



**THE SAFE
HARBOUR
TÜRKİYE'S
CALL TO THE
WORLD:**

**COOPERATION
FOR REFUGEES**





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**"TÜRKİYE HAS BECOME THE
COUNTRY
HOSTING THE LARGEST
NUMBER OF REFUGEES IN THE
WORLD."**





FOREWORD

Due to its strategic geographical location, Türkiye has faced migration waves for various reasons throughout history. Going back in time, Jewish migration was the first refugee movement into the Ottoman Empire that could be called asylum. Jews in Europe, forced to change their faith, fled the pressure that the kings put on regarding their religion and took refuge in masses in the Ottoman territory. Moreover, the Ottoman Empire provided refuge and protection to so many migrants including Hungarians and Poles following the disintegration of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1848, more than 4 million Circassians and Tatars fled Crimea, and Russians, Greeks and Armenians following the Bolshevik (October) Revolution in Russia. Thus, Türkiye has many times served as a safe haven for migrants not only from the Middle East or Africa during the Republican era but also from Europe and Russian regions in the pre-Republic era.

Türkiye has received intensive migration waves from Europe after the 2nd World War, from Iraq during the 1st and 2nd Gulf Wars, from Yugoslavia and Kosovo, from Iran, South and North Africa at different times, and most recently from Syria, where one of the greatest destruction of the last decade took place before our eyes.

There are currently around 4 million refugees in Türkiye. Of the refugees, 3,6 million are Syrian and the rest come from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Somalia and other countries respectively. Considering the countries of origin of the refugees, it is observed that the motive behind the migration of refugees in Türkiye is not economic, but mainly due to civil war and unstable administrations.

The developments which began in Tunisia and Egypt, dubbed the Arab Spring, deeply influenced Syria in early 2011, and led to the largest migration wave in world history after the 2nd World War. According to data from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, almost 6.7 million Syrians had to flee Syria. Türkiye alone has hosted nearly 2/3 of this massive migration and spent 40 billion Dollars on Syrians.

This booklet in your hands elaborates on Türkiye's perspective on refugees from all aspects with a particular focus on Syrian refugees, relevant activities undertaken by Türkiye, and last but not least, Türkiye's suggestions on refugees as a whole and Syrians in particular.

Beginning with details on the migration waves received by Türkiye in the period before and after the proclamation of the Republic, this booklet then presents data and images about Türkiye's efforts for Syrian refugees in education, health, accommodation, employment, humanitarian aid and other fields from the past to present.

All international institutions and actors involved with refugees have visited the temporary shelters in Türkiye, which are much more modern than their counterparts in the world, and their structure and activities have been referred to as exemplary. Besides, 98.65% of the 3,651,428 million Syrians in Türkiye live side by side with Turkish people in cities. You will therefore be able to read about all services and activities carried out for refugees across the country not only in the field of accommodation but also in other fields including education and healthcare services, social life and employment. Considering that the number of school-age refugees is only 1,455,959, you will witness all facets of the immense amount of educational services provided by Türkiye. You will also read about how the 4 million refugees benefit free of charge from all healthcare services, and how the healthcare

services that many other countries are unable to offer to their own people are being provided to refugees alongside the Turkish people. Likewise, you will have the opportunity to examine the selfless acts linked to employment and all other areas of life one by one.

You will also witness the activities conducted to meet the need for schools, hospitals and other daily needs not only within our borders but also in the Syrian territory cleared from terror as a result of the fight against the PKK/YPG and DAESH; and see the peaceful life of hundreds of thousands of Syrians who have returned from Türkiye and other parts of the world to those areas where security has been restored by Türkiye. In this booklet, you will also find the humanitarian aid activities undertaken by Turkish NGOs in the safe zones in question, and their outcomes.

In another chapter of this booklet you will discover that Türkiye's refugee policy is not only limited to refugees within and close to Türkiye's borders. You will be able to view in detail the services provided by Türkiye, regarding education, healthcare, clean drinking water and humanitarian aid in the refugee crises experienced in different parts of the world, especially Chad, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Libya, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Somalia, Cameroon, Afghanistan, the Philippines, Uganda, Lebanon and Ukraine. For instance, the only camp center where the Ezidis and Turkmen who fled from the threat of terrorism of DAESH in Iraq could take shelter, was established by Türkiye and you will see that 35,000 people, including 24,000 Ezidis, continue to live in these camps.

In the "Other Countries' Approach to the Refugee Crisis" chapter of the booklet, you will unfortunately witness the difficulties, maltreatment, mismanaged refugee camps and discourse that borders on racism and even xenophobia faced by the 89.3 million displaced people in the world, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) data, outside of Türkiye, particularly in developed countries. You will face the facts that developed countries take in only a small part of the refugees; that there are only 2.6 million refugees living in continental Europe; that Türkiye alone hosts nearly twice this number of refugees, and thus it is the only country in the world

who takes in the most number of refugees. Yet again in this chapter you will be able to read the rhetoric of leaders and international institutions/organizations against Türkiye's refugee policy and the heavy responsibility Türkiye shoulders.

In the last chapter of the booklet, you will see in detail the project to establish a safe zone in northern Syria that will facilitate a solution to the Syrian refugee crisis for everyone in the world and provide a permanent solution to the problem that President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has voiced not only at the United Nations General Assembly, but also at various international meetings. While looking at the pictures of this project, which plans to establish 140 villages with 5,000 inhabitants and 10 districts with 30,000 inhabitants, with a total of 1 million Syrians living in a modern way, along with projects for schools, universities, hospitals, infrastructure works, employment and other institutions, you will also feel the hope cherished by Syrians.

Certainly, we must seek the path together for all these efforts, services, struggles and self-sacrifice to become sustainable, and for the refugees to voluntarily return to their countries in a prosperous and safe way. Türkiye is doing its utmost in this regard and does not hesitate to speak of Türkiye's cooperation with all countries and international institutions at every opportunity. Despite the fact that this issue should be the common issue of all humanity and not just Türkiye, many states in the world are not inclined to cooperate for the elimination of the refugee problem and do not wish to bear any costs. This approach is reflected in the statistics of refugees, the discourse of state leaders and the practices of governments. While other states appreciate Türkiye's efforts towards the refugees around the world, unfortunately it is not possible to say that they fulfil their responsibilities to the refugees. In this booklet, we would have liked to discuss not only the work carried out by Türkiye single-handedly, but also those that were carried out in cooperation and collaboration with every country in the world. President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan's statement, "Many of our Western neighbors chose to hide behind high walls and seek peace behind barbed wire fences. Unfortunately, neither the screams of the mothers or fathers hugging their children's tiny lifeless bodies, nor the torture images from the prisons, or the tears of the innocent children were

enough for people to take action” is the clearest expression of the cry against this situation.

Refugees are not just a problem that Türkiye faces alone, but it is all of ours, it’s the common problem of humanity, and it is a test that we must surpass properly. Will our children and the future remember us with our conscientious struggle against this massive humanitarian tragedy, or with our insensitive, unresponsive and unjust policies? We need to make this decision before we enter the dusty pages of history. This is not a decision that Türkiye should give on its own. Responsibility belongs to all of us. For Syrians and all refugees in the world, we have to create a new hope, a new perspective, a new paradigm together.

COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR, TURKISH PRESIDENCY

FAHRETTİN ALTUN PHD

1 TÜRKİYE'S OUTLOOK ON REFUGEES: HISTORICAL PROCESS

2 TÜRKİYE'S APPROACH TO REFUGEES

3 THE APPROACH OF OTHER COUNTRIES TO THE REFUGEE CRISIS

4 THERE IS HOPE FOR SYRIANS: SAFE ZONE

01

Türkiye's Outlook On Refugees: Historical Proces





1.1. Türkiye's Outlook on Refugees: Historical Process

Türkiye has faced waves of migration for various reasons throughout history due to its geographical and strategic location.

The Jewish migration was the first movement of population to the Ottoman Empire that could be considered an asylum. After being forced to convert their religion in Europe, the Jews fled the oppression of kings and took refuge in the Ottoman territory in masses. In addition, after the collapse of Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1848, Hungarian and Polish people took refuge in the Ottoman Empire. They were followed by over 4 million Circassians and Tatars who fled Crimea as well as Russians, Greeks and Armenians after the Bolshevik (October) Revolution in Russia, and all were protected and safeguarded.

Migratory movements that took place in the Ottoman period also continued after the Republic of Türkiye was founded. The Republic of Türkiye has become a country of destination for cognate migrations and a safe destination for Muslim people coming from Eastern Europe, a country of transit for some migration movements and a target country due to on-going political instability in its region.

Migration to Türkiye during the "Turkish Republic" period can be summarized as follows:

- Between 1922-1938, through the population exchange, 384 thousand migrants from Greece,
- Between 1923-1945, 800 thousand people from the Balkans,
- Between 1933 -1945, 800 thousand people from Germany,
- In 1988, 52 thousand people from Iraq,
- In 1989, 345 thousand people from Bulgaria,
- In 1991, due to the First Gulf Crisis and the US Invasion of Iraq, 51 thousand people from Iraq,

- Between 1992-1997, during the civil war in Former Yugoslavia, 20 thousand people,
- In 1999, due to civil unrest, 17,746 people from Kosovo, migrated to Türkiye.

Finally, over 3.6 million Syrians migrated to Türkiye in 2011 due to the civil war in Syria. Syrian guests continue to maintain their lives in Türkiye with “temporary protection status”.

1.2. Legal and Institutional Change

Following the outbreak of the civil war in Syria in 2011, migration movement to Türkiye has been a turning point in Türkiye's migration policy and its management. Türkiye's open-door policy for Syrians has led to significant changes in Türkiye's migration management at legal and institutional levels.

During the period from the first years of the Turkish Republic to the outbreak of the Syrian civil war, several laws have arranged the entrance, acceptance, naturalization, residency, settlement, working and deportation of foreigners in Türkiye. Settlement Law dated 1934 and numbered 2510, Citizenship Law dated 1928 and numbered 1312, Passport Law dated 1950 and numbered 5682 and Law on Residence and Travels of Aliens in Türkiye dated 1950 and numbered 5683 can be shown as examples of the mentioned laws.

“Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees” (Geneva Convention) signed in 1951 to tackle the problem of refugees in Europe after World War II has provided the most important basis for Turkish legislation on asylum procedures in Türkiye. With the Geneva Convention ratified by the Turkish Grand National Assembly in 1961, Türkiye indicated that it would accept only foreigners as refugees, who come from Europe and wish to seek asylum in Türkiye, as part of the Convention.

Although the 1951 Geneva Convention provided the basis for political asylum procedures, the mass migration of people to Türkiye in need of protection due to conflicts in neighbouring countries in the late 1980s and early 1990s required the adoption of a regulation. In order to determine



the status of asylum seekers arriving in Türkiye and provide them with protection in accordance with international standards, Türkiye passed the “Regulation on the Procedures and Principles related to Possible Population Movements and Aliens Arriving in Türkiye either as Individuals or in Groups Wishing to Seek Asylum either from Türkiye or Requesting Residence Permission in order to Seek Asylum From Another Country” in 1994. This Regulation grants the right to temporary asylum to persons coming from outside Europe.

Türkiye’s migration process and migration policy management began to fall under the influence of the EU after the country was granted candidate status for membership to the European Union (EU) during the 1999 Helsinki Summit. In this context, a process of harmonization with the EU

migration policy and acquis started in 2001 when the Accession Partnership Document was signed with the EU. The “Action Plan on Asylum and Migration” adopted in 2005 is of particular importance in this process.

Within the framework of the Action Plan in question, “Migration and Asylum Bureau” was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in 2008. “The Draft Law on Foreigners and International Protection” was drawn up with a participatory approach under the coordination of the Migration and Asylum Bureau. This draft Law was adopted in the General Assembly of the Parliament on 4 April 2013 and published in the Official Gazette on 11 April 2013. Soon after, the Directorate General of Migration Management was established as an affiliated body of the Ministry of Interior. With the Presidential Decree No. 85 promulgated in the Official Gazette dated 29 October 2021 and numbered 31643, the status of the General Directorate was changed to the Presidency. The increase in migration movements towards Türkiye particularly in the recent period has effected the policies of the country and paved the way for steps towards institutionalizing migration management.

1.3. Refugees in Türkiye with Statistics

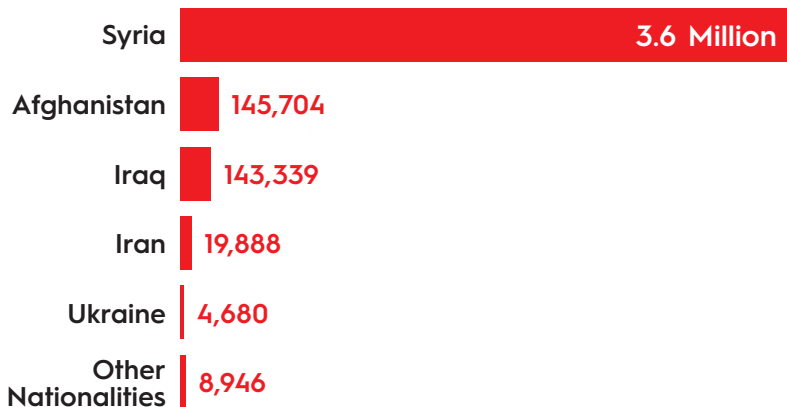
There are nearly 4 million refugees in Türkiye. The graph below shows the distribution of refugees in Türkiye according to their nationalities.

