



**FORCED MIGRATION:  
OLD PHENOMENON  
NEW CHALLENGES**  
MiReKoc - METROPOLIS  
INTERNATIONAL SUMMER SCHOOL

**11-21 JULY 2016**  
KOÇ UNIVERSITY  
RUMELIFENERI, ISTANBUL





## TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACADEMIC PROGRAM .....	1
INFORMATION ABOUT LECTURERS & ABSTRACTS .....	7
LECTURES & READINGS .....	29
PRESENTATIONS .....	29
SIDE EVENTS .....	29
ACCOMMODATION .....	30
TRANSPORTATION.....	32
MEALS .....	35
USEFUL INFORMATION .....	35
MENTORS .....	37
CAMPUS PLAN.....	38

## ACADEMIC PROGRAM

### Sunday, 10 July 2016

Arrival to Koç University, Sarıyer

19:00-21:00 Welcome Reception at Koç University

### Monday, 11 July 2016

09:00-09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z48, Koç University

09:30-09:45 Welcoming Remarks by Prof. Dr. **Ahmet İçduygu**, Koç University

09:45-10:00 Opening Speech by Dr. **Klaus Wölfer**, Ambassador of Austria to Turkey

10:00- 11:00 Opening Lecture by Dr. **Howard Duncan**, Asylum Policies of Canada, Metropolis

11:00-11:30 Discussion led by Dr. Howard Duncan

11:30-11:45 Coffee Break

11:45-12:30 Global Migration Trends and the Rising Need for A Holistic Approach to Migration by Dr. **Yelda Devlet Karapınar**, Senior Project Manager, IOM Turkey

12:30-13:30 Discussion led by Dr. Yelda Devlet Karapınar

13:30-14:30 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

14:30-14:45 Koç University Orientation by the Office of International Programs

14:45-16:00 History of Forced Migration in the Late Ottoman Era and Republican Era, Asst. Prof. **Fuat DüNDAR**, TOBB

16:00-16:15 Coffee Break

16:15-17:15 Discussion led by Asst. Prof. **Fuat DüNDAR**

19:00-22:00 Welcome Dinner

### Tuesday, 12 July 2016

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Z48, Koç University

09:30 - 10:45 Turkey's Asylum Legislation and Policies in Line with International Standards, Asst. Prof. **Lami Bertan Tokuzlu**, Bilgi University

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Discussion session led by Asst. Prof. **Lami Bertan Tokuzlu**

12:00 - 13:00 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 14:30 Forced Migration, Status Determination and Welfare: the Case of Canada by Dr. **Şule Tomkinson**, University of Kansas

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee break

14:45 - 16:00 Discussion led by Dr. **Şule Tomkinson**

16:00 – 16:15 Coffee break

16:15 – 17:15 Participant Presentations: Youth, Family and Forced Migration

Myrto Dagkouli, *Family Strategies in Migration*

Zeynep Balcioğlu, *Packing Relations: A Case Study on Young Refugee Women's Capability to Form Social Capital*

Vivian Türk, *The Education of Refugee Youth in Host Countries*

**Discussants:** Şule Tomkinson, Meriç Çağlar

### **Wednesday, 13 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z48, Koç University

09:30 - 10:30 Gender, Sexual Identity and Age, Dr. **Ayşen Üstübici**, Koç University

10:30 - 10:45 Coffee break

10:45 - 12:00 Participant Presentations: Gendering Forced Migration

Meriç Çağlar, *An Intersectional Analysis of Sub-Saharan Migrant Women in Istanbul*

Natalia Restrepo, *Forced Migration and Peasant Women in Colombia's Armed Conflict*

Magdalini Bakali, *Refugee Women and Sexual Exploitation: Greece and Turkey*

Farah Malhas, *LGBTQ and Forced Migration*

**Discussants:** Ayşen Üstübici, Serperi Sevgur

12:00 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 14:30 Forced Migration, Environment and Climate Change, Dr. **Kerstin Schmidt**, The University of Bielefeld

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break

14:45 - 16:00 Discussion led by Dr. **Kerstin Schmidt**

### **Thursday, 14 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z27, Koç University

09:30 - 10:45 Internal Displacement: The Case of Kurdish IDPs, Prof. Dr. **Ayşe Betül Çelik**, Sabancı University

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Discussion led by Prof. Dr. **Ayşe Betül Çelik**

12:00 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 – 14:30 Participant Presentations: Integration, Homemaking and Belonging

Payman Shamsian, *Migrants' Rights to the City*

Noha Adel Mazen Hussein, *Home as an Identity: Studies on the Built Environment of Urban Refugees*

Erika Kalocsanviova, *Managing Multilingualism in Refugee Contexts*

**Discussants:** Estella Carpi, Birce Altıok Karşiyaka

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break

14:45 - 16:00 Participant Presentations: Integration, Homemaking and Belonging II

Anna Lang, *Challenges in the Integration of Asylum Seekers in Austria in the Wake of Right Wing Uprising*

Jana Christin Finke, *Shifting Borders and Paving the Way for Home Making: Exploring the Micro-Domopolitics of the Shared Homes of Refugees and Locals in Cologne, Germany*

Alexandra Biggs, *Muslim Migrants and Mosque Establishment in Australia, 1967-1990*

**Discussant:** Kerstin Schmidt

## **Friday, 15 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Z27, Koç University

09:30 - 11:00 Panel: Public Health and Forced Migration

09:30 - 10:15 Displacement, Healthcare and Humanitarian Action, MD. **Apostolos Veizis**, MSF Athens

10:15- 10:45 Migrant Health in USA and Europe, Asst. Prof. **Nathan Bertelsen**, Koç University

10:45-11:15 Does the Integration Policy for Migrants Increase Inequity on Access to Health Services in Turkey?, MD. **Deniz Mardin**, Koç University

11:15- 11:30 Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:45 Joint discussion moderated by Nuria Casamitjana, Academic Director of ISGlobal

12:45 - 13:30 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

14:30 Field Trip in Kumkapı, Aksaray

## **Saturday, 16 July 2016**

Peacemakers Annual Conference: Human Security by Koç University International Office

In the evening: Bosphorus boat tour

Transportation will be provided.

### **Sunday, 17 July 2016**

Free Day

### **Monday, 18 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z27, Koç University

09:30 - 10:45 The EU Neighboring Countries: The Case of Bulgaria, Assoc. Prof. **Daniela Bobeva**, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Development

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:15 Discussion led by Assoc. Prof. **Daniela Bobeva**

12:15 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 14:30 Participant Presentations: Perspectives from Frontline Countries

Kevin Thomas Cole, *Social Darwinist Discourses and Forced Migration in Turkey*

Estella Carpi, *Humanitarianism as a Social Actor: From Lebanon to Turkey*

Hiba Saida, *The Protection System of Refugees in Jordan: Syrians as Case Study*

**Discussants:** Ahmet İçduygu, Ayşen Üstübici

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break

14:45 - 16:00 Participant Presentations: Perspectives from Frontline Countries II

Eirini Paraschou, *Lesvos: A Stepping Stone for Refugee Flows: A Case Study of Locals' Perspectives*

Şule Can, *Ethno-Religious Conflict and Political Change at the Turkish-Syrian Border*

**Discussants:** Judy Woods, İlke Şanlıer Yüksel

### **Tuesday, 19 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z27, Koç University

09:30 - 10:45 Syrian Refugees in Turkey: Will it Result in a Permanent Settlement? by Prof. Dr. **Ahmet İçduygu**, Koç University

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Discussion led by Prof. Dr. **Ahmet İçduygu**

12:00 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 14:30 UNRWA and the Palestinian Refugees, Prof. Dr. **Riccardo Bocco**, Graduate Institute Geneva

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break

14:45 - 16:00 Discussion led by Prof. Dr. **Riccardo Bocco**

16:00 - 16:15 Coffee Break

16:15 - 17:15 Participant Presentations: Art and Cultural Heritage

Emily Arauz, *Cultural Heritage, Creative Practice and Community: Activating Migratory Heritages through Socially Engaged Art*

Danyel Ferrari, *Visibilizing Vulnerabilities: The Temporality of "Awareness raising" Memorials and the Making of the Always-Already Lost*

**Discussant:** Eda Elif Tibet

### **Wednesday, 20 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast in front of the auditorium at Research Centre for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED)

09:30 - 10:45 Demographic Transition and Forced Migration in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) after the Arab Spring, Prof. Dr. **Ibrahim Awad**, American University in Cairo

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Discussion led by Prof. Dr. **Ibrahim Awad**

12:00 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 15:15 Panel: Institutional arrangements and the role of NGOs

13:15 - 13:45 **Metin Çorabatır**, Director of IGAM

13:45 - 14:15 **Sema Genel**, Director of Support to Life

14:15 - 14:45 **Alp Biricik**, Coordinator of Esenler Office, IKGV

14:45 - 15:15 **Leyla Akca**, Clinical Director, Maya Foundation

15:15 - 15:30 Coffee Break

15:30 - 17:00 Joint discussion moderated by Ayşen Üstübici, Koç University

18:00 - 21:00 Meeting with representatives of migrant communities in an early dinner at Nişantaşı

### **Thursday, 21 July 2016**

09:00 - 09:30 Breakfast at (the entrance of) Room Z27, Koç University



09:30 - 10:45 Za'ateri Refugee Camp and the Role of NGOs in the Region, **Hovig Etyemezian**, Za'ateri Camp Manager

10:45 - 11:00 Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 Discussion led by **Hovig Etyemezian**

12:00 - 13:15 Lunch, Koç University Cafeteria

13:15 - 14:00 Role of Migrant Smuggling in Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants and the Human Trafficking Consequences by **Berlan Pars Alan**, IOM Geneva

14:00 - 14:30 Discussion led by **Berlan Pars Alan**

14:30 - 14:45 Coffee Break

14:45 - 15:30 Accessing Quality Education and Child Protection: Preventing a Lost Generation within the Context of Crisis in Syria, **Işık Oğuzertem**, Save the Children Turkey Programme Director

15:30 - 16:00 Discussion led by **Işık Oğuzertem**

16:00 - 16:30 Closing Remarks

## INFORMATION ABOUT LECTURERS & SEMINAR ABSTRACTS

**Howard Duncan** received his Ph.D. in Philosophy in 1981 from the University of Western Ontario where he studied the history and philosophy of science. In 1987, Dr. Duncan entered the field of consulting in strategic planning, policy development and program evaluation. In 1989 he joined the Department of Health and Welfare in Ottawa where he worked in program evaluation, strategic planning, policy, and extramural research.

