AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF SYRIAN CRISIS IN
TURKEY FROM A
DISASTER MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

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A turmoil started in Syrian Arab Republic in March 2011 which affected mainly Middle East countries, including Turkey. First wave of Syrians escaping from the conflict headed to the Turkish borders and the population movement towards Turkey started. 252 persons entered Turkey from Hatay Yayladagi Guvecci village and sought asylum in Turkey in April 2011.

Syrians living alongside the 911 km-long border preferred to move to Turkey due to their relationship as relatives throughout the centuries and ongoing economic relations. 26 Temporary Protection Centers (TPC) were established in 10 provinces until 2016 these refugees. As of 13 June 2019, there are 13 TPCs in 8 provinces. According to UNHCR data, Turkey is the country with largest refugee population in the world. There are 109 thousand refugees residing in TPCs and 3.5 million refugees in urban areas with a total of 3.6 million Syrians living in Turkey.

Turkey provided many services to the refugees since 2011 including temporary protection centers, temporary protection status, education, health and access to employment. Turkey acknowledged migration as a disaster since massive amounts of population movements affected the whole population. Additionally, there was no institution managing migration in 2011 therefore immigration was handled as disaster management.

In the 8th year of the crisis, there is still no political solution and this requires long term solutions and planning rather than response and acute recovery. What

kind of short term and long term plans did Turkey make for the 3.6 million Syrians living in the country? Is the process of providing many services to the Syrians under temporary protection "sustainable"? Which phases were successful when managing the migration and what was missing? What should be done? With this study, an overall assessment of Syrian crisis starting from 2011 will be done with the representatives of institutions that played active roles in the process. How did the Syrian crisis affect Turkey's crisis management with a mass population influx which did not even have an institution for migration management? In this study, AFAD is evaluated which is responsible for managing and coordinating disasters and emergencies in terms of managing migration with a perspective of social disaster.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Syrian Crisis, Migration Management, Temporary Protection Status.

ÖZ

SURİYE KRİZİNİN TÜRKİYE'YE YANSIMALARININ AFET YÖNETİMİ
PERSPEKTİFİNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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Mart 2011'de Suriye Arap Cumhuriyetinde başlayan karışıklılardan başta ortadoğudaki ülkeler olmak üzere Türkiye de etkilenmiştir. Çatışmalardan kaçan Suriyeliler Türkiye sınırına doğru yönelmiş ve Türkiye'ye yönelik "ilk" nüfus hareketleri başlamıştır. Suriye içerisindeki çatışmalardan kaçan 252 kişi Nisan ayında Hatay Yayladağı Güveçci köyünden giriş yaparak Türkiye'ye sığınmıştır.

911 km'lik sınırımıza komşu olan Suriye'den göç eden mülteciler akrabalık ve geçmişten bugüne dayanan ekonomik ilişkileri nedeniyle Türkiye'yi tercih etmişlerdir. 2016 yılı sonuna kadar 10 ilde 26 adet Geçici Barınma Merkezi (GBM) kurulmuştur. 13 Haziran 2019 tarihinde 8 ilde 13 geçici barınma merkezi bulunmaktadır. UNHCR verilerine göre, geçici barınma merkezlerinin içerisinde 109 bin, geçici barınma merkezlerinin dışında kentsel alana dağılmış 3,5 milyon olmak üzere toplamda 3,6 milyon Suriyeli'nin yaşadığı Türkiye dünyadaki en fazla mülteci sayısına sahip ülkedir.

2011 yılından beridir Türkiye geçici koruma statüsü sağlama, geçici barınma merkezleri, eğitim, sağlık ve çalışma hayatına ulaşım gibi birçok alanda hizmetler sunmuştur. Göç olgusunu ve kitlesel göç akınlarının tüm toplumu etkilemesini, 2011 yılında göç ile ilgilen bir kurumunun olmayışı ve tarihinde ilk

defa bu büyüklükte bir göç alması nedeniyle bir afet olarak kabul etmiş ve afet yönetimi mantığı ile göçü yönetmeye çalışmıştır.

Krizin 8. yılının yaşandığı günümüzde henüz siyasal bir çözüm bulunamamış olması müdahale ve akut iyileştirme döneminin geçip artık uzun dönem çözümlerin ve planlamaların yapılması gerekliliğini doğurmuştur. Türkiye uzun vadede sınırları içerisinde barındırdığı 3.6 milyon Suriyeli için kısa ve uzun ne tür planlar yapmıştır? Türkiye'nin kitlesel göç akınını yönetirken geçici koruma altında Suriyeliler için sunduğu hizmetler süreci sürdürülebilir midir? Afet yönetimi bakış açısı ile göçü yönetirken afet yönetiminin hangi fazlarında başarılı olmuş hangilerinde eksik kalmıştır? Neler yapılmalıdır? Bu çalışma ile Suriye krizinde rol alan kurum temsilcileri ile Suriye krizinin 2011 yılından bu yana genel değerlendirilmesi yapılmış ve bu sorulara yanıtlar aranmıştır.

Bu çalışma, 2011 yılında başlayan Suriye Krizini nasıl ele aldığını tarihinde bu büyüklükte göç akınları ile karşılaşmamış Türkiye'nin hali hazırda kurumsallaşmış bir Göç Yönetimi kurumunun olmaması krizin yönetimi sürecini nasıl etkilediği; afet ve acil durumlar ile ilgilenen ve koordine eden kurumun AFAD'ın göçü bir sosyal afet olarak değerlendirmesi ve süreci nasıl yönettiği bu tez kapsamında incelenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Afet Yönetimi Suriye Krizi, Göç Yönetimi, Geçici Koruma Statüsü.

To all Syrian women and children who were forced to leave their homes.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFAD : Disaster and Emergency Management Authority

BAMF : The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (Germany)

DGMM : Directorate General of Migration Management

ESSN : Emergency Social Safety Net

HUGO : Hacettepe University Migration and Politics Research Center

ILO : International Labour Organization

IOM : International Organization for Migration

MOFLSS : Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services

MONE : Ministry of National Education

MOH : Ministry of Health

ORSAM : Center of Middle Eastern Studies

SUTP : Syrians Under Temporary Protection Status

TPC : Temporary Protection Center

UNICEF : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

UNHCR : United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNISDR : The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Turks have been living with migration throughout their history. The first known of the mass migration movements that started in the time of the Ottoman Empire was the migration of 1492 Sephardic Jews from Spain to the Ottoman Empire. Nearly half of this population of 200 thousand people lived in the Ottoman territory (Akgündüz, 1999). Although the figures vary for different sources, it is seen that approximately 100 thousand Sephardic Jews emigrated from the Iberian Peninsula to the Ottoman lands in 1492.Another known migration is the annexation of the Crimea in 1783 and the migration of Tatars to the Ottoman Empire. After the annexation of the Crimea, migration to Anatolia began in 1785. According to the records of the Bâb-ı Âli, the Crimean Turks and Tatars who attempted to emigrate during the 78-year period between 1784 and 1862 were able to reach 740,000 Ottoman lands (Bala, 1997).

1864 The Caucasus Migration (Circassian Exile) is one of the last known migrations to the Ottoman Empire. According to the Directorate of General Migration Management (DGMM), approximately 1.5 million Muslims fleeing the persecution of the Russian Army between 1854 and 1864 were admitted to the Ottoman territories and settled in different parts of the Balkans and Anatolia (DGMM, 2015).

It is seen that the migrations that started in the Ottoman period continued after the declaration of the Republic (Dönmez Kara, 2015). After the disintegration of the empire as well as the establishment of the Republic of Turkey has continued immigration, the one country where many live in refugee or immigrant is being specified (ORSAM, 2012).

Another of the most important movements of population "Population Exchange" is made between Greece and Turkey. It was adopted in the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. (Donmez Kara, 2015). According to figures released by the Directorate of General Migration Management that the total number of 384 thousand people comes from Greece to Turkey between 1923 - 1938. However, no details have been given as to how many of arrivals came within scope of Population Exchange. Bulgarian Turks Forced Migration to Turkey (Great Migration) in 1989 was 345 thousand people migrated to Turkey (DGMM, 2015).

Mass Migration Movements from the Middle East to Turkey between 1979 - 1991 can be regarded as large influx of people. Approximately 1.5 million Iraqis are aggregate to Iran and Turkey borders. More than one million people migrate to Iran and about 460 thousand people migrate to Turkey (Kirişçi, 1999). The United Nations Security Council Resolution Decision No.688 was adopted by the UN proposal of the Former President of the Republic of Turkey's Turgut Özal. According to this decision, a "safe zone" was established in the north of the 36th north parallel. Following the announcement of the safe area " Peace Operation " was started. Majority of Iraqis in Turkey have returned to Iraq in five weeks (Kirişçi, 1999).

The Syrian Crisis is the last of the migration movements that took place before and after the Republic of Turkey. In March 2011, at the beginning of the turmoil in the Syrian Arab Republic including countries in the Middle East, Turkey was also affected. Syrians fleeing the conflict have been directed towards to the Turkey's borders and for Turkey "first" population movement has begun. 252 people fleeing the conflict in Syria in April 2011 by entering in Hatay Yayladağı Güveççi village to seeking refuge in Turkey. There are 911 km border between Syria and Turkey. Syrians have preferred to Turkey because of long lasting relationships and economic ties. By the end of 2016, 26 Temporary Protections Centers (TPC) were established in 10 provinces. As of 13 June 2019, there are

13 Temporary Protection Centers in 8 provinces. According to UNHCR data, Turkey is hosting the highest number of the refugees in the world. There are a total of 3.6 million Syrians, 109 thousand of which are in temporary protection centers and 3.5 million outside of TPC's. On the other hand, the number of foreigners residing in Turkey by obtaining a residence permit is expressed as 1 million people in total (DGMM, 2019).

According to figures in May 2019 in Turkey, there are 4.5 million registered Syrian and foreign immigrants. Irregular and unregistered migrants are not included in this figure. According to the Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) census data (2000), there were less than 235 thousand refugees in Turkey. Turkey's population is 82 million. (TSI, 2018). The ratio of immigrants to the Turkey population is 5.5%.

1.1. Problem Definition and Aim of the Thesis

Due to its strategic position in Turkey where he hosted many immigrants, it faced with mass immigration, and still seems to be an immigration country (DGMM, 2019). Democracy seeking in the Middle East began in May 2010, Turkey began to be affected the consequent communal events in April 2011.

In 2011, the only definition of immigrant in legislation existed in the Settlement Law in Turkey. According to Law concept of immigration; Turkey and Turkish culture is connected to a descendant, alone or en masse come to Turkey in order to settle those be adopted (Official Gazette, 2006).
It is known that there is no institutional and legislative preparation in the field of migration in Turkey furthermore, the definition of migrants mentioned above did not fit the Syrians. In this context, the absence of an actor institution that will affect the whole society and the individual, and how to evaluate a multidisciplinary issue such as migration, which concerns multiple institutions and organizations, is a critical question.

Disaster is a natural it was stated that the mass population movements coming from Syria were accepted as a disaster and Turkey tried to manage the migration from the perspective of disaster management, technological and human-based phenomenon that requires many institutions and organizations to work in a coordinated manner, causing physical, economic and social losses for human rights, stopping human activities or interrupting normal life and affecting communities. (Akgün S. Erenoğlu C., 2006).

The concept of migration is no different from the concept of disaster in terms of its effects. It is a human origin event when the Syrian crisis is considered. Turkey was accepted as a disaster due to the effects of migration. Due to the fact that mass migration effects the entire society, the absence of an institution dealing with migration in 2011 and receiving such a migration for the first time in its history, it accepted the situation as a disaster and tried to manage migration with the perspective of disaster management. The Syrian crisis was regarded as a temporary situation, response with the disaster management perspective and 8 years was completed somehow with short-term policies.

Although the phrase is seen as a disaster for migration, the communal movements began in 2010 in the Middle East and Turkey is not expected to affect it that much. Therefore, no pre-disaster preparation, which is one of the main components of a disaster management approach, has been made.
While the migration was managed with disaster management, the response to migration started without preparation. AFAD, which is responsible for the coordination of Turkey's disaster and emergency agencies are tasked to manage migration while Syrians started to enter to Turkey's borders. The problems experienced in the process since the arrivals of Syrians started in April 2011 are listed below.

The number of Syrians who fled from Syria could not be estimated by Turkey.

4

- The registration process of Syrians is based on declarations, it caused many problems and the registration process is still continuing in 2019.
- No planning was made for Temporary Protection Centers (Tent and Container)
- The Syrians are allowed to settle through to Turkey in an irregular manner. This unplanned policy caused many problems in urban areas.
- At the end of 2013, the Law on Foreigners was enacted. In 2014, the Directorate General of Migration Management was established. Since the institutional capacity of the newly established institution was insufficient, it could not take full responsibility until 2018.

In 2015, open door policy was abandoned and efforts were made to create a safe zone in order to prevent new arrivals. Although migration is accepted as a disaster, it is thought that many phases cannot be managed effectively. Turkey provide many services such as Temporary Protection Centers, Temporary Protection Status, Education, Health, Accessing the labor market since 2011. When providing these services, temporary measures and policies were not sufficient.

It can be said that the lack of a political solution for the 8th year of the Syrian Crisis, has led to the necessity of long-term durable solutions and planning.

The main question of this thesis; After the turmoil of the Middle East in 2010, Turkey has accepted mass Syrian population within a short time, if the necessary preparations with a specified preparatory policy before the open door policy decision, was taken, Did the effects of the Syrian crisis today can be minimized?

In this thesis prepared on the 'disaster management' track of the earthquake studies master program, if the process was managed with a disaster management perspective, it would investigate the question of whether such problems could be minimized and analyze the process of the Syrian crisis since the beginning to present.

1.2. Main Argument and Questions

What has been successful in the management of migration managed from the perspective of disaster management and what has been the deficiency?
What kind of sustainable short and long plans has made from 3.6 million Syrians in Turkey?

Turkey provided many services, while managing the massive immigration influx, these services sustainable for the Syrians or what should be done?

This study, will explore answers to the questions about the overall assessment of the Syrian crisis, policies and the services provided with the representatives of the institutions participating in the Syrian crisis.

1.3. Methodology

In this study, we will look at how the other countries deal with the turmoil that started in the Middle East and what kind of services provided. On the other hand, the best practices of migration management in Europe will be examined.
Then, Turkey will examine how to deal with the Syrian crisis, the services provided in Temporary Protection Centers /out of the Temporary Protection Centers will be evaluated in terms of legal status and legislative work. A process analysis of the Syrian Crisis will be presented from 2011 to the present.

Later on, to evaluate the services provided by Turkey with representatives of the directly involved in Syrian Crisis institutions and organizations, made semi-structured interviews to use the overall evaluation of the process. These representatives are Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, General Directorate of Migration Management, AFAD Presidency, AFAD Provincial Directorate, UNHCR, NGOs, the Municipality of Gaziantep and Real-Estate in Kilis. The aim of this

study is to present the analysis of the logic of migration management so far. As well as it's aimed to present the positive and negative effects of the crisis by sectors or institutions and to understand the Syrian crisis situation since 2011 with a broader perspective.

1.4. Structure of The Thesis

In this context, the mass population movements coming from Syria were accepted as a disaster and Turkey tried to manage the migration from the perspective of disaster management. The Syrian crisis was regarded as a temporary situation, response with the disaster management perspective and 8 years was completed somehow with short-term policies. Semi-structured interviews with representatives of institutions are conducted and it is aim to present timeline of Syrian Crisis, pictured the general status of Turkey.

This study is composed of five chapters. First chapter displays a general overview of the study.
Chapter 2 gives extensive information about the disaster management and migration management. Disaster Management phases were examined. Migration management experienced countries in Europe such as Germany, France, Sweden and Netherlands were investigated.

Chapter 3 that takes a closer look mass population influx that started in 2011 and reshaped the Arab geography both politically and socioeconomically are discussed. In some countries, the effects of these population movements that turned into civil war on the countries of the region, especially Syria, and consequently the population movements that started in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to neighboring countries will be discussed.

Later on the chapter focuses on to the specific case which explains population movements from Syria to other countries as well as in particular in "Turkey".

Syrians across to Turkey will be investigated both in temporary protection centers and outside these centers. In addition, the services provided both in and out of temporary protection centers to Syrians are also presented in this chapter. Chapter 5 analyzes more closely the methodology and analysis of semi-structured interviews that were conducted with representatives of institutions. With these interviews the general situation of Syrian crisis & its effects were examined and the things to be done, in future were investigated.

In the last part of the study, Chapter 6 is dedicated to summary and conclusion of the evaluation of Syrian crisis with respect to disaster management approach. In addition, limitations of study and future work are also included in this chapter.

CHAPTER 2

DISASTER AND MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

2.1. Disaster Related Terms and Definitions

Disasters can be defined as an unexpected and sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering. These events can often be of human origin from disasters caused by nature. Wars and civil disasters that destroy homeland and displace people are among the causes of disasters (Disaster Relief, 2004).

Another definition is that disasters, which cause physical, economic and social losses for people. It is stopping or interrupting normal life and human activities for communities. It can be natural, technological, or human-based events (Gülkan P., Balamir M., Yakut A., 2003).

Disaster exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope with its own resources, it is the event that causes a serious disruption of the functioning of a society, financial losses, economic or environmental losses and impacts (UNISDR, 2005).

Law on Organization and Duties of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency No.5902, defines disasters as; natural, technological or man-made events which causes physical, economic and social losses for all or some parts of the society, which stop or interrupt normal life and human activities, where the affected society has insufficient capacity to cope with it. Disaster is not the event but it is the outcome of the event.

To Cambridge dictionary Emergency is define as something dangerous or serious, such as an accident, unexpected and serious event or situation requiring immediate action or reaction to avoid harmful results.

In definition made by UNDRR, emergency used interchangeably with the term disaster for needs immediate reaction for example biological and technological hazards or health emergencies however it can also relate hazardous event that do not disruptive for community.

Law on Organization and Duties of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency No.5902, defines emergency as, the events that causes crisis and require urgent response, stop or interrupt normal life and human activities for all or some part of the society.

Hazards are naturally-occurring events capable of causing loss or damage. Risk is that exposure to hazard has negative consequences, such as loss of life or economic loss.

"Risk and disaster risk in particular are, potential losses due to the level of damage that threatened elements (inhabitants, characteristics, activities, original facilities, natural and cultural resources, etc.) will receive if a hazard occurs at a certain time and place" (Kadıoğlu, 2011).

As it is seen, disaster is the realization of an event with a high risk. On the other hand, it is also the case that the coping capacity of the exposed community is exceeded. This is the most important difference from emergency situations. In this context, in order to describe as a disaster, a hazard must have occurred, the values and values related to the human being and its environment have been affected and this effect has caused such damage in a way that the local cannot cope, disrupting and interrupting the daily activities of the people.

2.2. Disaster Classifications

Disasters are generally divided into two groups as "natural disasters" and "technological disasters. Natural disasters are defined as a series of intense and large-scale events whose effectiveness cannot be changed and the timing of which cannot be predicted, such as fire, earthquake, wind storm, volcanic eruption, flood, tsunami, drought. Technological disasters are events caused by human-generated risks, technological progress or risks arising from conflict of human communities. (Erkan, 2010). Table 2.1 shows classification of disaster in more detail (EMDAT, 2019). The natural disaster category is divided into 5 sub-group and Technological disasters is divided 3 sub-groups.

