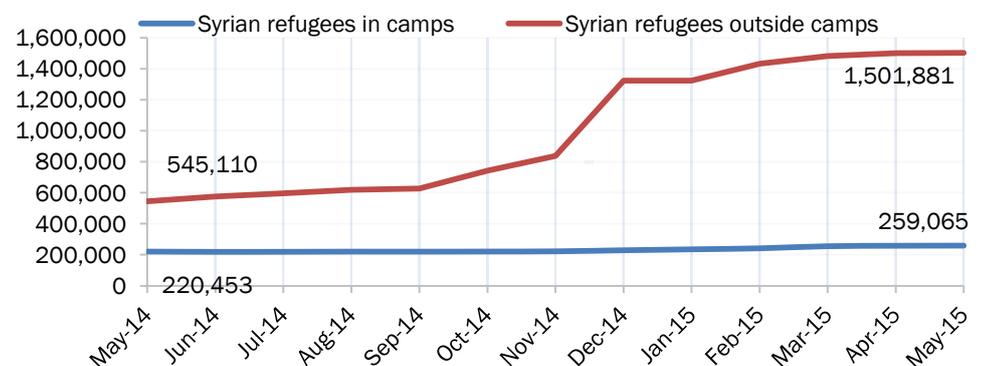
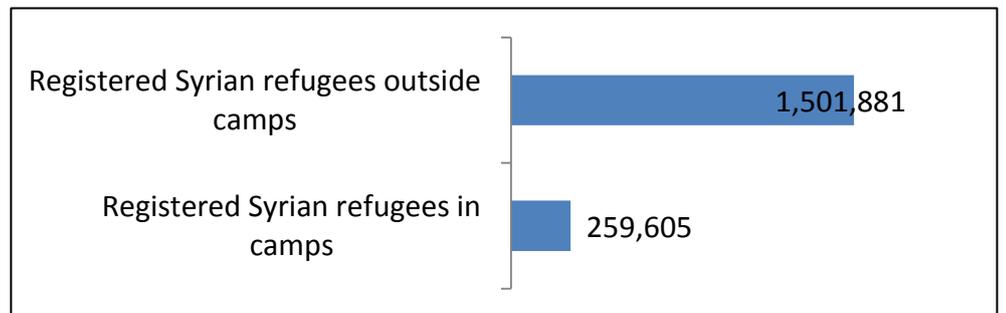
**HIGHLIGHTS**

- UNHCR welcomes Ms. Pascal Moreau as the Representative in Turkey.
- 130 urban Temporary Education Centres receive education material for Syrian students, supplied by UNHCR, approved by the Ministry of National Education.



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: 1,759,546 persons**  
(As of 31 May, 2015)



## UNHCR's Representative in Turkey



Ms. Pascale Moreau arrived in Turkey as UNHCR Representative on 4 May, 2015. Ms. Moreau has more than 25 years with UNHCR; her most recent position was that of Regional Representative for Western Europe, UNHCR Regional Representation in Belgium, Brussels (2011-2015). Prior to that, she was based in Geneva from 2006 to 2011, serving with the Bureau of Asia and Pacific as Deputy Director, (2008-2011) and Senior Policy Adviser (2006-2007). Her field experience includes postings in Pristina, Strasbourg, Sarajevo, Moscow and Goma. She began her career with UNHCR as an Assistant Protection Officer in Bucharest (1989-1991).

## Education Material Distributed to 130 Urban Temporary Education Centres (TECs)

For Syrian refugee children, the right to access education is guaranteed under the Temporary Protection (TP) Regulation, with the Ministry of National Education (MoNE) responsible for overseeing all educational activities for pre-school and school-aged children.



*Teacher uses the charts distributed to the TEC in Narlica, Hatay. ©UNHCR/N. Bose*

The MoNE circular on foreigners' access to schooling issued in September 2014, allows registered Syrian refugee children to access educational services by either enrolling in the national system or attending schools that have been established specifically for Syrians that are staffed by volunteer teachers, offer instruction in Arabic and use a modified form of the Syrian curriculum. These institutions are officially referred to as "Temporary Education Centres" (TECs).