In 1997, Howard joined the Metropolis Project at Citizenship and Immigration Canada as its International Project Director, and became its Executive Head in 2002. He has concentrated on increasing the geographic reach of Metropolis, enlarging the range of the issues it confronts, and increasing its benefits to the international migration policy community by creating opportunities for direct and frank exchanges between researchers, practitioners, and policy makers. Recent of his projects have included the creation of the Metropolis North America and Metropolis Asia initiatives and the creation of a tri-partite Metropolis Secretariat in Asia (Seoul, Manila, and Beijing) to supplement the Secretariats in Ottawa and Amsterdam. In 2012, he moved the Ottawa Secretariat operations from the Government of Canada to Carleton University in Ottawa where he established the training arm of Metropolis under the name *Metropolis Professional Development* in 2014. He was named Editor of the journal, *International Migration*, in 2015. Howard is a frequent speaker on the management of migration and integration.

### ***Asylum Policies of Canada***

The flows of refugees, asylum seekers, and other migrants into Europe over the past few years reached a crescendo in 2015 and early 2016. These movements of people, many through Turkey to Greece and beyond to countries such as Germany, Sweden, and Austria, came to be characterized as a crisis, a refugee crisis or a migrant crisis depending on one's political interpretation of events. This presentation will look at why the flow descended into a crisis rather than having been managed as an orderly process to administer refugee determination, protection, and settlement and integration. We will discuss the framework through which Europe manages asylum and migration in general and we will contrast this with the example of Canada whose system for managing refugee resettlement and asylum seeking differs from Europe's as much from being a federal system as it does in the details of its administration. We will analyze the role of civil society and the determinants of public opinion with regard to migration and refugees, a critical factor in framing the range of actions that a government can take. The rise of nationalism and right wing populism throughout much of Europe can be linked directly to how migration is managed. We will consider whether any of the policies and practices of Canada, a country without a visible anti-immigration lobby, offer viable examples for Europe.

### Required Readings:

UNHCR. (2010). Convention and protocol relating to the status of refugees.

Government of Canada. (2016). The refugee system in Canada.

Trauner, F. (2016). Asylum policy: the EU's 'crises' and the looming policy regime failure. *Journal of European Immigration*, 38(3), 311-325.

Betts, A. (2016). Our refugee system is failing. Here's how we can fix it. *TED Talk*. Retrieved from: [https://www.ted.com/talks/alexander\\_betts\\_our\\_refugee\\_system\\_is\\_failing\\_here\\_s\\_how\\_we\\_can\\_fix\\_it](https://www.ted.com/talks/alexander_betts_our_refugee_system_is_failing_here_s_how_we_can_fix_it).

---

**Yelda Devlet Karapınar**, a national of the Republic of Turkey, has built over ten years' experience in developing, implementing and managing projects related to diverse thematic areas of migration management as an active member of IOM Mission to Turkey. Labour migration management, youth employment, counter trafficking, delivery of social services for vulnerable groups and migration research have acted as catalyst for Yelda's engagement with IOM. Yelda due to the diversification and expansion of IOM Turkey activities since 2005 took on higher level of duties and responsibilities and is currently responsible for project development and management particularly in the areas of labour mobility and human development. Yelda holds a PhD from the Department of International Relations at the Middle East Technical University, Ankara, a master degree in Gender and Women's Studies and a bachelor degree in International Relations.

### Global Migration Trends and the Rising Need for a Holistic Approach to Migration

World has been witnessing the greatest human mobility in recorded history. Numerically, there are more people on the move today than ever before. The total number of international migrants has increased over the last 15 years from an estimated 150 million in 2000 to 244 million persons in 2015. Moreover, the year 2015 witnessed the highest level of forced displacement globally recorded since World War II (Global Migration Trends Factsheet, 2015, IOM). We are observing some of the greatest political and social transformations primarily in the Middle East and North Africa including the recent mass displacement from Syria. The impact of these profound changes on Turkey cannot be underestimated as it is a region that faces the greatest migration challenges and is making greater efforts to manage these in a humane manner. Given this context, it is often difficult to make a clear distinction between "forced" and "voluntary" instances of migration which calls for a continuum from clear cases of forced migration to clear cases of voluntary migration, with a large grey zone in between. A holistic approach to migration should address all forms of movement comprehensively, putting the migrant at the centre as well as understanding the complexity of migration as a contemporary

multidisciplinary area of study. Such an approach would act as catalyst in addressing the emerging needs and maximize benefits of all migrants regardless of their status. IOM being the migration agency continues to advocate for internalization of density of the migration picture by public, policy makers and practitioners to ensure that our responses and attitudes match the reality. This presentation is built on IOM's approach in addressing the contemporary trends of international migration with a particular focus on Turkey.

#### **Required Readings:**

IOM. (2015) IOM Global Migration Trends Factsheet. Berlin: GMDAC.

Zetter, R. (2012)/ Enhancing human development and human security for forced migration. *Migration Policy Practice*, 2(5), 5-12.

IOM. (2016). World Humanitarian Summit 2016 IOM Position Paper.

---

**Fuat Dündar** is a faculty member at TOBB University of Economics and Technology in Ankara. He received his doctorate in History at the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (EHESS) in Paris. He has worked on the relation between population and nationalism during the transitional period from the Ottoman Empire to the Turkish Republic. His publications include: *Minorities in Turkey's Population Census* (Doz, 2000), *The Union and Progress's Muslims' Settlement Politics 1913-1918* (İletisim, 2001), *Vast Majority: The Armenian Population Issue 1878-1923* (Tarih Vakfı Yurt, 2013), *StatisQuo: British Use of Statistics in the Iraqi Kurdish Question, 1919-1932* (Brandeis Crown Papers, 2012), *The Code of Modern Turkey: The Union and Progress' Ethnicity Engineering 1913-1918* (İletişim, 2008), *Empire of Taxonomy* (MES, 2015), and *Measuring Assimilation* (BJMES, 2014).

#### **History of Forced Migration in the Late Ottoman Era and Republican Era**

This lecture will examine the forced migration cases throughout the period from the late Ottoman period to the early Republican period. Forced migrations were not only the reason, as well as the consequence of the transformation from the Empire to the Republic. This was mainly because of the nationalist ideologies that were main axe of the politics; local, national and also international.

#### **Required Readings:**

Dündar, F. (2014). Deporting demos, militarizing nations: Forced migration and conflicts in the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey (1908-1947). In A. B. Karaçay and A. Üstübcü (Eds.), *Migration to/and From Turkey: Changing Patterns and Shifting Policies* (pp. 15-47). Istanbul: ISIS.

Ülker, E. (2008). Assimilation, security and geographical nationalization in interwar Turkey: the Settlement Law of 1934. *European Journal of Turkish Studies*, 7 Demographic Engineering - Part I.

---

**Asst. Prof. Dr. Lami Bertan Tokuzlu** was educated at the Istanbul University (Law School), Lund University (Raoul Wallenberg Institute, Sweden) and Marmara University (European Union Institute). After receiving his Ph. D. degree with his work titled “*Non-Refoulement Principle in a Changing European Legal Environment: With Particular Emphasis on Turkey, a Candidate Country at the External Borders of the EU*” Tokuzlu pursued his academic career as a Jean Monnet Post-doctoral Fellow at the European University Institute, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies in Florence, Italy. He returned to Turkey in 2009 and was appointed as an assistant professor at Istanbul Bilgi University, Law School. Tokuzlu also gave lectures at the Viadrina University (Frankfurt (Oder)) in Germany, holding the Aziz Nesin Chair Professor position and conducted research at the Bucerius Law School in Hamburg, as a visiting researcher. His fields of expertise comprise International Protection Law, Constitutional Law, Human Rights Law and European Union Law.

### **Turkey’s Asylum Legislation and Policies in Line with International Standards**

The lecture is based on a recently published research of the authour with the title “*An Assessment on the Contribution of the Foreigners and International Protection Law to the Principle of Legal Certainty Under the Turkish Practice.*” Foreigners and International Protection Law (Law No. 6458), adopted by the Turkish Parliament in April 2013, aimed at replacing the outdated legal framework on foreigners affairs, with a transparent one that is compatible with contemporary legal standards. It has been approximately two years since the Law came into force in its entirety, and therefore the conditions for an initial assessment of the legal framework have matured. In this regard, this lecture purports to discuss to what extent the new Law succeeded in achieving legal certainty with regard to legal affairs of foreigners and to contribute to the compensation of the deficiencies thereof. The Law, which was greatly inspired by the European Union’s asylum and migration acquis, faced considerable difficulties in setting standards from the outset, due to the responsibility shifting and evolving nature of the European Union acquis. Although it contained many contemporary norms, it was somewhat short of achieving its aim regarding legal certainty, particularly due to the delays, that amounted to two years, in adopting the implementing regulations. This resulted in the practice being shaped by inaccessible directives of the Ministry of Interior as in the case of the earlier legal regime. Moreover, research of the case-law suggests that consistency in court precedents, a vital condition of legal certainty, could not be achieved throughout this transitional period. On the other hand, the fact that the Constitutional Court has intervened in a number of cases

brought before it through the individual complaint mechanism, is a positive sign for establishing legal certainty in the future.

