

SITUATION REPORT

Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 31 January 2014

An Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Şanlıurfa Province

SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY

Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, Turkey is hosting a large number of Syrian refugees. Based on [UNHCR](#) estimations, the number of registered refugees has been multiplied by 4.6 over the year 2013. Turkey has the third highest density of Syrian refugee population in the region, after Lebanon and Jordan.

The number of Syrian refugees in Turkey is officially estimated as 700,000 of which 577,349 Syrians have been registered with the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of the Prime Ministry ([AFAD](#)). It is reported that 37% of the registered Syrians in Turkey are accommodated in the 22 camps in 10 southern provinces. The remaining 63% are believed to be staying outside the camps. The numbers of the camp and non-camp Syrian refugee population is given below:

As of 21 January 2014	
Estimated total number of Syrians in Turkey	700,000
Total number of refugees registered and with registration appointments	577,349
Total number of refugees in camps	213,952
Total number of refugees registered outside the camps	363,397

Figure #1: Number of refugees in Turkey

The provinces in which refugees are settled, along with the number of camp sites and the total Syrian refugee population in each province, both in and outside the camps is given below:

As of 17 January 2014		
Provinces	Camps	Estimated Refugee Population
Gaziantep	4	151,782
Şanlıurfa	4	143,757
Hatay	5	85,695
Kilis	2	63,283
Mardin	2	43,146
Kahramanmaraş	1	29,122
Osmaniye	1	18,083
Adana	1	16,887
Adiyaman	1	10,255
Malatya	1	7,218
Istanbul	-	150,000 (est.)
Other	-	8,121
Total	22	727,349 (est.)

Figure #2: In-camp population distribution by province

Despite official estimations, unofficial figures point to nearly one million Syrian refugees in Turkey. As Syrian refugees are no longer confined to the southern provinces, an increasing number of Syrians are visible in the bigger cities of Istanbul, Izmir, Antalya and Mersin. Having said that, there is also evidence of high mobility among Syrians within the country, thus making it a great challenge to identify exact numbers.

ASSESSMENT IN ŞANLIURFA

According to official figures, Şanlıurfa province comes second after Gaziantep regarding the density of its refugee population. The province is hosting 143,757 registered Syrian refugees of which 68,614 or 48% are settled in four camps. The remaining 52% of the registered population stays outside the camps. However, these figures do not take into account the population that is awaiting registration. That is more than 8,000 individuals in Şanlıurfa alone, according to UNHCR sources.



Figure #3: Camps for Syrian refugees in Turkey

From October 2013 to January 2014, [Support to Life](#) (STL) field staff performed an assessment of the living conditions and needs of Syrian refugees in Şanlıurfa city. The assessment was based on door-to-door interviews performed on 1,812 non-camp refugee families.

STL assessment teams consisted of female Syrians that participated in a 2-day theoretical and 1-day field training. STL positively discriminated female surveyors, which has enabled access to female household members, in line with the cultural codes of the Syrian community. STL assessment teams have visited each one of the families in their homes. During the visits, a two-page questionnaire (see **Annex**) was filled in and complemented with observations. In addition to the general profile such as family composition, gender, age and place of origin, STL team also collected data on the source of income, shelter conditions, and access to education.

To reach out to the highest number of Syrian households, STL teams contacted Şanlıurfa Coordination Center, an AFAD body in charge of the registration procedure of Syrian refugees, along with Mukhtars, field workers of State Social Welfare Association and other charities working in the area. Eventually, STL assessment teams achieved the full coverage of Şanlıurfa city center, with the only exception of the relatively upscale Karaköprü district.

HOUSEHOLD PROFILE

STL teams have assessed a total of 1,812 Syrian refugee families, representing 10,505 individuals. The gender distribution is balanced among every age group with a slight dominance of the male population. The following chart provides a general overview of the family profile.

	Total	Males		Females	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
0-5 years	1,908	979	9.3%	929	8.8%
6-10 years	1,377	705	6.7%	672	6.4%
11-16 years	1,493	779	7.4%	714	6.8%
17-65 years	5,430	2,736	26.0%	2,694	25.8%
>65 years	297	131	1.2%	166	1.6%

Figure #4: Refugee population distribution by age and gender

Even though the typical family profile has a male as the head of the family, female headed families represent a high percentage of 24% of the total.

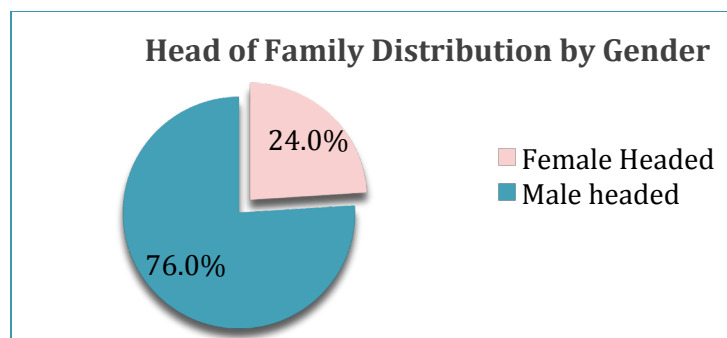


Figure #5: Head of family distribution by gender

Looking at the age and gender breakdown of Syrian family heads, STL teams came across 36 women among the youngest family heads aged 16 to 20, representing 2% of all assessed families, indicating twice as many young women in this age group compared to men heading their families.

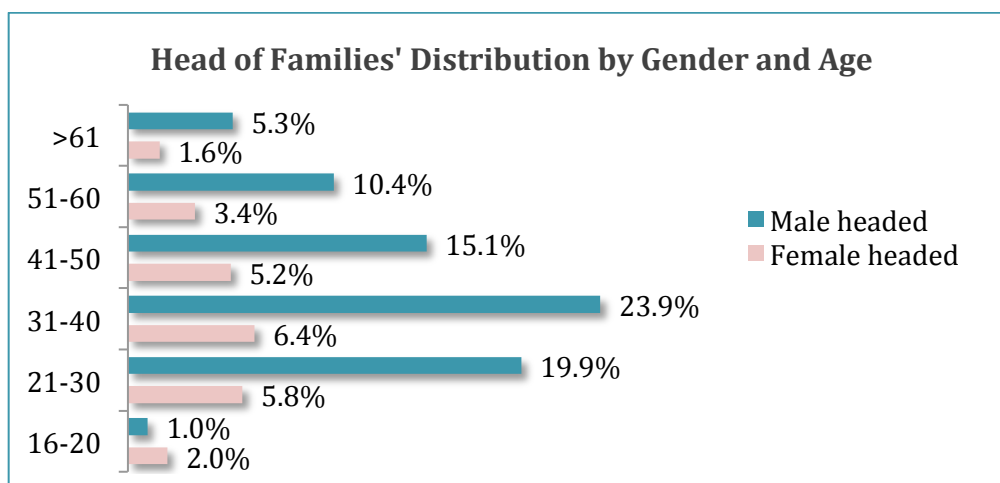


Figure #6: Head of family distribution by gender and age

Questions on family size yielded an average Syrian refugee family count of 5.84 members in Şanlıurfa center, which is higher compared to the average family size in Hatay province.

STL conducts family based assessments as opposed to household based assessments, due to the common practice of several families sharing the same house. This approach allows STL to identify the specific needs of each family. As can be seen from the following chart, the big majority of the families have 5-6 members. Yet, families with much higher headcount are also not uncommon and STL assessment teams came across families with up to 17 members.