Key Figures



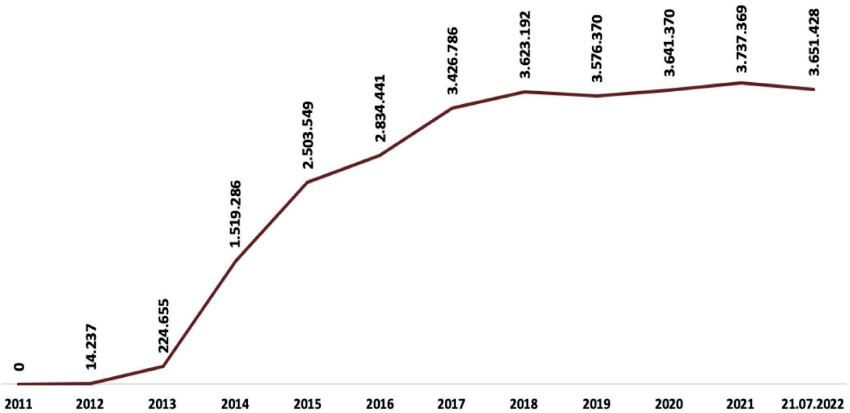
4 Million

(as of 21 July 2022)





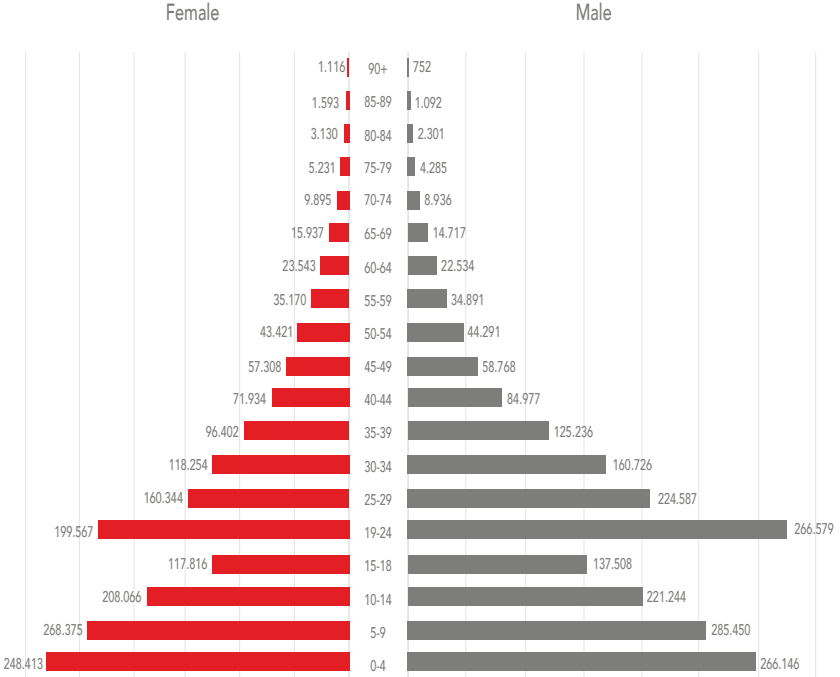
NUMBER OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY YEARS



*As of 21.07.2022

Majority of the refugees in Türkiye are Syrians under temporary protection. The graph shows the distribution of Syrians under temporary protection by years as of 2011. The graph shows that there was a dramatic increase in the number of Syrians under temporary protection between the years 2013 and 2014; their number rose from almost 225 thousand to over 1.5 billion in this period.

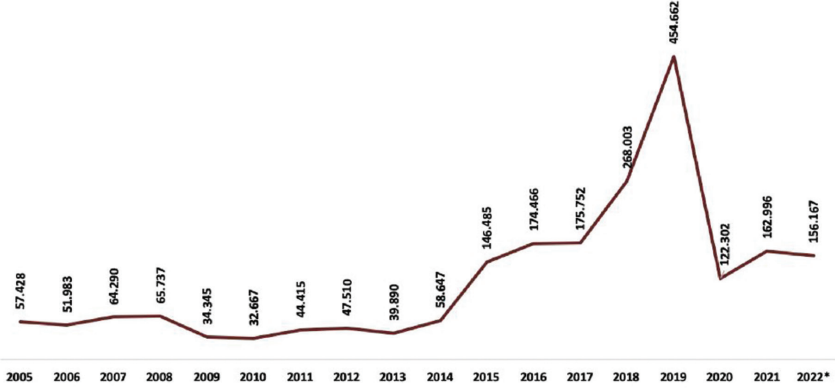
The ratio of Syrians in Türkiye to Turkish population is 4.13%. Most of them are women and children.



Moreover, a total of **24,480** migrants were caught in Türkiye's territorial waters in 2022 while trying to cross the borders through illegal means. Similarly, **790** migrants were detected in Türkiye's territorial waters in 2022.



NUMBER OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS DETECTED/HELD



*As of 28.07.2022

Türkiye has opened its border gates and has been hosting millions of refugees while also engaging in a major fight against irregular migration. In this context, a total of 156,167 irregular migrants mainly from Afghanistan, Syria, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, Bangladesh, Palestine, Yemen, Uzbekistan, Morocco and Iraq were held/were detected in Türkiye in 2022 (as of 21.07.2022).

02

Türkiye's Approach To Refugee



2.1. Türkiye's Hospitality for Syrians

2.1.1. Displacement of Syrians as a Mass Migratory Movement

The wind of change, which began in Tunisia and Egypt, called “The Arab Spring,” also influenced Syria in early 2011. Demonstrations that initially started in Daraa on 16 March 2011 spread across the country and Syria found itself in a civil war as a result of incidents that went out of control. The migration wave created by Syrians that were forced to flee the war in Syria and take refuge in other countries; is the largest migration wave in world history after the Second World War. On its 11th anniversary, the wave of migration and the ensuing humanitarian crisis remains unresolved.

As a result of this crisis, Türkiye has become the country hosting the largest number of “refugees” in the world since 2015, as the immigrants continuously increased following the first group of 252 Syrians that arrived in Türkiye on 29 April 2011. Türkiye declared that it would follow an “Open Door Policy” when (coming up against) or (facing) the migrant influx triggered by the Syrian civil war. In addition, Syrians in Türkiye were taken under the “Temporary Protection Regime” and the “Non-Refoulement Principle” was adopted.

Türkiye alone is currently hosting nearly two-thirds of the almost 6.7 million Syrians who had to flee Syria (according to data from the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees dated 31.12.2021). According to data from the Presidency of Migration Management, the number of Syrians under “temporary protection” in Türkiye is 3,651,428 as of 21.07.2022. Besides this number, there are also Syrians who have been “pre-registered” in Türkiye but have not yet been taken under “temporary protection”.



The number of Syrians under temporary protection corresponds to 4.4% of the total population of Türkiye, which is nearly 83.5 million. In other words, the number of Syrians under temporary protection is greater than the population of many countries including Armenia, Qatar, Bahrain, Mongolia, Djibouti, Slovenia, Macedonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Luxemburg, Malta and Iceland.

Since 29 April 2011, Türkiye has spent 40 billion Dollars on Syrians. The presence of millions of Syrians within its borders has effected Türkiye from the social, economic, political and security perspectives. Our country has made extraordinary sacrifices for the healthy management of this process.

The burden of the largest humanitarian crisis in the history of the world since the Second World War is too much for Türkiye to tackle alone, and the responsibility in fact lies on the shoulders of the international community as a whole.



More importantly, the support of the entire international community is crucial to our efforts to restore peace in Syria and to ensure the return of Syrians back to their homes; as well as its support in our fight against terrorism provoked by this crisis.

2.1.2. Türkiye's Hospitality for Syrians

The conflict environment prevailing in Syria, with which Türkiye has a 911-km land border, has claimed the lives of so many innocent civilians and urged millions of Syrians to migrate from their land to other regions within the country or other countries, including Türkiye. As a result of this situation, Türkiye has been exposed to various challenges. Our country considers it a humanitarian duty to welcome everyone taking refuge in its territory in fear of their lives. Türkiye has been using all available means to help those in need who are affected by the tragedy on Syrian territory. Türkiye is making strenuous efforts to resolve the Syrians' sheltering, education, health and other problems.



2.1.2.1. Activities Undertaken by Türkiye for Syrians

2.1.2.1.1. Sheltering

Türkiye has followed an Open Door Policy for Syrians arriving at its border gates and has acted in accordance with the Principle of Non-Refoulement, unless with one's own consent. As the Syrians arrived at the border gates in masses, they were initially granted “temporary protection” and they were taken under protection in tent cities, container cities and elsewhere in the country.

Modern shelters created by Türkiye for Syrians provide all physical and social facilities. In these shelters Syrians receive free cleaning, security, infrastructure, in-kind aid, technical services, fire service, laundry, health, psycho-social support, vocational courses, social and religious services, and translation services in these shelters.

2.1.2.1.1.1. Number of Syrians Living in Temporary Shelters

There are currently 86 thousand 814 foreigners in 7 temporary shelters in 5 provinces. 48 thousand 958 of them are Syrians. In addition, AFAD Card and the Red Crescent Card help to cover the expenses of foreigners in temporary shelters. According to the data, only 1.35% of Syrians in Türkiye live in shelters.

While the number of Syrians registered in shelters was 143 thousand 558 at the beginning of 2019, this number decreased by 81 thousand 777 to 61 thousand 781 as of 27 November 2019. According to data, only 1.67% of the Syrians in Türkiye are living in shelters.

DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION ACCORDING TO TEMPORARY SHELTERS (7 SHELTERS IN 5 PROVINCES)

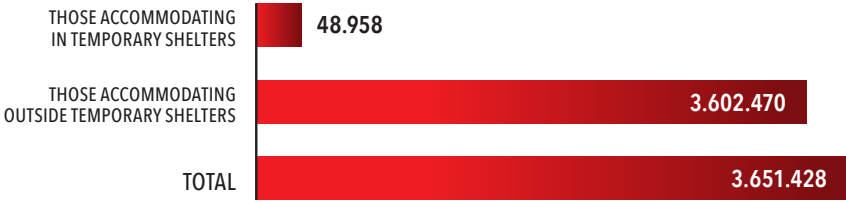
PROVINCE	NAME OF TS	NUMBER OF SYRIANS IN TS	NAME OF TS
ADANA (1)	Sarıçam	16.266	16.266
HATAY (3)	Altınözü	3.489	6.786
	Yayladağı	3.261	
	Apaydın	36	
KAHRAMANMARAŞ (1)	Merkez	9.872	9.872
KİLİS (1)	Elbeyli	8.208	8.208
OSMANİYE (1)	Cevdetiye	7.826	7.826
TOTAL		48.958	
NUMBER OF SYRIANS OUTSIDE TEMPORARY SHELTERS		3.602.470	

*As of 21.07.2022

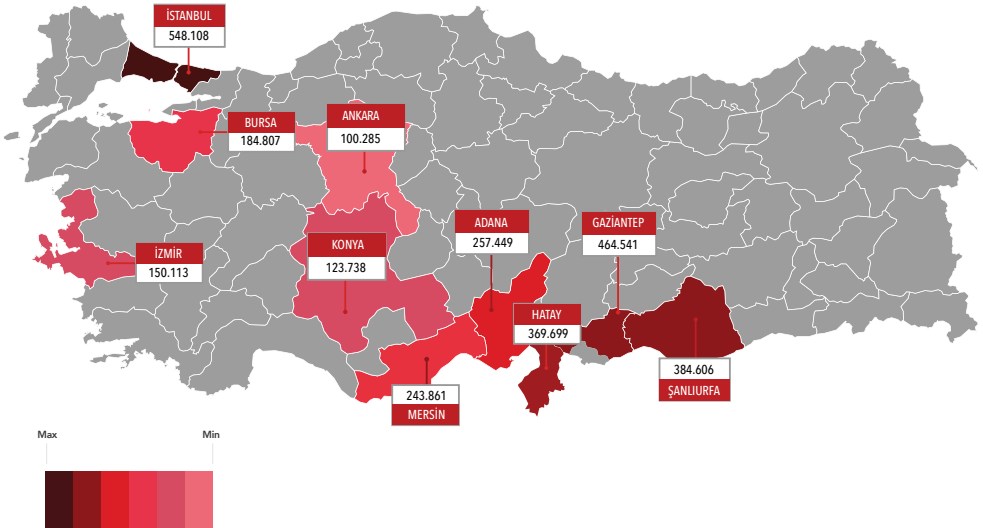
2.1.2.1.1.2. Number of Syrians Living in Cities

The number of Syrians living in cities is 3 million 651 thousand 428 as of 21 July 2022. 98.65% of the Syrians in Türkiye are living in cities. Ministry of Interior's Presidency of Migration Management makes the planning to determine which cities Syrians will live in.

