

**T.C.
ISTANBUL AYDIN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**



**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TURKISH
GOVERNMENT AND HUMANITARIAN INTERNATIONAL NON-
GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS BETWEEN 2011 – 2019**

MSc. THESIS

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**Department of Political Science and International Relations
Political Science and International Relations**

Thesis Advisor: Prof. Dr. Ragıp Kutay KARACA

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YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZ ONAY FORMU

Enstitümüz Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler Anabilim Dalı Siyaset Bilimi ve Uluslararası İlişkiler İngilizce Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı Y1712.110007 numaralı öğrencisi **FIDAA K.S ALGHUSSEIN**'in "The Relationship Between the Turkish Government and Humanitarian International Non-Governmental Organizations Between 2011-2019" adlı tez çalışması Enstitümüz Yönetim Kurulunun 28.08.2019 tarih ve 2019/21 sayılı kararıyla oluşturulan jüri tarafından oybirliği/oyçokluğu ile Tezli Yüksek Lisans tezi 13.09.2019 tarihinde kabul edilmiştir.

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DEDICATION

To my difficult, full of challenges journey from Palestine to Istanbul. After long months of hard work, I dedicate the fruit of my MA degree to my strong beautiful parents and the first place, without your support to my passion, encouragement and unconditional love I would never be able to reach this phase of where I am today, I would never become the woman I am today.

To my precious five Sisters, Brother and Friends. You were the backbone for me all over the way. I am so grateful for having you in my life, without you it would have been so difficult for me to proceed and reach the end of my MA journey.

With all my love and gratitude

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Thank you, Palestine,

Thank you, Turkey,

Thank you everyone,

September,2019

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ABBREVIATIONS

AFAD	: The Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
CND	: The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
CSOs	: Civil Society Organizations
DGMM	: Directorate General of Migration Management
HINGOs	: Humanitarian International Non-Governmental Organizations
HRP	: Humanitarian Response Plan
IHH	: The Foundation for Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief
IHL	: International Humanitarian Law
INGOs	: International Non-Governmental Organizations
MoFA	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI	: Ministry of Interior
MOUs	: Memorandum of Understandings
PM	: Prime Minister
RINGO	: Regional International Non-Governmental Organizations
UN	: United Nations
WWI	: World War One

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND HUMANITARIAN INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (HINGOS) BETWEEN 2011 – 2019

ABSTRACT

The relationship between the Turkish government and HINGOs has been and still full of tensions, misperceptions, lack of trust and many other gaps that started with the beginning of the Syrian refugee's influx to the country following the conflict in Syria back in 2011. Until today the relationship status between both actors still missing the cooperative basis in which the relationship dynamics should rely on in this context. This research aims at understanding the relationship dynamics between the Turkish government and international foreign humanitarian aid providers who started to operate in the Turkish territories with the beginning of the Syrian crisis, bringing in a completely new concept to the Turkish context, which is the HINGOs sector or in other words the foreign humanitarian aid actors. This vague mysterious relationship was not tackled by scholar's due to the sensitivity of its obvious circumstances, the Turkish government's suspicious perception of HINGOs and the operational challenges faced by HINGOs because of the governments restrictions and lack of experience in dealing with the humanitarian sector. The research is qualitative based in terms of methodology, where set of unstructured interviews were conducted with high level government representatives related directly to the researched subject, and with HINGOs representatives who liaise directly with Turkish government's different institutes for operational, and policy discussions purposes. The interviews aimed at understanding the mutual misperception, relational gap, after the failed military coup of 2016's policy confusions, challenges and cooperation opportunities. The main findings emphasize that the Turkish government acknowledge the fact that they lacked and still lack experience in dealing with the humanitarian crisis. There is no systematic approach or specialized department that efficiently organizes the relationship between both actors until today, this is the main reason behind the huge relational gaps facing HINGOs and the Turkish Government in working cooperatively. The main recommendations in this research includes a suggested paradigm of cooperation that will contribute to enhancing the relationship dynamics, bridge the gaps and support the humanitarian space. Hence increase Turkey's ranking amongst the countries piloting humanitarian work in later stages.

Key words: *Turkish Government, Humanitarian INGOs, Refugees, security, cooperation paradigms, Syrian Crisis 2011.*

**TÜRK HÜKÜMETİ İLE İNSANİ YARDIMLAŞMA
ULUSLARARASI SİVİL TOPLUM KURULUŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ
2011 - 2019**

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, Türk Hükümeti ile Suriye krizinin başlamasından sonra Türkiye sınırları için faaliyet göstermeye başlayan uluslararası insani yardım kuruluşları arasındaki ilişki dinamiklerini anlamayı ve Türkiye'deki durumla tamamen farklı olan HINGOs (sivil uluslararası insani yardım kuruluşları) konseptini getirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu iki taraf arasındaki belirsiz ilişkiler, şartların malum hassasiyeti, Türk Hükümeti'nin uluslararası insani yardım kuruluşlarına karşı şüpheci bakış açısı, bu kuruluşların hükümetin sınırlamaları ve bu alandaki tecrübe eksiklikleri yüzünden karşılaştıkları zorluklar nedeniyle araştırmacılar tarafından ele alınamadı. Bu araştırma yöntem olarak nitelik temelli olup, araştırma konusuyla direk ilişkili olan üst düzey hükümet yetkilileriyle ve Türk Hükümeti'nin farklı kurumları ile direk ilişkileri olan uluslararası yardım kuruluşlarının temsilcileriyle yapılan röportajlarla oluşturulmuştur. Bu röportajlar taraflar arasındaki yanlış anlaşılmaları, ilişki kopukluklarını ve özellikle 2016 yılında yaşanan darbe girişiminin ardından ortaya çıkan yasal belirsizliklerle beraber yaşanan zorlukları ve iş birliği fırsatlarını anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Ulaşılan sonuçlar şu şekilde özetlenebilir; Türk Hükümeti insani krizlerle baş etme hususunda tecrübe eksikliği yaşadığını ve hala yaşamakta olduğunu kabul ediyor. Dolayısıyla uluslararası insani yardım kuruluşları Türk Hükümeti ile iş birliği yapmanın zor olduğunu belirtiyorlar. Sistemsel yaklaşım eksiliği ve iki taraf arasındaki ilişkileri etkili bir şekilde organize edebilecek bir uzman birimin yokluğu tarafların iş birliği içinde çalışmamasına neden olan ilişki kopukluklarının arkasındaki temel sebepleri oluşturuyor. Bu çalışmayla ortaya konan öneriler, ilişki dinamiklerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlayacak bir iş birliği örneğiyle ilişki kopukluklarını gidermek ve insani çalışmalara daha fazla alan sağlamayı içermektedir. Böylelikle Türkiye'nin insani yardım faaliyetleri yürüten ülkeler arasındaki derecesi yükseltilebilir.

Anhatar Kelimeler: *Türk Hükümeti, Yabancı İnsani Yardım Kuruluşları, Suriye savaşı 2011, Mülteciler, Türk Vatan Güvenliği, 2016 askeri darbe girişimleri başarısız oldu.*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Security panics, governmental complications, humanitarian crises and refugees are all key words in a vital worldwide recognized field of study that examines the work of Humanitarian International Non-Governmental Organizations (HINGOs).

Modern political world of today is all concerned about refugees who are increasing in numbers at the same time with inhuman situations in different parts of the world, especially in the Middle East. The need for having a third party supporting the delivery of services is becoming significant. In fact, this issue is important and is not a new trend as it evolved long time ago with the rise of man-made crises in the world, such as the two world wars (Wong 2012).

Governments in Europe and the Americas started to realize later on the strategic dimensions of empowering the transnational civil society organizations represented by HINGOs in the first place. This trend as any other trend, spread all over the world especially with the foreign intervention in the crisis region by providing humanitarian assistance to those affected. With the crisis arriving in Turkey, dealing with a huge influx of Syrian refugees, as we are talking about more than four million Syrian refugees crossing to Turkey fleeing the war that has started in 2011 (Ozden 2013).

Turkey tried to deal with and manage the crisis, but it was alone. Lacking experience in providing humanitarian aid, the problem exceeded Turkey's capacities and it had to open the space for HINGOs to come in and take the burden off the government's shoulder. Yet, this didn't encourage the government to have a third party in charge to manage this whole process. The Turkish government kept the HINGOs sector under their eyes, including imposing limitations and regulations on their operations. Despite the fact that the Turkish government realizes the importance of empowering its civil society's different spheres, as an important step towards democratization in the process of accession talks to the European Union since 2011 (Canefe 2016).

Obviously, the Turkish government couldn't work out a system or a hub to run this sector under the wings of the government. The relationship dynamics between the Turkish government, HINGOs and the implications of the failed military cope of 2016 on shrinking the humanitarian space are important factors. They increased tension between HINGOs and the government of Turkey, with some parties in the West accusing Turkey of damaging the democratic image in the country. This study will try to examine the roots of this gap by putting together both perspectives to answer the research questions.

1.2 Topic

The topic the researcher has selected for this MA thesis tends to study the relationship between the Turkish government and HINGOS in light of the tremendous refugee crises. The activation of the non-governmental organization's sector has started with the Syrian refugee crisis, which is considered as one of the biggest mass population movements in world history, causing the flee of 11 million Syrian since the outbreak of the civil war in March 2011. According to UNHCR most recent data, approximately 4.8 million have fled to Turkey (Şimşek & Çorabatır, 2016).

Not only Syrians, Turkey is considered a receiving country for the different types of refugees throughout history, both registered and unregistered ones. This left the Turkish government with a huge burden and responsibilities in terms of aid provision and refugees' integration in the Turkish system on different levels. This huge number of refugees with all needs requires a third intervening party to manage the humanitarian response and provision of humanitarian aid services, a party that has more tolerance in dealing with the psychological and adaptation problems that refugees are suffering from. Governments, normally, with this huge number of refugees, focus on the basic needs of refugees, neglecting their other important needs that can be more harmful to the hosting country in the future. As a result, the non-governmental organizations' sector has strongly supported and increased the humanitarian space serving the millions that are residing in the border areas specifically, providing different vital services to them. The need to study the working system that organizes the relationship between the government and the HINGOs in such settings is important to reflect on challenges, conflicts and find opportunities that might bridge the gap between both parties. Some other important parts related to the research topic were excluded such

as the effect of the sensitive Kurdish Turkish struggles, the political attractions on borders related to the military operations, the level of political decisions freedom and up to what extent the Turkish laws inform the International Humanitarian Law. These were important aspects to study and directly inform the relationship dynamics between the international Community and the Turkish Government humanitarian wise. The reason of exclusion was mainly related to the sensitivity and uncertainty of the results, the information needed to inform these parts are mostly confidential and not completely accessible, in addition to the risk of crossing a boarder and interfere in internal Turkish political issue which is not the aim of this research.

1.3 Purpose and Importance of Research

This thesis aims at studying the relationship between the Turkish government and the humanitarian aid providers by focusing on foreign HINGOs, by conducting in-depth interviews with government and HINGOs representatives in an attempt to understand and analyze the complications of the relationship between both. There are internal and external factors associated with the critical relationship between the Turkish government and the humanitarian aid providers. The internal factors started to emerge following the failed military coup in 2016. The military coup attempts of 2016 has caused a governmental crackdown that badly affected HINGOs as was described by the media, limiting the humanitarian space for them. For example, according to an article published on April 13, 2017 the Daily News Hurriyet noted: “Turkey’s Interior Ministry has ended the activities of four foreign nongovernmental organizations operating in Turkey on the grounds of “national security,” including the United States-based Mercy Corps.”

On the other hand, external factors are very important for Turkey on different levels, especially given the fact that Turkey is still in the process of accession to the European Union. It is important for the Turkish government to realize that EU gives a great significance to the civil society and non-governmental organizations in the development of participatory democracy in Turkey. Officials are pretty aware that Turkey’s democratization and the role of NGOs in this sense will be investigated according to the EU priorities throughout the process. (Yıldırım 2014).

