

13

November
2018


Ankara
Plaza Hotel

**WHOSE
ISSUE
IS THE ISSUE
OF REFUGEESS?**




INTRODUCTION

On 13 November 2018, the 2nd Meydan meeting was organized by the Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA Foundation) and the Civil Pages in Ankara to come together to discuss life around the question of “Whose issue is the issue of refugees?” We wish to thank you for your participation and contributions.



Since 2005, the YADA Foundation has been producing information related to a variety of areas related to social life and tries to transform these into practice. We conduct research on how CSOs impact citizens and decision-makers and attempt to explain the impact on the decisions and opinions on politics and decisions of public opinion. With the research and activities, we carry out, we try to develop the capacity of CSOs’ in their efforts to have an impact on decision making and conduct activities focusing on strengthening their dialogue. We aim to produce common platforms whereby CSOs can discuss, exchange information and create new opportunities for cooperation.

By organizing the Meydan activities, it is our aim to physically bring people together to create an area for a common platform, whereby civil society actors of different fields, opinions and approaches come together and be exposed to each other. Our desire is for diversities to be able to meet each other, to know of each other, to be able to discuss and to be informed of each other. Once again, we wish to thank you for joining us in the Meydan to discuss, listen and deliberate on issues related to Turkey.



AGENDA

09.30- 10.00 Registration

10.00- 10.15 Opening Speech

10.15- 11.15 Speed dating

11.15- 11.30 Break

11.30- 13.00 Main Session Speech / Sharing Experiences

13:00- 14:15 Lunch

14.15- 15.45 Open Meydan

- Social Cohesion
- Hate Speech
- Vulnerable Groups
- Employment
- Cooperation and Collaborative Work

15.45- 16.00 Break

16:00- 16.30 Closing

OPENING: WELCOME TO THE MEYDAN

Meydan emerged as a result of years of research and observation by YADA, with the aim of creating a ground for dialogue and discussion by establishing an area for common sharing and working in order to overcome the state of withdrawal of civil society. The research conducted by YADA found that the reason underlying the inactiveness of civil society is this state of withdrawal. This withdrawal shows itself as a state of not being open to the matters at hand, withdrawal from the subject of study and identity and not wanting to come together with those who are not alike. As a means to meet the need for improved dialogue within civil society, Meydan was established for the first time in Istanbul on 20 June 2018 with a call to dialogue and discussion “to collectively discuss the cities which belong to us all”.

On the 13th of November 2018, the 2nd Meydan was set up in Ankara to discuss the question, “Whose issue is the issue of refugees?”, together with civil society with the participation of 78 people from 52 institutions. Ceylan Özünel, Board Member of the YADA Foundation, made an opening speech to kick off the 2nd Meydan Meet Up. In her speech, she stated that the aim of the second Meydan meeting, saying, “In the first Meydan meet up, our aim was to bring together organizations and individuals who are active in the area of women, children, refugees and persons with disabilities under the theme area of the city. Today, we want to take about co-existence, by undertaking the issue of refugees. We had in mind a design whereby you all have a chance to share the activities you conduct in the field, meet those actors whom you have not met before and to be able to produce common ideas jointly.”

Founding member of the YADA Foundation, Ulaş Tol informed that tools are developed with the aim of breaking the tendency of civil society only coming together with those who are similar and that one of these tools is an online meeting platform designed as the Civil Pages. Tol informed that Meydan was a means by which the actors had the opportunity to meet face to face and emphasized different approaches of Meydan, stating that “Meydan’s foundation rests on 3 main pillars. One of these is to bring together CSOs of different areas of activity and to ensure that the overlapping nature of area of activity of CSOs are made visible. The second is to come together with those which are not similar and who are in strong opposition in opinion. The third pillar is to ensure effective interaction by using new methods for meeting, listening and creating dialogue.”

MAIN SESSION: SHARING EXPERIENCES

After mini interviews that were conducted in the icebreaking speed dating session, the session where participants shared their experiences began following the speech of human rights activist Ayşe Özlem Ekşi, who is the coordinator of the Keçiören Migrant Services Centre, regarding the issue of refugees. Ekşi stated the issue is multifaceted, by saying that “The issue of refugees is a multi-dimensional issue, to include the international aspect, local political aspect and the human rights aspect. Before refugees can participate in the political sphere, there is a need for them to participate in civil society and express themselves in the civil arena. Their legal status in terms of human rights are areas which need to be discussed jointly in the public and civil society.” and shared the issues which required resolving. Ekşi emphasized the lack of coordination among CSOs active in the area of refugees and that there is limited interactive and communication and stated that, due to not openly sharing data, there are duplications in activities and aid cannot be realized. After the speech by Ayşe Özlem Ekşi, participants took turns to share their experiences. The following topics were discussed in the main session.