THOSE ACCOMMODATING IN AND OUTSIDE TEMPORARY SHELTERS



DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIANS UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY TOP 10 PROVINCES





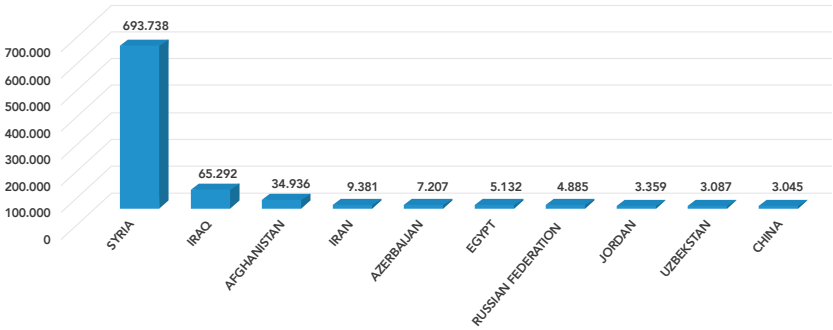
2.1.2.1.2. Education

Since the beginning of the mass migration movement, Türkiye has been carrying out activities to provide education to Syrian children. Türkiye has, in this sense, determined the level of education and equivalence of school-age children under temporary protection in Türkiye, and rapidly ensured that they began attending school. In addition, temporary education centers were set up to increase access to schools for foreign students. In order to teach Turkish to Syrian students and promote their adaptation; as of 2016-2017 academic year, preschool students, first, fifth and ninth graders were directed to public schools. Moreover, in the 2016-2017 academic year, Turkish lessons in the curriculum of temporary shelters were increased to 15 hours per week and these shelters were planned to act as hubs for transition to the Turkish education system.

2.1.2.1.2.1. Number of Foreign Students Provided with Access to Education

According to June 2022 data of the Presidency of Migration Management, there are 1,455,959 foreign students at school age. As of June 2022, 892,122 (61.27%) of them have been provided with access to education. 693,738 of these students are Syrians. Moreover, 700,229 (48.09%) of these students are girls while 755,730 (51.01%) are boys.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS





2.1.2.1.2.2. Number of Syrian Students under Temporary Protection Provided with Access to Education

While the number of Syrian population at school age was 1,455,959 according to June 2022 data of the Presidency of Migration Management, the number of school age Syrian population provided with education was 693,738 (58.95%). Moreover, students' enrolment to schools continues.

Under the policy of integrating the Syrians living in Türkiye to the Turkish education system, a decision was taken to accept Syrian children to public schools as of the 2016-2017 academic year. Accordingly, 644,672 (99%) students under temporary protection are receiving education in accordance with the Turkish curriculum in public schools. Moreover, 5,864 (1%) students are attending education in the outdoor schools.

As per a decision taken in the 2016-2017 academic year, the opening of new temporary education centres has been halted, and the process of their closure has started. According to September 2017 data, the number of temporary education centers, which was 370, decreased to 23 in 2019 and was completely closed as of June 2020. Currently, all foreign students in our country are enrolled in formal education.

When we analyze the rate of Syrian students receiving education in Türkiye by gender, it is seen that the numbers of girls and boys are quite balanced. When the total number of students is analyzed by age, the rate of girls is 49.13% (438,326) whereas the schooling rate of boys is 50.87% (453,796).

Number of Schooled Foreign Students by Stages in the 2021 – 2022 Academic Year

GRADE	Number of Students Enrolled in E-School	Number of students registered to YOBIS	Total	By stages of education	Total School-Age	Total School-Age Population by Stages	Percentage
Pre-School (age 5)	49.414	9	49.423	49.423	129.113	129.113	%38,28
1st Grade (age 6)	113.780	63	113.843	359.700	127.879	463.766	%77,56
2nd Grade (age 7)	73.522	72	73.594		122.993		
3rd Grade (age 8)	80.792	61	80.853		103.581		
4th Grade (age 9)	91.352	58	91.410		109.313		
5th Grade (age 10)	89.158	40	89.198	305.342	107.454	381.275	%80,08
6th Grade (age 11)	76.251	45	76.296		101.910		
7th Grade (age 12)	83.397	37	83.434		86.841		
8th Grade (age 13)	56.391	23	56.414		85.070		
9th Grade (age 14)	28.955	25	28.980	83.794	77.256	291.712	%33,98
10th Grade (age 15)	23.689	17	23.706		72.114		
11th Grade (age 16)	19.850	8	19.858		71.276		
12th Grade (age 17)	11.239	11	11.250		71.066		
Prep for High School	24	0	24	24			
HEP (A, B, C and D)	0	7.476	7.476	7.476			
Distance education schools	0	0	7.831	7.831			
Total number of students	797.814	7.945	813.590	813.590	1.265.866	1.265.866	%64,27



2.1.2.1.2.3. PICTES Project

The implementation of the “Project on Promoting Integration of Syrian Children into the Turkish Education System (PICTES-I)” funded through direct grant as part of the EU Facility for Refugees in Türkiye (FRIT) began on 3 October 2016 with a contract signed between the Ministry of National Education and the EU Commission.

PICTES-I Project involved 23 provinces. The main activities of PICTES-I Project are Turkish Language Education, Arabic Language Education, Catch-Up Training, Back-Up Training, Transportation Service, Stationery, Textbook and Clothing Assistance, Awareness Raising Activities, Procurement of Education Materials, Development of Turkish Language Proficiency Examination System, Guidance and Counselling Activities, Provision of Security and Cleaning Staff for Schools and Temporary Education Centres (TECs), Provision of Educational Equipment, Training of Trainers, Trainings for Administrative and Other Staff, Monitoring and Evaluation.

All indicators identified for all activities in the project inception report were fully achieved and the project was completed on 3 July 2019.

Following PICTES-I Project, European Commission officially published “Commission Implementing Decision” on 24 July 2018. With this document, PICTES II Project contract was signed on 20 December 2018.

In the provinces it is being implemented, PICTES II Project aims to increase Syrian children’s access to education, to improve the quality of education provided to Syrian students, to promote the capacity of educational institutions as well as institutional capacity of their staff, to enhance social integration of Syrian students and their parents.

In addition to PICTES-I activities, PICTES II Project has been made more comprehensive with twenty-four activities including pre-school education, vocational and technical education, social cohesion activities and Turkish language education for adults.

The table shows the data about the activities implemented so far as part of PICTES I and II projects:

“Conditional Education Assistance for Foreigners- CEA” Protocol was signed thanks to a collaboration between the Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, UNICEF and Turkish Red Crescent in order to provide assistance to Syrians in need and to increase the access and attendance of children to schools. In this context, “Conditional Education Assistance” payment has been made every 2 months for students who meet regular school attendance requirements from May 2017 to the present. While the total number of beneficiaries was 56,245 in May 2017, it reached 497,620 as of May 2022. In this context, 800,839 children have been the beneficiary of CEA at least once to date.

Moreover, Türkiye collaborates with international organizations and foreign states to include school-aged Syrian students in the education system.

Turkish Language Course	1,306,363 students
Arabic Language Course	26,279 students
Early Childhood Education	62,943 students
Catch-Up Training	88,289 students
Back-Up Training	147,935 students
Transportation to School	310,701 students
Stationery	2,813,238 students
Education Material	4,569,174 books
Equipment	5,108 schools
Staff Training	51,753 principals and teachers
Psycho-social Support	561,932 students
Parent Information Seminars	33,150 parents
Smart Board	27,200 pcs
House Visit	6,020 families
Vocational and Technical Education Scholarship	26,049 students
Social Cohesion	52,412 students, 24,036 families
Awareness Training	5 short films, 786,622 leaflets, posters
Prefabricated Pre-School	300
Prefabricated Special Education Pre-School	50
Container Pre-School	20

2.1.2.1.2.4. Non-Formal Education Activities for Syrians

In addition to formal education activities, Ministry of National Education carries out non-formal education activities, primarily Turkish language education, for young and grown-up Syrians at Public Education Centers. Syrians attending vocational skill and hobby courses will thus be equipped both to earn income and have a powerful environment in order to overcome the severe traumas they had and ensure their return to normal life.

Between 2014 and 2022, 208,422 foreign national attended Vocational and Technical Courses and 1,653,994 trainees attended general courses offered at Public Education Centers affiliated to the Ministry of National Education, making a total of 1,862,416 trainees. General education courses have been organized on foreign languages, literacy, sports, personal development and training, family and consumer sciences, child development and education, music and performance arts, arts and design, safety of life and property, social services and counselling as well as aviation. Vocational courses have been on handicrafts technology, clothing production technology, information technologies, child development and education, beauty and hair care services, horticulture, electric-electronic technology, plumbing technology and air conditioning, textile technology, metal technology, personal development and training, public relations and organization services, wood technology, patient and elderly services, ceramic and glass technology.





2.1.2.2.5. Teacher Training at Schools Attended by Syrian Students

Several events have been organized for teachers at schools where there are a large number of foreign students. Within this framework, “Turkish Language Teaching for Foreigners” and “Intercultural Skills” seminars were held and didactic skills of teachers were reinforced by “Teaching Turkish through Play” seminars. Courses were organized for Training Teachers Who Have Foreign Students in Their Classes. 105,512 teachers were provided with in situ training by trainers who received this training.

2.1.2.2.6. Voluntary Syrian Trainers Program

With the closing of temporary education centres, the Ministry of National Education has recruited Voluntary Syrian Trainers to assist with non-educational tasks (field visits, interpreting, parent communication, etc.) in educational institutions affiliated with the Ministry. Between 2016-2021, a total of 12,037 Voluntary Syrian Trainers supported training at educational institutions affiliated with our Ministry, and the Voluntary Syrian Trainers programme ended as of July 2021. The programme was altered in accordance with the educational needs of Syrian students, and the Syrian Support Personnel initiative was launched.

Syrian Support Personnel Program has been implemented in 23 provinces (Adana, Adıyaman, Ankara, Antalya, Batman, Bursa, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Kocaeli, Konya, Malatya, Mardin, Mersin, Osmaniye, Sakarya, Şanlıurfa). Through Syrian Support Personnel, the program aims to support the social integration of foreign children and their inclusion in the Turkish education system; specifically, the programme seeks to increase foreign families' awareness of educational opportunities, support their registration processes through field studies, and facilitate communication with the school administration.

2.1.2.1.3. Healthcare

2.1.2.1.3.1. Services Provided by Healthcare Facilities of the Ministry of Health and Universities

On 29 April 2011, Türkiye started to provide healthcare services in Hatay province for Syrians who took refuge in our country.

Healthcare services start at Turkish borders. Accordingly,

- 112 emergency healthcare teams transport the injured or emergency patients brought to the border to the hospitals and provide them with necessary treatment,
- People who reach our borders to enter Türkiye go through a general medical check and healthcare services they need are offered,
- Children under the age of 15 and women between the ages of 15-49, who are in the risk group, are vaccinated.

Syrians, who are registered in Türkiye and given a temporary ID number, can benefit from emergency, preventive and primary healthcare services as well as all therapeutic healthcare services in their provinces of residence within the scope of Healthcare Implementation Communiqué (SUT).

Those who have not received a temporary ID number are provided with services such as the fight against infectious diseases, immunization and emergency healthcare services within the framework of "Temporary Protection Regulation".

Syrians under temporary protection can apply directly to healthcare facilities operated by the Ministry of Health without seeking for referral thereto.



In addition to temporary shelters, Community Health Centers and Affiliated Units (Migrant Health Centers, Units for the Fight against Tuberculosis, etc.), Family Health Centers, Hospitals (public, private, university) and Temporary Voluntary Healthcare Facilities provide services.

2.1.2.1.3.2. Services Provided at Migrant Health Centers

Migrant Health Centers (MHC), affiliated to the district community health center, are formed in order to provide the Syrians in Türkiye with preventive and primary healthcare services more effectively and efficiently, to overcome the problems caused by language and cultural barriers and to improve access to healthcare services.

MHCs are comprised of migrant health units (MHU), which have a physician and one allied health personnel that will serve for approximately 4,000 people on average, similar to the practice of family physician in Türkiye.

In addition to the healthcare personnel, bilingual (Arabic-Turkish) patient referral staff and support services personnel are also employed at the MHCs.

In temporary shelters, the services are available on a 24/7 basis, taking into account the amount of population living in the shelters and the distance to hospitals.

Currently, 774 migrant health units opened within 182 migrant health centers in 29 provinces continue their activities.

In line with the “Project for the Development of the Healthcare Status of Syrians under Temporary Protection and Services Provided by the Republic of Türkiye (SIHHAT)”; efforts are being made to support the currently active MHCs, to create new MHCs where needed, and to employ Syrian healthcare workers to provide services in these centers.

2.1.2.1.3.3. Employment of Syrian Healthcare Personnel and Education Activities

Taking into account the lack of human capacity in the provinces where a large number of Syrians live and the language barriers experienced by Syrians in accessing healthcare services, the employment of Syrian healthcare personnel under temporary protection in Türkiye was allowed. Thus, temporary shelters and migrant health centers started to employ Syrian healthcare personnel to provide services to Syrians.

