

# Migration Policy of Turkey in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

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## Abstract

*Migration has always been one part of the human behavior. There are lots of things that causes migration, but today, people migrate because of war. Today more than 10 million refugees in the world. More than 2.5 million of them accepted by Turkey. However, bigger problems like prejudice, hunger, need for a shelter and abuses are waiting for them. They bear these problems to have a better life and to have rights after passing to Europe.*

*Besides, they also have social and economic effects on the countries they are going to. Governments and most of the Civil Society Organizations are also working to make their lives better. However, most of the refugees continue their journey to realize their dreams and make their lives better. Although some of them succeed their journey, most of them cannot.*

*This paper examines the migration policy of Turkey. Paper will give information about the difficulties arises by the migration of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and search for appropriate policy alternatives by concentrating on the contribution of civil society organizations in creating solutions to the problems.*

**Keywords:** Migration; Migration policy of Turkey; Civil society organizations; Cooperation

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## 1. Introduction

Migration has always been one part of the human behavior. And it is the reality of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Through the human history, migration of the Syrian refugees is one of the biggest movement. According to data in 2016, there were about 13 million Syrian migrate to another city or country.

Immigrants face with some difficulties such as prejudice, poverty, sheltering, abuses. Migration affect not only immigrants themselves, but also the country they go.

In this paper, we are going to talk about migration, Syrian refugees in Turkey, their impacts and the actions that NGO's do.

## 2. Migration

### 2.1 What is migration?

Migration is a population movement that changes the structure of society in terms of economic, cultural, social and political aspects of the geographical space for various reasons. Immigration is not just a horizontal axis movement, but it's also a vertical

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axis from one's life to the others. The first major immigration movement in history is "Migration of Tribes" between the years 350-800. Migration of Tribes is such a great move that have changed human history. This movement divided Roman Empire into two and as a result West Roman Empire fell, feudal system created, etc. This migration started from compulsive causes such as the bad natural conditions, the problem of finding food and shelter. (Kavimler Göçü, 2017) The other major immigration movement, no doubt, began in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the American continent. After the discovery of America, people, especially Anglo-Saxon World, started to migrate from Europe to this continent, this migration can be considered as a voluntarily migration because it came from desire of adventure.

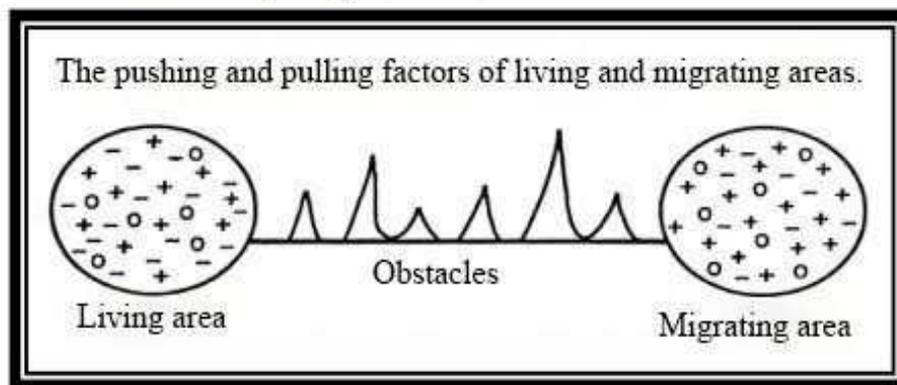
## 2.2 Why do people migrate?

Migration is a part of a human behavior. From the first man, people need to migrate because of voluntary or forced basis. However, the causes of migration have changed. In the past, there were bad natural conditions, they couldn't find food and shelter, or there were less job opportunities that forced people to migrate, but in recent years, wars and massacres have been among the greatest causes of migration. The migration movement is a new beginning from the migrating perspective. However, immigration affect not only for migrants but also for the country to which they migrate.