In May this year, UNHCR distributed education materials to 130 TECs situated in urban areas. The materials make it easier to teach and for students, easier to learn. These materials were developed in close consultation with MoNE, with the funding support of the European Union under its project "Protection and Provision of Basic Services to out-of-camp Syrian Refugees." Excited to receive the boxes filled with bright, colourful alphabet cards in Turkish and Arabic, charts with

Turkish vocabulary, demonstration items for teaching basic mathematics concepts, maps of Turkey and the region, bilingual dictionaries and science and biology charts for older learners, teachers and students were very pleased.

"It is essential for children to have visual material to learn –without this, it is difficult to hold their attention. First-graders are hungry to learn –these materials are very welcome. They find it easier to follow lessons and it stays in their minds longer, when they are able to see what I am talking about," says Huda (27), a young Syrian teacher at the Ibad-al-Rahman school in Narlica, Hatay.

Farida (51) teaches Turkish at the school. "Our students are talented and they learn Turkish easily," she says. Grateful for the material received, she adds that all of it is very useful. "We use everything you sent us. Specially the charts on the sciences: physics, the human body, biology are the most useful. These are expensive to find and buy – other things, we can manage. But these charts are excellent."

In another school, the Baraem-al-Shuhada TEC in Hatay, Latifa (35) the English teacher originally from Damascus, compliments the quality of the education materials. "The material is very good—printed beautifully. We need the flash cards (alphabet cards) and colour cards. I am teaching the children how to make words with flash cards."

The rationale behind the establishment of TECs is that they will enable children to continue learning without disrupting their educational progress and that the nature of instruction provided will facilitate eventual reintegration into the Syrian education system. These



*Happy with the alphabet cards!*

©UNHCR/N. Bose

institutions are under the oversight of MoNE, and those recognized by provincial education directorates have a MoNE manager assigned to them to play a supervisory role. As of May 2015, some 220 TECs had been established in urban areas and there are TECs in all camps.

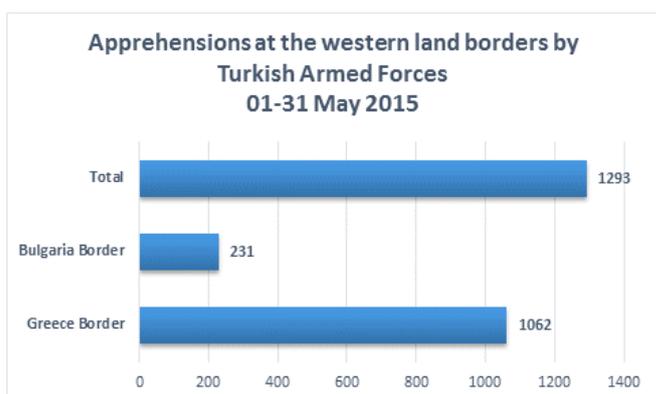


Huda, with her first graders, engrossed in the chart. ©UNHCR/N.Bose

contributing to low enrolment rates is that many refugees are unaware of the services available to them or are uncertain about how they access these services. UNHCR is working closely with community centres, organisations involved in refugee counselling and Provincial Education Directorates to ensure that refugees receive accurate and timely information on enrolment procedures for schools, universities and vocational training institutions.

UNHCR recognizes the important role that TECs are playing in providing access to education for Syrian children. At the same time, UNHCR also works closely with the Ministry of National Education to promote access to Turkish schools by refugees as this is the most cost-effective and sustainable approach to ensuring access to certified education that also allows for opportunities for greater social integration between refugee children and their Turkish peers.

### Borders, Sea and Land



happened in Mugla, followed by Canakkale, Izmir and Aydin. According to the information given by the Coast Guards Command, cargo ships, inflatable boats, fish boats and private boats are used mainly by those trying to cross.

