



# REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES

## Turkey



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Report

Young Refugees: opening doors for their future  
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# REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN TURKEY

## 1. Introduction

Turkey is a bridge between some Middle East and Asian countries at east, where conflicts and unsustainability prevail, and the European Countries with high welfare and human rights standards at west. Turkey is a transit point for the migrants aiming at going to European Union (EU) countries for some reasons such as conflicts in Middle East, particularly in neighbour countries, political and economic instabilities, mountainous and hard-to-control east borders, the geographical features of Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts for illegal border crossing. Beside, Turkey has become an attraction place for regular and irregular migration, particularly due to its recently-increasing economic and regional power. Given all these factors, migration deeply affects the economic, socio-cultural and demographic structure of Turkey, as well as its public order and its security.

Due to its geographical and strategic position, Turkey has been the final stop of migration movements in a broad sense, including mass asylum movements and hosted millions of migrants. Historical migration movements to Turkey is chronologically summarised below:

### 1. Pre-Republic Period

The scientists express that, in Ottoman Empire, those coming to the country were welcomed regardless of their religion and race. Main examples for the mass and individual asylum movements in the mentioned era are as follows:

- In 1492, Thousands of Jewish people brought to the territories of Ottoman Empire by boat from Spain ,
- After Thököly Rebellion in 1672, İbrahim Müteferrika, pioneer in printing and Cont Ödön Seçenyi (Seçenyi Paşa), pioneer in fire fighting, found asylum in Ottoman Empire, and in 1699 King of Hungary Thököly Imre and his wife found asylum in Ottoman Empire,
- In 1709, King of Sweden Charles found asylum in Ottoman Empire together with almost 2000 people,
- After Passarowitz Treaty of 1718 King of Hungary II. Rakoczy Ferenc found asylum in Ottoman Empire,
- Prince Adam Czartorski, one of the Poland Revolution of 1830, found asylum in Ottoman Empire in 1841,
- Prince Lajos Kossuth and almost 3000 people loosing 1848 Hungary Freedom war came to the territories of Ottoman Empire in 1849,
- Despite of the different statistical data, almost 1.500.000 Caucasian People escaping from Russian Army were admitted to Ottoman Empire territory in 1856-1864 and settled in Balkans and various placed in the Anatolia.
- After Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, Vrangel requested protection from the Ottoman Empire with almost 135.000 people.

## 2. Republic Period

Mass migration flowing to our country continued in the early republican period and later. The most concrete examples for these movements can be summarised as follows:

- 1922-1938: 384.000 people came from Greece,
- 1923-1945: 800.000 people came from Balkans,
- 1933-1945: 800 people came from Germany,
- 1988: 51.542 people came from Iraq,
- 1989: 345.000 people came from Bulgaria,
- 1991: 467.489 people came from Iraq following the Gulf War I,
- 1992-1998: 20.000 people came from Bosnia,
- 1999: 17.746 people came from Kosovo in the aftermath of the incidents,
- 2001: 10.500 people came from Macedonia,
- Between April 2011- September 2018, 3.564.919 people came from Syria to Turkey due to the civil war.

The number of refugees in Turkey has reached over 3.7 million, making Turkey the country in the world with the highest number of refugees. The country was also declared the world's largest refugee-hosting country on World Refugee Day. The registered refugees living in Turkey; they include Syrians, Iraqis, Afghans, Iranians, and Somalis among others.

The Syria Crisis is the largest political, humanitarian and development challenge of our time. As a result of the war and humanitarian crisis that started in Syria in 2011, millions of people were displaced. More than 6.5 million Syrians emigrated to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and to other countries to find a safe place to live. In addition, many people had to experience an internal migration in Syria. It was announced by international organizations that more than 700.000 Syrians died in war and chaos.

Syrian migration to Turkey first began in 2011. The number of Syrians coming to our country has increased every year as a result of the civil war not to end and increase its violence. The number of Syrians who have fled from their country since the onset of the Syrian Civil War in 2011 and have sought asylum in Turkey has reached 3.564.919 as of september 21,2018, according to the Directorate General of Migration Management.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the Government and people of Turkey have demonstrated unparalleled generosity in supporting refugees and integrating them into national services, including health, education, employment and other municipal and social services.

Turkey now hosts the largest number of refugees in the world, of which about half are children. Despite presence of refugee camps and settlements near the Syrian border, many refugees have moved to larger Turkish cities; namely Ankara, the capital city, Istanbul and Izmir, Adana. Currently,178.235 people are hosted in 19 camps run by the Turkish authorities, where refugees have access to shelter, health, education, food and social activities.

In brief, Turkey has welcomed more than 5 million people since 1922, which does not include the foreigners coming for studying or working. Considering the number of foreigners coming to Turkey for the purposes such as studying, working and other purposes, totally 2.442.159 foreigners were granted with residence permit in 13 years.

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the refugees in Turkey and the situation of refugees and asylum seekers in the country. For this we will offer some insights on the legal system that protects the reception and integration of refugees; we will explain, broadly, how the system works; we will offer the latest available data; we will investigate the needs, interests and expectations of asylum seekers; and we will present the future challenges for the reception and integration of refugees in Turkey.

## 2. Legal system that protects the reception and integration of refugees

Turkey has ratified several treaties to ensure right to health, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), as well as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). It is also a state party of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its additional protocol.

Even though Turkey is a signatory of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, Turkey's asylum policy is characterized by the "geographical limitation" with which it implements the Convention. Turkey originally accepted the Convention with both the "time" and the "geographical" limitation. With the adoption of the 1967 Protocol, Turkey lifted the "time", but kept the "geographical" limitation implying that the Turkish state grants refugee status and the right to asylum only to "persons who have become refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe." Asylum seekers from outside of Europe are assessed in cooperation with UNHCR. Such asylum seekers are granted temporary protection until a decision is reached. Those asylum seekers who are accepted as refugees are then resettled in a third country with the support of UNHCR.

Turkey currently hosts both a mass-influx refugee population from neighbouring Syria and a surging number of individually arriving asylum seekers of other nationalities, most principally originating from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia, among others. These two populations of protection seekers are subject to two different sets of asylum rules and procedures. As such, the Turkish asylum system has a dual structure.

Turkey has made legal and institutional reforms in order to build an effective national asylum system to meet international standards. In April 2013, Turkey adopted a comprehensive, EU-inspired Law on Foreigners and International Protection (LFIP), which establishes a dedicated legal framework for asylum in Turkey and affirms Turkey's obligations towards all persons in need of international protection, regardless of country of origin, at the level of binding domestic law. The law also created the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) mandated to take charge of migration and asylum.