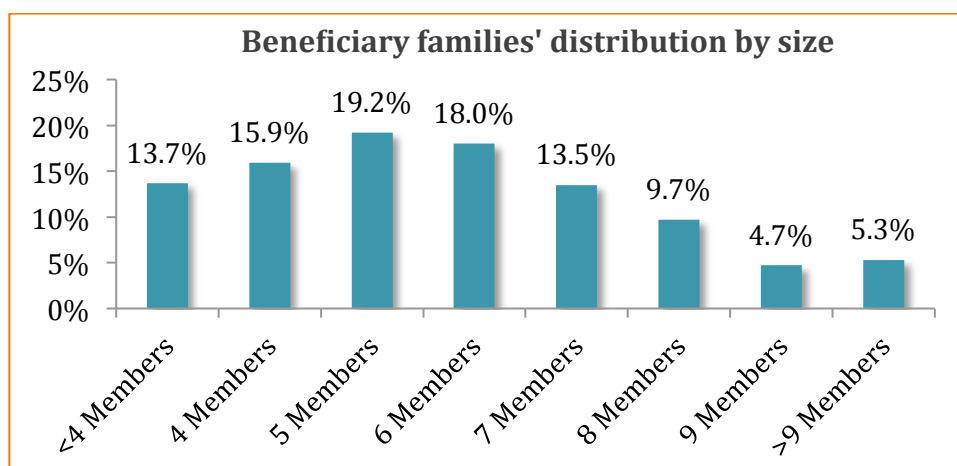


Figure #7: Distribution of Syrian families by size

The relatively large family size suggests a young refugee population with many children. Almost half – 45.8% – of the population is under the age of 17. This represents a grave challenge in terms of education continuity, as well as a risk for child labor, which is also common among the lowest income families in this part of Turkey. This is especially the case in Viranşehir district where a large part of the population is involved in seasonal agricultural migration. Syrian refugee families with connection to local Kurdish families use the existing networks of local labor contractors to find daily work in agricultural fields from March to November each year. Indeed, during the past two years, STL has been observing Syrian workers, including children, being employed in hazelnut harvesting in the Black Sea region during the months of July and August.

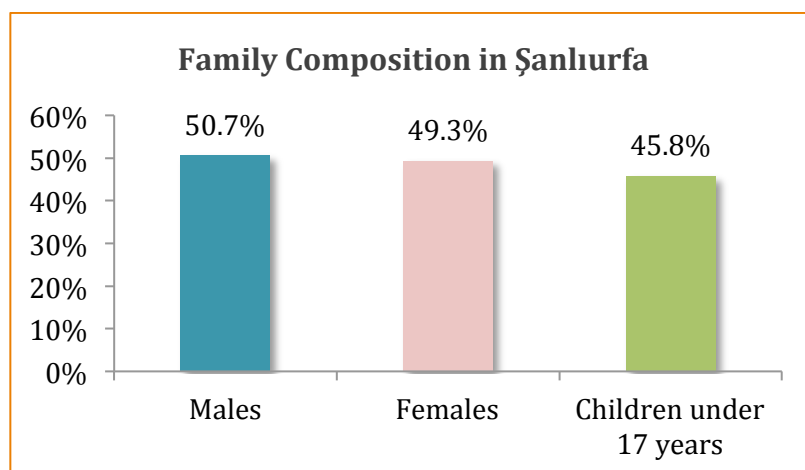


Figure #8: Family composition

STL assessment results show that most of the Syrian children are in the youngest age group (0-5 years), which represents around 40% of all individuals under 17 years. A slight male dominance is prevalent in all age groups. The older the group, the fewer children belong to it proportionally.

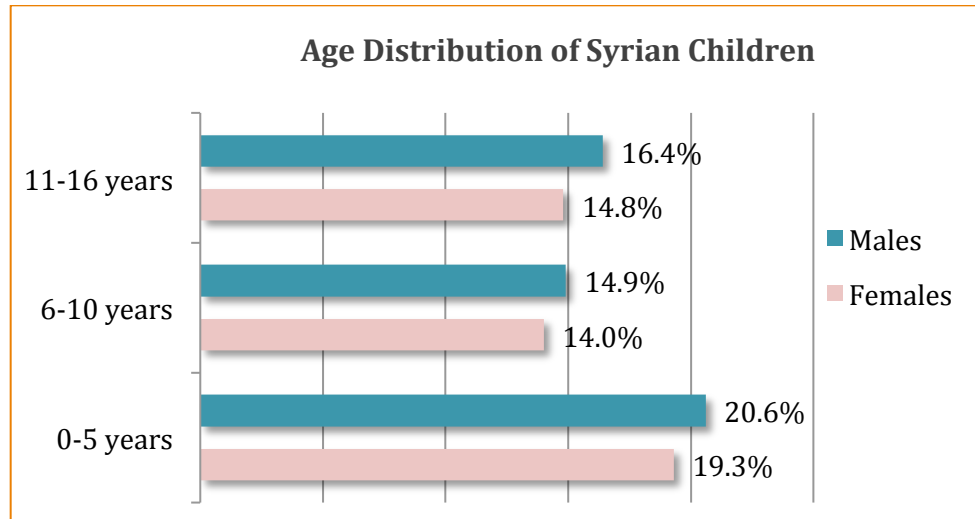


Figure #9: Syrian children distribution by age group and gender

By looking at the different kind of dependencies affecting the individuals composing the families, one can calculate the labor force of the refugee population. The labor force includes everyone who is at age and capacity to work, rather than having a job. Dependent people represent 4.1% of the entire assessed population. The term “dependent” is used to mean the elderly population merged with the rate of people with disabilities (PWDs) within the working age scale. Children under 17 years of age (45.8%) as well as pregnant and lactating women (9.2%) are automatically excluded from this category although in practice STL teams have observed Syrian children as young as 10 years being paid for their labor in seasonal agricultural work. The fact that children get paid the same daily rate as adults is a serious promotion to children being engaged in the labor force. The adult labor force lies at 40.9%.

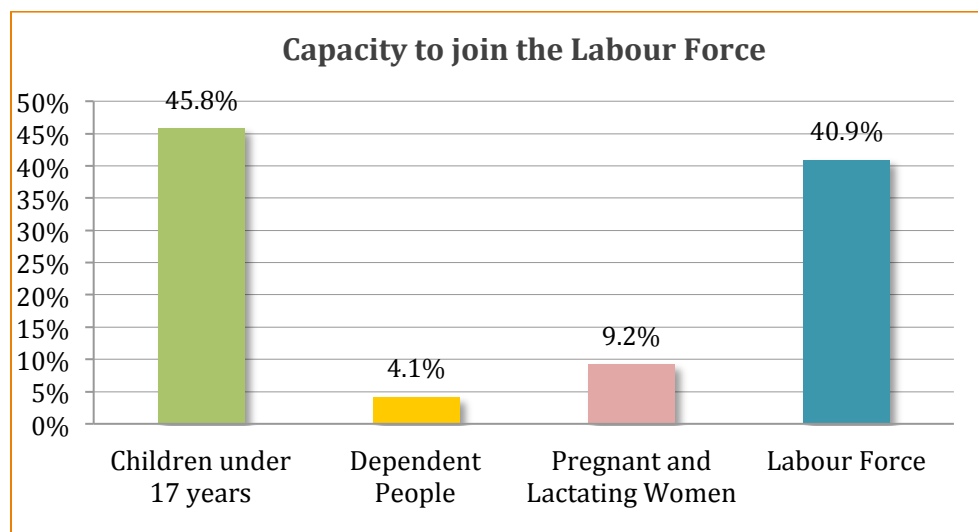


Figure #10: Capacity of joining the labor force

REFUGEE POPULATION and HOST ENVIRONMENT

In terms of their legal status, Syrian refugees have been given “temporary protection” by the Turkish government. According to official figures, Şanlıurfa province hosts around 150,000 Syrians within its borders. AFAD registers the refugees in the four camps and other registration centers. Syrians who undergo this process are provided with government assistance in the form of free access to medical services and drugs. In Şanlıurfa center, 85% of the assessed families reported to be registered. Among the remaining 15% unregistered population, there are some new arrivals and the majority is Kurdish. Families of Kurdish origin are presumably more reluctant to register with the Turkish authorities given the historical tension between Kurds and the Government of Turkey.

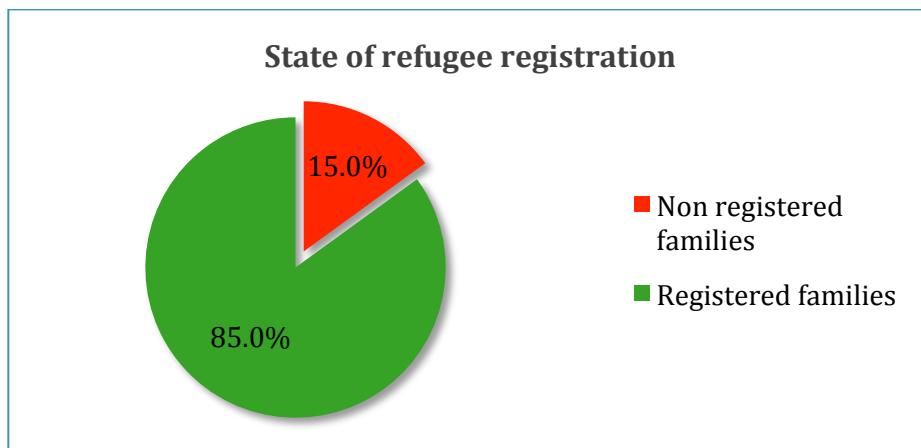


Figure #11: Registered refugee population in Şanlıurfa center

Most of the families settled in Şanlıurfa center originate from close-border areas like Aleppo, Ar Raqqa and Hasakah. At the same time STL team have come across significant number of refugees coming from further parts of Syria like Damascus, Deir ez-Zur and Homs. Şanlıurfa has the second highest density of refugees among the Turkish provinces. Many of these refugees relocated from other Turkish provinces like Hatay, but most of them immigrated to Şanlıurfa due to their kinship relations with the local population.