#### *Required Readings:*

Tokuzlu, L. B. (2010). Burden-sharing games for asylum seekers between Turkey and the European Union, *EUI Working Papers: RSCAS 2010/05*, European University Institute, Florence.

Dardağan Kibar, E. (2013). An overview and discussion of the new Turkish law on foreigners and international protection. *Perceptions*, 18(3), 109-128.

Soykan, C. (2012). The new draft law on foreigners and international protection in Turkey. *Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration*, 2(2), 38-47.

Açıkgoz, M., Ariner, H. O. (2014). Turkey's new law on foreigners and International protection: An introduction. *Turkish Migration Studies Group in Oxford, University of Oxford*, Briefing Paper 2. s

DGMM. (2014). Law on Foreigners and International Protection (Law No. 6458). Retrieved from: [http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/files/eng\\_minikanun\\_5\\_son.pdf](http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/files/eng_minikanun_5_son.pdf)

---

**Dr. Şule Tomkinson** is an assistant professor at the Department of Political Science at Université Laval in Canada. Her current research examines the intersection of front-line migration control and adjudication of non-citizens' rights claims in Canada and elsewhere. She holds a political science doctorate from the Université de Montréal. Her dissertation, "Contextualizing discretion: micro-dynamics of Canada's refugee determination system" is based on the first empirical study of refugee hearings in Canada. It is a critical analysis of Canada's refugee status determination system. It has been awarded the University of Montreal's Pierre Le François Award for the best dissertation defended in the Department of Political Science in 2014-2015. Sule also holds an MA degree in Theory and Practice of Human Rights from University of Essex completed with a Chevening Scholarship of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

#### **Forced Migration, Status Determination and Welfare: the Case of Canada**

The aim of this talk is threefold: (1) to discuss how Canada determines whether a non-citizen qualifies for refugee status or not; (2) to present methodological and ethical challenges that are inherent in forced migration research; and (3) to provide an overview of social and economic rights that non-citizens at different stages of their asylum application have access to. Through an oral hearing, adjudicators at the Immigration and Refugee Board hear and decide asylum applications. Unlike most administrative tribunal proceedings, refugee hearings and records are closed to the public. Conducive to high levels of discretion, these hearings present a space susceptible for different views and techniques on who is deserving of refugee status. Based on unprecedented access to refugee hearings, in-depth interviews with implicated actors and an analysis of confidential official documents, this research demonstrates adjudicators' discretionary

investigative practices, credibility assessments and work conceptions that lead to major social inequities for asylum applicants. Going beyond the micro universe of the hearing room, we will look at the various political and legal actors that regulate asylum applicants' access to rights in Canada. Finally, this presentation will offer concrete advice to new researchers on how to navigate the fieldwork process.

#### *Required Readings:*

Tomkinson, S. (2014). The impact of procedural capital and quality counsel in the Canadian refugee determination process. *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, 1(3), 276-290.

Tomkinson, S. (2015). Doing fieldwork on state organizations in democratic settings: Ethical issues of research in refugee decision making. *Forum: Qualitative Social Research*, 16(1), Art. 6. Retrieved from <http://nbn-resolving.de/urn:nbn:de:0114-fqs150168>.

---

**Ayşen Üstübcı** is currently a post-doctoral researcher at Koç University, Migration Research Center (MiReKoc). She completed her Ph.D at Koç University and at the University of Amsterdam in 2015. Her dissertation is entitled “The Governance of International Migration in Turkey and Morocco: Irregular Migrants’ Access to Right to Stay”. She holds B.A. degrees in Sociology and Political Science from Boğaziçi University and an M.Sc. degree in Gender, Development, Globalization from London School of Economics. Her PhD dissertation compares irregular migration regimes from the perspective of state and non-state actors and migrant incorporation in Turkey and Morocco. She received international fellowships and grants from the Bucerius Ph.D. Scholarship Program Settling into Motion, Center for Gender Studies at Koç University (KOÇKAM) and The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TÜBİTAK). Her areas of interests are international migration, irregular migration, local integration, social and public policy, informal labour market and gender studies. She published on migration policies in the context of Turkey and Morocco, migrant mobilization, migration and development.

#### **Gender, Sexual Identity and Age**

This lecture gives an overview of gender in displacement. We will address debates on individualized cases of assessment as well as implications of conflict-induced mass displacement for women, children and sexual minorities. We will first look at general statistics on refugee population in the world, in terms of percentage of women, children, old age people and people with special needs (disabled, mentally disordered, terminal illness, chronic illness) etc. After a general evaluation on feminist readings gendering forced migration, we will then assess, gendered causes and experiences of forced migration. The lecture will critically assess how the refugee law addresses cases of



gendered based violence, sexual orientation, different forms of vulnerabilities, at international and national levels and analyze the implications of existing practices for individual agency. Following a discussion on intersectionality, the last part of the lecture will scrutinize gendered experiences of displacement, journey, legal status, (re-) settlement and of integration for younger and older women/ men fleeing with their families or individually. Based on existing research and empirical evidence, a particular attention will be given to gendered experiences of migrants and refugees in Turkey.

#### *Required Readings:*

Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, E. (2014). Gender and Forced Migration. In E. Fiddian-Qasmiyeh, G. Loescher, K. Long and N. Sigona (Eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies* (pp. 395-409). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Oxford, C. G. (2005). Protectors and victims in the gender regime of asylum. *nwsa Journal*, 17(3), 18-38.

---

**Kerstin Schmidt** is a senior researcher at the Faculty of Sociology at Bielefeld University, Germany. She holds a PhD in migration studies (human geography) from the University of Sussex, UK. Her thesis was concerned with the nexus between climate change and migration in Mexico, where she has got extensive fieldwork experience. More recently, she has also been working on topics including the transnational perspective on migration, current developments of migration and mobility to Germany and related policies as well as migration and development. Kerstin has been involved in several international research projects addressing the topics migration as adaptation to climate change, temporary migration and youth mobility. She has published on different methodological and conceptual aspects as well as empirical findings of her research. Her teaching experience at BA and MA level at the University of Sussex and Bielefeld University includes classes addressing various aspects of the relationship between migration, environment, development and global environmental change governance.

#### **Forced Migration, Environment and Climate Change**

This lecture provides an overview of academic and public discourses, methodological and conceptual challenges, as well as empirical results regarding the complex nexus between environmental or climate change and migration. In the first part, I critically analyze current and past academic and policy debates about the potential relationship between climatic and environmental change and different forms of migration. This includes a discussion of the meaning of well-known concepts such as “environmental refugee” and “climate change refugee”, as well as of different understandings of migration as an adaptation strategy or as a failure to adapt to environmental and climatic stressors. The second part of the lecture is concerned with alternative conceptual and methodological approaches, which might contribute to a better understanding of the nexus between the environment and migration. Here, particularly the usefulness of these approaches with respect to forced migration will be discussed. Finally, in the third part, I will present some



empirical results in order to illustrate the complexity of different outcomes of the effects of the environment on migration in different contexts. These examples will draw on my own fieldwork in Mexico as well as on selected cases in other geographical contexts.

#### *Required Readings:*

Piguet, E., Pécoud, A., De Guchteneire, P. (2011). Migration and climate change: An overview. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 30(3), 1-23.

Aksakal, M., Schmidt, K. (2015). Migration and social protection as adaptation in response to climate-related stressors: The case of Zacatecas in Mexico. in F. Hillmann, M. Pahl, B. Rafflenbeul & H. Sterly (Eds.), *Environmental Change, Adaptation and Migration in Complex Regional Realities*. London: Palgrave MacMillan

---

**Prof. Dr. Ayşe Betül Çelik** received her Ph.D. in political science from the State University of New York at Binghamton in 2002. She is a full Professor at the Conflict Analysis and Resolution M.A. Program at Sabanci University in Istanbul. Her work focuses on ethnicity, forced migration, reconciliation, civil society and gender in peacebuilding. Some of her works appeared in journals like *Human Rights Quarterly*, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, *International Journal of Peace Studies*, *Patterns of Prejudice* and *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*. Her co-authored book *Confronting Forced Migration: Post-Displacement Restitution of Citizenship Rights in Turkey* analyzes the socio-economic, legal and psychological problems the internally displaced Kurds in Turkey encountered during and after their displacement. Her recent work is about peace perceptions of the internally displaced Kurdish women in Turkey. Prof. Çelik also served as a consultant to civil society organizations, such as the Migrants' Association (Göç-Der), TESEV, Ekopolitik; and is a founding member of Peace Foundation.

#### **Internal Displacement: The Case of Kurdish IDPs**

In this session, we will first define the concept of internal displacement stated in international documents. We will then learn the history of internal displacement of Kurds in Turkey in the 1990s. We will discuss the divergent positions the Turkish state, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations took in the definition of the concept as well as the policies they defended as remedies for the issue. The last part of the session will be devoted to the discussion of how women as a specific category, were affected by forced migration what this group wants for peace and reconciliation in Turkey.

#### *Required Readings:*

Stefanovic, D., Loizides, N., Parsons, S. (2014). Home is where the heart is? Forced migration and voluntary return in Turkey's Kurdish regions. *Journal of Refugee Studies*. Retrieved from: <http://jrs.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2014/10/09/jrs.feuo29.full.pdf+html>.

James, S. L. (2008). Kurdish forced migration in Turkey. *Forced migration Online Podcast, September 8*. Retrieved from: <https://archive.org/details/kurdish-forced-migration-in-turkey>.