LFIP : "Law on Foreigners and International Protection" drafted by Ministry of Interior was adopted in General Assembly of the Parliament on 04.04.2013 and dispatched to the President. *Law 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection (YUKK)* was approved by the President on 10.04.2013 and published in the Official Gazette No. 28615 dated 11.04.2013.

The Law on Foreigners and International Protection and the Temporary Protection Regulation provide the legal basis of refugee status giving temporary protection to Syrians and international protection to applicants and refugees of other nationalities in Turkey. This provides the basis of assistance to refugees, including access to health and education services, as well as access to legal employment.

Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) : It was established by Law of 04/04/2013 No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection. Article 103 of Law no 6458 governs the establishment of the Directorate General.

*'ARTICLE 103 – (1) The Directorate General for Migration Management has been established under the Ministry of Interior with a view to implement policies and strategies related to migration; ensure coordination between the related agencies and organizations in these matters; carry out the tasks and procedures related to foreigners' entry into, stay in, exit and removal from Turkey, international protection, temporary protection and protection of victims of human trafficking. '*

Temporary Protection Regulation 2014/6883, 22 October 2014 :

ARTICLE 1 - (1) The objective of this Regulation is to determine the procedures and principles pertaining to temporary protection proceedings that may be provided to foreigners, who were forced to leave their countries and are unable to return to the countries they left and arrived at or crossed our borders in masses to seek urgent and temporary protection and whose international protection requests cannot be taken under individual assessment ; to determine proceedings to be carried out related to their reception to Turkey, their stay in Turkey, their rights and obligations and their exits from Turkey, to regulate the measures to be taken against mass movements, and the provisions related to the cooperation between national and international organizations under Article 91 of the Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection of 4/4/2013.

Turkey has opened its borders immediately after the start of migration and embraced Syrians fleeing the war. Since 2011, open-door policy has been strictly adhered to the basic needs of asylum-seekers and non-refoulement principles. Our country has undertaken a historical mission to protect victims of civil war.

Turkey implements a “temporary protection” regime for refugees from Syria, which grants beneficiaries right to legal stay as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The temporary protection status is acquired on a *prima facie*, group-basis, to Syrian nationals and Stateless Palestinians originating from Syria. DGMM is the responsible authority for the registration and status decisions within the scope of the temporary protection regime, which is based on Article 91 LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation (TPR) of 22 October 2014.

“Temporary protection”; It is a protection measure that is applied in cases where there is a mass migration movement in such a way that the effective application of the individual international protection application mechanism is not possible. For those who are covered by temporary protection, education facilities such as access to health services, access to labor market, social assistance and services, marriage, subscription and vehicle registration are

provided. The Temporary Protection status is regulated in detail by the Article 91 of the LFIP and the Temporary Protection Regulation, which came into force on 22 October 2014.

On the other hand, asylum seekers from other countries of origin are expected to apply for an individual international protection status under LFIP and are subject to a status determination procedure conducted by DGMM. While DGMM is developing the national asylum procedure on the basis of the LFIP, UNHCR assumes a key role in Turkey by assisting in the registration and interviews of international protection applicants.

- The situation of refugees and migrants under the EU–Turkey Agreement of 18 March 2016:

The aim of our country is to prevent migratory deaths, break the chain of human trafficking and replace illegal immigration by legal migration. The recommendations in the third Turkey-EU Summit held in Brussels on March 18, it was decided to put into practice. If the agreement is effectively implemented, the transit position of our country in the illegal transitions towards the EU, which reached its peak in 2015, will disappear. On the other hand, this route will be a deterrent to human smugglers when the irregular migration in the Aegean is taken under control. Therefore, it is not possible to increase the number of refugees in our country. On the contrary, transitions to our country to reach the EU illegally will decrease significantly.

One element of the reconciliation is that, according to the formula 1 to 1, every Syrian to be received from the Greek islands as of April 4 will be placed in the EU countries of a Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey. This mechanism will also prevent the transformation of our country into a refugee warehouse.

One of the most important elements of the March 18 reconciliation is the 1 - to - 1 formula, which can be summarized as the placement of a Syrian Syrian under temporary protection in the EU countries, starting on April 4, for each of the Syrians to be taken as of April 4 from the Greek islands. The Syrians to be taken from our country will be determined in cooperation with UN High Commissioner for Refugees within the framework of UN Fragility Criteria. This mechanism is important for the realization of the burden and responsibility sharing with the EU, which has been advocated by our country for a long time.

- Regulation 2016/8375 on Work Permit of Foreigners under Temporary Protection, 15 January 2016

- The Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Provided Temporary Protection No 2016/8375, based on Article 91 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, No. 6458, entered into force on 15/01/2016.

- Regulation on Work Permit of Applicants for International Protections and those Granted International Protection, 26 April 2016

- Regulation on Work Permit of International Protection Applicants and International Protection Status Holders: Purpose and scope ARTICLE 1 – (1) The purpose of this Regulation shall be to regulate procedures and principles related to the work permit of foreigners who are deemed to be applicants, refugees, conditional refugees, subsidiary protection status holders pursuant to Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection dated 4/4/2013.

- Law on International Workforce : Repealed by: Law No 6735 International Workforce, 13 August 2016

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights

-Turkey is a party to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and domestic child-protection standards are generally in line with international obligations. According to Turkish Law, unaccompanied children, once identified, should be taken under state protection with due diligence under the authority of the Ministry of Family and Social Policy.

-European Convention on Legal Status of Migrant Workers

-Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crimes

### 3. The functioning of the system for the reception and integration of refugees.

Support to Turkish authorities by international institutions and organisations :

The newly established Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) has been in charge of registration and documentation of temporary protection beneficiaries. DGMM is designated as the competent agency authorised to make decisions on individual eligibility of persons for temporary protection in Turkey in light of the scope laid down by the Council of Ministers declaration decision and the general eligibility criteria laid down in TPR. The main issues that fall under the responsibility of the DGMM regarding temporary protection are: identifying which foreigners are covered by temporary protection; conducting registration procedures and collecting biometric data; managing voluntary returns; issuing Foreigner Identification Numbers (FIN); evaluating requests for change of residence; and conducting resettlement procedures to third countries. DGMM has 12 departments and 3 permanent committees and commissions. It has 81 Provincial Departments for Migration Management (PDMM). Through the Migration Research Centre established within the headquarters of the General Directorate, new developments in the field of migration and application are followed and information exchange with universities and public institutions is constantly carried out.

The Turkish Government's Disaster and Relief Agency (AFAD) was in charge of building and managing the camps that are used to accommodate temporary protection beneficiaries. Furthermore, Article 26 Temporary Protection Regulation designated AFAD as the "coordinating agency" with regard to the delivery of services and entitlements by relevant Ministries and Government agencies to temporary protection beneficiaries, including those in the fields of health care, education, access to labour market, social benefits and assistance and interpretation. The AFAD Circular on the Administration of Services for Temporary Protection Beneficiaries of 18 December 2014 provides further guidance on the specifics of services and entitlements to be delivered in each field. Following a reform of March 2018, however, responsibility for accommodation and other services now lies with DGMM.