Syrian healthcare personnel, whose applications are accepted and who pass the interviews, receive 5 (five) days of theoretical and 6 (six) weeks of practical adaptation training. Those who successfully complete the trainings obtain a “Professional Competence Certificate” and can be employed in migrant health centers.

Trainings that include topics such as Turkish Health System, healthcare programs implemented in Türkiye, effective communication techniques, conflict management, intercultural communication, immigration and healthcare legislation are given to the Syrian healthcare personnel.

The distribution of the personnel employed within the scope of SIHHAT Project is as follows:

BRANCH	NUMBER OF STAFF THAT RECEIVED THEORETICAL TRAINING			GRAND TOTAL	NUMBER OF STAFF THAT RECEIVED PRACTICAL TRAINING		GRAND TOTAL
	2016	2017	2018		2017	2018	
PHYSICIAN	220	876	180	1.276	633	254	887
AHP	122	873	208	1.203	572	427	999
POP	172	290	726	1.188	0	0	0

DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF WORKING AS OF 31.10.2019

	Physician	Midwife Nurse	Patient Referral Personnel	Support Personnel	Social Worker	Psychologist
Number	678	954	1.108	400	11	13
Total	3.164					

2.1.2.1.3.4. Healthcare Service Data

Data on healthcare services provided to the Syrians across 81 provinces in Türkiye are shown in detail in the table below:

HEALTHCARE SERVICES DATA FOR 81 PROVINCES		2011-2018 TOTAL	SEPTEMBER 2019	OCTOBER 2019	2019 GRAND TOTAL	2011-2019 GRAND TOTAL
NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT CLINICS	UNITS AFFILIATED TO DGCH	12.874.638	843.193	884.403	7.383.121	20.257.759
	UNITS AFFILIATED TO DGPH	35.178.716	835.698	858.225	8.598.500	43.777.216
	UNIVERSITY/ PRIVATE HOSPITALS	738.924	53.281	53.930	488.326	1.227.250
TOTAL		48.795.278	1.732.172	1.796.558	16.469.947	65.262.225
NUMBER OF INPATIENTS	HOSPITALS AFFILIATED TO DGPH	1.797.282	34.357	34.626	359.969	2.157.251
	UNIVERSITY/ PRIVATE HOSPITALS	66.240	5.145	5.098	49.554	115.794
	TOTAL	1.863.522	39.502	39.724	409.523	2.273.055
NUMBER OF SURGERIES	HOSPITALS AFFILIATED TO DGPH	1.547.283	35.340	35.933	345.018	1.892.301
	UNIVERSITY/ PRIVATE HOSPITALS	34.378	2.538	2.550	21.787	56.165
	TOTAL	1.581.661	37.878	38.483	366.805	1.948.466
NUMBER OF BIRTHS	HOSPITALS AFFILIATED TO DGPH	406.355	8.973	9.018	91.658	498.013
	UNIVERSITY/ PRIVATE HOSPITALS	9.227	1.045	1.000	8.638	17.865
	TOTAL	415.582	10.018	10.018	100.296	515.878
NUMBER OF WOUNDED PATIENTS RECEIVED FROM BORDER		50.806	466	387	5.218	56.024

Within Türkiye's health care system between 2011-2019, 65 million patient examinations; 2 million surgeries and 2 million 200 thousand in-patient services, worth nearly 5 billion 122 million Turkish Lira, were provided to the Syrians under Temporary Protection. In addition, Syrians in Türkiye, just like Turkish citizens, are vaccinated according to the national vaccination calendar. Numbers of vaccine doses applied as of the end of October 2019 are given in the table below:

VACCINATION DATA FOR 2019 (OCTOBER 2019)			
	IN THE CAMP	OUTSIDE THE CAMP	TOTAL
BCG	378	6008	6386
DαBT-İPA-Hib	1227	23539	24766
CPV	1050	20703	21753
HBV	788	15709	16497
MMR	345	6490	6835
CHICKENPOX (VARICELLA)	335	5462	5797
HAV	483	7679	8162
TD	363	3533	3896
OCTOBER TOTAL			94.092
2019 TOTAL	1.017.665		
2014-2019 GRAND TOTAL	5.945.739		

2.1.2.1.3.5. Fight against Infectious Epidemic Diseases and Vaccination Activities

Syrian children are vaccinated in accordance with the vaccination calendar in Türkiye. In addition, complementary and support activities are carried out. In this direction;

As a result of 9 rounds of Polio Vaccination applied between 2013-2015, 5,288,639 doses of vaccine; within the scope of Measles control activities conducted between 2013-2015, 2,381,626 doses of vaccine were applied to vulnerable and unvaccinated migrant children.

During the campaign conducted in three rounds in February, May and November 2017, approximately 370 thousand Syrian children aged 0-59 months were visited on site; those who were unregistered were regis-

tered; MMR, pentavalent vaccine and HBV vaccine were applied to those who were unvaccinated or not adequately vaccinated. In shelters, the Ministry of Health also conducts activities

related to infectious diseases likely to affect Syrians. In this manner; From 2012 to end of October 2019, a total of 195,078 blood smears from Syrians were evaluated for Malaria and no cases were diagnosed.

From 2012 to end of October 2019, a total of 9,820 cases of Oriental Sore were diagnosed among the foreign guests and treatment was provided.

Under the efforts conducted against tuberculosis from 2012 to the end of October 2019, a total of 1,291 cases were detected among the Syrian-born and treatment was initiated in the provinces where the camps are located.

2.1.2.1.3.6. Polyclinic for Foreign Nationals

In order to provide primary health care services to Syrians under temporary protection in the settlements that do not have a migrant health center and foreign nationals (those within the scope of UK, those with Residence Permit, etc.), efforts were undertaken to set up “Polyclinic for Foreign Nationals (PFN)” under the body of Community Health Centers / District Health Directorates in district centers where these people live intensively. These centers will be supported by multilingual staff.

Initially, at least one PFN was planned to be opened in each province and currently 99 polyclinics are operational in 80 provinces.

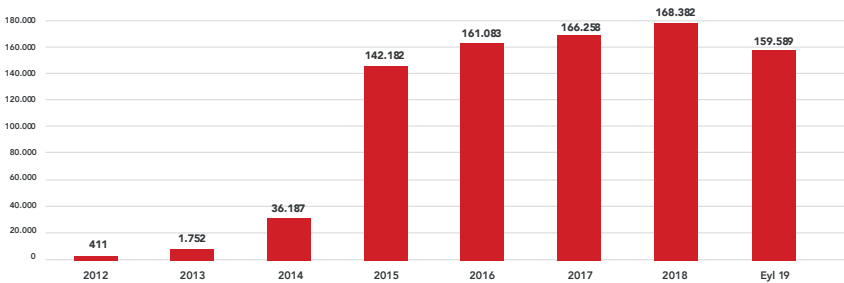
	2018 TOTAL	2019 TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
Number of Applications	65.416	76.014	141.430
Number of Examinations	49.525	57.619	107.144
Number of Vaccinations	44.464	42.744	87.208
Number of Babies Monitored	5.759	6.529	12.288
Number of Children Monitored	1.904	2.667	4.571
Number of the Pregnant Monitored	1.480	1.706	3.186

2.1.2.3.5. Services Offered Within the Scope of Emergency Healthcare Services

NUMBER OF FOREIGN PATIENTS CARRIED BY EMERGENCY AMBULANCES BETWEEN 2012-2019

Year	Number of Syrian Patients Carried	Other Patients Carried	Total Number of Patients Carried
2012	4	407	411
2013	68	1.684	1.752
2014	26.843	9.344	36.187
2015	109.363	32.819	142.182
2016	130.441	30.642	161.083
2017	127.797	38.461	166.258
2018	112.184	56.198	168.382
Sep.19	98.945	60.644	159.589
Grand Total	605.645	230.199	835.844

Number of Foreign Patients Carried by Emergency Ambulances between 2012-2019



2.1.2.1.4. Employment

A total of 345,349 work permits were granted to foreigners of Syrian nationality from 2016 to 30.06.2022. The table below shows in detail the distribution by province of work permits granted to Syrians:

PROVINCES	NUMBER OF PERMITS BY PROVINCE
İstanbul	153.691
Bursa	39.153
Gaziantep	36.519
Mersin	16.897
Kahramanmaraş	10.939
Hatay	10.720
Konya	9.570
Kocaeli	7.719
İzmir	7.175
Adana	6.718
Other provinces	46.248
Total	345.349

Of the work permits granted from 2016 to 30.06.2022 to Syrian foreign nationals, 289,227 were granted to Syrians under temporary protection. The table below shows statistics regarding the permits granted to foreigners under temporary protection.

PROVINCES	NUMBER OF PERMITS BY PROVINCE
İstanbul	127.302
Bursa	36.442
Gaziantep	25.825
Mersin	11.176
Kahramanmaraş	10.394
Konya	9.071
Kocaeli	7.412
İzmir	6.903
Hatay	6.534
Adana	6.296
Other provinces	41.872
Total	289.227



2.1.3. Services Provided to Syrians Across the Border

2.1.3.1. Services Provided under Operation Euphrates Shield and Operation Olive Branch

Türkiye has provided many services to meet basic humanitarian needs and enable the normalization of life in areas cleared of terrorists under Operation Euphrates Shield (OES) and Operation Olive Branch (OOB), and has focused on the revival and reconstruction of the region in question. Services provided under this scope include education and health-care services as well as humanitarian aid.

2.1.3.1.1. Education

Türkiye has quickly taken on educational activities in the OES and OOB zones following the military operations. Türkiye has undertaken the maintenance and repair of 988 schools in the OES zone and met their needs in areas of teacher employment, stationery, cleaning, heating and textbooks. Since 2017, a total of 10,687,732 textbooks have been released and distributed to students.

To date, 40,581 students have taken the “Baccalaureate Examination” (high school and secondary education completion test) held in the zones of Operation Euphrates Shield, Operation Olive Branch, and Operation Peace Spring.

NAME OF REGION		EUPHRATES SHIELD
NAME OF REGION		454
REPAIRED SCHOOLS		682
	PRE-SCHOOL	6,811
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	178,384
	MIDDLE SCHOOL	31,033
	HIGH SCHOOL	10,013
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE SCHOOLS		226.241
TEACHERS		7,828
ADMINISTRATOR (Principal-Vice Principal)		914
OTHER PERSONNEL		940
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS		9.682

NAME OF REGION		PEACE SPRING
REPAIRED SCHOOLS		265
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE SCHOOLS		475
STUDENTS	PRE-SCHOOL	1,832
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	44,517
	MIDDLE SCHOOL	4,040
	HIGH SCHOOL	1,155
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS		51,544
TEACHERS		1,878
ADMINISTRATOR (Principal-Vice Principal)		468
OTHER PERSONNEL		171
TOTAL PERSONNEL		2,517

NAME OF REGION		OLIVE BRANCH
REPAIRED SCHOOLS		269
TOTAL NUMBER OF ACTIVE SCHOOLS		271
STUDENTS	PRE-SCHOOL	452
	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	58,084
	MIDDLE SCHOOL	10,407
	HIGH SCHOOL	3,418
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS		72,361
TEACHERS		2,062
ADMINISTRATOR (Principal-Vice Principal)		393
OTHER PERSONNEL		210
TOTAL PERSONNEL		2,665

2.1.3.1.2. Health

The Ministry of Health has successfully provided healthcare services including the construction of humanitarian aid hospitals, public health services and the improvement of healthcare capacity in OES and OOB zones, just as in Türkiye.

2.1.3.1.2.1. Humanitarian Aid Hospitals

The Ministry of Health is providing services to Syrians in 6 hospitals with a capacity of 653 beds in Jarabulus, Afrin, Azaz, Al-Ahli, Al-Bab, Cobanbey and Marea within the OES and OOB zone. Moreover, Vatan Hospital in Azaz was opened in January 2020.



Jarabulus Hospital



Afrin Hospital



Azaz Vatan Hospital



Azaz Vatan Hospital Before the Renovation

Al Bab Hospital





A total of 989 health personnel including 244 Specialists, 41 Physicians, 12 Dentists, 18 pharmacists, 452 Nurses as well as 776 technical and auxiliary staff, all of whom are Syrian citizens, are employed in the Humanitarian Aid Hospitals that provide services in the region.

A total of 2,550 Syrian staff is employed, including 1,765 Syrian staff working in the hospitals and 785 staff working in primary health care centers.

250 Turkish staff (Chief Physicians, Hospital Managers, Chief Nurse, Specialist, Physician, Health Personnel and other Staff) have been assigned to manage the hospitals and provide training to Syrian staff. Since the beginning of 2018, a total of 1,455 Turkish staff has been assigned to work in the region.

In the humanitarian aid hospitals operated by the Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health, more than 1 million examinations have been conducted in the first 11 months of 2019.

In the OES and OOB zones, a total of 2 million 280 thousand patients have received outpatient services, 18,794 babies have been delivered, 39,647 patients have been successfully operated and almost 100 thousand patients have received inpatient treatment so far.