Table 2.1 Disaster classification table is adapted from EMDAT

Natural	Geophysical	Earthquake
		Mass Movement (dry)
		Volcanic activity
	Meteorological	Extreme Temperature
		Fog
		Storm
	Hydrological	Flood
		Landslide
		Wave action
	Climatological	Drought
		Glacial Lake Outburst
		Wildfire
	Biological	Epidemic
		Insect infestation
		Animal Accident
	Extraterrestrial	Impact
		Space weather
Technological	Industrial accident	Chemical spill
		Collapse
		Explosion
		Fire
		Gas leak
		Poisoning
		Radiation
		Oil spill
		Other
	Transport accident	Air
		Road
		Rail
		Water
	Miscellaneous accident	Collapse
		Explosion
		Fire
		Other

2.3. Disaster Management

Disaster management is an interdisciplinary field that has links with all sciences from geology to sociology, from architecture to city and regional planning, from management to civil engineering, from psychology to geophysics. In terms of management sciences, management information systems, resource utilization techniques, operations research, project management and planning are integral parts of disaster management field (METU, 2012).

The term of "disaster management" basically refers pre and post disaster related activities. The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (here after UNISDR) defines disaster management as "the organization, planning and application of measures preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters (UNISDR, 2017).

Disaster management is generally known as post-disaster activities. Disaster management is a continuation of broader term risk management. The main objectives are to prevent, reduce and transfer negative effects of disasters through mitigation, response, preparedness and recovery measures. The concept of disaster management or disaster risk reduction has evolved through time (Koehler, 1995).

The components of the disaster management cycle complement each other and it is cannot be considered separately. For example, during the post-disaster recovery/ reconstruction works, site selection and construction of standards, building activities should be carried out in order to reduce the overall risk by using risk assessments and to build more resilient settlements. Otherwise, similar losses and damages may be faced in possible future disaster (Erkan 2010).

Disaster Management institutions should cooperate with all national agencies and institutions with the aim of planning, steering, supporting, coordinating and

effectively implementing all necessary actions intended at preventing and responding to disasters, minimizing the resulting losses, and ensuring the swift completion of post-disaster improvement efforts. Disaster management is a process that requires all sciences to work together with in coordination.

On the other hand, disaster management; prevention and mitigation of disasters, planning, directing, coordinating, supporting and effective implementation of the measures to be taken before, during and after the disaster. Also, it is a multi-faceted, multi-disciplinary and multi-actor, dynamic and complex management process that requires the use of resources and opportunities of the society in line with the determined strategic goals and priorities (AFAD, 2014).

Disaster management covers all areas of life. Basically, every moment we live is a pre-disaster moment. In order to minimize disaster risks at this moment, our priority should be to identify, assess and analyze hazards and risks, inform and educate the community about these risks, and prepare individuals, families, communities and the public at the time of the disaster. Activities such as setting up early warning, forecasting and monitoring systems, making scenarios and forecasts for the moment of disaster, determining needs in parallel with these forecasts, planning response, preparing for post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation operations are also important parts of this system as shown in Figure 2.1.

To scope of risk mitigation activities; determination of disaster hazard and risk, development of intuitional policies and strategies to improve the administrative and financial structure; and implementation, taking measures to implement the laws, establishment and development of early warning systems, conducting research and development activities, to be able to deal with disaster awareness capacity building activities.

These activities can be categorized under two headings as structural measures and non-structural measures. Structural measures; it includes the application of engineering techniques to reduce or avoid possible impacts of hazards in any physical structure and to make systems and structures resistant to hazards. Non-structural measures are the use of information, practices and agreements, including policies to reduce risks and impacts, legislative work, raising awareness of communities about disasters, education and training activities and risk communication (UNISDR, 2009). In this context, both structural and non-structural measures should be taken together to reduce disaster risks.

After carrying out prevention, avoidance and harm reduction activities against hazards and risks, preparatory works should be carried out against hazards and risks that cannot be prevented, avoided or reduced. In other words, preparatory studies are carried out for the risks that are obtained as a result of risk reduction studies. In this context, the risk faced should be known so that preparatory work can be carried out against that risk.

2.3.2. Preparedness

Preparedness; the knowledge and capacity developed to effectively anticipate, response, and recover those affected by potential, upcoming or imminent hazards or situations (UNISDR, 2009). Governments, professional response and recovery organizations, communities and individuals must be involved the process of preparedness. As can be seen, the preparatory work covers all layers of societies

and aims to be prepared effectively for the response and recovery phases that follow.

During the preparation phase; forecasting and early warning systems, preparing and developing disaster and emergency plans, increasing the level of knowledge of the personnel assigned to these plans by means of training and exercises, organizing, developing search and rescue activities, stockpiling of emergency aid materials, improving the capacity of the community to cope with disasters and establishing command action systems (Erkan, 2010).

Preparations are activities that related to mitigation, response and recovery programs implemented and systems developed prior to disasters and emergencies (Kadıoğlu M., 2011).

Preparation depends on many factors, such as good coordination, planning, training of institutions that can work in disaster or emergency situations. The term readiness may also be used from time to time for this step. It means that an emergency or disaster response as soon as possible.

2.3.3. Response

Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety and meet the basic subsistence needs of the people affected (UNISDR, 2017).

Response phases is also described as that covers the fastest identification and elimination of all needs that may occur after disasters and emergencies.

In this context; communication, transportation, protection from fire and hazardous materials, search and rescue, health and sanitation, damage detection, infrastructure repairment, emergency shelter, nutrition, burial, debris removal, social support, logistics and maintenance, information management, Emergency

funding are needs to be managed as soon as possible to deal with the result of the disaster and emergencies.

2.3.4. Recovery

The last phase is the recovery, getting back to normal. In this phase, a program is prepared for restoring the disaster site (UNISDR, 2017).

Covers all life systems that have been disrupted due to disaster and emergency, in the fastest and most accurate way to the normal state or further if possible.
To scope of recovery phase; measures to ensure the normalization of life after disasters and emergencies, safe location selection, housing, reconstruction of exposed areas, plans, project arrangements, post-disaster reconstruction and psychosocial support for victims of disaster.

2.3.5. Disaster Management in Turkey

Turkey's territory represents only 0.5 percent of the total global landmass. Despite this, Turkey globally ranks fourth in terms of the number of major earthquakes (77) that have occurred since 1900 (TUİK, 2019). Turkey is located in a region where there is a "high risk" of earthquakes.

The disaster-related legislation in Turkey initially developed in the form of special laws that were release after the natural disaster. Such laws mostly comprised provisions focused on response and reconstruction/improvement measures, and aimed at helping people affected by disasters and reduce the impacts of the disaster as soon as possible.

The Civil Defense Law No. 7126 was release in 1958 and General Directorate of Civil Defense is established under the Ministry of the Interior. The Law included provisions relating to the search-and-rescue and first aid efforts to be conducted

in the wake of natural disasters, as well as the applicable organizations, roles and responsibilities in civil defense, for emergencies such as enemy attacks or fighting large-scale fires.

The General Directorate of Disaster Works was founded in 1965. Furthermore, The Regulation on Crisis Management Center of the Prime Minister's Office was founded in 1997. The Regulation defines the organizational structure which is intended to action in crisis situations such as "natural disasters, dangerous diseases and epidemics, large-scale fires, radiation, and air pollution".

The Marmara Earthquake of August 17, 1999 was a milestone in disaster management and coordination for Turkey. This bitter experience served to highlight the desperate need to overhaul disaster management in Turkey. This led to the closure of the General Directorate of Civil Defense under the Ministry of Interior; the General Directorate of Disaster Works under the Ministry of Public Works and Development; and the General Directorate of Emergency Management of Turkey under the Prime Minister's Office. This was followed, pursuant to the Law No. 5902 issued in 2009, by the establishment of the Disaster and Emergency Management Authority under the Prime Minister's Office, which brought together all powers and responsibilities under a single roof. This Authority was later subordinated to the Ministry of Interior, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 4 issued on July 15, 2018.

In the lights of these information above disaster management structure and institutions has been change during the years. Every phase of disaster was managed by separate organization, coordination of the pre-disaster and post-disaster activities has been merged to the single authority AFAD for using all capacity of the government. AFAD was established under the Prime Minister's Office to coordinate all line Ministries before the Presidential Decree No. 4 issued on July 15, 2018. After the role changing of the Ministries there is no

major disaster occurred. It is a big question mark whether the Ministry will successfully fulfill its coordination task upcoming disasters.

2.4. Migration Definitions

Migration - The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a State (IOM, 2006).

When we look at specific definitions in various sources in the literature; Oxford Dictionary definition for Migration is "Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions" (Oxford , 2015).

According to the Turkish Language Association's Great Turkish Dictionary, migration is defined as "displacement of individuals or communities from one country to another or from one settlement to another for economic, social and political reasons" (TDK, 2015).

In these definitions, it seems that some criteria have been asked for reasons of displacement. Economic, social or political reasons, or better living conditions, such as the expectation of finding a job and the reasons for the displacement movements as the elements of the castle. If we move only from these definitions, it can be seen that not all mobility actions can be regarded as migration.

On the contrary, the definition of migration by the International Organization for Migration, regardless of the cause of displacement, is as follows: "The movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes; it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification" (IOM, 2009).

As it is seen that International Migration Organizations' definition is more inclusive than the other definitions. All population movements, whether individual or mass, carried out by people without restriction in terms of time, structure and reason, have been evaluated within the scope of migration. This displacement can take place internationally or within the borders of a state.

Everett Lee, one of the key architects of immigration theory, defines immigration as "permanent or semi-permanent change in residence" and does not include restrictions such as distance, volunteering, internal / external migration (Lee, 1966). According to him; although the reasons and the results are different, moving from one apartment to another apartment or moving from Bombay (India) to Iowa (USA) should also be considered as an immigration action.

Asylum seeker is defined as an individual seeking international protection. An asylum seeker is a person who has not made a decision in the application country. As a result, it can be said that not every asylum seeker will be recognized as a refugee, but every recognized refugee will initially be recognized as an asylum seeker (UNHCR, 2006).

Refugee is defined as a person who has to flee his country for persecution, war or violence. A refugee has a profound fear of persecution because of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. (UNHCR, 2006).

Turkey to get refugee status "geographical restriction" among others. those who are given refugee status to asylum in Turkey because of the events occurring in Europe. However, Syrians in Turkey were called to the guests when they first come to mind these people will return their country when the events end in Syria within a very short period of time. This definition, which was not defined in international law, did not provide any legal status to individuals. This phrase was

used first Grand National Assembly of Turkey Human Rights Investigation Commission (GNAoT,2012).

Temporary Protection definition is Temporary protection may be provided for foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country that they have left, and have arrived at or crossed the borders of Turkey in a mass influx situation seeking immediate and temporary protection (Temporary Protection Regulation 2014).

This situation was put into a legal framework after the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 11.04.2013 and numbered 28615 and adopted by number 6458 on 04.04.2013. According to this law, Syrians are defined as Temporary Protected.

The legal regulation clarifying the status of Syrians who were initially described as guests is the "Temporary Protection Regulation issued by the General Directorate of Migration Management on 22 October 2014.

Law on Foreigners and International Protection in accordance with Article 91 of the regulations governing the procedures and principles of temporary protection Syrians in Turkey, located in the "temporary protection" it is secured.

Temporary protection fulfills the following three main elements within the framework of international law for Syrian citizens (General Directorate of Migration Management, 2015):

- The principle of unconditional admission and open border to the territory of the country,
- Fully implement the non-refoulement principle (prohibition of refoulement),
- Providing the basic needs.

2.5. Migration Classification

The phenomenon of migration is classified according to five main factors. These factors are geographic, chronological, demographic / economic, political and legal, causal factors (Baggio, 2014). Table 2.2 shows detailed migration classification.

Table 2.2 Migration Classification (Baggio,2014)

Geographic Classification		
Internal	**International**	**The direction of migration**
Rural-Urban Migration	Transoceanic Migration	*Emigration*
Interurban Migration	Transcontinental Migration	Immigration
Urban-Rural Migration	Border Migration:	Transit Migration
Urban-Rural Migration	*Neighbor Migration*	Circular Migration
Nomadism	*Regional Migration*	Return or re-migration
Transhumance		
Intermuncipal Migration		
Interprovincial Migration		
Chronological Classification		
Intentional duration	**Effective Duration**	
Temporary migration	Temporary Migration	
Permanent Migration	Contract Migration	
Undetermined migration	Seasonal Migration	
	Pendular Migration	
	Permanent Migration	
Demographic / Economic Classification		
Subjects of Migration	Employment	
Individual Migration	Migration of rural workers	
Family Migration	Highly skilled migration	
Massive Migration	Skilled migration	
Male/female Migration	Unskilled migration	
Child/adult/elderly Migration	Brain drain	
"Human-Power" Migration	Technology migration	
	Migrants with dependent or subordinate work	
	Migrants with dependent or Subordinate work	

Political and Legal Classification		
Free migration	Managed (or controlled) Migration	Regular or authorized migration
Irregular or unauthorized migration		
Casual Classification		
Free or Spontaneous human mobility	*Forced Migration*	
Economic or Labor migration	Refugee	
Health Migration	Asylum seeker	
Study migration	Displaced person	
Tourism	Exile	
Pilgrimage	Deported	
Business Migration		

The migration types detailed above are similar to the Syrian crisis and are marked on the table. If we examine the definition of forced migration, which is the subtitle of causal migration. Forced Migration refers to the movements of refugees displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects (UNHCR, 2006).

Type of displacement are as follow conflict-induced displacement, development-induced displacement, disaster-induced displacement.

Displacement Caused by Conflict occurs when people are forced to leave their homes as a result of armed conflicts.

Disaster Displacement occurs when people are displaced by natural disasters (floods, volcanoes, landslides, earthquakes), and human-induced disasters (industrial accidents, radioactivity).

Developmental Displacement occurs when people are forced to act as a result of policies and projects implemented to advance their "development" efforts.

25

Examples include large-scale infrastructure projects such as dams, roads, ports, airports (Colombia, 2014).

In the lights of information above migration and disaster are vice versa terms that result from each other. When there is a disaster, migration may occur and large migrations may lead to disasters.

2.6. Migration Management

The management and implementation of the whole set of activities primarily by governments within national systems or through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, concerning all aspects of migration and the mainstreaming of migration considerations into public policies. The term refers to planned approaches to the implementation and operationalization of policy, legislative and administrative frameworks, developed by the institutions in charge of migration (IOM, 2006).
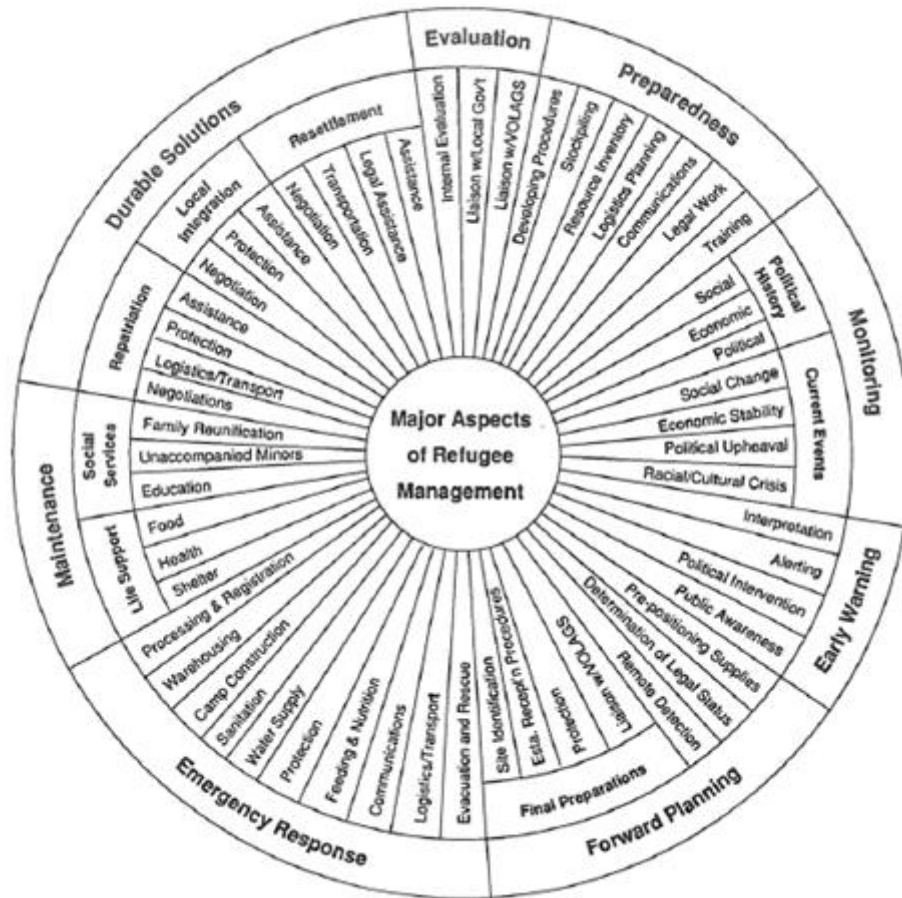
Figure 2.3. Migration Management Cycle adapted from Wisconsin University.

The most important factors in determining the migration policies and migration management of countries are undoubtedly the immigration experiences. Migration Working Group is the first organizational structure for developing to policy to in line with EU policies. The office of Commander in Chief, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Under secretariat of Customs, General Directorate of Security, General Command of Gendarmerie and Coast Guard are part of the migration working group.

Until recently, migration management in the institutional context in Turkey were delivered through some agencies have been involved with different aspects. The most important institutions among these institutions are the Foreigners Branch of the General Directorate of Security of the Ministry of Interior and the

Governorships. In particular, it was the duty of these institutions to supervise the entry and exit of foreigners, to keep the illegal immigrants under control and to place them in collection centers for deportation when necessary (Demirhan ve Aslan, 2015).

Since migration management is a multidimensional issue that affects national and international cooperation, coordination, cultural, economic, political, population structure, public order and security, Turkey has put new regulations into force with the purpose of determining and implementing more efficient policies on migration. Law No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection published in 11.04.2013 and Turkey's first migration institution, General Directorate of Migration Management was established.

2.6.1. Examples of Migration Management in Europe

In this section, Germany, France, Sweden and Netherlands which are the countries hosting the most refugees in Europe, will be examined. In the case of Germany, France, Sweden and Netherlands, the services provided to refugees and the measures taken by countries will be presented.

2.6.1.1. Germany

The German economy - the fifth largest economy in the world and Europe's largest - is a leading exporter of machinery, vehicles. Germany benefits from a highly skilled labor force, but, like its Western European neighbors, faces significant demographic challenges to sustained long-term growth. Population of Germany is 80.457.737 (July 2018 est.), that is consist of German 87.2%, Turkish 1.8%, Polish 1%, Syrian 1%, other 9% (2017 est.). Germany's migration rate is 1.5 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2018 est.) (CIA, 2018)

Table 2.3 Refugees country of origin in Germany (CIA,2008)

Refugees (country of origin)	
Syria	532,065
Iraq	136,463
Afghanistan	126,018
Eritrea	55,334
Iran	41,15
Turkey	24,036
Somalia	23,581
Serbia and Kosovo	9,155
Russia	8,119
Pakistan	7,454
Nigeria	6,453
Stateless persons	14,779

Germany closes shortage of labor with refugees to support sustainable economy. Table 2.3 shows the distribution of immigrants in Germany. (BAMF) The Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) publishes monthly statistical reports (Aktuelle Zahlen zu Asyl) with information on applications and first instance decisions for main nationalities.

