THE REPORT PREPARED FOR PUBLISHING BY

MUSA ANDAÇ
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER

THE TEAM WHO CARRIED OUT THE FIELDWORK

DAMLı BARŁAK
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING OFFICER

MUSA ANDAÇ
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OFFICER

BÜŞRA KİRİT
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, CASE WORKER OF THE COMMUNITY CENTER OF İSTANBUL SULTANBEYLI

SUAT SERTEL
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, TRANSLATOR OF THE COMMUNITY CENTER OF İSTANBUL SULTANBEYLI

HALİT BULUT
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, TRANSLATOR OF THE COMMUNITY CENTER OF BURSA

GRAPHIC DESIGN

NECİP EREN KOÇYİĞİT
COMMUNITY BASED MIGRATION PROGRAM COORDINATORSHIP, COMMUNICATION OFFICER & GRAPHIC DESIGNER
TURKISH RED CRESCENT
COMMUNITY CENTERS
NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

KOCALI
2019
CONTENTS

1. GENERAL ..........................................................................................................................................................................................5
  1.1. INTRODUCTION ........................................................................................................................................................................5
  1.2. LEGAL CONTENT ...........................................................................................................................................................................9

2. METHOD AND AREA OF RESEARCH ...............................................................................................................................................10
  2.1. BACKGROUND .............................................................................................................................................................................10
  2.2. DATA DECOMPOSITION .............................................................................................................................................................10
  2.3. DATA COLLECTION ......................................................................................................................................................................10
    2.3.1. INTERVIEWS WITH INSTITUTIONS ........................................................................................................................................10
    2.3.2. FIELDWORK ............................................................................................................................................................................11
  2.4. LANGUAGE OF RESEARCH ..........................................................................................................................................................12

3. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA .....................................................................................................................................................................12
  3.1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF REACHED PEOPLE ......................................................................................................................12
  3.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REACHED PEOPLE ........................................................................................................................12
  3.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWED PEOPLE ...........................................................................................................12
  3.4. THE CITIES IN SYRIA WHERE REACHED PEOPLE CAME FROM ..................................................................................................12
  3.5. THE FIRST ARRIVED CITY ...........................................................................................................................................................13
  3.6. ARE THERE ANY SUPPORT FROM ANY NGO OR PUBLIC ORGANIZATION? ....................................................................................13

4. PROMINENT INDICATORS ..............................................................................................................................................................14

5. DETERMINATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS ......................................................................................................................................15
  5.1. DETERMINATIONS .........................................................................................................................................................................15
    5.1.1. RESIDENCE TYPES: ...........................................................................................................................................................15
    5.1.2. REASONS FOR COMING TO KOCAELI: ......................................................................................................................................15
    5.1.3. INCOME AND LIVING SOURCES: ........................................................................................................................................16
    5.1.4. FAMILY INCOME LEVELS: .................................................................................................................................................16
    5.1.5. HEATING, FOOD AND HYGIENE CONDITIONS: ......................................................................................................................16
    5.1.6. NUMBERS OF DIS. PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLDS, PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC HEALTH PROBLEMS & DRUG UTILIZATION: .........17
    5.1.7. ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES: .........................................................................................................................................17
    5.1.8. ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES: ..................................................................................................................................18
    5.1.9. OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION’S & PROTECTION: ................................................................................................18
    5.1.10. RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE PEOPLE IN SURROUNDING PLACES ..............................................................................................18
    5.1.11. PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN ..........................................................................................................18
    5.1.12. CHILD LABOUR: .................................................................................................................................................................18
    5.1.13. WOMEN’S HEALTH ..............................................................................................................................................................19
    5.1.14. PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE WOMEN: .......................................................................................................19
    5.1.15. REGISTRATION STATUS: .....................................................................................................................................................19
    5.1.16. PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE SYRIANS: ....................................................................................................19
    5.1.17. EXPECTATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY CENTER: ............................................................................................................19
  5.2. SUGGESTIONS .............................................................................................................................................................................22

6. RESULTS ..................................................................................................................................................................................23

7. ANNEXES ....................................................................................................................................................................................23
With the transformation of the internal conflicts to a big war in Syria in 2011, the people living in Syria had to immigrate the neighbouring countries. During this period, according to the UNHCR data approximately 5.6 million Syrians have immigrated as of January 2019. 5.3 million Syrians have continued their lives in and around the cities, and about 360 thousand Syrians have continued their lives in camps. According to the data of the Directorate General of Migration Management Authority dated 07.02.2019, approximately 3.6 million Syrians have been recorded as refugees in Turkey since the conflicts started.