*According to Everett S. Lee, the answer to the question "Why do people migrate?" Lies in the "repulsive and attractive" forces. According to Lee, the factors that cause immigrants to leave the places they live in are called repulsive forces, and the factors that make the target living area attractive are called attractive forces (1969). Lack of job opportunities, unfavorable climatic conditions, terrorist incidents, civil wars, natural disasters etc. are considered as push factors, on the other hand, new job opportunities, a temperate climate, improved infrastructure, easy access to education and health services, confidence in daily life, etc. can also be considered as pull forces. From these questions, many migration theories are created. One of them is the "push-pull model", which is rooted in E. G. Ravenstein's work (Steel, 2005: 174), which was brought to the fore in the article "A theory of migration" by Everett S. Lee in 1966. This model encompasses a number of factors related to living and settling spaces (Lee, 1966: 47). Lee collects the factors that lead to the decision of the immigration decision and causes the process to start in four dimensions: 1. Factors related to living space, 2. Factors related to migration, 3. Intermediate factors, 4. Individual factors, "Attractive" / positive (+), "neutral" (o) and "blocking" factors (Piché, 2013: 21). According to Lee's example, a good climate is "attractive" and a bad climate is a "driving" factor. A place with good educational conditions is "attractive" (+) for those with small children, and "impulsive" () for a homeowner who does not have a child due to high real estate tax. However, a single man with no taxable estate is unregistered (o) (Lee, 1966: 50). The most important of the "pushing" factors is the economic, social and political*

*situation in poor countries / cities. Comparable advantages of rich countries / cities are "attractive factors". "Developed regions with high wages and job opportunities gain attractiveness for migrants, while underdeveloped regions, high population density, low wages and economic instability push immigrants" (İslamoğlu, Yıldırım & Benli, 2013: 51). The "neutral" factors that people often remain indifferent do not provide a positive or negative contribution to the migration. According to Emre Kongar, "impulsive elements" arising from the inadequacy of living conditions in rural areas seem to have a very significant effect on the urbanization process in Turkey (Kongar, 1998: 550) (AY, Y, 2013).*

Lee tabulated "push-pull model" like



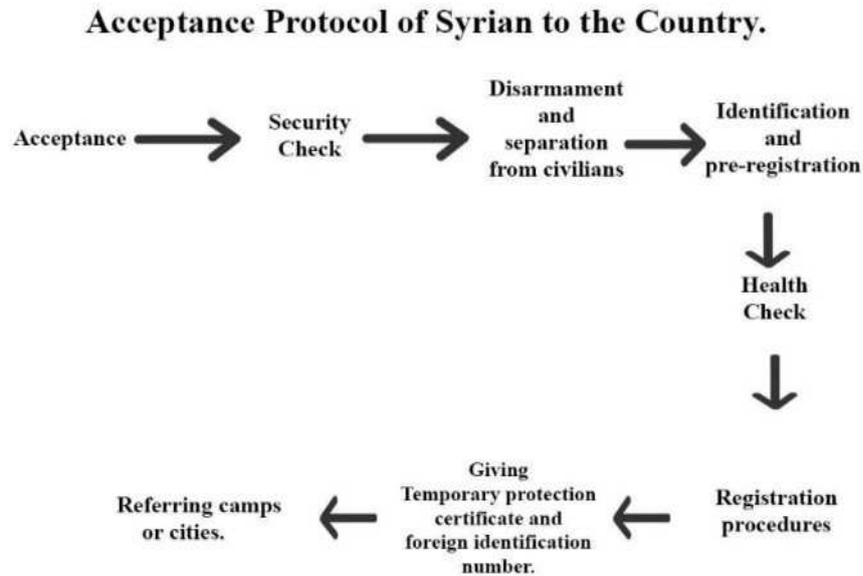
### 2.3 Migration in Syria

Syria has been in a civil war since 15 March 2011. Various countries and international communities send aid to Syria that suffers from the civil war. These aids meet only 54% of the needs. Such circumstances and the endangerment of life in the civil war have caused the local people in Syria to seek a new safe homeland. The combination of these reactions has prompted the Syrians to start the greatest migration wave of the 21st century. In 2016 more than 5 million 835 Syrian had to migrate inside and outside the country because of the civil war which has been lasting for more than five years in Syria. The Syrian Human Rights Network (SNHR), located in London, has reported in the World Refugee Day that the number of registered Syrians who are refugees due to civil war has reached 5 million 835 in their country, 50 percent of them are children, 35 percent are women, and 15 percent of them are men. The country where the Syrians migrated most is Turkey because it is both a border neighbor and a bridge to Europe. General Directorate of Immigration Administration has reported that 2 million 957 thousand 454 Syrians live in Turkey at the end of the 2017.

