



Ukraine Situation: Regional Response and Arrivals in Turkey

June 2022



Humanitarian Situation in Ukraine

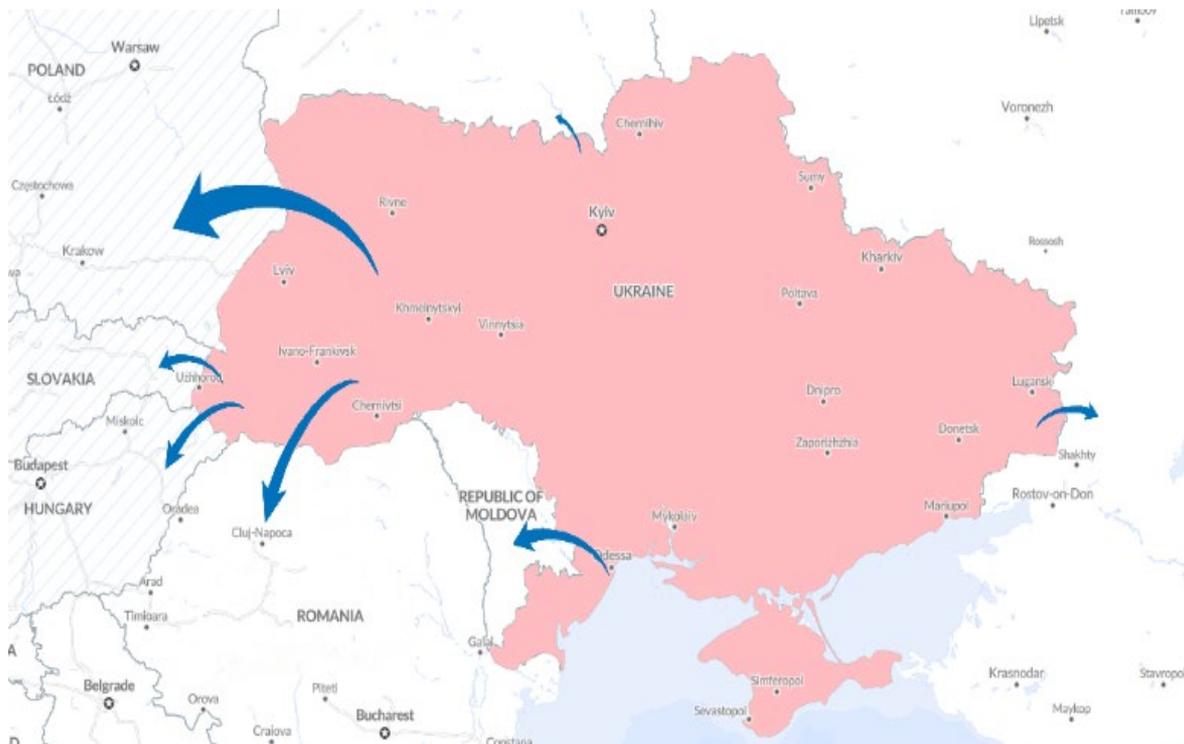
- Hostilities, featuring at times the intense *shelling of civilian areas*, continued to rage in eastern Ukraine.
- **8 million internally displaced** in Ukraine (plus **7 million** refugees who have fled to neighbouring countries).
- As at 4 June, OHCHR had confirmed at least **9,444 civilian casualties** in the country: **4,266** killed and **5,178** injured.
- Continued reports of multiple *civilian infrastructure* being damaged by hostilities. **1,888** schools damaged or destroyed by shelling and bombardments.
- **15.7 million** people in need of humanitarian support, with numbers growing. More than **7.5 million** children saw their education suspended, hundreds of thousands of people do not have access to water and electricity, and millions do not know where their next meal is coming from. Municipal authorities and WHO have warned of potential *disease outbreaks*, including cholera, in Mariupol due to unsanitary conditions.