One last important factor to consider internally and externally is the country’s national security. This factor is treated as a priority for countries, given attention even before

the humanitarian factor. For this purpose, the claimed reason behind the Turkish government crackdown on HINGOs was always justified for national security reasons. So, it's important to consider national security, while studying the perspectives of both the government and the civil society.

The research is based on a case study, the data will be gathered by in-depth interviews, observations and looking into and analyzing the Turkish government's decisions and policies in this regard. Below are the general and sub research questions in addition to the hypothesis:

1.4 Questions:

To what extent the Turkish government is ready to support and enable the humanitarian sphere by supporting HINGOs in light of Turkey's context of being a refugee receiving country in the region throughout history?

Sub questions:

- What are the perceptions of the Turkish government of HINGOs operating in Turkey?
- What are the perceptions of HINGOs towards the Turkish government?
- What are the challenges that HINGOs face in Turkey?
- What are the opportunities for cooperation between the Turkish government and HINGOs?

1.5 Study Objective:

To examine the Turkish government readiness to support and enable the humanitarian sphere by supporting HINGOs and empowering their existence.

Specific Objectives:

- To examine the perceptions of the government of Turkey in regard to HINGOs operations in Turkey.
- To examine the perception of HINGOs towards the Turkish government.
- To list the operational challenges that HINGOs face in Turkey.
- To explore the opportunities for cooperation between the Turkish government and HINGOs.

1.6 Hypothesis:

H1: The organizational structure that regulates the professional relationship between the Turkish government and humanitarian actors (HINGOs) is counterproductive.

H2: The humanitarian actors of HINGOs suffer from a lack of support and difficult operating conditions in Turkey.

H3: The Turkish government is not aware of the opportunities that HINGOs can provide in support to the given and continuous refugee's crises in house.

H4: The Turkish laws and regulations are restrictive and make it hard for humanitarian actors on different levels, whether establishment-wise or when it comes to operating properly to serve the purposes of these actors.

1.7 Filed data, Data Resources, Location and Time, and support:

The field of study will focus on the importance of empowering the non-governmental organizations (international), studying the relationship between the Turkish government and the levels of cooperation, conflicts and challenges. It is important to note that most organizations are operating on the border cities like Hatay, Gaziantep, while the government's main institutions are in Ankara. The case study will be Turkey as a receiving country preserving refugees. Firstly, literature review will include news articles, journal articles, books, interviews, and publications related to the subject. The main research tool is in-depth interviews with key government officials and HINGOs representatives working in Turkey. This will require travelling to the cities of Ankara, Gaziantep, Hatay and Adana.

1.8 Method and Technique

The methodology for both data collection and data analysis is qualitative. The data collection is to be based on in-depth interviews, observations and looking into governmental documents.

1.9 Theoretical Framework

This thesis is a theory oriented and it applies the theory of Neoliberalism since it is becoming the dominant theory that shapes our world today, where it informs the policies of governments, and plays a role in forming the actions of key sectors that are

considered an important component of the political system, in addition to other governmental and intergovernmental institutions (Alfredo Filho & Johnston 2005). On a different manner and based on (Bockman 2013), Neoliberalism assumes that governments and political systems cannot reach economic growth or provide social welfare alone, without the support of other components of the society. Therefore, governments make the world worse for everyone including the poor. Neoliberalism basically is a revival of liberalism by definition though the concept of Neoliberalism suggests a specific development of the liberal set of thoughts (Thorsen & Lie 2006).

Moreover, this leads us to the definition and assumptions of Neoliberalism according to (Harvey 2005, p.2) “Neoliberalism is in the first instance a theory of political economic practices, proposes that human well-being can best be advanced by liberating individual entrepreneurial freedoms and skills within an institutional framework, characterized by strong private property rights, free markets and free trade. The role of the state is to create and preserve an institutional framework appropriate to such practices. The state has to guarantee, for example, the quality and integrity of money. It must also set up those military, defense, police and legal structures and functions required to secure private property rights and to guarantee, by force if needed, the proper functioning of markets. Furthermore, if markets do not exist (in areas such as land, water, education, health care, social security, or environmental pollution) then they must be created, by state action if necessary. But beyond these tasks the state should not venture. State interventions in markets (once created) must be kept to a bare minimum because, according to the theory, the state cannot possibly possess enough information to second-guess market signals (prices) and because powerful interest groups will inevitably distort and bias state interventions (particularly in democracies)”.

Harvey's definition and clarification of assumptions is firmly reflecting on what the world is experiencing in the modern context of today. From a humanitarian perspective and considered as one type of economic rationalism, Neoliberalism had many reforms and reflections on the humanitarian professional's working space in the field, where it suggested ways in which neoliberal thoughts might contribute to a more creative analysis, and overall understanding of humanitarian sector work that deals seriously with the problem of the state in this manner. (Gray, Dean, Agllias, Howard & Schubert 2015).

To sum up the assumptions of Neoliberalism that is basically revived from Liberalism According to social contractualists who belongs to the liberal school of thought, government powers is limited by civil society and vice versa, so in this sense the government's power shouldn't be absolute as well as the civil society, which can be better described by emphasizing on the fact that governments and civil societies have a check and balance rule on each other's. Neoliberalism informs the relationship dynamics between government and different other sectors despite of the fact that it was originally created with an economic focus on liberating economies inside the states but dominantly adopted the ideas in which the states cannot survive solving all problems including and most sensitively social ones, especially within and after wars that resulted in huge humanitarian crisis.

States first and for most give important priority to homeland security then economic well-being. States cannot keep up with humanitarian and social issues than keeping an eye or externally making sure that humanitarian and civil society actors, especially the ones who work cross borders are not harming the state security. Neoliberal thoughts have been adopted worldwide especially in western communities and Latin America.

Based on the researcher's readings and observations, civil society in general has proven its importance as part of the country's main pillars. It reflects how liberal and democratic is the political system in that country. Many models in Europe and Latin America have shown great examples of collaboration between the government and HINGOs based on a mutual ground of understanding of the neoliberal thoughts, they made it work to reach out for the needy people and have their part of intervention in alleviating the humanitarian crisis. In this sense, states compete to score credits in piloting the humanitarian work through having this well-structured arm of civil society supporting their image as a developed, civilized and democratized states and notions. For this thesis argument, and since Turkey is trying to join up the crew by forcing the accession talks to the EU on a hand and dealing with the Syrian refugee's crisis plus other refugees from different regions on the other hand. The Turkish government experience in adopting neoliberal tools is still full of confusion which makes sense, as Turkey is new to the foreign humanitarian aid scope of work, that have started with the beginning of the Syrian crisis 2011 and refugees' influx to Turkey.

The Turkish government found itself facing a real struggle when the numbers of refugees started to mount, lacking the experience of modern humanitarian aid leading them to host and license lots of foreign aid HINGOs to support the government in this

emergency crisis. In addition to the EU humanitarian support to the Turkish government that also needed to be dealt with. The Turkish government have tried to liberalize the different sectors in the country that are not critical to the its security, until the military cope attempt back in 2016, where the Turkish homeland security cracked down on the foreign HINGOs by investigating, arresting and shutting down certain HINGOs on security grounds.

This have complicated the liberalization processes and severely affected the image of Turkey in the western communities who accused Turkey of its drifting away from the European standards such as democracy and liberalism. This in turn affected negatively Turkey's accession talks to the most liberal organization in the world which is the EU, talking about Turkey's claim of adopting neoliberal policies and being supportive to the civil society organizations specifically the foreign ones.

Here comes the connection between the research subject and the proposed theory, building on the country's efforts to liberalization especially with the continuous challenging economic and political situation, in addition to the refugee's crisis, this research came to examine the liberal settings of the Civil Society / government's relationship in Turkey. This type of relationship was defined and explained by neoliberals in their assumptions, emphasizing on the role of civil society and non-governmental actors in enhancing the state's liberalization. The focus on International actors refers to the need for fuel to support and build up the local expertise in the field especially that the EU pays a huge importance to this part where countries should have a liberated civil society sector, as part of their democratization process. On the other hand, trying to understand what has been claimed by HINGOs operating in Turkey that the Turkish Government is closer to applying realist approach in dealing with them which completely opposes what has been claimed by the government in many occasions.

This research is expected to produce policy recommendations that will bridge that gap of confusion and create a professional link and platform of mutual cooperation based on adopting structured neoliberal methodology that will work to enhance the relationship between both the Turkish government and HINGOs. Therefore, to enhance the positive liberal image of Turkey amongst Western communities, and support the country's efforts in managing the humanitarian crisis due to the political sensitivity in the region.

1.10 Literature Review:

In this part of the research, the researcher will scan previous related studies and literature that tackled the subject from different aspects, whether checking for communalities or differences and variations, starting with introducing a background and historical insight into HINGOs community as part of the Transnational Civil Society through different historical stages in terms of establishment and how it succeeded in becoming a third party in modern politics. It also highlights the relationship between governments whether it was local or hosting government. Furthermore, it will highlight the relationship dynamics between the Turkish government and the Transnational Civil society by shedding light on HINGOs, which is the major focus of this thesis.

1.10.1 Historical background (The rising of Transnational civil society and governments interaction)

Nowadays It is becoming more of a norm that transnational civil society organizations (INGOs) matters in world politics regardless of the fact that it went through different development stages historically according to the political system era in which it was operating. It's now recognized as key third sector actors on the landscapes of development, human rights, humanitarian action, environment, and many other areas of public action. (Davies 2014) in his book argues that the services provided by INGOs are never limited to emergency response basic services like food, shelter and in-kind assistance. On the contrary, it offers variety of services that can reach the level of working on resolutions for the different disputes that arises internationally between political systems which also could be domestically between in house political parties and more.

For example, according to (Davies 2014 :43) “since the end of the Cold War, INGOs campaigns for the banning of landmines, diminution of developing countries’ debt burdens, abandonment of the multilateral agreement on investment.”

The previous example resulted in the creation of the international criminal court which is a success achievement for the INGOs activism efforts. Regarding historical evolution of INGOs and despite of the flourishing literature that has been developed on INGOs over the past two decades, their history to date as Samuel Moyn has argued has been “barely assayed” Moreover (Kellow & Murphy-Gregory 2018) in their

handbook tackling the history of INGOs emphasized on the lack of decent literature that accurately reflects the real historical evolution of INGOs, they stated that NGOs have a way longer history than the terminology that was used to describe them for long time, not to forget mentioning that it became commonly used term officially in article 71 of the United Nations Charter.

According to the editors “prior to the second world war international NGOS were generally referred to as private international Associations” in this sense they argued that regardless of the historical confusion INGOs were actively influential in world politics in that period of time exactly as they are in the present era. Contradicting with many well-known traditional perspectives in this end, The Editors in this volume claimed that the huge role of INGOs is not phenomenal, nor is it attached to any dominant power such as the US. The INGOS have played a crucial role in the process of transforming the world order since the industrial revolution and they are more likely to be continuing what they are doing. On different aspect (Iriye & Saunier 2009) came to the conclusion that despite of the fact that there was a growing focus on the history of the INGOs scheme, still there are few significant gaps in the historical research in this field at some point. This can be also seen through the different literature production whether it was movements, organizations or general historical scanning of INGOs history over the last period of three centuries in raw (Davies 2016).

HINGOs have faced fluctuant times varying between opportunities and constraints and that was due to the level of their involvement in the conflict region at the time. (Davies 2014) has summarized the historical evolution of HINGOs in set of major historical eras starting with *Ancient HINGOs* era discussing the time prior to the late 18th century, and according to (Davies 2014) he claimed that the organizations that had been operating across borders of more than one country were selective and limited to a tight set of organizations most likely missionaries, religiously oriented institutions and charities. On different aspect (Voll 1994) in his book highlighted that the oldest INGOs that are still operating until present times are the religious organizations especially the ones with missionary and charity themes including many Roman Catholic entities such as Knights Hospitable aging to the 11th century, in which their roots can be traced in the modern institutions that carries the name of ‘Order of St John’. Even nowadays the organizations with a religious affiliation have stronger sustainability that the independent ones this can be understood from what was previously claimed by Voll. On a different view, comes next after the religiously affiliated INGOs is the scientific

communities as for decades and even centuries had the INGOs members on board as sort of membership, for example the Royal society of London in the 17th century (Lyons 1938).

