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KLAGFURT
AUSTRIA

REFUGEE CRISIS OF **TÜRKİYE** and LIONS RESPONSE

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CONTENTS

1. Ottoman Empire and Influx Immigration to Anatolia
2. Worldwide Immigration Statistics - An Overview
3. Türkiye: Bridge Between Europa and Middle East
4. Immigration Crisis in Europe
5. Internal Displacement
6. Internal Displacement in Türkiye
7. Lions Response

REFUGEE CRISIS OF TÜRKİYE AND LIONS RESPONSE



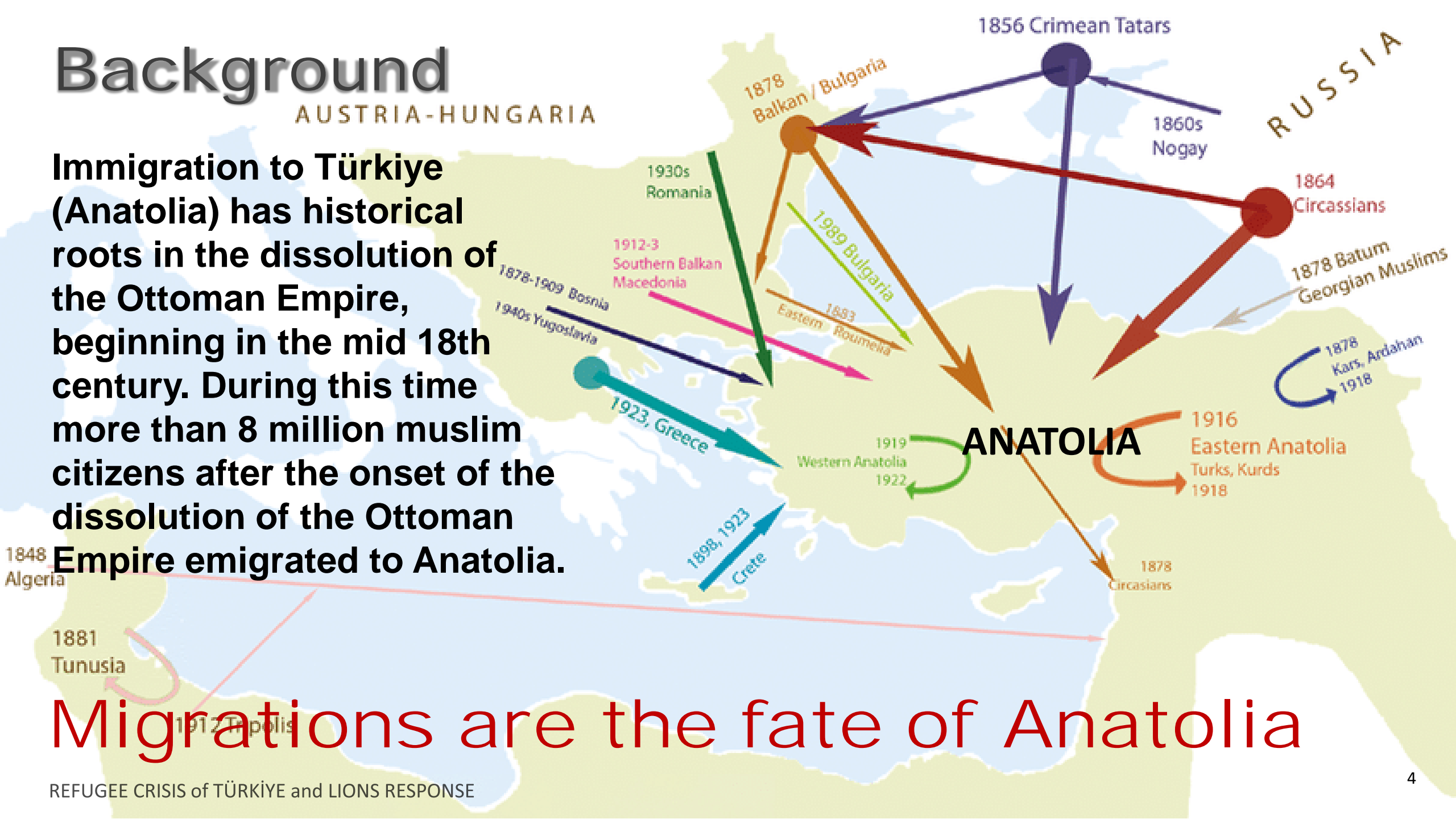


1 Ottoman Empire and Influx Immigration to Anatolia

Background

AUSTRIA-HUNGARIA

Immigration to Türkiye (Anatolia) has historical roots in the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire, beginning in the mid 18th century. During this time more than 8 million muslim citizens after the onset of the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire emigrated to Anatolia.