Ministries of Health and Education have been in charge of matters related to educational activities and provision of state-funded free health care services to temporary protection beneficiaries respectively. To date the involvement and contributions of national and

international NGO service providers in helping to address gaps in health care, subsistence, psychosocial and other needs has been relatively modest.

The Council of Ministers has the authority to order “limitations” on temporary protection measures in place, or the “suspension” of existing measures for a specific period or indefinitely, “in the event of circumstances threatening national security, public order, public security and public health”.

In such a case, the Council of Ministers shall have the discretion to determine the specifics of the treatment existing registered temporary protection beneficiaries and measures that will be applied to persons within the scope of the temporary protection regime who approach Turkey’s borders after the “limitation” or “suspension” decision.

The position of Turkey as a “transit country” in terms of movements of migration has undergone some changes in recent years, thus our country has also become a “target country”.

In this context, like the examples in the world, an institutional structuring which improves and implements strategies and current policies towards area of responsibility; which is human rights-oriented, equipped with qualified staff and a strong infrastructure was required in terms of effective management of issues in the field of migration. Therefore, Turkey has put new regulations into force with the purpose of determining and implementing more efficient policies on migration. The most important of these regulations is Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection published in the Official Gazette dated 11.04.2013 and numbered 28615.

Law on Foreigners and International Protection(LFIP) has become an assurance for the rights of migrants and international protection seekers by basing an effective asylum and migration management on a strong legal ground. With this Law, the legal framework of the rights of migrants and refugees has been brought in line with the international standards. With this Law also Directorate General of Migration Management has aimed to be organized in 81 provinces, 148 districts and outside Turkey. Turkey has adopted a strong legal framework - the Law on International Protection and Foreigners (LFIP) which came into effect in April 2014 and the Temporary Protection Regulation (TPR) effective since October 2014 - which forms the basis for UNHCR’s strategy and support to the Government of Turkey. Since the entry into force of the LFIP in 2014 and the establishment of the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), and in line with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) strategic objectives, UNHCR has increased its dialogue and collaboration with DGMM to support the development and implementation of a strong and fair national asylum system for all persons seeking international as well as temporary protection in Turkey. Strengthening the Asylum System UNHCR’s collaboration with DGMM aims to ensure access to registration and documentation as well as fair and efficient national refugee status determination procedures are in place for persons seeking international protection. Also, assistance for registration and verification of Syrian refugees will continue in order to support the Temporary Protection regime.

The Directorate-General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM), under the Ministry of Interior, has assumed responsibility for Temporary Protection Centers as of 16 March 2018 from AFAD. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs together with AFAD provides co-ordination and facilitation between United Nations (UN) partners, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) and governmental institutions. Line

ministries, namely the Ministry of National Education, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Family and Social Policy have been central counterparts during the implementation of the first tranche of € 3 billion under the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey. The Turkish Government has recently established a new co-ordination team to take over on this matter. UN agencies and partners cooperate with national authorities at municipal, district, provincial and central levels. The Ministry of Development has contributed to the development of resilience priorities and ensured the linkage with Turkey's national development agenda. In addition to the important role of line ministries, local authorities such as municipalities, which are also very active in the field in delivering social services and providing social assistance to refugees, face challenges in terms of planning and budgeting.

In Turkey, UN agencies support the Government's response to the Syria crisis through a Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan co-led by UNHCR and UNDP. INGOs work in partnership with Turkish NonGovernmental Organisations (NGOs) and associations to support the delivery of services through national systems, help link refugees and asylum seekers with governmental services. These organisations support the delivery of international assistance.

### **Some of the system deficiencies**

Turkish policies toward Syrians were initially very welcoming (the displaced were, for example, officially referred to as “guests” and not “refugees”). Authorities were quick to assume that the crisis would end soon and enable the displaced to return home—despite previous experiences with Kurdish refugees from Iraq. They therefore ignored the possibility of long-term or permanent stay and instead focused on providing aid and assistance to refugees in camps. Until early 2013, almost all Syrian refugees lived in camps, but changing conditions and greater flows have increased the number outside camps.

Turkey continues to issue non-European refugees—including Syrians—a temporary protection status that precludes permanent settlement in Turkey. With limited opportunities for resettlement overseas, Syrians face years of uncertainty as the conflict back home spirals into a protracted crisis.

The most recent report from the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD) on Syrian refugees in Turkey details 19 camps that are dispersed across southeastern Turkey, close to the Syrian border. The conditions in the camps have been described by several domestic and international commentators, including UNHCR, as significantly more comfortable, standardized, and controlled than those in neighboring countries hosting Syrian refugees. Recreational and educational activities are available, and security is provided by the Turkish armed forces to prevent petty crimes or quarrels among residents. Conditions in urban areas are reportedly worse than in camps, and many Syrians have faced difficulties finding housing, paying rent, obtaining employment, or accessing the education system or health services.

Despite the relative comfort and security of camps, more than 1 million Syrians have chosen to become urban refugees for several telling reasons: (1) the unprecedented number of refugees has exceeded overall camp capacity; (2) family ties and financial independence have

enabled some refugees to access shelter in other ways, often arranged by relatives; and (3) those Syrians whose entry is considered illegal are not allowed to register to enter a camp.

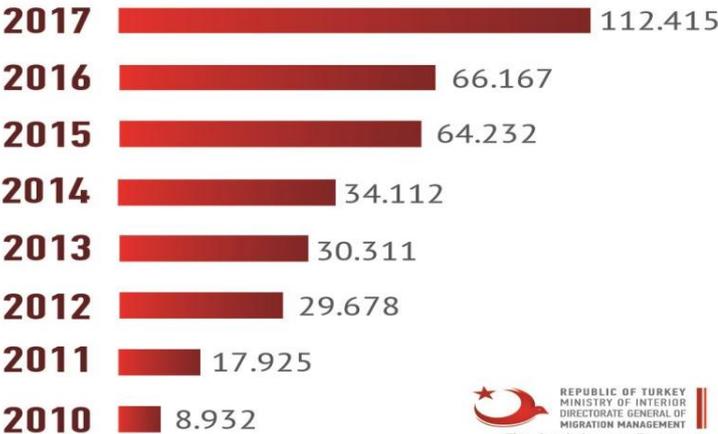
Lacking work authorization (or, in some cases, legal status), most urban refugees must work either in the informal sector or in otherwise unacceptable conditions at very low wages. This in turn raises questions about child labor and illegal activities; meanwhile, the resulting wage deflation aggravates and ignites hostility among host populations as more and more Syrian refugees enter the labor market.