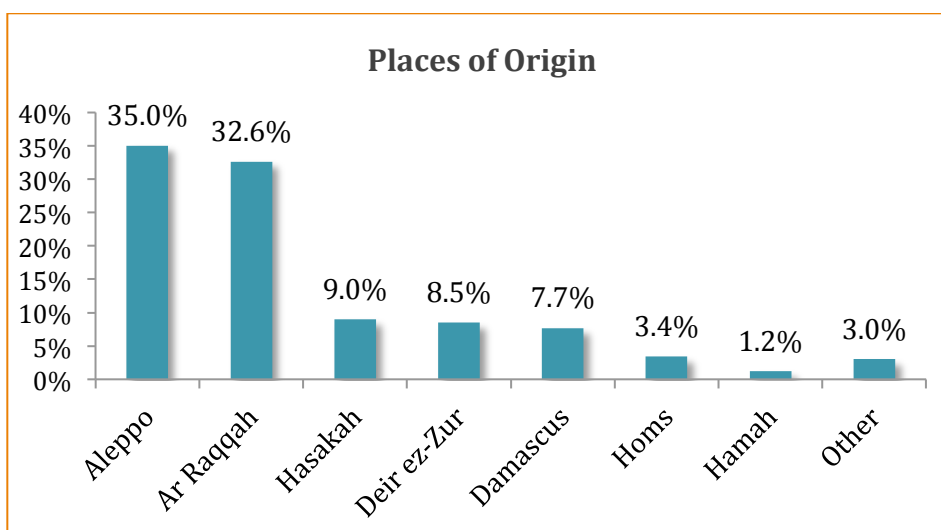


Figure #12: Places of origin

The host community is ethnically diverse, similar to the composition just across the border areas where most refugees originate from. During the assessment, families were asked to define their preferred language of communication. Although it does not provide definite information, this gives an idea regarding the ethnic composition of locally settled refugees. In Şanlıurfa center, the majority – 79% – is Arabic speaker, while 21% reported Kurdish as their primary language of communication. STL assessment team has not come across notifications of any other language.

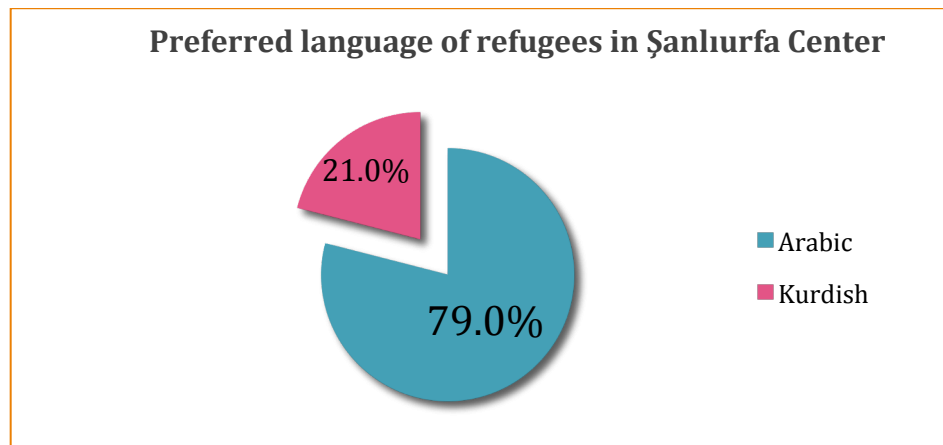


Figure #13: Preferred language of communication

The rate of mobility is high among the refugee population in Şanlıurfa center. Despite short time periods between beneficiary identification and STL distributions, some of the families were missing at the address at the time of distributions. STL observed that around 3% of the families moved out of their places after the assessment. Some of them moved within the city or inside Turkey, while others moved back to Syria, in most cases leaving frustrated landlords behind with unpaid rents. One possible reason for the high mobility rate is that refugees are constantly looking for employment and cheaper accommodation options. On the other hand, rents are likely to increase with the infiltration of a large number of shelter seeking refugees. It can be speculated that Şanlıurfa city center has reached its limits in terms of capacity to decently accommodate Syrian refugees, while the labor market is also saturated.

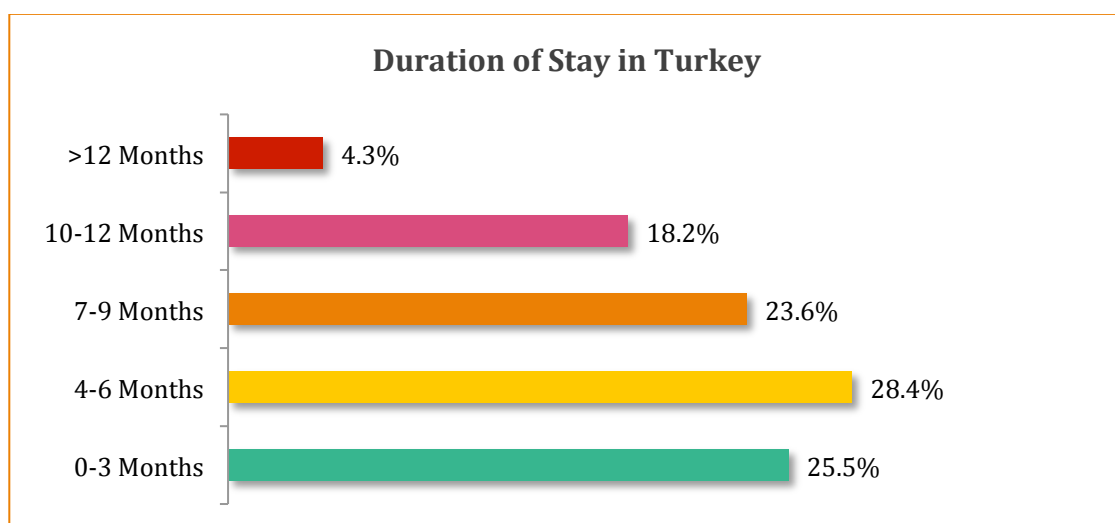


Figure #14: Duration of stay in Turkey

More than half the Syrian refugees in Şanlıurfa reported entry into Turkey in the past six months. Only 4.3% of the surveyed families expressed being in Turkey for over a year. This data reflects the chronology of waves of violence and refugee influx through the border close to Şanlıurfa. As the refugee families stay longer and develop an understanding of their environment in Turkey, they seem to move towards other locations in Turkey with bigger labor markets. However there is no official data on this except the increased visibility of Syrian refugees in western cities such as İstanbul, İzmir or Adana. STL plans to carry out an assessment to specifically look at migration patterns among the Syrian refugees.

SHELTER CONDITIONS

Syrian refugees usually find shelter in rented individual accommodations where they characteristically occupy a single or two rooms. Knowing that the average family size lies at 5.8%, these shelter conditions imply lack of privacy and personal space that bring concerns about the psychosocial wellbeing of the refugees. Only 4.2% of the assessed households reported their shelters to be free of charge. These apartments or rooms are usually provided through cross border kinship ties that is a historical characteristic of the region. The typical shelter is usually rented, shared among several families and in 36.2% of the cases shelters are composed of one single room for the whole family.

Makeshift shelters or tents are not typical for Şanlıurfa city center. Due to local regulations, constructions of this type are not allowed in the urban area. For the few remote cases that STL assessment teams came across, such temporary shelters had disappeared after a short period of time.