### 3. Refugees who migrate to Turkey

The human tragedy resulting from the civil war in Syria resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of people's lives and the fact that millions of Syrians had to

leave places they lived. In this process, many Syrians preferred Turkey for shelter. The Syrian asylum-seeker raid on Turkey first started on April 2011. From this date on, Turkey has announced that it will implement an "open door policy" for the Syrians. On June 14, 2011, when AFAD (Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency) made its first statement about asylum seekers, it was announced that there were 8,538 Syrians in the camps established in Hatay/Yayladağı and Altınözü. According to AFAD data, the number of Syrian asylum seekers was 78.409 in August 2012. In 2017, it was reported that 2 million 957 thousand 454 Syrians live in Turkey, according to General Directorate of Immigration.



### 3.1 Life Conditions of Refugees in Turkey

220,000 of the Syrian refugee in Turkey live in comfortable conditions on 22 camps consisting of 16 tent cities and 10 container cities. The remaining one hundred million are scattered and have life struggles in different cities. Today, there are only 9 cities (among 82) in Turkey where Syrians are not found. The Syrians outside the camps struggle for life by working in temporary jobs, begging streets or receiving social assistance in 72 different provinces of

Turkey. There are about 330 thousand Syrian in Istanbul, Gaziantep follows İstanbul by hosting about 330 thousand people in Syria, with 200 thousand.

At first Turkey approached this issue as a temporary condition, but after the 4<sup>th</sup> year of war Turkey started to create new policies by accepting that the refugees are permanent. In order to integrate Syrian with local community, some important arrangements have been made over the last few months. For this purpose, decisions such as the biometric registration of all Syrians in Turkey and offering job opportunities without destroying local workforce to the asylum seekers.

Another important issue is the education of migrants because the education accelerates the collective reconciliation of mass migrants with young population and

compensates for the loss of orientation that they have experienced with immigration.

#### The Foreign Student Information

Operating System (YÖBİS) was established to enable 200,000 Syrian children living in Turkey and deprived of their education services to register in schools via electronic system.

The followings are the data obtained from surveys designed to better accommodate the living standards of Syrian refugees:

- 79% of the Syrians living outside the camps have language problems every day,
- 75% have difficulties in finding housing / shelter,
- 82% are forced or difficult to find work,
- On the other hand, they stated that only 14% of this group were aware of their rights and 26% felt they were integrated into Turkey. Beneficiaries of public services feel more integrated.
- 73% of the Syrians living outside the camp felt safe, while only one out of every four participants (38%) were satisfied with life in Turkey.
- Only 35% of the Syrians who live outside the camps evaluate the future of their country positively; The likelihood of returning to the countries of positive evaluators is much higher.
- At the time of the survey, 56% of the Syrians living outside the camps reported that they would not return to their country, 21% were planning to immigrate to Turkey and 16% were planning to migrate to another country. Saudi Arabia, Germany and the Netherlands are among the countries that they want to immigrate.

### *3.2 Their Difficulties*

Unfortunately, in a new country where they try to adapt, Syrian refugees have faced many difficulties. At the beginning, they tried involve in the economic life of the country in order to continue their lives but they were used by the artisans as cheap labor. The economic order of the country thus began to change slowly. An important challenge the Syrians faced in Turkey was the rise of house rents. In addition, the house rent, which has increased almost 3 times, has also started to affect the middle class in the country.

Another difficulty was to provide adequate nursing homes and hospital services for this high population. Most of the immigrants consist of casualties and those who for those who needed urgent intervention. Moreover, the Syrians who came on this first wave, were living in a serious way at the border of the problem of finding a place to stay. These first Syrians who later helped the people to find a home, unfortunately they tried to survive in the parks, in the stockroom, in the mosque courtyard. Public officials couldn't detain them even if they identified these immigrants. Because even if they were taken from the parks, there were no alternative areas to be placed. Temporary housing centers ("camps" at that time) did not have sufficient capacity.

Over time, migrants' movement to their own systems instead of adapting to urban and social life posed a national security threat in the middle and long term. Until this

time, they were subjected to difficult conditions in terms of sheltering, poverty, health, education, prejudice, harassment, occupation and working. We will examine these issues like marriage, prejudice, poverty etc. in detail.