Migrations are the fate of Anatolia

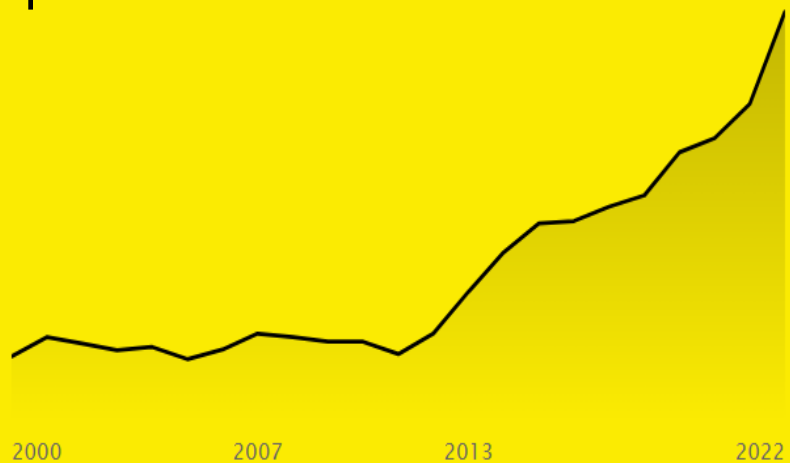


2 Worldwide Immigration Statistics An Overview - 2022

Official Figures (2022)

108.4 MILLION

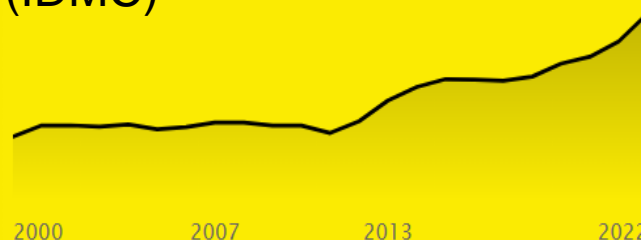
Forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2022 as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order.



90% in last 10 years

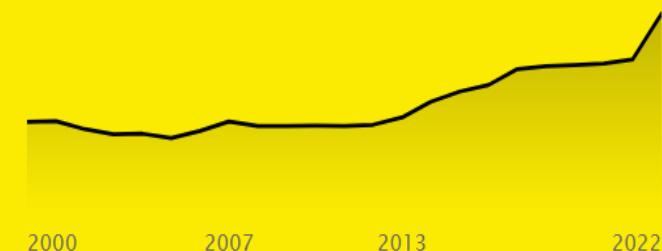
62.5 MILLION

Internally displaced people (IDMC)



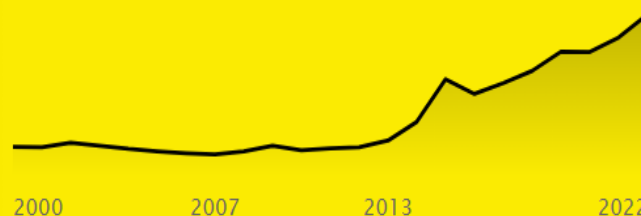
35.3 MILLION

Refugees



5.4 MILLION

Asylum seekers



5.2 MILLION

Other people in need of international protection

52% originated from 3 countries

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Syrian Arab Republic | 6.8 million |
| Ukraine | 6.0 million |
| Afghanistan | 5.7 million |

38% hosted in five countries

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Türkiye | 4.2 million |
| Islamic Republic of Iran | 3.4 million |
| Colombia | 2.5 million |
| Germany | 2.1 million |
| Pakistan | 1.7 million |



By the Numbers...

43.3 million are children

At the end of 2022, of the 108.4 million forcibly displaced people, an estimated 43.3 million (40 %) are children below 18 years of age.

1.9 million were born as refugees

An average of 385,000 children were born in 2022 as refugees per year.

453,600 refugees returned

Some 339,300 refugees returned to their countries of origin in 2022 while 114,300 were resettled (UNHCR's assistance).

76% in low and middle income countries

Low- and middle-income countries host 76 % of the world's refugees. The Least Developed Countries provide asylum to 20 % of the total.

4.4 million stateless people

Data on some 4.4 million stateless people residing in 95 countries was reported at end-2022.

70% hosted in neighbouring countries

70 % of refugees and other people in need of international protection lived in countries neighbouring their countries of origin.