The emergence of modern NGOs in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries This era was described by scholars as the era of transformation and turning point in the historical evolution of INGOs in the sense of that organizations started to go towards completely different scoops than what was before. They started to become more specialized on a particular subject, the transformation was described crucial because religious INGOs or RINGO as it was described in this context are no more having a dominant position still keeping their aspiration as an motivation behind the formation of many INGO. Furthermore, it was explained also that this era was a transformation on different level in terms of field of work and orientation and it was affected obviously by the different developments at the late 18th century mentioning the political, social, economic and technological developments as an example, in addition to the Enlightenment period which played a supportive role for the organizations that adopted these shifts and changes (Ceadel 1996). Moving to *the late century* where scholars describes it as the period of noticeable expansion in the scope of INGOs or transnational NGOs (Boli & Thomas 1999). Third historical era, *INGOs expansion beyond Europe, specifically the Americas, the era of the two World Wars*. According to (Davies 2012a), the first world war conflicts the focus of the new arising INGOs was on the humanitarian consequences resulting in the emergence of the most well-known humanitarian INGOS today such as Save the Children, The International Federation of Red Cross Society, and Red Crescent Society. “Davies” elaborated that the war was an important factor and justification that facilitated the formation of this new generation of peace INGOs for example and most importantly the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom and the International League for Peace and Freedom which played a critical role in supporting the formation of the League of Nations. From the researcher’s point of view, what previously discussed by different scholars emphasizes the interrelation between governments politics and Civil Society products which are embodied in the emergence of different range of INGOs through history. Moreover, their emergence was most of the time reflecting a gap in certain a political action, or a conflict consequence resulting from a political decision process that was made at some

historical stage by a certain government. This requires shedding light more on the importance of the relationship between governments and HINGOs which is not a newly discussed subject. (Van Daele 2010) talked about a very important dimension related to the Government-INGOs relations during the WWI years for example; where the governmental entities were transforming the civil causes for transnational NGOs to deal with as kind of delegation and partnership, the intergovernmental organizations were responsible for implementing this policy for example having International Labor organizations taking the initiative to include INGOs members on board with the decision making authority for employees as representatives in its governing body. *Fourth historical era which is NGOs in the Cold War.* It was argued that the division in the global trade union movement must be considered as one of the Cold War reasons and that's because of the profound nature of the conflict (MacShane 1992). On different manner, according to (Carter 1992) he explained that Despite of the huge tension that INGOS suffered during the cold war which is majorly due to the division between North and South, they managed to keep their focus on developing a new generation of peace societies tackling the nuclear racing competition between the super powers at that time, for example and not limited to; the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). Another purpose for another INGOs was trying to address the gap between conflict parts by supporting them with assistance to develop, mentioning OXFAM shifting their focus further than Europe during the 1950s (Walker & Maxwell 2009). Moving to 1960s where it was analyzed by Pichardo as a critical shifting point in the development of INGOs which took a less centered direction on the class division and paid attention to postindustrial values adopting extremist approaches than their ancestors (Pichardo 1997). Mentioning for example the second generation of feminism that was introduced as 'younger, radical branch of feminism, founded in 1960s' (Evans 2008). On the other hand, the cold war had a noticeable effect on the expansion of number and range of INGOs in developing countries as well especially in the development sector such as the establishment of Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee in 1972 which grown to become world's largest development INGOs (Smillie 2009). From another perspective, this also reflects the intersection between politics, government and civil society represented by the different Range of INGOs that works cross borders in different states or even inside one state. At the end of the cold war by 1990, it was claimed by Mullerson that there was a quiet of great optimism related to the potentiality of collaborating and working together towards creating wide

global civil society (Mullerson 1990). *Post-Cold War era* where it was described as the political opportunities era at the international level, especially after the end of the cold war that was obviously terminated by the United Nations system, it was also claimed that the early 1990s were amongst the top lively times in INGOs history (Kellow & Murphy-Gregory 2018). Building on the fact that obviously there was huge attention on the importance of the INGOs role in re building peace amongst the states or in another word fixing the damage that was caused by decades of Cold War, also the need for interstate cooperation also have also supported the flourish and expansion of the INGOs scope and range after the Cold war in my point of view, for more clarifications Morphet at that era elaborated that INGOs were given recognition of influence over what is called Agenda 21 that was a result of agreement at the Rio Earth summit 1992, which also assigned further responsibilities to INGOs in taking that agenda forward (Morphet 1996). Reflecting on the government encouragement for involving transnational NGOs according to (Kellow & Murphy-Gregory 2018), the last decade of the 20th century witnessed the establishment of a wide range of INGOs campaigning for intergovernmental famous causes. furthermore (Davies 2014) claimed that same century also witnessed shifting point in the regional distribution of INGOs, with new establishment in the region of East Europe rating eight times higher the western Region, in addition to a rate up to one – third higher in the Asia Region. the 20th century according to the scholars was concluded with important positive analytics that was described as optimism in respect to the evolution of an effective global civil society represented with transnational NGOs.

The previous studies mostly agreed on the fact that HINGOs is not newly born ideas rather than being limited to a specific set of actions it also gave a historical glance and significance that it emerged mostly as a result of a certain political action taken by the different controlling regimes. In this sense, the term HINGOs and its historical evolution cannot be explained standardly especially that the area of activism has developed in a broader range of patterns during the past three centuries. There is a range of internal and external factors that have been always influencing the opportunities for HINGOS to flourish, such as the Intergovernmental Organizations and political regime willingness to cooperate with a third pillar within the community as mentioned previously. Internal factors are related to the decision-making process and the organizational structure of HINGOs themselves which could be considered as challenge in historical perspective.

1.10.2 Reflections on the relationship between Transnational Civil Society and Governments (relationship dynamics, importance and regional cases)

For long time, since the rise of the humanitarian sector represented by HINGOs and other local organizations, the relationship between government and civil society organizations passed through different phases, going through ups and downs, uncertainties and confusions. Most of the literature on HINGOs has been always paying attention to the fact that they are able to offer a development alternative solutions. However, more updated literature has been mostly focused on the high possibility of having clear set of boundaries between INGOs and the states governments. The argument is built on the assumption that overlap at some point provides HINGOs with more operating space to move and influence. Still, there has been always a deficit of research on the interactions and relationship dynamics between INGOs and governments, and how political actions affects that relationship. (Harrison 2017). Governments all over the world continue to develop and enhance the provision of public services to its citizens in the first place. With the increase in number of countries adopting decentralization of power to support local governments, this opened the door more for INGOs to participate in the service delivery. This resulted in having many areas of interaction between state and civil society organizations in general. (AbouAssi & Bowman 2017).

From different perspective reflecting on the Relationships dynamics between International nongovernmental organizations (INGOs) and governments, they both have been variously described in literature as collaborative, integral, controversial, confrontational (Ramanath & Ebrahim 2010). Moreover, having a structured relationship between governments and HINGOs is important and its significance is increasing rapidly with the increasing of humanitarian crisis around the world, especially that the crises are not limited to a single country's boundaries. On top of them is the refugee crisis around the world such as the Syrian crisis, the Rohingya Muslims crisis, the Palestinian crisis in addition to hunger, poverty, natural disasters, and another humanitarian crisis across the globe. Schoolers saw that the relationship dynamics between states governments and HINGOs can be explained through five main elements which are in order as follows:

- **The Origins of the Relationship**

It is generally known, when governments approve being involved in a set of relations with INGOs, the typical patterns for interactions eventually will be ups to downs, and the main focus is the role of HINGOs only as service providers (Girth, Hefetz, Johnston&Warner 2012). As decision makers possessing the legal authority, states governments are advantageous in this sense, in which they place INGOs at the risk of being displaced from their original goals, probably losing their legitimate existence in the territory in which they operate (Coston 1998). On a different perspective, an efficient balanced approach occurs when the interaction takes place vice versa where its build on partnership efforts that starts from below voluntary, organized, direct, continuous and broad scope also empowering (Brinkerhoff 2002). In other words, INGOs may launch the interaction differently and work as the dominant provider for services possessing the financing power at certain context, especially in the context of critical objection to the government participation, for political, ideological reasons or others. In many cases, INGOs may conduct discussions and negotiations with the government tackling their relationship traits (e.g., performance measures, incentives, etc.). from INGOs perspective in this sense the governments recommendations and feedback, might be considered whether fully or partially but on all ways involving the government is always required to ensure achieving high levels of efficiency (Amirkhanyan, Kim&Lambright 2009). INGOs can decide on the direction taken to proceed, but government is holding on more significant factors such as the legal authority which is in other words the legal and political provisions that can directly affect the work of INGOs whether negatively or positively (Rainey & Jung 2014). Therefore, the relationship dynamics and types cannot be generalized simply because different political origins eventually produce different settings of interaction patterns between both governments and INGOs (AbouAssi 2013).

- **The obstacles of Relationship**

As mentioned previously, governments cannot keep up with the increasing demand of public for complicated and diversified services, as it was described by politicians so for that reason the dominant authority started to take the direction of outsourcing to make it easier and fundable in a way or another (Brinkerhoff 2002). In order to facilitate the provision of services, governments recently became more open to partner with private and non- profit organizations, considering that the limits of this

partnerships amongst the three sectors have become vague, made it difficult for responsibilities to be determined and handled on certain levels. (Kettl 2006).

Reaching the level of having Efficient INGO-government relationships requires that both have shared mutual goals as has been described (Ramanath & Ebrahim 2010). Accordingly, studies also see that this type of relationships increases benefits for everyone, especially when various sectors cooperate and work complementary in order to enhance a social cause within the state or so (Kettl 2006). However, overcoming the limitations of these relationships and reaching success is all dependent on resemblance of ends identified by INGOs and Governments, the tools they apply and the ways they use to reach their goals and meet these ends, in addition to the amount of efforts taken and commitment pledged to make it work (Gazley 2010). More importantly, the situation and the whole relationship can be challenged by security and political crisis, where state suddenly starts acting hegemonic no matter how democratic it claims to be, if the INGOs sector managed to stand still in these situations and kept impartiality, they cannot run from having situation related challenges such as vagueness and crisscross in terms of responsibilities and expectations, which, eventually, affect the relationship productivity between INGOs and Authorities, leading to a critical tensions and uncertainties.

- **Policy Authority**

Logically, who is on top of policy is the one who dominates most of the power. Hence, the nature of the relationship between INGOs and governments can be analyzed from the lens of best interests between both (Ramanath & Ebrahim 2010). The patterns of the relationship between INGOs and government is to be described multi-dimensional since it involves different aspects (Emerson & Nabatchi 2015). Most importantly is the level of cooperation and communication amongst the different spheres that can affect each other's on different level (Emerson, Nabatchi, & Balogh 2012). The power dynamics is one important factor that plays a significant role in the INGOs - government relations especially in getting the other to do something that they won't do through normal social behaviors. (Lister 2000). On the other hand, as a result, studies saw that these relationship between both the government and INGOs may also be affected by the government's acceptance of "institutional pluralism" which means having other actors involved in the policy field on certain level. Resisting this involvement will lead to the shrinking the operational space for INGOs which hinder

the development of a cooperative channels as explained by (Coston 1998). As the case in developing countries where governments have the dominant power over INGOs as they possess the regulatory authority issuing the rules and policies that regulates and govern the work of INGOs within the country. Moreover, keeping the supervisory role administratively and legally over INGOs (Gidron, Kramer& Salamon 1992). This have always created confrontational relationship between both actors and made it difficult to reach mutual ground of agreement, policy and operational wise especially in the countries that have dominant powers in control.