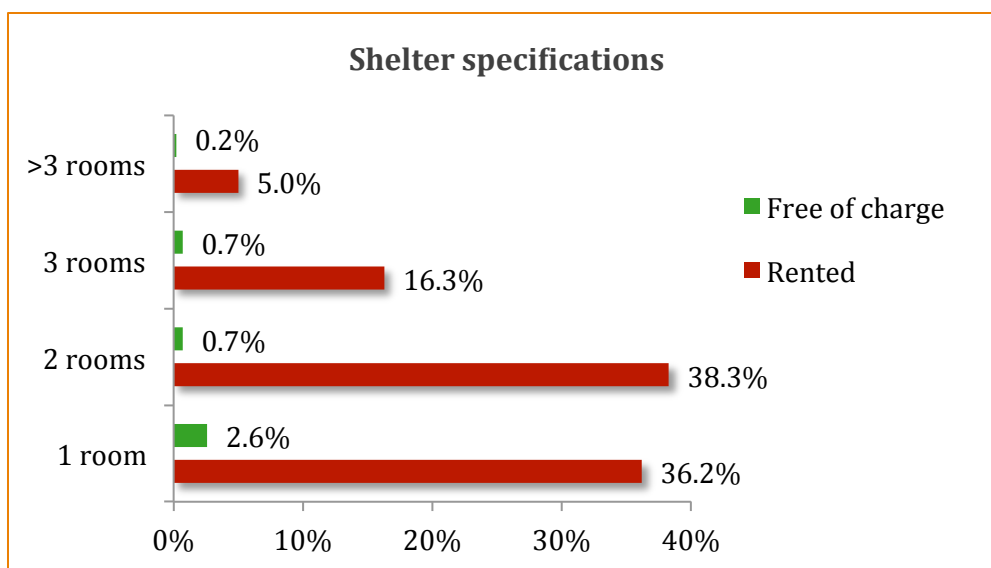


Figure #15: Shelter specifications

Showing slight variation from one neighborhood to another, the average rent cost per family per month is around 200 Turkish Liras (TL). There are hardly any refugee households paying more than 400 TL monthly. STL team has observed that rents change frequently with rising demand and the influx of refugees in certain neighbourhoods. 95.8% of the assessed families reported to pay rent with their meagre incomes. This is a very serious number considering that many of the Syrian households have no regular income and in winter period must have a roof over their heads. This fragile situation can be also one of the major reasons for the high mobility rate among Syrian refugees.

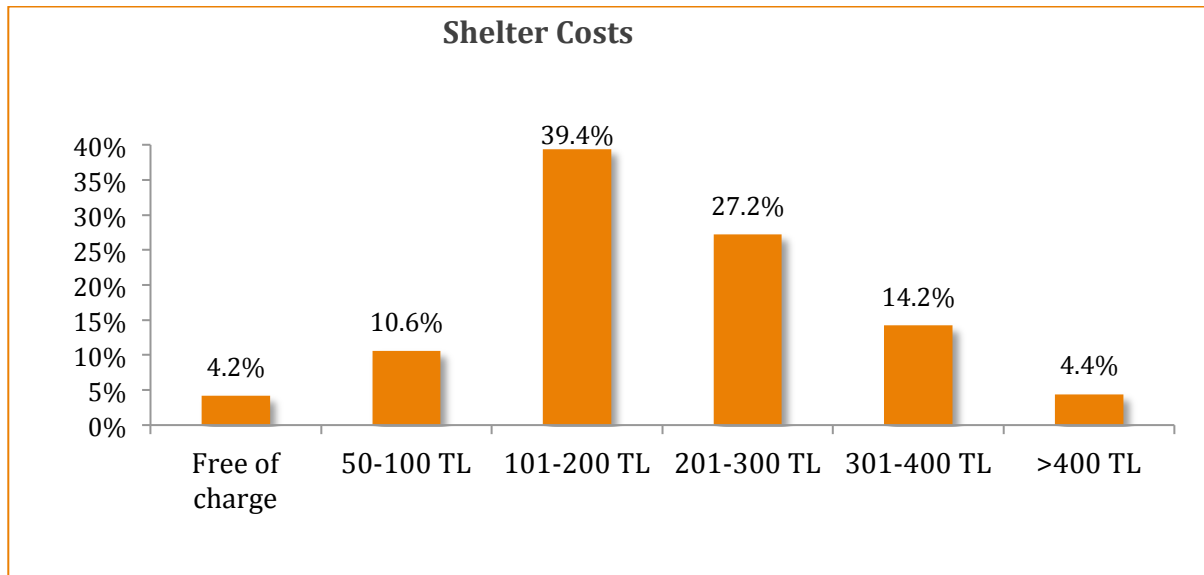


Figure #16: Shelter costs

Most of the Syrian refugees are settled in the poorest neighbourhoods of Şanlıurfa city. Popular areas for settlements are the northwest and the southern part of the city, as well as the overcrowded city center. The maps below show the area covered by the assessment teams during the beneficiary identification process. The image on the left gives a geocoded presentation of 1,812 Syrian households extracted from STL database. The right snap is a settlement heat map with an intensity projection layer, enabling to visualize the density of Syrian families in certain areas of the city.

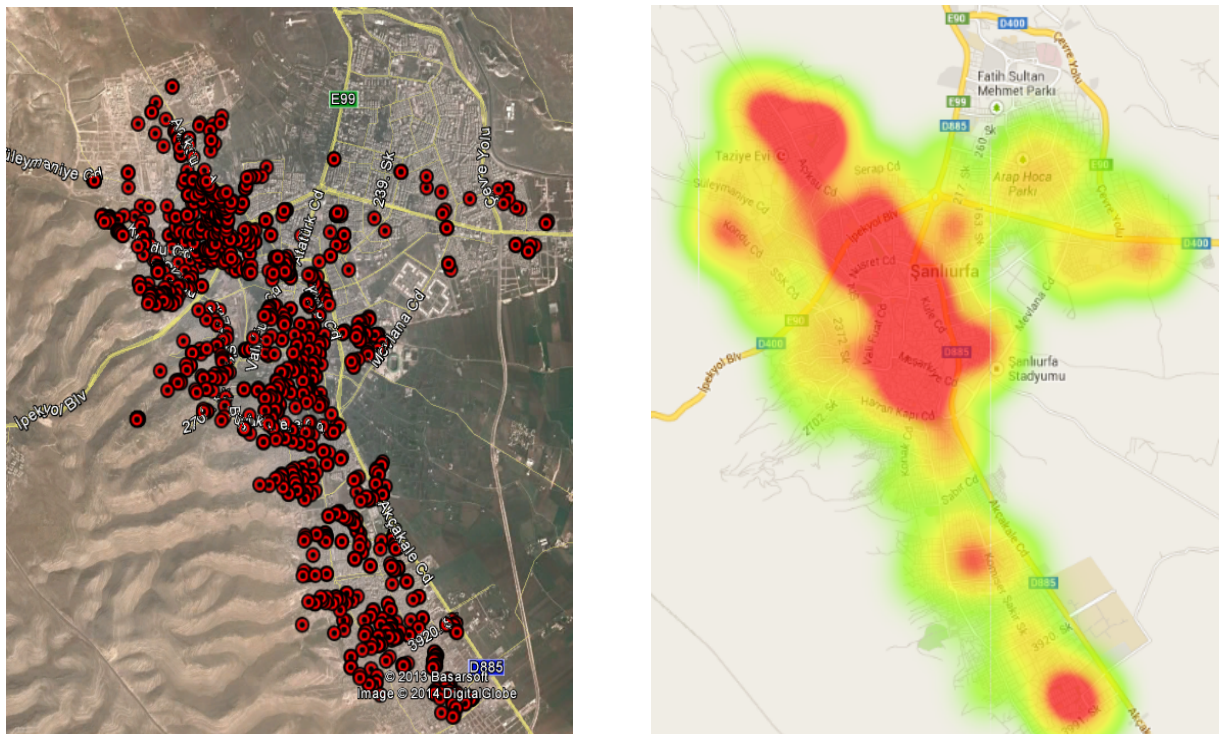


Figure #17: Location of Syrian families in Şanlıurfa center and settlement density

The figure below shows the biggest refugee settlements per neighbourhood. STL assessment teams covered 59 neighbourhoods within the city boundaries and interviewed 1,812 families in total.