Moreover, the fact that many Syrian refugees in cities are not registered—as they would be in camps— is becoming a challenging issue for Turkish authorities and civil organizations. AFAD’s latest report indicates that more than one-third of urban refugees, who are to be found in many cities across Turkey, are not registered. This leaves them particularly vulnerable, both to lack of services and exploitation, since registration is the first step to ensuring access to basic services and protection.

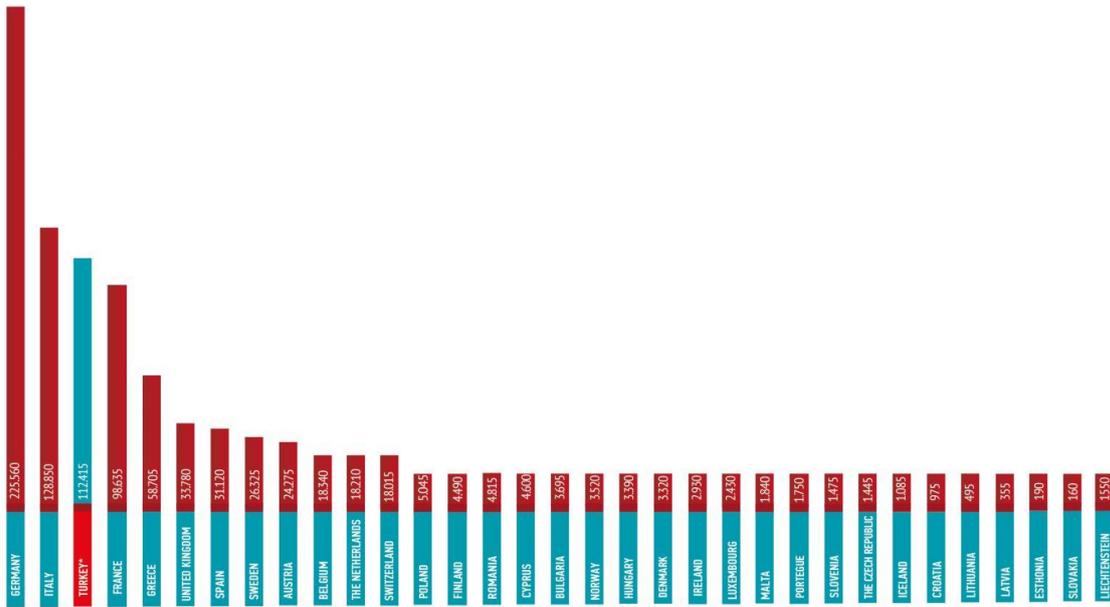
#### 4. Latest data on the reception and integration of refugees

Available statistics on Turkey are provided by the Directorate-General for Migration Management (DGMM) and the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD). DGMM publishes information on the total number of international protection and temporary protection beneficiaries, as well as data on the registration of the latter .

### INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIONS APPLICATIONS BY YEARS



## NUMBER OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION APPLICATIONS IN EU AND EFTA MEMBER STATES (2017)



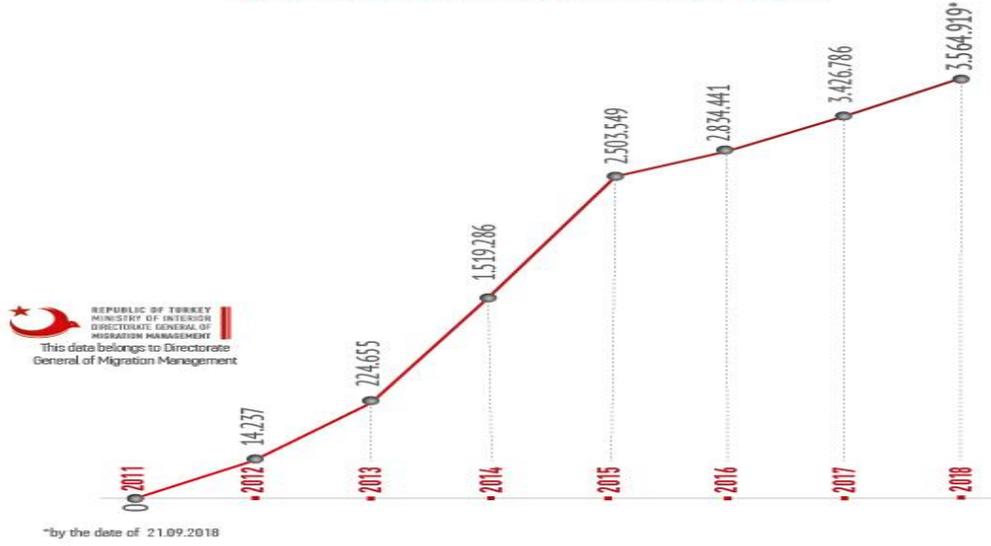
Source: <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/hui/show.do>

## DISTRIBUTION BY THE FOREIGNERS NATIONALITIES THOSE WHO HAVE APPLIED FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN 2017

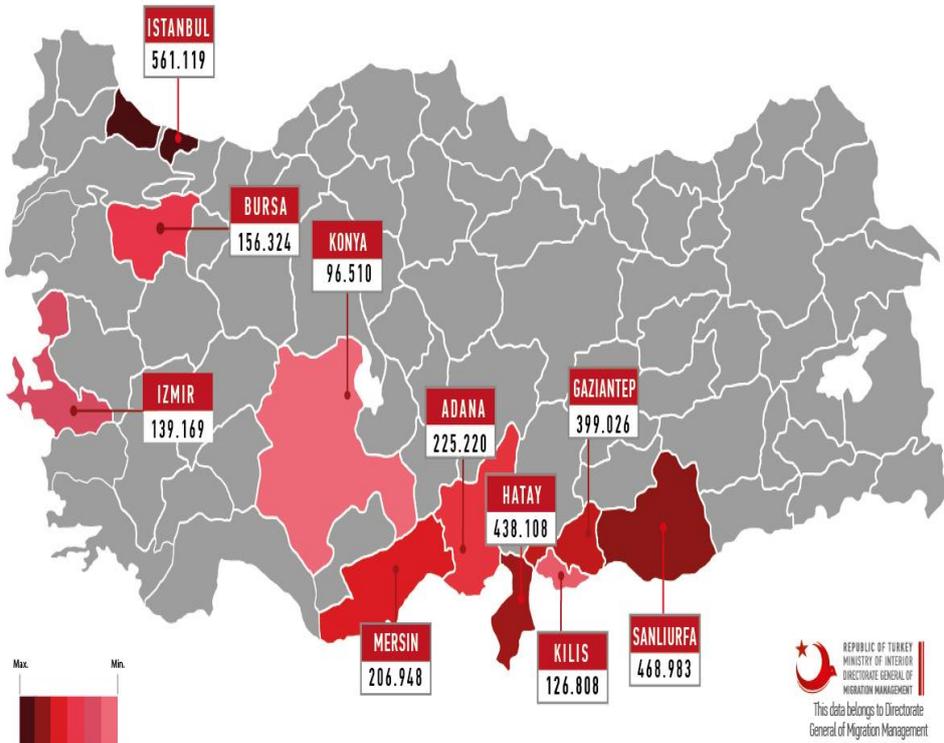


REPUBLIC OF TURKEY  
 MINISTRY OF INTERIOR  
 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF  
 MIGRATION MANAGEMENT  
 This data belongs to Directorate  
 General of Migration Management