THE CHANGING PARADIGM

Although the use of the terms ‘host community’ and ‘visitors’ within civil society and the public sphere do not comprise hate speech, they still create a type of marginalization and exclusion in speech. The paradigm is now changing, and the civil society organizations established by Syrians should be included in meetings held with CSOs. An interpreter should be made available in each meeting.

THE NEED TO UNDERSTAND SYRIAN CSOS

The gap regarding capacity among Turkish CSOs are also observed in associations established by Syrian refugees. It is important to eliminate this gap and continue to be in contact. Similarly, there are “acceptable” and “non-acceptable” associations among Syrian organizations. While some associations are able to access unlimited funds, some are not able to access these sufficiently. Some Syrian associations are only active in Syria, and some are stated as being “cover up” associations. There is a need to ask, “which Syrian association?”. Therefore, this is a sensitive topic and there needs to be research conducted on how many Syrian organizations there are in Turkey, which work for Turkey.

THERE IS A NEED TO DISCUSS THE IMPACT OF STATE OF EMERGENCY ON CIVIL SOCIETY

The State of Emergency has led to an indirect destruction on civil society. It is not possible to resolve the state of withdrawal without discussing this destruction - and the issue of refugees cannot be discussed before this state of withdrawal is resolved. For example, the requirement of obtaining permission from the government for the activities to be conducted for Syrians brings with it the problem of access to the field. This is a legal problem which is faced for all activities conducted to provide support in such areas as education, services, research, psycho-social support.

PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL COHESION IS EXPERIENCED IN VARIOUS AREAS

There is no cohesion between Turkish children and Syrian children who go to school; there is bullying. Women are experiencing social challenges. Syrians do not have work permits and a right to social security. There are almost no social centers which they can benefit from. For example, 56% of Syrian women in Istanbul are educated and a large majority want to establish their own business; they need support on this matter. Travel restrictions are placed on refugees according to laws and international agreements, which creates unjust circumstances, especially regarding employment. Turkish CSOs should focus on this issue more often.

ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED AGAINST HATE SPEECH ARE INSUFFICIENT

Hate speech is a widespread and large problem which we face; incorrect information spread by the media (written, visual, social) and the use of language creates the foundation for this. Activities and campaigns related to incorrect information in the social media are being conducted but these are not sufficient. Recently, the General Directorate of Migration Management is carrying out work on this matter on their website. It is important that a public institution should lead such activity. There is a need for adopting advocacy in a supra-political framework. It is a need to carry out local level activities regarding combatting hate speech, using different messages in different regions. For example, ASAM conducts activities to raise awareness in local journalists.

THERE IS A NEED TO STRENGTHEN ACCESS TO CIVIL SOCIETY DECISION MAKING MECHANISMS

Civil society does not make enough effort to access State or other decision-making mechanisms; the capacity in this area is insufficient. It is important for CSOs to remain within their areas of expertise to facilitate relationships with the public sphere.





SOCIAL COHESION SHOULD BEGIN WITH CIVIL SOCIETY WORKERS

It is not possible for CSOs in Turkey to say that they are not working in the area of refugees. For an CSO to be discriminated against as established by Syrians or Turkish citizens is not appropriate from the perspective of civil society. Social cohesion should start from those working in civil society. Acting as if there are two different worlds should stop.

The nationalist discourse arising after the Syrian crisis and not being opposed to war is seen as being a party to war and trying to suppress the crime of destruction; civil society actors should oppose this.

UNRESOLVED ISSUES FROM TURKEY'S PAST ARE REVISITED

The refugee issue is our issue! The unresolved issues from Turkey's past are revisited with the Syrian crisis: education in mother tongue, access to free education and free health care...

THERE IS PREJUDICE AND MARGINALISATION IN SOCIAL SOCIETY

There is prejudice and marginalization within civil society. There is a need to come together without stigmatization, to bring solutions to problems and to act together. There is a need, not to overlook the positive things done by the government despite which political view we hold and to speak out about the positive and negative things that are conducted. Multiculturalism and living together with diversities are not a strength of the Turkish community. This state of prejudice is also the case for civil society; groups or organization who feel a threat to themselves in different areas act in prejudice towards Syrians.