Germany's migration experience started to the end of 1945. Germany has been faced with a high influx of immigrants, comprising about 2 million "ethnic Germans den from the Soviets, which came from about 18 million after 1945 from eastern Germany and disbanded since 1989. (Canefe, 1998)

For a long time, Germany did not admit that it was a country receiving immigrants, and has discriminate among immigrants. They did not accept that the immigrants would be permanent for his reason producing policies on this subject start in the 1980s.

In 1960's some of the Turkish guest workers has permanent residence "denizens "it means that share similar rights to German citizens. However, these guest workers were protected by the federal government with benefits such as social assistance, education, student assistance and child benefit. (Güllüpınar, 2014)

When the refugee arrived the Germany that obtain limited access to general services and it was extended the rights if the refugees access jobs and prove that they receive enough salaries. (Kaya A., Kentel F., 2005)

For example, in health care services, refugees can receive health care such as "acute illnesses or pain" in this treatment, necessary medical or dental treatment should be provided, including medicines, bandages and other services necessary to cure, cure or ameliorate the disease". The law also contains a special provision for pregnant women and women who have recently given birth. "They are entitled to medical and nursing assistance". If the refugee has a job other than a minimal employment, they can be membership of the statutory health insurance system.

Other services that is provided for refugees in Germany. Children under the age of 16-17 must be attend the school regardless of their status in accessing educational services. Refugees have to stay receiving center after the waiting period is end, they can access to labor market. Accessing the labor market in first time has some limitation. At first, the refugee has to prove that it was a real job offer from employer, and refugee has to except working 15 months in same company, after the 15 months' period end employer write a report for refugee to access labor market without necessary paperwork's. (AIDA, 2018)

In 2015, Germany spent € 21.1 billion for refugees to mitigate the financial burden, they make the other EU countries to be part of in order to burden sharing for migration problems, by making financial assistance to remain in the country of residence of refugees to prevent migration to Germany and to cooperate with Turkey has resorted to such means. Therefore, Germany's positive approach to

Turkey's EU membership is related to Syrian refugees who are staying in Turkey (ARAS, 2018)

By the end of 2017, the number of refugees in Germany approaching 1 million was reduced to 280,000 in 2016, with the announcement that 3000 euros would be provided to asylum seekers who decided to leave Germany. Serious decline of the refugee number was due to the closure of the Balkan migration route 'sand refugee arrangement signed by Turkey (Deutsche Welle Turkish, 2018)

All the lights of these information above, Germany is one of the leading countries of the European economy and the world economy, while taking many measures both in domestic and foreign policy to prevent the refugee problem. Their refugee experience dates back to the 1960s, they are trying to send existing refugees to their countries and keep them under a certain number in terms of mitigation of the refugee problem. In this sense the Turkey establishing joint working groups should benefit from these experiences to developed sustainable refugee policy for mitigate the migration problem.

2.6.1.2. France

The French economy operates in all sectors. Although the government has partially or fully privatized many major companies, including Air France, France Telecom, Renault and Thales, it has a strong presence in some sectors, particularly in the power, public transport and defense industries. Population of France is 67,364,357 (July 2018 est.), migration rate 1.1 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2018 est.) unemployment rate is 9.4% (2017 est.) (CIA) Table 2.4 shows refugee's county of origin distribution in France.

Table 2.4 Refugees country of origin in France (CIA,2008)

Refugees (country of origin)	
Sri Lanka	23,918
Afghanistan	18,534
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,484
Russia	15,898
Syria	15,822
Sudan	14,7
Serbia and Kosovo	13,778
Turkey	11,196
Cambodia	11,193
Guinea	9,264
Iraq	8,131
Vietnam	7,821
Laos	6,671
Stateless persons	1,493

France is similar to Germany after the World War II, they need to have labor force to support developing the economy. In this regard, temporary immigrants who entered the country to close the labor storage and in time they became permanent settlements within the country.

When the connection between residence and work permits was removed, the temporary workers started to see themselves permanently. At first France accept immigration from Europe later, they start to adopted large number of refugees from Turkey Algeria, Tunisia. These immigrants were used as unqualified labor in sectors such as agriculture, mining and steel, which the French did not want to work (Şenocak 2015).

In the mid-1970s, France began to close its doors to immigrants. Increasing illegal immigration has forced the French government to develop on a long-term plan. In 1995, the government put forward a broad plan and organized housing

projects to arrange ghettos inhabited by foreign immigrants, but was canceled due to financial inadequacy and lack of positive results. Today, France is the country with the highest number of refugees in Europe after Germany (UNHCR, 2019).

In 2006, they enacted a law on immigration and integration, according to which it is one of the last efforts to open the doors of France to qualified immigrants, to prevent illegal immigration, to limit family immigration and to integrate immigrants into the French society. According to this law, sectors in which foreign workers can work (construction, restaurants, hotels, etc.) have been identified and the procedures for studying and working in France have been simplified. It has established stringent conditions for family reunification, with a good salary, French legal residence and a stay of at least 18 months. Immigrants who come for settlement purposes have been forced to sign "welcome and integration" contract, which means that they have adopted the French laws and values and that they will take language courses if deemed necessary by the government (Degirmenci, 2011).

With the inauguration of Sarkozy in 2007, immigration efforts in France were concentrated. A ministry responsible for immigration and national identity has been established, but since its establishment, its structure has been questioned and criticized as being based on racism. Family reunification has required regulations such as requesting DNA testing and providing French language competence in the country of origin. In 2010, it was closed by being connected to the Ministry of Interior (Hiroyuki 2007). The immigration law in France is being discussed. The DNA law passed through the French parliament (BBC Turkish).

Access the labor market in France, asylum seekers have very limited access to the labor market, due to a number of constraints. Prior to being able to work, the applicant must have applied and have a temporary work permit. To obtain this

work permit, the asylum seeker has to provide proof of a job offer or an employment contract.

Similar to Germany France also no provision of the Education regardless of refugee status as long as children are between 6 and 16 years old. Regarding access to health services, registered migrants receive free access to the French social health service for one year. At the end of the year, refugees must submit certain documents for extension. There is no coverage for mental health issues. NGO's supported to these kind of immigrants (AIDA 2018).

France tried to controlled refugees in order to keep economy alive, it accepted refugees and then tried to reduce the number of refugees and brought the migration institution to the Ministry level and tried to solve the settlement problems. It is seen that the services provided to refugees are periodical and it is not very easy to reach the labor market. Despite the limited number of migrants, they tried to solve the problems with short-term policies and these policies were not last long-term.

2.6.1.3. Sweden

Sweden economy mainly based on foreign trade for hydropower and iron. Exports, also they export engines and other machines, motor vehicles, and telecommunications equipment. These exports account for more than 44% of GDP. Population of Sweden is 10,040,995 (July 2018 est.) Refugee rate is %5.3 and Table 2.5 shows distribution of refugee ethnicity in Sweden (CIA,2018).

Table 2.5 Refugees country of origin in Sweden (CIA,2008)

Refugees (country of origin)	
Syria	109,343
Eritrea	27,653
Afghanistan	28,204
Somalia	21,032
Iraq	12,693
Stateless persons	31,819

Municipality councils and municipalities are responsible for access to health services for all residents of Sweden. The Ministry of Health is responsible for general health services policies. Most healthcare facilities are state-sponsored and publicly owned, but there are also private facilities. Provincial councils and municipalities were responsible for providing funds for health services (European Observatory on Health Systems and Politics, 2012).

When the asylum seekers arrive in Sweden, they must be medical check-up. Sweden provide adult asylum seekers to access medical services in emergencies and dental care. Those under the age of 18 have access to health services on equal terms with children who are Swedish citizens (DRC, 2000). The application for asylum has been evaluated and those who have obtained permanent residence permit are treated the same as Swedish citizens (DRC, 2000). All healthcare system is the same for under temporary protection until their application obtained permanent (AIDA, 2018).

Education is compulsory for children under the age of 15 in Sweden. Education is provided free of charge by the state. For people with permanent residence, compulsory education is applied on equal terms with citizens (HIWG, 1994). Children of 7-16 years of age who have applied for asylum in the country are also entitled to free education (DRC, 2000).

2.6.1.4. Netherlands

The Netherlands, the sixth-largest economy in the European Union. Their economy based on   European transportation hub, steady high trade with extremely stable industrial relations. Netherlands population is 17,151,228 (July 2018 est.) Population of Netherlands is 10,040,995 (July 2018 est.) and Table 2.6 shows distribution of refugee ethnicity in Netherlands.

Table 2.6. Refugees country of origin in Netherlands (CIA,2018)

Refugees (country of origin)	
Syria	32,092
Somalia	15,478
Eritrea	14,931
Iraq	9,259
Afghanistan	6,267
Stateless persons	1,951

Asylum seekers and refugees have access to health care in the Netherlands. Refugees are entitled to equal health with citizens. When asylum seekers enter the country, they need to check up in arrival centers. Children under the age of 18 are checked and vaccinated (Van Ewijk & Grifhorst, 1998). When refugees enter the Netherlands, they are covered by health insurance, which is cover emergencies and urgent dental care (DRC, 2000).

In the Netherlands, primary education is compulsory for children aged 5 to 16 years. When the refugees arrive in the country, they need to take compulsory integration program which is include 600 hours of Dutch language training.

2.6.1.5. Outcomes of Migration Management in Europe

There are differences that cannot be compared with the migration resulting from the Syrian Crisis. Firstly, the accepted refugees came to Germany and France according to the demands of the countries. In both countries, they tried to close the labor deficit with refugees in order to support their economies. It is a regular migration and has the ability to plan. On the other hand, the services provided to refugees arriving in order to access the labor market are provided from the first moment they enter the country.

As they are economically strong countries and benefited from the refugees in terms of human resources. There were no economic problems regarding refugees.

Access to educational services is at the same level in both countries, the school-age student must apply to the nearest school on the week of arrival.

In Europe countries, refugees are not entitled to unlimited participation in the health services. Although France offers access to health services as French citizens in the first year, it has introduced restrictions after the first year.

In the case of Germany, access to health care is restricted to emergency, pain related services and maternity services.

The policies they produced have always thought that refugees will return home after the economic needs are over. As they have established short-term policies for refugees, it is not foreseeable that the refugees will be permanent and the effects of migration cannot be predicted to last so long.

The most important factor in their long-term adaptation policies is language education.

In the lights of research of Europe migration management, migration and refugee histories date back to the 1960s. Although they have a strong economy, they make great efforts to involve refugees in working life and prevent them from being dependent on social support by government.

2.7. Concluding remarks

In the light of the above information, both disaster management and migration management varies considerably in terms of their components.

The main objectives of disaster management are to prevent, reduce and transfer negative effects of disasters through mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery measures. The components of the disaster management cycle complement each other and it is cannot be considered separately.

On the other hand, the concept of migration is quite similar to the concept of disaster in terms of its effects. Results of the disasters can be physical damage, economic, social and psychological. After the disasters effected community moves from their home to another city or country. Migration is a way to move from one place to another. if we consider mass migration movements, it is obvious that effects of the migration quite similar to disasters. Consequence, migration especially forced migration can be considered as disaster.

Although the method of handling differs with respect to the socio-economic and cultural values in the country, the main components of process management of disaster management and migration management is very similar. As an example, preparedness, emergency, and response are the main elements of process management of both frameworks. In terms of actions resettlement, sheltering, communications, rescue, logistic planning and public awareness are common. For similar reasons, the intense refugee flow caused by the civil war in Syria was seen as a disaster by the Turkish Government. Mass migration from Syria has influenced both economic and social life in Turkey.

CHAPTER 3

CONTEXT: SYRIAN CRISIS

The Syrian Arab Republic population was around 23 million at the beginning of the war in 2011. More than 14 million Syrians today are in need of humanitarian aid, consideration of the scale of the human tragedy in Syria becomes much clearer. 5 million Syrians out of the 14 million are registered as refugees in different countries; more than 6.5 million people are displaced and about 4.7 million people live in hard-to-reach and encompassed areas. (UNHCR, 2019)

3.1. Arab Spring

The crisis in the Middle East, which erupted with the Arab spring, has affected Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria, Bahrain, Jordan and Yemen, and the civil war that has spread to Syria continues, while Syria is thought to solve this civil war in itself, and brought about a great humanitarian crisis. Many Syrians, especially women and children, had to leave their countries and seek refuge in neighboring countries.

These asylum movements generally continued to influx to the masses. The Syrian civilian population, who had to leave the country due to internal disturbance, headed towards the border, taking only a few things with the hopes of returning to their countries soon.

The Syrian crisis that started in 2011 and according to UNHCR figures exceeding 5.6 million civilians could not see their future and were forced to continue their new lives in neighboring countries at the end of the 8th year. The table 3.1 shows the number of Syrians by country of residence.

Table 3.1. Total Asylum Seekers by Country (UNHCR)

Location name	Data date	%	Population
Turkey	16 May 2019	64.1%	3,606,737
Lebanon	30 Apr 2019	16.7%	938,531
Jordan	9 Apr 2019	11.7%	660,393
Iraq	30 Apr 2019	4.5%	253,371
Other (North Africa)	30 Nov 2018	0.6%	35,713

Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan hosted to large portion of Syrian almost 5.6 million who were force to live their country. Turkey is the top of list by hosting 3.6 million Syrians. This is followed by Lebanon with 938 thousand Syrians and Jordan with 660 thousand Syrians. The total number of Syrian refugees in these three neighbors of Syria is over 5.2 million. Syria's eastern neighbor, Iraq, has around 254,000 Syrians. Egypt has 132,000 Syrians, although there is no border line. When evaluate the Table 3.1 proportionately, it shows that, close to 64 percent of Syrians outside the Syria lives in Turkey, this is followed by Lebanon with 17 percent, Jordan with 12 percent and Iraq with 5 percent.

3.1.1. Lebanon

Lebanon remains the country hosting the largest number of refugees per capita, with Government estimate of 1.5 million Syrian refugees, some 20,000 refugees of other origins, in addition to the Palestine refugees under The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA)'s mandate (UNHCR 2019).

Lebanon is the second country that is hosting most Syrians after Turkey. As of May 2019, 1.5 million Syrians are living in Lebanon (UNHCR, 2019). UNHCR's data includes 1,067,785 million Syrian refugees as of the end of January 2016. Since 1932, there has not been an official population census in Lebanon. The population of 2019 is recorded as 6,181,000 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019).

Thus, it is understood that Lebanon is hosting the Syrian population, which corresponds to 24 percent of its population.

Syrians live in socioeconomically poor areas as settlements. They live in difficult conditions due to lack of work permits and legal status. The Lebanese government is required to pay an annual fee of $ 200 for the residence of Syrian refugees. Only those found eligible do not pay this fee. The proportion of Syrian refugees with legal residence permits is only 18% (MPI, 2019).

The registration of Syrians in Lebanon is carried out by the UNHCR. As of March 2015, 99.1 percent of the Syrians in the country were registered.

Before the Syrian crisis, the Lebanese government received immigration from Palestine and camped for Palestinians. It has not followed a policy of establishing an official camp against the population movements brought about by the Syrian crisis. In other words, Syrian refugees in Lebanon are expected to solve their housing problems on their own. However, the Lebanese government does not intervene in the established camps, but indirectly disregards it. Although the Lebanese government does not set up camps as a policy, the majority of them try to prevent these camps from becoming widespread by keeping them under control. For this reason, it restricts the number of tents in the camps. This camp is far too small compared with temporary shelter centers in Turkey or Lebanon. Although the number of these non-state camps is not known exactly, according to the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs, 16 percent of the Syrians in Lebanon live in these tent cities (ORSAM, 2014). Thus, it can be said that 84 percent of the Syrians in Lebanon live outside the camps.

There is no clarity regarding the legal status of Syrians in Lebanon. Lebanon has not ratified the 1951 Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees (Sadek, 2013). It did not confirm the 1967 Protocol under the 1951 Convention (ORSAM, 2014). Therefore, the Syrians in Lebanon do not have any official status that can

be defined as refugees or asylum seekers. However, people registered by UNHCR have the right to benefit from services such as health and education provided to refugees (Sadek, 2013).

Although Lebanon has not determined the camp policy for Syrians, in some regions, camps with refugees from Palestine in time were still active. The refugee camp in the Beqaa Valley is evacuated from time to time due to its closeness to the military zone, but over time it is transformed into a living space by other refugees.

3.1.2. Jordan

After Lebanon, Jordan is the country with the highest number of Syrians. As of 9 April 2019, there are 660,393 Syrians in Jordan (UNHCR, 2019). With a surface area of 90,000 square kilometers, Jordan has a population of 6.5 million (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). Therefore, the proportion of Syrians in Jordan within the country's population is 10 percent.

Jordan's has an old history with the refugees. Jordan is a country frequently used by people moving from their countries in extraordinary situations in the Middle East. While there were more than 3 million Palestinian refugees in the country before the Syrian crisis, with the addition of 200,000 Iraqis and hundreds of thousands of people fleeing the Syrian crisis, the Jordanians remained in the minority. In this respect, it would not be wrong to define Jordan as a "refugee's country" (ORSAM, 2014). With the experience of the past, it can be said that Jordan has been prepared for the Syrian crisis (compared to Lebanon) in terms of refugees.

With the start of internal disturbance in Syria, the Jordanian government has implemented an open door policy for Syrians heading towards Jordan. Syrians arriving at the border gates were taken to the country with their passports without

being subject to visa or residence permit. However, the following four groups were not admitted (ORSAM, 2014).

- Syrians without a certificate,
- Palestinian immigrants living in Syria,
- Iraqi migrants living in Syria,
- Single men of draft age

As in Lebanon, biometric recordings of Syrians are made by UNHCR in Jordan. There are no Syrians waiting for registration in the country. Jordan did not confirm the 1951 Convention on the Legal Status of Refugees like Lebanon. However, all refugees in Jordan, including Syrians, are treated under the "Foreigner Law". This law is based on the principle of non-refoulment, a principle of both international law and the 1951 Convention. According to this principle, migrants cannot be sent back to places that threaten their lives and freedom (ORSAM, 2014). Considering the non-approval of the 1951 Legal Status of Refugees, Syrian refugees in Jordan do not seem to have the status of refugees or asylum seekers under international law. However, it is important that they are subject to a law based on the principle of non-refoulment.

Unlike Lebanon, Jordan has established camps for Syrian refugees crossing the borders and coordinated by official units with the support of UNHCR. Five camps have been established for Syrians in Jordan. Two of these camps are temporary admission centers. These centers are the centers where the first accommodation is temporarily made during the crossings and the biometric records are taken by UNHCR. The other three camps are permanently built accommodation centers (ORSAM, 2014). Nearly 18 percent of registered Syrians in Jordan are in camps, while 82 percent of Syrians outside the camps are around (UNHCR, 2016). Both registration centers and permanent camps are located in the north of Jordan (ORSAM, 2014).