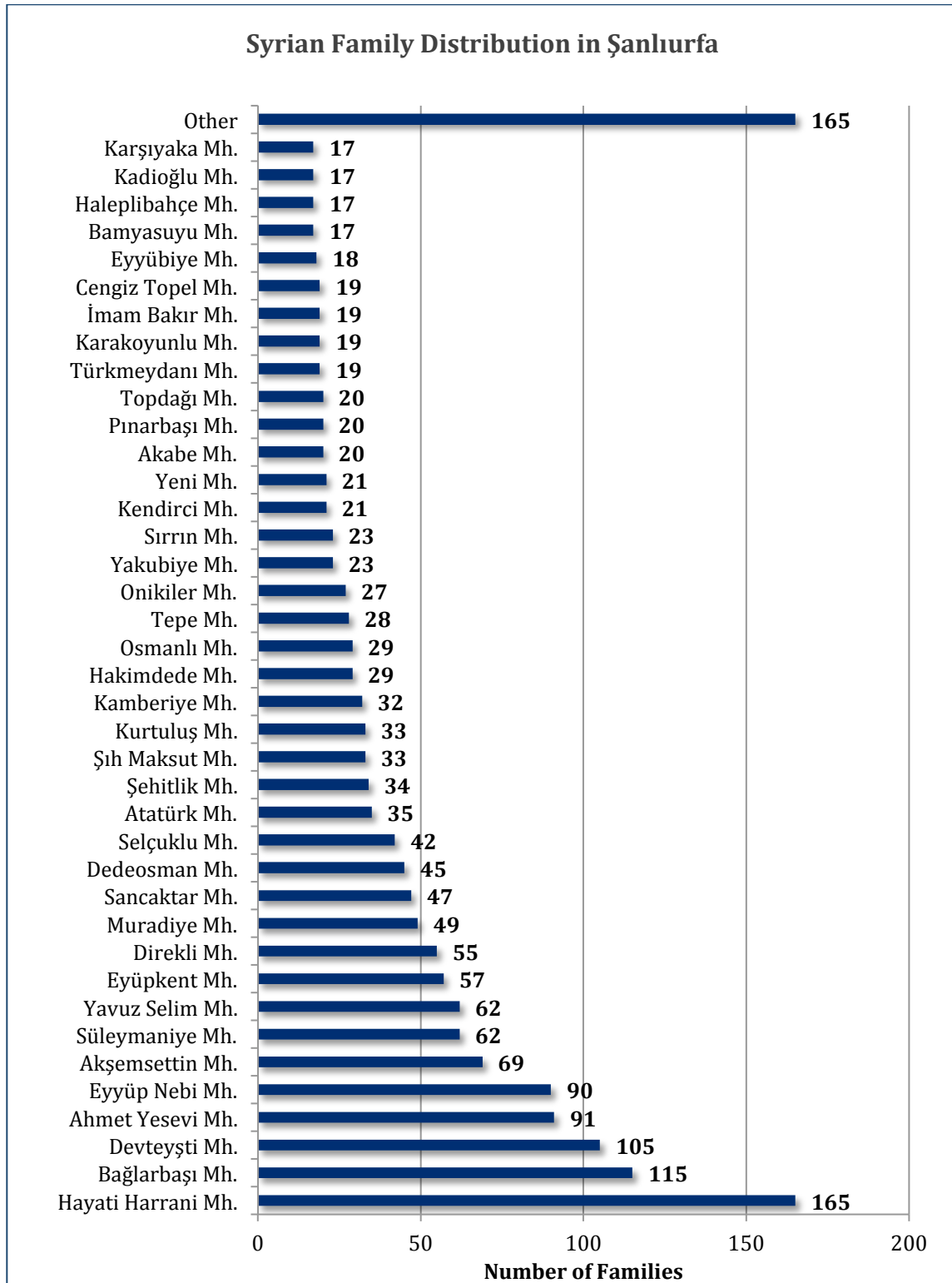


Figure #18: Syrian Family Distribution per Neighborhood

LIVING CONDITIONS and NEEDS

The majority of the Syrian refugees in Şanlıurfa live under poor circumstances. STL team was tasked to assess the living conditions of each family. The rating occurred on a four-level scale from extremely poor to very good. Surveyors gave a “very good” rating in the case that the shelter fulfilled the basic needs of living in a general sense. The “good” rating was applied to shelters lacking some basic items but allowed sustaining a minimal level of living in a relatively safe and clean environment. In case of “poor,” the assessment team observed overcrowded and unhealthy environments with most of the basic goods missing such as heating facility, sufficient mattresses or furniture. The “extremely poor” condition describes places with unsustainable and unsafe circumstances, with sometimes even missing doors or windows.

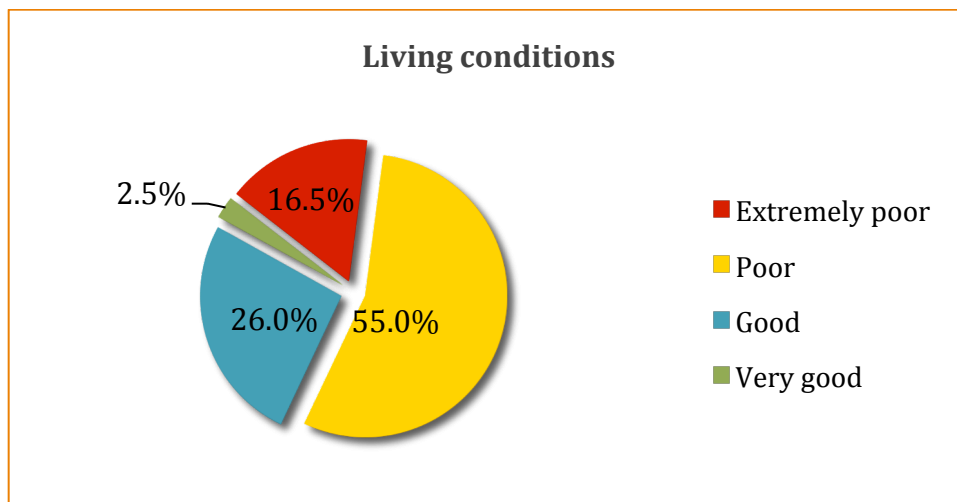


Figure #19: Living conditions

55% of the surveyed families live under poor circumstances. It means that they are seriously in need of some basic items. Even more disturbing is that 16.5% of the families would require immediate assistance. They are in need of the very basic goods like food and hygiene products but also winterization items such as blankets, heaters and mattresses.

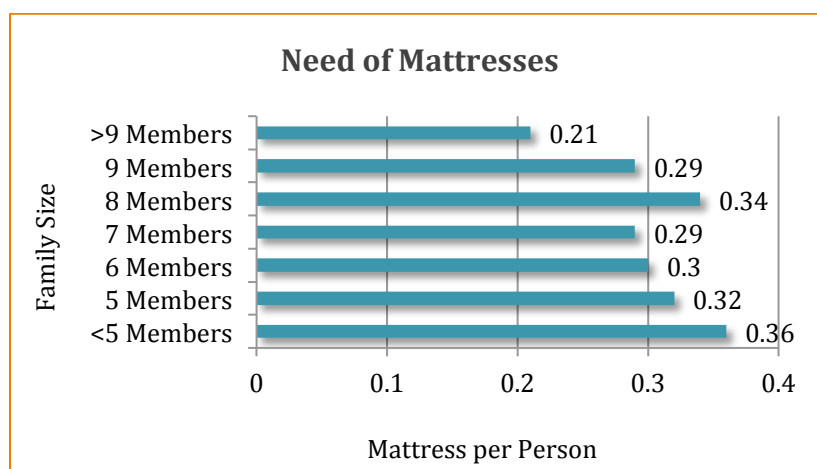


Figure #20: Need for mattresses

Survey results showed clear lack of mattresses compared with the actual headcount. On average 3-4 persons have one mattress to share among them. Families with the highest headcount though turned out to be in the worst position. Almost five persons share one mattress on average. The chart above shows the state among the surveyed refugee population.

Coal stoves are commonplace in Şanlıurfa center. The relevant public office distributed coal in this area but families also burn wood and other materials to heat up their places. Coal stoves and electric heaters were common for refugee families with heating facilities. STL teams have observed that even families with heating facilities were not always able to use them due to a lack of fuel. Indeed, in the month of December, one of the interviewed families living in extremely poor condition reported the death of a newborn because of the cold weather.

