SYRIA

-Syria population (2011) 21 million
-330,000 people have been killed.
-1.7 million people have been injured.
-4.6 million people left Syria.
-6.6 million people moved inside the country.
Syrian Crisis has been the biggest humanitarian tragedy since World War II
TURKEY

In April 2011, Turkey opened its doors to a group of 252 people then hundreds of thousands guests crossed the border for safety.

Syrian Policy of Our Government:

- Open Door Policy
- Non-Refoulement Policy
- Temporary Protection

This policy is consistent with the principles of international law including Universal Declaration of Human Rights and 1951 Geneva Convention.
Today more than **2.7 million Syrian Refugees** live in Turkey.

Turkey hosts the largest refugee population in the world since 2014

Around **10 billion dollars** has been spent for Syrian Refugees by Turkish Government so far and International Organizations in Turkey spent **455 million dollars**.

Health Services are free of charge.

Temporary Education Centers (Schools for Syrian Kids) established now **330,000** kids attended.

The regulation on access to labor market issued and Syrian Refugees can work legally now.

Access to Universities.

There are **25 modern camps** for Syrian Refugees and **270,000 refugees** live in.
Mayor of Gaziantep and President of Turkey visit refugee camp
GAZIANTEP RESPONSE TO SYRIAN CRISIS

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES
DIRECTORATE OF MIGRATION OFFICE
Gaziantep is one of the cities most affected by this wave of migration to Turkey.

Gaziantep Population is 1.8 million

Syrian Refugees in Gaziantep is 350,000 (300,000 located in the city center)

20% percent of Gaziantep population is now Syrian Refugees.

Providing only social services is not enough for living together, also water, sewage, sanitation, infrastructure, waste management, environmental health, parks and green field, transportation, pollution has to be considered needs with the great amount of population arising.

Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality spent 302 million dollars for Refugees so far. (2011-early 2016)
Syrian refugees are more than numbers for us, they are human beings and has to be treated as human beings.

The Policy of Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality is working with them as equal as local people and sometimes positive discrimination takes place.

While Syrian population among whole Gaziantep is %20 percent, and criminal acts that Syrian Refugees involved is % 0.1 percent, actually the research shows that they are not people whom we should be afraid of.
MUNICIPAL SERVICES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

Humanitarian responses paired with developmental interventions.

We plan not only short term but also medium and long term,

Eliminate the socio-economic impacts of this global crisis. FS
 provide effective and appropriate social services based on human rights and social justice.

Ensure coordination among other municipal units.

Collaborate with national and international organisations, universities, NGOs

Produce and carry out need-oriented projects

Organising monthly meetings with Syrian, Turkish and International NGOs (reduces the risk of social conflict and need assessment)
There are 2 centers, these are ‘schools’ for Syrian Kids. Established in 2012, no lost generation. All needs are covered by municipality. 1st grade schooling in Syria 85%, in Gaziantep 98%. 56% schooling rate in general.
Gaziantep Municipality has partnership with the Ministry of Family and Social Policy. This center offers information and counseling in the field of:

- Law
- Health
- Employment
- Education
- Social services
- Sports

Organise informative meetings.

Being a bridge between refugees and social resources.
ART AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTER (GASMEK)

The law of access to labor market issued for refugees.

They lack qualification for a job so vocational trainings are provided to facilitate finding a job.

Turkish and English Language Courses for social cohesion.
WOMEN GUEST HOUSE

Women in need or victim of violence and their children stay in here until safety ensured.

Running a project fight against child marriage in the region.
HEALTH SERVICES

Municipal hospital and medical centers provided health care around 50,000 Syrian Refugees free of charge.
Planning to establish a physical therapy center.
SARMeR helps us to clarify our social service policy based on needs.
DISTRIBUTED FOOD - CLOTHING AND OTHER AIDS

People who have emergency needs is supported by municipality with humanitarian aid.
The approach of Turkey diverges from the way in which hosting countries commonly respond to refugee situations (by directing refugees into camps supported by humanitarian agencies.) Experience shows that when refugees are supported in becoming socially and economically self-reliant, and given freedom of movement and protection, they are more likely to contribute economically to their host country.

This problem has gone beyond a matter that should be done in emergency response; its dimension has been changed as municipality we focus on capacity building and development.

We believe that the welfare of disadvantaged will rise the welfare of whole society.
THANK YOU