

COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S REPORT



26th june 2018



Let's science: Development and Implantation of Social - Science Training Program for Young Refugees

Thanks to each participating organization who cooperated. They combined their experience and expertise to carry this project in order to develop science training program for the young refugees.

- Professor Dr. Mustafa Sıtkı Bilgin from YBU-AYBÜ
- Feyza Yıldırım from the Migration Research Foundation
- Didem Isgi from the Migration Research Foundation
- Pelin Ögünç from TERA Ankara
- Peuto Arthur from Rightchallenge
- Erlevo Sandra form Rightchallenge
- Sula I. Ertan from ULISA
- Kaçak M. Aykut from ULISA
- Binarcı Burak from ULISA
- Meryaci M. from USDAD
- Selda Peschke from AYBU low F.
- Lutz Peschke from Iser und Schmidt
- Ruben Düchting from Iser und Schmidt
- Adriano Scardaccione drop E-Campus
- Gürhan Ay and Satı Arık and her assistants from Cojep International



The refugees crisis is a big challenge and has many aspects, specially the Syrian civil war, which was a great human tragedy. Six million escaped from this civil war, coming from the crisis. Among the few countries who take in shelter the refugees, Turkey in particular has given shelter to 4 million refugees. The government provide them the basics services including health care, education, and others services. Turkey's aim is to create a favorable environment for the refugees. Turkey defends a part of integration and freedom

Turkey's approach to the refugees has been appreciate by number of International services and is seen as a good example. From the perspective of education, there are two approaches to meet young refugees : placing them in special institutions or integrating them into education systems. Turkey does both, there are special schools, but also special arrangements for them to integrate public schools, universities.

But these plans cost a lot. Turkey's sheltering has stoped these 4 million refugees from moving into European countries.



The reason of this meeting in the Council of Europe was to give a brief explanation of the project related to the Syrian immigration issue. The Syrian immigration issue is one of the biggest problem and disaster, it's not just affecting Turkey, but also Europe and especially European countries. Turkey took the responsibility to carry out the immigration not only for humanitarian reasons but also for the European community as well as the world community. But there is still political problems which remains to be solved. That is why the « Let's Science project » which is a European Union project supported by the Turkish agency, is about an alternative solution for the Syrian immigration issue. It is an academic solution through preparation of an educational training program.

The policy of Europe towards civilian immigrants

The « Let's Science project » has been created by the University of Ankara. The Syrian crisis began since 2011. Another important number is the 11,4 million Syrians who are moving around the world. Also, we can categorize this community in two reasons which affected the immigrants' move. The external causes and the internal factors. For the internal factors, it is the evolution of internal controls which affected the European Union policy towards immigration. The second cause is the growing concerns about national security. The third one is the security-oriented approach until immigrants respect immigration policies, the fourth is the Europeanisation of national migration policies. The next cooperation in order to avoid the most political conflicts is to review in favor of the protection of immigrants or pro-immigrant groups in achieving their national policy goals. For the motivations behind the formulation of the external dimension of EU immigration policy, we can see two factors. One is about the inadequacy of international immigration policies, the second is the increasing number of illegal immigrants. For the other causes we can see that the following strategic reasons of EU are seen as an effort to convince the three countries to participate on the EU's restrictive and securitize migrations, restricting visa policies, protection in the region of origin, cooperation with three countries for tackling illegal immigration, readmission and return policies. As for the readmission agreements, there are different association agreements, visa facilitation agreements, cooperation agreements, free access process mobility partnerships, protection programs. These main reasons affected EU immigration policies, especially towards Syrian immigrants.

Turkey's immigration policies

On the contrary, as for it is for Turkey's policy and its position on the situation of immigrants, we could say that the status, according to the 64,8% of Syrian immigrants under temporary protection, there are other reasons which affected Turkey's immigration policy especially Syrian immigrants. One is the EU readmission agreement of 2013, according to these agreements, EU readmission agreements have standing to be reciprocal to the EU. The EU will readmit the illegal migrants since the EU isn't the major transit point of these illegal migrants. Turkey takes a commitment for the acceleration of the readmission process.