### 3.2.1 Prejudice

Xenophobic attitudes and various forms of social tension may arise if residential opportunities are insufficient. Unfortunately, in some societies the Syrians are seen as important threat to the social order. In the context of changing urban security and fear of crime / security perception; It has been determined that the security perception is related to the economic system. This perception comes and goes along with the economic crises. Nevertheless, both the media and the social structure seem to increase fear culturally, involuntarily or unwillingly, in relation to the formation of a level of fear. For instance, the frequent presence of increasing reactions to refugees in various cities has led to comments that the Syrians are no longer seen as "guests" and are not wanted.

All the Syrians shouldn't put in the same equation. However, it has become a necessity for the relationship in good intentions that the application of the necessary instructions to those who cannot adapt to urban life and involve in a crime.

In everyday life, there are many reasons that lead to negative perceptions of tension and refugees. The most important of these is the tendency of the state to provide aid to refugees. Most people do not find it agreeable to help the other nation while most of the Turkish people face with poor economic conditions. The crowd in the Hospitals, schools, government offices, public transport, public services, etc. unfortunately disturbs most Turkish citizens. However, the biggest reason for the prejudice is that begging most of the Syrians on the streets. People either hate or pity them since they beg on the street rather than work. However, some believe that the job opportunities and the assistance received by Syrian refugees are limited. Unfortunately, the number of citizens who extend their helping hand in this way is very little.

### 3.2.2 Poverty

There are various data on the poverty rates of Syrian asylum seekers in Turkey. According to one of these statements, 57 percent of Syrians live in poverty, 31 percent live below the hunger limit (Milliyet, 04.09.2015), according to another, among the other refugees, including the Syrians, 70 percent of those living under the poverty line. As a result, it is seen that the Syrians in Turkey are over 50% of the poverty rates. According to another research, a Syrian refugee spends around 3 liras a day for feed. The percentage of Syrians who consume dairy products is 40 percent. 25 percent of the Syrians can't find cheese or yoghurt.

The relationship between poverty and health is symbiotic. (Walker ve Walker, 2015, s. 119-120). Unhealthy people are more likely to be pushed into poverty. On one side finding a job is a difficult thing for the sick or handicapped persons, on the other size the poverty is the other side that cause illness. Especially for poor people, health is a vital. Malnutrition, homelessness, or living inadequate homes resulting from poverty, may be among the factors that cause illness. Poor people receive less

health care than their needs. Unfortunately, most of the Syrian refugees are pushed to poverty because they live under these circumstances.

### 3.2.3 Sheltering

As of December 2016, the number of Syrians who live in the residential areas that operating with the coordination of AFAD is 258.571 people. The cost of temporary residential areas in Turkey is considerably high but all their needs are provided. And those residential areas are praised by the world. The needs of them such as food, education, health, clothing and heating etc. are met at the high living conditions.

It has been determined that Syrians who live outside of the temporary residential areas (outside the camp) in Turkey have experienced serious problems related to the shelter.

A significant proportion of asylum seekers in different provinces except for residential areas rent a house by the aids from the helping organizations or by themselves, while some remain live in depopulated and ruin areas of the cities. It should be stated that the residents of these areas are living on extremely difficult conditions and lack healthy accommodation opportunities. This can lead to serious social problems as well as health problems. In addition, the need for sheltering of Syrians, has caused house rents to rise in certain cities.

According the Health Services Report of the Turkish Medical Association about Syrians, most of the Syrians outside of the tent city, are living a poor life and it's seen that their relatives are also poor. Asylum seekers live together in a few socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhoods. Living houses are not physically adequate. In fact, it is seen that in some of the places there is no kitchen, the toilet and the shower are used in common with other apartment residents etc. There are also problems in terms of heating and hygiene. Kitchen and bathroom conditions are insufficient. Some of the asylum seekers live in the parks and the ruins. They do not have access to clean drinking water. Some places of residence as accommodation are quite unhealthy environments such as parks, garage entrance shops, rental rooms and damp houses.

### 3.2.4 Abuse

Unfortunately, this subject with intense interest in the media continues to grow with many embarrassing situations. The phenomenon of harassment is founded both by Syrian refugees and Turkish citizens. Another area of victimization is prostitution. GKAB Syrian women's involvement in prostitution is an important question. In fact, the woman or the person in question is not the perpetrator of the crime. The perpetrator of this crime is the person who provides the place and the opportunity to mediate for this prostitution. Prostitutes are actually victims. Therefore, in practice, these women should not be treated to increase victimization.