- **The structural Arrangements**

Generally, the structural relationship between Governments and INGO as described by scholars are built on the availability of capacities and resources. One of the reasons why Governments partner with INGOs is filling the gap of service provision especially in the times of crises, especially that the world is facing huge refugee crisis for example and governments alone cannot do the job due the limited capacities, and lack of experience of the public sector in this regard. (Furieux & Ryan 2014). As noticed since the world wars, the fact that strengthen the assumption of having INGOs operating within a country settings is that INGOs possess “the organizational capacity, that is, the resources, skills, and functions enabling it to fulfill goals, perform effectively, and fulfill its mission” on the other hand, and due to the consumption of resources of INGOs by the governments as the case in most of the developing countries, the relations that lasted long between both will be affected by set of consequences that might be advantageous or disadvantageous. Yet the structural shape of the relationship between both actors still vague and blurred. (Christensen &Gazley 2008).

- **The local context**

Studies agreed that the importance of the local context comes from the fact that there is huge difference in configurations between developed and developing countries, especially when it comes to the nature of the operating environment and the confusions that they experience on different levels. Generally, the context in the developing countries is different according to the political regimes that runs in those countries, moreover special attention must be paid to the existing authoritative systems and the internal structure of power (Murtazashvili 2016). Accordingly,

“Service patronage and clientelism” are considered as types of definite corruption that is normalized, accepted and expected by people in most of the developing countries so far (Brinkerhoff & Goldsmith 1992). Mentioning elected governmental officials for example on different levels where they do have role and take part in this loop, which serve significantly in-service provision in any country (Brass 2012). In addition to what have been explained in relation to the context, the relationship type between both the government and HINGOs can be directly affected by the existence of other power factors inside communities on different levels, the powers differentiate between government officials who are elected to represent people, and who are possessing the authority to control local affairs especially legal wise. However, cultural and local traditions also dominate at some point. This means the elite people inside the community. In this sense, it’s important to consider that neglecting the in-house cultures and traditions leads to increasing failure chances in the work of INGOs and worsen the relationship with the governing system legally (the local government). Furthermore, researchers in the field of management development adopting the participatory approaches in this sense (Brett 2003, Chopra, Hohe 2004, Mansuri & Rao 2004) have urged that its significant for INGOs to include the local elite representatives in the loop of their work in order to avoid being eliminated in case of distributing power structures locally. Thus, it is significant to pay attention to the fact that cooperation must involve both formal and informal types of relations as explained earlier and should also involve supporting exchange of resources to facilitate the implementation of policies also guarantee smooth delivery of services. (Brinkerhoff 2002, Gazley & Brudney 2007).

Taking Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, and Macedonia as an illustrative regional example where the same type of research was conducted to see how supportive are the governments in this region, what were the relationship dynamic like in this sense. Exploring through the relations between government and different HINGOs in the states that are called post-communist are more to be described as negative relationships. On different perspective supporting the previous assumption, many analytical studies from Bosnia in which were conducted in recent years came to a conclusion of that authorities has a very limited and keen level of interest in INGOs, this contradicts with more recent findings that agrees with completely the opposite of that were they found that government officials in Bosnia, also Serbia and Macedonia are really supporting the idea of having INGOs on board especially for partaking in

assisting the governments in the provision of services (Faguet 2013).

The modern policy agendas are more willing to delegate governmental tasks to a third party whether contractor or civil society organization, because they believe that they can implement not only at lower costs but also at better quality level. For example, governments in the West Balkans only care about that their tasks as a government are carried out and taken care of. Therefore, they open more for INGOs and other sectors to join the government forces to ensure the delivery of required services, especially that government bodies are not always in a good financial or qualifications position to handle all alone. Mostly international donor community is responsible for funding INGOs tasks especially in the time of crisis. (Grødeland, 2008).

moving to Bangladesh as another regional example reflecting on its experience with NGOs, as for Bangladesh they see future of democracy within a balanced and elaborative relationship between the government and INGOs especially under the current situation. The state doesn't deny the importance of INGOs in the development wheel and doesn't mind accepting them as partners as long as they stick to the development paradigms and stay off politics. Still this balance of power might change if another political party with a different ideology became in charge (Karim 2018).

To sum up, the type of relationship between governments and civil society organizations regardless of its specialization, is subjected to many factors affecting how the relationship between both can be employed to best serve its purposes. The major factor to be considered is the political atmosphere and level of interaction on international level. Countries put their home land security on top of priorities, so the relationship with any external factor is always subjected to tens of regulations and limitations. Looking in depth to the developing countries, we find a huge relational gap between both the governments and the transnational civil society organizations. In this sense, more rooted researches should be conducted to study and analyze the gap causes, and how it can be bridged for the benefit of both actors. These relations are the basis for international development. Therefore, they could either ensure a better impact and sustainability or they could undermine all efforts of potential development.

1.10.3 Remarks on the literature review:

There was a confusion in the second and third dimensions of the literature, that is of the relationship dynamics and the Turkish context. The historical background as

scholars managed to categorize at one point is reflecting how HINGOs or the transnational civil society originations has evolved, the origins of the story that all started with the world wars and the beginning of humanitarian crises whether man made or natural. It includes how it continued to evolve becoming an important factor and an important role player in world politics. It is also linked to countries democratization, having a well-structured and empowered civil society settings reflects countries level of adopting democracy measures. The relationship between governments and HINGOs sectors generally were tackled by different scholars and researchers but indirectly most of the time, due to the sensitivity of the subject schoolers all agree on the importance of having an effective HINGOs, but they differ in opinion over space of operation and level of involvement. On a different perspective, it was important to have a mutual agreement on how to analyze this relationship thus the five factors were discussed earlier in the literature. The regional examples of analysis and the nature of the relationship itself varies according to very critical factors including but not limited to the ruling political power, the ideology of the ruling regime, the political openness, the organizational structure of the country of operation and many more. This leads us to how the relationship between governments and HINGOs should be like, which entails a lot of disagreements. Scholars tried to bring perspectives to reach a positive agreement about that. Scholars also did not directly address the confusion problems between both actors on a policy making level, instead they more tackled one aspect at a time, so having a full image about a specific region in this regard was not successful while scanning literature.

The last thing related to the research scope of this thesis is Turkey as a case-study. There was a huge gap of literature about the relationship between the Turkish government and HINGOs operating in Turkey, after scanning the field carefully, the lack of literature reflects the problem that is this research is tackling. So far, all the literature gives hints of tension and negative image of the relationship between both actors and that in turn affected badly the political and democratic image of Turkey. As for the West, it is important to consider two main important issues: the first is Turkey's ongoing accession talks to the EU and the government's struggles with democratization process, the second is the accusation against the Turkish government, which is accused of violating human rights in 2016 by shutting down certain HINGOs and arresting humanitarian workers for security reasons without considering the international humanitarian law according to has been published. In addition to putting

obstacles that restricts the humanitarian space in the country. In this thesis, I am trying to study the roots of the problem between both actors, also filling the gap of literature over the relationship between the Turkish government and HINGOs, especially that the need for this sector in the country is increasing. And most importantly, the research aims at coming up with a full policy recommendation for fixing the relationship between both actors by suggesting new liberal paradigm which stands for collaboration.

2 THE STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND HINGOS

This chapter will look for the structures and systems that organizes practically the relationship between HINGOs and Turkish Government. As of 2019, the legal-political environment is still not advantageous for International aid community in Turkey. Restrictions limiting freedom of operations remains challenging for HINGOs. So far and up to all confusion in media or on the operational ground. Until now there is still no concrete organizational system or clear, unified binding legislative framework that is subjected to the international humanitarian standards, and works to govern the relationship between HINGOs and the Turkish government. Especially within the given circumstances.

2.1 Turkish Government and HINGOs (The relationship dynamics)

The concept of having a Civil society organization in Turkey is not a new concept. CSOs are considered the heart of Turkey's democratization process, internally over the past two decades the sector has grown and enlarged also played important role in providing services and supporting the country's democratization efforts despite of the fact that this sector has been suffering restrictions and legislative complications also due to the political events and complications in the country such as the Gazi Park protests 2013 and the failed military coup attempts 2016.

But the Humanitarians International Non-Governmental Organizations is the new concept in the country, especially the western funded, it started to flourish recently with the efforts the government is investing in dealing with the Refugees crisis in the country in addition to fixing the damaged image of Turkey at the west side especially after many political incident where Turkey was accused of being far from democracy, therefore having a healthy relationship dynamic with HINGOs community is early to happen, especially under all the political tensions and circumstances the country has been passing through.

Since Turkey possess a distinctive strategic, political and cultural position globally, it ended up eventually as a significant role player in the international migration and border security debates. Turkey's geographical and political closeness to the European Union has made it an attractive destination for international migration. This in turn has

increased the strategic significance of Turkey as a transit point and a destination country in this sense. As for this reason, Turkey and its boarder, asylum and migration policies are very important for the international community, academic circles and in particular the EU (Soysal 1994).

For many reasons, Turkey has been one of the countries in which asylum seekers and refugees especially from Middle East find it easy to settle in, in addition to the Balkan Wars in the early 1990s that resulted in increasing the number of refugees in the country, while the Syrian Civil War comes as a boosting factor (Şenses 2016). Turkey applied the ‘open-border policy’ in order to make it easier for Syrians who fled the war to enter and find a better secure living conditions settling in the camps that were built in the border areas between both countries; however, the camps was not fully reach to meet the huge influx of refugees that exceeded 4,8 million. “The latest report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) announced that more than 3.2 million Syrian refugees (53% male and 47% female; 55% above the age of 18) have been registered in Turkey” (UNHCR 2017). For that reason, the majority of the refugees were allowed out of camps and are settled in different cities mainly Istanbul and other border cities like Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, and Hatay. It’s always combined with challenges.

Turkey together with United Nations (UN) and the European Union (EU) all have faced serious problems and challenges in managing and controlling the Syrian refugee’s crisis on different aspects. The most important and only internationally agreed upon policy, which has been implemented so far is a ‘deal’ or in other words EU boarder’s protection measures between the EU and Turkey, in which Syrian refugees who tries to illegally reach Greece and other neighboring countries were returned to Turkey (Council of the EU 2016).

Also, according to the same agreement, the EU pays the Turkish government amount of €3 billion to be spent as a hosting cost for Syrian refugees in Turkey, in addition to another ambitious promise of removing the Visa restriction for Turkish citizens. Unfortunately, and expectedly that deal only served one purpose which is protecting EU countries from the illegal influx of refugees (Rygiel, Baban & Ilcan 2016).

The Syrian Refugees living conditions, needs and integration concerns or even the adaptation of the local citizens to their existence do not seem to be important concern for any of the parties, not for Turkey or the EU or any other international parties. As a result of this confusion and lack of experience in how to manage such a humanitarian

crisis at the state and international levels, an interesting number of national and international foreign NGOs found their ways into the country to support managing the refugee's crisis and offer their support to the government especially in terms of service delivery. On the other hand, the relationship between HINGOs and the government is still limited and more of tensed at one point where many default factors can be considered as causes of the tension between both actors, mentioning the huge number of Refugees residing the country, the economic crisis, the political sensitivity of the region, security threats and Turkish public opinion.

A few official institutions that do the primary registration of the Syrian refugees, address their basic needs work in areas that needs high cooperation with the government like legal settlement, health, housing, food, and education. They all intersect with many governmental institutions especially throughout the implementation phase. Obviously, what has been observed so far is that there is a weak cooperation and coordination and lack of systematic communication between both sectors (See an interactive network of the I/NGOs operating in Turkey).

This is what has been agreed upon in terms of the relationship dynamics between both the Turkish government and HINGOs community in Turkey. After a careful reading and scanning of literature, the relationship dynamic in the Turkish context is described by the term of political confusion. Additionally, the Turkish laws regulating their work are getting more complicated, especially after the failed military coup attempt back in 2016 where many INGOs were accused of being involved. Accordingly, they were forced to shut down and their staff were arrested. Since the start of HINGOs sector after the refugee's crisis began, the government was overwhelmed and couldn't think of organizing that sector properly. There was not a hub or specialized department that manages the work of HINGOs. Moreover, HINGOs fund is what revives the local NGOs in Turkey where local NGOs depends on HINGOs fully or partially since they serve as an implementation arm for the international non-governmental organizations.