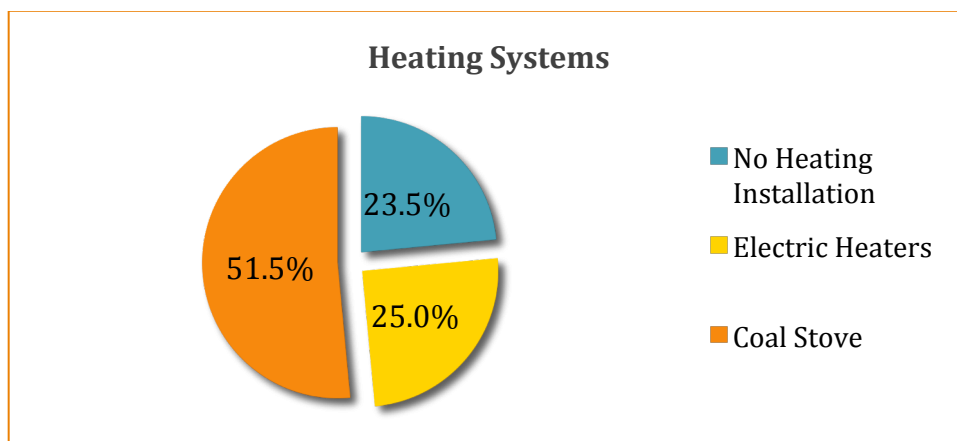


Figure #21: Heating systems

During the assessment, families were asked to categorize and prioritize their essential needs. Because of the cold weather conditions, there is a visible shift in ranking of needs. Beneficiaries were asked to prioritize their needs on a scale of 1-6. The final results show us that food is the most commonly desired category followed by winterization items like clothing and blankets. In the “other needs” category, beneficiaries have mentioned in most cases hygiene products, kitchen utensils, diapers and milk.

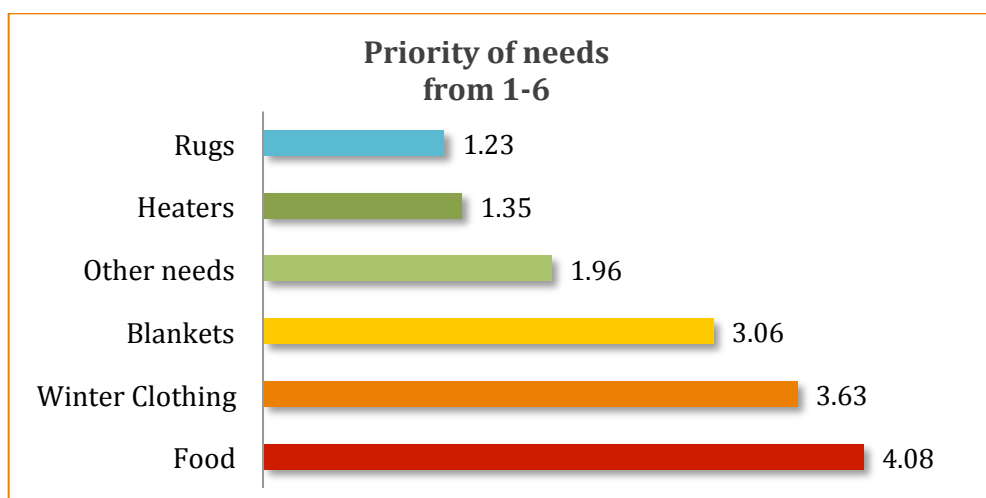


Figure #22: Priority of needs

However, it is important to mention that if we construct the same chart based on the assessment results of the families with no source of heating, a different picture of priorities arise. Almost a quarter of the surveyed families had no heating in their shelters. Among these households, heaters, blankets and other winterisation equipment were prioritized over food items.

COPING MECHANISMS and SOURCES OF INCOME

The coping mechanisms of the Syrian refugees refer to their capacity to adapt to new environments, to overcome stressful situations and potential trauma. Being faced with armed violence, fleeing their homes due to conflict, abandoning their land, property and goods, leaving behind family members and resettling in a foreign country are all potentially traumatic experiences for the displaced population who have become refugees in a foreign land.

Being able to generate income is crucial for those refugees who have chosen to settle outside the camps. To be able to cover the daily expenses of food, accommodation, medicine, and many other basic needs, families are forced to find channels of income. Syrian refugees receive support from a variety of sources, but cannot count only on solidarity from neighbours and aid agencies. For some families, every single day is a fight for survival. Analysing a family’s sources of income helps to better understand the situation of these refugees and to provide adequate response.

Albeit on an irregular basis, most Syrian households have access to more than one source of income. The diversity of income sources among Syrian families settled in Şanlıurfa center is given in the chart below.

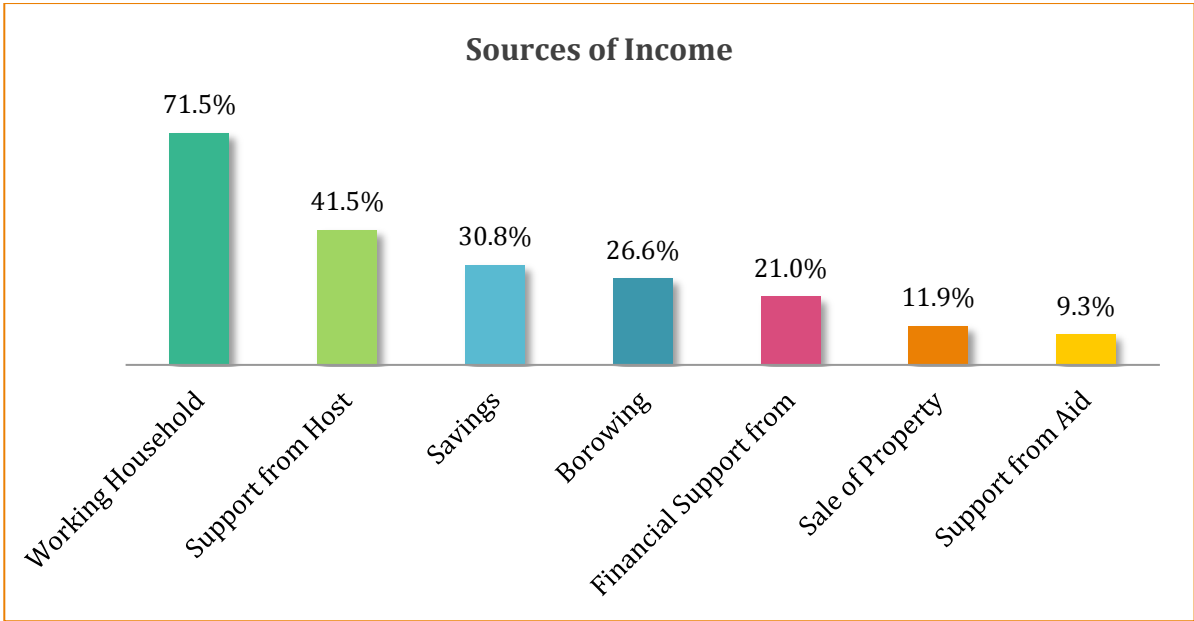


Figure #23: Sources of income

In Şanlıurfa, the main sources of income are working family members. 71.5% of the interviewed families have at least one working family member. That is a very high number and has to be interpreted with care. Besides this primary income source, there is a balanced distribution of other sources like savings, support from host community, support from relatives and borrowing that are far from being sustainable. After that comes the less typical sale of property and support of aid agencies, which represents a small proportion with 9.3%. It is probable that refugees understate the

actual extent of received aid in hope of new contributions. Having one source of income does not exclude other channels and the more of these channels are available, the more financial security a family has.

Having a working household member does not imply a decent salary on a regular basis. In most cases, refugees have low incomes, a few hundred Turkish Liras, which is enough maybe to cover the rent or food expenses but not enough to maintain a normal lifestyle. Syrians are likely considered as cheap labor and underpaid compared to the locals. Refugee workers on construction sites have a daily salary of 15-20 TL, which is less than half the wage a local worker would get. Because Syrian refugees are hired as daily labor, monthly household incomes fluctuate based on their ability to regularly find daily work. As the need for seasonal agricultural labor decreases in the winter months, survival for small families becomes more challenging.

The charts below show the monthly average income per family. Unfortunately here we have a significant amount of unavailable information, which means that this is a very sensitive topic and not all refugees are opened to reveal their financial state.