The Turkish Red Crescent Community Centres became operational in January 2015 in order to provide psychosocial support, livelihood support, protection, social cohesion, referral and educational services for Syrians under temporary protection living outside of the temporary accommodation centres within the Humanitarian Relief Activities. The Turkish Red Crescent is active in the immigrant-receiving cities with the Community Centres and therefore carries out some works to provide support for Syrians and the locals in the cities, to improve the capacity, to harmonize the societies. Some of the most needed health services are psychological supports for the ones who lost their relatives in the bombing incidents, posttraumatic programs, providing prosthesis for the ones who became permanently disabled. Additionally, the Turkish Red Crescent carries out some protection and advocacy works with the help of the Community Centres and aims to popularize those works with the help of Community Centers to be established.

There are Community Centres currently in Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul (Bağcılar, Sultanbeyli), İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Mardin, Mersin and Şanlıurfa continuing their services; and it was decided to establish another Community Centre in Kocaeli. It was aimed to provide psychosocial supports, social cohesion, referral, vocational trainings, protection and advocacy services also in Kocaeli. Interviews with institutions and targeted population were carried out between 14.01.2019 and 20.01.2019 in order to prepare a substructure for the Community Centre of Kocaeli funded by Qatar Charity, to obtain information about the general condition of the region, to develop the immigrant profile of the region, to determine the needs and also determine the best region to establish a Community Centre. The results of the interviews with institutions and the fieldworks and suggestions of the Community Centre is attached to this report.
### Distribution of Syrian Refugees in the Scope of Temporary Protection by Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province No</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Comparison Percentage with Province Population</th>
<th>Province No</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Comparison Percentage with Province Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ADANA</td>
<td>2,220,125</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
<td>KAHRAMANMARAS</td>
<td>88,402</td>
<td>1,144,851</td>
<td>7.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>AKYAMAN</td>
<td>624,513</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>KARABUK</td>
<td>83,014</td>
<td>248,814</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>AFYONKARAHISAR</td>
<td>725,548</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>KARAMAN</td>
<td>76,113</td>
<td>251,913</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>AGRI</td>
<td>539,657</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>KARS</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>288,878</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ANKARA</td>
<td>412,172</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
<td>KASTAMONU</td>
<td>1,310</td>
<td>383,373</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AMASYA</td>
<td>337,508</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>KAYSERI</td>
<td>78,178</td>
<td>1,389,680</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>ANKARA</td>
<td>5,503,985</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>KIRIKCALE</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>284,602</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>ANTAKYA</td>
<td>2,426,356</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>KIRKLARELI</td>
<td>2,498</td>
<td>348,860</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>ARDAHAN</td>
<td>98,907</td>
<td>0.15%</td>
<td>KIRSEHIR</td>
<td>1,339</td>
<td>241,808</td>
<td>0.55%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>ARTVIN</td>
<td>174,010</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>KILIS</td>
<td>114,788</td>
<td>142,541</td>
<td>80.53%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>AYDIN</td>
<td>1,077,744</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>KOCAELI</td>
<td>96,976</td>
<td>1,908,391</td>
<td>2.89%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>BALKESIR</td>
<td>1,224,575</td>
<td>0.35%</td>
<td>KONYA</td>
<td>106,641</td>
<td>2,205,609</td>
<td>4.83%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>BARTIN</td>
<td>198,999</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
<td>KURUYERE</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>577,941</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>BATMAN</td>
<td>599,103</td>