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



## DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY TOP TEN PROVINCE



## DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY PROVINCE

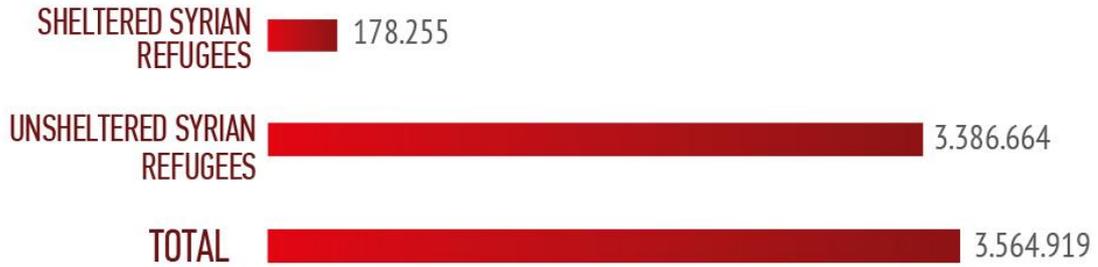
PROVINCE NO	DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY PROVINCE 21.09.2018 (ALPHABETICAL)								
	PROVINCE	REGISTRETED	POPULATION	COMPARASION PERCENTAGE WITH PROVINCE POPULATION	PROVINCE NO	PROVINCE	REGISTRETED	POPULATION	COMPARASION PERCENTAGE WITH PROVINCE POPULATION
	TOTAL	3.564.919	80.810.525	4,41%		TOTAL	3.564.919	80.810.525	4,41%
1	ADANA	225.220	2.216.475	10,16%	42	KAHRAMANMARAŞ	78.555	1.127.623	6,97%
2	ADIYAMAN	29.198	615.076	4,75%	43	KARABÜK	644	244.453	0,26%
3	AFYONKARAHİSAR	4.920	715.693	0,69%	44	KARAMAN	661	246.672	0,27%
4	AĞRI	928	536.285	0,17%	45	KARS	154	287.654	0,05%
5	AKSARAY	2.575	402.404	0,64%	46	KASTAMONU	1.155	372.373	0,31%
6	AMASYA	560	329.888	0,17%	47	KAYSERİ	75.935	1.376.722	5,52%
7	ANKARA	85.422	5.445.026	1,57%	48	KIRIKKALE	1.358	278.749	0,49%
8	ANTALYA	1.232	2.364.396	0,05%	49	KIRKLARELİ	2.511	356.050	0,71%
9	ARDAHAN	132	97.096	0,14%	50	KIRŞEHİR	1.178	234.529	0,50%
10	ARTVİN	42	166.143	0,03%	51	KİLİS	126.808	136.319	93,02%
11	AYDIN	7.068	1.080.839	0,65%	52	KOCAELİ	50.840	1.883.270	2,70%
12	BALIKESİR	3.972	1.204.824	0,33%	53	KONYA	96.510	2.180.149	4,43%
13	BARTIN	93	193.577	0,05%	54	KÜTAHYA	717	572.256	0,13%
14	BATMAN	21.493	585.252	3,67%	55	MALATYA	27.195	786.676	3,46%
15	BAYBURT	31	80.417	0,04%	56	MANİSA	12.779	1.413.041	0,90%
16	BİLECİK	539	221.693	0,24%	57	MARDİN	92.069	809.719	11,37%
17	BİNGÖL	890	273.354	0,33%	58	MERSİN	206.948	1.793.931	11,54%
18	BİTLİS	741	341.474	0,22%	59	MUĞLA	13.601	938.751	1,45%
19	BOLU	1.837	303.184	0,61%	60	MUŞ	1.323	404.544	0,33%
20	BURDUR	8.846	264.779	3,34%	61	NEVŞEHİR	9.209	292.365	3,15%
21	BURSA	156.324	2.936.803	5,32%	62	NİĞDE	4.078	352.727	1,16%
22	ÇANAKKALE	3.533	530.417	0,67%	63	ORDU	639	742.341	0,09%
23	ÇANKIRI	500	186.074	0,27%	64	OSMANİYE	47.736	527.724	9,05%
24	ÇORUM	2.364	528.422	0,45%	65	RİZE	806	331.041	0,24%
25	DENİZLİ	12.364	1.018.735	1,21%	66	SAKARYA	14.849	990.214	1,50%
26	DIYARBAKIR	33.138	1.699.901	1,95%	67	SAMSUN	4.654	1.312.990	0,35%
27	DÜZCE	1.482	377.610	0,39%	68	SIİRT	3.646	324.394	1,12%
28	EDİRNE	933	406.855	0,23%	69	SİNOP	115	207.427	0,06%
29	ELAZIĞ	12.148	583.671	2,08%	70	SİVAS	3.750	621.301	0,60%
30	ERZİNCAN	105	231.511	0,05%	71	ŞANLIURFA	468.983	1.985.753	23,62%
31	ERZURUM	1.034	760.476	0,14%	72	ŞİRNAK	15.103	503.236	3,00%
32	ESKİŞEHİR	3.840	860.620	0,45%	73	TEKİRDAĞ	10.868	1.005.463	1,08%
33	GAZİANTEP	399.026	2.005.515	19,90%	74	TOKAT	992	602.086	0,16%
34	GİRESUN	145	437.393	0,03%	75	TRABZON	2.817	786.326	0,36%
35	GÜMÜŞHANE	76	170.173	0,04%	76	TUNCELİ	48	82.498	0,06%
36	HAKKARİ	5.633	275.761	2,04%	77	UŞAK	2.235	364.971	0,61%
37	HATAY	438.108	1.575.226	27,81%	78	VAN	1.982	1.106.891	0,18%
38	İĞDIR	93	194.775	0,05%	79	YALOVA	3.057	251.203	1,22%
39	ISPARTA	7.239	433.830	1,67%	80	YOZGAT	3.841	418.650	0,92%
40	İSTANBUL	561.119	15.029.231	3,73%	81	ZONGULDAK	458	596.892	0,08%
41	İZMİR	139.169	4.279.677	3,25%					