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF OUTPATIENT CLINICS			TOTAL
	2017	2018	2019 11 Months	
AFRIN	-	62.277	120.350	182.627
JARABLUS	268.518	401.014	367.118	1.036.650
AL-BAB	111.222	184.029	238.745	533.996
COBANBEY HOSPITAL	-	20.384	132.638	153.022
MAREA HOSPITAL	-	14.392	105.650	120.042
AZAZ AL AHLI HOSPITAL	48.588	130.880	74.701	254.169
TOTAL	428.328	812.976	1.039.202	2.280.506

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			TOTAL
	2017	2018	2019 11 Months	
AFRIN	-	235	545	780
JARABLUS	2.549	2.830	1.593	6.972
AL-BAB	575	3.707	2.843	7.125
AZAZ AL AHLI	-	-	-	-
COBANBEY HOSPITAL	-	265	2.193	2.458
MAREA HOSPITAL	-	203	1.436	1.639
TOTAL	3.124	7.240	8.610	18.974

NAME OF HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS			TOTAL
	2017	2018	2019 11 Months	
AFRIN	-	691	2.677	3.368
JARABLUS	3.542	3.784	3.352	10.678
AL-BAB	2.352	4.925	5.479	12.756
COBANBEY HASTANESİ	-	370	3.680	4.050
MAREA HOSPITAL	-	212	2.336	2.548
AZAZ AL AHLI HOSPITAL	1.253	2.787	2.207	6.247
TOTAL	7.147	12.769	19.731	39.647

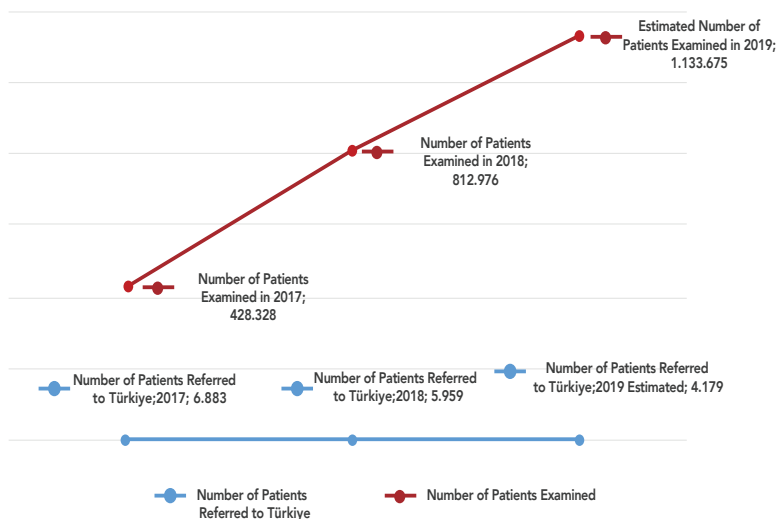
NAME OF HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF INPATIENTS			TOTAL
	2017 Yılı	2018 Yılı	2019 11 Months	
AFRIN	-	1.162	5.379	6.541
JARABLUS	10.711	15.121	14.128	39.960
AL-BAB	3.297	8.618	18.858	30.773
COBANBEY HASTANESİ	-	995	7.232	8.227
MAREA HOSPITAL	-	854	5.615	6.469
AZAZ AL AHLI HOSPITAL	1.025	3.580	1.910	6.515
TOTAL	15.033	31.042	53.122	98.485

The gradual decrease in the number of patients referred to Türkiye has been an important outcome of the effective provision of healthcare services in new hospitals as well as those reopened after renovation. In 2019, the number of patients admitted to hospitals increased by 40% while the number of patients referred to Türkiye decreased by 30% in the same period.

2.1.3.1.2.2. Public Healthcare Services

As part of public healthcare services, the Ministry of Health is setting up primary healthcare centers, carrying out activities for the management of potable water, sanitation of potable and tap water, and for environmental health, taking measures against infectious diseases, fighting against epidemic diseases and providing waste management and public health trainings.

Number of Patients Admitted to Turkish Humanitarian Aid Hospitals in Syria and the Number of Patients Referred to Türkiye



2.1.3.1.2.2.1. Primary Healthcare Centers Established for Humanitarian Aid

A study was carried out to initially identify the available healthcare institutions that provide the basic healthcare services needed within the context of humanitarian aid, and 34 primary healthcare centers were identified in the OES and OOB zones. It was observed, however, that many of these 34 primary healthcare centres (29 of them) were destroyed in the course of the domestic turmoil and are unavailable to provide services.

Condition of Ihtimlat, Azaz (No. 3), Cobanbey and Dabiq Primary Healthcare Centers when they were taken over by the Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health.



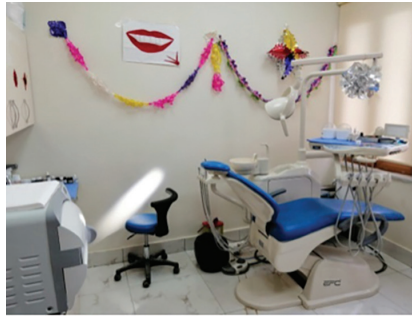
Priority has been given to the maintenance and repair of 29 primary healthcare centers, and they have started providing services.

Current condition of primary healthcare centers taken into service after maintenance and repair by the Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health.



Moreover, as a result of cooperation with the Local Councils to set up primary healthcare centers in areas lacking healthcare service institutions, Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health has opened 14 new primary healthcare centers.

New Primary Healthcare Centers Set Up in Afrin and Zogara Camp



To sum up; Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health has set up a total of 48 primary healthcare centers in order to render primary healthcare services more effectively.



Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health has employed a total of 785 Syrian staff including 144 physicians, 206 midwives and nurses in the primary healthcare facilities in the OES and OOB zones. Available primary healthcare centers provide a significant amount of healthcare services. In the first 9 months of 2019, a total of 657,233 patients were provided with outpatient clinic services offering 605,273 examinations and 51,960 dental examinations. The medicines they needed were provided free of charge to 459,107 of these patients.

INFORMATION ON PRIMARY HEALTHCARE SERVICES AND STAFF IN THE OES AND OOB ZONES

Statistics for the first 9 months of 2019 (Including September)	HATAY SGG	KİLİS SGG	GAZİANTEP SGG	TOTAL
Number of Examinations by Specialists	327.485	48.262	62.711	438.458
Number of Examinations by General Practitioners	88.117	35.080	43.618	166.815
Number of Examinations/Treatment by Dentists	17.237	27.989	6.734	51.960
Number of Pregnant Women Monitored	19.349	4.034	362	23.745
Total Number of Babies (0-11 months) Monitored	4.843	4.340	280	9.463
Number of Outpatient Drug Administration	355.164	64.892	39.051	459.107
NUMBER OF ACTIVE STAFF				
Total Number of Specialists	76	15	11	102
General Practitioners	16	12	14	42
Dentists	11	14	4	29
Pharmacists	21	10	2	33
Nurses	99	33	32	164
Midwives	27	8	7	42
Other Health Personnel	57	2	0	59
Patient Registration/Information Processing/ Office Staff	59	21	0	80
Cleaning Staff/Attendants	69	35	29	133
Security Staff	55	14	32	101
TOTAL NUMBER OF STAFF	490	164	131	785



Moreover, as a result of cooperation with the Local Councils to set up primary healthcare centers in areas lacking healthcare service institutions, Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health has opened 14 new primary healthcare centers.

b. Solid Waste Management and Disposal Works

When life has returned to normal in the region, waste management has become more systematic with the proposals by Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health on environmental health services as well as the institutionalization of Local Councils in time.

Despite intensive pest control, there is a need for solid waste disposal facilities. Therefore, Medical Waste Disposal Centre has been established in Marea under the coordination of Republic of Türkiye's Ministry of Health. This center serves for the entire area from Afrin to al-Bab.



Medical Waste Disposal Area Established in Marea

2.1.3.1.2.2.3. Waste Water Management, Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Fight against Epidemics

Probable diagnosis of waterborne, airborne and direct contact diseases (primarily measles, flu, gastroenteritis, typhoid, hepatitis A, leishmania and malaria) are closely monitored. Surveillance and filiation studies have been conducted. Public health measures have been taken and training has been organized in cooperation with Local Councils.

The sewage system has been severely damaged and reclamation has not been done properly in the region. Therefore, efforts are being made to combat epidemic diseases throughout the region. Accordingly, sewages

that flow in the open and cesspools are routinely limed and communal areas are routinely disinfected.

Moreover, pest control is routinely conducted for stream beds, puddles etc. as well as dumpsites by the officers of the Local Council.

Over 50 organized camps and around 20 scattered camps in the OES and OOB zones were routinely disinfected twice a month throughout summer.

There are Leishmania cases to a high degree in the region. Five separate dispensaries have been established to screen, diagnose, treat and combat this disease in the OES and OOB zones. Since 2017, 5,427 Leishmania cases have been diagnosed and treatment has been completed in 85% of these cases.

Forms have been designed in local language to monitor notifiable diseases. Training has been provided to the entire staff, and disease monitoring procedures have been launched.





2.1.3.1.2.2.4. Vaccination Services

Since it was found that services of routine vaccination in infancy and childhood are not routinely provided in the OES and OOB zones, all preparations have been made quickly and vaccination service has been provided to Syrians. Moreover, vaccination campaigns have been launched for diseases that occur due to lack of vaccination services for years.

TOTAL VACCINE DOSES GIVEN IN THE FIRST 10 MONTHS OF 2019 IN OES AND OOB ZONES IN SYRIA

Vaccines	Under 1		Under 1	Ages 1-2		Ages 1-2	Ages 0-2	Older than 2		Older than 2	Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	
BCG	15.749	14.495	30.244				30.244				30.244
Hep(B)	5.616	5.204	10.820				10.820				10.820
OPV1	15.923	14.127	30.050	1.896	1.662	3.558	33.608	1.143	928	2.071	35.679
OPV2	12.601	11.534	24.135	3.353	2.926	6.279	30.414	2.056	1.975	4.031	34.445
OPV3	9.644	8.993	18.637	5.645	4.974	10.619	29.256	3.440	3.230	6.670	35.926
OPV4				6.730	6.503	13.233	13.233	7.516	6.698	14.214	27.447
IPV1	16.418	14.585	31.003	1.921	1.739	3.660	34.663	56	37	93	34.756
IPV2	13.202	12.021	25.223	982	916	1.898	27.121	114	105	219	27.340
Penta1	16.331	14.533	30.864	1.955	1.710	3.665	34.529	1.192	959	2.151	36.680
Penta2	13.212	12.022	25.234	3.522	3.067	6.589	31.823	2.139	2.034	4.173	35.996
Penta3	10.118	9.444	19.562	5.874	5.171	11.045	30.607	3.648	3.383	7.031	37.638
Penta4				7.317	7.080	14.397	14.397	7.807	6.967	14.774	29.171
MR1/MMR1				15.511	13.574	29.085	29.085	3.482	3.020	6.502	35.587
MR2/MMR2				8.332	7.825	16.157	16.157	7.963	7.055	15.018	31.175
Vit(A)1				6	7	13	13	0	0	0	13
Vit(A)2				1	3	4	4	2	1	3	7

Tetanus Vaccination for Women						
		Dose 2	Dose 3	Dose 4	Dose 5	Dose 6
Pregnant	125	286	1.357	2.569	6.479	10.816
Non-pregnant	583	1.336	3.193	3.040	5.140	13.292

2.1.3.1.2.2.5. Follow-up of Pregnant Women and Babies

Primary healthcare centers put into service in the region have employed midwives and nurses in particular and started to identify and monitor pregnant women and babies. The staff working in the field has supplied necessary medicine and put them into use free of charge. Vitamins and minerals have been provided to pregnant women and babies identified.

2.1.3.1.2.3. Patient Transport and Ambulance Wireless Communication System

In addition to services provided by primary healthcare centers and hospitals, Ambulance Wireless Communication System was established at Cobanbey Hospital so as to ensure that healthcare teams could attend cases more quickly and manage patient referrals.

Currently, the system is operating to serve for the entire area with system relays at centers in Cobanbey, Azez, Al Bab, Afrin, Gandura and Jarabulus, running among 40 ambulances and 12 healthcare units.



Coverage Zone and Distribution of Relays for Cobanbey Ambulance Wireless Communication System

2.1.3.1.2.4. Development of Human Resources for Healthcare Services

The competency levels of the healthcare personnel are closely monitored, and those in need of in-service training, as well as the topics to be covered in the training classes, have been identified. In each hospital, training programmes have been initiated.

- In addition, active hospital and primary healthcare centre personnel routinely receive the required basic and professional practice training as part of their in-service training.