Humanitarian Situation in Ukraine

- Recent NGO study highlights gaps faced by millions of ***older Ukrainians*** caught up in the war and at risk of being overlooked in humanitarian response, with almost 9 out of 10 (**89 per cent**) having a health condition, e.g. hypertension (**57 per cent**), heart problems (**50 per cent**) while only **43 per cent** have full access to medication and 12 per cent have no access at all.
- Ukraine's Ministry of Health estimates **15 million** people require ***psychological support and treatment*** due to war-related trauma and stress, with **3-4 million** potentially requiring medication-assisted treatment. Multiple UN agencies have also been raising the alarm about the long-term mental health impact of the war in Ukraine.
- As of 2 June, the UN and humanitarian partners have provided ***essential support*** to over **7.8 million** people across Ukraine, including ***food*** and health-related support.

Regional Refugee Response

Refugees Fleeing Ukraine - **5,707,967** (as of 4 May 2022)



Location name	Source	Data date	Population
Poland	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	3,119,196
Romania	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	854,292
Russian Federation	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	714,713
Hungary	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	545,311
Republic of Moldova	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	450,797
Slovakia	<i>Government</i>	4 May 2022	388,282
Belarus	<i>Government</i>	3 May 2022	25,852

Regional Refugee Response

- ***Ukraine Regional Refugee Response Plan*** – March-December 2022, 142 partners (UN/NGOs) supporting govts in Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and other countries (Belarus, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic).
- Total needs = **US\$2.2 bn** (70.1% funded – US\$1.6 bn) in addition to US\$1.3 bn funding outside the RRP.
- **8.3 million** projected refugee population – 90% women and children. (+ estimated 7.7 million IDPs)
- ***Regional objectives:*** i) Support host countries to ensure that all refugees from Ukraine have **access to safety and international protection**, in line with their situation, and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement; ii) Support host countries to provide timely and **life-saving humanitarian assistance** to refugees fleeing Ukraine and third-country nationals having left Ukraine, of whom a sizeable number would need international protection, with a specific focus on the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men; iii) Facilitate the identification of appropriate **solutions for all** and the promotion of **social and economic opportunities** while ensuring conducive and equal conditions for the refugees and TCNs fleeing from Ukraine from the onset through a whole of society approach; and iv) Ensure **effective coordination** of partners at country and regional level in support of hosting countries' efforts.



Access and Reception in Turkey

- Per the official statements, some **140,000** Ukrainian nationals ***arrived in Turkey*** since 24 February 2022.
- ASAM's third briefing report states: *“According to the data shared by the Embassy of Ukraine... the number of Ukrainian nationals were reported as **124,000** as of 16 May and majority of Ukrainians are going to western border cities (Edirne, Kırklareli) and other metropolitan cities,”* like Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Antalya, Muğla, Bursa. Antalya is the most favoured place due to the significant Ukrainian diaspora there.
- Admission of Ukrainian citizens to Turkey is being facilitated in line with the ***circular*** issued jointly by the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and MFA.
- Entry through issuance of an emergency travel document in the absence of a passport or substituting document; or through exemption of Ukrainian nationals from the requirement of a 60-day valid passport.

Access and Reception in Turkey

- **Accommodation** needs were initially considered to be resolved by the temporary allocation of dormitories into Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs). This policy is now being reviewed as the dormitories are needed for student accommodation.
- The current total number of Ukrainian nationals placed in these TACs is reportedly **2,000** (IP applicants and other status holders).
- Since 24 March, Turkey has been receiving groups of **children and their caregivers** (including their families) from orphanages in Ukraine. On 10 May 2022, MoFSS stated that a total of 1,380 unaccompanied, separated children together with their caregivers and children of caregivers are currently being hosted in hotels in Antalya, Sakarya and Mugla.