2.2 The Importance of Having a Structural Relationship Between HINGOs and Turkish Government

The importance of having a structural relationship between government and civil society in general works beneficial for both actors on different aspects. Narrowing

down to Turkey which is the focus of my thesis, having a strong system to organize this relationship is significant for the country's political wellbeing in the first place. HINGOs played a basic role in supporting the Turkish government during humanitarian crisis that started 2011, especially since the government's adaptation of an open borders policy for Syrian refugees to escape the conflict back in that time, consequently that increased the hospitality complications and increased hosting limitation especially that turkey lacked the practical humanitarian experience in this context, talking about integrating refugees into the new hosting community on different aspects as a major challenge. Another important humanitarian role was played by the HINGOs is political humanitarian diplomacy, for example according to the guardians thanks to the efforts of civil diplomacy that has been brokered by IHH which is independent INGO running in Turkey, they managed to free 48 detainees including Turks from the hands of a rebel group in Syria back in 2013 (the guardians2013). This and more says a lot about how having organized structural relationship between both actors is important, in addition to an open channel of coordination which can support the efforts of rising up with the humanitarian work. Furthermore, it can reflect positively on the country's image by supporting the acceleration of the democratization wheel. The HINGOs can be doors of connections and bridges to enhance Turkey's presence as part of the western, developed civilized communities.

2.3 Factors affected the Relationship Dynamics Between HINGOs and the Turkish Government

The relationship between both actors was never stable since 2011, with HINGOs starting to operate in the Turkish territory. Turkey has been always sensitive to any foreign interference in neither its affairs nor in its land even if it was humanitarian due to the crisis the country is facing. Civil society in general has also been affected by many unstable pressures and factors, counting in; the continuous tensions over the Kurdish matter, security threats teeming from Syria, a chain of terrorist attacks hitting the country by ISIS and other suspects, fast increasing in the number of refugees, several nonstop political deadlocks, severe decline in economy, and a failed military coup attempt. The dangerously coup attempt on July 15, 2016 was a critical turnover point in the modern political history of the country. This unpredicted incident resulted

in a severe disruption in policy making sphere. The previous context of political disturbances especially post-coup measures and declaring the emergency status, have paved way for the state to restrain basic freedoms, plus increasing suspiciously the focus on HINGOs by starting to investigate and suspect the existence of many humanitarian foreign actors, for the sake of preserving the national security of the country (civic freedom monitor, Turkey 2019).

In different words, the previous factors were not encouraging the humanitarian work to develop and had an adverse impact on the relationship between public governmental institutes and humanitarian aid providers, hence affected negatively the huge fund brought by the international humanitarian sector to support the Turkish government in managing the inflated number of refugees residing the country since 2011.

2.4 Situational Snapshots of the Challenges and Relationship Dynamics between HINGOs and Turkish Government

Since the beginning of having HINGOs operating in Turkey, having a solid structure that manages the work of humanitarian aid providers, hence the relationship between the Turkish government and the HINGOs operating in Turkey have been always complicated, since the beginning of the Syrian refugee's influx into Turkey back in 2011. As of February 2018, around 3.3 million Syrian refugees have been officially registered in Turkey. Several factors affected the disability of handling the crisis, including the Turkish government's lack of experience in managing the humanitarian crisis in general, the unpredictably huge number of refugees, the absence of a cooperation between the EU countries and Turkey despite of the strong presence of the conflict, the domestic restrictions on HINGOs work, and the social tension between Syrians and Turks. All have caused serious problems for the state in the process of Refugees affairs management, so far this did eliminate the chance of creating a proper structured system to manage the crisis cooperatively by HINGOs and the government together. According to a study in 2011, the number of NGOs in Turkey, including associations, foundations, syndicates, chambers, and cooperatives, exceeds 150,000, and the majority of them work on social solidarity and service projects (İçduygu, Meydanoğlu, & Sert, 2011).

These organizations are the ones which have been running humanitarian aid programs and projects for Syrian refugees in Turkey funded by different means. For HINGOs

who were new to operating inside Turkey, these humanitarian actors have found themselves in a country where civil society/state relations are complicated somehow, and where it is mostly religious-oriented civil society organizations are piloting humanitarian aid for Syrians in the areas where refugees are highly concentrated. Since the huge, mass influx of refugees in Turkey, legal regulations for HINGOs and work permits for their staff to be able to work in Turkey have taken a few years to settle and always were subjected to the political volatilities. Some of the HINGOs (e.g., International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, and Danish Church Aid) were exposed to a complete shut down by the Turkish government, reportedly because they have been operating in Diyarbakır, cooperating with Syrian Kurds, and providing them with humanitarian aid, especially in and around the very sensitive conflict area of Ayn El Arab. With the beginning of the migration movement from Syria to Turkey, 48 foreign INGOs managed to obtain a permission from the Ministry of Interior to operate in Hatay, Gaziantep, and Diyarbakır. These are the three cities that these HINGOs wanted to work in the most according to MoI. Working in Hatay and Gaziantep is meaningful because these cities are considered as the migration gates that were open for refugees, and there are so many refugees residing there, but what about Diyarbakır that claimed to be the source of security disrupts sometimes. This was inconvenient for the government and got them to investigate further, since Diyarbakır is one of the cities receiving the least number of Syrian refugees (Aras & Duman 2018).

This has all resulted in harming the relationship dynamics between both actors in the time they were supposed to cooperate to effectively manage the crisis. Moreover, contributed to harming at some level the democratization and Europeanization efforts of the country, especially that Turkey is still in the accession talks to the EU, it was not in the best interest of the government to have themselves accused by Europe for being far away from democracy and civilization, especially after the failed military coup attempts and because of the actions that were taken by the Turkish security forces against HINGOs varying between shut down, investigations and arresting humanitarian workers on security grounds.

HINGOs working cross borders may encounter harm and serious problems if they are suspected of collaborating with or supporting minorities or political groups that the Turkish government listing as anti-state or against 'national unity'. On different perspective, the majority of the HINGOs operating in Turkey come from Western

countries such as Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom and Denmark) and are funded by their governments or the European Union to serve two specific aims: first, to prevent refugee flows towards European countries and keep them in Turkey, which is considered to be a safe country. The EU countries, with the refugee crisis accelerating in the world, reaching the top of their agendas are no more in favor of hosting and receiving any asylum seekers or refugees especially from the Middle East. For that reason, they are pushing money in the form of humanitarian assistance to keep refugees away of their borders as much as they can, not just in Turkey but all over the world. The EU policies have changed and no more flexible as before, especially that the European population in many of EU countries started to complain their countries policies towards Refugees. On different point of view the policy shift can be related to very trending concepts, the Islamophobia and Terrorism.

Second, to contribute to the projects in Turkey and provide humanitarian support for refugees to fuel the first aim. Regardless of the fact that many HINGOs have been shut down, there is still a significant number of others continue to provide humanitarian aid inside Turkey and the number is increasing. Different forms of humanitarian aid services are provided by these humanitarian actors. In cooperation with the Turkish official institutions who were appointed by the government to lead the humanitarian sector, the *Afet ve Acil Durum* (AFAD) and Turkish Red Crescent, HINGOs started with basic protection needs projects (e.g., clothes, shelter, Food) in the beginning of the crisis. Hence as the conflict continues, these organizations have started to develop and diversify their projects and focus more on supporting livelihood, and socio-cultural and psycho-social support (PSS). Still HINGOs suffer even getting permissions from authorities to implement those projects (Howell 2001).

This leads to the conclusion of that having cooperative working framework among stake- holders including government agencies, through a well-structured organizational hub could support and facilitate the humanitarian efforts in general, and HINGOs work in particular, in order to upgrade the services provided to Refugees across the country. Hence there is room for cooperation between the government and HINGOs. This decision of independent action and lack of coordination results in duplication of humanitarian assistance services and inefficient employment of resources. This unorganized structure must be rearranged in order to provide better services to refugees, since Turkey seems to have prolonged Refugees crisis for longer years to come.

3 THE PERCEPTION OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT OF ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH HINGOS OPERATING IN THE COUNTRY

As of today, and since the beginning of HINGOS operation in Turkey, the Turkish Governments relationship with this new sector has been and still disrupted unstable and suspicious, the freedom of humanitarian operations rule doesn't go in line with an Authoritarian type of political regime, the government struggled with adjusting and adapting this new foreign or strange body of organizations as it seems to be perceived by officials , especially due to all security challenges the country has been facing since the beginning of the Syrian Refugees influx into the territory. Unfortunately, there was not much written or discussed about how the government perceive the HINGOs in researches and studies. As the second part of this chapter relies on the information analyzed after conducting the research interviews and up to the sensitivity of the subject, the interviewees didn't consent publishing their information or their organizations. This chapter aims at shedding the light on the government perception of the Foreign humanitarian aid providers.

3.1 Reflections Induced from What Has Been Published So Far about Government's Perception of HINGOs:

Starting with a quote of Mr. Veysi Kaynak, the former Deputy prime minister of Turkey in the government of Binali Yildirim late 2017 saying "our Minister of Interior is working on keeping all foreign aid providers under control, to make sure that there is nothing hidden under their work that might harm and undermine the Turkish Unity" (AA Turkey 2017).

This as a starter gives an idea about how the government would perceive HINGOs, and how difficult is fixing the situation without a systematic approach. The Turkish government preserve the right as any other country in the world to take the needed measures to protect their national security, but they also should consider a balanced approach in order to avoid undesirable consequences that might harm the democratic

image of the country. The Turkish government response to the refugees crisis took many phases that has started with the ever first Asylum legislation, this reflects the lack of experience for the government in managing humanitarian crisis on one hand and the need for having third experienced sector to support the government in the provision of access to basic humanitarian services such as, access to right to education, health services and work permits. There was many other upon arrival primary services the government did not pay attention to, and that needed humanitarian intervention specialists to provide to assure that it goes in line with the Do No Harm approach that is critical in the asylum seekers case.

Yes, the government opened the boarders for refugees to escape their lives but did not think much strategically of what will come next, the expected numbers where few hundred thousand but the number exceeded expectations so fast, this urged approving more HINGOs into the country, the government had few successful programs to support refugees but even this came with international support and kept facing the biggest challenge which is refugee's integration and Turkish community adaptation to a new race, language and culture, talking about a very nationalistic, pluralist community. Moreover, the Refugee Law of the country did not contain any article that obliges the state to facilitate the integration of refugees which completely opposes the international refugee law provisions that clearly recognizes the minimum standards combined with every refugee status holder, to enable them to start a dignified new life in the host country. This increased the burden on the Turkish government's shoulders especially financially which obviously matters the most unless a security threat floats up.

Turkish government started to license foreign humanitarian organizations and personnel to work in the country especially the cities that receives most of the refugees, border cities and others. Yet in spite of the need for HINGOs and the external humanitarian expertise, the government did not really work on finding a room of cooperation, did not facilitate much the licensing procedures and work permits, it was a whole long process to obtain nor they were perceived as forced on the government at some point (Şimşik& corabtır, 2016). As mentioned in the previous chapter in this sense for example; With the beginning of refugee's influx, 48 foreign NGOs obtained permission from the Ministry of Interior. To work in Hatay, Gaziantep, and Diyarbakır are the three cities that these NGOs wanted to work in the most. The government found Working in Hatay and Gaziantep is reasonable since these cities are where refugees

enter to Turkey Diyarbakır is one of the cities receiving the least number of refugees. Eventually it was perceived suspiciously by Ministry of Interior. (İçduygu,etal ,Meydanoğlu, & Sert, 2011).