<td>3.73%</td>
<td>MALATYA</td>
<td>8,581</td>
<td>797,836</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>BAYBURT</td>
<td>82,274</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
<td>MANISA</td>
<td>13,518</td>
<td>1,429,643</td>
<td>0.95%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>BILECIK</td>
<td>223,448</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>MARDIN</td>
<td>89,806</td>
<td>829,195</td>
<td>10.03%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>BINGOL</td>
<td>281,205</td>
<td>0.33%</td>
<td>MERSIN</td>
<td>206,241</td>
<td>1,814,448</td>
<td>11.37%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>BITlis</td>
<td>349,396</td>
<td>0.27%</td>
<td>MUGLA</td>
<td>14,401</td>
<td>947,687</td>
<td>1.49%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>BOLU</td>
<td>311,810</td>
<td>0.71%</td>
<td>MUŞ</td>
<td>1,394</td>
<td>407,992</td>
<td>0.36%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>BURDUR</td>
<td>2,299,326</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
<td>NIGDE</td>
<td>4,499</td>
<td>364,707</td>
<td>1.23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>BURSA</td>
<td>2,499,521</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>OMURER</td>
<td>49,035</td>
<td>534,615</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>ÇANAKKALE</td>
<td>540,662</td>
<td>0.68%</td>
<td>ORDU</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>777,932</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>ÇANKIRI</td>
<td>216,362</td>
<td>0.25%</td>
<td>OSmaniye</td>
<td>48,935</td>
<td>534,615</td>
<td>9.10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ÇORUM</td>
<td>536,483</td>
<td>0.48%</td>
<td>Rize</td>
<td>508,408</td>
<td>1.26%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>DENIZLI</td>
<td>1,027,782</td>
<td>1.23%</td>
<td>SAKarya</td>
<td>15,824</td>
<td>1,010,780</td>
<td>1.57%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>DİYARBAKIR</td>
<td>1,732,394</td>
<td>1.94%</td>
<td>SAMSUN</td>
<td>5,594</td>
<td>1,335,716</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>DÜZCE</td>
<td>387,844</td>
<td>0.43%</td>
<td>SIIR</td>
<td>3,944</td>
<td>331,670</td>
<td>1.19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>EBINE</td>
<td>411,528</td>
<td>0.23%</td>
<td>SINOP</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>219,733</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>ELAZIĞ</td>
<td>595,638</td>
<td>2.19%</td>
<td>Sivas</td>
<td>3,997</td>
<td>664,608</td>
<td>0.42%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>ERZINCIAN</td>
<td>203,034</td>
<td>0.04%</td>
<td>ŞANLIURFA</td>
<td>452,534</td>
<td>2,035,809</td>
<td>22.23%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>ERZURUM</td>
<td>747,848</td>
<td>0.14%</td>
<td>ŞIRNAK</td>
<td>15,363</td>
<td>524,190</td>
<td>2.93%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>ESKEŞİNHİR</td>
<td>971,187</td>
<td>0.51%</td>
<td>TEGEDA</td>
<td>13,421</td>
<td>1,029,927</td>
<td>1.20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>GAZIANTEP</td>
<td>2,028,563</td>
<td>21.02%</td>
<td>TOKAT</td>
<td>1,010</td>
<td>612,646</td>
<td>0.16%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Giresun</td>
<td>652,912</td>
<td>0.75%</td>
<td>TRABZON</td>
<td>3,080</td>
<td>887,903</td>
<td>0.30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>GÜMÜŞHANE</td>
<td>162,748</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>Tunceli</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>88,198</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>HAKKARİ</td>
<td>286,470</td>
<td>1.69%</td>
<td>UŞAK</td>
<td>2,340</td>
<td>367,914</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>HATAY</td>
<td>2,009,509</td>
<td>27.82%</td>
<td>van</td>
<td>2,130</td>
<td>1,123,784</td>
<td>0.19%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>İĞDIR</td>
<td>197,465</td>
<td>0.06%</td>
<td>yalova</td>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>262,234</td>
<td>1.36%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>İSPARTA</td>
<td>441,122</td>
<td>1.64%</td>
<td>Yozgat</td>
<td>4,103</td>
<td>424,901</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>ISTANBUL</td>
<td>15,067,724</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
<td>Zonguldak</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>599,698</td>
<td>0.09%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>İZMİR</td>
<td>4,420,519</td>
<td>3.31%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES BY
TEMPORARY SHELTER CENTERS

SHELTERED SYRIAN
REFUGEES 142,676

UNSHELTERED SYRIAN
REFUGEES 3,501,666

TOTAL 3,644,342

Syrians Staying Inside and Outside of the Temporary Refugee Centres

DISTRIBUTION IF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF
TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY YEAR