According to the data of Turkish General Staff concerning the persons intercepted on its land borders, between 1 and

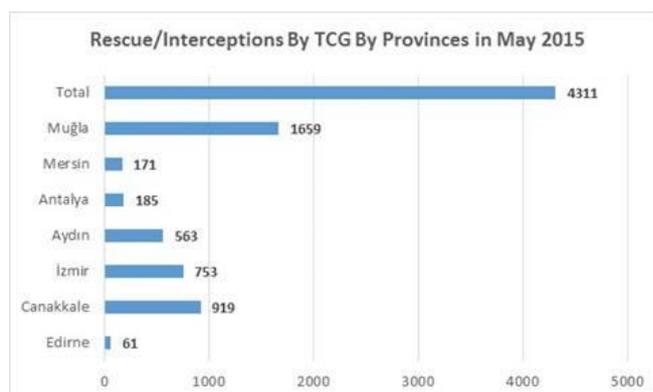
Enrolment rates in the TECs are far higher in camps (estimated at 87%) than in urban areas (24%). Based on the number of Syrian refugees, UNHCR and UNICEF estimate that there are a total of 576,000 children of school going age. The number enrolled in TECs in camps is approximately 81,000 and the number in TECs in urban areas is a little over 99,000. About 30,000 Syrian children are enrolled in Turkish schools, most of whom are enrolled in Grades 1 to 4, which can be attributed to the fact that it is easier for younger children to adapt to learning in a language other than their own.

Overall, 36.5 % of Syrian children are enrolled in formal education programmes. One of the factors



Education materials being packed in Ankara, before delivery to the TECs. ©UNHCR/N.Bose

The Turkish authorities have stepped up vigilance on their borders, to stop people from illegally leaving the country. According to the data from the Turkish Coast Guards (TCG) Command, between 1 and 31 May, 2015 some 4311 persons were rescued/intercepted while trying to leave Turkey irregularly through Aegean and Mediterranean Seas. The majority of the persons apprehended claimed to be of Syrian nationality (2628 persons), followed by those claiming to be Afghans (855 persons), from Myanmar (474 persons) and Eritreans (128 persons). The majority of interceptions



May 2015, some 1293 persons were intercepted while trying to exit illegally at the western borders of Turkey. It is reported that 1062 persons were apprehended at the Greek land border, and 231 persons on the border with Bulgaria.

### Strengthening Links, Increasing Capacity

UNHCR, together with Directorate General for Migration Management, conducted the first Bar Association training in Van for the EU supported project on *'Development of Protection Strategies for Persons in Need of International Protection in the Urban Context'*. With 18 lawyers and 19 trainee lawyers, in total 37 Van Bar Association members attended the one and a half day Workshop. The following topics among others were covered: International Refugee Law, 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, International Protection in Turkey under the Law No.6458 on Foreigners and International Protection, RSD Procedures under the Law No.6458, Appeal Procedures, Administrative Detention under Law No.6458, Legal Aid, and Application to ECtHR, mass influxes, and the Temporary Protection (TP) Regulation.

UNHCR participated in a symposium hosted by Ankara University, Faculty of Political Science on Foreigners Law and Citizenship Law. The following issues were covered: EU legal framework on migration, TP regulation, different types of foreigners in the Turkish legislation system and their rights, general overview of the LoFIP, CJEU and the ECtHR judgments relating to citizenship, 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and Implementing Regulation of the Turkish Citizenship Law (No.5901).

UNHCR attended a workshop on early marriages organized by the Ankara Bar Association. Early marriages are common among the refugee population, particularly Syrians. Representatives from various government departments, academics and two family court judges, one criminal court judge, and a public prosecutor participated. Discussion focussed on the term 'child' in light of international and national legal framework, reasons of early marriages, including social-economic and socio-cultural reasons, the actions taken by each institution for the reduction/prevention of early marriages, criminal liability of family members, public officials, and religious persons, and the impact of media. It was agreed that an improvement in access for women to the labour markets and education targeting both children and their parents, as well as using the media to raise awareness are essential for the reduction/prevention of early marriages. The Ankara Bar Association will be drafting a final statement, including proposed solutions.