Some of the important organizations where completely shut down by the Turkish security forces such as (Mercy Corps, International Medical Corps, Danish Church Aid and others) accused of supporting the Syrian Kurds in Diyarbakir and providing them with humanitarian aid. (Aras&duman 2018). One more thing is arresting and detaining humanitarian workers especially after the failed military coup, the action that was described by western media as Turkish government crackdown over humanitarian Aid providers, and was the reason of accusing Turkey of breaching the international humanitarian law by those actions who were also described as unethical against International Humanitarian Law.

The Turkish government before and after all political security events since 2011 have always perceived the foreign aid intervention as a security threat, it still the government perception of HINGOs is still vague, not clear in the shade of having no one clear reference to manage that Sector, complicating the procedures and making it difficult for HINGOs to function properly, in addition to the complete absence of any channels of mutual understanding or cooperation or even compromising for the sake of humanitarian aid flow between both actors. This raises many questions about the real perspective of the Turkish government about having or keeping HINGOs operating in the country? Does the government realize how harmful to its democratization and Europeanization not cooperating with HINGOs that are mostly funded by EU countries? These questions and more can only be solved by the government itself, through this research methodology, couple of interviews with government officials are expected to be conducted. To have a clearer perspective about the relational situation between both actors.

3.2 The Turkish Government Perspective of HINGOs (After Conducting Research Interviews)

As this study is interview based in terms of research methodology, series of interviews were conducted with government officials, diplomats and experts from Ministry of Foreign affairs, Ministry for EU Affairs, Directorate General of Migration, also with former politicians who were in charge of partially managing the relationship between

the Turkish government and the humanitarian aid providers. Regardless of the fact that the interviewees refused to have their names mentioned because of the sensitivity of the research topic, there was a consensus amongst government officials over the fact that the Turkish government including its different institutes lacks experience in handling humanitarian crisis, hence humanitarian aid foreign actors. According to officials from MoI “As of today we appreciate INGOs and they are important for us”. The Turkish government planned only for six to eight months emergency response, they did not expect neither the number nor the length of the crisis.

Officials expressed their major concerns towards the HINGOs sector by clearly stating that many organizations refused to cooperate and coordinate with the government institutions, claiming that they already planned their budgets and projects, many other organizations don't comply with the Turkish rules and regulations, still uses cash distributions in their activities which is completely not acceptable by the government. According to officials the government has the right to control where this money is going and ensure that it doesn't end up in hands of terrorist groups who would use it to harm the country's security.

As perceived by the government and acknowledged later on by some HINGOs representatives, some foreign humanitarian aid providers came to operate in Turkey with wrong backgrounds, they were coming from African countries where they were treated like a government because they have the money and power, HINGOs misunderstood the Turkish context and thought that they can operate without any regulations, wherever they want, ignoring the government. According to officials “INGOs made a huge mistake by thinking that they can operate as third power without coordinating with us”. They thought that because we need them, they can work freely without being held accountable for their mistakes. The Turkish government tried to support in the beginning of the crisis when international aid started to flow into the country, by facilitating projects implementation and tried to partake and partner with international NGOs, but the attitude of the Foreign aid providers according to the government was not appropriate and the government efforts were faced with rejection. Officials clearly said “we realize that we lack experience in dealing with the humanitarian sector as it's a new phenomenon for us, but also INGOs went so far in ignoring the government and none of their country would accept this behaviour, same applies to Turkey”. Veysi Kaynak, the former Deputy Prime Minister in the government of Binali Yıldırım said clearly” We wanted those NGO's to coordinate

with us. That's why we made these regulations. Otherwise there is a high risk for money laundering by using some of those organizations. Second some organizations hired personnel and we have the right to check their background. Third, in any independent country the humanitarian aid providers must know their boundaries and be stopped from doing any intelligence work that might harm the country. These are the three-main reason.

He emphasized on the fact that humanitarian sector needs to organize and better coordinate their work, in order to avoid sensitive problems with the government, and guarantee efficient provision of humanitarian services. Government acknowledged that there is no one responsible department for humanitarian aid affairs within the government and this make it hard to follow up and effectively support the international aid actors, this keeps them under suspicion because according to officials from Ministry of Interior stating “ we don't know what they are doing because we are not in the field, its hard to control from different departments where there is zero coordination between governmental institutes in this sense”.

On different perspective regarding what happened after the failed military coup attempts in 2016, the government sees that every country has the right to preserve its national security, not just that even the UN charter declares that countries have the right to announce state of emergency in order to face their national security. It was claimed by the Turkish government that Some humanitarian aid actors were caught distributing weapons wrapped by tents they were distributing to fleeing civilians during “Euphrates Shield Operation” end of August 2016. Others were refusing to work in areas of high refugee populated and were insisting to operate in Diyar bakır for example, the city where terrorist groups exist. According to Mr. Kaynak “which country will accept that”. The government tried to open channels for dialogue and feedback, and organized an initiative that was led by Mr. Kaynak when he was in office in 2016-2017. There was regular meeting call for HINGOs senior representatives to work on drafting a circular, to support providing humanitarian assistance in effective and efficient manner to people in need, affected by the conflict or displacement, residing in Turkey or cross its borders. For this purpose, the circular was drafted within the frame work of international agreements tackled all operational challenges and suggested solutions, the circular was shared later on with line ministries for endorsement. After few Months, the circular was rejected by Ministry of Interior who considered this as interference in the internal Turkish affairs. Some other officials saw

that the language used by HINGOs was not appropriate, they said “you cannot tell the government what they should do to facilitate your work”. The circular will be attached to the research as an appendix. One last important thing highlighted by all officials interviewed “the government needs the HINGOs sector, and not ready to shut the sector down, it is impossible to handle alone”

As a result, challenges that hinders cooperation from Government Perspective are:

- Lack of experience amongst Turkish government institutes in managing the humanitarian sector.
- Late issuance of rules and regulations to organize the work of the humanitarian sector.
- Nonexistence of coordination mechanisms amongst government institutions.
- Zero monitoring and evaluation from the government side.
- Lack of governmental capacity to deal with the sector.
- Lack of communication with Humanitarian aid representatives’ due to language barriers.
- HINGOs unwillingness to partner with the government in the Projects designing phase.
- HINGOs stubbornness in complying to the Turkish laws and regulations.
- Lack of mutual trust and credibility hence transparency at the HINGOs.

3.3 Remarks on the Turkish Government perspective of HINGOs:

Building on the above-mentioned perspectives, comparing between what has been published about the government’s perspective towards HINGOs before conducting the interviews and what was found on ground after. It’s clear that the government perception did not score any significant changes, the government is still in confusion systematic wise, and this increases their feeling of threat from foreign actors, therefore complicating the operational sphere as a result to ease control. There is huge gap between both actors, and that keeps the government away from being flexible in negotiating some rules and regulations that HINGOs are not in favor of following, or

that might hinder their operations. The gaps are mostly due to the political culture inside the government institutes, which cannot be described as open culture in the Turkish context. One important progress to appraise is that the government acknowledged their weaknesses, expressed their interest in improving the relationship and cooperation dynamics with the humanitarian sector, within the legal framework of the government. Relying on the fact that the Turkish government is not and will never be ready to shut down the whole sector and manage the refugee's crisis by its own. The government managed to realize finally how much burden the HINGOs takes off their shoulders. Not just that and also realized how important is this to improve the democratic image of the country, especially that the accession talks to the EU reaching chapters 23 and 24, which cover the area of judiciary and fundamental rights, justice, freedom and security. Hence, the Turkish government now is more open to upgrade their relationship with the international humanitarian sector for their own benefit, they just lack the direction of how to do it.

4 THE PERCEPTION OF THE HINGOS OF THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

As of today, after an accurate search in the subject title of this chapter, nothing clear was officially reported from the HINGOs side reflecting how they perceive or can describe their relationship with the Turkish government, obviously the proactive approach was missing in the relationship structure and it was more of a long bureaucratic relationship limited to getting approvals over certain things. Furthermore there was no room for cooperation or mutual understanding ground, and this was referred to the huge pressure of having to deal with many problems related to the refugees, unclear communication channel, lack of coordination in addition to the government' limited experience in handling hosting foreign international humanitarian actors inside the Turkish territory. As the second part of this chapter relies on the information analyzed after conducting the research interviews and up to the sensitivity of the subject, the interviewees didn't consent publishing their information or their organizations This chapter will examine the perception of HINGOs within the given circumstances.

4.1 HINGOs Perspective of the Turkish Government

The foreign humanitarian Aid providers perspective can be looked at from what has been published in the different media outlets so far, especially after the failed military coup attempts of 2016. The Turkish government has taken many actions against the foreign humanitarian actors, accusing them of adopting external agenda supporting Fethullah Gulen in his plan to disrupt and harm the Turkish national security. This was perceived as hostile and non-reasonable accusation by the international community at the time, this resulted in very bad consequences on the humanitarian sector, not just that, it shirked the humanitarian space and squeezed the fund for the humanitarian projects that were supposed to be implemented in the region. Still the way they are perceiving the government since the beginning of the Syrian crisis has been always on

negative manner side, they have faced many difficulties since the beginning of their operations whether with registration, getting licensed, personnel recruitment. Nothing was reported officially stating how the humanitarian sector perceives the Government in Turkey, Foreign humanitarian actors realized later that it's better to keep low profile and focus on service delivery. Hence it was hard to find literature in this sense especially that the sector is a live and in practice, trying to operate and implement their projects despite of the restrictive regulations they are facing. Different news was published about how the Turkish government targeted the Humanitarian sector especially HINGOs, for example according to the middle east institute media platform it says in 2017 "Turkey is pushing out the Western NGOs" (MEI 2017). On different platform, according to the new humanitarian it says in 2017 "Turkey steps up crackdown on humanitarian aid groups" (the new Humanitarian 2017). The previous titles are examples of how media platforms tackled the foreign humanitarian intervention situation in Turkey especially after 2016. From what has been published so far, the HINGOs perspective can be understood within the context. Most probably Humanitarian aid actors are not in favor of putting themselves in the defense line with the Turkish government, this justifies not finding any reliable document reflecting their criticisms or side of perception over the challenges they were facing with the government since the beginning of their operations in the country.

4.2 The HINGOs Perspective of the Turkish Government (After Conducting Research Interviews):

A series of interviews were conducted with different HINGOs representatives and liaison officers operating in Ankara, Gaziantep and Hatay. The humanitarian aid providers differentiated in the way they perceive the Turkish government based on individual experiences. Since there was nothing reported officially in this regard. There was a consensus amongst interviewed HINGOs that they did not take the government seriously at the beginning of the crisis. They thought they can operate freely as was the case in the African countries in which they were operating before coming to Turkey. INGOs representatives acknowledged that this was a mistake from their side and justified saying "we did misunderstand the context, and we didn't realize how serious it could reach". On the other hand, the government decision makers did

not really pay attention in the beginning, because they thought that it's a six to eight months crisis and it will be over. Unexpectedly the crisis is still ongoing until today. According to HINGOs *“the Turkish government realized that they should regulate and impose laws and restrictions very late, this affected our operational capacities severely”* humanitarian workers through the blames on the Turkish government, stating that they cannot be absent from the image for years and suddenly show up imposing rules and regulations without even being aware of what humanitarian work means. That was the case following what happened in 2015 when the vice prime minister at that time started to visit Gaziantep and arranged big meeting on December where he stated *“ok all of the humanitarian organizations until today, you did whatever you want , we are closing and opening a new white page and what I want you to do is from now on, I give you three months until the first of April to be complies with all the laws and legislations of Turkey , if not I'm sorry but you will expose your organization to a complete shutdown”*. Unfortunately, the continuous changing of government officials affected the government credibility and increased confusion to the HINGOs in which there is no one professional reference in the government where they can refer to. Nevertheless, The HINGOs after started to settle their legal situations, but couldn't comply with all rules and regulations. X organization stated that *“it's very hard to keep up with the Turkish regulative demands, because whenever you comply to something they demand more”*.