**Dr. Nuria Casamitjana** holds a bachelor's degree in pharmacy and a doctorate from the University of Barcelona (UB), and a masters in occupational health from the UB/University Pompeu Fabra. Dr Casamitjana has over 25 years' experience as a lecturer and researcher at the UB Faculty of Pharmacy and as a lecturer on bachelor, masters and doctorate courses in Spain and Africa. She has also served as a senior manager at the UB. In 2006, together with Dr Pedro Alonso, she headed the creation of the Barcelona Centre for International Health Research (CRESIB), which was the first centre of its kind in Spain. In 2010, also working with Dr Alonso, she contributed to the development of ISGlobal. She held the post of Deputy Director of CRESIB from its creation until 2011, when she was appointed Director of Training & Education at ISGlobal. She is Co-Director of the ISGlobal-UB Master of Global Health and coordinator of the international health programme within the UB Master in Clinical Research. She has undertaken numerous outreach activities in Spain, Latin America and Africa to promote global health among the scientific community, academics, the Spanish government, civil society and Spanish foundations.

She is currently a member of the executive board of the Network for Education in International Health, tropEd, and the European Academic Global Health Alliance and represents the UB in the EUROLIFE International Health Alliance and the Coimbra Group of European Universities Africa-Caribbean-Pacific (ACP) Task Force for cooperation and development in higher education institutions in ACP countries.

---

**Apostolos Veizis** is a Medical Doctor (General Practitioner). Since 2004 he is working at the HQ of Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) - Greek Section. Prior to that he worked as Head of Mission and Medical Coordinator for Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) and Médecins du Monde in Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Russia, Albania, Egypt, Georgia, Greece, Turkey. Also participated on assessment, emergency assignments and evaluations in Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Armenia, Lebanon, Syria, Ukraine, Turkmenistan, Zambia, Malawi, Uzbekistan, Cyprus and Tajikistan. He participated and had announcements in international and national medical congresses and contributed on publications of relevant articles.

### **Displacement, Healthcare and Humanitarian Action**

The international medical humanitarian organization, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), has been providing medical and humanitarian assistance to migrants and asylum seekers in Greece since 1996, including those confined in administrative detention since 2008. Following the increase in arrivals of migrants and refugees risking lives to seek protection in Europe, MSF has launched new projects in Greece in 2014 and 2015 with a focus on mobile responses. MSF has provided free primary health care services as well as essential items necessary for the journey and, since the summer of 2015, mental health support to people on the move. MSF currently works in Lesbos, Kos, Leros, Samos, Agathonisi, Athens and Idomeni, prioritizing the employment of local staff. Patients come mostly from Syria, followed by Afghanistan.

In 2015, MSF teams provided just under 100,000 medical consultations to refugees and migrants on its search and rescue vessels in the Mediterranean Sea, in Italy, Greece and throughout the Balkans. MSF also rescued and assisted 23,747 refugees and migrants at sea. Most of the pathologies treated by MSF medical teams could have been easily prevented if a safe passage and reception up to humanitarian standards had been put in place by EU states. With a new year ahead and a few months before another potential peak in arrivals, Europe and its member states have the opportunity to right the wrongs of 2015. Europe must dismantle its obstacle course and provide assistance and safe, legal passage to refugees and migrants fleeing desperate conditions.

### *Required Readings:*

MSF. (2014). Invisible suffering. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.msf.org/sites/msf.org/files/invisible\\_suffering.pdf](http://www.msf.org/sites/msf.org/files/invisible_suffering.pdf).

MSF. (2016). Obstacle course to Europe: A policy-made humanitarian crisis at EU borders. Retrieved from:  
[http://www.msf.org/sites/msf.org/files/msf\\_obstacle\\_course\\_to\\_europe\\_o.pdf](http://www.msf.org/sites/msf.org/files/msf_obstacle_course_to_europe_o.pdf).

---

**Nathan Bertelsen**, M.D., is a physician in internal medicine and public health, with a joint academic appointment at Koç University School of Medicine (KUSOM) in Istanbul, Turkey, and York University School of Medicine and College of Global Public Health in New York City, USA.

Dr. Bertelsen completed residency training in internal medicine and primary care at Cornell University/New York Presbyterian Hospital, his M.D. from University of Minnesota Medical School, a B.A. in government/international relations from Georgetown University, and a graduate certificate in global mental health from Harvard University. His teaching focuses on global health disparities, migrant health, communication skills and simulation-based education programs. Before moving to Istanbul, he served for four years as Director of Primary Care for the Bellevue/NYU Program for Survivors of Torture (PSOT), delivering medical, psychiatric, social and legal services for migrants and asylum seekers in New York City from over fifty countries. He serves as Senior Advisor for the Central American Healthcare Initiative (CAHI) at INCAE Business School in Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Panama.

In 2011, he was awarded Faculty of the Year in the NYU Division of General Internal Medicine. From 2012 to 2014, he completed the NYU Merrin Bedside Teaching Faculty Development Fellowship, with his focus on teaching empathy and cross-cultural communication in medical training. In 2015, he received the Silver Medal for his work in teaching empathy from the European Society for Person-Centered Healthcare. His research interests are in medical education, health management training, tobacco-related and other non-communicable diseases, and migrant health.

### **Migrant Health in USA and Europe**

At this time of unprecedented population movements and conflict across the Mediterranean and the world, migration is everywhere, and growing fast. With examples of forced migration in both New York City and Europe, this lecture examines three waves of health needs of refugees and asylum-seekers, as they aim to live healthy lives in both transition and destination countries. Integration and assimilation forces will be examined, with special emphasis on mental health and wellbeing, living with chronic disease, communication skills in community health, and culture and health. The central, western, and eastern Mediterranean routes of forced migration will be emphasized, with the speaker drawing on clinical experience as a physician and educator. Students will gain practical skills to contribute to a more integrated Europe and world.

#### *Required Readings:*

Bertelsen, N. and Kanbay, M. (2015). A new risk factor for cardiovascular disease and associated risk factors: Education. *The Journal of Clinical Hypertension*, 17(5), 338-339.

King, R. and Lulle, A. (2016). Research on migration: Facing realities and maximizing opportunities. A policy review. *European Commission, Research and Innovation*.

---

**F. Deniz Mardin** is a medical doctor and she is currently working as an instructor in Public Health Department in Koç University School of Medicine. She received her MD in Bologna University with a thesis on New Reforms about Family Doctor's System in Italy. Her research interests are in migration, access of migrants to health services, stigmatization toward migrants by health workers. She has diverse work experiences in health sector as primary health care, reproductive health, child and mother health and experiences in NGO projects as MSF's psycho-social project for migrants and medical support for torture survivors in Turkish Human Rights Foundation. She is also working as a consultant in "Refugee Health Policy" project conducted by ICAP Columbia University.

#### **Does the integration policy for migrants increase inequity on access to health services in Turkey?**

During the last decade migration has become one of the most important social, political and public health problem in Turkey. Turkey mostly was a country where migrants used to pass through, where very few would stay. On the contrary in the last years, as a consequence of geographical position and economic wellness, Turkey has become a center of attraction for migrants. In Turkey by March 2016, there are 265.494 refugees and asylum seekers based on United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR). Among them 122.777 (46,24%) from Iraq, 103.221 (38.88%) from Afghanistan, 25.851 (9.74%) from Iran, 4.020 (1,51%) from Somali and 9.625 (3,63%) are categorized as Others (UNHCR 2016b). On top of that there are 2.715.789 Syrian refugees also (UNHCR, 2016a) living in Turkey. Statistics are evaluated separately for these groups due their different legal status.

According to the Turkish Constitution article 56 which states that “Everyone has a right to live in a healthy and balanced environment”. The Constitution is not based on citizenship however the consecutive laws and legislation on right to health depends on citizenship in Turkey. Therefore for non-citizens there were not a comprehensive health coverage until 2013. Increasing numbers of refugees have forced Turkish authorities to establish new legislation related to access to health services for migrants. By the Turkish law, refugees coming from non-European countries are defined as conditional refugees and they stay in Turkey until they are resettled in third countries; usually Europe, United States of America or Canada. After they got a refugee status, they stay only a few days in Turkey and later they are immediately resettled to the accepting third country. This meant that according to the Law during their stay in Turkey, there were almost no possibility for access to health services for them. The new law that has been published in April 2013, that is named “The Law for Foreigners and International Protection”; provides national health assurance also to asylum seekers while previously it was only available for refugees.

I’m aiming to define the problems of migrants in reaching to health services after the establishment of the new Law and to determine problems experienced by health workers including medical professionals and non-medical professionals (front desk receptionist, registration desk or paying agents), who are working in the health sector.

#### *Required Readings:*

AFAD. (2013). Syrian refugees in Turkey, 2013: Field survey results. Istanbul: Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of the Republic of Turkey.

Vanthuyne, K. et al. (2013). Health workers’ perceptions of access to care for children and pregnant women with precarious immigration status: Health as a right of privilege? *Social Science and Medicine*, 93, 78-85.

Dias, S. F., Severo, M. and Barros, H. (2008). Determinants of health care utilization by immigrants in Portugal. *BMC Health Services Research*, 8(207).

---

**Assoc. Prof. Daniela Bobeva** is based at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences and teaching in three universities in the field of international economy and finance. She has a strong and long experience in migration research and policy making with more than twenty international publications and more than twenty years as a correspondent in the OECD international migration research network. Her theoretical and political focus is on the Balkans and Black Sea region. She served as Vice President of the Black Sea Trade and Development Bank. She was Minister of Trade and Foreign Economic Co-operation in 1997 and Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria in 2013-2014.

#### **Current Refugee Crisis and the EU Neighboring Countries: The Case of Bulgaria**

**1. Bulgaria: A Dynamic Migration Country:** This part of the lecture will deal with the trends in migration since early nineties. The specific focus will be put on the migration flows between Bulgaria and Turkey. Also recent movements will be presented as well as the changing nature of causes and directions of migration.

**2. Refugees and asylum seekers in Bulgaria before the Syrian crisis:** In this part of the lecture the legal, institutional framework, trends and policies will be presented. The integration patterns will be analysed and the role of non-governmental sector. Unsustainability.