The main Turkish cities in which Syrian migrants live are Istanbul which is the most highly populated city with almost 550 000 refugees, in Sanliurfa this is about 500 000 and Hatay about 350 000 in Gaziantep, Adana, Kirsehir, Mersin, Konya,

Izmir. The numbers of migrants in 2011 was around 14 000, in 2012 it was around 267 000. The numbers have increased too much. In 2014 it was 1,5 million migrants, and in 2015 2,5 million. Today the official number is around 3,5 million migrants but this is unofficial, this number extends the million.

For the distribution of Syrians temporary protection of income and the outcome, 200 000 of them live in protection centers and the rest, almost 3,3 million people live out of protection centers. The temporary protection management's system, when an immigrant come to Turkey make two actions : the first one is a biometric record and then a demographic record is taken which allows to give humanitarian aids including health, education, shelter, religious, social services and others services.

Turkey has spent 24 billion TL which is worth 6 billion dollars, from 2011 until now. According to the global humanitarian report, Turkey is considered the most generous country because unlike other countries, Turkey contributed to a huge help by giving health care services and provided humanitarian aid all over the world. The second one is the United States which amount is about 6,6 billion dollars, then comes Germany in third position with almost 3 billion dollars.

As for the education services among the Syrian immigrants, children expected to be in school age constitute 32 % of the Syrian population in Turkey, the number of children who are between 5 and 18 years old is about 1,1 million.

If we examine the population between 5 and 18 years, 481 000 of them are between 5 and 9 years old and are in primal school. There are 376 000 of them who are between 10 and 14 years old, and on addition there are almost 300 000 who are between 15 and 18 years old and who are expected to be in high school age. Almost 60 000 person are between 19 and 24 years old and have to be in the age for high education.

The amendment made by the minister of national education according to all foreigners and immigrants who are under international protection, allows them all to receive access to free education. The jurisdiction consist of formal education including Turkish public schools and temporary education centers. In Turkey Syrian immigrants in general and others immigrants for example from Irak, Afghanistan and from elsewhere, are included for categories related to education services under the same jurisdiction. There are almost 400 000 students in Turkish formal education, those students are educated through ministry education of curriculum with Turkish language. For the primal and secondary education, the standards including basics cours of Turkish language, mathematics, social, sciences, music, physical training and visual arts. Additionally there are seven of national and international agencies which support Syrian children via language courses and other kinds of substitute programs. In temporary education centers located in both comes an outcome, there are 255 000 students in centers.

The Syrian's curriculum is modified according to the Turkish curriculum : the language is arabic the students are also taking 15 hours of supplementary courses for the Turkish language.

The total of children who get education in Turkey is about 600 000, that means that 30% of Syrian children have access to education. But what about the rest ? This project is dealing with the rest of children who do not have access to a formal education. This project will help and contribute for the children to have an opportunity to study.



How do we catch, attract people with their free time with science ?

The attention must be made under the relation of young people and the public. This is the basic challenge to affect the young people of the subject of science. « The joy of learning ». They must not be afraid and on the contrary enjoy it as well otherwise they are leaving. How to attract a mess without having a mess ? By creating stories, which is the most important thing. Although the subject is highly complex, science communication is not just about transferring pure facts, science is not less serious when you present it in an humorous way. The concept is about how little students can play, craft, construct, and of course there should be a teacher who explains the story behind them.

Example game : Spaghetti bridge

The focusing on the students on the age for them to know : *what do I study ?* There are a lot of clever and genius students among the Syrian immigrants, it is not something to let go.

USDAD is an international association of social science program evolution. Advance the social science for the evolution of national social science and aim to

reach the social science education by training, social science, who remain educated, comprehended, and advancing people, the goodness to learn in there career. For International and national associations, the main activity and the social program on the application on both of these institution is to accomplish the common goals. To carry out the project in national, international and professional associations there are the standards of USDAD. The approach with the methods of training with the young refugee. The most important thing in this project is to give a chance to these young refugees and to keep them from dangers because they are out of formal education. The main criteria is the theologic approach, technical approach and the innovation aspects. With selecting the main questions, and respond to the aim with the best methods and solution possible and by preparing an evolution form. USDAD will prepare a journal which is called Ankara's International Journal of Social Science related to this young refugee's project to find an issue about the innovation materials. The article will be send in October to each partners, and in December it will be officially published.



Written by Dilara KURT
ORIW's assistant
From COJEP INTERNATIONAL