Representative of another organisation stated that *“the government is processing our registration since almost year with no clear answer, we are operating from home, this is harming our operational capacity, we cannot open a bank account or hire required personnel. We were pushed to implement through local partners, which is a huge shift in our strategy”*. There was also an agreement amongst humanitarian actors that the Turkish government is using the registration issue as a play card, to suspend the work of some organizations that operates in undesirable security posting areas across the borders. Following the carrot and stick policy as described by HINGOs.

According to HINGOs, they realize very well that the Turkish government have zero experience in the field and that they are trying to cover up this with restricting and complicating the operational conditions for them, there is consensus now amongst humanitarian actors that they should comply to the rules and regulations in order to operate smoothly. Despite of that they are still facing problems. Based on statement by Y organizations” we are complying to all laws and regulations, the government

suddenly started to reject work permits for some of our Syrian employees with no reasons, then they came and fine us with 60,000 Turkish Lira because they are still working”.

“The Turkish government keeps changing government officials, every period of time we have to coordinate with completely different person. This affected our decision-making process, hence our fund flow|”. Since the beginning of the crisis the Turkish government gave Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Turkey (AFAD) the responsibility of leading the humanitarian sector, following up with HINGOs work, still this was perceived insufficiently by Aid actors and at some extent, many did not take it serious as well. According to Humanitarian liaison officers *“we are facing problem, we don’t know we should talk to whom, we rely on our personal relations in the government to get the work done, but if they changed person in charge we will have worst conditions”*. The HINGOs operating in Turkey realizes their importance to the government but also realized that they should coordinate with the government they just don’t know how. They argue that having to deal with different governmental mentality every period of time is confusing to their donors too, according to Z organizations *“as INGOs we are the key people who provides information to the decision makers within the organization, in the same time, we are the same people who changes the recommendations because the feedback that we receive from the government differentiated due to governmental changes. So, there is no stability, and this affects our operations, our fund and our existence”*.

One important factor that was affecting how both actors perceive each other’s is the Turkish media, until very recently false news is published accusing many humanitarian actors of being spies and corrupted. Meanwhile HINGOs prefer to keep low profile in terms of replying back, up to the sensitivity of the context, what is being published on regular basis affects the HINGOs operations at some level, for example according to one well known humanitarian organization *“everybody in the government reads Daily Sabah magazine, I personally witnessed a situation where whole file of work permits applications for an INGO was rejected just because the organization name was mentioned in one of the publications that the responsible employee was reading, nobody cares”*. HINGOs think that the government is challenging them by media which could be completely wrong, due to lack of communication. The way HINGOs perceives the Turkish government can be clearly understood from all what has been explained earlier. What is next? remains the unknown concern for all HINGOs who

are operating in Turkey especially that situations after the failed military Coup of 2016 became more complicated, according to the NGOs forum.

As a result, challenges that hinders cooperation from HINGOs Perspectives are:

- Registration and obtaining license to operate.
- Work permits for hiring expats and other nationalities “unreasonable regulations”.
- Lack of coordination meetings with professional governmental reference.
- Lack of mutual trust and transparency.
- Lack of compliance to the Turkish laws and regulations from HINGOs side.
- Changing governmental decision makers frequently.
- Lack of government social representation in the field
- Lack of follow up from the government side, due to nonexistence of specialized department dealing with the humanitarian sector.
- Language barriers, due to lack of English speakers amongst government officials hence lack of communication.

4.3 Remarks on HINGOs Perspective of the Turkish Government

Relying on the facts mentioned earlier regarding the HINGOs perception of the Turkish government, where nothing much was clear before due to the sensitivity of the political context, the Humanitarian actors were hesitant to accept the interview request for this study subject, as one very important INGOs replied back by rejection stating that they are currently operating illegally and that this subject is sensitive, they don't want to be part of the study or give an opinion in this regard. Others expressed their interest by saying that its strange for us that someone finally thought of bringing up the problem to the attention of government officials, they did appreciate that they were given a secured chance to express freely their perspective of the Turkish government, and how their operational efforts are undermined by unfair set of regulations according to them. HINGOs expressed their willingness to cooperate with the Turkish government in order to face the challenges they face, support the government in

managing the huge needs of refugees, and indirectly support the Turkish economy by bringing in millions of foreign currencies to be spent on humanitarian sector in different ways. The need for having one focal point to be responsible for managing the humanitarian aid providers has been highlighted by HINGOs too, according to what HINGOs says that will contributes to the development in the sector by facilitating the humanitarian work. Moreover, will encourage the organizations to cooperate and comply better to the rules and regulations. The highlighted challenges have common similarities with the government's challenges. This supports the need for organizing the relationship between both actors through creating room of cooperation, and enhance a clear transparent channel of communication and feedback to overcome the challenges facing both HINGOs and the Turkish government. HINGOs as of today realizes that they cannot operate independently without involving the government, and more open to have further coordination and cooperation meetings with the right governmental body who understand the nature of their work, based on their description. What they miss in this sense is how and whom.

5 SUGGESTED PARADIGM TO BRIDGE THE GAP BETWEEN HINGOS AND THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT

After an accurate analysis of the operational environment where humanitarian aid providers operate, with all the challenges they are facing as mentioned earlier, it was found that not only HINGOs are having problems in reaching out and cooperating with the government but also government institutes have challenges on different levels. The challenges that both actor face is different and requires different set of actions, the political sensitivity of the country and that fact that the government admit their lack of experience in handling the humanitarian sector, reflect the need to have a new effective paradigm of cooperation, to bridge this gap and enhance the mutual cooperation b between both actors, it was agreed by both sides that there is a need for upgrading the relational level, hence enhancing the cooperation atmosphere between the Turkish government and HINGOs. The Turkish government stated clearly that they cannot manage the humanitarian situation and needs of this huge number of refugees, due to lack of experience in this sector according to governmental officials. On different manner, the foreign humanitarian actors bring in funds that takes the burden off the government's shoulder. The government expressed interest in finding solution for the relational gap especially that there is still a need for this sector according to them. On the other hand, HINGOs complained about not having a clear reference in the government where their problems can be handled professionally, the continuous changing of focal points, governors and officials in charge made it hard for them to properly coordinate, hence cooperate with the government. HINGOs argues that complying to the rules and regulations that the government imposes without being consulted is harming the humanitarian space expansion, hence affecting negatively the humanitarian fund flows into the country where it's not only beneficial humanitarian wise, but it supports the country's economy on different aspect.

5.1 Introduction to the Suggested Paradigm

Nowadays and due to the huge security concerns, governments in general prioritize their national security over any other dimension, which is completely logical. Hence the suggested paradigm of solution for bridging the gap between the Turkish government and the foreign humanitarian aid providers operating inside the Turkish territories, and beside trying to overcome all the stated challenges by both actors, the suggested paradigm is taking into consideration the homeland security dimension, in addition to other operational dimensions as well. The suggested paradigm is a New department to be inserted within the governmental structure serving as a civil focal point for Humanitarian aid providers HINGOs and for local NGOs. It will work as a coordination and facilitation department reporting to the presidency following the new governing system. To ensure the professional management of the humanitarian work, in addition to efficiently bring closer both actors perspectives to a mutual ground of cooperation. A steering committee to be formed including four main experts (international humanitarian law expert, government representative, local legal expert, Humanitarian aid expert) in order to lead discussions over the laws and regulations related to the new department, drafts the required documents, and setting the personnel selection criteria in order to ensure professional and useful support for both, the government and HINGOs. Moreover, help serving the below objectives:

5.2 General Objective of the New Department:

To enhance a trustful, cooperative relationship between the Turkish Government and Foreign Humanitarian Aid providers operating in the country, to guarantee more efficient and effective delivery of humanitarian services to refugees and other needy population.

Specific objectives of the new department to be:

- To support the Turkish Government's efforts in managing the humanitarian aid sector
- To coordinate between HINGOs and different government institute for better delivery of humanitarian services
- To improve the social relationship with foreign humanitarian actors
- To facilitate the operational conditions for HINGOs more professionally

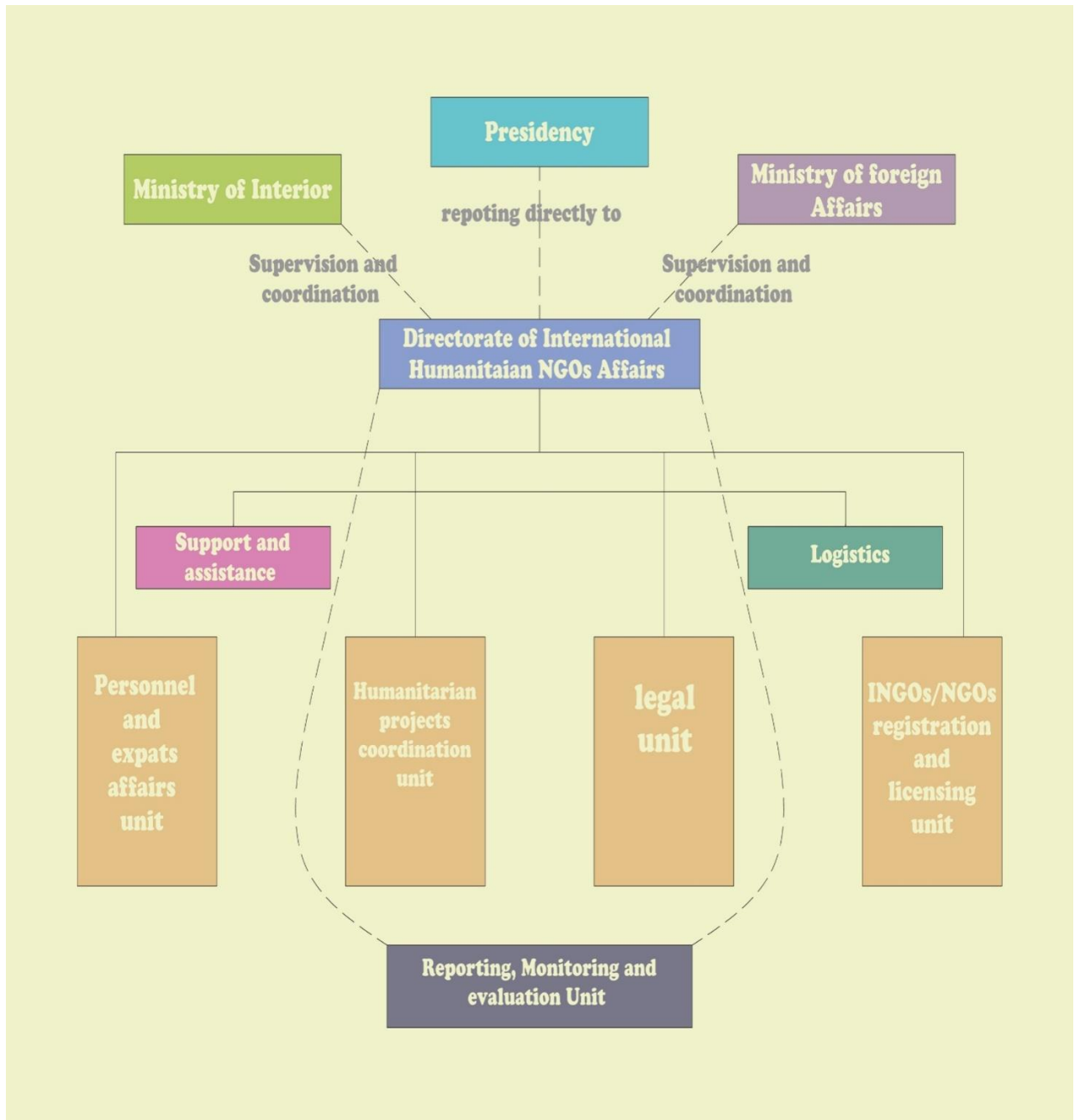
- To follow up monitor and evaluate the efficiency of the humanitarian work in the country
- To follow up with the developmental needs of HINGOs to keep the humanitarian work on track.