**3. The Syrian crisis and its impact on Bulgaria.** Several questions will be answered in this part of the lecture. How to measure the scope and impact of the inflow? What could be the relevant policies to absorb the shocks? How to prepare the society for large inflows? Is violence against refugees spontaneous? Is the recent inflow of asylum seekers and refugees integratable? Lessons learned.

*Required Readings:*

OECD. (2016). OECD International migration statistics. Retrieved from: [http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/data/oecd-international-migration-statistics\\_mig-data-en](http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/social-issues-migration-health/data/oecd-international-migration-statistics_mig-data-en).

Leviev-Sawyer, C. (2015). Year in review: Europe's migrant crisis and Bulgaria. *The Sofia Globe: Perspectives*. Retrieved from: <http://sofiaglobe.com/2015/12/28/2015-in-review-europes-migrant-crisis-and-bulgaria/>.

---

**Ahmet İçduygu** is Dean of the College of Social Sciences and Humanities at Koç University, Istanbul, where he is a full professor in the departments of both international relations and sociology. He is also the Director of the Migration Research Center at Koç University (MiReKoc). He is an elected member of the Science Academy in Turkey, and has held fellowships at Stockholm University, the University of Warwick, the University of Manchester, and the European University Institute in Florence. In addition to his own research, Dr. İçduygu has conducted various research projects for international organizations such as the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the European Union, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the International Labor Organization. His areas of focus include migration studies, theories and practices of citizenship, the role of international organizations, civil society, and nationalism and ethnicity. He holds a PhD in demography from Australian National University.

**Syrian Refugees in Turkey: Will it Result in a Permanent Settlement?**

When a country experiences a mass movement of incoming refugees, although, from a humanitarian point of view, the first main question to be asked must be, and is, how to provide protection to these vulnerable people, the second most frequently asked question, often from a politically sensitive point of view, is whether this movement will lead to a permanent settlement or not? The answers to these questions are inevitably context-dependent and inherently require a comparative perspective. It is within this context that this lecture aims at documenting the nature of mass flows of Syrian refugees to Turkey, elaborating the characteristics of protection provided to these refugees by the Turkish state, and debating the likelihood of the process of permanent settlement of



these refugees in Turkey. The historical case of Afghani refugees in Pakistan will be elaborated in order to provide a comparative base for the main arguments in this lecture.

#### *Required Readings:*

Yıldız, A., Uzgören, E. (2016). Limits to Temporary protection: non-camp Syrian refugees in Izmir, Turkey, *Southeast European and Black Sea Studies*, 16(2), 195-211.

İçduygu, A. (2015). Syrian refugees in Turkey: The long road ahead. *Migration Policy Institute and Transatlantic Council on Migration*.

---

**Prof. Dr. Riccardo Bocco** is a Professor of Political Sociology at the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva. He is also a Steering Committee member of the Centre on Conflict, Development and Peacebuilding (CCDP), which he co-founded in 2008 in Geneva. He has 35 years of experience in research on Middle Eastern politics, development and humanitarian policies, as well as state-building in the region, particularly in Jordan, Lebanon and Palestine/Israel. His recent academic and policy research has focused on the role of international aid in conflict and post-conflict contexts as well as on peace-building programs. He has previously worked as the director of the French Social Science Research Institute in Amman, research director of the IUED and master program director at the Graduate Institute in Geneva and has taught in Venice, Bologna and Paris. He has directed monitoring and research teams in Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank and has conducted regular evaluation missions for international aid agencies and private foundations in Israel/Palestine.

#### **UNRWA and the Palestinian Refugees**

UNRWA (The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East) has been created in 1949 to cater to the needs of the Palestinian refugees –in particular, but not exclusively- and their descendants, who fled their homes because of the 1948 war. Its mandate has been meant to offer humanitarian and development aid in five ‘fields’ (The West Bank, The Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria). Presently the largest UN Agency in terms of local personnel employed, UNRWA assists more than 5’200’000 people. After presenting a number of key historical items which will help in contextualizing the Agency’s endeavors in its areas of operation, the evolution of the host countries’ and of the international donors’ policies, the lecture will focus on the specific juridical status of the Palestinian refugees, the question of the ‘Right of Return’ and a number of issues related to the political and socio-economic dynamics prevailing in the Palestinian diaspora. The latter is continuously facing a stalled Peace Process and a renewed regional dramatic context producing new waves of forced displacement.

### Required Readings:

Bocco, R. (2010). UNRWA and the Palestinian refugees: A history within history, *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 28(2-3), 229-252.

Al Hussein, J., Bocco, R. (2010.) Dynamics of humanitarian aid, local and regional politics: The Palestinian refugees as a case-study. In: A. Knudsen and S. Hanafi (Eds.), *Palestinian Refugees: Identity, Space and Place in the Levant* (pp. 128-146). London: Routledge.

---

**Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Awad** is a political scientist and political economist. He is at present Professor of Global Affairs and Director, Center for Migration and Refugee Studies, School of Global Affairs and Public Policy, at the American University in Cairo. He holds a BA degree in political science from Cairo University and a PhD degree in political science from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, University of Geneva, Switzerland. He has worked for the League of Arab States, the United Nations and the International Labour Organization, holding positions of Secretary of the Commission, UN-ESCWA, Director, ILO Sub-regional Office for North Africa and Director, ILO International Migration Programme. His research interests encompass international migration, employment, human and labour rights, development, politics and political transitions in the Middle East and North Africa, international relations, global governance and European integration. His recent publications include “The Making and Unmaking of the 2012 Constitution in Egypt”, in *North Africa: from Status Quo to (R)evolution*, edited by Yahia Zoubir and Greg While (Routledge, 2015), “Labour Migration Governance in Times of Political Transition: A Comparative Analysis of Egypt and Tunisia”, *Migration and Development*. Published online on 30 September 2015, available at <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/21632324.2015.1085671>; “Population Movements in the Aftermath of the Arab Awakening: The Syrian Refugee Crisis between Regional Factors and State Interest,” in *Migration in the Mediterranean* (University of Malta 2014); “Breaking Out of Authoritarianism: 18 months of political transition in Egypt” (*Constellations*, 2013); *International Migration in Africa* (African Yearbook of International Law, 2008, Brill/Martinus Nijhoff, 2010.)

### **Demographic Transition and Forced Migration in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) after the Arab Spring**

The presentation will review the factors driving international migration in North Africa, paying special attention to forced migration. Demographic transition and the youth employment question in MENA countries will be taken up. Two sets of assumptions will be perused. First are the assumptions about the political implications of demographic transition. Second are the assumptions about the relationship between political and conflict situations in the region, on the one hand, and international migration, including forced migration, on the other. Successive flows of refugees since the seminal events of 2011 and their directions will be reviewed. Refugees from Syria crisis acquire particular importance in this respect. Finally, policies of regional and extra-regional countries towards refugees will be addressed.



### Required Readings:

Awad, I. (2014). Population movements in the aftermath of the Arab awakening: the Syrian refugee crisis between regional factors and state interest. In O. Gresh and M. Wohlfeld (Eds.), *Migration in the Mediterranean: Human Rights, Security and Development Perspectives* (pp. 24-39), Malta: University of Malta.

Courbage, Y. and al-Sayyid, M. K. (2013). Demographic transition and democratic transition in the Arab countries. (unpublished paper)

Fargues, P. and Fandrich, C. (2012). Migration after the Arab Spring. *MPC Research Report, 2012/09*. Retrieved from: <http://hdl.handle.net/1814/23504>.

---

**Metin Çorabatır** is an expert on asylum and migration issues. He is currently the President of the Research Centre on Asylum and Migration (IGAM), an Ankara based think-tank NGO established in June 2013. The three ongoing projects of IGAM are: 1) the establishment of a Turkish Refugee Council to empower the local NGOs in the relevant field; 2) to develop and implement a refugee integration tool in corporation with the Belgium based “Migration Policy Group”; 3) to host Government-NGO dialogue in the field of asylum. He worked for 18 years as the spokesperson and external relations officer of the UNHCR Office in Turkey until his retirement on June 2013. Mr. Çorabatır is a PhD Candidate at Bogazici University in Istanbul. His dissertation is on the role of International Organisations in the Reform Processes of National Asylum Systems. He has 18 years of experience in journalism and worked for print media, TVs, Magazines as diplomatic correspondent, foreign news and news editor, TV producer. Among the recent publications, he is the co-editor of report by Oxford Refugee Studies centre mapping up the level of access of Syrian young refugees to education in host countries, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq; A research for the mapping of the data on Turkish migration and to prepare a template for Turkey’s Annual Migration Report for the Directorate General of Migration Management.

### NGOs, Civil Society and the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Turkey

The lecture will have two parts. In the first part, there will be a short discussion on the role of NGOs as norm entrepreneurs in international relations. The role of NGOs in the evolution of contemporary international refugee law will also be analysed. The second part will focus on Turkey. The role of Turkish civil society since 1960’s in the Turkish asylum system is to be reviewed from a historical perspective. In this part the current activities of NGOs and their expanding role in the Syrian refugee crisis will be evaluated.

### Required Readings:

Keck, M.E., Sikkink, K. (2010). Activists beyond borders. In: O. A. Hathaway and H. H. Koh (Eds.), *Foundations of International Law and Politics*. New York, N.Y.: Foundation Press (pp. 217-228).

Çorabatır, M., and Hassa, F. (2013). Case study of NGO activities in safeguarding the rights of Syrian refugees and increasing their quality of life in three border provinces of Turkey. Istanbul: IGAM and SivilDüşün. Scroll down to page 35 for English version.