UNHCR conducted a one day workshop in Gaziantep for Arabic speaking staff of NGOs and IOM. Twenty three staff members of IMC, IBC, CARE, DRC and YUVA attended the training. Topics covered were International Protection, UNHCR's mandate, role and activities in Turkey, Temporary Protection, referral mechanisms for women and children and the "do no harm" principle.

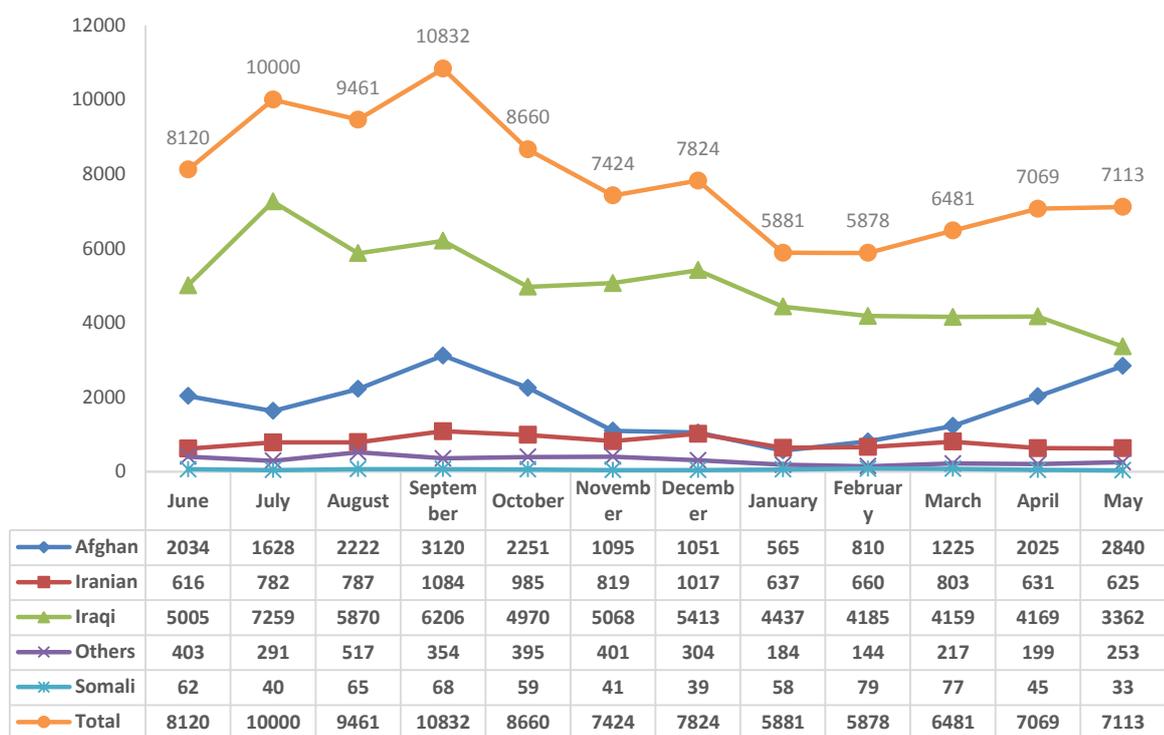
## At a Glance: General Refugee Response (non- Syrian)

### New Arrival trends

In May 2015, a total of 5,985 individuals approached UNHCR's implementing partner, the Association for Solidarity with Asylum-Seekers and Migrants (ASAM) office for registration. Of this number, 2,234 were Iraqis, 2,840 were Afghans, 625 were Iranians and 286 were other nationals.

### Registration by ASAM

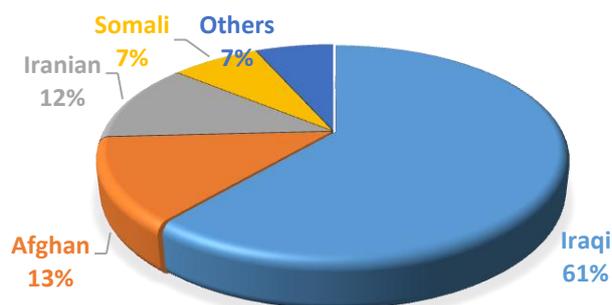
ASAM registered a total of 7,113 individuals, of which 3,362 individuals were from Iraq. These individuals previously held tokens for registration and are part of the registration backlog. ASAM continues to register all other nationalities on the day of first approach and the remaining 3,751 individuals registered were the 2,840 new arrivals from Afghanistan, 625 from Iran, and 286 other nationals.