Distributions of Syrians under Temporary Protection by Years

## DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND GENDER OF REGISTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES RECORDED BY TAKING BIOMETRIC DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AGE</th>
<th>MALE</th>
<th>FEMALE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1,977,150</td>
<td>1,667,192</td>
<td>3,644,342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>252,618</td>
<td>235,764</td>
<td>488,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>260,887</td>
<td>245,186</td>
<td>506,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>202,904</td>
<td>188,072</td>
<td>390,976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>149,356</td>
<td>123,695</td>
<td>273,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-24</td>
<td>321,032</td>
<td>229,901</td>
<td>550,933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>209,538</td>
<td>148,373</td>
<td>357,911</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>173,594</td>
<td>126,713</td>
<td>300,307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>123,113</td>
<td>96,492</td>
<td>219,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>81,370</td>
<td>71,406</td>
<td>152,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>60,291</td>
<td>57,298</td>
<td>117,589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>48,949</td>
<td>46,521</td>
<td>95,470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>34,135</td>
<td>34,267</td>
<td>68,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-64</td>
<td>24,006</td>
<td>24,505</td>
<td>48,511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65-69</td>
<td>15,934</td>
<td>16,390</td>
<td>32,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-74</td>
<td>9,056</td>
<td>9,649</td>
<td>18,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75-79</td>
<td>5,098</td>
<td>6,289</td>
<td>11,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80-84</td>
<td>2,838</td>
<td>3,544</td>
<td>6,382</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85-89</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>2,057</td>
<td>3,642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90+</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>1,070</td>
<td>1,916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

by the date of 07.02.2019

Age and Gender Distribution 4

---

The 91st article of the Foreigners and International Protection Law No 6458 which became effective on April 11th 2014 with all of its provisions regulates the temporary protection. According to this article, all procedures and principles related to all works and activities on the temporary protection of the foreigners who were forced to leave their country, cannot return the country where they had left and came to our borders or crossed our borders aggregately in order to find a protection will be regulated through an alternative bylaw issued by the Council of Ministers.  

Additionally, the protection provided for the foreigners who were forced to leave their country, cannot return the country where they had left, came to our borders or crossed our borders aggregately or individually and whose protection request was not evaluated individually is called “temporary protection”. Within this scope, Turkey provide “temporary protection” for the foreigners from Syria within the limits of international customary law by implementing the following 3 fundamental factors:

- Unconditional acceptance to the country’s lands with the open border policy
- Implementing the non-refoulment principle without any exceptions
- Meeting the basic needs of the refugees
2. METHOD AND AREA OF RESEARCH

2.1. BACKGROUND

The “Rapid Needs Assessment” study has been carried out in order to determine the living conditions of the refugees from Syria and the other problems they have been facing, and to provide reference for the Community Centre to be established in Kocaeli. According to the records of the General Directorate of Immigration Authority from 07.02.2019, during the civil war and conflict in Syria, 3.6 million Syrians have found asylum in Turkey. This research aims to analyse the current condition in regional basis and to determine the current problems of the communities in Kocaeli.

2.2. DATA DECOMPOSITION

The data were decomposed by gender, age, country of origin, educational level and receiving any kind of help. The analysis within the report contains the important differences on perceptions of the different demographic groups. Additionally, it does not show the full details of the answers in accordance with those categories.

2.3. DATA COLLECTION

2.3.1. INTERVIEWS WITH INSTITUTIONS

The first step within the scope of the Rapid Needs Assessment was to visit the official institutions by contacting with the Kocaeli Branch of the Turkish Red Crescent and Gebze Branch of the Red Crescent. The interviewed institutions are Governorship of Kocaeli, Provincial Immigration Authority of Kocaeli, Provincial Directorate of Family and Social Policies of Kocaeli, Directorate of National Education of Kocaeli, Department of Health and Social Services of Kocaeli Municipality, Governorship of Gebze, District Directorate of Family and Social Policies of Gebze, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation of Gebze, District Directorate of National Education of Gebze, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation of Darıca, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation of Çayırova during the research. Additionally, meetings were held with the offices of the local authorities of the neighbourhoods where the houses were visited.
The research was carried out in the neighbourhoods of Mimar Sinan, Yavuz Selim and Hürriyet of Gebze District; in the neighbourhoods of Osman Gazi, Kazım Karabekir and Nene Hatun of Darıca District; in the neighbourhoods of Yeni Mahalle and Özgürlük of Çayırova District; in the neighbourhoods of Mehmet Ali Paşa and Kemalpaşa of İzmit District. 102 houses were visited within the research. The needs and demands of the target group were tried to be determined related to the following issues:

1. Determining the best place to establish the Community Centre by analysing the general condition of the researched regions,

2. Developing the general profile of the target group,

3. Determining the problems mentioned during the research,

4. Finding out the expectations of the target group for the Community Centre planned to be established by mentioning it to them.

5. Evaluating the need of the people with special needs and with disadvantages within the target group by determining them.

For this research, 102 people were interviewed directly and 539 people were reached indirectly during the fieldwork (Annex-1 Interview Questions).
2.4. LANGUAGE OF RESEARCH

The interviews were carried out in Turkish and Arabic.

The interviews were carried out based on an interview form and as in-depth interview with the observations and visits in the houses.

3. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

3.1. GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF REACHED PEOPLE

49.5% Male
50.5% Female

3.2. AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REACHED PEOPLE

18+ 12.4%
12-17 21.1%
5-11 21.5%
0-4 44.9%

3.3. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE INTERVIEWED PEOPLE

- Illiterate: 10.89%
- Elementary School: 44.55%
- Secondary School: 21.78%
- High School: 12.87%
- University: 9.90%

3.4. THE CITIES IN SYRIA WHERE REACHED PEOPLE CAME FROM

- Halep: 58.82%
- Idlib: 17.64%
- Şam: 9.05%
- Rakka: 5.93%
- Humus: 5.07%
- Azez: 3.92%
- Münbiç: 2.94%
- El-Bab: 1.96%
- Other: 0.36%
3.5. THE FIRST ARRIVED CITY
It was determined that while the rate of the people who came directly to Kocaeli is 54,16%, the people who were staying in another city in Turkey then came to Kocaeli is 45,84% among the reached people during the fieldwork. The distribution of the first arrived cities is presented in the graphic below.

Other % 6,25
Kayseri % 1,04
Adana % 1,04
Ankara % 2,08
Sakarya % 2,08
Hatay % 3,12
Şanlıurfa % 4,16
K.maraş % 4,16
İstanbul % 5,20
Kilis % 7,29
Gaziantep % 9,37
Kocaeli % 54,16

3.6. ARE THERE ANY SUPPORT FROM ANY NGO OR PUBLIC ORGANIZATION?
It was observed that the 71% of the target group of the fieldwork has been receiving food and cash support. It was also determined whether those supports are regular or for just once.

The people who have received regular supports have utilized the Kızılaykart or “41-Card” service provided by the Municipality of Kocaeli.
4. PROMINENT INDICATORS

- 95.10% of them feel safe in Turkey
  
  *Do you feel safe in Turkey?*

- 65.69% of them do not know their rights during their stay in Turkey.
  
  *Do you know your rights?*

- 74.51% of them are having troubles while looking for jobs or houses.
  
  *Do you have any troubles while you are looking for jobs or houses since you are Syrian?*

- 59.80% of them think that they have been discriminated.
  
  *Do you think that you are discriminated?*

- The houses of 58.82% of them are filled and moderately furnished.
  
  *The fill and furnishing of the houses*
5. DETERMINATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. DETERMINATIONS

5.1.1 RESIDENCE TYPES:
In Kocaeli where the fieldwork has been implemented;

- 47.52% of Syrians have lived in the apartment buildings.
- 45.54% of them have lived in detached houses or shanty houses.
- 6.93% of them have lived in apart rooms and stores.

The majority of them who have lived in shanty houses were observed in Gebze. The Syrians in Danca and Çayırova have generally lived in apartment buildings.

5.1.2. REASONS FOR COMING TO KOCAELİ:
As a result of the house visits, it was concluded that 38.79% of the families came to Kocaeli because of their relatives. The employment opportunities are the following factor with the rate of 25.86%.
5.1.3 INCOME AND LIVING SOURCES:
Syrians living in this region have been working as construction, electricity, textile, marble production, furniture labour, lathe and welding works. Besides there is a group who have been working in the daily jobs.