2.1.3.1.3. Humanitarian Aid Activities

- The following is a summary of the humanitarian aid activities carried out in the OES and OOB zones by NGOs, including the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Turkish Red Crescent, and the Türkiye Diyanet Foundation:
- In the 287 dispersed and organised camps in the OES and OOB zones, 377,667 individuals are sheltered. Numerous institutions and international, national, and local NGOs, including AFAD and the Turkish Red Crescent, provide for the needs of refugees residing in camps.
- Flour is distributed daily to the operation zones in proportion to the population of the distribution areas. Most of the flour is provided by the Turkish Grain Board, and the rest is by international, national, and local NGOs. A total of 355,767,613 kg of flour have been distributed to these regions.
- Loaves of bread produced at bakeries built at AFAD's Çobanbey Logistics Centre and Afrin Logistics Warehouse with funding from international NGOs, as well as those contracted by local councils, are distributed daily to refugees and the needy in the camps. A total of 59,867,921 loaves of bread have been distributed in the OOB and OES zones.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 42,598 tents to the camps where the internally displaced people reside in the Operation Zones.

- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 594,551 blankets to the people in need, especially in tent cities.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 3,305,204 food parcels to those in need.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 8,600,564 kg of wood and coal, the majority of which was coal, to those in need.
- In 2022, a total of 178,183 shares of Qurbani meat were distributed to the needy in the operation zones along with Eid-al-Adha meat distributions by international, national, and local NGOs under the coordination of AFAD.

Furthermore,

- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 9,657,257 hot meals. Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 286,514 food packages to the OOB zone.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 65,318 beds to those in need in the OOB zone. In addition, 21,452 pieces of other shelter materials (carpet-tarpaulin) have been provided by NGOs.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 199,683 hygiene sets in the OOB zone.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 75,916 infant formula and 39,712 diapers in the OOB zone.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 2,5888,978 (Türkçe metinde sayı hatalı yazılmış.) bottles of water (0.5, 1.5, 5 L) in the OOB zone.

- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 938,003 pcs/boxes/kg of milk, juice, salt, sugar, sunflower oil, and legumes to those in need in the OOB zone.
- 325,947 items of clothing have been distributed to those in need in the OOB zone by NGOs.
- A total of 5,138 stoves, cookers, and heaters have been provided to the OOB zone, including 976 from AFAD and 4,162 from NGOs.
- A total of 51,492 kg of fruits and vegetables, including 4,000 kg from AFAD and 47,492 kg from the NGOs, have been distributed to those in need in the OOB zone.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 16,380 toys to the children in the OOB zone.
- A total of 74 wheelchairs and medical overbed tables, including 40 by AFAD and 34 by the NGOs, have been supplied to those in need in the OOB zone.
- The NGOs have distributed 19,780 stationery sets to school-age children in the OOB zone.
- As determined by the Presidency of Religious Affairs, the OOB zone has 186 mosques. Out of the almost 70 damaged buildings, 3 mufti's offices and 38 mosques have been renovated.

2.1.3.2. Services Offered in the Zone of Operation Peace Spring

2.1.3.2.1. Education



Maintenance, repair and furnishing works of the schools that started providing education and other schools in the OPS zone are in progress. The following table shows in detail the data regarding the services provided in the field of education across Türkiye's borders, including the figures for the OPS zone.

ZONE		OLIVE BRANCH	EUPHRATES SHIELD	PEACE SPRING	TOTAL
NUMBER OF REPAIRED SCHOOLS		258	540	70	868
NUMBER OF ACTIVE SCHOOL		258	540	70	868
NUMBER OF STUDENT	NURSERY	91	4913	60	5.064
	PRIMARY	45.095	158.427	6.500	210.022
	SECONDARY	6.410	19.989	500	26.899
	HIGH SCHOOL	1.866	5.742	270	7.878
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS		53.462	189071	7.330	249.863
NUMBER OF TEACHERS		1.578	6.266	123	7.967
NUMBER OF PRINCIPALS		333	828	2	1.165
NUMBER OF OTHER PERSONEL		142	787	45	976
TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONEL		2.053	7.881	170	10.104

2.1.3.2.2. Healthcare

The healthcare personnel that can be primarily employed in the OPS zone has been determined based on the experience in healthcare services provided after the OES and OOB. For this purpose, 215 positions for Syrian personnel, 40 of which are specialists, have been created for the Ras al-Ayn Hospital and 152 positions for Syrian personnel, 25 of which are specialists, for the Tel Abyad Hospital.

2.1.3.2.2.1. Establishment of Humanitarian Aid Hospitals

Since 26 October 2019, services have been provided with Mobile Health Vehicle in order to meet the healthcare needs of the public in the OPS zone. Subsequently, a part of Tel Abyad Hospital was renovated, and Gynaecology, Internal Medicine, Paediatrics, Emergency Service and Ambulance services began on 28 October 2019. As of 13 November 2019, Tel Abyad Hospital began providing healthcare services on a 24-hour basis, and 7,538 patients were treated and 2 babies were delivered in November..

Similarly, services have been provided with Mobile Health Vehicle since 1 November 2019 in order to meet the healthcare needs of local people in Ras al-Ayn. Some parts of Ras al-Ayn Hospital were renovated and Emergency Service and Ambulance service as well as outpatient services at the departments of, internal medicine, paediatrics and gynaecology began. Ras al-Ayn Hospital began working on a 24-hour basis as of December 1st. In November, the hospital provided services for 8,094 patients and 1 baby was delivered.



Tel Abyad Hospital Emergency and Outpatient Services



Ras al-Ayn Hospital



2.1.3.2.2. Health Centers Established as part of Public Health Services

10 primary healthcare centers have been located in the OPS zone, and Hammam Turkmen Primary Health Care Centre and Suluk Primary-Health Care Centre have been put into service in Tel Abyad.



Opening Ceremony of Hammam Turkmen Primary Health Care Center



Suluk Primary Health Care Centre in Tel Abyad Region

2.1.3.2.3. Humanitarian Aid Activities

The following aid materials have been provided to Tal Abyad and Ras al-Ayn in the OPS zone by AFAD, the Turkish Red Crescent and international, national, and local NGOs under the coordination of AFAD:

- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed a total of 187,661 kg/packages of food.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered a total of 622,187 boxes/kg/L of various basic foodstuffs such as milk, juice, salt, sugar, sunflower oil, and legumes to those in need.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 261,997 food parcels in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have provided 3,843,151 non-food items in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have delivered 193,650 bottles/L of water in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have provided 48,860 hygiene sets in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 63,873 diapers in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 38,745,453 kg of flour in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 3,454,453 loaves of bread in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 1,152,806 pieces of clothing and pairs of shoes in total.

- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have distributed 70,153 blankets to those in need in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have donated 5,628 beds in total.
- Under the coordination of AFAD, international, national, and local NGOs have donated 32,559 toys in total.



2.2. Humanitarian Aid Provided By Türkiye To Refugees In Third Countrie

Hosting the world's largest number of refugees, Türkiye gives hope not only to refugees within its borders, but also to asylum seekers worldwide. The following are some examples of the humanitarian activities carried out by Türkiye for refugees around the world:



2.2.1. Republic of Chad

On June 20, 2016, 10 thousand food packages were distributed in the camps of Danamadja, Kobitey, Dosseye, Doholo, Gondje and Amboko in the Goré region, during the mass population movements.

Due to the humanitarian crisis, within the framework of the “Humanitarian Aid Platform Central African Republic (CAR) Aid Campaign”, on June 11, 2014, approximately 55 tons of humanitarian aid, including drugs, food, blankets and clothes provided by the Union of NGOs of the Islamic World (UNIW) was delivered by Turkish Airlines (THY) cargo plane to N’Djamena, the capital of Chad, under the coordination of AFAD to meet the needs of CAR citizens in Chad.

In addition, TIKA has built a water well, with solar-powered pump and a reservoir at the UNHCR healthcare center serving around 26,000 people, including 20,000 refugees in and around refugee camps in Goré.



2.2.2. Bangladesh



The Ministry of Health has established a field hospital in the Kutupalong District to meet the healthcare needs of Rohingya refugees who had to flee during 2017-2018 from Myanmar to Bangladesh. Twenty-four Ministry of Health staff and 30 local staff operate in the hospital's eight outpatient clinics. In addition, TIKA has built a steel bridge to facilitate access to the Kutupalong refugee camp.

A model neighbourhood has been created with bamboo houses built by AFAD. 1,920 bamboo houses, 100 restrooms and 100 bathrooms have been completed. A central water distribution point has been established with the 10 water wells that were drilled, two of which are deep.

During the activities for the April 23 National Sovereignty and Children's Day, 1,500 local toys have been distributed to children from Rohingya and Bangladesh. Locally obtained 17,000 food aid packages have been distributed at Turkish Hill where Türkiye Religious Foundation, Turkish Red Crescent (Kızılay) and AFAD continue to build houses in the 5th camp region. In addition, due to the fact that 55% of Rohingya refugees are children, special attention has been paid to educational projects, and in this context, 30 schools have been provided for the Rohingya children in cooperation with TIKA and UNICEF.





Turkish Red Crescent conducts extensive activities in Bangladesh. Turkish Red Crescent Bangladesh Humanitarian Aid Operation was launched in the context of combating the humanitarian crisis arising from the conflicts between Muslims and Buddhists in Rakhine state, Myanmar in May and October 2012, and caused 1,200,000 Rohingya refugees to seek asylum in Bangladesh.

Within the scope of humanitarian aid activities conducted in the refugee crisis of Rohingya Muslims between Bangladesh and Myanmar, in Bangladesh;

- Between 2012 and 2017, regular cash donations and food aid were provided. In 2013, Bangladesh Red Crescent Raman Bibi Maternal and Child Health Centre support projects were conducted. In 2016, the restoration work of the Bangladesh Red Crescent Mother and Child Health Centre was carried out.
- In 2018-2019, within the scope of Turkish Red Crescent's Kızılay Village Project, 1 peripheral unit (restroom, bathroom, energy system, deep water well, community center, street lighting, playground, foot-

ball field, etc.) and 1,118 temporary shelters have been built. Turkish Red Crescent Village project was completed in January 2020.

- In 2018, 7 deep water wells at Camp 13 and 1 deep water well at Camp 16 were drilled other than 9 deep water wells drilled as part of shelter project under Potable Water Supply Project. Financial aid was provided to Islamic Committee of International Crescent for Rohingya Crisis within the same year. A total of 50,000 food parcels, 38,000 hygiene packages, 30,925 blankets, 182 family support kits, 5,000 bottles of water (2 lt), 4,635 umbrellas, 206 tarpaulins and 2,900 raincoats were distributed to Rohingya Muslims in Bangladesh.
- In 2018, financial aid was provided to Bangladesh Red Crescent Maternal and Infant Health Centre for the construction of a new room and procurement of furniture and equipment.
- In 2019, 3 Healthcare Centre Construction Projects have been completed. Again, food parcels, hygiene kits and non-food humanitarian aid supplies have been distributed to Rohingya Muslims in 2019.
- Financial support and aid have been provided to capacity-building activities due to Rohingya refugee movement in Myanmar.

Between the years 2012-2019, 1,500,000 beneficiaries have been reached as part of humanitarian aid activities in Bangladesh.

2.2.3. Libya

In 2011, 3,197 tons of humanitarian aid was sent due to the civil unrest in Libya. 575 wounded patients were treated in Türkiye with their attendants.



2.2.4. Myanmar

In 2013, food and non-food supplies were provided for Rohingya Muslims. In 2014, we tried to meet the basic needs of Rohingya Muslims as part of food and non-food aid supplies project run by TİKA and “Urgent Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Aid Project for Displaced Persons in Rakhine State” run in cooperation with UNICEF thanks to funds provided by AFAD.

In addition, a clinic consisting of four main departments was constructed by TİKA in Sittwe, the capital of Rakhine region in Myanmar. Minor surgical procedures can be performed and outpatient treatment services, particularly in the field of maternal and infant health, can be provided at this clinic.



2.2.5. Iraq

Türkiye was the only country capable of building camps for displaced persons in Iraq. AFAD built 3 camps with a capacity of 35,000 people for Yazidis and Turkmens fleeing the terrorist organization DAESH. In Sharya, more than 24,000 Yazidis found shelter for themselves and their families thanks to the camp built by Türkiye. 1,200 humanitarian aid trucks brought food, medication, shelters, hygiene materials and clothing for the displaced persons fleeing DAESH in Iraq.



2.2.6. Jordan

In Jordan, Wihdat Girls' High School in Amman New Camp affiliated to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) was renovated by TİKA and equipment support was provided to the school.



2.2.7. Kenya

Health screenings were done by TİKA in the second largest refugee camp of Kenya between 8 and 15 February 2019 as part of the Improving Quality Access to Healthcare Services Program. This humanitarian aid was jointly provided by 10 organizations under the coordination of TİKA and the UNHCR.

Throughout the week, 238 major surgical operations were performed at the departments of general surgery, paediatric surgery, urology and gynaecology; 1250 screenings/examinations were conducted at the departments of internal diseases, cardiology and gynaecology; 2,500 screenings were made at the optical department and a total of 7,000 patients were screened as part of the program.





2.2.8. Somalia

TIKA provided food aid to 500 families living in refugee camps in Somalia's capital Mogadishu in 2019 as part of its development assistance program for the holy month of Ramadan.