---

**Sema Genel Karaosmanoglu** has been working in the field of humanitarian aid and international development for over 18 years. She has carried out project work in India, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and now focuses on work inside Turkey, related to the Syria crisis. Sema has worked as consultant to a number of aid and development agencies working internationally. In 2005, Sema became the founding member and Chairperson of Hayata Destek / Support to Life (STL), a nongovernmental and impartial humanitarian aid organization with headquarters in Istanbul, Turkey. In addition to post-disaster relief and recovery work, STL is involved in social protection work, along with capacity building. With a Ph.D. degree in Political Science and Public Administration, Sema has lectured in a number of universities in Istanbul. She continues to be involved in humanitarian aid and protection work in Turkey and the region.

### **The Role of NGOs in Turkey**

Even though the first refugee camp was set up by the Turkish government in April 2011, Support to Life (STL) did not get involved until the end of summer in 2012. With the start of bombing of Aleppo, which is very close to the Turkish border, the camps were no longer sufficient and there was a sudden increase in the number of refugees settled in urban areas. For almost three years STL has been working with urban Syrian refugees, and more recently also with Iraqi refugees. Today with nearly 3 million Syrian refugees, less than 10% are still hosted in the government-run camps while 90% are scattered in urban areas. The numbers continue to increase. The main challenges Syrian refugees face are education access, child labour, food scarcity, ethnic and religious minority identity, and tension and conflict with the host community.

STL's work revolves around two pillars: cash assistance and a community based PSS program. The cash assistance program has shifted from food security-based to protection-based assistance and operates in cooperation with local communities. The PSS program mobilizes the affected population, both refugee and host, and gives them the tools to identify needs and priorities and do a mapping of the resources and services in the community. These 2 programs have complemented each other but now that the crisis in Syria has become protracted and refugees lose hope of going back, we need to move to supporting livelihoods. Advocacy, we feel, for the right to work is a complementary part of longer term work with refugees in Turkey.

#### *Required Readings:*

Kaya, A. and Kırac, A. (2016). Vulnerability assessment of Syrian refugees in Istanbul. Istanbul: Support to Life Foundation.

Support to Life Foundation (2015). Fidanlik Camp HH level assessment, preliminary report. A study of Yazidis refugees' psychosocial conditions and needs in Fidanlik Camp, Diyarbakir. Istanbul: Support to Life Foundation.

---

**Alp Biricik** is project coordinator at the Human Resource Development Foundation's (HRDF) Support Office for Syrian Refugees, Istanbul. He holds a PhD degree in gender studies from Linköping University, Sweden. Some of most recent publications are: "Gender and citizenship" with Jeff Hearn, in *Handbook of Gender in World Politics*, edited by Jill Steans and Daniela Tepe-Belfrage (Edward Elgar: 2016, forthcoming), *A Walk on Istiklal Street: Dissident Sexual Geographies, Politics and Citizenship in Istanbul* (Linköping University Press, 2014) and "The 'rotten report' and the reproduction of masculinity, nation and security in Turkey" in *Making Gender, Making War: Violence, Military and Peacekeeping Practices*, edited by Annica Kronsell and Ericka Svedberg (Routledge: 2011).

### **Living in Vicious Circles: Everyday Problems of Syrian Refugees in Istanbul**

In 2014, United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that every 4,1 seconds a person is forced to become a refugee or forcibly displaced in the world. More than half of the refugees and asylum seekers population are women and children below 18 years old. Turkey has now become the world's biggest refugee hosting country in the world. As of June 2016, the number of asylum seekers and refugees registered by UNHCR mostly from Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and African countries reached more than 60,000. Since the outset of the Syrian conflict in March 2011, more than 4 million Syrians fled from their country where more than 7,5 out of 22 million are displaced in Syria. Today, the number of Syrian refugees in the camps has exceeded 260,000 and the total number of Syrian refugees outside the camps has reached to 2,7 million in Turkey. The population of Syrian refugees in Istanbul is much higher than the official claims, and it may have already reached to more than 500,000 living in diverse and mostly lower-class socio-economic conditions in 39 districts of Istanbul. Local communities and municipalities can only offer limited in-kind and financial support while Syrian refugees' access to international protection remains very restricted in the urban areas. Vulnerable populations (victims of torture, single women, and single mothers with children) need a screening and support mechanism in Istanbul. As the result of the language barrier, many Syrian refugees have very limited or no access to information regarding their legal rights, obligations, responsibilities and services to improve their living conditions.

Under the light of these discussions, the lecture explores the everyday problems of Syrian Refugees who reside in Istanbul. The analysis is based on the statistics of Human Resource Development Foundation's Support Office for Syrian Refugees and covers more than 8,000 cases.

#### **Required Readings:**

HRW. (2015). "When I picture my future, I see nothing": Barriers to education for Syrian refugee children in Turkey. *Preventing a Lost Generation: Turkey*. Retrieved from: [https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report\\_pdf/turkey1115\\_reportcover\\_web.pdf](https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/report_pdf/turkey1115_reportcover_web.pdf)

Amnesty International. (2014). The human cost of fortress Europe: Human rights violations against migrants and refugees at Europe's borders. Retrieved from: [http://www.amnesty.eu/content/assets/Reports/EUR\\_050012014\\_Fortress\\_Europe\\_complete\\_web\\_EN.pdf](http://www.amnesty.eu/content/assets/Reports/EUR_050012014_Fortress_Europe_complete_web_EN.pdf)

---

**Leyla Akça** completed her undergraduate degree in Psychology and Visual Arts and her graduate degree in Art Psychotherapy in the USA. She was employed at University Settlement, a New York based social service establishment, as a team coordinator to help Hurricane Sandy survivors by offering crisis counseling and emotional support. Upon returning to Turkey she founded and coordinated Van Art Project and began providing art therapy workshops for women and children in the city of Van after the 2011 earthquake. Following the Soma Mine Disaster Leyla provided on site psychosocial support to adults and children in crisis. In 2014, she helped develop and implement Project Lift, now continuing under the Maya Foundation. As the Clinical Director, she has been developing and conducting trauma rehabilitation workshops utilizing creative art therapy techniques to Syrian refugee children and providing trainings to others in the field.

### **Breaking the Cycle of Trauma: Rehabilitation and Psychosocial Support as Prerequisites for Integration, Education and a Secure Future**

Trauma by nature is a repetitive cycle unless intervened. After experiencing severe trauma in childhood, such as war, poverty and migration, children might have a hard time integrating, continuing their education and build a secure future. Rehabilitation and support are essential especially for Syrian refugee children to have a secure future, who are already written off by many and labeled as 'lost generation'. Maya Foundation's Project Lift program is one of the successful MHPSS intervention programs designed specifically for Syrian refugee children residing in outskirts and low socio-economic neighbourhoods of Istanbul and will be presented as an exemplary model.

#### *Required Readings:*

Malchiodi, C. (2006). What is art therapy? In *The Art Therapy Sourcebook* (pp. 1-22). New York, N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Education.

Ugurlu, N., Akca, L. and Acarturk, C. (2016). An art therapy intervention for symptoms of post-traumatic stress, depression and anxiety among Syrian refugee children. *Vulnerable Children and Youth Studies*, 1-14.

*Optional:* Malchiodi, C. (2008). Creative interventions and childhood trauma. In *Creative Interventions and Traumatized Children* (pp. 3-22). New York, N.Y.: The Guilford Press.

---

**Hovig Etyemezian** currently manages the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) operations in the Mafraq area of Jordan, including Zaatari refugee camp, which is home to approximately 80,000 Syrian refugees. He joined UNHCR in 2006,

and has served in Lebanon, DR Congo, Algeria, Mauritania, Iraq, and Tunisia. He also worked for CARE International in DR Congo in 2009. Prior to his humanitarian career, Hovig served with various human rights and peace-building organizations, founded and managed a newspaper in Costa Rica, and coordinated a United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-funded Rule of Law programme in the MENA region. He holds a Bachelor's degree in Political Sciences from Haigazian University in Lebanon, and a Master's degree in Gender and Peace-building from the UN University for Peace in Costa Rica. Hovig is fluent in Armenian (native), Arabic, French, English and Spanish.

### **Za'ateri Refugee Camp and the Role of NGOs in the Region**

This lecture will discuss the UNHCR mandate and global response as well as UNHCR's operations in the context of the Syrian crisis. It will specifically address the situation of refugees in Jordan and the inception of Za'atari refugee camp in 2012. Then, a chronology of the camp will be presented, including the coordination structure amongst humanitarian and government partners, the innovative approaches undertaken by refugees and humanitarian partners in Za'atari camp.

---

**Berlan Pars Alan** currently works as Senior Migration Management Policy Advisor at the International Organisation for Migration, Department of Migration Management in Geneva. He has 25 years of experience in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey and was the Head of the Migration Department from September 2008 to September 2012. Alan has extensively been involved in migration management, including visa and asylum matters and border control issues since September 2008. He played a significant role in drafting the 2013 "Foreigners and International Protection Law" which is regarded as a ground breaking legislation redefining the longstanding rigid securitization approach to migration and asylum issues. This new law introduced a major institutional change in the Turkish migration scene by aiming at governing the complex phenomenon of migration based on a holistic, integrated, comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Alan was a member of the Turkish Delegation negotiating the Readmission Agreement with the EU and the visa dialogue.

He holds a degree on International Relations from the Political Sciences Faculty of Ankara University and a graduate degree on International Relations from the Political Sciences Faculty of Istanbul University. Alan's paper is on Turkey's approach to migration management: legislation and implementation. He is a member of the Advisory Board of the Migration Research Center at Koç University.

### **Role of Migrant Smuggling in Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants and the Human Trafficking Consequences**

Large movements of refugees and migrants are not a new phenomenon. However the smuggling of migrants across international borders on routes crossing land, air and sea has become a global threat to migration governance. Unable to find safe options to move in a regular manner many migrants turn to migrant smugglers. Thus in numerous parts of the world, migrant smugglers have consequently become an integral part of the irregular migration flows resulting in staggering profits for criminal networks.