3.1.2.1. Zaatari Camp

The Zaatari Camp, located in the northern city of Mafraq, about ten kilometers from the Syrian border, was established on 28 July 2012 (Quintanilla, 2012). There are over 24,000 pre-fabricated shelters, each include a latrine and kitchen to ensure privacy of the refugees. The newly arrived Syrians are first accommodated in tents and then transferred to containers. Around 95 percent of the Syrian population in the camp lives in containers. These containers, which are considered unsuitable for climatic conditions, have additional makeshift settlements built by the Syrians. In this respect, there is no general order in the camp. In addition, it is possible to talk about a general hygiene problem due to water and sludge deposits and wastewater control problems (ORSAM, 2014). Numerous reports and articles examined within the scope of the research also emphasized that the Zaatari camp was inadequate in many respects (health, hygiene, safety, etc.).

As of 2018, the population of the Zaatari Camp is 78,527 (UNHCR, 2018). This corresponds to approximately 70 percent of Syrian refugees living in camps in Jordan. The majority of the Syrians in the camp are from Dera (ORSAM, 2014). Although the capacity of the camp was announced to be 80 thousand people, this number was exceeded from time to time (Quintanilla, 2012). In fact, UNHCR data show that the number of Syrians in the camp has increased to over 100 thousand from time to time, especially in 2014.

3.1.2.2. Azraq Camp

Azraq Camp, which was established on 30 April 2014, 90 kilometers from the Syrian border, is located to the south of the EJC camp. The camp was established between the cities of Zarka and Azraq with a capacity of 50 thousand people and the capacity of the camp was increased to 100 thousand. There are more than 10 thousand containers in the camp (UNHCR, 2018).

Both the Jordanian government and UNHCR officials thought that the Azraq camp would be one of the largest number of refugees in the world (Aljazeera, 2015). However, as of July 20, 2016, the number of Syrians in the Azrak camp was 40,605 (UNHCR, 2018). Although the camp is home to 24 percent of Syrian refugees living in Jordan, the camp is almost half empty.

Approximately one-fourth of the Syrians living in the camp, which has a large surface area of approximately 15 square kilometers, came from Dera and one-fifth came from Aleppo. The World Food Program (WFP) provides 20 Jordanian Dinars (aprox. $ 28) for each Syrian living in the camp with cards. Thanks to this assistance, Syrians can buy food at the convenience store in the camp. In addition, UNHCR distributed fruit and vegetable seeds to 500 families and initiated a "home garden" project. In Azraq camp, there is also a public school that provides dual education and two health centers (UNHCR, 2018).

The Azraq camp, which was established with great expectation, has limited Syrians' attention. The camp, which was founded in the middle of a large plains resembling a desert, is greatly influenced by the hot summer days. However, due to the electricity problem in the camp and the high market prices, Syrians preferred to live in cities instead of staying in Azraq camp (Aljazeera, 2015).

3.1.3 Iraq

According to UNHCR's April 30, 2019, there are 253,371 Syrians in Iraq (UNHCR, 2019). With a population of 40.2 million as of 2018, Iraq has a 605 km long land border with Syria (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2019). Of the 40.2 million Iraqi population, the share of Syrians is only less than 1 percent. In this respect, Iraq is the country that hosts the least Syrian population among the countries neighboring Syria.

In the population movements from Syria to Iraq, the majority of the migrants are Syrian Kurds. Initially, the Kurds, who displayed an impartial attitude, continued

their lives in their own regions while clashes took place in other regions. However, as the conflicts spread to northern Syria, where the Kurds lived intensively, they became involved in the civil war in Syria. The population there has been movement towards the region from Turkey and Northern Iraq together. Syrian Kurds have passed into the vast majority of Iraq's border with Turkey to the north of and in very close proximity to the border Peşhabur using the pedestrian gate as Iraqi Kurds in Northern Region (ORSAM, 2014).

A total of nine camps have been established in the northern part of the country for Syrians in Iraq. As of march 2019, the number of Syrians in Iraq is 253,085. 37% of them live in these camps (UNHCR, 2019). Among the countries examined, Iraq is the country with the highest proportion of the camp population. These camps are located in Duhok, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah and Anbar (ORSAM, 2014). The Domiz-1 camp, which is home to more than 40,000 people in 13,000 households, is home to approximately 42 percent of Syrians living in camps in Iraq. This is followed by the Darashakran camp with around 11,000 Syrians and the Kavergosk camps with 10,000 Syrians. The registration of Syrians in Iraq is carried out by UNHCR, just as in Lebanon and Jordan. (UNHCR, 2019). In the population movements towards northern Iraq, the diversity of the source cities remained limited compared to other countries, as the cities where the Kurds live in Syria mostly emigrated.

Syria (except Turkey) as well as in neighboring Relating to the Status of Refugees in Iraq is not a party to the 1951 convention. In this respect, there is a gap regarding the legal status of Syrians in the country. Iraq has introduced two legal arrangements for refugees in the country. The first is the 'Political Refugees Law' of 1971, which covers only the political refugees, and ensures the enjoyment of all public rights such as health and education for Iraqi citizens. The other is the 'Law No. 21" in 2010, which was prepared by the Ministry of Migration and includes services and assistance to both internally displaced persons and foreign refugees (Sadek, 2013). However, the Iraqi Central

Government and the autonomous Kurdish Regional Government follow different policies regarding Syrians. While the regional Kurdish administration is more flexible in terms of Syrian Kurds in all respects because they come from the same ethnic background, the Central Government wants to accommodate the Syrians only in the camps. As a matter of fact, approximately 95 percent of the Syrians living in Iraq live in territories controlled by the Kurdish Regional Government (ORSAM, 2014).

3.2. Turkey

Since the war started, a total of 5,629,836 Syrians have left their country to this day. In the first place, refugees were forced to seek refuge in Syria's neighboring countries. According to UNHCR; Turkey host 3.567,658, Lebanon 976,002, Jordan 671 428, Iraq 250 184, Egypt 131,019 and other North African countries 33.545 Syrian (UNHCR 2019).

On March 15, 2011, the events that started in Daraa located quite far from the border with Turkey and is located on the southern tip of Syria, has expanded to the north of the country in a very short time frame. Refugees who flee from Syria to Turkey have preferred based on relationship and past economic relations.

The number of Syrians increasing day by day causes insufficient aid. Former Deputy Prime Minister Recep AKDAĞ announced that since 2011, spending in excess of US $ 30 Billion has been made in many expenditure items as well as state institutions and non-governmental organizations as well as basic items such as housing, food, security and health education within the framework of the Syrian crisis.

Syrians fleeing the conflict have been directed towards the border with Turkey and for Turkey "first" population movement has begun. In this context, the first entries into Turkey from Syria started in 29 April 2011, the village of Hatay Yayladağı Güveççi. there has been crossing the border with a group of 252

people from the countryside. After the security and health checks of the Syrian group, was placed in Yayladağı Fehmi Dinçer Sports Hall. It was learned that 5 women among the first Syrians were originally from Hatay and married and went to Syria. Since it is not clear how long the Syrians will stay in Hatay, a tent city has started to be established by the Red Crescent for the Syrians to stay there during this period. For the installation of the tent city, the garden of the former public building was chosen and it was informed that the tent city to be constructed had a capacity of 60 tents (Haberler, 2011).

Turkey, has opened its doors to protect the safety of Syrians who escaped from conflicts and followed an "open door policy. The open door policy ensured that humanitarian aid and all other services to Syrians were provided without interruption. (European Commission 2012).
Transactions related to immigrants arriving from the border to Turkey in 2011 was carried out by foreigner's department connected to the General Directorate of Security Department. Since there is no institution dealing with migration, Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency which is responsible for disaster and emergency has carried out the coordination role for all operations.

Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) was established by Law of 04/04/2013 No. 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection. The issue of migration and legislative studies and the establishment of related institutions were realized later.

Syrians who entered Turkey "acceptance protocol" has been applied. As a result of this protocol, the Syrians were subjected to a series of procedures from the moment they reached the border.

Syrians, who are allowed to enter the country from the reception points established at the border points, are subjected to disarmament and separate from

civilians by the security units. These actions aim to eliminate potential security risks.

Afterwards, identification and pre-registration procedures are carried out in the dispatch centers coordinated by the General Directorate of Migration Management. Syrians who have been health checked by the Ministry of Health personnel and during the registration, the biometric information of Syrians, photographed and fingerprinted are collected.

Syrians who pass these procedures without any problem are given a temporary protection identification document and foreign identity number. With this identity document and their unique number, Syrians have the right to benefit from all services provided for them in nationwide. Figure 3.1 shows Acceptance Protocol for Syrians Turkey has implemented the acceptance protocol at the beginning of the Syrian Crisis including the first Syrian group and this protocol became official with the Temporary Protection Regulation published on the Official Gazette No. 29153 on 22/10/2014.

Figure 3.1. Acceptance Protocol Temporary Protection Regulation, 2014

Data showing the way Syrians how to enter Turkey are presented in Table 3.2 15 percent of Syrians in Turkey has enter into Turkey with their passports. The entrance rate without a passport is 85 percent. This rate is 95 percent among Syrians living in temporary protection centers and 73 percent among Syrians living outside of temporary protection centers. The rate of using informal border crossing points is also quite high. 45 percent of Syrians have used an unofficial

crossing path when entering Turkey. An unofficial crossing route is intended to mean the passage without the use of border crossing point.

Table 3.2. Entrance way of the Syrians to Turkey (AFAD, 2014)

The Way How to Enter Turkey	In TPCs		Out of TPCs		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Official Border (with passport)	383	4.9	1,.941	26.7	2,324	15.4
Official Border (without passport)	4,110	52.4	1,.849	25.5	5,959	39.4
Non-official Border (without passport)	3,354	42.7	3,.475	47.8	6,829	45.2
Total	7,847	100	7.265	100	15,112	100

3.3. Temporary Protection Centers (TPC)

Turkey has faced the largest immigration flood in the history. The entries starting from Hatay Yayladağı were later spread to all border provinces. The people who lost their closest relatives by fleeing the war and seek refuge with only a few pieces of their belongings. Turkey started to humanitarian activities for Syrians in order to continue the normalization of their lives. Turkey started to established the Temporary Protection Centers.

Temporary housing in disaster management is defined as the period between the occurrence of disasters or emergencies and the durable resettlement of those affected.

Temporary protection centers have been established to fulfill the shelter needs of the Syrian crisis. The most vulnerable people were placed in the TPC's in first place.

Table 3.3. Opening Date of TPC's in Turkey (AFAD, 2017)

Province	TPC's Name	Opening date
Hatay	Yayladağı-1 Tent city	1 May 11
Hatay	Altınözü-1 Tent city	9 June 11
Hatay	Altınözü-2 Tent city	10 June 11
Hatay	Yayladağı-2 Tent city	12 July 11
Hatay	Apaydın Tent city	9 October11
Kilis	Öncüpınar Container city	17 March 12
Gaziantep	Islahiye-1 Tent city	24 March12
Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar Tent city	26 April 12
Şanlıurfa	Akçakale Tent city	6 August 12
Gaziantep	Karkamış Tent city	8 August 12
Kahramanmaraş	Merkez Tent city	1 September 12
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye Tent city	9 September 12
Adıyaman	Merkez Tent city	22 September 12
Gaziantep	Nizip 1 Tent city	2 October 12
Şanlıurfa	Harran Container city	13 January 13
Adana	Sarıçam Tent city	10 February 13
Gaziantep	Nizip 2 Container city	11 February 13
Kilis	Elbeyli Container city	3 June 13
Malatya	Beydağı Container city	12 June 13
Mardin	Midyat Tent city	19 June 13
Hatay*	Apaydın Container city	28 June 13
Şanlıurfa	Viranşehir Tent city	7 December 13
Mardin	Nusaybin Tent city	7 January 14
Gaziantep	Islahiye-2 Tent city	6 December 14
Şanlıurfa	Suruç Tent city	25 January 15
Mardin	Derik Tent city	3 February 15
Hatay	Güveçci Tent city	31 January 16
Kahramanmaraş *	Merkez Container city	1 October 16
Hatay *	Yayladağı-2 Container city	30 July 16
Hatay*	Altınözü Container city	8 November 16
Osmaniye*	Cevdetiye Container city	28 April 17
Adana*	Sarıçam Container city	17 July 17

* Transformation of existing tent city to container city

Table 3.4. Total Population of TPC's

Province	TPC	TPC Total	Total
Şanlıurfa	Ceylanpınar	533	11,089
	Harran	9,506	
	Suruç	1,050	
Adana	Sarıçam	27,134	27,134
Kilis	Öncüpınar	4,225	14,750
	Elbeyli	10,525	
Kahramanmaraş	Merkez	14,029	14,029
Hatay	Altınözü	7,801	16,476
	Yayladağı	4,335	
	Apaydın	4,340	
Osmaniye	Cevdetiye	14,046	14,046
Malatya	Beydağı	8,584	8,584
Gaziantep	Nizip 2	3,618	3,618
Out of the TPC's			3,504,382

Table 3.3 is a list of TPC opened in Turkey. Table 3.4 presents the TPCs and their population in the border provinces.

3.3.1. TPC's Establishment and Management Standards

In literature there are two different explanation of accommodation after the disasters.

First one is "Sheltering" and second one is "Housing". Sheltering is providing privacy, security condition for vulnerable and serving home for affected community (Gray and Bayley, 2015). Housing is providing enough space and serving an environment to be safe, availability of resources such as water, energy for cooking, heating sanitation and washing activities, and accessibility

to service buildings such as healthcare, educational and social facilities (The Sphere Project, 2011).

In the lights of information above Temporary Protection centers provide the definition of "Housing". AFAD used definition of temporary protection centers for Syrians accommodation, Temporary Protection Centers definition is used in this study.

The minimum physical standards for temporary settlement after disasters are defined in the Sphere Project "Minimum Disaster Response and Humanitarian Aid Convention". The Sphere Project has been prepared on the basis of international law and human rights by relevant international organizations and experts who are experienced and specialized in their respective fields. (Sphere Project: Minimum Standards for Disaster Response and Humanitarian Aid Convention (2004)

In this project, three different scenarios were developed for the temporary shelter of the affected persons.

The first scenario is based on the assumption that the population affected by the disaster or emergency does not move, but remains in the same environment even if their homes are destroyed or damaged.

The second scenario was prepared with the assumption that there were people who had to leave the place after a disaster or emergency. However, these people, with the community in the resettlement area, history, religion and so on. they have links to this society.

The third scenario is based on the transportation of people after the disaster / emergency and the need for temporary accommodation. The third scenario is

usually used for Turkey. This scenario requires the setting and implementation of standards for temporary housing. (Sphere Project Minimum Standards for Disaster Response and Humanitarian Aid Convention")

AFAD determined the minimum standard for establishment and physical infrastructure standards for TPC's based on the Sphere Project and prepare Container Cities Installation and Management Standards, Tent Cities Installation and Management Standards guidelines. An international level recognized standards, (Sphere Project) national legislation and Turkey's conditions were also taken into consideration when the guidelines prepare.

The number of shelters should be between 2000-3000 for tent or container. This means that the number of people planned to stay is considered to be the optimal number of 5 for a shelter, totaling between 10,000 and 15,000 people in the TPC's. Subsequent standards have been established with the assumption that there are 10,000 people in the tent or container city. (Container City Installation and Management Standards, AFAD 2012)

When determining site selection standards for temporary accommodation / settlement units, firstly, it is differentiated whether the persons to be resident are disaster victims or refugee's / asylum seekers. It was emphasized that the temporary accommodation centers to be built for the disaster victims should be as close as possible to the settlement areas. The fact that these accommodation centers are close to the cities can be used in schools, hospitals and so on. These services will not need to be provided in the temporary settlements and disaster victims can access to many services, which will provide an important economic advantage. In addition, the disaster victims will not be isolated from the social life they are used to.

It is recommended that the accommodation centers to be established for refugee's / asylum seekers should be far away from the city center and country borders for security reasons. This requires the provision of many services in

temporary accommodation centers, it requires more staff and more expenditure on services to be provided in refugee camps. In addition, the camps organized for refugees should not be completely isolated from the surrounding areas and they should be established in areas capable of transportation in all weather conditions. The choice of land should also be made within public property, if possible. This situation will both provide an economic advantage and the problems that may be related to the land in the following periods will be prevented.

Another issue that needs to be emphasized is when considering the possibility of increasing the population in need of sheltering when making land selection. This can be the case especially in case of secondary disasters or population movements / refugee flows.

When selecting the settlement area, not only technical issues but also the needs of the population concerned should be considered. Site selection is a process that needs to be carried out before a disaster / emergency. It is necessary to determine the land to be used for temporary settlement prior to disaster / emergency considering the building stock in the region to be planned, the extent of a possible destruction and the size of the population that will be directly or indirectly affected by this destruction, how much of the population is the property owner and how much is the tenant. Lack of this planning may cause problems such as making land selection under crisis conditions and making wrong decisions.

Integrated urban plans should be taken into consideration when determining these settlement areas. Otherwise, as in the case of Kocaeli after the 1999 Marmara Earthquake, temporary shelter sites will permanently change the physical structure of the city (Turan, Sengul, 2012).

A number of physical conditions required for temporary shelter areas have been defined by the "Container City Installation and Management Standards" and "Tent City Installation and Management Standards, as previously mentioned. Some of these standards are as follows:

- The average indoor area per person should be 3.5 - 4.5 m².
- 2 meters between tents / containers and 6 meters of fire prevention spaces should be left between tents / containers.
- In hot and humid climates adequate air flow should be provided in containers and tents which must be protected from direct sunlight.
- Material of tents, high temperature resistant, double layer or insulator should be made of a material in hot and dry climates.

Containers and tent materials should provide optimum insulation in cold climates. Containers height should be at least 30 cm from the ground and fire-resistant material should be used. (AFAD, 2015).

When planning the Tent/Container cities should be considered to reserve space for social areas, hospital, school, administrative building and security areas. (Container City Installation and Management Standards, AFAD 2012)

The required areas for administrative buildings, social facilities in tents and containers cities for 10,000 people are shown in Table 3.5 and Table 3.6. These standards are based on Kilis Öncüpınar Container City and Şanlıurfa Akçakale Tent City.