### Urban caseload (all nationalities except Syrians<sup>1</sup>)

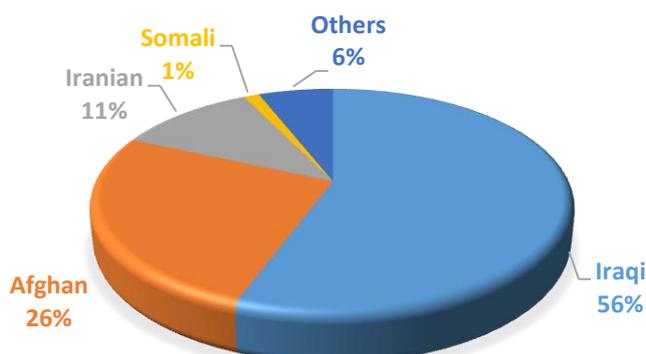
#### Active Caseload by Nationality – Refugees

No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	8930	11104	<b>20034</b>
2	Afghan	1926	2323	<b>4249</b>
3	Iranian	1651	2227	<b>3878</b>
4	Somali	1234	1191	<b>2425</b>
5	Others	954	1126	<b>2080</b>
6	None/Stateless	37	32	<b>69</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>14732</b>	<b>18003</b>	<b>32735</b>



#### Active Caseload by Nationality – Asylum Seekers

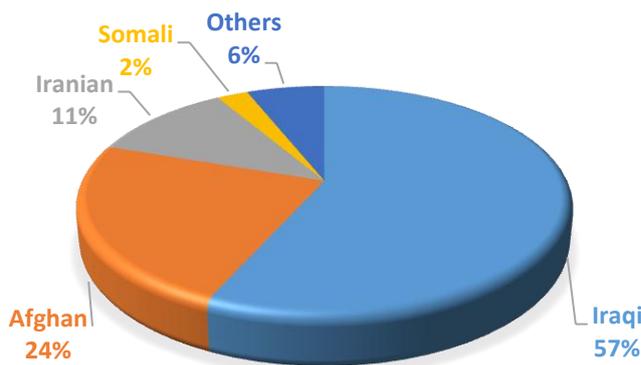
No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	31503	43746	<b>75249</b>
2	Afghan	11641	23604	<b>35245</b>
3	Iranian	5491	9555	<b>15046</b>
4	Somali	681	969	<b>1650</b>
5	Others	2559	5459	<b>8018</b>
6	None/Stateless	8	15	<b>23</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>51883</b>	<b>83348</b>	<b>135231</b>



<sup>1</sup> The total population of concern is 211,754 individuals. Out of this number, 9,362 are Syrians who were registered, processed and are under consideration for Resettlement. This number also reflects a registration backlog of 34,426 Iraqis. **Therefore, the urban caseload (non-Syrian) is 167,966 as per the table above and data base (non-Syrian caseload and not including the registration backlog).**

### Active Caseload by Nationality – All

No	Nationality	Female	Male	Total
1	Iraqi	40433	54850	<b>95283</b>
2	Afghan	13567	25927	<b>39494</b>
3	Iranian	7142	11782	<b>18924</b>
4	Somali	1915	2160	<b>4075</b>
5	Others	3513	6585	<b>10098</b>
6	None/Stateless	45	47	<b>92</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>66615</b>	<b>101351</b>	<b>167966</b>



### Refugee Status Determination

As of 31 May, 2015 a total of 3649 cases /8133 individuals have undergone refugee status determination (RSD) interviews. This figure includes interviews for first instance, appeal, re opening of cases, cancellation, cessation, verification and simplified RSD/ enhanced Registration. UNHCR Turkey remains the largest RSD operation globally.

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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