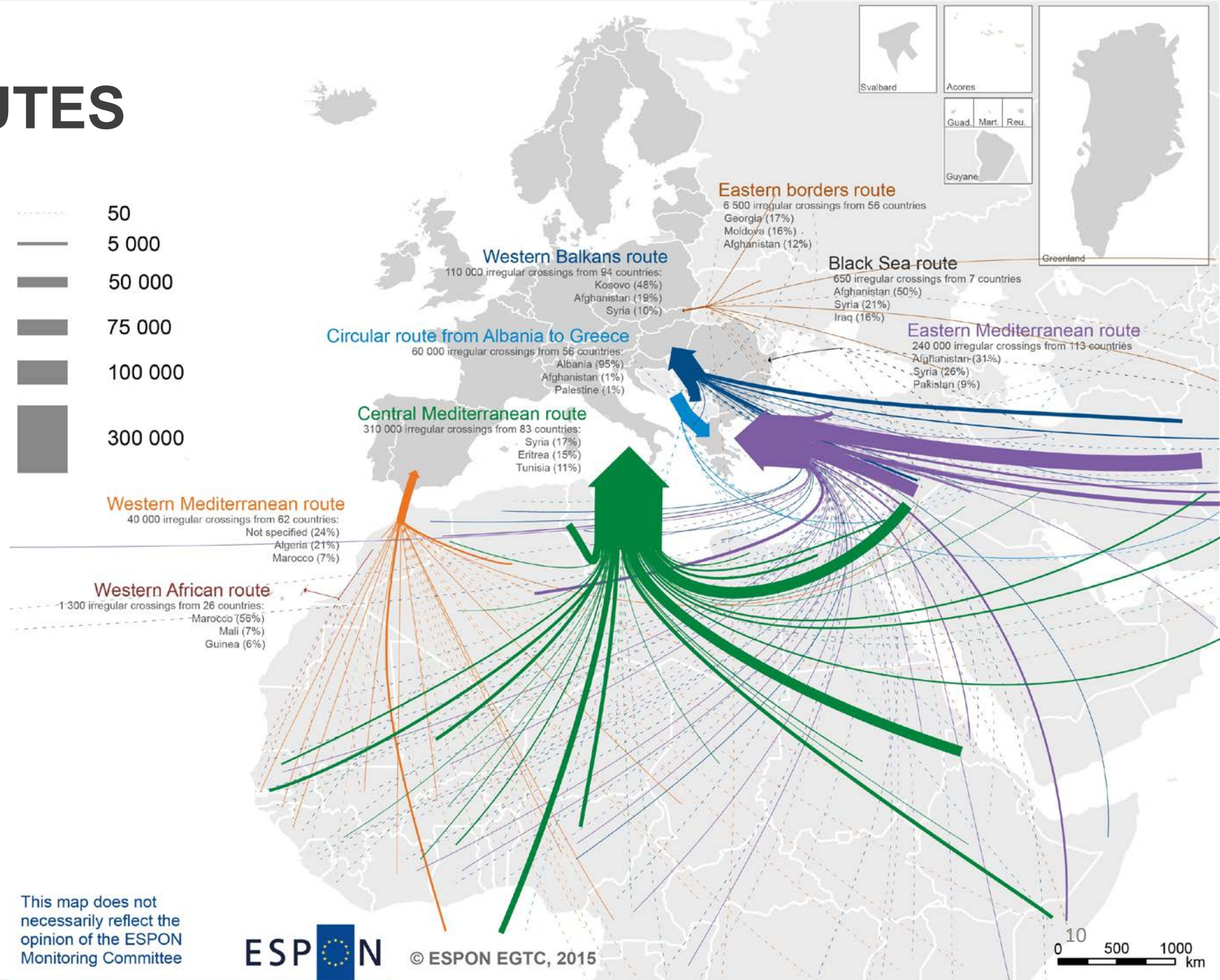
3 Türkiye: Bridge Between Europa and Middle East