Table 3.5. Tent City Installation and Management Standards (AFAD)

	Victims of Disaster	Refugees
Width of the Entrance Door of Tent City	Min. 8 m	Min. 8 m
Area to reserve for Tent City Management	Min. 6.000 m^2	Min. 6.000 m^2
General Purpose Tents using as management tents	Min. 50 m^2	Min. 50 m^2
Distance between Tents using as service units	Min. 3 m	Min. 3 m
Area to reserve for law enforcement	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 6.000 m^2
Area to reserve for office of admission	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area to reserve for Red Cross and Logistic Services	Min. 10.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area to reserve to build field hospital for health service	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 3.000 m^2
Area to reserve for parking in entrance part	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 3.000 m^2
Width of the main road in tent city	Min. 15 m	Min. 15 m
Width of the byroads in tent city	Min. 10 m	Min. 10 m
Each of neighborhoods in tent city	Maximum for 2.500 people	Maximum for 2.500 people
Width of the roads between neighborhoods (if there will be more than one neighborhood in tent city)	Min. 10 m	Min. 10 m
Area to reserve for worship	Min. 800 m^2 (400 m^2 for men, 400 m^2 for women)	Min. 800 m^2 (400 m^2 for men, 400 m^2 for women)
Area to reserve for worship for each neighborhood (if tent city formed by neighborhoods)	Min. 100 m^2 for men, 100 m^2 for women	Min. 100 m^2 for men, 100 m^2 for women
Area to reserve for primary, secondary and high schools	For each of them Min. 1.500 m^2	For each of them Min. 1.500 m^2
Area to reserve for playgrounds	Min. 4.000 m^2	Min. 4.000 m^2
Area to reserve for playgrounds for each neighborhoods (if they will be built more than one neighborhood)	Min. 1.000 m^2	Min. 1.000 m^2
Area to reserve for kindergarten	Min. 500 m^2	Min. 500 m^2
Area for social facilities in each neighborhood (if they will be built more than one neighborhood)	Min. 500 m^2	Min. 500 m^2

	For Disaster Victims	For Refugees
Total area reserved for vocational courses	Min. 10.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area reserved for sports activities	Min. 2.000 m^2	Min. 2.000 m^2
Area to reserve for rolling kitchen	Min. 2.000 m^2	Min. 2.000 m^2
Area to reserve for market	Min. 4.000 m^2	Min. 4.000 m^2
Psycho-social rehabilitation center	Min. 300 m^2	Min. 300 m^2

Table 3.6. Container City Installation and Management Standards (AFAD)

	For Disaster Victims	For Refugees
Width of the Entrance Door of Container City	Minimum 8 m	Min. 8 m
Area to reserve for Container City Management	Min. 6.000 m^2	Min. 6.000 m^2
General Purpose Containers using as management containers	Min. 50 m^2	Min. 50 m^2
Distance between Containers using as service units	Min. 3 m	Min. 3 m
Area to reserve for law enforcement	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 6.000 m^2
Area to reserve for office of admission	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area to reserve for Red Cross and Logistic Services	Min. 10.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area to reserve to build field hospital for health service	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 3.000 m^2
Area to reserve for parking in entrance part	Min. 3.000 m^2	Min. 3.000 m^2
Width of the main road in container city	Min. 15 m	Min. 15 m
Width of the byroads in tent city	Min. 10 m	Min. 10 m
Each of neighborhoods in container city	Max. for 3.000 p.	Max. for 3.000 p.
Width of the roads between neighborhoods (if there will be more than one neighborhood in container city)	Min. 10 m	Min. 10 m
Area to reserve for worship in container city	Min. 2 piece for 1.000 people	Min. 2 piece for 1.000 people
Area to reserve for primary, secondary and high schools in container city	For each Min. 1.500 m^2	For each Min. 1.500 m^2
Area to reserve for playgrounds	Min. 4.000 m^2	Min. 4.000 m^2
Area to reserve for playgrounds for each	Min. 1.000 m^2	Min. 1.000 m^2

neighborhoods (if they will be built more than one neighborhood)		
Area to reserve for kindergarten	Min. 500 m^2	Min. 500 m^2
Area for social facilities in each neighborhood (if they will be built more than one neighborhood)	Min. 500 m^2	Min. 500 m^2
Total area reserved for vocational courses	Min. 10.000 m^2	Min. 10.000 m^2
Area reserved for sports activities	Min. 2.000 m^2	Min. 2.000 m^2
Area to reserve for rolling kitchen	Min. 2.000 m^2	Min. 2.000 m^2
Area to reserve for market	Min. 4.000 m^2	Min. 4.000 m^2
Psycho-social rehabilitation center	Min. 300 m^2	Min. 300 m^2

Turkey provide sheltering services for Syrian above the international standards because of proper planning of the TPC management and Installation. However, planning for managing TPCs has not been supported by appropriate policies. The policy on how to use closed TPCs is still unclear. All the lights of these information, Turkey established 26 TPC and closed half of them during the Crisis. Turkey has used all its resources to established TPCs in this process. After the closure of the TPCs, there is no information about the land and infrastructure to be used. Long-term solutions and adequate policies need to be improved.

In addition to comprehension of differences between sheltering and housing, each should fulfill major needs of affected groups. According to studies of Gray and Bayley (2015), sheltering must satisfy the following items as:

- Paying regard to virtue as individual dignity, privacy and security,
- Serving a 'home' which are available for adaptation and recovery of affected community,
- Providing physical conditions resisting to hazards.

On the other hand, in the book named 'Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response', The Sphere Project (2011) represents

several principles and minimum standards for humanitarian response which are universally applicable. Accordingly, 'an adequate housing' must respond to the following items (The Sphere Project, 2011):

- Providing enough space and serving an environment which is enduring to climatic hazards or possible threats related with health,
- Serving appropriate space for services, facilities, materials and infrastructure,
- Serving an affordable, habitable, accessible place regarding to region and culture,
- Availability of natural and common resources such as potable water, energy for cooking, heating and illumination, sanitation and washing activities, etc.,
- Accessibility to service buildings such as healthcare, educational and social facilities,
- Signifying cultural personality and personalization of housing considering housing policy and construction.

According to the categorization of Quarantelli (1995), which is a widely accepted categorization in literature, definitions of four main accommodation types in post- disaster response is listed as follows;

- Emergency Shelter: a place hosting affected-community for a short period of time, that can also be a house of a friend or a public shelter etc.
- Temporary Shelter: a place accommodating people for an anticipated short stay, approximately at most a few weeks after the disaster, that can be a tent, a public mass shelter etc.
- Temporary Housing: a place enabling accommodation for temporary intends, approximately expected to be used for 6 months to 3 years enabling to turn back their daily activities, that can be a prefabricated house, a rented house etc.

- Permanent Housing: a place hosting disaster victims under a ceiling, that can be a rebuilt house or a new re-settled house.

Finding the existing terminologies insufficient and avoiding the conflicts in post disaster response appellation, IFRC/RCS (2013) introduces three new terminologies which are 'transitional shelters', 'progressive shelters' and 'core shelters/one-room shelters' to the literature. However, the institution does not identify them as a phase of post-disaster accommodation, they introduce these three terminologies as an approach (IFRC/RCS, 2013).

Turkey has been trying to established 26 temporary protection center. Large public land has been used in un-urbanized fertile lands. Temporarily used public lands have lost their function due to the fact that the Syrian crisis lasted more than 8 years. Remarkable amount of area cannot be used, after the closer of the temporary protection centers lands that has been used (AKDEDE,2018).

3.3.2. Conclusion remarks of TPC's

Turkey lives the largest migration in the history and government of Turkey accepted the open door policy. One of the consequences of this decision is to solve the housing problem immediately for the Syrians fleeing the war.

Turkey has been trying to manage the influx of immigration has emerged a huge generation demands of the temporary housing. Large public land has been used to establish to temporary protection center's in un-urbanized fertile lands. Due to the temporary use of areas, though roughly 8 years passed after the conflict, a remarkable amount of area cannot be used, even if the closer of the temporary protection centers area that has been used to establishment are unfunctional for future. (AKDEDE,2018)

Besides the economic and environmental problem of temporary shelter, there is no political decision how can be used those land and infrastructure.

3.4. Services in Temporary Protection Centers

For those living in TPC's, many services are provided from infrastructure to administrative services, from education to health. In the provision of the services, an effective cooperation is made with the relevant public institutions / organizations and the private sector. In this context, 8,934 personnel, 980 of whom are public personnel and 7,954 of them are procured, work in TPC's. Proportionately, the share of private sector (procurement) personnel is 89 percent and that of public personnel is around 11 percent.

The management structure for the currently TPC's established for Syrians is shown in Figure 3.2. As the management structure of TPCs shows small towns and even districts added to border provinces. A lot of public personnel assigned to work in TPC's and some of them temporary assigned from another city.
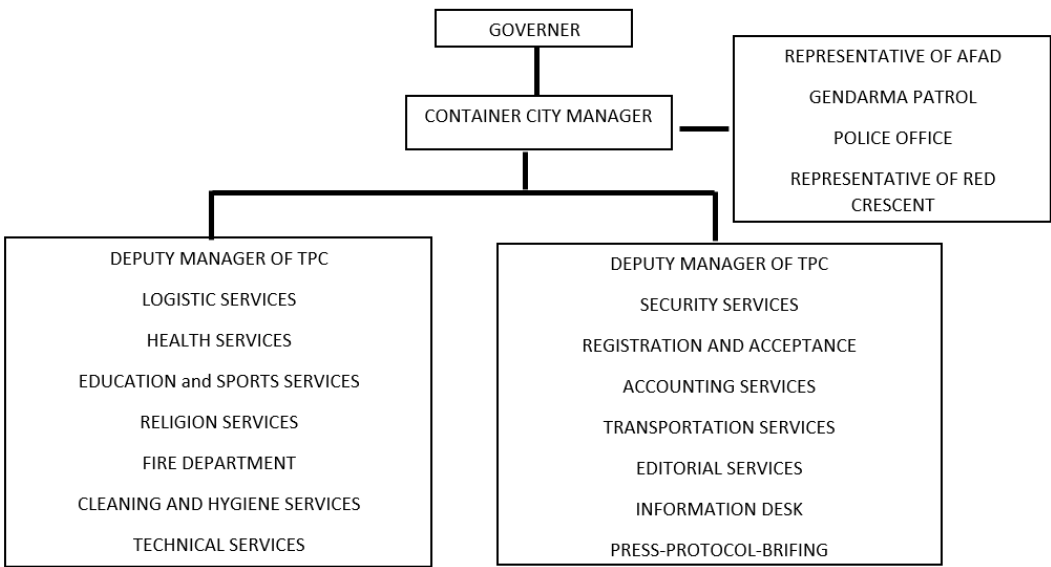

Figure 3.4. Management Structure in TPC (Regulation of Temporary Protection , 2014)

Temporary Protection Centers, which are established in the response phase in migration management, Turkey has closed without any plan in the long term. As will be discussed in the following sections are given a lot of service in Temporary Protection services, it is a big question how to provide these services from the closer of Temporary Protection Centers. The data regarding the services provided in Temporary Protection Centers(TPC'S) are listed in Table 3.7.

Table 3.7. Service data provided in Temporary Protection Centers (2016)

Education Services			Sheltering/Housing		
Teacher	N	%	Sheltering Units	N	%
Turkish Teacher	297	10.3	Tent	40,057	64.3
Arabic Teacher	2,576	89.7	Partition	10,497	16.8
Total Teacher	**2,873**	**100**	Container	11,763	18.9
Classroom	1.216		Total Sheltering Units	**62,317**	**100**
Student	N	%	Neighborhood/Mukhtar	232/344	
Pre-school	8,509	10.4	**Area of Protection Centers**	**8.396.972 m^2**	
Primary School	44,966	54.7	Social Services		
Secondary School	20,065	24.4	**Personnel**	**N**	**%**
High School	8,662	10.5	Interpreter	681	77.5
Total Student	**82,202**	**100**	Personnel from MoLSSF	54	6.1
			Personnel for Religious Service	76	8.6
General Services			Hairdresser/barber	68	7.7
Market	53		Total personnel for social services	**879**	**100**
Kitchen	860		Multi-purpose/social Tents	978	
Scullery	722		Small mosque	239	
Laundry	344		Quran Course	167	
WC Containers	11,496		Lounge	37	
Shower Containers	10,593		Television	345	
Security Camera	1,700		Area for sport activities (m^2)	151,798	
Fire Truck	52		Playground (m^2)	54,674	
Fire Extinguisher	7,025		Telephone Kiosk	36	
			Internet Zone	13	
Health Services					
Personnel	**N**	**%**	**Total Service Providers**		
Turkish Doctor	165	47.1	**Personnel**	**N**	**%**
Allied Health Personnel	181	51.7	Civil Servant	980	11.4
Foreign Doctor	4	1.1	Contracted personnel	7,654	88.6
Total Health Personnel	**350**	**100**	**Total Service Providers**	**8,634**	**100**

The total surface area of the temporary protection centers is 8.4 million square meters. In order to facilitate the management of the centers and to coordinate the communication of the people living in these centers with the managers, each accommodation center is divided into neighborhoods and mukhtars are determined by election. In this context, 344 mukhtar are working in 232 neighborhoods.

Infrastructure services include more than 11 thousand WC containers and 10,500 shower cabins. There are 860 kitchens,722 dishwashers and 53 grocery stores where the people living in temporary protection centers can shop. In addition, 344 laundry facilities are available.

In the temporary Protection Centers are monitored by 1,700 security cameras, 52 fire trucks are ready for emergencies.

In educational services can give from the Syrians themselves. In total, 90 percent of 2,873 teachers are Arab. Within the scope of the educational services carried out in 1,211 classrooms, 82,202 students are given education, 8,509 are preschool, 44,966 are primary, 20,065 are secondary and 8.662 are high school students.

There are a total of 350 health personnel in the health centers in temporary protection centers. 169 doctors (165 are Turkish and 4 are foreigners) and 181 secondary healthcare personnel are employed.

Temporary protection centers are not only centers where basic needs are met. There are many social opportunities to meet the needs of the people living in these centers. Adult courses, internet and computer rooms, Qur'an courses, recreation rooms, games and sports fields (etc.) are available.

3.5. Services in Out of the Temporary Protection Centers

The burden of population movements that emerged after the start of turmoil in Syria was mostly carried out by temporary protection centers in the first months.   As a matter of fact, during the period of May 2011 - December 2011, almost all of the Syrians, who were already few in number, stayed in temporary protection centers. As the number of Syrians entering the border increased over time, both the temporary protection centers and the number of Syrians staying in these centers increased. However, Syrian families who are economically better condition or do not want to live in temporary protection centers have begun to prefer to live in cities instead of living in TPC's

During the two years between May 2011 and May 2013, the number of Syrians in temporary protection centers was greater than the number of Syrians outside the temporary protection centers. However, the Syrian population, which was 174 thousand as of May 2013, outpaced the population of 171 thousand temporary protection centers for the same month. (AFAD 2014)

Population movement increased towards to Turkey since May 2013, there has been a large increase in the number of Syrians living in TPC's and outside the TPC's.

This increase has been continuous as in the temporary protection centers and as of June 13, 2019, the number of Syrians outside the temporary protection centers reached 3 million 504 thousand 382. This number corresponds to 91 percent of Syrians in Turkey. 96.98% of Syrians live in cities.

The Directorate General of Migration Management coordinates the services provided outside the temporary protection centers as well as the temporary protection centers. Article 26 of the Regulation on Temporary Protection published in the Official Gazette dated 22.10.2014 and numbered 29153,

prepared in accordance with Article 91 of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection. (Regulation on Temporary Protection, 2014).

According to the data of the DGMM dated June 13, 2019, the 20 cities with the highest number of Syrians and the density of the Syrians in these cities are given in the table 3.8. The city that hosts the most Syrians is Istanbul with 546 thousand 296 people, while the least Syrian city is Bayburt with 23 people. Bayburt is followed by Artvin with 35 people and Tunceli with 62 people (Mülteciler Derneği, 2019).

Table 3.8. Population of Syrians in Provinces (DGMM 2019)

Province	Total Number of Syrians	% in Population
İstanbul	546,296	3.63%
Gaziantep	437,844	21.58%
Şanlıurfa	435,000	2.37%
Hatay	427,500	26.56%
Adana	238,942	10.76%
Mersin	201,108	11.08%
Bursa	171,646	5.73%
İzmir	143,627	3.32%
Kilis	114,904	80.61%
Konya	106,682	4.84%
Ankara	92,730	1.67%
Kahramanmaraş	88,543	7.73%
Mardin	87,262	10.52%
Kayseri	78,198	5.63%
Kocaeli	56,996	2.99%
Osmaniye	48,643	9.10%
Diyarbakır	33,646	1.94%
Malatya	29,851	3.75%
Adıyaman	24,766	3.97%

observed that Syrians are frequently preferred in the Aegean region. The least preferred regions by the Syrians are the Black Sea and Eastern Anatolia Regions. Very few Syrians live, especially in the north of Eastern Anatolia. In the Black Sea Region, there are very few Syrians in the provinces other than Samsun and Trabzon.

In the press release dated 02.08.2019 made by the Istanbul Governorship within the scope of combating irregular migration, it was stated that there were a total of 1,069,860 registered foreigners, including 522,381 foreign nationals with residence permits and 547,479 Syrian guests under temporary protection. And until 20 August 2019, Syrian foreigners (registered in other provinces) who are not registered in Istanbul province are allowed to return to the provinces where they are registered.

Those who have not been returned at the end of the specified period will be referred to the provinces where they are registered in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Interior. Turkey's recent decision taken by the governor is considered to be the result of the problems in cities that is causing from Syrians

3.5.1. Education

According to the data of the Ministry of National Education in October 2018, there are 1,234,439 foreign students in our country. 732,072 (59,30%) of these students have access to school. 620.077 (50.23%) of the foreign students are registered in the e-school system; 90,512 (7.33%) of them are registered to Foreign Student Information Management System (YÖBİS) (HBO, 2019).

About one-third of Syrians in Turkey consists of the primary and secondary school-aged children. A total of 534,922 Syrian and 56,701 Iraqi students under temporary protection who come to our country through mass influx receive

education in Turkish curriculum at the official school. (out of Temporary Education Centers)

90,512 Syrian students are educated at 211 temporary education centers in 18 provinces, Temporary education centers do not connect to the Ministry of Education. Syrian students educated in Arab curriculum also intensive Turkish language training is provided. There are also 17,624 students enrolled in open schools. In total, 643,058 (316,485 females, 49,22%, 326,573 males, 50,78%) immigrants were provided access to education through mass migration. According to the above figures, 502 thousand children were not enrolled in any school. As of January 2019, about 400 thousand children are still out of school against 645,000 children enrolled in the school (UNICEF 2019).

Table 3.9. Demographic Date of Syrians in Turkey (DGMM,2019)

Age	Man	Women	Total
0-4	269,013	251,136	520,149
5-9	254,793	239,853	494,646
10-14	199,430	184,952	384,382
15-18	148,839	122,684	271,523
19-24	315,955	228,243	544,198
25-29	204,680	146,222	350,902
30-34	169,295	124,323	293,618
35-39	119,819	94,611	214,930
40-44	79,168	69,918	149,086
15-49	58,684	55,779	114,463
50-54	47,459	45,363	92,822
55-59	32,980	33,314	66,294
60-64	23,061	23,735	46,796
65-74	23,694	24,944	48,638
75+	9,589	12,108	21,697
Total	1,956,459	1,657,185	3,613,644

According to DGMM data in Table 3.9, there are 46.23% of Syrians in the Turkey range of 0-18 age which are approximately 1 million 670 thousand Syrians in total. The number of Syrians under 10 years was 1 million 14 thousand 795.. In other words, 28.08% of Syrians are under 10 years old. Turkey needs to be aware of this fact and determine sustainable education policy immediately and implementation way to prevent lost generation. Table 3.10 shows registered Syrian children to education system in Turkey. During the thesis study, educational data were studied and it was observed that there were differences between the MoNE statement and the shared data.