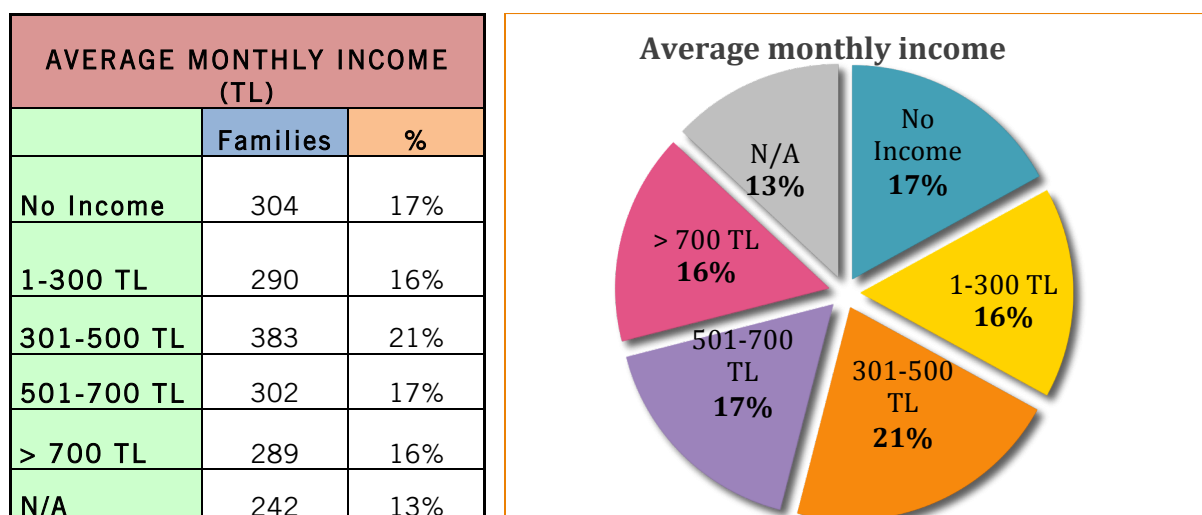


Figure #24: Average monthly income per family

In Şanlıurfa center the average monthly income is around 400 TL. It is important to note that this is a monthly average income per family. Considering that the average size is 5.84 persons per family, the average monthly income per capita is around 70 TL per month. This means less than 2.5 TL per capita per day, which is barely enough for survival. Despite the fact that nutritional needs have not been assessed in detail, food insecurity is the most imminent issue to be addressed with food being the primary expense of a refugee family. Despite the fact that monthly incomes are probably understated by the assessed population, food aid nevertheless seems to emerge as a critical need for the survival of a Syrian refugee in Şanlıurfa.

EDUCATION

The situation of Syrian children in Turkey, just like in the rest of the region, is alarming. The rate of Syrian children attending an educational program in Turkey is very low, despite the serious repercussions of extended periods of time away from schooling. In Şanlıurfa, only 29% of the interviewed families reported sending at least one child to an education facility. Even then, there is no evidence that attendance in an education program is consistent among Syrian children, while there is concern over the quality of the education provided.

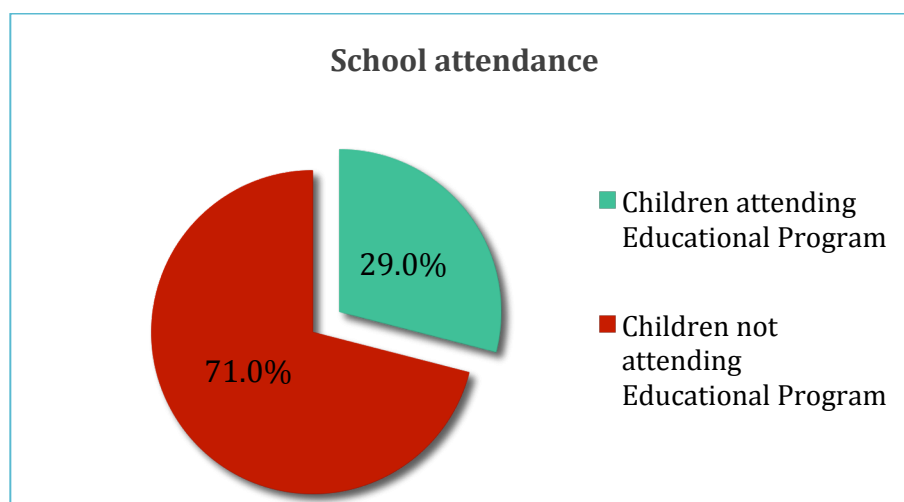


Figure #25: Attendance in an educational program

The receptivity of education programs and facilities for Syrian children is very limited in Şanlıurfa center. The capacity is even lower in case of secondary education. Many families complain about having no access to education above grade 4. The most commonly mentioned institution among Syrian families is the elementary school for “Syrian guests” based in Sırrın neighbourhood of Şanlıurfa and financed by the Turkish government. Another commonly mentioned institution is the Al Ihsan School for Syrians and besides these, there are merely a handful of Syrian families reported sending their children to local Turkish schools.

Children in 71% of Syrian households do not have access to education. A great majority of out-of-school children have not been attending any education program for the past two years.

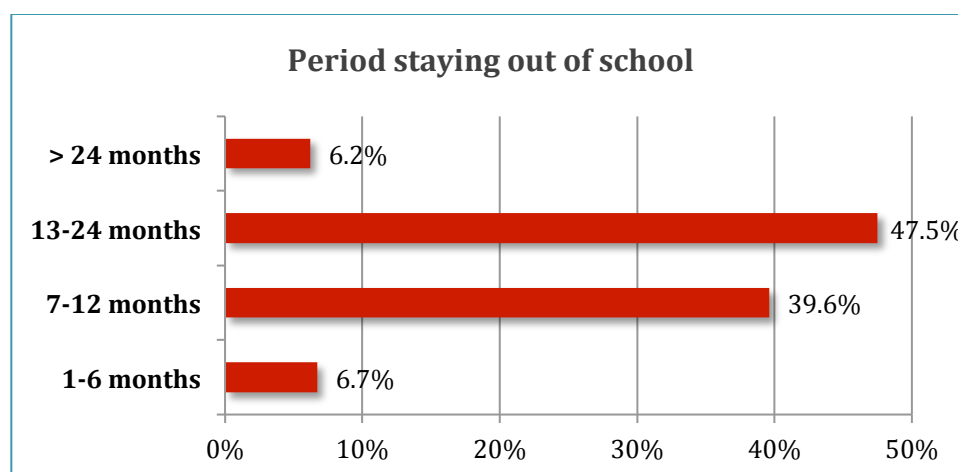


Figure #26: Period spent out of school

The most common reasons for not sending children to school are reported as a lack of information regarding schooling opportunities, the limited capacity of existing institutions, and financial constraints on the part of Syrian households. There is also 11% of the school aged children who reported to be working. Other reasons included mistrust towards the host community, while some families were observed to be simply reluctant towards schooling in a foreign country.

STL WINTERIZATION ASSISTANCE

STL assistance in Şanlıurfa has included winterization items, support to education, and aid to persons with disabilities (PWDs). With its non-food relief assistance, STL has been providing quality services to Syrian refugees, respecting their dignity. With its solid base in Şanlıurfa, STL has been expanding its governmental and non-governmental networks in the city and districts, gaining the trust of public officers, host communities, Syrian refugees and local stakeholders.

Province	Type of Assistance	Town	Date	No. of kits	Distributed Item	Beneficiary
Şanlıurfa	Winterization	Viranşehir	12.01.2014 / 25.01.2014	616	Mattress	3,241
				1,565	Blanket	
				3,024	Clothes	
				453	Stove	
		City Center	20.11.2014 / 11.01.2014	1,005	Mattress	10,054
				5,098	Blanket	
				9,599	Clothes	
				705	Rugs	
	Educational Assistance	City Center	10.01.2014	1,000	School Uniform	1,000
	PWD Assistance	City Center + Harran Camp	01.11.2014 / 15.01.2014	139	Mobility Aid Devices	106
TOTAL				23,199	2,346 families	14,401

Figure #26: STL Şanlıurfa distribution summary

Looking more specifically at winterization assistance, STL teams conducted the distribution of a variety of in-kind items to assist vulnerable Syrian families with their winterization needs. Upon the identification of 1,812 beneficiary families and 10,505 individuals in Şanlıurfa city, STL reached out to a total of 1,730 Syrian families, the details of which are given below.