MIGRATION ROUTES

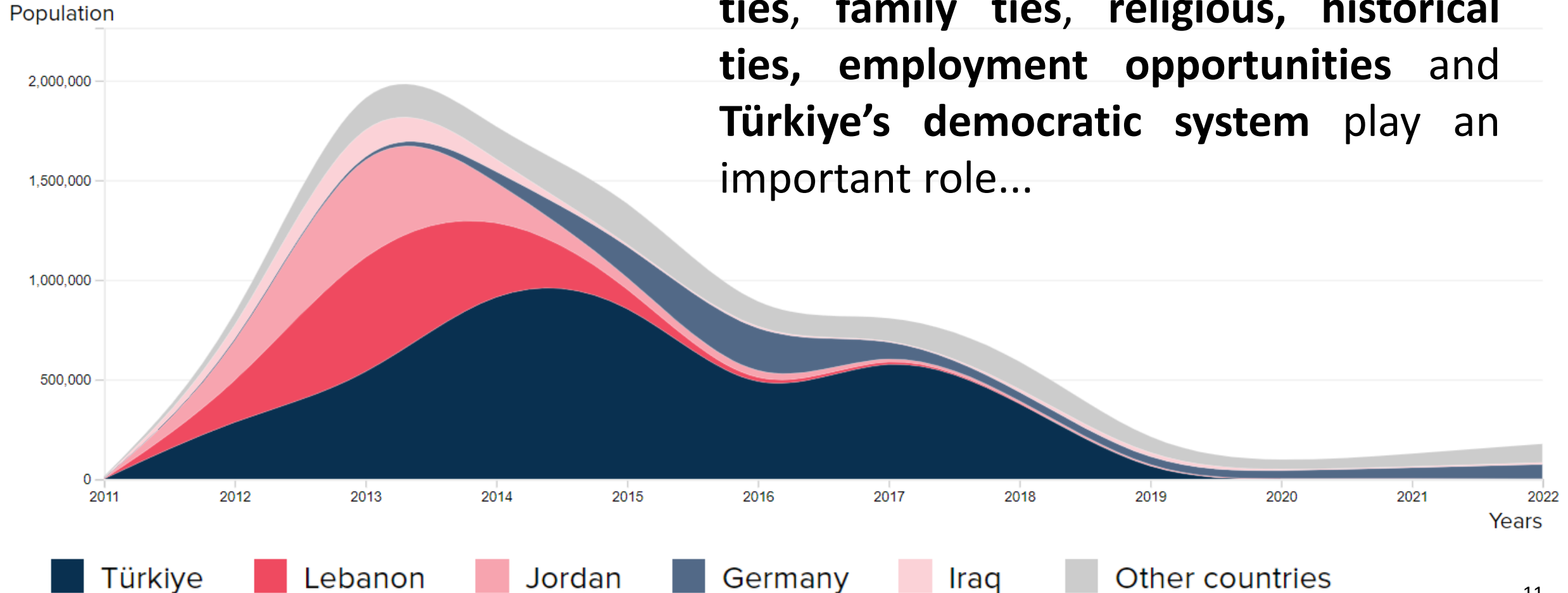
There are 3 Main Routes to Europa:

1. Western Mediterranean Route (Morocco to Spain)
2. Middle Mediterranean Route (Tunisia to Italy)
3. Anatolian Route (Middle East and Near East to Turkey)



Syrian Refugees in Türkiye

Syrians come to Türkiye because it is easier to reach Türkiye. But also, **cultural ties, family ties, religious, historical ties, employment opportunities and Türkiye's democratic system** play an important role...



Immigrants in Türkiye



Why Türkiye?

1. Türkiye shares the longest land border with Syria, which is around **900 kms...**
2. Cultural, family, religious, historical ties...
3. Biggest and dynamic economy of the region: Employment opportunities...
4. Turkey's democratic governance system...
5. More advanced human rights...
6. Health, education, social opportunities...
7. **Bridge to Europa...**



Do Turks Want Syrians in Their Country?

The Turkish government's decision to accept refugees was already unpopular in 2012, when a poll found that 66% of Turks believed incoming refugees should be turned away at the border.

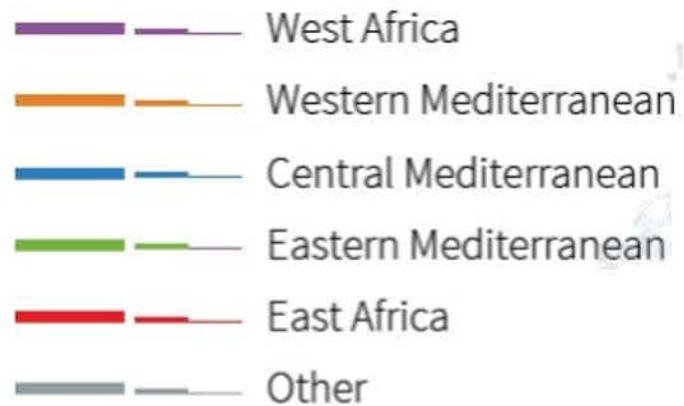
Since then, rapid inflation (60-80% annually) and high unemployment (10%) have squeezed pocketbooks in Turkey, and refugees have become a convenient scapegoat for the government, which claims it has spent over **\$40 billion in a year** meeting the needs of Syrians in the country since the war began.

