SOCIAL SUPPORT MODEL FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

JANUARY 2018,
Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality acts with the slogan called “Development Starts in Local Level” and the Municipality is pioneer for the Local Development in different areas by working in coordination with Local Government, Civil Society, Central Government, National and International actors.
GAZİANTEP – CULTURAL TOURISM

Gaziantep is a tourism city with its magnificent historical background and modern structure. Gaziantep is a member of the UNESCO Creative Cities Network in Gastronomy under the leadership of our municipality. The city hosts many tourists during the year with various festivals.
In order to make Gaziantep more livable; we create our local development plan in terms of building 50,000 new houses (North City), transportation, drinking water, green areas programs and we adopt these projects.
Under the scope of protocol that we signed with the Ministry of Development, We are working on 'Renewable Energy Sources'. We produce our own electricity. Our Ecological Urban Project is put into practice.
As a municipality we also carry out studies for local development in terms of Health, Education, Migration and Agriculture.

Here are the some programs that have been awarded in 2017:

Health: Turkey's 2nd Social Content Best Project Award
Migration: City Awards – Award of Local Government of the Year
Energy Management: Efficiency Award and European Commission Plaque of Honor Award
SYRIA CRISIS and ITS REFLECTION ON TURKEY
SYRIAN CRISIS: THE WORST HUMANITARIAN TRAGEDY TODAY
In April 2011, Turkey opened its doors to a group of 252 people, then hundreds of thousands crossed the border for safety.

Policy of Turkish Government for Syrian Refugees:
- Open Door Policy
- Temporary Protection
- Non-refoulement

Since 2014, Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees in the World.
TURKEY IS BEARING A HEAVY BURDEN

Ref: UNHCR

Turkey
3,206,912

Lebanon
1,001,051

28 EU Countries
983,876

Jordan
660,582

Egypt
244,605

Iraq
244,605

Ref: UNHCR
Ten countries - which account for just 2.5 percent of the global economy - are hosting more than half the world's refugees. Wealthy countries leave poorer nations to bear the brunt of a worsening crisis.

Ref: Amnesty International Report 2016
Tackling the global refugee crisis: From shirking to sharing responsibility
DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY

The cities shown in red have the highest refugee population between 300,000 and 400,000.

The cities shown in pink have a refugee population between 70,000 and 140,000.
EXPENDITURES FOR SYRIAN REFUGEES

Turkish government has allocated nearly 30 billion USD & International organizations have spent 1.5 billion USD
MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT EXPENSES FOR REFUGEES

![Bar chart showing investment expenses in million USD for GAZIANTEP MM, UN AGENCIES, and EU FUNDS.]

- GAZIANTEP MM: 30 million USD
- UN AGENCIES: 8 million USD
- EU FUNDS: 0 million USD

Except Water and Waste Water Department
SYRIAN REFUGEES IN GAZİANTEP
### Syrian Refugees in Gaziantep

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Syrian Refugees</th>
<th>Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Turkey</strong></td>
<td>79,814,871</td>
<td>3,106,912</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaziantep</strong></td>
<td>1,874,244</td>
<td>336,418</td>
<td>19%</td>
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</tbody>
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- **336,418** registered refugees
- **Roughly 60,000** unregistered refugees (waiting for the registration process, unwilling to register, registered in another city)
- Only **10 percent** of 400,000 live in camps.
• The Syrian refugee influx is not a short-term or temporary situation but a **permanent one**.

• **The comprehensive 'Syrian refugee policy' should include:**
  - Social cohesion
  - Employment
  - Education
  - Housing
  - Health
  - Municipal Services
GAZIANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY RESPONSE

- GMM migration policy has a humanitarian approach based on social justice and human rights. Our policies based on ensuring the common welfare of refugees and host communities. There is no separation on services for refugees and hosting community.

- In order to cope challenges as municipality we expanded our traditional responsibilities to provide education, employment, health care, social services and humanitarian aid.

- We established some innovative institutions based on needs.
GAZIANTEP METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY REFUGEE RESPONSE

- Directorate of Migration Office
- Ensar Community Center
- Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality Community Center
- Temporary Education Center for Syrian Children
- Social Research Center (Sarmer)
- Art And Vocational Training Centers (Gasmek)
- Municipal Hospital
- Women Shelter
- Sada Women Only Center
- Social Assistance Program
• Delivers effective social service based on human rights & social justice and ensures coordination between the municipal units working for Syrian refugees

• Provides close cooperation with international institutions, universities and NGOs and designs and conducts projects based on the needs
ENSAR COMMUNITY CENTER

- Counseling services:
  - Law
  - Health
  - Employment
  - Education
  - Social services
  - Cultural and Sports Activities

Informative meetings, various educational, cultural and sportive activities are organized for Turkish and Syrian community.
ENSAR COMMUNITY CENTER
• Two Information & Education Centers are used as "Temporary Education Centers". They were established in 2012, in order to eliminate the risk of a "lost generation".

• Students who have lost their families and/or have financial problems attend to these centers.

• All expenses including transportation are covered by the municipality.
SOCIAL RESEARCH CENTER (SARMeR)

- **SARMER** is established to **collect data** reflecting consistent and accurate information about the Syrian refugees.

- **All the households** in Gaziantep will be visited.

- The **social risk map** of the city is prepared.

- **Families who are in need of urgent help** is informed to relevant authorities.

- So far, more than **3,000 Syrian families** in **20 neighborhoods** are registered to the system.
There are 26 Art and Vocational Training Centers. Most of the refugees are not qualified for a job. Vocational trainings are provided to build necessary skills. Turkish and English language courses are provided for social cohesion.
SADA Women Only Center aims to support the empowerment of women, to create dialogue between refugee women and women living in the region and to strengthen social solidarity.
Syrian women who are victim of domestic violence and their children are offered shelter.

Both women and their children benefit from psycho-social support and counseling services.
EMPLOYMENT

The perception of Syrian refugees as “trouble maker" prevents their ability to realize their contribution potentials through their professional competencies and experiences.

In order to increase prosperity, harmony and acceptance:

► Developing vocational training programs
► Offer job opportunities to Syrians
► Free Trade is set up for free in order to Syrian businessmen make connections with oversea network..
► Encouraging Syrians to work.
• The high demand for housing in the areas where Syrian refugees intensely live, increased housing and rent prices.
• This situation may lead to the social conflicts between the local people and the refugees.
• As Gaziantep Metropolitan Municipality, we are building 50,000 houses.
The social aid packages for Syrian refugees who are in need of help are being distributed to improve their quality of life.

Some services are listed below;
- Food aid
- Kitchen Kit
- Clothes and shoes
- Blanket
- Book collections
- Toys
- Sports Kit
- Carpet and sofa
MAIN CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

- ACCOMMODATION
- INFRASTRUCTURE
- EDUCATION
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- WATER
• Syrian refugee population in the city brought an extra need of **25 million m³** clean drinking water.

• There is a need of **new educational facilities** due to 100,000 children needs to access education system.

• Transportation

• Waste Management
CHALLENGES

- High demand of shelter where Syrian refugees densely live, increased the housing prices and rents.

- This tends to increase tension between locals and refugees.
IN SHORT

We believe that; what we do, is not a favour for refugees but international and humanitarian responsibility in the light of International Declaration of Human Rights and some other –well known- international conventions.

It is high time for us to understand that migration issue is not a problem to be solved but a reality to be managed.
THANK YOU