The news headlines in our country in recent years are embarrassing us and irritating our nerves. Some of these titles are:

1. "Syrian beggary girl is harassed in the middle of the street"
2. "Harassment tensions between Syrians and neighborhood residents in Hatay"
3. "The Syrian who was harassing the 17-year-old girl on the street by hand"

4. "Gaziantep standing: 4 Syrian, 3-year-old boy raped on the cam ..."
5. "A woman is harassed by Syrian Men and the other two laughs."
6. "Syrian refugee harassing young girl in Adana"
7. "Syrian Harassment of Girls in Gaziantep ..."
8. "Syrians in Tavas harass the ladies"
9. "9 months old baby is raped in Antep!"

### *3.3 Future Plans*

Migration; It can also mean a better future, hope and security for many people and the group at the same time. Immigrant individuals are in danger of being killed in the country they are emigrating from, catching better economic opportunities, and so on. They can look more hopefully in the future of the country they came from. In this respect, 60% of the guests stated that they did not consider returning even after the end of the war. This rate is up to 90% if the end of the war is still at the beginning of Assad. At the beginning of the Syrians who want to return to their homeland, those who are struggling to keep up with the city are predominant.

According to a study conducted by Hidir APAK between August 2013 and January 2014, it can be said that the expectations of the Syrian immigrants are not fully met and are still in expectation, the ambiguity about the future of the war in Syria is preserved and many of their own homeland is indispensable for many migrants. It can also be said that the expectations of the future are high and positive, considering the hope that Syrian immigrants look forward to the future and that they will have good opportunities in the future. 75% of the respondents stated their expectation before coming to Turkey as 'meeting basic human needs like education and health'. 39.4% of the research group said that we were expecting 'business opportunities' and 25% said 'we wanted Turkey to accept us as a citizen.'

It can be said that the vast majority of pre-migration participants are in anticipation and attractive expectations such as job opportunities and citizenship are not just basic needs. This can be explained by the fact that the research group regarded immigration not only as a salvation and escape from war, but also as an opportunity to achieve good results.

When the expectations of the post-migration expectations are met; 27.3% of the participants stated that the expectations were fully met after immigrating to Turkey, 49.2% were 'partially satisfied' and 16.7% were not satisfied. Four out of the participants (25%) stated that there was no expectation of Turkey from the future. Those who do not have any anticipation think that the services provided are sufficient. 17,4% demanded financial assistance, and 12,9% stated that the statues in Turkey should be determined and their ambiguities should be completed as soon as possible. Giving Syrians a visitor status brought some uncertainties with it. Also; there are some Syrians who demand basic human needs such as opportunity for work (11.4%), security (6.8%), education (9.1%), good life (5.3%) and health (0.8%).

43.9% of the participants did not worry about the growth of their children in Turkey. Nearly one of the migrants (18.9%) of Syrian immigrants are worried that

their children will grow in Turkey. 46.6% of those who do not worry see Turkey as a high level of welfare. Similarly, 46.6% of them do not worry that their children will grow in Turkey because they think that Turkey is safer than Syria. One in five of the respondents are concerned that their children will grow in Turkey. More than half (56.0%) of the worrying people stated that their children should not benefit from the right to education and that they cannot go to school. Nearly one in three (28.0%) said they were worried that their children wanted to grow up in their homeland in Syria. More than half of the respondents (52.4%) stated that they would like to live in Syria if the conditions permit. If the conditions permit, 36.3% would prefer Turkey and 11.3% would prefer a more developed country. More than half of the respondents (55.3%) answered "no", 15.2% would be "bad" and 18.2% "no idea" in the question "how do you see the future"?

### *3.4 Immigrants' influence on the country*

Immigrants have various influences on countries. Syrian asylum seekers living in border cities in Turkey in the first stage spread over time in the whole country. As a result of this spread, it has had an impact on the country. We can divide these effects into two groups as social and economic effects. (ORSAM, 2015)

#### *3.4.1 Social Impacts*

Contrary to the fact that they are the same as the local people, they are reacting too much because they are different in language, culture and lifestyles. Moreover, with the emergence of polygamy, divorce rates have increased and a distorted structure has emerged.