Polling in 2021 found that **82%** of Turks want Syrians to be deported, up from 49% in 2017, and Syrian refugees in the country now report widespread and intensifying discrimination. Forced repatriation has likely been accelerated by a combination of economic and social factors, including reduced humanitarian funds that have squeezed Turkey's capacity to host refugees as well as rising xenophobia in Turkey.



4 Immigration (Refugee) Crisis in Europe

MIGRATION ROUTES TO EUROPE

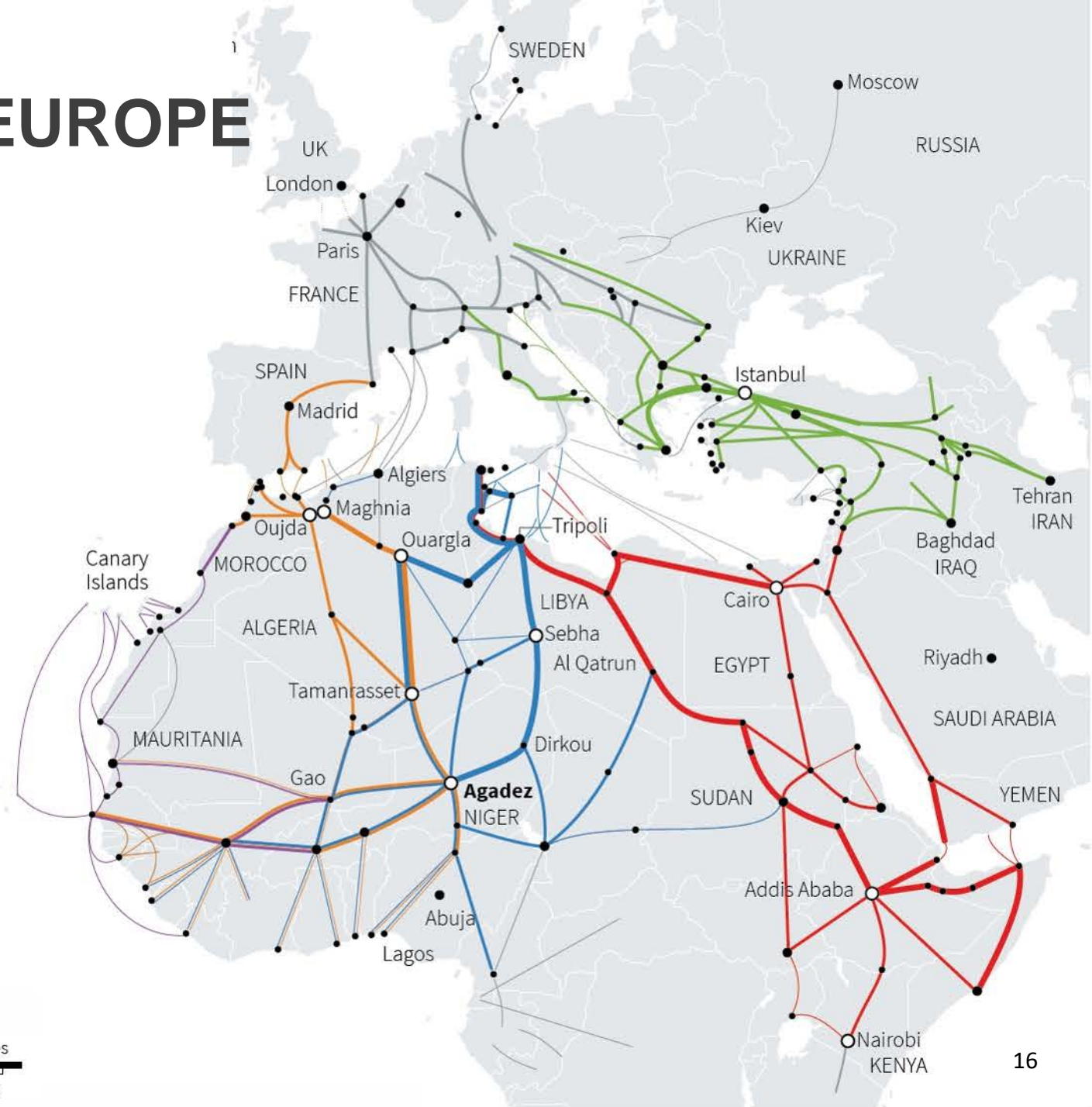


↑ Major route
↑ Connecting or minor route

○ Main migration hub

● Migration route cities

500 miles
500 km



EU – Türkiye Deal for Refugees

In 2015, almost **1 million** refugees arrived in the European Union, while more than 3,500 tragically lost their lives making the treacherous journey. More than 75% of those arriving in Europe had fled conflict and persecution in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq.