Table 3.10. Education Data (MoNE, July 2019)

Class	E-school system	YOBİS	Total	Population in Age Group	Registered Student Ratio
Pre School	30,997	1,201	32,198	95,094	%33.9
1st Grade	99,914	626	100,540	101,529	
2nd grade	92,938	920	93,858	99,667	%95.50
3th Grade	70,211	2,554	72,765	94,684	
4th Grade	55,494	42,878	98,372	86,868	
5th Grade	67,503	908	68,411	85,820	
6th Grade	42,817	2,513	45,330	77,881	%57.46
7th Grade	22,444	9,129	31,573	69,818	
8th Grade	13,862	14,076	27,938	66,939	
9th Grade	20,254	214	20,468	66,550	
10th Grade	10,290	691	10,981	64,782	%26.77
11th Grade	5,344	3,870	9,214	69,398	
12th Grade	2,849	7,228	10,077	68,515	
Prep. to High School	5	3,704	3,709		
Open School	17,624	0	17,624		
Total Students	552,546	90,512	643,058	1,047,545	%63.39

At present it is necessary to plan the quality of education and training of Turkish students. The capacity problems of the classes with the enrollment of Syrian students in Turkish schools, the fact that Turkish students are receiving education in half of the day and Syrian students in the other half of the day in the transition to dual education cause the capacity of the school buildings to be insufficient. In the schools where Turkish students and Syrians are studying together, there is a process of adaptation both in terms of language and culture. The adaptation process of both groups poses the danger of peer bullying which is very common among Turkish students. (Unicef Meeting Notes, 2018)

The EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement was signed on 16 December 2013. Regarding this agreement Turkey should have received a 3 billion-euro support for Syrians related projects. 300 million euros of this support is spent under the Ministry of Education for support the Syrians education. The objectives to be achieved with this project are listed.

- 390,000 Syrian children receive Turkish language training.
- 10,000 Syrian children Arabic language training.
- 10,000 Syrian out-of-school students participate in catch-up classes
- 20,000 Syrian students receive additional back-up training
- 40,000 Syrian students under temporary protection receive transportation service to school during a total of 13 months.
- 500,000 Syrian children receive complementary teaching materials for school
- Curricula is revised or developed and 390,000 Turkish and 10,000 Arabic copies of training materials are distributed.
- Psychological and counselling services are provided to Syrian students, by at least 500 relevant staff employed schools, and other related institutions.
- 500 Public schools and Temporary Education Centers (TECs) benefit from daily cleaning and security services.

- 500 schools and TECs are adequately equipped with teaching and other supplies.
- 5,000 teachers receive training on how to educate Syrian students.

When all the light of this data, the population of school-age Syrian children is taken into consideration. If EU support does not continue sustainably, Turkey will pay the salary of the teachers, school infrastructures, technical equipment, from its own budget in the coming years. Syrian education expenses, will bring huge financial burden in the coming years to Turkey.

Ercan Demirci, the undersecretary of the Ministry of National Education, stated at the Unicef training meeting on March 29, 2018 that temporary education centers will be gradually closed down. In the meeting where the level of education of the Syrians living in the north of Syria was evaluated, it was stated that the education in the secondary school level was considered sufficient and the enrollment rates after secondary school were very low.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the efforts to increase the school rates of Syrian children are still continuing in the 8th year of the crisis. Currently, 2011 Temporary Education Center provides education in Arabic language and Arabic curriculum. When considered in terms of education, it is very difficult for these children to continue further education, but it does not seem possible to talk about a real cohesion. In the light of all this information, to summarize the education sector;

The education sector is currently trying to solve problems with short-term policies in the 8th year of the crisis with the logic of emergency management. Ministry of Education has lack of personnel and physical capacity of the schools, higher number of unschooled Syrian children. The lack of a sustainable long-term education policy poses a major threat to the future of children who are not enrolled in school.

3.5.2. Healthcare

Health services for Syrian refugees initially become available in Hatay province in April 2011. Since then, all Syrians who are registered in Turkey holding a temporary identification number are able to benefit from the same level of emergency, preventive and curative health services as Turkish citizens. Though it is compulsory for a Turkish citizen to make a premium payment to the Social Security Institution (SSI) to benefit from the health system, for registered Syrian access to primary health services is free of charge. This generates a significant financial burden on the national healthcare system (EU Needs Assessment, 2016). Regarding the medical aspects of the service provision, particularly for the provinces with high density of Syrian population, the population increase has led to substantial pressures on existing health infrastructure, and shortages of healthcare workers, medical equipment and hospital beds for the entire population including both refugees and host communities. As a result, needs with respect to healthcare services for Syrians are currently one of the priority fields of concern in Turkey.

The composition of the Syrian population is somewhat different from that of the host Turkish community. There are more children and disabled people among the Syrian refugees than these population groups represented in the Turkish population. This different demographic structure may result in different medical needs and an over-consumption of some healthcare services. The latter have both medical as well as financial consequences. A young Syrian population has specific health needs, especially the need for health promotion and disease prevention to avoid future morbidities and related healthcare costs (EU Needs Assessment, 2016).

Table 3.11. Healthcare data for Syrian (Ministry of Health 2019)

Data of Health Services		March 2019	April 2019	May.19	June 2019	Total	2011-2019 Total
The number of outpatient visits	PHC*	604,128	725,299	710,163	678,407	4,278,025	17,152,663
	PH**	915,825	918,148	831,993	759,519	5,278,726	40,457,442
	UPH***	50,223	52,157	42,548	46,297	281,693	1,020,617
Total		1,570,176	1,695,604	1,584,704	1,484,223	9,838,444	58,630,722
Number of inpatients	PH**	38,345	36,754	35,190	31,603	220,655	2,017,937
	UPH***	5,617	5,123	4,269	4,719	29,656	95,896
Total		43,962	41,877	39,459	36,332	250,311	2,113,843
Number of Surgery	PH**	35,964	34,825	35,901	29,099	207,466	1,754,749
	UPH***	1,913	1,980	1,678	1,780	9,771	44,149
Total		37,877	36,805	37,579	30,879	217,237	1,798,898
Number of Births	PH**	9,171	8,957	9,187	8,920	54,388	460,743
	UPH***	806	817	764	981	4,425	13,652
Total		9,977	9,774	9,951	9,901	58,813	474,395
Wounded patient taken from borders		529	480	475	565	3,287	54,093

*PHC: Public Health Center, **PH: Public Hospital, ***UPH: University/Private Hospital

Table 3,11 show that, 8,630,722 outpatient services have been provided to Syrians and 1,798,898 operations have been performed, 474,395 babies were born, Considering the support of pharmacy services and medical devices in addition to all these services, it is seen how serious the effects of Syrians on health care are, Of course, considering that this situation has negative effects on the host society, it can be said that the effect continues to increase,

Considering the ratio of Syrians in the border provinces to the provincial population, state hospitals offer between 30% and 40% of the total service to Syrian refugees only, This rate exceeding their capacity negatively affects the health services provided in the hospital, As now deemed polio cases in Turkey has become visible in the border provinces, In this context, vaccination services were provided to 0-5 age group children in border provinces, In addition, measles, hand and foot diseases and orientate diseases have started to be seen

again, These examples show that community health has also been severely affected by Syrian refugees (ORSAM 2015),

The EU-Turkey Readmission Agreement was signed on 16 December 2013, Regarding this agreement Turkey should have received a 3 billion-euro support for Syrians related projects, 300 million euros of this support is spent under the Ministry of Health to improve health care services, The objectives to be achieved with this project are listed,

- 500 migrant health units and 26 mobile health units and 5 cancer screening units will be available in provinces with the highest proportion of Syrian,
- 10 communities' mental health centers will be available in provinces with the highest proportion of Syrian,
- 150,000 infants and women will be nutritionally supported by Vitamin D and iron supplements,
- Family planning materials up to national standards will be available for up to 650,000 refugee women of reproductive age,
- 6 million doses of vaccine will be administered for immunization of refugee children and pregnant women to decrease vaccine preventable disease prevalence,
- Refurbishment of 16 new secondary healthcare facilities and increasing the intensive health care capacity of 20 secondary health care premises actively in use in the provinces with high proportion of Syrian,
- 154 neo-natal, 54 pediatric and 150 adult intensive care units will be provided within   the 20 secondary health care premises
- At least 960 bilingual health mediators will be hired and 2520 healthcare staff in direct contact with refugees will be trained on migrant health issues,

3,5,3, Municipal Services

The number of Syrians outside the temporary protection centers reached 3 million 504 thousand 382, This number corresponds to 91 percent of Syrians in Turkey, 96,98% of Syrians live in cities, Detailed numbers of provinces that Syrian densely populated shown in Table 3,8, According to the density of the population, municipal services are also affected in these provinces where Syrians live mostly, However, the revenues of the municipalities are determined according to the Turkish population they hold,

As the refugee's / asylum seekers are not regulated sufficiently clearly in the Municipal Law No, 5393, many municipal authorities state that they attach importance to the services on this issue because they affect the citizen of the province / district, but they have serious concerns about the financial audit of the exchequer and audit department,

Municipal authorities believe that it is possible and logical to "take refuge in Article 13 of Law no:5393 but they also emphasize that the citizenship" emphasis in Article 14 cannot be ignored (Erdoğan, M, 2017),

In Turkey, municipalities do not have their own revenue sources efficiently, Revenues consist of transfers from own revenues and general budget tax revenues, Transfers from general budget tax revenues are an important source of financing for municipalities in our country, The shares allocated from the general budget tax revenues constitute approximately 52% of the total revenues of the municipalities, This ratio is 65% in metropolitan municipalities (Arıkboğa Ü, 2016),

In the light of all this information, municipal services and legislation should be arranged to include Syrians, In order to prevent disruption of municipal services,

the necessary financial support must be transferred from the general budget, For example, the ratio of the number of Syrians in Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa to the province's population reaches 30%,

Iller Bank support for the city infrastructure calculating according to the local population, The budget also was insufficient with the arrival of the Syrian refugees, As a result of this, many problems such as garbage collection, public transportation, traffic, water supply and distribution occur, It is normal that there are disruptions in their services as a result of using limited funds for providing services to more people (ORSAM 2015),

The signboards of the workplaces opened by Syrians in Arabic also cause negative effects for the city, In this context, municipalities made in certain revising for this issue, Syrians have to use certain Turkish characters in their signboards, These rates are at least 60% in Şanlıurfa and 75% in İstanbul (Esenyurt and Zeytinburnu) (CNNTURK 2018),
There is a tendency towards ghettos due to the concentration of Syrians in the same regions, In this regard, legal and administrative arrangements and incentives should be increased for municipalities to make more active cohesion activities, In order for municipalities to provide a better service to Syrians and host community; interpreter, psychologist, social worker etc, should be employed, (Erdoğan M,2017),

In the lights of information above to evaluate the municipal services, it is accepted that the Syrians remain in Turkey temporarily and long-term plans are not made for future, Failure to develop policies in cities where Syrians and Turkish people should live in harmony are affected other services such as education and labor market, Disruptions in municipal services increase the tension between Syrians and Turks,

3,5,4, Employment and Work Permit

Syrians under temporary protection between from April 2011 to January 2016 cannot work as legally and this period all Syrian employees are unregistered in Turkey because of the regulation issued date, Work permits of the Syrians have been determined by the legal regulation,

According to the "Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners with Temporary Protection", some articles are as follows;

- Foreigners who is under temporary protection status cannot work without a work permit in Turkey,
- Foreigners granted temporary protection may apply for a work permit six months after their registration,
- Work permit exemption under temporary protection foreigners for seasonal agricultural or livestock works, Applications for work permit exemption are made to the provincial governorate where temporary protection status is provided,
- Foreigners is under the temporary protection status apply work permit for a maximum period of 1 (one) year,
- The application shall be issued by the employer,
- Number of temporary protection employees, it cannot exceed 10% of the number of Turkish citizens,

According to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services statement issued on March 31, 2019 the number of Syrian granted a work permit in Turkey was announced that 31 thousand 185 people, According to the statement made by the Ministry of Trade on February 26, 2019, the number of companies with at least one partner of Syrian nationality is 15,159,

However, given their numbers and the fact that a majority of Syrians now live in urban areas, more incentives should be adopted to strengthen labor participation

among Syrians as well as migrants from other countries, especially those with qualifications that could contribute to the national economy, investment, and science and technology,

Access to legal employment also requires taking measures to prevent informal labor, While some Syrians are undertaking commercial activities in Turkey through small and medium-sized enterprises, others are unable to join the labor market due to the constraints in the regulation of the work permit scheme (e,g, diploma equivalency), or work in unskilled and informal jobs for low wages (Memişoğlu F, 2018) Public institutions such as the Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR) have been working in collaboration with international organizations – specifically the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – to create employment opportunities for a significant number of Syrians in certain south-eastern cities, Aside from similar partnerships between public and international organizations, a comprehensive employment policy that integrates all refugees including Syrians,

The problems arising from the participation of Syrians in working life are stated by the ILO as follows,

- Diploma equivalence is one of the barriers for educated Syrians to access the labor market,
- The fact that Syrians cannot open a bank account increases informal employment,
- Children who do not go to school cause child labor and informal and illegal employment,
- Language barrier and employment quota

Accessing the labor market for Syrians is the area where most felt the lack of Turkey's general Syria policies, Syrians will have the job to send their children to school and adapt to new life in Turkey,

3,5,5, Social services

The responsibility for the social assistance provided to foreigners under temporary protection has been given to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, Within the scope of these services, it is ensured that these persons are benefited from the competent institutions in the most effective way for all needs of special needs such as unaccompanied minors and disabled people,

Family, Ministry of Labor and Social Services, in particular temporary protection centers are also authorized to provide their social integration of foreigners living in Turkey outside, On the other hand, there is no legal regulation regarding social services for Syrians,

The most well-known social services provided to Syrians are the Social Security Safety Net Program(ESSN) for Syrians and foreigners, Social Cohesion Assistance is a program funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented in partnership with the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), the Turkish Red Crescent and the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services,

ESSN is a social assistance program, which is paid once a month per person in the household to the eligible beneficiaries, Demographic criteria in the ESSN Program are listed,

- Households with no one between the ages of 18-59 and at least 1 person over 60
- Households with at least one disabled in the household (disability rate of 40% or more in the health report)
- Households consisting of one woman and no other members
- Households with at least 4 persons under the age of 18
- Households between the ages of 18-59 with only 1 person and at least 1 person under the age of 18 (will be included if there are 60 or more individuals)
- Dependency ratio ≥1,5

The eligible persons who meet the requirements get regular cash payments once a month, 120 TL per person per month, According to the announcement made on June 26, 2019, the number of people receiving social assistance is 1 million 696 thousand 555 people (MFLSS,2019),

3,6, Concluding remarks

In light of the information in from above after the Syrian crisis, Turkey has engaged in a series of major problems and has worked with all the resources to solve these problems,

In some countries, the effects of these population movements that turned into civil war on the countries of the region, especially Syria, and consequently the population movements that started in Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq to neighboring countries were discussed,

When the countries affected by the Arab Spring are examined, there are no cultural and language differences with the migrants from Syria, It is seen that the physical conditions of the camps established after the refugee crisis are very bad and they do not determine an established camp policy run by government,

They have limited their refugee status and declared that they are not obliged to take care of refugees above a certain number, In this context, it had to provide support to the UN and other countries regarding the refugees from Syria,

Table 3,12 shows the countries who are effected by Syrian Crisis and explained the common spaces, All of them did not confirm the 1967 Protocol under the 1951 Convention, They do not have any obligation of the Syrians either economic or legally,

Figure 3,6 presents the timeline of the Syrian crisis, The start of the Arab Spring breaks out briefly, the establishment and closure of the temporary protection centers, legislation was enacted in Turkey presented, Legislation was enacted in Turkey will be present in Appendices B,

Temporary Protection centers quickly established with UN standards in Turkey, while Syrians crisis is continued, 26 TPC's has been established and most of them closed,

In this study, Disaster housing and migration housing differences are mentioned and standards of temporary protection centers are given, Furthermore, what kind of services provided in Temporary Protection Center for Syrians are presented, Besides the economic and environmental problem of temporary protection, there is no political decision how can be used those land and infrastructure,

In the lights of information above, It is very difficult for isolated Syrians to adapted to life outside the TPC's,

All services are provided to them and they did not feel any difficulties to access the services,

Turkey accepted Syrian above its capacity, the effects of this size population are felt in many areas,

Findings of education services that is provided to Syrians as follows; temporary learning centers were established in order to minimize Syrian children pass their time wasted in Turkey and Syria crisis, the end of the year and was established without losing return to their country in order to continue from where they left,

When faced with the fact that the Syrian crisis lasted too long and that the Syrians will stay here permanently, the education policy of the Syrian children who developed for a short time became a big problem, In 2016 it was recognized that this policy is not sustainable and have tried to take the necessary measures even though we arrived at this time (in 2019) there are still Syrian children in Turkey educated with Arabic curriculum,

Evaluation of healthcare; The inclusion of Syrians in the health system at no cost and the unlimited use of the health services provided caused problems, If we compare these problems with the health conditions in Syria, there are only Syrians who migrate in order to get better health services, There is no such generous health system offered to refugees in any of the host countries,

The fact that Syrians do not pay any fees for access to health services made their participation in working life more difficult, They will be paying their health premiums when they participate in the working life, and they have to pay a contribution to their medication as they leave the temporary protection status,
When the data of the Ministry of Health is examined, the number of Syrian babies born in Turkey is 474,395 since 2011, If we compare it proportionally, the rate of birth is high,

According to the Demographic and Health Surveys report in 2018 while Syrian fertility rate is 5,3, Turkish fertility rate is 2,3 children in Turkey, (Hacettepe, 2018)

At the same time, the fact that the hospitals in the provinces where the Syrians live intensely provide services far beyond their capacities made it difficult for the host community to access health services, and the fact that the Syrians did not make any payment caused host community reactions,
To be evaluated in the social services, although the target group of social support programs is the Syrians coming from the war environment, the fact that we are

faced with a mass dependent on social support programs is obvious, It is necessary to avoid the consequences of refugees who need social support and who are alienated from society,

The criteria for EU-funded cash transfers made in cooperation with Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services (here after MoFLSS) Red Crescent and World Food Program (WFP), the presence of at least 4 people under the age of 18, and the dependency ratio being greater than 1,5 cause Syrians to have more children and not to adapt culturally to the Turkish society, This policy should be abandoned as soon as possible in order to eliminate the dependence on Syrian to social support,

The fact that they receive social benefits and health benefits free of charge encourages Syrians to work informally or not, In economic terms this situation puts Turkey in a difficult situation, On the one hand, the fact that 3,6 million people added to the population could not contribute to the production while trying to afford the costs economically puts the country in a difficult situation,

It is adopted by the people and institutions that the Syrians will be permanent, However, there is no strategic plan for this situation, Although there is a plan called migration harmonization strategy plan, this plan does not meet the needs of the institution and does not reflect the reality of the provinces,

CHAPTER 4

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

4,1, Methodology

Evaluate the services provided by Turkey with representatives of the directly involved in Syrian Crisis institutions and organizations, made semi-structured interviews to use the overall evaluation of the process, Questionnaire is present in Appendices-A,

These representatives are Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, General Directorate of Migration Management, AFAD Presidency, AFAD Provincial Directorate, UNHCR, Nongovernmental Organization (here after NGO), the Municipality of Gaziantep and Real-Estate in Kilis, The aim of this study is to present a comprehensive analysis of how migration management was undertaken in Turkey, To present the positive and negative effect of the crisis by sector or institutions and understand the Syrian crisis situation since 2011 to present with a broader perspective,

Table 5,1 shows the list of institutions and organizations and the representatives who have answered the questionnaire and how many years worked in this sector or on duty were presented,