5.1.4 FAMILY INCOME LEVELS:
The average monthly income levels of the households visited during the fieldwork are between 500-1000 TL for the 15%, between 1001-1500 TL for the 34%, between 1501-2000 TL for the 36% and more than 2000 for the 15%.

5.1.5 HEATING, FOOD AND HYGIENE CONDITIONS:
It was detected that 67% of the Syrians do not have any heating, food and hygiene problems among those visited. The 29% of the households have problems with heating and the majority of the families mentioned that the reason of the heating problem is because they cannot find any fuel. The rate of the ones with food problems is 2% and the rate of the ones with hygiene problems is also 2%.
5.1.6. NUMBERS OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLDS, PEOPLE WITH CHRONIC HEALTH PROBLEMS AND DRUG UTILIZATION:

The rate of the disabled people is 12,75% was determined as a result of the visits. The disabled people generally suffer from the physical disabilities. It was also determined that the rate of the people with chronic health problems is 24,51%. Some of the observed diseases are; heart diseases, asthma, diabetes, high blood pressure and herniated disc. The regular drug utilization rate is 33%.

5.1.7 ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES:

The 36,27% of the families mentioned that they have some troubles to access to health services. The majority of the ones who have troubles accessing to health services told that the Community Health Centres do not admit the Syrians as patients and the hospitals are far away from the places they reside. Having A Health Centre for the Refugees in Darıca makes it easy for Syrians to reach health services. It was indicated that the Health Centre for the Refugees cannot serve recently since they changed their building, however they will become operational in a short time. It was deduced from the interviews that more Health Centres for the Refugees will be established in other districts of Kocaeli. The Health Centre for the Refugees cannot provide services in other districts since they are understaffed. Additionally, the families indicated that they have some troubles with making appointments and utilizing the other services due to the language differences.
5.1.8 ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL SERVICES:

The rate of the children who are going to school is really high in the region under fieldwork. It was determined that 181 of the 186 children are going to school and the other 5 are not. When the interviewees were asked why they do not send their children to school, they told that the 2 of the children are working, and the others could not since the schools are full in registrations and the children were not accepted since they are overaged. Within the scope of the research 116 children were determined to be underage.

5.1.9 OTHER NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION’S & PROTECTION:

It was deduced from the interviews that the Solidarity Association for Asylum-Seekers and Refugees (SGDD-ASAM) has transferred its office in Kocaeli to the Ministry and UNHCR supports the Kocaeli region by the way of Istanbul. It was indicated that while ASAM was before in service in the region, it also provided financial support, opens several courses, provides consultancy services. Within the period which ASAM was in service, there was a high level of participation since there were especially language courses, vocational training and courses for women. Additionally, the El-Risele Association, whose centre is in Kilis, is active in the Çayırova region. They have been distributing the food, clothing and furniture reliefs from individuals to Syrians in the region. Now there is no active Non-Govermental Organization in the region currently and some services such as increasing the income source, social cohesion, psychosocial support, protection, informing, referral and educational activities cannot be provided properly.

5.1.10 RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE PEOPLE IN SURROUNDING PLACES

While 29.70% of the families answered the question about the relationships with the people in surrounding places as very good, 55.45% of them indicated that it is good. The adult Syrians generally do not speak Turkish and therefore they are requesting language courses. It was indicated that Syrians and the locals got used to each other even though they had serious problems at the first times when the Syrian population started to increase.

5.1.11 PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY CHILDREN

The children who are going to school are facing with the bullying from their peers in the schools. Besides, having no place for socializing except for the school makes the children introvert and silent individuals.

5.1.12 CHILD LABOUR:

It was determined that most of the children has continued to go to school. Only 2 child labour was determined in a single house. They indicated that they have been working to earn the family’s keep since their mother and father are separated and the mother cannot work.
5.1.13. WOMEN’S HEALTH

It was mentioned that some Syrian women requested for hygiene kits while the Gebze Branch of the Turkish Red Crescent was interviewed. And it was also mentioned that approximately 200 people came to the Health Centre for the Refugees of Darica weekly for the issues related to pregnancy.

5.1.14. PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE WOMEN:

Having no kind of places for women to socialize in the region makes them spend their whole time in the house. It was also observed that the divorced women are facing different risks in the places they are living.