People suffer and die in search of safety while crossing the Sahara desert, the Andaman Sea, the Mediterranean and dozens of other dangerous places around the world. Away from the daily headlines and stark images, strains are quietly accumulating on refugees and migrants, as well as on countries and communities that receive them, sometimes for many years. Large movements of people will continue or possibly increase as a result of violent conflict, poverty, inequality, climate change, disasters and environmental degradation.\* In this ever more pressing situation, States are being severely tested in effectively managing national borders and fulfilling their responsibilities to protect human rights of migrants. Against this backdrop, a comprehensive approach to counter migrant smuggling is necessary to effectively implement responses to prevent and disrupt smuggling activities and networks.

\* United Nations General Assembly: Report of the Secretary-General "In safety and dignity: addressing large movements of refugees and migrants" A/70/59 21 April 2016.

#### *Required Readings:*

UNODC. (2000). United Nations convention against transnational organized crime and the protocols thereto. Retrieved from: <https://www.unodc.org/unodc/treaties/CTOC/>.

***Pay special attention to the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children.***

Koser, K. (2011). Why take the risk? Explaining migrant smuggling. In: T. Modood and J. Salt (Eds.), *Global Migration, Ethnicity and Britishness* (pp. 65-83). London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Europol and INTERPOL. (2016). Migrant smuggling networks: Joint Europol-INTERPOL report.

#### *Optional:*

Gallagher, A. T. (2015). Migrant smuggling. In: N. Boister and R. J. Currie (Eds.), *Routledge Handbook on Transnational Criminal Law* (pp. 187-209). New York, NY: Routledge.

---

**Işık Oğuzertem** has worked in Jordan, Iraq, and Turkey with the UN Development Program and UNICEF on post-conflict recovery and refugee responses. In 2015 he joined Save the Children to launch the organization's work inside Turkey. As the Director of Program Implementation, he oversees the delivery of educational support services to tens of thousands of Syrian and Turkish children in Hatay, and manages the organisation's



\$6 million portfolio of education and protection initiatives for children. He received his MSc from the London School of Economics in Development Management.

### ***Accessing Quality Education and Child Protection: Preventing A Lost Generation within the Context of Syrian Crisis***

Across the Middle East, over one million Syrian children are out of school, unable to gain the skills needed for a healthy future, and forced to pursue negative coping mechanisms. Many children left their classrooms five years ago, and yet despite relocating to a safer country, have never been able to return. Estimates in Turkey suggest half a million school-age Syrian children are working in exploitive conditions rather than attending school. Any solution to the on-going crisis in Syria will require Syrians to rebuild their country, yet with millions forced to choose between bread and an education, the future of Syrian society is very much in question. What are the drivers and potential consequences of this under-enrolment? And what can be done by the Turkish and international community to prevent the loss of an entire generation of children?

#### ***Required Readings:***

Hall, A. And Midgley, J. (2004). Basic education for social development. In *Social Policy for Development* (pp. 111-128). London: Sage Publishing.

Culbertson, S. and Constant, S. (2005). Education of Syrian refugee children: Managing the crisis in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. *RAND Corporation*

## LECTURES & READINGS

Lectures will take place in room Z48 (July 11, 12, 13) and Z27 (Other days) at the Ground Floor of College of Administrative Sciences and Economics (CASE) Building at Koç University (Campus Map No: 18). For each lecture, you will be expected to read the assigned readings. The reading materials are available via dropbox. A certificate will be provided upon successful completion of the program. Additional requirements will be imposed on those participants who are seeking course credits (5 ECTS). Please contact Selin Siviş at [ssivis@ku.edu.tr](mailto:ssivis@ku.edu.tr), if you request course credits.

## PRESENTATIONS

Fellows attending the summer school are expected to make presentations to the whole class on their current research topic related to the summer school programme. Presentations are expected to be limited to 10 minutes and can include a power point presentation. Presentation sessions will include three or four presentations and will be followed by discussion sessions led by one or two discussants. Participation to these discussions is strongly encouraged. Methodologically and theoretically qualified presentations will be considered as working papers and disseminated through our website.

## SIDE EVENTS

### **Welcome Reception, 10 July 2016 @ 19:00**

**Venue:** Terrace at the faculty housing

We'll gather for an informal barbecue at the faculty housing area located on the southern end of the campus, where Club 29 will host us at their nice terrace. Please refer to our mentors at the fountain (campus map no. 1) at 18:30, 18:45, and 19:00 to walk together.

### **Welcome Dinner, 11 July 2015 @ 19:30**

**Venue:** Uzunya Beach Restaurant

**Address:** Demirciköy, Sarıyer, İstanbul

A welcome dinner will take place at a fish restaurant (<http://www.uzunya.com/kilyos-restoran-koy-kahvaltisi/fotograflar/restaurant-foto-galeri>) on the seaside. We'll use a shuttle service to the restaurant and back to the campus.

### **Fieldtrip to Kumkapı, 15 July 2016 @ 14:30**

**Venue:** Kumkapı, Aksaray

For this summer school a guided fieldtrip to Kumkapı and Fatih districts will be organized. Both districts are characterized by the settlement of immigrants from different parts of



the world. We will see the economic, social and cultural impact of immigration on these neighborhoods. We plan to walk around 2-3 hours. Put your modest but light clothes on and keep your hats, sun cream with you! Your transportation will be provided from the campus by university's shuttle to the districts. You are expected to arrange your way back to university, as you may choose to enjoy a visit to the historical peninsula in the evening.

### **Peacemakers 2016 Conference, 16 July 2016 @ 9:30 – 16:30**

**Venue:** ANAMED, Istiklal Avenue 181, Beyoğlu

On July 16, we will attend the Peacemakers Conference on *Migration and Securitization of Europe: Views from the Balkan Corridor*. The conference takes place at Koc University's Research Center for Anatolian Civilizations (ANAMED), centrally located at Istiklal Avenue. The conference is open to the public.

ANAMED is centrally located on Istiklal Avenue at the heart of the city. Transportation to the centre will be provided, but in case you wish to come by yourself, ANAMED is most easily reached by subway, getting off at Şişhane station. Follow the signs for *Istiklal Caddesi* exit and turn right onto Istiklal Avenue. The centre is located at 700m from the subway station.

### **Bosphorus Boat Tour, 16 July 2016 @ 18:00 – 22:00**

After the Peacemakers Conference, you are invited to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Bosphorus on a boat tour. Details will follow.

### **Dinner with Representatives of Migrant Communities, 20 July 2016 @ 18:30**

**Venue:** BPR Guest House

**Address:** Vali Konağı Cad. Işık Ap. No: 6 D.3, Nişantaşı

This special event is organised in order to meet with several members of different migrant communities in Turkey. After our session at ANAMED, shuttles will take us to BPR Guest House at 18:30. For those who might come by themselves, you should get off at Osmanbey metro station on the Haciosman-Yenikapı metroline.

## **ACCOMMODATION**

The summer school is taking place at Koç University Sarıyer Campus. Fellows and lecturers will stay at Henry Ford Guest House at Koç University. Rooms are reserved for you from July 10 to July 22, 2016. Related maps are attached to this email. **When you arrive to the campus, you should go directly to Dorms Management Office located in the S Dormitory to be able to get keys to your rooms. Check-in time on Sunday, July 10 is 14:00. Check-out on Friday, July 22 is 12:00 (noon). Lara Savenije will be there from 14:00 onwards to assist you during your check-in and answer any questions you may have upon arrival.**

Koç University Sarıyer Campus is located in Sarıyer, which is a neighbourhood on the European side of the city closer to the northern shores of the Black Sea. There is a small

supermarket, a bank, a post office, a hairdresser, and dry-cleaning in the campus. For further information on the campus life, please visit: <http://ku.edu.tr/en>

The address is:

Koç University  
Rumeli Feneri Yolu 34450  
Sarıyer- Istanbul / Turkey

#### *Cleaning*

Dorms have a regular cleaning service done by an internationally certificated vendor. All cleaners are supervised and coordinated by the “Dormitories Office”. Cleaning is scheduled once a week for single and double rooms, and everyday for common areas. On those days, residents are asked to leave their rooms tidy enough for a faster and better cleaning.

#### *Laundry*

There are self-service laundries in all dorms. Washing machines, drying machines and a practical ironing set are available.

#### *Kitchen*

There are common kitchens with basic appliances in the Main (Fener) Campus dorms. Every dorm student can use the kitchens within the limits of Dormitory Guidelines and Regulations.

#### *Lounges*

Every dorm has a common lounge furnished with couches, computers, internet connection, printer and LCD TV. Residents can host guests only in those lounges and only between 2:00pm – 11:00pm.

#### *Internet*

Residents have unlimited internet connection in every bedroom and wireless connection in every dorm building, free of charge. You will receive your personalised passwords per e-mail before the summer school and upon arrival to the Dormitory Management from our mentor as well.

#### *Security*

Koc University security team is on 24/7 duty all around the campus including dormitories area. Fellows can reach the security by dialing university extension “3535” or “0212-338 3535” from mobile phones and external landlines.

## TRANSPORTATION

Located in the hills of Sarıyer, Istanbul, Koç University is twenty minutes from the Black Sea beaches, surrounded by charming villages and natural landscapes, and connected to the city center through a plethora of convenient transportation options.

### **From Atatürk Airport to Koç University Campus:**

#### ***By taxi***

This airport is located on the European side of Istanbul, at a 40km distance from campus. Taxi from the Atatürk Airport should not cost more than 35 Euros (110 TRY) and the trip takes almost 60 minutes, or more than an hour during rush hour traffic (17:00 – 20:00). Please make sure the taximeter is turned on.