	1st Round		2nd Round		Total Distributed
	Assessment	Distribution	Assessment	Distribution	
Total No. of Families	776	723	1,036	1,007	1,730
Total No. of Beneficiaries	4,484	4,168	6,021	5,886	10,054
Blankets	2,248	2,091	3,096	3,007	5,098
Rugs	672	627	78	78	705
Vouchers for Clothes	4,413	4,105	5,641	5,494	9,599
Mattresses	-	-	1,032	1,005	1,005

Figure #27: Detail of the winterization items' distribution

The distribution process, similar to the assessment, was conducted in two rounds. In the first round, STL distribution teams visited the eligible families in their houses and delivered blankets, rugs and mattresses. Distribution teams moved on a predetermined route covering all the neighbourhoods previously assessed. For distribution of the in-kind goods, STL used up to four rented trucks per day.

During the first round, STL teams also distributed vouchers that could be used for purchasing clothes at a stipulated date and time. Based on a market survey, STL management signed an agreement with a clothes store in Şanlıurfa city center where beneficiaries were able to redeem their vouchers and purchase clothes. Each voucher had a unique number with the determined date and period of time to utilize it. The idea behind the voucher system was to provide beneficiaries the freedom to choose their clothes according to their size, style and needs. The utilizable amount of cash was also marked on the voucher. 30 TL was provided per family member as shopping credit. The approved amount of cash on the vouchers was different for each household depending on the family size. Considering the budgeted amount for clothing items per person, STL ensured that there were no items above 30 TL to enable every family member to receive at least one piece of clothing if not more.

Given the liberty to choose from a variety of clothes items and all sizes available in the shop, STL team guaranteed that the aid is provided to fit the exact size and need for winter clothes. STL team members observed the families to feel empowered, having the sense to provide for their families. STL considers the process as an achievement of the principle of aid with dignity.

The prices during the distribution were monitored on a daily basis and an STL staff member was present at the cashier point to confirm every exchange of clothes and vouchers. To closely monitor the process, each beneficiary received a printout of items that refers to every single voucher, and which is signed by STL staff, the shopkeeper and the beneficiary.

STL is planning to continue its activities in Şanlıurfa with the adoption of a cash based food assistance program along with the establishment of a Community Center to meet the protection related needs of Syrian refugees settled in the city.

ANNEX: ASSESSMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

VOUCHER # :

BLANKETS:

CLOTHES:

RUGS :

Date/Location الموقع :

/.../..../2013 Şanlıurfa Merkez

Interviewer من الذي أجرى المقابلة:		# of families in the household: عدد الأسر في المنزل	
Neighbourhood حي:			
Name of the head of the family اسم رب الأسرة:			
Age السن :	Female أنثى <input type="checkbox"/>	Male ذكر <input type="checkbox"/>	
Hometown المدينة :	Telephone هاتف:		
Duration of stay in TR مدة الإقامة في تركيا :			
Address العنوان :			
Preferred Language اللغة :			
Is the family registered in TR? يتم تسجيل العائلة في تركيا؟ Yes نعم [] No لا []			
2nd Contact Name/phone# (إذا تم الاتصال بالرقم الهاتف):			
Total # of family members عدد أفراد العائلة:			
	M ذكر	F أنثى	Disabled معاق
0-5 age			
6-10 age			
11-16 age			
17-65 age			
65+ age			
If yes, what type of medical assistance إذا كان التوصل إلى الشخص (خاصة):			
If disabled, please state condition إذا كان معاق، يرجى وصف الحالة			
Source of Income الدخل من مصدر			
Working Household Member () <input type="checkbox"/>	Savings التوفير <input type="checkbox"/>		
Financial support from relatives الدعم من الأقارب <input type="checkbox"/>	Sale of household البيع المنزلي <input type="checkbox"/>		
Support from host community الدعم من أهالي المنطقة <input type="checkbox"/>	Support from aid agencies الدعم من المنظمات الإغاثية <input type="checkbox"/>		
Borrowing الاقتراض <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (specify) أخرى (أشياء أخرى) <input type="checkbox"/>		
What is the average monthly income? الدخل الشهري؟ متوسط			
Type of Shelter المأوى نوع			
Unfinished / abandoned construction	Single room غرفة مفردة		

<input type="checkbox"/> بن اعمه جور / بناء غيوركامل	<input type="checkbox"/>
Barn اس طبل <input type="checkbox"/>	Makeshift shelter مؤقت مأوى <input type="checkbox"/>
Tent خيمة <input type="checkbox"/>	Single family home غرفة من فردة <input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> تحديدي () أخرى أشياء	#rooms family use عدد غرف ال مستخدمة
The Shelter:	
استئجار	مجانا
Rent Being Paid <input type="checkbox"/>	Free of Charge <input type="checkbox"/>
آخر <input type="checkbox"/>	
If rented, how much rent do you pay in a month?: إذا المستأجرة، وكم المال الذي تدفعه للإيجار في الشهر؟	

Rate the conditions of the family				معدل الظروف المعيشية للأسرة	
extremely poor <input type="checkbox"/> سيئة للغاية	poor <input type="checkbox"/> سيئة	good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد	very good <input type="checkbox"/> جيد جدا		
Need for NFIs حاجة للسلع غير ال غذائية					
Yes (What?) (ماذا؟) نعم				No لا	1-5 Priority أفضل ية
Needs الاحتياجات					
winter clothing ملابس شتوية					
Rugs سجادة					
Blankets بطانيات					
Heaters (التدفئة نوع غاز_حطب) كهرباء					
Other needs(kitchen utensils, hygiene, etc) أدوات للمطبخ_للنظافة_.... الخ					
Food غذاء					

How many mattresses are there in the house? كم فرشاة من الكفي ال منزل؟			
Is there a heater in the house? هل يوجد تدفئة في ال منزل؟		Yes نعم []	No لا []
If yes what type of heater? إذا كان يوجد، أي نوع من التدفئة؟	Electrical <input type="checkbox"/> كهربائية	Coal Stove <input type="checkbox"/> مصوبه فح	Natural Gas <input type="checkbox"/> غاز طبيع
Is the heater in use? هل يستخدمون ال مدفأة؟		Yes نعم [] No لا []	

If stove is not in use why? اذا لم يخدمون الم مدفأة لماذا?	
Is there any coal in the house? هل يوجد حطب في المنزل?	Yes نعم [] No لا []
Education التعليم	
Number of school aged children in family?: عدد الأطفال في سن الدراسة في الأسرة	Are they in school? في مدرستهم؟ Yes نعم [] No لا []
If no, a) why and b) for how long have they been out of school? اذا لا، ا) لماذا و ب) لمدى زمن لم يذهبوا للمدرسة؟	If yes, where (name of school and place)? أذا نعم أين (اسم المدرسة والمكان)
a)	If yes, how much money in a month do you pay for school expenses? إذا كان الجواب نعم، كم من المال في الشهر هي نفقات المدرسة؟
b)	

Clothes voucher

 INSANI YARDIM DERNEĞİ	 Association for Aid and Relief, Japan 認定NPO法人 尊民を助ける会	 JAPAN PLATFORM
KIŞLIK KIYAFET YARDIM ÇEKİ مساعات اللباس الشتوي		
Kupon No/ رقم البطاقة : 402		
İsim/م	Grup No: C1	
Telefon no/الهاتف	Saat/الساعة: 09:00 - 13:00	
Aile Kişi Sayısı/عدد افراد العائلة: 14	Tarih/التاريخ: 02.12.2013	
Ucret/المبلغ: 420	Hayata Destek Derneği Yetkilisi/İmza	
Mahalle/المحلة: Hayatı Harrani	توقيع المسؤول في دعم الحياة	
<p>Bu çekle yukarıda belirtilen gün ve saatte, Şair Şevket Mahallesi Cırsı Caddesi No:17/A Şanlıurfa adresinde bulunan Collezione mağazasına gelerek, belirtilen ücret karşılığında kışlık kıyafet alabilirsiniz. Faydalanıcılar kimliklerini yanında getirmelidir.</p> <p>ضمن المبلغ المذكور داخل الشيك الموجود بإمكانك الحصول على اللباس الشتوي من المحل المخصص لصرف الشيك وهو محل كوليزيون بناء على المواعيد التي خصصت لكم والتي تمت إعطائكم إياها ملاحظة : على المستفيدين إحضار بطاقات التعريف "الهوية" معهم</p> <p>الكانن في شابر شوكت محطة جادة جارشي - رقم المبنى A/17 Şair Şevket Mahallesi Cırsı Caddesi No:17/A Collezione</p>		

CONTACT INFORMATION

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