Legal Status in Turkey

- **90-day tourist exemption** granted to Ukrainians, but limited rights in terms of access to services and questions remain about sustainability of support.
- International protection applications of Ukrainian nationals are being received and registered pursuant to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection.
 - Some **4,000** Ukrainian nationals have lodged asylum applications.
- Ukrainian nationals will not be subject to the requirement of residence in '**satellite cities**' upon registration.
- Governorates instructed to facilitate issuance or renewal of **residence permits** for Ukrainian nationals, but concerns raised about costs.
- Declaration of **temporary protection** is not a consideration at present.
- Ukrainians continue to be advised to approach **PDMM offices** at the expiry of their 90 days visa-free stay for advice on IP application and alternative legal status (residence permit). Information available on YIMER hotline.

Protection/Assistance Needs and Inter-agency Response

Reception/accommodation

- Support to PMM for dormitories (personnel, interpreters, hygiene, etc.).
- Humanitarian assistance items including hygiene kits, food, blankets, toys, books, shoes, stationary for women and children staying at reception facilities.
- Few Ukrainian nationals asked for accommodation support from the authorities. Associations/municipalities collecting money for food, rent, etc. Challenges re high cost of living.
- UNHCR and partners approached by Ukrainians about available support including accommodation and cash.
- AFAD, TRC and Municipalities have provided *ad hoc* assistance to Governorates for individuals in need, in particular stranded tourists or visiting Ukrainians who are not able to return.
- Specific needs for Ukrainian children arriving with carers – support to MoFSS with interpreters and other personnel.



Protection/Assistance Needs and Inter-agency Response

Information and Counselling

- Main lines of inquiry received by UNHCR relate to asylum procedures, secure shelters in Turkey, access to healthcare + financial assistance, as well as immigration/resettlement.
- CSOs providing information on legal status and related rights + access to health care/health insurance, providing social support and making referrals to PDMM.
- Online information channels in Ukrainian, including UNHCR Help page, but gaps remain (e.g. re GBV response services). Useful role of Ukrainian associations re info and referrals.
- Ongoing dialogue with PMM on status options to facilitate access to protection and services as the situation becomes protracted.

Psycho-social support (PTSD, GBV, CP)

- Profile of Ukrainian refugees with high number of women and children puts them at risk of GBV, trafficking, etc. Need for specialist services accessible to Ukrainians, including PSS, women friendly spaces, sexual and reproductive health, Blue Dots, etc.
- PSS support by partners but limited requests for PSS? Specific PSS support required for children. Barriers include cost and language.
- MoFSS (supported by UNICEF and UNHCR) profiling of Ukrainian children in TACs underway to identify needs + rapid gender analysis by UN Women.
- Need for child friendly spaces has been raised at local level.



Protection/Assistance Needs and Inter-agency Response

Access to Education

- Challenge of legal status and access to education – parallel online (Ukrainian) option being used by some families.
- Material support needs, language needs, school enrollment questions (post September).

Access to Healthcare

- Challenges include access, language, people with chronic illnesses needing care and low immunization rates amongst children in Ukraine. Costs high for non-IP applicants, requiring private health insurance.

Language Support

- UNHCR and others have received requests for interpreters; particularly to facilitate PSS. Recruitment ongoing of Ukrainian speakers to translate ServicesAdvisor, UNHCR counselling line, FGDs, etc.

Strategy and Coordination

- “**One refugee**” approach, ensuring non-discriminatory access to protection and assistance for all refugees in Turkey.
- Ongoing support to the govt-led response through **existing programmes, field-level coordination** and **contact with Ukrainian population/associations**.
- **3RP contingency plan** updated in 2021 can be used in case of a sudden largescale influx (10,000 arrivals in 7-day period + govt request).
- Information sharing (assistance updates, support requests, barriers to access) amongst **3RP partners** and coordination of protection/assistance support + priorities identified (GBV/trafficking, education, etc).
- Information/assistance gaps to be discussed at **technical working groups** like the Child Protection sub-working group, and **policy gaps** raised with the sector coordinators/UNCT for strategic advocacy and common messaging.
- UN engagement with the **Ukraine embassy** to discuss priority needs, including technical guidance and liaison with authorities.
- **3RP** – inclusive approach endorsed by the Govt. for persons under temporary and international protection. **2023 planning** can include Ukrainian refugees.