In the selection of experts to answer the questionnaire, people interested in the subject of migration were tried to be selected, Also densely populated Syrian Cities experts are preferred to answered the questionnaire at the provincial level,

Table 4,1, List of interviewers and their Institution/Organization

Institutions/Organization	Title/Experience
Ministry of Education	Expert/5 years
Ministry of Health	Doctor/17 years
Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services	Social worker/6 years
Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services	Labor expert/5 years
DGMM	Migration Expert/5 years
AFAD Presidency	Former Head of Response/9 years
AFAD Field	Former Provincial AFAD Director in Kilis
UNHCR	Officer/8 years
NGO	Expert/5 years
Municipality	Gantep Mp/5 years
Real estate	Kilis/15 years

4,2, Evaluations of survey

Questionnaire divided 3 sections, The first section of the Interview was expected to evaluate the general situation, Second section is expected to evaluate the policies related to the Syrian crisis, Third and the last section, it is expected to evaluate the services provided to the Syrians, The general set of questions, whether the policies and services are sufficient, before and after the crisis, what could be done or what would have been better? It was requested to be evaluated within the framework,

4,2,1, General Status

In this section, in order to see the effects of the Syrian crisis in a wider perspective, all representatives were asked to evaluate the Syrian crisis in general, They were asked to assess how the crisis affected their sectors and what consequences they had,

How do you evaluate Turkey's role in Syrian Crisis in terms of your Institution/Sector? (Response and recovery efforts, etc,) was asked to the representatives and the answers were compiled by sectors

All representatives are evaluating the role of Turkey in the Syrian crisis, Turkey accept such a large influx of refugees for the first time in its history, Turkey has been doing best since 2011 with the limited resources and staff at its hand,

So far, Turkey has response in the Syria crisis with all the staff and resources however, it was agreed by all representative to accept that the Syrian crisis would not end in a short time and that long-term plans should be made for this purpose, It was stated that after the year 2016, the acute response process has ended and that the long-term plans should be prepared and acted on in the last 3 years,

The idea that the Syrian crisis is temporary and that the Syrians will return home after the end of the turmoil in Syria has always been at the forefront, Because of this reason, legislative regulations were arranged late furthermore legislative regulations have been made in many areas since the beginning of the crisis, but the needs have changed during this time and the regulations need to be updated, Turkey accept too many refugees to manage and safe zone should be clarified at the international level, It was stated that a permanent solution to the Syrian crisis should be established and the Syrians should be sent back to their countries (to the safe zone) without further social problems in Turkey,

Governorates, Ministry of Health, law enforcement agencies and AFAD also provided services outside their responsibility due to the lack of capacity of the institutions in response and recovery phases of migration,

It was stated that the employees of the other institutions were in the field, but they considered the Syrian crisis would not be permanent, They did not want to participate in the response and recovery activities due to lack of legislation also they closed to long term solution proposals, Intervention and improvement studies were generally considered sufficient because of the fact that the above-mentioned institutions have taken into account the continuity of service on a 24/7 basis, On the other hand, they have taken the other institutions' responsibility as well,

It is among the comments that the field coordination in the early times disappeared in 2019 and the effects of the crisis were felt more,

Can you evaluate current status of your Institution/Sector with respect to Syrian's? What is the impact of Syrians in your Institution/Sector? (Positive/Negative) was asked to the representatives and the answers were compiled by sectors

In terms of migration management, the fact that we have to meet a large number of immigrants that we have not hosted in the history of the Republic is undoubtedly one of the biggest obstacles on behalf of the institution as a factor that makes migration management seriously difficult,

The increase in the number of Syrian refugees, as well as international protection applicants, irregular migrants, visa entry and residency make to manage of all aspects of migration difficult, Considering the other basic needs of approximately 3,6 million Syrians in particular, and the fact that the emergency

period is so long, it is natural that the activities aimed at socio-economic adaptation take priority in reducing the social tension,

Within the framework of the strategy document prepared by Directorate General of Migration, the process of social cohesion is accelerated, In addition to Syrians, it is important to note that a significant number of immigrants from Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, especially from other countries, have come to our country for international protection, It should be noted that 4,9 million immigrants in our country are inevitably causing difficulties, as well as increasing institutional experience and success in good way,

In scope of social services, Syrians came to the country in a traumatic environment such as war, they were psychologically and economically in bad condition, They were included in the target of social assistance in Turkey to cope with, On the other hand,

 While maintaining the current capacity of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, there has been a rapid increase in the target that should be served, It is revealed the need for increasing technical capacity of social workers in the provinces where the Syrians are concentrated, With the current capacity, both the provision of services to the local people and to the Syrians in need and the balancing between the two communities have increased the workload, Due to the increasing workload of social workers, inability to cope with their problems and psychological problems began to emerge,

There are difficulties due to cultural differences between Syrians and Turks, For example, in Arab culture, parks and gardens is used in the evening, The parks and gardens used during the night hours are not accepted by the host community, The use of parks until mid- night has caused negativity among the community,

In terms of health services, the lack of capacity and personnel has been brought to the agenda again, All these services have brought burden and burnout to healthcare workers, The intensity of the hospitals caused complaints among the citizens, There has been an increase in the number of patients per physician targeted in the EU standards in the strategic plan of the Ministry of Health, There was a need for an interpreter in providing health services, and support was provided from Syrian doctors and nurses to improve physical and personnel capacity,

As the number of the Syrian population is very high, it has taken a lot of people from the labor market capacity, Syrians are considered to have irreparable damages to the Turkish labor market, Unregistered employment and working in low wages is difficult to spread the decent jobs aim for the citizens of the Republic of Turkey, Most of the labor market in Turkey is composed of people who offer low-quality labor, In this context, Syrians have been replaced by Turkish citizens working in low wages in many sectors because Syrians agreed to work in low wage,

Turkey's adopted this policy to stimulate the economy using the cheap labor force will lead to a real big problem for future generations,

Ministry of Education was established Temporary Training Centers that providing education in Arabic according to Syrian curriculum for during their stay in Turkey, The purpose of the training at the TTC's Syrians continue their education in Turkey and when they return to their country to continue their education from where they left,

However, considering the fact that the crisis will not end in a short period of time and in order to provide accredited education opportunities to Syrian students, a decision was taken in July 2016 to integrate the Syrians into the Turkish Education System, More than 1 million Syrian population is gradually being

enrolled in the schools under the Ministry of National Education and the Temporary Education Centers are closed down in time,

In this process, the Ministry of National Education has taken a serious burden in terms of integration, human resources and physical capacity, Around 700,000 Syrian students are educated within the Temporary Training Centers and public schools, Again, through the EU funds, Arabic education is provided to ensure that children do not forget their mother tongue, There are serious physical capacity problems especially in Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Kilis and Istanbul in the regions where the Syrians are concentrated, For the enrollment of all Syrian students, 26,000 additional classrooms are needed and approximately 13% of this need is met with the existing EU funds, In addition, the lack of public land for school construction in these regions is another challenge,

The number of Syrian students in schools in some regions is more than the number of Turkish students, Which community is integrated in these regions should be considered,

The construction of new classes in the gardens of existing schools and the implementation of dual education in some schools have caused the MoNE to fail to achieve its objectives in its strategic plans,

UNHCR and NGO Due to lack of coordination in the field, the same activity is done more than once however, Syrians living in hard-to-reach districts and villages live in poorer conditions,   There is no coordination between NGO's and UN activities, and the lack of a system to follow up the aid makes it difficult,

Suddenly increase in the city population leads to deficiencies in both infrastructure and municipal services, Lack of housing, rapid urbanization and green area per capita decrease in cities, Maintenance expenditures in parks and gardens have increased, Costs in urban public transport have increased,

Rents increased so much when a Syrian settled in a building, there was a rapid increase in that area, and therefore Turkish tenants began to prefer places where Syrians cannot,

The closure of the Temporary Protection Centers negatively affected the increase in rent, The houses around the parks and gardens were abandoned by the host community and the rents were negatively affected,

4,2,2, Policies

The questions in this section and the policies that are produced for Syrians and the policies that should be produced are tried to be learned and also the questions of whether the coordination of migration is sufficient or not, In case of Syrian will be permanent what is the plan of Institutions another questions in this context,

What is the top three policies that must be developed for the Syrian crisis? was asked to the representatives' answer are listed,

- Support the voluntary repatriation
- Improve the safe zone decision in the international area
- One of the most important policies for Syrians is to facilitate the mutual harmony of Syrians with the society in Turkey within the scope of the country's economic and financial capacity,
- Communication tools
- Security
- Durable settlement and housing
- Accessing the labor market
- Language Training for adults
- Avoid radicalism of Syrians,

With regards to the policies, which institutions have been active in providing services to the Syrians since the beginning of the Crisis? How do you evaluate collaboration and cooperation between institutions? If you think coordination and collaboration is not sufficient, could you provide examples? (new institutions were included into the process, what other arrangements can be done?) was asked to the representatives and the answers were compiled by sectors

Governorates, Ministry of Health, AFAD, Red Crescent, Gendarmerie and Turkish National Police, The Ministry of Trade has been on site and providing services since the beginning of the crisis, Also NGOs and UN agencies have been serving on the field since the beginning of the crisis, MFLSS, MoNE and DGMM are joined operation later,

Since the beginning of the crisis, there has been no coordination in which all institutions will work in coordination, As the process progresses, the task that has to be done with the highest priority has been carried out, In the first years of the crisis, between 2011 and 2016, Deputy Prime Minister organized the Syrian coordination meetings and evaluated the scale of the crisis in the provinces and ministries level, Also provincial coordination meetings were held in the provinces within the governorships and helped to understand the extent of this crisis and the difficulties experienced, For the last 3 years, these meetings have not been held in terms of technical and high level, The migration board has not met this need,

It was stated that the opinions of the technical personnel and field personnel were not given importance in the policy making on Syria and the policies were taken at the upper level of the Minister and Deputy Minister levels,

The constant change of senior executives in the migration departments of the institutions delays the medium and long term plans and it also blocks the bring out the long term policies,

There should be a link between field coordination, ministry level coordination and policy makers also this coordination should be ensured immediately,

Do you think that Syrians will stay in Turkey permanently? was asked to the representatives and all the representatives who answered the question stated that the Syrians will be permanent,

The majority of Syrians came from the northern regions of Syria with low socio-economic status, Even if they lived as refugees in Turkey it was said to be in a better condition than their lives in Syria, especially in terms of access to good health and education conditions,

In addition to the statements that the Syrians under the age of 25 and Syrians who came to the big cities in 2011 will definitely not return, There are statements that the Syrians who send their children to school from the 1st grade will be permanent,

There are also approaches that the Syrian farmers living in the border cities are periodically crossing the border to take care of their lands and many of them will return if the security conditions are resolved,

Syrian refugees are more likely to stay because of failure to develop long-term policies, lack of voluntary repatriation activities, and Syrians have been living in Turkey almost 8 years,

Is there any plan or precautions taken by your institutions/Sector in case of Syrians staying in Turkey permanently? Do you have any plans for this? What are these plans? Are you planning to make any plans? was asked to the representatives and the answers were compiled by sectors

National harmonization strategy document and monitoring and evaluation reports for this document were prepared by the General Directorate of Migration Management and submitted to the approval of the Migration Board,

Technical meetings and strategies for voluntary repatriation activities and studies have started to be established, At the same time, efforts are continuing to increase quotas so that they can be placed in the 3rd country, Plans are being made to increase physical and personnel capacity to serve better migration services in provinces that Syrians densely populated,

Although National harmonization strategy document includes activities aimed at the harmonization of other groups, especially Syrians, there are important steps to be taken in terms of the adequacy of public resources, social acceptance and institutional capacity in the implementation of decisions, Socio-economic adjustment of all 3,6 million Syrians may not be a very realistic goal, increasing resettlement quotas in third countries and voluntary repatriation are also important step to reduce the effects of the crisis,

In terms of education, the integration of Syrian children into the Turkish education system is a precautionary measure against the possibility of permanence, The closure of some temporary education centers providing education in the Arabic language is important in terms of integration and support of Syrian children in Turkish education,

In provinces where Syrians densely populated, physical capacity of schools remains insufficient, Plans are currently being made to reduce the number of 50 students in class, However, children who are join in the Turkish education system as refugees are exposed to peer bullying and some children drop out of school and there is no counselling service program for Syrian children to decrease the dropout rate,

Syrian temporary teachers are included in vocational training and vocational training is provided on this subject,

They are included in the healthcare system in case the Syrians remain permanently, Syrian have access to healthcare services free of charge, Migrant health centers have been established, and hospitals have been recruited translators to solve the language problem,

Social work and psychosocial support activities are carried out for those in need, and personnel support is provided to the provinces where Syrians densely populated in case they are permanent, Apart from these, there are no further planning activities for social services, Access to social services and responsibility of community centers are carried out in coordination with Turkish Red Crescent, The social support provided to Syrians is carried out with the support of the EU and international resources,

In terms of municipal services, the own resources of the municipalities are determined according to the Turkish population, and the rate of Syrians in provinces such as Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa Kilis is very high, In this context, central budget planning should be arranged as soon as possible,

According to the representative of Gaziantep Municipality, The Syrian population in the city suddenly increased, there was no time to plan municipal services, They started infrastructure works for people's health in the city such as sewage, refuse transfer station and city water, According to the development plans, the Gaziantep Municipality had an urgent need for the infrastructure that we should have within 10 years, There were problems in procurement issue due to the lack of legislation,

The rents in Gaziantep and Kilis increased after Temporary Protection Centers closed, Settlement areas should be identified by municipality or Governor, some

neighborhoods are made up entirely of Syrians, so the host community are leaving these areas, The construction of permanent housing for Syrians in a safe zone will affect the real estate market in the region, Government needs to support this decision otherwise housing will be a big problem in the border provinces,

NGOs and UN agencies think that most of the Syrians will be permanent, they have planned their projects and fund support for years, Social cohesion and harmonization activities, especially adult language education and vocational courses, have been planned for extending to years,

4,2,3, Services

In this section, representatives were asked if they evaluate the services provided to the Syrians in Turkey adequate or not,
It was investigated whether they had any problems while providing services or not, and how the decisions taken with the issues related to Syrian crisis, And how they evaluate contribution for UN and NGO's

How do you evaluate the services that are provided to Syrians? Sufficient? Insufficient? What must be done according to you? was asked to representatives who all of them answered the question think that the services are sufficient,

Considering the country's resources, we can say that the services provided are largely sufficient, However, steps can be taken to expand the scope of activities carried out in areas such as Turkish learning of adults, vocational training and job placement, social support programs offered to vulnerable groups, information activities, and access to higher education to a wider audience,

Although health services are sufficient, a system in which vulnerable groups are prioritized and their costs are covered by the Turkish government, and those which are not vulnerable are encouraged to access to the labor market,

In general, systems that reduce the cost of Syrians to the government budget and envisage their contribution through the labor market are important in the long term, In order to achieve this and to increase social cohesion, it will be important to prioritize Turkish language training and make them accessible to all Syrians, Considering that the registered Syrian population is over 3,6 million, it is essential that a list of "to do" is as realistic as possible,

Some representative stated that some Syrians benefited greatly from social assistance, Humanitarian aid activities are needed to regulate by the governor's office or Government to avoid repeated distributions or cash assistance,

Another contradictory opinion is that the services provided are very much and the local people are not satisfied, For example, the fact that Syrians do not pay contribution fees for health services and they receive free of charge while taking medication, It was stated that some Syrians live in the border provinces that took free drugs and sent to the other side of the border with bags,

Syrians are provided with the assistance of an interpreter in state institutions, but Turkish citizens who do not speak Turkish cannot benefit from these services,
Are there any difficulties that you are facing as an institution when providing these services? What kind of problems or shortages arise? was asked to the representatives' answer are follows,

As a result of the projects carried out, the registration problem for the Syrians has been solved to a great extent, but the language barrier, the lack of personnel and the lack of financial resources are the main problems in migration management,

In addition to this, despite the measures taken and sanctions, the mobility of Syrians among the provinces creates problems in many areas, especially in the planning of the services provided, The Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services representative mention that Syrians wanted social assistance more than anything, When evaluated within this scope, there is a huge demand for social assistance and the cases themselves apply to our provincial directorate themselves, At this point, there were problems in meeting the demand and a group dependent to social assistance can be formed,

Many Syrians comes from the war environment need psychosocial support, but there is no demand for social work, The fact that Syrian do not want to participate in psychosocial support activities or participate in such studies with the idea that how can I get financial assistance constitutes a problem in terms of effectiveness,

On the other hand, Syrians wanted to continue the habits in Turkey leads to the ineffectiveness of some of our work, For example, awareness trainings of family and counseling services on early marriage, child labor, polygamy cannot reach the necessary results for among Syrians both due to cultural reasons and living conditions,

It has been stated that the schooling rates of girls in which the targeted aims before the Syrian crisis fell back after the Syrian crisis and increases in early marriages in South East Anatolia and Eastern Anatolia provinces, Syrian crisis effect Turkish society in many ways,

Syrians are culturally and socially different from Turkish culture in terms of working life, Syrians do not comply the working life in Turkey such as the lack of continuity of work and hours of attendance, These issues are creating problems to adaptation,

In education, the biggest problem is the physical capacity of the schools and the crowded classrooms in the regions where the Syrians densely populated, The increase the number of student in classroom is solved by container classes placed in the gardens of some schools, Host community did not accept this situation in many cases, The acceptance of Syrian students by Turkish families causes problems from time to time,

The issue of the Syrian crisis should be solved in a holistic way with higher policies and the settlement areas of the Syrians should be distributed according to the provinces and a settlement policy should be arranged within this,
Host community hold the Syrians responsible for the slightest disruption in municipal services, this issue leads to problems while providing services, Host community react when showing the rental apartments to Syrians, sometimes they slam the apartment doors to not welcomed here,

How does the decision making mechanism work in your institution/sector with respect to the services provided to the refugees? was asked to the representatives' answers of the all representatives of the institutions that answered the question stated that the decisions taken regarding the Syrian crisis at the level of Director of General, Deputy Minister and Minister,

It was stated that the decisions were taken in a very short time according to the level of urgency without taking into consideration the technical personnel opinion and the reality in the field,

One of the biggest deficiencies continues in an uncoordinated manner without foreseeing that an issue which is the priority of one institution will lead to deficiencies in the other institution,

Another answer was that Syrians should not be included in the decisions about Syrians and cultural differences should not be taken into consideration,

106

Decisions taken by NGOs and UN agencies are on 3 axes, The first decision field decisions are followed by the central office decisions followed by the last Headquarter decisions,

How do you evaluate the contributions of external aids by for example United Nations or NGOs in providing services to Syrians? If these aids are discontinued, what kind of disruptions can arise? What can be done to continue the services uninterruptedly? was asked to the representatives' answer are follows,

According to some of the representative's external aid covers an important gap in terms of financial and human resources required for services providing to Syrian,

Since 2016, EU deal has been very useful in reaching a significant number of Syrians, especially in crucial areas such as education, health and humanitarian aid (ESSN), In addition to this, IPA resources have been very effective in creating institutional capacity and awareness in various institutions related to migration,

In the same way, UN agencies and non-governmental organizations play a critical role in increasing the source of funding for migration in the country, supporting national institutions within the scope of migration activities and directing the Syrians in need to related services, At this point, however, a greater effort is needed to ensure that the services are inclusive, complementary and coordinated,