CIVIL SOCIETY NEEDS MORE MORALE

It makes us feel good to be able to come together with actors in civil society and activists in these types of meetings. Activities conducted show that Turkish civil society needs this support. CSOs have a need for support and lifting morale.

REFUGEES EXPERIENCE CHALLENGES IN WORKING LIFE

Refugees also experience challenges in working life; they are subject to discrimination; they are employed as cheap labor and become the target for workplace deaths. All these are experienced because Turkey has not fully undersigned the regulations that should be instigated for the working life of migrants and refugees. In this scope, cooperation can take place between CSOs and unions; the work conducted by CSOs are not reflected to unions.

REFUGEES ARE NOT A HOMOGENEOUS GROUP

Aside from CSOs, there are “acceptable refugees” and the “definition of an acceptable refugee”, however refugees are not a homogeneous group. The word “refugee” not only creates de-identification, but also creates the perception that they are a homogeneous group. In this context, as they cannot be a homogeneous group, hate speech is also not on a single plane. There is a need to be sensitive to diversity. For example, if a refugee does not state that they are a trans individual or a homosexual, it is assumed that they fit the gender norms or that they do not experience any problems. Organizations need to be more sensitive when in the field.

SYRIANS ARE SUBJECT TO DE-IDENTIFICATION POLICIES

Syrians come here with lives and stories but are subject to a de-identification policy here. Civil society makes the same mistake; there is now a need to talk face to face with refugees, who are the main subject at hand, not to have discussions on their behalf.

THERE IS A NEED TO DEVELOP ADVOCACY POLICIES FOR PERMANENT SOLUTIONS FOR SOCIAL COHESION

Every day, the Syrian population is increasing and there is a need to strengthen the Turkish population about social cohesion. The solution lies in developing activities from the grassroots level towards the top, developing policies and developing advocacy policies.

OPEN MEYDAN

In the Open Meydan session, participants shared the topic heading they recommended to be discussed. The discussion area recommendations were grouped into 5 topic areas. Participants came together in the groups regarding the topics they wanted to discuss, shared their experiences and brought forward suggestions for solutions.

GROUP 1: SOCIAL COHESION

The following topics were discussed in the group where the recommended topic areas were internal migration, external migration, assimilation vs. integration, social cohesion and refugees' participation in civil-social life.

THE PROBLEM OF CALLING SYRIAN ASYLUM SEEKERS, REFUGEES

There is a problem in using the terms refugee and asylum seeker interchangeably. Syrians are in Turkey as asylum seekers. Asylum seekers are defined as those refugees who seek international protection but who have not yet received official status; that is, they have currently not been granted the rights granted to refugees. It is a critical issue for the concepts of asylum seeker and refugee to be defined more clearly in the legal sense.

INTEGRATION OR SOCIAL COHESION?

Terms such as integration/social cohesion, are sometimes used interchangeably and are sometimes difficult to use due to their meanings. These terms can be used under the heading of co-existence. Co-existence is something learned; in this sense, projects can be implemented for this objective.

WHAT IS THE FINE LINE BETWEEN SOCIAL COHESION AND ASSIMILATION?

The new generation of Syrian who are born in Turkey do not know their mother tongue; they begin to learn their mother tongue as a foreign language. This situation brings about the reality of social cohesion leaning toward assimilation. Social cohesion can only be possible when steps are taken on both sides.

For example, just as Syrians are learning Turkish, Turkish citizens can also learn Arabic. This process should begin especially for those civil society workers who work with Syrians in the field.

THE ISSUE OF THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION IN MOTHER TONGUE IS AN UNRESOLVED ISSUE IN TURKEY

The right to education in mother tongue is an issue for minorities in Turkey that comes from the past. This issue, where a reservation was stated in the Convention of the Rights of the Child for the article on the child's right to speak their mother tongue, is a difficult issue to solve without discussing the past issues in Turkey. There is a need to create a multi-language environment with a democratic understanding.

GROUP 2: HATE SPEECH

The following are the topics areas and recommendations by the group which worked on the area of hate speech and solidarity against marginalization and discrimination in schools.

PERMANENCE OF SYRIANS SHOULD START WITH SPEECH

The expression of "guest" and concepts such as being under temporary protection give the impression that Syrians are in Turkey for a temporary time. It does not seem as if the Syrian crisis, which started seven years ago, will be resolved soon or that the Syrians will be returning to their homeland in the near future. Statements such as these lead to the local public not accepting Syrians as permanent.