The '**EU-Turkey Deal**' is the term often used to describe the '**statement of cooperation**' between EU states and the Turkish Government, which was signed in 2016.

It agreed on three key points:

- ✓ Türkiye would take any measures necessary to stop people travelling irregularly from Türkiye to the Greek islands.
- ✓ Anyone who arrived on the islands irregularly from Türkiye could be returned there.
- ✓ For every Syrian returned from the islands, EU Member States would accept one Syrian refugee who had waited inside Türkiye.

EU – Türkiye Deal : Border Walls

Immediately after the EU – Türkiye deal for refugees, Ankara had launched the construction project in 2017 to increase border security.

The barrier on the Syrian border is the third longest wall in the world after the **Great Wall of China** and the **American-Mexico border wall** with its around 900 km length.

Parallel to this wall Greece constructed a new border wall in Türkiye border. This wall is already finished.





5

Internal Displacements



Internal displacements - Total in 2022

71.1m

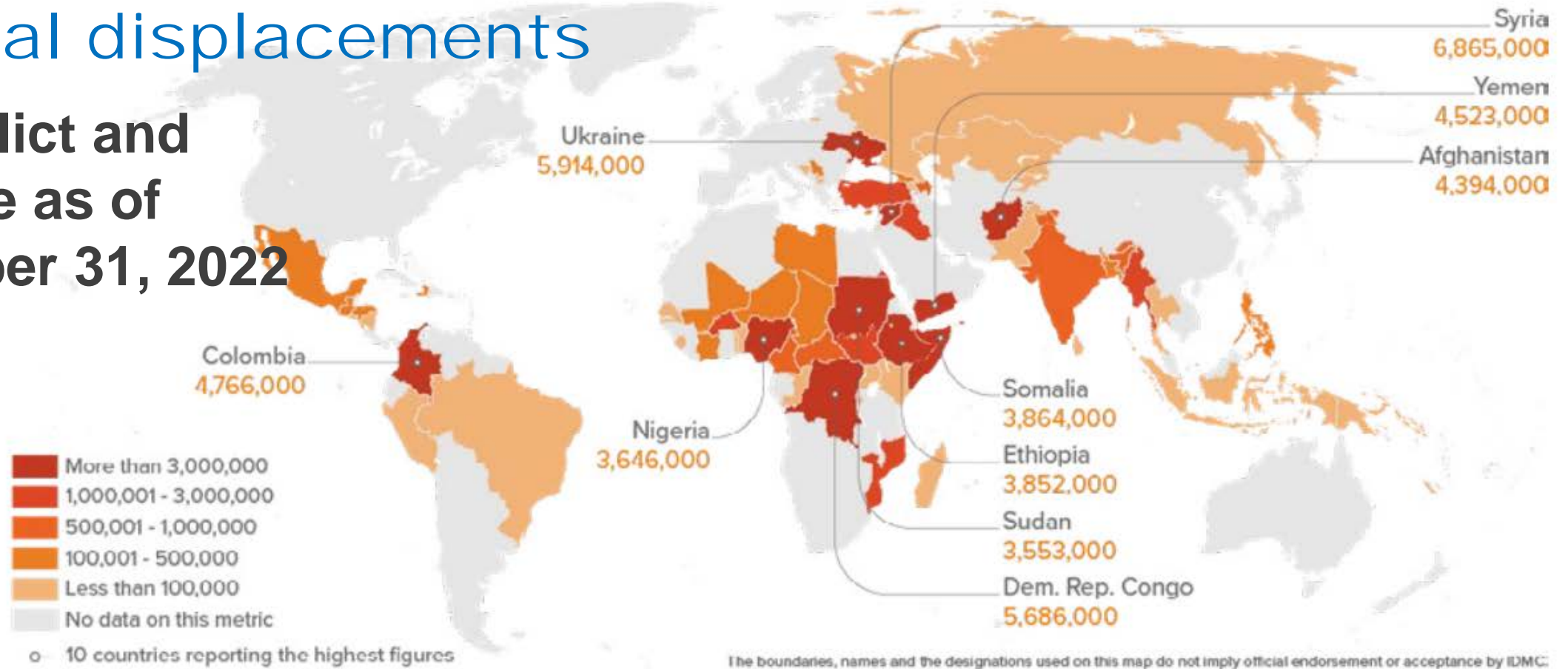


The number of IDPs continues to rise

The number of people living in internal displacement reached a record high of 71.1 million people across 110 countries and territories