Moreover, TIKA organized the project "Seeing Eyes, Smiling Faces" in the Dadaab Refugee Camp at the Somali border. More than 250 eye surgeries were conducted under the health project carried out with the collaboration of TIKA, the UNHCR and Hayrat Foundation.

2.2.9. Cameroon

The "Humanitarian Aid Platform Central African Republic Humanitarian Aid Campaign" was launched as a result of the humanitarian crisis led by the domestic disturbance in the Central African Republic since March 2014. Under the campaign, 25 tons of humanitarian aid supplies including blankets, crib coverings, general-purpose tents, clothes and water treatment kits provided by the Union of NGOs of the Islamic World were delivered by Turkish Airlines (THY) cargo plane to Cameroon's capital Yaounde on July 24 under the coordination of AFAD.

2.2.10. Afghanistan

In July 2018, Turkish Red Crescent opened a permanent delegation in Kabul, Afghanistan's capital. It currently continues its operations with its own 2 staff and 3 local staff.

In addition to the food and non-food aid extended to those in need and effected by the war and conflict environment in the region, "Support after Voluntary Return Project" is being implemented to help refugees.

Türkiye's humanitarian aid activities have reached 50,000 recipients in Afghanistan since 2018.



2.2.11. Bosnia and Herzegovina

Turkish Red Crescent carries out humanitarian aid activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina primarily to wrap the wounds of 28,000 refugees registered in transit in Bosnia and registered refugees inside the country whose number has already reached 8,500, and to meet the needs of the local population in need of assistance. After Turkish Red Crescent established a Permanent Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2018,

- In 2018, 9 trucks of humanitarian aid (327 tents, 10,000 blankets, 1,000 kitchen sets, 2 portable kitchens and 2 portable kitchen equipment) were dispatched to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- In 2019, 5 trucks of humanitarian aid (20 general purpose tents, blankets and clothes) were sent from Türkiye to Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- Permanent Delegation of Turkish Red Crescent in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to distribute food and non-food humanitarian aid supplies and to carry out social assistance activities for refugees in the country.

Türkiye's humanitarian aid activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina have reached 35,000 recipients since 2018.



2.2.12. Philippines

TIKA organized a fast-breaking (iftar) dinner for 500 people in Manila, the Philippine capital, and distributed food packages to 600 families displaced as a result of conflicts in Muslim-populated Mindanao.



2.2.13. Uganda

TIKA provided food aid to a total of 1000 families under its Ramadan program in the Bidi Bidi Refugee Camp in Uganda. Bidi Bidi Refugee Camp located on Uganda's north shelters families fleeing civil war and terrorism particularly prevailing in South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

2.2.14. Lebanon

In 2018, TİKA has delivered nearly 7.5 tons of food and 420 blankets to 210 Syrian refugee families trying to sustain their lives under challenging conditions in Harisa on the north of Beirut.



03

The Approach Of Other Countries To The Refugee Crisis



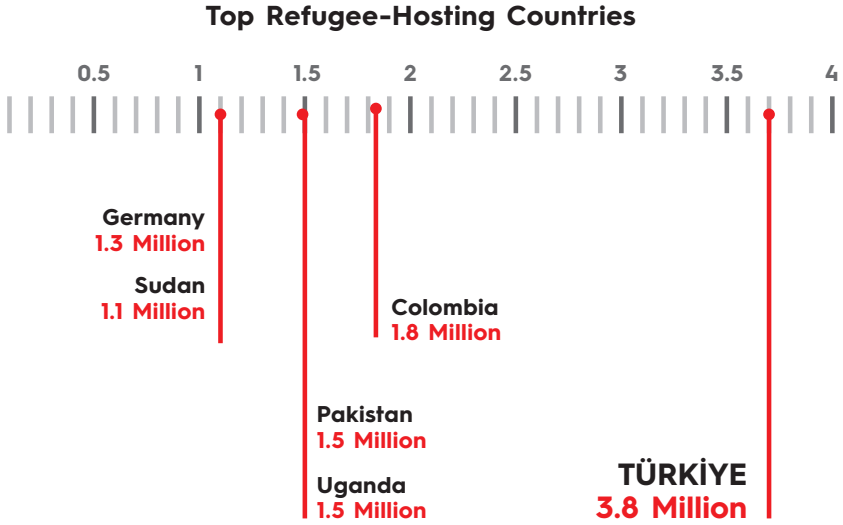
While the issue of refugees should have been mankind's common subject matter in the world to eliminate the problem of refugees in general, many governments are not inclined to cooperate to meet the needs of refugees and do not want to bear any costs. This perspective is reflected in the statistics of the refugees, the discourses of the state leaders and the practices of the governments. While we appreciate Türkiye's efforts exerted for the refugees around the world, it is not possible to say that other governments have fulfilled their responsibilities for the refugees.

3.1. Refugees In The World With Statistical Comparisons

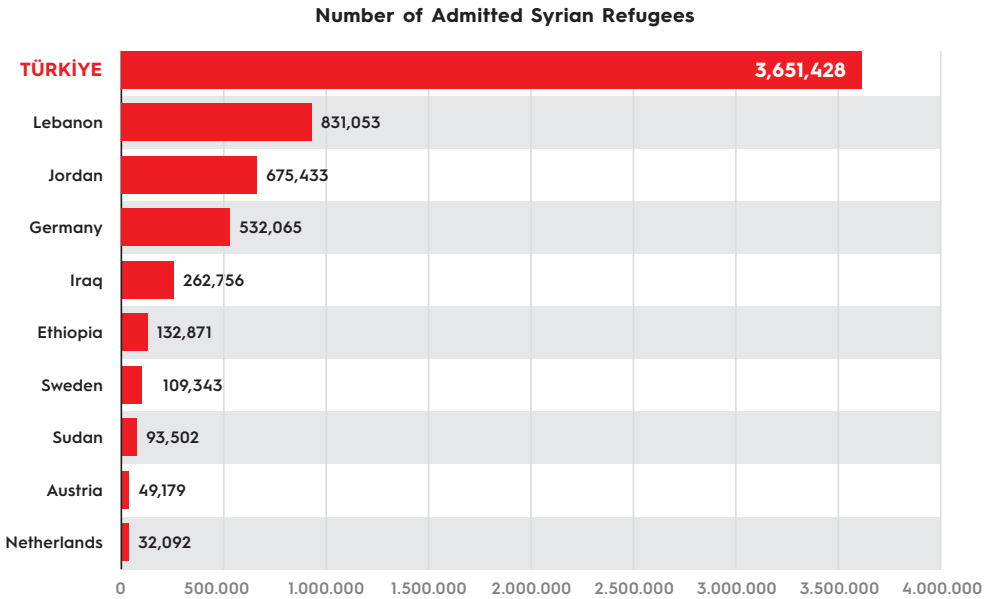
According to the 2021 data of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), there are 89.3 million displaced people worldwide, of which 36.5 million are under 18 years of age.

In 2021, 7.5 million people were forcibly displaced. The number of displaced people in the world has doubled compared to 20 years ago. Every day, 21,000 people leave their country and migrate to other countries and four out of five refugees take refuge in neighboring countries. The number of people seeking asylum in another country and waiting for acceptance for re-settlement from the relevant country has reached to 4.6 million.

- According to UNHCR data, Syrians have been the most displaced nation in the world. The 6,7 million displaced Syrians are followed by 2,7 million Afghans, 2,3 million South Sudanese, 1,1 million Myanmarese, and 200 thousand Venezuelans. (Ukrainian refugees are not included in the Report.).
- Children constitute half of the refugees in the world, of which the 138 thousand carry unaccompanied minor status.



Türkiye, hosting the largest number of refugees with approximately 4 million is followed by Colombia with 1.8 million, Pakistan and Uganda with 1.5 million, Sudan with 1.1 million and Germany with 1.3 million refugees.



**Türkiye is a country that accepted
the highest
population of Syrian refugees followed
by Lebanon,
Jordan, Germany, Iraq and Egypt.**

- Developed countries have accepted only 6% of the world's refugees.
- High-income countries host 2,7 refugees per thousand people on average ; while the middle and low income countries host 5,8 refugees per thousand people on average. i. The poorest countries are home to one third of all refugees in the world.
- Türkiye is a country that accepts the largest number of refugees in the world. In total, approximately 4 million refugees are living in Türkiye and this number is increasing every day.
- Türkiye stands out as the country that hosts half of the deterritorialized and displaced population in Syria.
- There are 339 thousand refugees in the USA, 241 thousand in Sweden, 130 thousand in Canada and 137 thousand in the United Kingdom.
- Syrian refugees are scattered in 127 countries across 6 continents. However, 85% of the Syrian refugees are still in the Middle East region.
- There is a total of 6,7 million Syrian refugees worldwide. The great majority of Syrians are in Türkiye. The ratio of Syrian refugees in Türkiye is 52% of the total of Syrian refugees worldwide. Canada hosts only 6% of the Syrian refugees worldwide.



3.2. Leader Statements On Migration And Refugees

The negative view and perspectives of many states, especially European states, towards refugees are reflected in the discourse of State leaders and some senior officials of international organizations. Below are some of the statements of State leaders and top executives.

Prime Minister Kiryakos Michotakis of Greece (2019)

- “Welcome to Greece, but only to those of our choosing. Those whom we did not greet will be returned. We are shutting the doors on illegal human smugglers and those who wish to enter the country without the right to asylum.”

President Emmanuel Macron of France (2019)

- “My goal is to kick out anyone who has no reason to be here.”
- “In order to be able to welcome everyone properly, we should not be too attractive a country.”

Former Minister of Interior Matteo Salvini of Italy (2019)

- Salvini, who attended the shutdown of the Mineo camp in Sicily, Italy, with a capacity of 5,000 people, stated: “What a beautiful day! This place will be used again for the real economy, agriculture, trade and business opportunities, not for refugee trade. I am proud to save this land from a problem. While Italians only dream of staying in such air-conditioned buildings with satellite antennas, these opportunities are given to refugees.”

Prime Minister Victor Orban of Hungary (2018)

- “I can only speak on behalf of the Hungarian people, and they do not want immigrants. In my understanding, it is impossible for a government to defy the will of its people on a fundamental matter.”
- “We do not see these people as Muslim refugees. We see them as Muslim invaders.”

Former Chancellor Sebastian Kurz of Austria (2018)

- “If it (the distribution of refugees) is not possible, safe zones can be established on the continent where asylum seekers and migrants are located. This should be supported by the EU and maybe even organised and militarily protected.”

Former Prime Minister Robert Fico of Slovakia (2016)

- “I can tell you that under the quota system, we will never bring a single Muslim to Slovakia.”
- “My country was built for the Slovaks, not for the minorities.”

President Milis Zeman of Czechia (2015)

- “Muslim asylum seekers will not respect local law and more. They will seek ways to implement the Sharia rules.”

President of the French Extreme Right-wing National Front Party Marine Le Pen, (2015)

- “If no measure is taken, this migration trend will be like the barbarian invasion of the 4th century, and the consequences will be the same. We must stop this madness as soon as possible to protect our social pact, our freedom and our identity.”

Mayor of Beziers in France Robert Mervard (2015)

- “Asylum seekers who occupy apartments in France: You are not welcome.”

Poland's Former Prime Minister, Leader of the Law and Justice Party Jaroslaw Kaczynski (2015)

- “Migrants brought Europe dysentery and cholera as well as parasites.”

The United Kingdom's Former Prime Minister David Cameron (2015)

- “You have got a swarm of people coming across the Mediterranean, seeking a better life, wanting to come to Britain.”

President Andrzej Suda of Poland (2015)

- “Migrants will bring possible epidemic diseases to the country.”

French Republican Party Member Nadine Morano (2015)

- “We are the white race Jewish-Christians. We respect France. If you don't want to, you can leave.”

Former President Donald Trump of the United States (2019)

- When it was revealed that the facilities on the US-Mexico border where irregular migrant children and families were held were overcrowded, many children were illegally detained for more than 72 hours and children were not provided with warm meals, Trump said, “If illegal immigrants are unhappy with the conditions in the quickly built or refitted detentions centres, just tell them not to come. All problems solved!”

3.3. Problematic Applications Of Refugees In Various Countries

Refugees who flee from the war in Syria and reach Europe in hopes of a new life often try to survive in unfavorable conditions in the camps. Syrian refugees face many problems with basic needs such as health, nutrition and education.

According to the current data of the European Police Office (Europol), approximately 10,000 unaccompanied refugee children are sought as missing persons.

In many countries, on the route of refugee migration to Europe, refugees are confronted with the Police violence.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) said that French policemen mistreated asylum seekers in the Jungle camp in Calais. It was also stated that the French police sprayed pepper gas on food and beverages for the asylum seekers to leave the city of Calais.

The international aid organization, The Oxford Hunger Committee (Oxfam), condemned the ill-treatment of thousands of unprotected people in refugee camps on the Greek islands. The report published by Oxfam stated that the refugee camps in the Aegean islands were overcrowded, pregnant women and unaccompanied children were abandoned to their fate, lack of access to health services in the camps and hot water were among the many problems and Oxfam has invited the European Union to take action.