In most cities where Syrians live, a conservative culture dominates. The marriage of young or old, married or single individuals to young Syrians by not conforming to this culture has created great problems in society. In 2017, the number of bridal brides is 6.495. Marriages do not seem high in the official data because of the marriage of Imam's marriage to the Syrians, but this rate is higher. In fact, these marriages have become a means of material interest. Those who want to get married find a wife for themselves by paying a mediocre fee. Besides, the title is taken to the girls in Syrian culture. This situation is seen as a means of marrying the daughters of the prisoners and saving the lives of their daughters. The saddest thing about this is that they are married at an early age, even at a child's age.

Because the rents are lower, these immigrants prefer the neighborhoods where there are economically worse living people. A few families are staying together in homes that are in bad condition. For this reason, local residents are constructing illegal and irregular structures with income expectation. This raises the problem of urbanization which is already there.

Another problem is that the parents are working their children because the education rate is low. As a result, the children started to work. In the streets, handkerchiefs, scarf, etc, selling children are the visible part of this situation. Apart from this, these children are employed as apprentices or in factories as cheap laborers.

### 3.4.2 Economic Impacts

From an economic point of view, there are also good influences with certain aspects as well as the bad aspects of this situation. The common economic effect of refugees is on house rents. Homeowners lease homes to surfers at higher rates than usual. Some even took homeowners to take their tenants and replace them with surfers. As a result, households use this situation for their own benefit.

This is also the economic impacts of the prime workers who are employed as cheap labor force. Workers who are terminated in this period are thinking that they will be removed from the workplace in order to be taken prisoner. However, in some cities where the local people need the workforce because they do not want to work in the factory or on the field, this need is met.

In addition to these, aid sent to Turkey from Cambodia and Syria is also provided through local companies. This is especially the case for companies operating in the fields of food and textiles. Turkey's exports to Syria in 2013 increased from \$ 113 million to \$ 278 million.

Most of the refugees coming from Syria are rural and sub-income level, many investors and merchants settled in Turkey and continue their business with their commercial connections.

Asylum-seekers have begun to produce, even in small sizes. The Syrian-run shops, furnaces and some businesses provide economic contribution. Syrians prefer these businesses because they are in the style they are accustomed to. The worst part of this situation is the unfair competition with the local tradesmen and the discussions between the local tradesmen and tradesmen. Turkey is among the countries where the Syrians have invested the most and established the companies. The number of foreign capital companies established by Syrian citizens was 5 thousand 647 at the end of 2016. Syria is the country that has settled in the second places of the most investment in Turkey after Germany. On the other hand, according to the TOBB data, the amount of capital of Syrian citizens is 751 million 638 thousand TL in the companies that have the majority or all of Syrian citizens in the last 4 years. TOBB data is based on trade register data. The figures are not the total capital of the company, but the amount of capital invested by the foreign partner

## 4. What NGOs and institutions do about immigrants (organizations)

The existence of Civil Society Organizations in the lives of immigrants is an undeniable fact. It is impossible for the states to fully realize this, even if it is the primary duty of the immigrants' rights and standards of living. The Civil Society Organizations are in full swing here and fill the gaps in the state's inability. An advantage of Civil Society Organizations is that they do not have the slowness due to the problem of bureaucracy in the state level in the face of problems and needs. Civil Society Organizations can be found in quick and practical interventions against incidents.

There are thousands of NGOs working on immigrants in the world and in Turkey. Some of them are founded by associations, while others are established by immigrants

themselves. Civil Society Organizations established by associations are established for assistance for immigrants such as defense, legal, economic, education and training, housing, business, financial aid, consultancy and guidance, integration; The Civil Society Organizations established by immigrants are the basic principle of "solidarity". Because immigrants are trying to be stronger and stronger with immigrants like themselves with the effect of coming from a different culture. There are thousands of associations such as Turkish Red Crescent and

Şanlıurfa Platform in Turkey. There are also Civil Society Organizations such as Support to life working in partnership with International Associations.