Internal displacements

by Conflict and Violence as of December 31, 2022



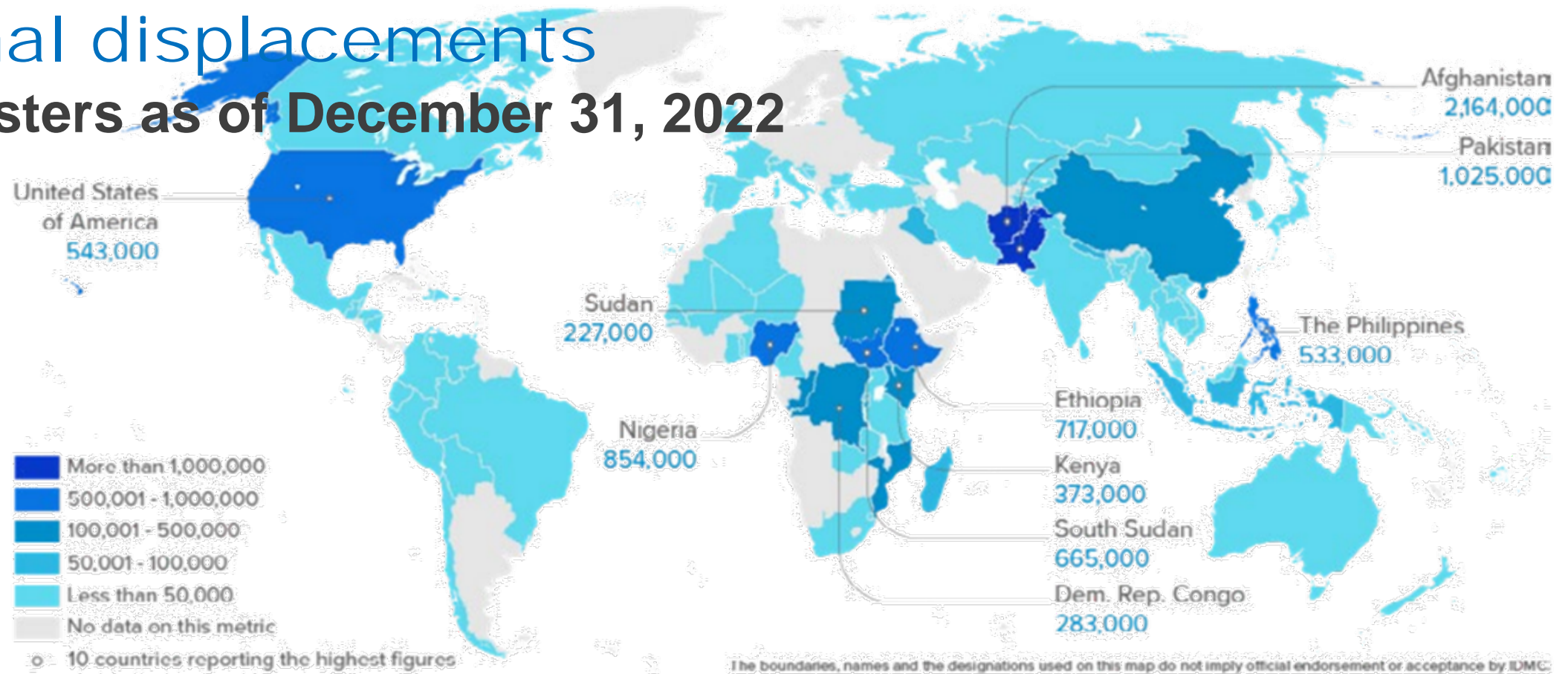
62.5 million

Internally displaced people as a result of conflict and violence in 65 countries and territories as of 31 December 2022

↑ 17%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence since 2021

Internal displacements by Disasters as of December 31, 2022



8.7 million

Internally displaced people as a result of disasters in 88 countries and territories as of 31 December 2022

↑ 45%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by disasters since 2021

What is needed to reduce the number of IDPs?

Supporting IDPs to return, integrate locally or resettle elsewhere in their countries is essential. Better data and evidence on solutions are key to informing tailored prevention and response that allow to effectively measure the end of displacement.

- **Conflict resolution,**
- **Peacebuilding,**
- **Disaster risk reduction,**
- **Climate resilience,**
- **Food security,**
- **Poverty reduction** must all be strengthened.