Another comment on this question; the national institutions have made a significant progress in terms of the services provided to the Syrians, but it is possible to foresee that there will be some disruptions in the areas such as humanitarian aid and education, in case the external resources are cut or decreased,

Although Turkish government priority is to ensure the self-sufficiency of the Syrians in socio-economic terms, the cut-off of funds in areas such as humanitarian aid, education and health, will cause disruption to the services provided to them,

First of all, steps should be taken to support the self-sufficiency of the Syrians in order to avoid these disruptions, foremost Turkish language education, vocational and job placement, encouragement of formal education from primary education to university, taking steps to enable Syrians to work in some public institutions, and expanding the scope of social services such as unaccompanied minors, women victims of violence, forced labor, human trafficking,

It is common to most of the answers that the activities are sufficient but there is a serious lack of coordination in the field, for example, problems such as repeated aids, overlapping areas of different projects, There are no audits about the NGOs providing services to the Syrians in the field, NGO's collects personal information of the Syrians, such as family history, blood type, etc,

Another point is that the UN and NGOs choose the projects that will be easier for them to produce their own projects than the field needs, For example, although there is too much need in municipal services, UN and NGO's do not support these needs, They want to provide one-to-one service to Syrians, not indirectly, While some representatives think that many services will fail if the external aid is cut, some representatives think that all services are provided by the Republic of Turkey and if the Syrians do not receive social assistance, they will participate more in the working life,

It is considered that UN and NGO assistance should not only be considered financially, but also beneficial in terms of capacity development and policy production, UNHCR has been supporting both personnel and materials since

establishment of DGMM, Until 2018, the registration of Syrians was made by UNHCR,

In terms of education, the sustainability of the external aids is essential, Syrian school age population is too high, Turkish Government has not enough capacity to meet both the physical capacity of schools and the personnel,

4,3, Discussion

The impacts of the Syrian crisis in the field and in the institutions were evaluated with the representatives of the institutions, With this evaluation, it is aimed to see the Syrian crisis through a wider window,

Semi-interviews show that the Syrian crisis is still considered an emergency, Urgent issues are discussed and decided at high level without any plan, One of the major shortcomings is the lack of coordination for the services provided and measures to be taken despite the fact that Syria has been accepted by all institutions and organizations where the crisis will be permanent,

In general, the most important issue that arises when question answers are evaluated is insufficient physical and personnel capacity, This situation combined with limited economic resources created serious problems, The workload of the staff dealing with the Syrian crisis is another issue,

It is understood that the Migration Board, which is the highest committee on migration, cannot take a holistic view of the Syrian crisis and that it does not carry out risk mitigation studies on the basis of institutional organization,

The Syrian Crisis has completed its 8th year and has passed the stages of response and recovery, now more medium and long term plans need to be put

forth immediately, The lack of a holistic master plan for the measures to be taken is the lack of actions to be determined,

Foreign aid needs to be directed to investments and projects for sustainable development, but in order to achieve this, it must be a decision-making supreme council on the Syrian crisis,

For example, it is still unclear whether Syrians will remain in the province where they are registered or whether this will be provided, In this context, should Şanlıurfa, which hosts more than 500 thousand Syrians, carry out infrastructure works by including Syrians? How classrooms and teacher planning for education are still a mystery,

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

4,4, Findings& Summary of Thesis

Throughout history, Europe has been an immigrant-receiving continent, Taking into consideration Turkey's geopolitical position, it will be the country for refugees who tend to migrate to Europe and will, therefore, it will receive immigrants,

Turkey is a country of immigration throughout history, Mass Migration Movements from the Middle East to Turkey between 1979 - 1991 can be regarded as large influx of people, "Population Exchange" is made between Greece and Turkey, These are some examples of migration that Turkey is faced, There is enough learning outcome on how to manage migration in the history Turkey, Turkey created a safe zone in Iraqi migration and reversed it in a short time, Minimized its impact on migration by implementing settlement policy in the population exchange with Greece,

The turmoil's occurred recently in the Middle East has made Turkey in the first place among the countries of immigration, Turkey is a country that hosts more refugees within its borders, In this study it was aimed to stress the migration as a disaster and manage it with a disaster management perspective,

Although the concept of migration and disaster seems to be very similar in terms of the implementation process and its effects, the phenomenon of migration is an event that has more impacts, which affects not only the society but also the

future of the society and should be supported by holistic social policies and long-term plans,

Also, what is done and undone in migration in the perspective of disaster management under preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation phases are examined, When we examine the migration management according to the disaster management phases,

The findings regarding the *preparedness* phase are mentioned in the first paragraph,

When Turkey begins to affect the internal turmoil which started in Syria, based on international politics and laws, Turkey did not have any preparation for managing migration,

The findings of the *response phase*; population movements resulting from the Syrian crisis began the response process without any preparation for migration, If the preparation process could be carried out more successfully, what could happen at the response stage is summarized,

 It could be expected that the turmoil in Syria will affect Turkey, The necessary preparations had been made for mass influx of immigration entering our borders, it could have been reduced the number of the Syrians before letting them in without any limitations,

Safe zone could be established at the beginning of the crisis and all the necessary services could be provided to the Syrians across the border,

Syrian entry into the country could be limited to border crossings, Lack of necessary preparation and border security caused Syrians to enter the border line easily,

Each province could prepare its own response plan, Necessary staff and humanitarian aid could be sent to those regions,

The registration process of the Syrians could be performed better, therefore there would be no such a registration problem in 2019,

The screening of the Syrians who crossed the border could be done more regularly and the epidemics of Syrian origin in our country could be prevented, Field hospitals could be established at border crossing gates to treat Syrians fleeing the war,

During the response phase, some institutions could not be found in the field because their capacities and legislation were not sufficient, Coordination could be better achieved and every institution would be on site,

Had the disaster preparedness been implemented in migration management, Turkey would not have to accept so many Syrians, When the Arab Spring started in the Middle East, if the necessary preparations were made and the safe zone studies were started earlier, the rate of Syrians accepted could have been less, The sheltering centers could have been established in safe zones,

The findings of *recovery phase*; at the beginning of the Syrian crisis, Turkey has made efforts to recovery since then, Turkey started to establish Temporary Protection Center to solve settlement problems of Syrian who entered Turkey in a short time period,
Another important point is that, since at the beginning it was thought to be a short term crisis, Turkey preferred to build tent cities, When it was realized that this was a long term situation, construction of container cities was begun or the tent cities were transferred to container cities, Most of the tent cities were shut down at the beginning of 2019, If the preparations were made better, construction of tent cities would not be preferred,

Also, the number of Syrian refugees would be less, and there would not be a need for so many sheltering centers,

Findings of *mitigation phase*, Turkey has made efforts in many areas of mitigation to minimize the effects of the crisis, However, since the Syrian crisis was not considered as a whole, the studies conducted were insufficient and short-term risk reduction studies led to greater problems in the long term,

Although the issues such as housing, humanitarian aid, health and education seem to have been solved in the first years of the crisis, it is evident in this study that it causes great problems in the long term,

To give an example from the field of education; the temporary learning centers were established in order to minimize Syrian children pass their time wasted in Turkey and Syria crisis, the end of the year and was established without losing return to their country in order to continue from where they left,

When faced with the fact that the Syrian crisis lasted too long and that the Syrians will stay here permanently, the education policy of the Syrian children who developed for a short time became a big problem, In 2016 it was recognized that this policy is not sustainable and have tried to take the necessary measures even though we arrived at this time (in 2019) there are still Syrian children in Turkey educated with Arabic curriculum,

The inclusion of Syrians in the health system at no cost and the unlimited use of the health services provided caused problems, If we compare these problems with the health conditions in Syria, there are only Syrians who migrate in order to get better health services, There is no such generous health system offered to refugees in any of the host countries,

The fact that they receive social benefits and health benefits free of charge encourages Syrians to work informally or not, In economic terms this situation

puts Turkey in a difficult situation, On the one hand, the fact that 3,6 million people added to the population could not contribute to the production while trying to afford the costs economically puts the country in a difficult situation,

4,5, Discussion

It is very clear in this study, Turkey has tried to make migration management with in the perspective of disaster management, but it is obvious that phases of disaster management not managed in successfully therefore could not be a better migration management,

In this study, where migration management is evaluated from a disaster management perspective, administrative, social and mitigation policies are highlighted, Findings on administrative policies are as follows,

- It is adopted by the people and institutions that the Syrians will be permanent, However, there is no strategic plan for this situation, Although there is a plan called migration harmonization strategy plan, this plan does not meet the needs of the institution and does not reflect the reality of the provinces,
- Establishment of a structure at the level of a Presidency Board, Vice Presidency or Ministry of Migration for the follow-up and coordination of migration and related policies is important for the future policies,
- It is essential that the DGMM should have a higher institutional structure than the Ministry of Interior because of its new institutional capacity and difficulties in coordinating other institutions,

Social policies findings; population of Syrians especially on the Syrian border provinces and cities is very high, This situation causes problems in the planning of the services provided to the Syrians, Resettlement policies should be produced

and the density of the border provinces should be eliminated by distributing the Syrians to other provinces,

- Municipalities who are most affected by the crisis and feel the effects of the Syrian crisis in the field should be included in the policy process immediately,
- The number of Syrians should be taken into consideration for producing the development plans and investments of the metropolitan cities,
- Strategies are needed for the language training of Syrian children and adults,
- MoFLSS is the most affected ministry due to its mandate and in this context it is necessary to increase its personnel and physical capacity, Psychological problems experienced by health and social workers due to work intensity should be taken into consideration and they should not be allowed to work in those regions for a long time,

Findings on mitigation policies; risk mitigation plans are needed to address where the Syrian crisis will take place after 10 years and what needs to be done, It is essential that all institutions prepare sub-plans in accordance with this plan,

- By developing a resettlement policy, the densities in the border provinces could be prevented,
- The establishment of a secure zone should be ensured and efforts are needed to encourage Syrians voluntary repatriation to a safe zone,
- Turkey has adopted much of the capacity of the Syrians, after this date should accept refugees into the country and stay on the safe area must be ensured, It should also increase border security to prevent illegal crossings,

4,6, Limitations of Study

This study has a number of limitations, Firstly, this study is limited for refugees that is granted under temporary protection status, Refugees who are under International Protection not covered and represent in this study, Secondly, the representatives of the institutions that responded to the questionnaire were selected from the departments directly involved in the Syrian crisis, but the policy makers regarding the services provided to the Syrians could not be reached,

4,7, Recommendations for Further Studies

For further studies; In an environment where the permanence of Syrians in Turkey began to be spoken aloud by the day, the importance of both the Syrian fieldwork in order to measure the pulse of the local community should once again be highlighted,

Field researches by both public institutions and NGOs according to their field of study will be a basis for the policy of the country to be formed,
Further studies on how to integrate Syrians into the policy making process can be conducted,

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APPENDICES

A. QUESTIONNAIRE

Explanations: Aim of this study is to gather general information on the policies developed and on the impact of Syrian crisis on Turkey, and evaluation of services delivered by the institutions/sectors, Information that you provide will be used only for this study and it will not be shared with third parties,

Questionnaire

General Status

1. How do you evaluate Turkey's role in Syrian Crisis in terms of your Institution/Sector? (Response and recovery efforts, etc,)

2. Can you evaluate current status of your Institution/Sector with respect to Syrian's? What is the impact of Syrians in your Institution/Sector? (Positive/Negative)

Policies

3. What is the top three policies that must be developed for the Syrian crisis?

4. With regards to the policies, which institutions have been active in providing services to the Syrians since the beginning of the Crisis? How do you evaluate collaboration and cooperation between institutions? If you think coordination and collaboration is not sufficient, could you provide examples? (new institutions were included into the process; what other arrangements can be done?)

5. Do you think that Syrians will stay in Turkey permanently?

6. Is there any plan or precautions taken by your institutions/Sector in case of Syrians staying in Turkey permanently? Do you have any plans for this? What are these plans? Are you planning to make any plans?

Services

7. How do you evaluate the services that are provided to Syrians? Sufficient? Insufficient? What must be done according to you?

8. Are there any difficulties that you are facing as an institution when providing these services? What kind of problems or shortages arise?

9. How does the decision making mechanism work in your institution/sector with respect to the services provided to the refugees?

10. How do you evaluate the contributions of external aids by for example United Nations or NGOs in providing services to Syrians? If these aids are discontinued, what kind of disruptions can arise? What can be done to continue the services uninterruptedly?

B.   LEGAL STATUS IN TURKEY FOR SYRIANS

Syrians in Turkey, it was described in various ways within 8 years, Some concepts such as immigrants, asylum seekers, guests, refugees and those under temporary protection have come to the fore in this process,

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migrants as population movements that cross an international border, However, it is clear that there is no internationally defined definition of migration, However, it is a general belief that the concept of migration is mostly used for voluntary situations, Looking at the Syrians in particular, it is seen that they do not comply with this framework, The forced displacement of Syrians and their abandonment of the Syrian borders due to their life-threatening situation do not conform to the voluntary concept of migration,

The concept of Guest for Syrians when they first came to Turkey is a concept that is not clear what will be the legal status used by the government and administrators,

Turkey assume that when the civil war end in Syria and the Syrians will return to their countries, In the early years, Turkey evaluate this situation as temporary and did not specify a legal status, Turkey and Syria have common history, the concept of cultural ties and kinship among the citizens hence the guest is used by administrators in the early years (Parliament 2012),

Refugee has been a concept that is generally avoided in Turkey, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) define as A refugee is someone who has been forced to leave his or her country because of persecution, war or violence, Because he is rightfully afraid that he will be persecuted, or any person who does not want to benefit from the protection of the government of the country of origin or to return to the country of residence BM (UNHCR

1998), In fact, this definition is perfectly suitable for Syrians in Turkey, However, Turkey issued in 1951 for the Refugees Convention to put a geographical commentary relating to the Status of refugees only a means to people coming from European countries, Therefore, the Syrians are not recognized as refugees in Turkey and these people cannot benefit from legal procedure carried out for refugees (EMHRN 2011),

The only concept that is used and the legal basis for the Syrians in Turkey 'is Temporary Protected, After defining the Temporary Protection Regulation, Temporary protection concept published in the official gazette issued No: 6203 in 22,10,2014 and all Syrians from fleeing to Turkey from civil war and conflict in their country has gained legal status under this definition, Regulation will be presented to the Syrians in Turkey with services and legal rights of those people who is seated in a frame, After this process, many public institutions and organizations have made legal arrangements regarding the services to be provided to Syrians based on this regulation,

General Services Regulations;
The legal arrangements used in the services provided to Syrians will be presented below,

Housing and humanitarian aid regulation are the responsibility of the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency to ensure that temporary accommodation after disaster / emergency can be taken in order to meet the housing needs immediately after disaster / emergency as well as other human needs,

Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency provide these services with Law on Organization and Duties of Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency No,5902 and Law on Aids to be Made and Measures to be Taken for Disasters Effecting General Life" No,7269,

Regarding the expenditures on housing activities, the Disaster and Emergency Expenditures Regulation dated 6 March 2011 states that expenditures can be made from private accounts and that cash aid for housing activities is subject to the permission of the Presidency,

Special accounts include the accounts to be opened in banks by the Presidency, public institutions and organizations and local administrations regarding the activities to be carried out under the law,

By the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency Humanitarian Aid Directive, temporary accommodation is considered as humanitarian aid activities and it is underlined that the expenses related to the activities can be covered from humanitarian aid accounts, The concept of humanitarian aid has been used to describe the bank accounts of the cash benefits collected within the scope of humanitarian aid campaigns,

The legal arrangements for the activities in the first response phase enabled the institutions in charge to act more quickly

"The regulation of Acceptance and Hosting Syrian Arab Republic Nationals and Stateless Persons who lived in Syrian Arab Republic come to seek refugee from Turkey "issue date is 30,03,2012,

Temporary Protection Regulation issue date is 22,10,2014,

Within the scope of the Temporary Protection Regulation, a Prime Ministry Circular dated 18,12,2014 and numbered 2014/4 titled "Provision of Services for Foreigners under Temporary Protection was issued", The following institutions / organizations are involved in services for foreigners under temporary protection:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Trade, The Turkish Red Crescent,

The Temporary Protection regulation will provide services to persons under temporary protection in Turkey are listed as follows: Health Service, Education services, Access to the labor market, Social welfare services, Interpreting services, Customs services,

After the process of the defining Syrians in legal framework public institutions have made legal arrangements regarding the services to be provided to Syrians

All kinds of supervision, control and responsibility during the execution of health services are given to the Ministry of Health,

The registration system developed by the General Directorate of Migration Management does not provide any health services other than contagious and epidemic protection services and emergency health services to foreigners who do not have current records, The foreigners who have enrolled to provide universal health insurance for health services covered by the Social Security Institution in Turkey; it was decided that no other health service could be provided,

Health regulation are circular No, 2013/8 on the Health and Other Services of Syrian Guests '09/09/2013
Regulation for health services provided to Foreigners that is Temporary Protection Status" issue date is 12,10,2015

The law proposal of the Ministry of Health, which envisages the authority to make protocols with public institutions and organizations in order to provide health services over the lump sum, and to pay the health care fee, has passed through the Plan Budget Commission of the grand national assembly of Turkey at 15,04,2015,

The first health protocol was signed between AFAD and the Ministry of Health, Health payments for Syrians are covered by the Disaster and Emergency Expenditures Account,

The Ministry of National Education has been designated as the main responsible for the services provided within the framework of educational services, Education / training services provided to foreigners under temporary protection are carried out on the basis of the provinces in which these persons are registered, Education and training activities to be in contradiction with the curriculum in the education curriculum will be given to foreigners in Turkey is of great importance, However, the continuity of education services in Turkey on behalf of existing training / teaching periods are considered, In order to compensate for the period losses of children who could not attend school, it was also possible to provide education / training outside the term,

Education regulations are "Circular on Education and Training for Foreigners "2014/21,

"Regulation on Transition Between Associate Degree and Undergraduate Level Programs, Double Major, Minor and Inter-Institutional Credit Transferrin in Higher Education" issue date is 21 September 2013 No:28772

Foreigners living in Turkey under temporary protection can apply to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services in order to obtain work permits in provinces and businesses to be determined by the Council of Ministers from participating working life, The governorates provide Turkish and Arabic information on the path to be followed,
Working Permit and Employment Related Regulations are "Implementing Regulation on Work Permits for Foreigners with Temporary Protection" issued date is 15,01,2016 no: 29594

The responsibility for the social assistance provided to foreigners under temporary protection has been given to the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, Within the scope of these services, it is ensured that these persons are benefited from the competent institutions in the most effective way for all needs of special needs such as unaccompanied minors and disabled people,

Family, Ministry of Labor and Social Services, in particular temporary protection centers are also authorized to provide their social integration of foreigners living in Turkey outside,

All of the temporary protection centers and outside TPC's provided services for the Syrians in Turkey seems to run at a certain legal framework, In this context, the activities carried out in the temporary protection center's compared to the outside to TPC's; it is understood that services are more coordinated because Syrians are both together and their numbers are relatively small, However, for Syrians living outside the temporary protection centers, a structure has been established in order to meet all basic needs with an inter-institutional approach, It is seen that all institutions make legal arrangements, but there is no legal structure regarding the social arrangements of the Syrians,