5.1.15. REGISTRATION STATUS:

The 95% of the interviewed people are registered. It was mentioned that the majority of the families applied for identity update when they first arrived in Provincial Immigration Authority of Kocaeli. According to the information obtained from the Provincial Immigration Authority 54.099 Syrians under temporary protection was determined in Kocaeli since the date 11.01.2019. Additionally, the number of the Syrians under temporary protection was indicated as 14.500 in Gebze, 10.600 in Darica, 5.048 in İzmit and 4.225 in Çayırova. Some unregistered individuals were detected except from a couple of groups of males without any identification. When they were asked the reason for being unregistered, they mentioned that it is hard to receive an identification and they do not want to get involved with the procedures.

5.1.16. PRIMARY PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY THE SYRIANS:

The majority of the interviewed Syrians indicated that the biggest problem they are facing with is the language problem. Additionally, the biggest problems they are facing with are as follows: general financial problems, being not able to receive their salaries, being not able to find a house, a job or fuels, being not able to utilize health services since the Community Health Centres are not responsible with Syrians, being not able to go to hospitals since they are far away from the places they are residing and being not able to make an appointment in the hospitals because of the language problems. Besides, the 65,69% of the interviewed people do not know about their rights.

5.1.17. EXPECTATIONS FROM THE COMMUNITY CENTER:

The families requested having Community Centres close to the places they are residing, physically large buildings for the centres, having enough space for it to open several courses in. When they were asked in which conditions they deny to come to the Community Centres, the 45,56% of them indicated no kind of condition; the 25,56% of them indicated that if the staff of the Community Centre do not sensitive about their religion (having mixed-gender education or a teacher who is a member of the opposite gender etc.), they will not come to the Community Centres. The
other families indicated that they will not be able to come to the Community Centres if they are far away from their homes, have no way to get there, have no place for their children etc. The families also indicated that they can send their children to the Community Centres for their development and futures. The 56.99% of the families indicated that they can send their children to the Community Centres for them to learn the language, the 20.43% of them for their children to make new friends, the 7.53% of them for their children to start a new hobby, the 3.23% of them for the education and the 11.83% of them for all of them above. Additionally, the courses which the families are requesting for are as follows:

Additionally, they were asked during our visit what kind of courses they are requesting for the adults. The distribution of the courses they are asking for the adults is as follows:
5.2. SUGGESTIONS

• Carrying out some activities related to the harmony and cohesion of the Syrians and the locals in order to increase it will also strengthen the integration process and contribute to the increase on the social wealth.

• Focusing on the vocational trainings in the Community Centres and providing some opportunities for employment is important for Kocaeli, which is an industrial region, in terms of training intermediate staff for the factories. Determining the intermediate staff needs based on the sectors will be developed by the vocational courses opened in the Community Centres.

• Providing work permits and directing them for the employment will solve the problems of the underpaid labour and the uninsured Syrians on not being able to receive their payments from the employers.

• A cooperation should be provided with the institutions and trade chambers in the region in order to be effective on the employment.

• It was observed that most of the adults cannot speak Turkish in the visited houses. It was indicated that they need their children’s help to contact with any institution. It was observed that there will be lots of participants if the first course which will be opened in the Community Centre, will be on teaching Turkish and if it will be announced properly.

• Having several activities for women in the Community Centre will contribute a lot for the women to socialize.

• Several activities and seminars on informing the women about being a woman and reproductive health should be carried out. The women can be supported by distributing them hygiene kits.

• The Community Centre should be active on the issues such as psychosocial support and protection activities since they cannot be carried out in the region. The Community Centre will have an inclusive role in this sense.

• The families indicated that they cannot help their children due to their language problems they are facing with. It is necessary to open refresher courses in the Community Centres in order to make the children be successful in their schools and enable them to participate in the Child-friendly Areas.

• Seminars on harmony and informing should be organized against peer-bullying in the schools.

• The majority of the Syrian families do not know their rights in Turkey. They should be trained about their rights through informing seminars.
6. RESULTS

The condition of the region was analysed in this report and the suggestions were presented through the fieldwork and institution interviews carried out for the Community Centre which will be opened in Kocaeli. The majority of the Syrian population reside in Gebze, Darıca and Çayırova districts of Kocaeli. It is important to have a Community Centre in this region through the information obtained from the visits to the institutions and houses in terms of reaching more people. Locating the Community Centre on the İstasyon Street between Gebze and Darıca will make it easy to go there with the means of public transportation.