**Şanlıurfa Platform** : Şanlıurfa Platform is a platform based on the voluntary basis established by the 60 nongovernmental organizations operating in Şanlıurfa, established with the permission of the members of the Municipal Assembly, the committee decision of the Municipality of Şanlıurfa and the special permission of Şanlıurfa Governorship after the Syrian civil war started in 2011, to prevent the migration to Turkey by sending aid to Syria, in order to prevent the religion, language, denomination and racial discrimination and in order to prevent the disruption of its chemistry in the migration wave to Şanlıurfa will bring the social imbalance of Şanlıurfa in the following months. In the context of the "Humanitarian Aid" of the platform, drug addicts other than the Syrians also have aided the families of Urfa in need of unconditional assistance to the prisoners' families.

The platform also sent 393 aid clips beyond the border, with 18 aid clippings to terrorist victims. The platform did not stay with that, and the 1268 aid clips were sent to 600,000 people from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan living in the towns and villages of the city center in Şanlıurfa. A total of 1679 trailers were distributed.

**Support to Life Foundation**: Support to Life Foundation also prepared a report based on a survey of about 900 refugees. It also conducts charity distribution with an electronic information system for approximately 3,000 refugees. It continues to distribute food, hygiene and winter preparation aid packages for refugees outside Hatay, Kilis and Şanlıurfa camps.

### **International NGOs**

International NGOs have to get a work permit from the government. This is a very slow process. According to the law of associations, international NGOs wanting to operate in Turkey need to apply to the Ministry of Interior. The ministry is seeking advice and advice on

NGOs from various state institutions, most notably the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is the security unit. International NGOs are among the reasons for rejecting a statement about Turkey in the past. In addition, the permission requests of CSOs found to be operating "informally" by sending their tourist passports to Turkey are also rejected without obtaining permission. On the other hand, about 80 representatives of international NGOs have been working in border provinces. As of February 1, 2014, it is known that 18 international CSOs have obtained permission. However, a large majority of them are trying to get help on the Syrian border. The Danish Refugee Council, the International Medical Corps, the Mercy Corps, the

GOAL, the International Rescue Committee, the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, and Save the Children International. The American Mercy Corps organization is trying to meet the important needs of millions of Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq and Turkey. Especially children who are exposed to extreme violence do not get rid of their daily lives under the influence of their great fear. International Medical Corps also offers health and education services to Syrian refugees in Turkey with a \$ 750,000 fund from the Conrad N.

Hilton Foundation. In addition to Kilis, they are preparing to open a clinic in Şanlıurfa. The Danish Refugee Council operates in Hatay and Sanliurfa. She gives post-traumatic trainings. Many International NGOs whose permit requests are refused or are pending and in review are trying to cooperate with local-national NGOs, or rather to help refugees under their name. However, all international NGOs face serious operational problems such as money transfers, salaries, wages and other costs. From 2013 onwards, it is observed that the government is a tentative softening of its attitude towards the work of International NGOs.

Officials say, "We look forward to working with international NGOs. But we will be in control of this. We do not want an NGO inflation," they say.

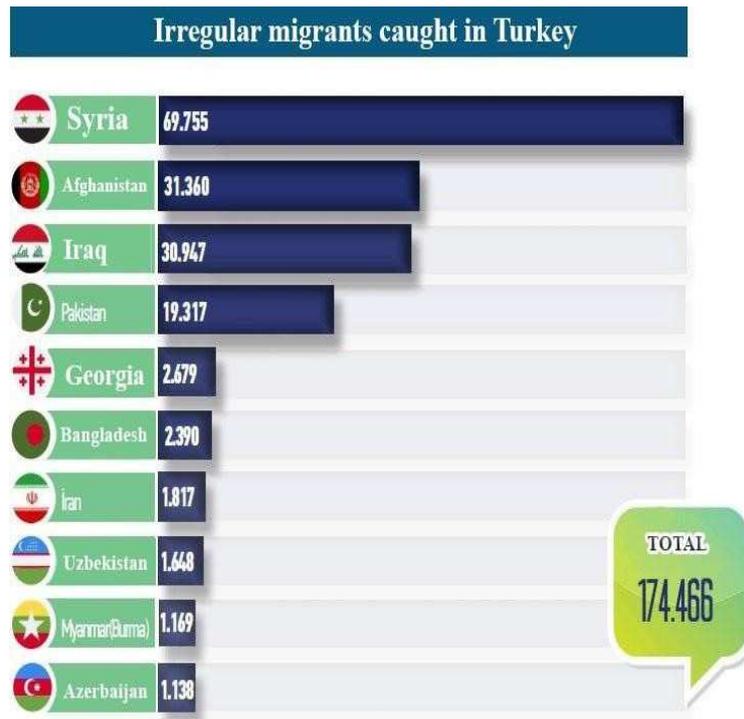
### **Syrian NGOs**

Some of the NGOs that try to help refugees are also from Syria. For example, the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) communicates with activist youth in Syria and gives them various trainings. They are especially active in women's work. (igamder, 2013)