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

AGE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.933.284</b>	<b>1.631.635</b>	<b>3.564.919</b>
<b>0-4</b>	284.357	265.297	549.654
<b>5-9</b>	246.607	231.466	478.073
<b>10-14</b>	191.764	176.099	367.863
<b>15-18</b>	159.548	127.474	287.022
<b>19-24</b>	314.064	223.232	537.296
<b>25-29</b>	196.364	141.243	337.607
<b>30-34</b>	162.183	120.596	282.779
<b>35-39</b>	113.248	89.471	202.719
<b>40-44</b>	75.915	68.862	144.777
<b>45-49</b>	57.479	53.948	111.427
<b>50-54</b>	46.487	44.657	91.144
<b>55-59</b>	31.144	31.231	62.375
<b>60-64</b>	22.370	23.093	45.463
<b>65-69</b>	14.536	14.639	29.175
<b>70-74</b>	8.068	8.897	16.965
<b>75-79</b>	4.562	5.518	10.080
<b>80-84</b>	2.563	3.324	5.887
<b>85-89</b>	1.326	1.687	3.013
<b>90+</b>	699	901	1.600

by the date of 21.09.2018

## SHELTERED AND UNSHELTERED SYRIAN REFUGEES BY TEMPORARY SHELTER CENTERS



## DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN THE SCOPE OF TEMPORARY PROTECTION BY TEMPORARY SHELTER CENTERS

TEMPORARY SHELTER CENTERS	TOPLAM
SANLIURFA	65.579
ADANA	25.864
KILIS	24.974
KAHRAMANMARAS	17.326
HATAY	17.258
OSMANIYE	14.229
MALATYA	9.238
GAZIANTEP	3.787
ADYAMAN	0
MARDIN	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178.255</b>
<b>UNSHELTERED SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION BY CENTERS</b>	<b>3.386.664</b>
<b>TOTAL SYRIAN REFUGEE POPULATION IN COUNTRY</b>	<b>3.564.919</b>

by the date of 21.09.2018



## STATISTICAL DATA RELATED TO SYRIAN REFUGEE WHO LEFT COUNTRY IN THE SCOPE OF ONE TO ONE POLICY

COUNTRY	TOTAL
GENERAL TOTAL	16.215
GERMANY	5.877
HOLLAND	3.142
FRANCE	2.419
BELGIUM	1.252
FINLAND	1.159
SWEDEN	755
SPAIN	429
ITALY	332
AUSTRIA	213
LUXEMBOUG	206
PORTUGAL	123
LITHUANIA	84
LATVIA	81
ESTONIA	59
LETONIA	46
SLOVENIA	21
MALTA	17