HATE SPEECH COULD BE RESOLVED IF TURKISH CITIZENS WERE INCLUDED IN SOCIAL COHESION

In order to solve the problem of hate speech, Turkish citizens should be a part of social cohesion. For example, discrimination could be included as a section in textbooks, subjects on this issue could be included in the curriculum.

INCORRECT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION INCITES HATE SPEECH

Insufficient or incorrect information is a reason for the spreading of hate speech. The campaigns against hate speech of individual organizations are not sufficiently effective; a social media campaign to be implemented which is over and above individual organizations may have an important impact.

Public service announcements could be broadcast in the scope of such a campaign; the campaigns conducted for gender equality may be taken as an example.





THE PROBLEM OF DE-IDENTIFICATION

Syrians are seen only as “refugees”; they are labelled as “a refugee” disregarding their role as sibling, parent or their titles, stories or dreams. This leads to the problem of de-identification. It is important for Syrians to take a step toward participating in social and civil life and civil society organizations should pave the way for this and be the catalyst for change.

CIVIL SOCIETY SHOULD BECOME TEAM MEMBERS WITH REFUGEES, AS THE MAIN SUBJECT

The question which should be asked is, how many Syrian employees and volunteers are there in CSOs. The roles of support providing CSOs and refugees receiving support should be eliminated. It is important to pave the way for refugees, as the main subject, to become a team member. The examples of best practice for good integration should be reviewed. For example, a Syrian CSO could be introduced each month by the Civil Pages (Sivil Sayfalar).

HATE SPEECH INCITED BY THE MEDIA

When the print or visual media only reflect the negative examples regarding the Syrian community, this incites the foundations of hate speech. The media can bring the success stories of the Syrian community to the forefront (such as successful artists, athletes, etc.). In addition, hate speech is also widespread in social media; a common effort can be made in this area to combat this. A campaign can be implemented every day at the same time by posting the correct information in response to the incorrect information or hate speech which is being posted.

GROUP 3: VULNERABLE GROUPS

The following topics were discussed in the group which undertook the topics of communication with refugees with disabilities, solidarity in shelters (problems of shelter), issues regarding children (education, slavery, etc.), women, health, HIV, sexually transmitted infections.

THE STATUS OF ASYLUM SEEKERS ARE A BARRIER TO SYRIANS ACCESSING THEIR RIGHTS

Having the status of asylum seeker is a barrier to Syrians, especially in accessing their right to health care. For example, Syrian children with disabilities cannot access rehabilitation centers and Syrian women cannot access women’s shelters. Reporting can be made to ensure information about health care is transferred within civil society.

UNFINISHED PROJECTS CAUSE PROBLEMS

Some CSOs receive funds from donors but do not or cannot provide the services foreseen with these funds and some projects are not completed. Projects which are not completed leave the beneficiaries of the project aggrieved.

TURKEY NEEDS TO REASSESS ITS UNRESOLVED DISCRIMINATION BASED PROBLEMS

The discrimination experienced by refugees have common points with discrimination experienced in Turkey in the past. For this reason, it does not seem possible to provide a permanent solution for the issue of refugees by tackling the issue on its own. On the other hand, raised awareness of civil society will provide an important outcome and have a promotive effect.

GROUP 4: EMPLOYMENT

The following topics were discussed in the group undertaking the topics areas of refugee employment, production of information related to migration and international migration policies.

REFUGEES ARE EXPERIENCING PROBLEMS AS EMPLOYEES AND ALSO EMPLOYERS

In the area of employment, the problems arising, besides the main problem of the language barrier, were unregistered employment, not providing equal pay for equal work and refugees being used as seasonal workers. Men are working in construction and agriculture, while women are working in the textile sector. İŞKUR and public education centers are providing certificates for employment, but these systems are not sustainable, as they do not provide employment opportunities. Having to obtain permission to travel is also a barrier to employment; there needs to be flexibility on this matter.

WORK PERMITS AND CERTIFICATION PROBLEMS CREATE BUREAUCRATIC BARRIERS

There are problems related to work permits, bureaucratic barriers and certification. In order for the private sector to be more effective in the employment of refugees, tax incentives could be provided and meetings with related organizations could be held to bring solutions related to work permits. Bureaucratic procedures could be expedited related to Syrians being employed or opening their own workplaces.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO ABIDE BY ETHIC RULES IN THE FIELD

Studies conducted by violating ethic rules have an adverse effect on production of information and the daily lives of refugees. It is important for CSOs and academic researchers to have received the necessary training before going to the field. Similarly, the requirement that CSOs must work with someone from academia when conducting studies has a negative impact on the production of information. Studies about migration have recently more popular, however, conceptualization or production of new scientific knowledge is not at a sufficient level.