7. ANNEXES

1. What is your first name only?
2. How many people are there in your household, how many of them are children? How many families in it?
3. Are the family members registered? Yes/No/ Some of them (how many of them)?
4. When did you first arrive in Turkey from Syria?
5. Where did you come from in Syria?
6. Where and when did you come from to Kocaeli (which city from Turkey)?
7. Why did you come to Kocaeli?
8. Are there any members of your family who live in another city in Turkey?
9. Do you feel safe in Turkey?
10. What are the things which make you happy about living in Turkey?
11. Which institution do you most trust in Turkey?
12. What are the things which you have trouble about or you complain about while living in Turkey? (The services you have in Syria but not in Turkey)
13. What are the problems which you encounter the most when you apply to the public institutions and organizations?
14. What is your educational level?
15. What did you do for living in Syria?
16. What do you do for living in Turkey?
17. What are the vocational qualities of your family members? (Engineering / teaching / crafting / hairdressing / sewing etc.)
18. Do you have any troubles about having a vocational training?
19. How many members of your family are currently working?
20. How much do you pay for your rent?
21. What is the monthly average income of your family?
22. Do you have any disabled person in your family? If yes, then what is the disability? (Please specify it in the explanation)
23. Are there any family members who have any kind of chronic disease? (If yes, please specify it in the explanation)
24. Are there any family members who need a regular drug utilization? (If yes, please specify it in the explanation)
25. Are there any family members who is lost?
26. Do you have any problems with heating, food and hygiene?
27. Do you receive any support from any Non-Governmental Organization or Public Organization? [If the answer of the above question is yes] Is it regular or for once? (Please specify the support in the explanation)
28. Do you know your rights while living in Turkey?
(The interviewer should explain the question with the examples. For instance, access to education, access to health services, work permit etc.)

29. What are the issues do you need more information?

30. Which ways do you want to be informed? Which ways do you think is the easiest way to be informed? (For this question the interviewee needs to answer first, and then the choices will be read if necessary)
   a) Television b) Brochures c) Posters
d) Telephone e) Other

31. How is your relationship with the locals living in the area you reside? Do you have any Turkish neighbours?

32. Who do you support you most in the region you reside? (People, institutions etc.)

33. Do you have any troubles while looking for a house, a job, working or living in the neighbourhood since you are a Syrian in Turkey? (Please explain)

34. Do you feel any kind of discrimination? (Please explain)

35. Do you have any troubles to access to the health services? If you have any, what is the reason? (Please explain)

36. Do your children go to school? (If they do not, why do not the family send them to school? For instance: the school is away from the house, the child does not speak Turkish, he/she does not want to continue to school, he/she is working etc.)

37. Do you have any children in the house who are working? What are their occupations? How old are they?

38. There will be some activities for the children in the Community Centre. What are the things do you think your children need to be supported the most? (For this question the interviewee needs to answer first, and then the following questions will be asked if necessary)

39. Do they want to come to this centre to make new friends, to start a new hobby and to learn a language? Do you want to send your children to the centre?

40. What kind of courses do you think a Community Centre should open for the children? What should be the features of the courses? (For this question the interviewee needs to answer first, and then the choices will be read if necessary)
   a) Computer b) Turkish-English c) Art
d) Music e) Sports f) Other

41. What kind of courses do you think a Community Centre should open for the adults? What should be the features of the courses? (For this question the interviewee needs to answer first, and then the choices will be read if necessary)
   a) Tailoring b) Handicrafts c) Hairdressing
d) Culinary e) Turkish-English f) Other

42. What kind of features does the centre have?

43. Do you come to the Community Centre with a vehicle if it is not located in the area where you can walk?

44. What are the features which you think that a Community Centre should not have? What are the features / conditions which you think you do not come if a Community Centre has?

45. What kind of activities can be carried out except for the courses? (For this question the interviewee needs to answer first, and then the choices will be read if necessary)
   a) Informing b) Legal Consultancy c) Seminars
d) Trips e) Other