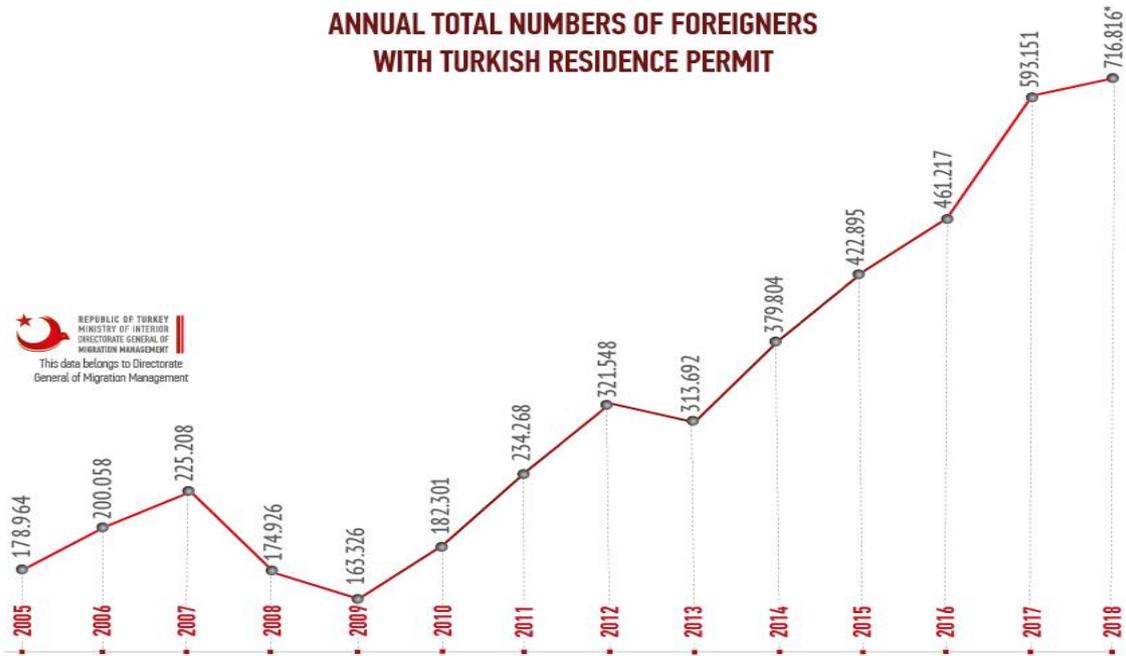
by the date of 21.09.2018

## RETURN STATISTICS:

### IRREGULAR MIGRANTS RETURNED TO TURKEY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF EU-TURKEY STATEMENT

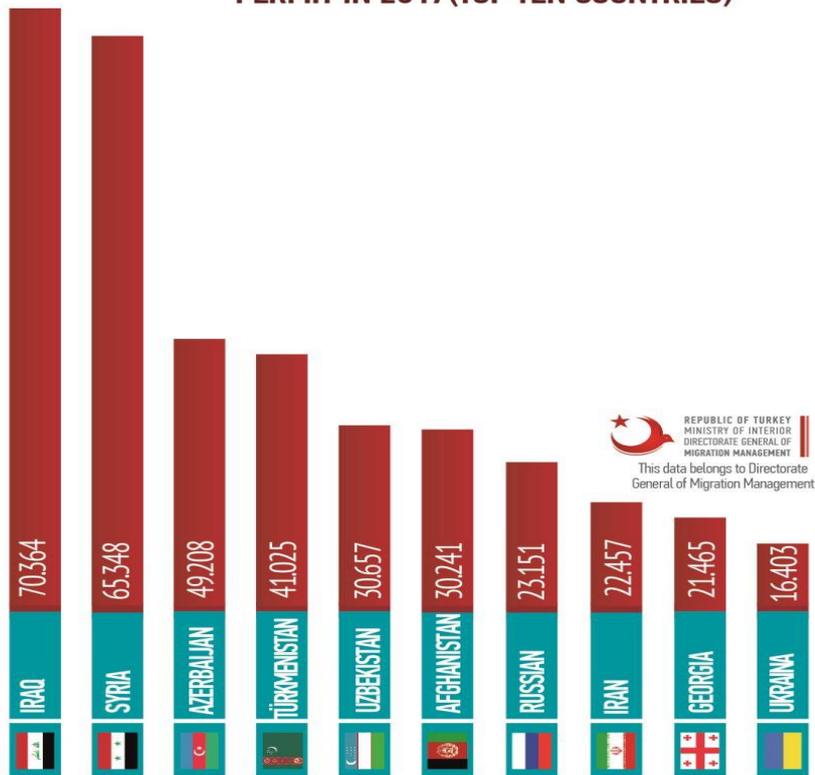
NATIONALITY	TOTAL	NATIONALITY	TOTAL
GRAND TOTAL	1731	GRAND TOTAL	1731
PAKISTAN	668	TUNISIA	5
SYRIA	341	PALESTINE	5
ALGERIA	186	IVORY	4
BANGLADESH	101	HAITI	4
AFGHANISTAN	99	LEBONON	4
IRAQ	67	MALI	4
MOROCCO	54	DOMINIC	3
IRAN	47	INDIA	3
NIGERIA	19	CONGO	2
SRI LANKA	18	YEMEN	2
DEMOCRATIC CONGO	17	NIGER	1
EGYPT	16	SUDAN	1
CAMEROON	14	JORDAN	1
NEPAL	11	GAMBIA	1
MYANMAR	9	ZIMBABWEAN	1
GUINEA	7	SIERRA LEONE	1
SENEGAL	7	BURKINA FASO	1
GHANA	6	KOMOS	1

### ANNUAL TOTAL NUMBERS OF FOREIGNERS WITH TURKISH RESIDENCE PERMIT



\*by the date of 13.09.2018

### FOREIGNERS THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN IN TURKEY WITH RESIDENCE PERMIT IN 2017(TOP TEN COUNTRIES)



## 5. The real situation of refugees

### Protection:

The Government of Turkey provides protection and assistance to Syrians since 2011 under temporary protection – effective since October 2014 – and to non-Syrians under international protection . In addition to the ongoing registration and verification of Syrians, the following protection services have been provided:

- 595,280 individuals reached through information campaigns, participatory assessments, activities to raise public awareness on rights, entitlements, services and assistance;
- 205,899 children with protection needs were identified and referred to services;
- 115,225 children participated in structured, sustained child protection or psychosocial support programmes;
- 145,433 youth and adolescents have attended empowerment programmes enhancing their participation, communication, peer-to-peer interaction and self-confidence;
- 18,793 Individuals, including children, have reached through community-based initiatives for prevention and mitigation of gender-based violence;
- as of the first days of April 2018, the total number of foreign nationals residing in women’s shelters was 370, 148 of whom are Syrian.

The Ministry of Family and Social Policy continues to provide psychosocial support services for Syrians under temporary protection in TPCs and for Syrians living in cities through its Provincial Directorates and Social Service Centres. Provision of resettlement opportunities and other safe legal pathways to asylum remain an important element of the collective international response on protection.

Basic needs: The Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), the EU's largest ever humanitarian programme run in partnership with the Government of Turkey, the World Food Programme and the Turkish Red Crescent, was launched at the end of 2016. It is a multi-purpose cash assistance programme which has reached over one million of the most vulnerable refugees. It is built upon existing national social assistance systems and helps to meet essential needs such as food, rent and utilities. In addition to the ESSN, additional basic needs support has been provided by the UN and nongovernmental partners with co-ordination and facilitation of the relevant Turkish authorities.

### In particular:

- 593,616 individuals have received hygiene kits, dignity kits or sanitary items;
- 87,198 individuals have benefitted from assistance in accessing adequate shelter solutions;
- more than 470,000 Syrians and host community members have benefitted from improved municipal services, focusing among others on waste and waste water management.

In TACs, Syrians under temporary protection have access to services and assistance provided by the Government of Turkey.

Education: As of March 2018, more than 600,000 Syrian children of school age are now enrolled in primary and secondary education. Enrolment rates are highest for children in primary schools but decrease for those in high schools due to the fact that compulsory education is nine years in Syria. Besides, the necessity to support the family income leads to that decrease in enrolment rates. About 40% of Syrian school-aged children under temporary protection remain out of school.

The Government of Turkey has been mobilising all its efforts to ensure that all refugee children can access a form of learning and be fully integrated into the formal education system. The EU has supported this effort substantially, including through a € 300 million direct grant to the Ministry of National Education (MoNE.). Initiatives to support education integration include:

- MoNE has developed an Accelerated Learning Programme (ALP) targeting 10 to 18-year-old out-of-school adolescents.
- The extension of the national Conditional Cash Transfers for Education (CCTE) Programme to refugee children was launched in 2017 and has reached over 300,000 Syrian children under temporary protection. It encourages enrolment and improves school attendance, as well as the identification and referral of children at risk to child protection services when needed. The ESSN and CCTE are complementary programmes, which use a single payment platform.
  - 45,580 Syrian children enrolled in early childhood and pre-primary education, 612,603 Syrian children enrolled in formal education (Grades 1-12) and 20,806 Syrian children enrolled in informal non-accredited education.
  - The € 300 million direct grant to MoNE provided by the EU (PICTES) was launched in 2016 to support primary and secondary education. 390,000 Syrian students will be provided Turkish language training by 5,600 Turkish-language teachers; 10,000 Syrian students will be provided Arabic language training by 100 Arabic-language teachers; and 10,085 Syrian students received catch-up training provided by 576 teachers. In addition, 43,413 Syrian students are receiving back-up training. Within the scope of the training, 1,415 students are being transported to the schools where they receive training.
  - The Government of Turkey has supported higher education access through waiving tuition fees in State universities for Syrian students. 19,332 students enrolled in tertiary education.
    - 1,657,775 Turkish language learning textbooks and materials were distributed.
    - As of March 2018, 128,843 teachers and education personnel were trained and 12,965 Syrian volunteer trainers and education personnel were provided with financial compensation.
    - MoNE has noted that over 26,000 additional classrooms were needed to effectively accommodate all learners requiring access to school. The EU is already supporting the construction of 215 concrete and prefabricated schools, meeting 21% of the total needs.
      - In scope of providing school transfer for Syrian students, 62,171 students were transferred to the schools or temporary education centres.
      - About 500,000 Syrian students received stationery and clothing aid.

While expanding access to school will remain a shared priority for Turkey and the international community, this will be matched with a stronger focus on the quality of education and particularly the learning outcomes of all students, including Syrians.