6

Internal Displacement in Türkiye

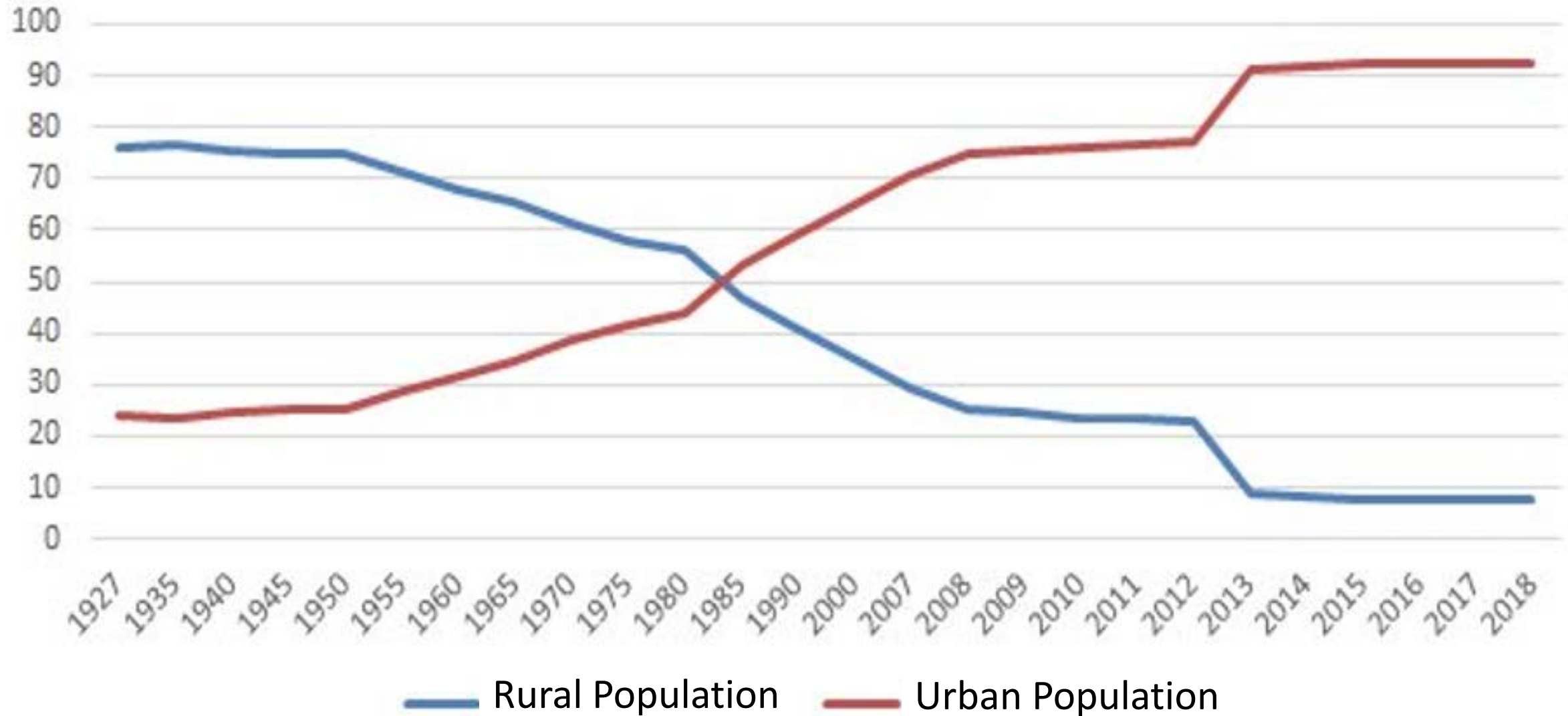


Reasons of IDPs in Türkiye

- Economic and social imbalances
- Desire to live in a safer city
- Disasters
- The agricultural sector's low share of the income distribution
- Marriage and family ties
- Hope for a new and better life
- To get quality education
- Appointment and reassignment



Population movements in Türkiye



INTENSITY MAP

LESS MORE

Black Sea

200 km



According to official data, approximately 4.5 million earthquake victims left the region immediately after the earthquake. Approximately 2 million of them have not yet returned to the region. They are not expected to return...

Internal Migration Due to Earthquake

Earthquake victims who have migrate and try to survive in the safer cities such as Ankara (320,000 immigrants), Mersin (250,000 immigrants), Izmir (150,000 immigrants) and Antalya (120,000 immigrants), etc.

This group generally has the following characteristics:

- Those who completely lost their job and working opportunities after the earthquake
- Those who have relatives or close relatives in cities with low earthquake risk
- Those whose financial means are sufficient to emigrate
- Those who do not own any property or field in their city
- Those with weak ties to the city they live in
- Those who wish to emigrate for a better future
- Those who have already migrated to the city they live in from another city and want to return there again.



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7 Lions Response



TURKISH - SWEDISH FRIENDSHIP



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Thanks

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