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION POLICIES AND FUNDING SHOULD BE BETTER DIRECTED

European states should direct their funds correctly in regard to international migration policies. In order to protect their borders, European states are using their funds to invest in security in Balkan countries. Instead, using these funds for a multicultural structure to include refugees would be a more effective solution.

THERE IS A NEED FOR DEVELOPING NETWORKS WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY

The racist trend toward migrants are showing its impact in the international arena. In order to counteract this trend, there is a need to establish networks with CSOs working in the international arena.

THERE IS A NEED FOR TRANSPARENCY ABOUT FUNDS FOR AND INFORMATION PRODUCED ABOUT REFUGEES

Information produced by Migration Management is not becoming transparent. There is a lack of knowledge in civil society and public servants and this information which is not transparent is one of the reasons of lack of knowledge. Similarly, there is a need for the distribution, supervision and transparency regarding funds related to refugees.

GROUP 5: COOPERATION AND COLLABORATIVE WORK

The following topics were discussed in the group which undertook the topics areas of collaborative work (CSOs for refugees-host communities), collaboration of political parties-CSOs and lack of communication between CSOs and negative statements between them.

THERE IS A NEED TO COME TOGETHER TO ELIMINATE A LACK OF DIALOGUE

There are barriers to the relationships which CSOs attempt to form amongst themselves and also the state. There is a need to find an answer to the question, 'it is difficult to enter some networks, who can these be overcome?'. The area of refugees is an area where there is a high level of lack of dialogue in civil society. A lack of dialogue makes it difficult to establish cooperation and creates a problematic area. There is a need to make more frequent the activities where parties can come together. These types of activities may be more effective at the local level. For example, in Germany, many CSOs come together through a Facebook group. A similar community could be established in Turkey.

THERE IS A NEED TO STAND TOGETHER IN THE FIELD AND TO WORK TOGETHER

There is a need to come together in the field. An important first step could be bringing together, especially humanitarian aid organizations and capacity development organizations. There is also a need for thematic overlap in the areas of activity. For example, women's studies groups can join the activities of humanitarian aid organizations and can intervene from the perspective of gender.

THERE IS A NEED FOR CREATING NETWORKS BETWEEN SYRIAN AND TURKISH ORGANISATIONS

Syrian and Turkish CSOs are not in communication with each other. In order to increase the functionality of conducted activities and for social cohesion to start at the civil society level, a cooperation platform/network can be established for social cohesion and the joint work between Syrian and Turkish organizations.

CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

As the organizers of the Meydan meetings, the YADA and Civil Pages teams had two objectives when organizing the Meydan “Whose issue is the issue of refugees?” Meet Up: The first objective was to call on CSOs who have and have not made a connection with the issue of refugees to provoke thought and to invite them to share their experiences. The second objective was to move from a micro perspective to a macro perspective in regard to activities conducted to jointly question current practices on issues such as violation of rights, hate speech, cooperation and, most importantly, co-existence. In both these objectives, the aim was to provide a ground in which discussion could take place and to support cooperation between actors to ensure sustainability of the ground. With this joint activity, we discussed that the second aim was realized to a great extent; however, it was also evaluated that the participation of CSOs who had not made a connection was lacking and that this could be an area of improvement for activities in the future.

In addition to our expectations and discussion, it was collectively observed that, as we had identified prior to the meeting, there are problems in communication, sharing of information and inter-organizational coordination regarding activities conducted for refugees. It was also observed that there is a problem in “knowing each other” between Turkish and Syrian organizations and this gave us the feeling that the meet up met a need in observing the recommendations for solutions and cooperation which arose from discussion in this context.

Using the outputs, we continue to design various activities to support civil society, solidarity and environments of dialogue and discussion. In the near future, we will continue to communicate with organizations we met at the Meydan meet ups and those who we hope to see at our events, to discuss a variety of topics by using different methods to encourage active participation. We invite you to be a part of the Meydan.

We will be organizing the Meydan Workshop to take a further step towards putting the issues to practice, as a follow up from the Meydan Meet up which asked the question, whose issue is the refugee issue. You, the participant, those reading this report and any actors of civil society are invited to the Meydan. See you all at the Meydan!