- Many refugees in Calais, France, have long lived under bridges in very unhealthy conditions.
- In September 2015, Hungary built a 175 km barbed wire fence along the border with Serbia to keep asylum seekers out of the country, and those caught within 8 kilometers of the border were sent back to Serbia.
- Czechia has written a number with permanent stamps on the hands of refugees. This led to the analogy of the Nazis' treatment of Jews in Europe during World War II.
- The 500 irregular migrants residing in Vucjak camp in the city of Bihac in Bosnia and Herzegovina that is located in a wooded area, mainly struggled for survival under difficult conditions with the start of freezing cold and the first snow of the season which caused them to live under difficult conditions.
- According to the Greek Center for Social Solidarity, the number of unaccompanied minors has increased to 4,962, and 3/4 of these children are in inappropriate camps.
- Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights Dunja Mijatovic stressed that asylum seekers in Greece are fighting for their lives and said, "I have witnessed terrible conditions in Mytilene, Samos and Corinth."
- The rescue ship Ocean Viking, which took 104 immigrants in the Mediterranean, searched for a port and a dock to approach in Europe for weeks and many European countries did not accept the ship.
- In 2015, in the town of Rösztke on the Hungarian-Serbian border, a female cameraman kicked a refugee little girl in Serbia who tried to enter Hungary, tripped the father trying to escape with her child in her arms, and the events that were displayed caused reactions.

3.4. Refugee Camps In Different Countries

The sheltering centers in Türkiye that were founded with great sacrifice and effort are highly qualified refugee camps which cannot be compared with other countries. In many countries, camps for refugees do not allow basic needs to be met, are insufficient in terms of security and do not provide humanitarian conditions.



TÜRKİYE
Hatay Camp



FRANCE

Calais, Wild Forest Refugee



TÜRKİYE

Temporary Shelter Center Kilis



HUNGARY

Budapest, Eastern (Keleti) Remaining
Refugees at Train Station



TÜRKİYE
Container-Kilis City



GREECE

Moria Refugee Camp



TÜRKİYE

Elbeyli Temporary
Shelter Center Kilis



GREECE

Idom New Camp on the
Border with Macedonia



TÜRKİYE
Container City Nizip



GREECE

Ritson (Voiotia) Refugee Camp



TÜRKİYE
Sarıçam Temporary
Shelter Center



BANGLADESH

Cox's Bazar
Maynor Gina
Area Kutupalong
Refugee Camp

3.5. Statements On Türkiye's Role And Efforts In The Refugee Crisis

The steps that Türkiye has taken for Syrians and the works carried out in every field are appreciated by the international community. In this context, the positive statements made by several state leaders, bureaucrats, representatives of international organizations about Türkiye's efforts is presented below.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres (2021)

- "I am personally familiar with the enormous generosity of Türkiye and Turkish host communities towards refugees. I offer my sincere appreciation for your support to people in need of protection."

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi (2021)

- "Türkiye is an example to the world not only in that it continues to protect millions of refugees but is also a leader in how it hosts them."

President Vladimir Putin of Russia (2019)

- "The burden of refugees on Türkiye is immense. We know that very well. We understand the sensitivities of Türkiye very well."

Former President Donald Trump of the United States (2019)

- "Türkiye is home to 4 million refugees. Europe needs to take more responsibility by taking steps in this regard. I hope Europe will rise to the occasion and do what is needed."

The United Kingdom's Former Prime Minister Boris Johnson (2019)

- "We recognise the enormous pressures that Türkiye is facing due to hosting 4 million refugees, the terrorism threat from the PKK, which is a real threat that Türkiye is confronting."

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior Davor Božinović of Croatia (2019)

- “The services and the social activities of the Government of the Republic of Türkiye here (camps inhabited by the Syrians) are really praiseworthy.”

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg (2019)

- “Türkiye has contributed decisively in the fight against DAESH and the physical collapse of the so-called ‘Caliphate’. No other ally accepted as many Syrian refugees as Türkiye did. Türkiye accepted 3.6 million Syrians, and none of the NATO countries suffered more terrorist attacks than Türkiye.”

Head of the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees Hans Eckhard Sommer, (2019)

- “Türkiye is a reliable partner in refugee policies. This country has received more than three million refugees from Syria. This is a success we should recognise.”

UN High Commissioner for Refugees Filippo Grandi (2018)

- “Türkiye and its people have provided safety and refuge to millions of Syrians fleeing war and destruction back home. As a host to more refugees than many of the world’s major economies combined, the international community must do its part to support Türkiye’s continuing generosity.”

Spokesperson for the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA) Jens Laerke (2018)

- Türkiye’s hosting of refugees from different parts of the world serves as an outstanding example for other countries.”

Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General Al Meraikhi (2017)

- “There is a UN standard for humanitarian aid. I observe, however, that Türkiye performs well above these standards. There has become a reality of “Turkish model” throughout the world.”

Germany's Former Chancellor Angela Merkel (2016)

- "Syrian refugees that are issued work permits by Türkiye will have access to different opportunities because if there is unemployment, as well as job seekers among asylum seekers, this creates controversy in all countries. This is a very brave step."

Former EU Council President Donald Tusk (2016)

- "It is not only a political statement; it is my personal opinion: Today, Türkiye is the only exemplary country for the rest of the world on how we should treat refugees. It is the leading country. No one has a right to lecture Türkiye on what it should do. I am really proud that you are my partner in this."

First Vice President of the European Commission Frans Timmermans (2016)

- "He stated that what he observed at Gaziantep is of great importance to him, adding, "In fact, the arrival of such a big number of asylum seekers is a momentous occasion. This is a must-see for all Europeans. I would like to say, on behalf of the EU, you are not alone in this."

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres (2013)

- "Today, Türkiye serves as a model for the protection of refugees. It welcomed a huge number of Syrian refugees and provided them with high-quality assistance. Our contribution as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is merely a drop in the ocean in comparison to Türkiye's efforts."

**Angelina Jolie (2012)**

- “Now, (Recalling that came to Türkiye about a year ago) there is ten times more refugees from my visit. We are very grateful. I also met with many families and children today. Families and children are equally grateful to the Turkish people and the Turkish government. They are very emotional and very worried about what happened in Syria, they are curious about their families and friends staying in Syria. Turkish government has created this extraordinary camp with great generosity. It is really impressive. As Guterres said; “we all hope that there will be camps in these conditions to accommodate families who have had to flee their country. I have never seen a camp like this anywhere.”

Other government leaders and officials qualifies Türkiye in the context of studies conducted for refugees as a “model country” or “example country”. However, Türkiye does not expect to be praised by the leaders of other states, but rather expect them to take more responsibility on the refugees matter.

Actually, Türkiye’s military operations and a new residential area building projects for Syrians in the safe zone created in the north of Syria as a result of the diplomatic process, on one side this shows that there is still hope for a hand Syrians, on the other hand, it leaves European states with a new test.



04

There Is Hope For Syrians: Safe Zone





**NEW SETTLEMENT AREAS
IN SYRIA**
FOR A POPULATION
OF 1.000.000 PEOPLE,
TO BE CREATED
WITH FOREIGN FUNDS



10 DISTRICT CENTERS
FOR A POPULATION
OF 30,000



140 VILLAGE
SETTLEMENTS WITH
5,000 POPULATIONS



A residential area, consisting of **140 villages for 5.000 people and 10 districts for 30.000 people, for a population of 1 million Syrians in total**, will be established in the safe zone created on Syria's northern border with Türkiye.



SIZE OF THE DISTRICTS

590.000 M² FOR ONE VILLAGE,
86.000.000 M² FOR 140 VILLAGES

1.000.000 M² FOR ONE DISTRICT,
10.000.000 M² FOR 10 DISTRICTS

IN TOTAL, AREAS OF

**92.600.000 M²
IS NEEDED**



Each village will be designed for 1.000 housing units with a size of 100 m² each. (with 3 rooms and a living room and a barn for each and every unit)



2 Mosques



2 Schools with 16 Classrooms



A youth center, an indoor sports facility and an administrative center



Each household in the villages will be given 1 acre of agricultural land based on the size of the land

Projects that will meet the technical infrastructure requirements of the universities and other structures will be designed.



Each of the districts will have 6.000 housing units with an average of 100 m2 (3+1 and 2+1)



1 central mosque,
10 neighborhood mosques



8 schools with 16 classroom capacity,
1 high school and a university



2 indoor sports facilities, 5 youth centers,
1 small stadium and a football field of a scale of 4 neighbourhoods



Each household in the villages will be given 1 acre of agricultural land based on the size of the land

1.000
HOUSING UNITS
IN
EACH VILLAGE

140
VILLAGES

6.000
HOUSING UNITS
IN
EACH DISTRICT

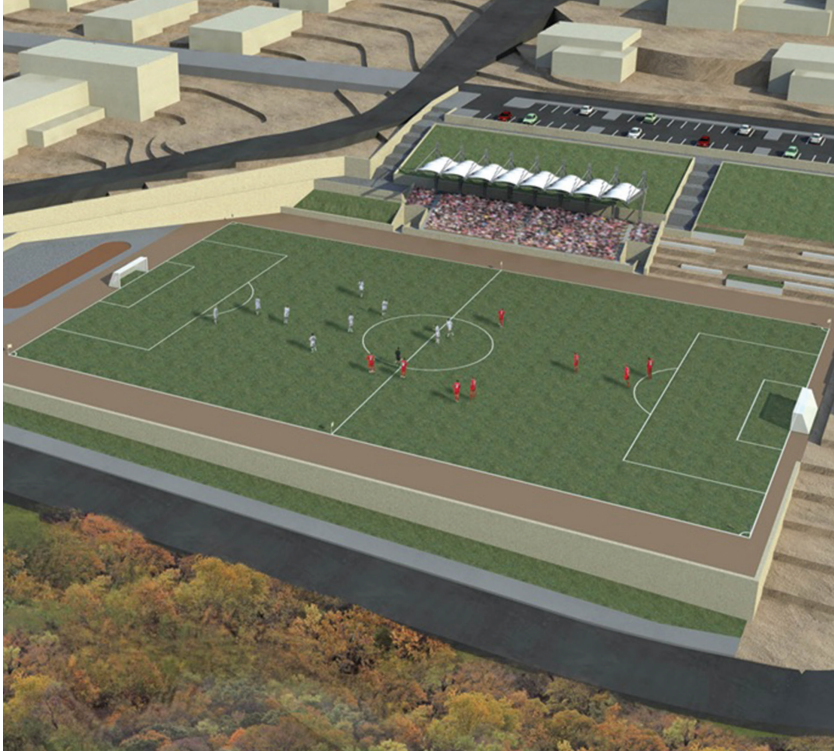
10
DISTRICTS WITH

140.000
HOUSING UNITS






60.000
HOUSING UNITS

IN TOTAL
200.000
HOUSING UNITS





From Ayn Al Arap (Kobane) to Tal Abyad

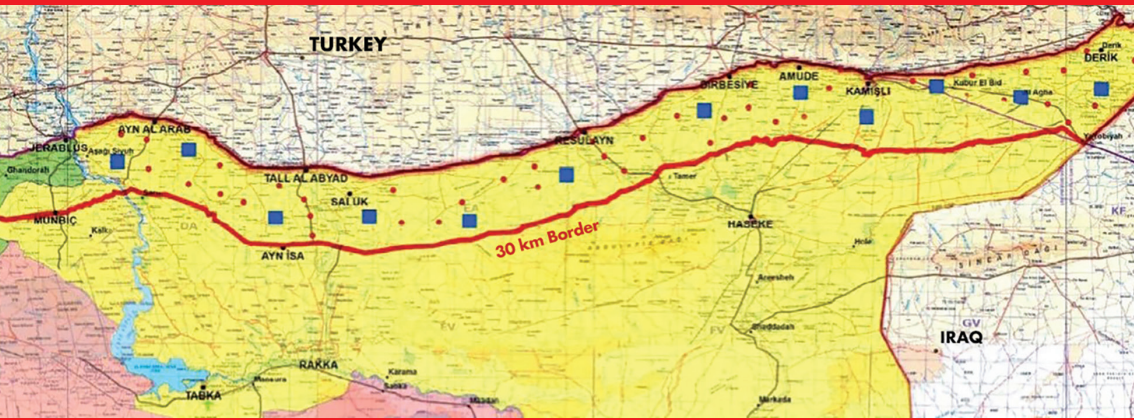
  1 District, 7 Villages
   65.000 People

From Tal Abyad to Ras al-Ain

  3 Districts 63 Villages
   405.000 People

From Ras al-Ain to Derik

  6 Districts 70 Villages
   530.000 People



- 1.000.000 people are planned to be settled in the region.
- The districts will have 30.000 inhabitants and the villages will have 5.000 inhabitants.
 - Each village center consist of 20 villages.
 - Initially 10 districts and 140 villages will be constructed.
- This is a draft of the project and detailed studies are in progress.

THE SAFE HARBOUR
TÜRKİYE'S CALL TO THE WORLD:
**COOPERATION FOR
REFUGEES**











**THE SAFE HARBOUR
TÜRKİYE'S CALL TO
THE WORLD:
COOPERATION
FOR REFUGEES**