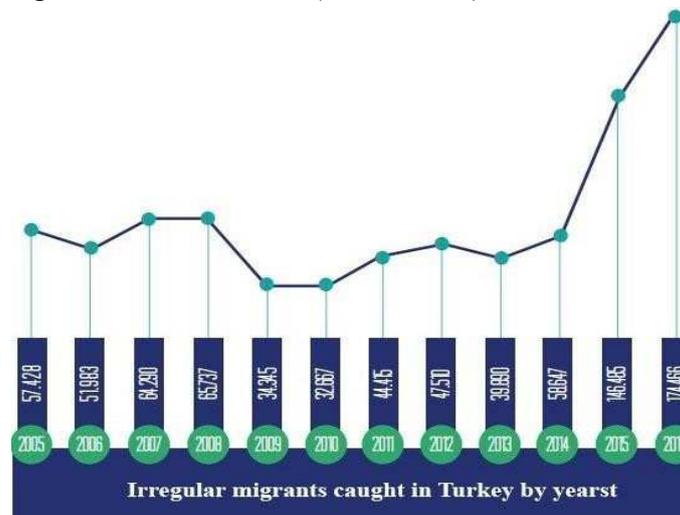
### **5. Immigrants who want to go to Europe via Turkey but who cannot achieve**

Turkey is a natural bridge for immigrants who want to migrate to Europe because of their geopolitical position. Immigrants who migrate to Europe via Turkey usually go to the European countries via the Mediterranean after entering Turkey by road. Some of the immigrants who want to reach their dreams are caught, but unfortunately some of these journeys end with death. When we look at captured immigrants, illegal immigrants from many countries, especially Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq, are caught trying to enter or leave our country.

Following charts and data are taken from the Migration Rapport in 2016.



Between 2005 and 2014, the number of catches around 50,000 per year has risen to 146,485 as of the end of 2015 and has risen to 174,466 as of the end of 2016. The number of irregular, illegal immigrants that only Coast Guard has caught is 91,611 at the end of 2015. The number of migrant smugglers caught in 2015 and undergoing judicial proceedings is 3 thousand 614. (Posta, 2016)



Unfortunately, some of the immigrants who migrate to Europe are drowned in the Mediterranean. According to Turkish Coast Guard Command figures, the number of irregular migrants who lost their lives is 279 in 2015. In 2016, the number of irregular migrants who have lost their lives has fallen by 29%, compared to 2015.

Distribution of irregular migrants who died in our seas in 2015-2016.		
Months	2015	2016
January	-	103
February	9	38
March	6	32
April	10	-
May	2	-
June	7	-
July	9	-
August	15	1
September	72	7
October	38	-
November	40	6
December	71	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>192</b>

When we examine the numbers in the world, the common explanation made in Geneva by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) on 23.12.2016. According to the statement made in 2016, while the Mediterranean is trying to pass the boat, 5 thousand people lost their lives. The UNHCR Spokesman William Spindler noted that "this is the highest figure ever recorded." In the statement, it was stated that on average 14 immigrants lost their lives in the Mediterranean every day in 2016. In the statement made by the IOM, it was specified that 3,777 people died in 2015 in the Mediterranean. (dw.com 2016)

## 6. RESULT

This article deals with the immigration policy of Turkey. The paper provides information on the difficulties of the 21st century's breasts and offers and assistance of the Turkish NGOs to successful and unsuccessful immigrants who want to go to the lieutenants and Europe. In addition, the conditions such as educational conditions, health problems, conditions of employment and habits, malnutrition habits and housing need are among the conditions that have been experienced by them since the day Syrian refugees began to emigrate to Turkey. We hope the most difficult and painful situations of desperate Syrian refugees will come to an end. The end of wars, that all people are equal, and that no matter where in the world, everyone has a good life are our best wishes.

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