Annex:1 List of participants

Institution	Participant
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Alper Kemal Doğan
Daily Green News (Yeşil Gazete)	Alper Tolga Akkuş
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Arif Mert Öztürk
Mavi Kalem Association	Arzu Karacanlar
Uluslararası Mülteci Derneği (International Refugee Association)	Asım Halil
Genç Hayat Foundation	Aslı Şüküroğlu
Body Positivity-Civil Pages	Aybala Aslantürk
Civil Society in the Penal System (CISST) / Turkey's Center for Prison Studies (TCPS)	Aylin Çelikçi
The Association for Migration Research (GAR)	Ayşe Bayram
Mamak Municipality	Ayşe Özlem Ekşi
Civil Pages	Ayşe Özsoy
Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG)	Bahri Telli
Ankara University	Burcu Hatipoğlu
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Burçe DüNDAR
International Blue Crescent	Cansu Uğurluer
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Ceylan Özünel
Kadın Çalışmaları Derneği (Association for Women's Studies)	Derya Ballıktaş
Children of One World	Dilek Karal
Yuva	Elif Akgül

Institution	Participant
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Elif Öztürk
Civil Pages	Emine Usuk
Suriye Sosyal Dayanışma Derneği (Syrian Social Solidarity Association)	Emrah Bildirci
Sürdürülebilirlik Adımları (Steps for Sustainability) Turkish Red Crescent, Child Protection Centre	Eray Yılmaz
The Social Workers Association (SHUDER)	Eren Köse
Children of One World	Ersin Tek
Union of Medical Care and Relief Organizations (UOSSM)	Esmâ Nur Kaşram
Yuva	Fehmi Şirin
Association for Persons with Disabilities of Turkey, Mersin Branch	Filiz Gülkökür
Tarlabaşı Community Centre	Gökçe Baltacı
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Gözde Bedirhanoğlu Gürtürk
Association for Persons with Disabilities of Turkey, Mersin Branch	Gülcihan Ekinci
Human Rights Joint Platform (İHOP)	Hacı Çevik
Civil Society Development Centre (STGM) Suriye Sosyal Dayanışma Derneği	Hakan Ataman
(Syrian Social Solidarity Association)	Halife Halife
Şefkat-Der (Association for Compassion for the Homeless, Victims of Violence and Sexual Abuse, Combatting Poverty and Human Rights for the Marginalised)	Hayrettin Bulan

Institution	Participant
Kaos Gay and Lesbian Cultural Research and Solidarity Association (Kaos GL)	Hayriye Kara
Sultanbeyli Refugee Association	Hülya Rana Şahin
Independent	Hüseyin Karahan
Economic and Social Researches Centre (ESAM)	İbrahim Veli
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	İdil Ceylan Soyseçkin
Collectif Consulting	İnanç Mısırlıoğlu
Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM)	Kadir Beyaztaş
Çankaya Municipality	Kamile Akyürek
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Kıvanç Özvardar
Community Volunteers Foundation (TOG)	Lemi Karaca
Ishraat – Syrian Women’s Association	Maaisa Said
Gaziantep University	MD ATAULLA
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Mehmet Ali Çalışkan
Independant researcher	Mesut Yıldırım
Team International Assistance for Integration (Tİafi)	Muhammed Abdullatif Alsairavan
Sports and Body Movement Network for Social Empowerment (BoMoVu)	Nil Delahaye
Human Rights Association (IHD)	Nuray Çevirmen
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Orhan Yurtvermez
Hak İnisiyatifi (The Rights Initiative)	Ömer Atalar
Birey İnsan ve Ruh Sağlığında İZ Derneği (Bir İZ)	Özlem Mumcuoğlu

Institution	Participant
Team International Assistance for Integration (Tiafi)	Pervin Aydar
Human Rights Association (Ankara Branch)	Recep Okan Yiğit
Citizen's Assembly	Reşit Elçin
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Rümeysa Çamdereli
Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey (DİSK) / Public Services Employees Union of Turkey (Genel-İş)	Sait Demir
Foundation for Migration and Humanitarian Aid (GİYAV)	Selma Üner
Independent	Selman Keskin
Human Rights Foundation of Turkey	Semra Güler
GHID	Sevinç Ünal
Gazi University	Sezen Savran
Ardıç Solidarity Association	Soner Çalış
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Suna Özdemir
Support to Life	Şefik Serkan Derli
Foundation for Migration Studies (GAV)	Şeyma Karahan
Citizen's Assembly	Tuba Dokur
Yaşama Dair Foundation (YADA)	Ulaş Tol
International Blue Crescent	Yağmur Acioğlu
Foundation for Migration Studies (GAV)	Zeynep Bayrak
Civil Pages	Zeynep Karakurt