#### ***By HAVATAŞ (Airport shuttle)***

This service leaves every half an hour from the airport to Taksim (city center). From Taksim use the M2 (green) metro line to get to Haciosman. Then take a bus (154, 150), minibus or a taxi to get to the university (See next page). Approx. ticket price: 15TRY

#### ***By subway***

Unlike Sabiha Gökçen Airport, Atatürk Airport is connected to the Istanbul metro system. Follow the signs to the metro and take the metro to the final stop, Yenikapı. There, transfer to the M2 metro line and get off at Haciosman station (again, the final stop). To get to campus, see the directions on the next page.

### **From Sabiha Gökçen Airport to Koç University Campus:**

#### ***By taxi***

Sabiha Gökçen Airport is located on the Anatolian side of the city, at a distance of 60km from campus. The taxi will cost approx. 130TL (40 Euros). Please make sure the meter is turned on.

#### ***By HAVATAŞ (Airport shuttle)***

This service leaves every half an hour from the airport to Taksim (city center). From Taksim use the M2 (green) metro line to get to Haciosman. Then take a bus (154, 150), minibus or a taxi to get to the university (See next page). Approx. ticket price: 15TRY

#### ***By public transport***

A public bus, E3, operates from Sabiha Gökçen Airport and departs in front of the Arrivals door, which takes you to 4. Levent. There, you can either take the metro to Haciosman or take a taxi to campus. If you choose to take the metro, you will get off at the last stop, Haciosman, and take either a bus, minibus or taxi to campus. (See next page)

### **From Haciosman metro station to Koç University Campus:**

After reaching Haciosman station, you can either take a bus, minibus or taxi to campus. The taxi should cost approx. 10 Euros. Please make sure the meter is turned on.

Bus nr. 150 and 154 go to campus as well (whereas 154 enters the campus, 150 stops at the university gates but runs more frequently). Please refer to the next page for a schedule of the bus schedule. After midnight, bus 25T runs about hour from Taksim to Rumelifeneri and passes the university gate.

You may also choose to take a minibus, or so-called dolmuş, from Haciosman to campus. The minibus costs 2TL and leaves from the Tarabya Mahallesi exit of the metro (opposite of the bus stop). The minibuses run about every 15 minutes between 07:00 and 23:00.

### **Public transportation**

When using public transportation, you can use either a token or Istanbul Kart. The latter is financially more advantageous, as every trip costs 2,25TL, decreasing with every transfer, whereas a token costs 4TL. Istanbul Kart (Istanbul Card) is in essence an all-round public transportation boarding pass. The easiest way to get the Istanbul Kart is at major transit stops such as the airport, Sultanahmet, and Eminönü. To buy an Istanbul Kart, you need to pay a non-refundable 10 TL fee (for the actual card and the service), and of course an amount of your choice to load onto the card.

### **Public minibuses**

Public minibuses run between Campus and Haciosman every 15 minutes between 07:00-23:00. Minibuses operate all over the city with specific routes, but you may hop on or off at any time. In order to exit the minibus, you can utter either say **inecek var** or **müsait bir yerde**. Minibuses do not have tickets; you simply pay cash to the driver depending on the length of your journey.

### **Public bus schedule**

Public buses run between Haciosman Metro and Koç University (no. 154) only in weekdays.

### **No. 154 Haciosman – Sarıyer - Koç University**

Haciosman Metro Departure			Koç University Departure		
Weekdays	Saturday	Sunday	Weekdays	Saturday	Sunday
06:50	-	-	07:30	-	-
08:10	-	-	09:00	-	-
09:40	-	-	10:25	-	-
16:15	-	-	17:00	-	-
17:50	-	-	18:40	-	-

Public bus no. 150 also runs from Haciosman metro station, goes through the campus entrance and continues to Rumelifeneri, a small fisher's town by the Black Sea. You can get the bus, hop off at the entrance and walk the pathway to the campus center. After leaving Rumelifeneri, the bus arrives to campus in 8-10 minutes.

### No. 150 Haciosman – Sarıyer – Rumelifeneri

Haciosman Metro Departure			Rumelifeneri Departure		
Weekdays	Saturday	Sunday	Weekdays	Saturday	Sunday
05:40	05:45	05:45	06:00	06:00	06:00
06:20	06:20	06:05	06:20	06:20	06:30
06:40	06:40	06:25	07:00	07:00	06:50
07:00	07:00	06:45	07:20	07:20	07:10
07:20	07:20	07:05	07:45	07:45	07:30
07:40	07:40	07:25	08:05	08:10	07:50
08:00	08:00	07:40	08:25	08:35	08:15
08:20	08:20	08:00	08:45	08:55	08:40
08:35	08:45	08:20	09:05	09:15	09:05
08:50	09:15	08:50	09:20	09:35	09:30
09:35	09:45	09:15	09:35	10:10	09:50
10:15	10:15	09:40	10:20	10:45	10:15
10:45	10:45	10:05	11:15	11:15	10:40
11:25	11:15	10:30	11:45	11:45	11:05
12:05	11:45	10:50	12:15	12:15	11:30
12:45	12:15	11:15	13:15	12:45	11:50
13:30	12:45	11:40	13:45	13:15	12:15
14:15	13:30	12:05	14:25	13:45	12:40
14:55	14:15	12:30	15:05	14:25	13:05
15:20	14:55	12:50	15:45	15:05	13:30
15:40	15:20	13:30	16:10	15:45	13:50
16:00	15:45	14:15	16:30	16:10	14:25
16:20	16:10	14:55	16:50	16:35	15:05
16:40	16:35	15:30	17:10	17:00	15:45
17:00	17:00	16:00	17:30	17:25	16:20
17:15	17:20	16:30	17:50	17:45	16:50
17:35	17:45	17:00	18:10	18:10	17:20
17:55	18:10	17:30	18:35	18:35	17:50
18:15	18:35	18:00	19:00	19:00	18:20
18:35	18:55	18:30	19:20	19:30	18:50
18:55	19:30	19:00	19:40	20:00	19:25
19:40	20:05	19:30	20:00	20:30	20:00

20:25	20:35	20:00	20:40	21:00	20:30
21:05	21:05	20:30	21:20	21:30	21:00
21:40	21:30	21:05	22:00	22:00	21:30
22:10	22:10	22:10	22:40	22:40	22:00
22:30	22:30	22:30	23:20	23:30	23:30
23:50	23:50	23:50			

### **Faculty Housing - Campus Shuttle**

Fellows who are staying at the guesthouses located in the faculty housing area can use the shuttle service.

FACULTY HOUSES DEPARTURE	CAMPUS DEPARTURE
08:00	08:15
08:30	09:00
09:15	09:30
10:15	10:30
11:15	11:30
12:15	12:30
13:15	13:30
14:15	14:30
15:15	15:30
16:15	16:30
17:15	17:30
18:15	18:30

### **MEALS**

During the lecture days of the summer term, your breakfast, lunch and (except for those staying off-campus) dinner will be provided to you. You will have your breakfast from the breakfast desk in front of Room Z48 (the first three days), and then of Room Z27 (the rest), Ground Floor of College of Administrative Sciences and Economics (CASE) building. Our mentors will show you the place and simple procedure about the lunch and dinner.

### **USEFUL INFORMATION**

#### *Weather*

The weather will be hot and humid, and we advise the participants to pack light clothes and have a hat for the field trips. Also, there are beaches along the Black Sea coast that are close to the campus, thus, it might be wise to pack a swimming suit.

### *Currency*

The currency of Turkey is Turkish Lira (TRY). Despite fluctuations in the rates, the rates are approximately 1 USD  $\approx$  2,95 and 1 EURO  $\approx$  3,29.

### *Internet Connection*

Internet connection (wifi) is free and available at the KU Campus. Your internet passwords will be provided by the mentors.

### *Sightseeing*

For first time visitors to Istanbul, the Old City, where important historical monuments such as St. Sophia, the Blue Mosque, Grand Bazaar, and the Basilica are located, is a must see.

For those of you who are less interested in history, but more in nightlife, Beyoğlu, İstiklal Street will be more fun. For further information about things to do in Istanbul, you can visit: <http://english.istanbul.com>

For those who would like to do some shopping, there is a rather new shopping mall called İstinye Park where you can find high end and local brands as well as an extensive selection of restaurants and cafes. This is the closest option to the campus.

### *Further Notes*

In case of emergency, or for any other information, please do not hesitate to contact Selin Siviş at +90 535 857 68 18 or Ayşen Üstübici at +90 535 477 67 48.

## **IMPORTANT NUMBERS**

### Health Center

Emergency : +90 212 338 1100

Ambulance/Call Center : +90 212 338 1273

### Security

Emergency/Main Entrance : +90 212 338 3535

Lost & Found : +90 212 338 3637

Security Office : +90 212 338 1015

Police : 155

## **EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY**

Please understand that the MiReKoç is neither liable for any physical injury or damage to property that may occur during your travels to the meeting site and back home nor during your stay at the meeting site itself.

## MENTORS

MiReKoc team will provide you all the necessary assistance during the Summer School. Our mentors will help you in technical and administrative problems that you may encounter. Our mentors are:

Selin Siviş, e-mail: [ssivis@ku.edu.tr](mailto:ssivis@ku.edu.tr), tel.: +90 535 857 68 18

Ayşen Üstübcü, e-mail: [austubici@ku.edu.tr](mailto:austubici@ku.edu.tr), tel.: +90 535 477 67 48

Evin Millet, e-mail: [emillet@ku.edu.tr](mailto:emillet@ku.edu.tr), tel.: +90 531 303 6889

Lara Savenije, e-mail: [lara.savenije@gmail.com](mailto:lara.savenije@gmail.com), tel.: +90 505 127 26 67

Yasemin Baç, e-mail: [ybac@ku.edu.tr](mailto:ybac@ku.edu.tr), tel.: +90 536 203 20 20



## CAMPUS PLAN





# MiReKoc

<http://mirekoc.ku.edu.tr/>

<http://miss.ku.edu.tr/>

2016