#### Health:

Syrians under temporary protection are eligible to receive the same health care as Turkish nationals in their province of registration, with insurance premiums paid by DGMM, under the control of the Ministry of Health (MoH). The MoH also provides Syrians residing in TACs with free on-site health services. Non-registered Syrians are provided emergency care and essential public health services free-of-charge. The MoH, supported by the EU notably through a € 300 million direct grant (SIHHAT), has established Migrant Health Centres (MHCs), where Syrian doctors and nurses provide services to

Syrians under temporary protection under the supervision of Turkish doctors. Initiatives supporting health care services include:

- In 2017, 764,000 health care consultations have been provided in active MHCs.
- 413,000 Syrian refugee children under 5 have received routine vaccinations.
- More than 2,200 Syrian doctors and nurses have been trained and certified, with more than 780 of them now working in MHCs all over the country.
- To provide health services across Turkey, more than 1,600 Syrian doctors and nurses will be employed and 178 MHCs will be supported by the EU.
- 10 community mental health centres were established to address the gaps in mental health support.
- In active MHCs in 2017, 124,482 Syrians were provided with sexual health and reproductive health services.
- Two hospitals – in Kilis and Hatay – will also be built with EU funding. The integration of Syrian healthcare providers into the Turkish healthcare system requires a long-term strategic plan that focuses on the vision, target population and services for both the Syrian and Turkish populations. Special psychological support and physical rehabilitation continue to be an important subject in responding to the needs of those injured during the conflict in Syria.

Livelihood opportunities for Syrian refugees:

In January 2016, the Regulation on work permits of refugees under temporary protection (hereafter Work Permit Regulation) was adopted, granting all beneficiaries of temporary protection the right to apply for a work permit and access formal employment and thereby enabling Syrian refugees to become more self-reliant and resilient. Since its introduction and as of 31 March 2018, 19,925 work permits have been granted to Syrians under temporary protection and 20,993 to Syrians with residence permits. In this period, 13,776 work permits were granted to Syrians who set up their own business. According to the regulation, Syrians under temporary protection have the right to benefit from vocational training, participation in active labour market programs and consultancy services supplied by the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) in order to facilitate their integration into the labour market. Additionally, Syrians under temporary protection are exempted from work permits for seasonal agriculture or animal husbandry works. They can individually apply for the work permit exemption to provincial Turkish Employment Agencies. Many Syrians remain, however, engaged in the informal sector due to practical reasons, including language barriers. Initiatives supporting livelihoods include the following:

- Work permit fee for employers, who apply for Syrians under temporary protection, has been decreased from TL 615.20 to TL 228.90.
- 28,352 refugees and affected host community members participated in skills training.
- 18,303 refugees and host community members completed technical and vocational trainings.
- 9,431 affected community members have benefited from entrepreneurship and business startup support.
- 1,487 refugees and affected host community members were placed in jobs.

There is a continued need to support job creation and entrepreneurship, job placement and matching and institutional support to the relevant partners of the Government of Turkey, as well as private sector organisations such as Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other networks. While efforts on all sides should be intensified to boost the access of refugees to the formal labour market, the majority of them will continue to require assistance to cover their basic needs for the foreseeable future.

## 6. The challenge of the reception and integration of refugees

**Redefining the status of Syrian refugees:** There is an urgent need to clearly redefine the status of Syrian refugees in Turkey, taking into account the likelihood of permanent or long-term displacement and the possibility of further arrivals. In this regard, practical solutions for Turkey would be revising two main legal documents: namely, lifting the geographic limitation on the 1951 Geneva Convention and rephrasing the traditional requirement of “Turkishness” in the *Settlement Law* of 2006.

**Supporting the municipalities:** The most urgent measure to increase the integration of Syrian refugees into the community is the serious support of the municipalities. Because the main responsibility of the adaptation process in the field is the municipalities and they carry out the local integration. Therefore, municipalities need more administrative competences and financial resources. It does not seem possible to carry out the local integration system only through governorships and district governorships.

**Prioritizing integration policies:** Anti-migrant sentiment is growing as Syrians’ displacement becomes protracted, particularly in regions hosting nonregistered refugees. Turkey can help mitigate hostility by introducing socio-cultural and labor market integration policies.

**Preparing for further refugee flows:** Turkey should work with local and international NGOs to strengthen its absorption capacity.

**Sharing the burden of refugee flows with the international community:** The Syrian refugee crisis should be governed at the global level, with states, international organizations, and NGOs working together to share the burden of refugee flows with the primary receiving countries.

**Re-registration of Syrian refugees with by taking security concerns seriously:** Facing with the fact that some portion of the Syrians would like to be permanent residents in Turkey, even if the ongoing war ends. Including of Syrians in the adaptation policies process.

**Providing education in Turkish curriculum for children and young people, providing vocational training and providing young people with a profession,**

**Addressing the shortcomings of the international protection system:** The current crisis illustrates the shortcomings of the Geneva Convention and the EU directives in dealing with mass refugee inflows—and refugees’ and states’ subsequent needs.

The crisis presents an opportunity for the international community to show solidarity with Turkey and other primary receiving countries.

## 7. Conclusion

Based on Turkey’s legal framework, international support needs to continue with a view to support the progressive inclusion of refugees within national services including education, health care, social services and support to access formal employment. Assistance has been committed, with joint frameworks established under programmes such as the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey and those programmes included in the UN Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2017-2018, in the areas of education, migration management, health, municipal infrastructure, socio-economic support, livelihoods, social cohesion, employment and other social services for refugees living in Turkey. To make best use of the assistance provided, the following points are encouraged:

- to reiterate the commitment of the international community to work in full transparency and co-ordination with national authorities, including to support the national strategy of integrating refugees into national services;

- to support humanitarian access to refugee communities and facilitate permission for activities, in accordance with the relevant regulatory framework;
- to enable information exchange between the Government of Turkey and its partners, in line with national and international privacy and data protection rules and principles;
- to expand access of services to refugees, and strengthen referral mechanisms;
- to complete the DGMM-led refugee verification exercise, to provide more detailed data on the profile and distribution of refugees to allow a better planning and adapted programming to refugee needs;
- to maintain and build up the capacity of the registration process of refugees within Turkey, including facilitating refugees to update residency and civil status information;
- to support the comprehensive national education sector plan, including formal, non-formal and informal education, vocational training, higher education and Turkish and Arabic language courses, with a focus on quality learning outcomes for all students;
- to continue to expand opportunities for resettlement and other safe and legal pathways to international protection for the most vulnerable;
- to strengthen collaboration with the private sector for increased labour market access, while working with public employment services and other actors on active labour market actions to seek for the appropriate linkages;
- to support the Government of Turkey and the Turkish public in sharing the responsibility and burden of hosting and integrating refugees into their systems and services;
- to maintain the commitment to the principle of non-refoulement;
- to maintain the commitment to the right of voluntary return in safety and dignity to one's place of origin.

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Prepared by Yeliz NUR AKARÇAY