5.3 Previous Experience of a Similar Paradigm:

The suggested model has been implemented in the world's most complicated environment politically and operationally, talking about Gaza / Palestine. As a humanitarian worker, I have worked in Gaza for almost 10 years. Experiencing very similar context especially after 2007 when the political party Hamas took over control in Gaza Strip, this affected the humanitarian aid provision severely. Especially after announcing the government as illegal and being called with the DEFACTO government in addition to being listed as a terrorist organization by the international community. With almost 2 million inhabitants residing the Gaza Strip where 70 % of them are Refugees. The existence of the humanitarian sector was vital and important in such settings, the government of Hamas did crack down over foreign humanitarian aid organizations many times, shutting down and even deporting expats, investigating and more. The previous actions were not at all in place as the government decided after to logically organize the humanitarian sector work by inserting the department of Humanitarian non-governmental organizations affairs. They hired people who succeeded to recruit and get INGOs to cooperate and comply to the rules and regulations of (Defacto Government) so despite of the no contact policy most of international NGOs had with the Hamas government, they managed to keep contact on operational level to smooth the provision of humanitarian aid and increase cooperation and coordination with the on-ground government. As of today, the system is still functioning very well. The department is responsible for all operational requirements to ensure smooth implementation of humanitarian projects, preserve security, and avoid duplication of services by better coordination with related governmental institutes and line ministries.

Building on the previous experience, and considering the different contexts where it's much easier to have the system in practice in the Turkish context. Below is illustrative figure of the suggested department:

Figure 5.1: Suggested Paradigm of Cooperation



(The figure is designed and made by the writer)

5.4 The roles and responsibilities of each unit inside the directorate:

the below table contains detailed information about the personnel, roles and responsibilities in addition to requirement of each single department inside the proposed Model.

Table 5.1: Departments Functional Description

Department	Responsible persons to be	Expected Roles and Responsibilities
Directorate of International Humanitarian Affairs NGOs	head of office General manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing the Turkish government in the humanitarian field • Conduct regular meetings with INGOS /NGOs on regular basis • Focus on recruiting INGOs and build a strong social tie with them • Conduct field visits to the projects implementation locations on regular basis • Talk to the benefices during field visits to enhance the Governments engagement in the humanitarian work. • Coordinate with all line ministries on decision making level to facilitate the humanitarian work • Responsible for the functioning of the directorate in front of presidency
Logistics unit	Logistics officer Fleet officer Procurement officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for arranging all logistical needs of the directorate units • Responsible for organizing the movement for the directorate units • Responsible for all procurements needed by directorate units
INGOs/ NGOs registration and licensing Unit	Four trained liaison officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for receiving and filling the licensing applications from INGOs/ NGOs • Making sure applications complies to the registrations rules and regulations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit applications to Ministry of interior and follow up over the process • Deal with registration obstacles and security clarifications • Submit appeals in case of rejections in coordination with head of directorate and legal department • Respond all related inquiries • Deliver license approvals to organisations
Legal unit	Two trained lawyers One IHL expert	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible mainly for settling the legal situations for INGOs and other NGOs • ensuring that legal procedures are in line with IHL when it comes to INGOs • dealing with any legal situation related to the INGOs under any circumstances • Support the directorate legally to ensure compliance with the local and international laws
Humanitarian projects coordination unit	Four trained officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsible for ensuring that the government is on board in the planning for the humanitarian projects • coordinate with related governmental institute or line ministry to ensure credibility and avoid duplication of services • follow up over implementation and support whenever needed • coordinate to facilitate implementation of humanitarian projects
Humanitarian personnel and expats affairs unit	Four trained officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsible for settling expats legal situations • helping in work permits for humanitarian workers

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filling and dealing with humanitarian personnel complaints • responsible for filling expats work permits applications • submit work permit applications to ministry of interior • follow up and facilitate the process within the rules and regulations
Reporting, Monitoring and evaluation unit	Four trained officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responsible for coordinating with INGOs and other NGOs for monitoring and evaluation efforts • processing the data received from other units and match it with work indicators • prepare reports and submit to the head of directorate • follow up with numbers and process data received by the different INGOs and NGOs • ensure that all humanitarian projects are inserted to the monitoring and evaluation system of the directorate.

(The table is designed and wrote by the writer)

5.5 Remarks on the suggested paradigm of cooperation between the Turkish Government and HINGOs:

The previous explanation shows glimpses of what the full system is to be after set up with all technicalities. The system responds to the challenges that are facing HINGOs and the Government relationship in the same time; for HINGOs having one focal point where they can directly refer to when they face operational or policy problems was major challenge, liaisons officers working for HINGOs stated clearly that they rely on their personal relations in the governments agencies in order to facilitate their organization's work. This is far away from being professional and increases chances of corruption on different levels. Hence the system is not only offering a solution for

this problem, but represents a civilized organized image in which the Turkish government succeeded to manage a huge humanitarian and civil society sector inside the country. For the Turkish Government, the system solves government's confusion and experience deficiency in the sector. for instance, according to officials in DGMM, MoI and MoFA, the government lacks experience in handling humanitarian crisis, this was the beginning of the gap expansion between both sides plus many other barriers as mentioned in previous chapters. The government officials recommended that for this system to be placed into the government structure, there must be a policy issuance and endorsement by the presidency. This encounter couple of challenges that may face having this department in practice, it could be due to the political culture or due to finances. Nothing can be predicted in this sense until it enters to a real discussion by the right persons. The system will support the government through well setup in addition to hiring the right personnel to manage the humanitarian sector under its supervision, and will support the capacity building for government officials in terms of crisis management. Having this organizational system in place is not only beneficial for managing the sector, nor bridging the relational gap between both actors only, additionally can play a significant role in facilitating humanitarian fund flow into the country Furthermore, improving the democratic image of the Turkish government in the west by proving their ability to organize, empower and manage the civil society on local and international level, hence proving that the government is willing to engage with the international humanitarian community equal to developed countries.

6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Conclusion

Today's world is facing nonstop humanitarian, political and economic crisis, conflicts and natural disasters that yield in huge increasing numbers of people who escape a conflict, flee a natural disaster zone or seek asylum for political and economic reasons. Humanitarian response efficiency measure, started to become a criteria for ranking countries in terms of development and compliance to human rights, that why we see countries in race to settle the best humanitarian settings within their systems, Turkey have joined the crew with the beginning of the Syrian crisis in 2011, as a completely new concept to the Turkish culture, the government is still trying to adapt the humanitarian sector and work on strengthening the relationship between the Government and the Humanitarian Aid providers (HINGOs). This chapter summarizes the main findings and recommendations came from analyzing the interview data with both actors, also will provide a brief conclusion of the research.

After accurate analysis to the data collected by conducting interviews with officials from the Turkish government representing (MoI, MoFA, Former deputy PM, DGMM and Municipalities) and with HINGOs representatives operating in cities that are highly populated with refugees, where the main purpose was understanding the relationship dynamics , gaps and operational obstacles causing the tension between both actors, hence bringing up closers both perspectives to enhance cooperation, and support the humanitarian space for the benefit of both the Government and the humanitarian actors, in this regard we recognize these main results:

- The Turkish government obviously lacks experience in dealing with Refugees crisis, where adopting the open boarder strategy at the beginning of Syrian crisis, brought in unexpected number of refugees to the country. And the crisis lasted for unexpected amount of time. This created humanitarian, social, political and economic problems from a broader aspects, the Turkish

government started to ask for help from the international community, and started to open for humanitarian actors to come in settle and work to support the government in managing the crisis, unfortunately up to many factors, the political culture of the Turkish couldn't easily absorb and manage the humanitarian sector which is a new concept to the Turkish context, with lack of follow up in what is happening in the field, in addition to all security disrupts and confusion, this reflected negatively on the humanitarian space, reflected a weak image of the countries humanitarian efforts to the West, and undermined any efforts of cooperation between the government and humanitarian actors

- For Foreign Humanitarian aid providers (HINGOs), misperceiving the Turkish context in the beginning of their operations, and considering the Turkish regime similar to the African systems in which they were operating before they come to Turkey, where they were given all power and authority to operate the way they want, wherever they want was completely wrong, and was the main reason why the Turkish authorities started to complicate their work and restrict their operations once they realized the situation. The stubbornness and rejection of complying to the laws and regulations in addition to some HINGOs crossing boundaries while implementing the humanitarian activities in the field, resulted in undesirable actions taken by the Turkish government against the whole HINGOs sector and pushed the government to suspiciously perceive foreign humanitarian aid providers, hence complicating their operational sphere regardless of the fact that they still need them as of today.
- Due to the fact that the whole prolonged situation of refugee's crisis was unexpected whether for Turkey or the International Humanitarian Community. The Turkish government preparedness and humanitarian response plans were only set for Eight months maximum. So, they did not expect that this will last until today and maybe many years to come furthermore, did not have any kind of knowledge in how to integrate the humanitarian components into the government structure to organize the work of the sector, with assigning the lead of the HINGOs sector to different political figures who keeps changing, governors, AFAD, Municipalities in some cases, with all barriers especially language barriers, this harmed further the cooperative relationship between the Government and HINGOs in which complains were raised from both actors,

they don't know how to link and how to organize the social and operational relations. The appropriate system to proactively, jointly manage the sector is missing and reflecting negatively on both sides.

- There is a strong opportunity for bridging the gap between the Turkish Government and HINGOs sector, based on the fact that both actors now recognize their need for each other's to efficiently lead in the humanitarian work, the Turkish government realizes that they cannot manage this huge need without the support of the HINGOS community and their fund, the HINGOs realizes that they cannot operate efficiently without complying to the governments rules and regulations, despite of the fact that they have comments and difficulties in many areas, there is readiness by both parties to work on bridging the relational gaps, and work jointly to rise up with the humanitarian sector, hence the country ranking in international humanitarian community.

The main objective of the research “to examine the Turkish government and HINGOs readiness to support and enable the humanitarian sphere in Turkey through mutual cooperation” was achieved under some limitations, there was lack of clear literature in this respect, due to the relational complications and continuous struggles. Moreover, the political sensitivity of the research context made it hard to dig further in the reasons behind certain major HINGOs shut downs by the government, in addition to language barriers where most of Turkish politicians doesn't speak English and required hiring a translator, which was the case.

The findings and results of the research proved the four-proposed hypothesis successfully. So the findings proved that the organizational structure that regulates the professional relationship between both actors basically is weak and counterproductive, and proved that HINGOs suffered and still suffer from lack of support in difficult operating conditions in Turkey, also proved that the Turkish government doesn't make any effective use of opportunities that HINGOs can provide given the continuous refugees crisis in the house, finally proved that the laws and regulations are restrictive and complicated affecting negatively the humanitarian space in the country.

Hence in relation to testing the liberal settings of the working system between the Turkish government and the humanitarian Sector, the government is facing difficulties in adopting fully this neo liberal concept of having a third sector taking the role of

providing services side by side with the government. The current regulative structure is not adopting any liberal basis of cooperation but not completely rejecting the idea, so based on analysis and observation the working system is strongly nominated to reach liberalism in this specific field in case of considering the findings and recommendations of this research. Nevertheless, the research successfully answered the research questions and reached its aimed purpose by reaching the roots of the relational gap between both actors, hence suggesting the appropriate paradigm of cooperation to bridge that gap based on deep discussions and analysis from interviewing both the Turkish government representatives and HINGOs.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Recommendations for the Turkish Government

Based on the challenges that hinders cooperation from the government perspective, the government is recommended to:

- Validate and start working on the insertion of the system that was explained earlier, the suggested paradigm of cooperation in chapter five, and start to improve the social relations with HINGOs sector.
- Build the capacities of all Turkish officials who are expected to deal with humanitarian actors. In terms of, for example (English language, humanitarian principles, Humanitarian criteria, crisis management, Do No Harm approach and International Humanitarian Law.
- Open channels of feedback and discussions over rules and regulations related to the humanitarian work to support their compliance to the rules and regulations.
- Apply the system of Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) as a legal binding document that will help in facilitating the registration of HINGOs, the MoUs system to include all articles related to preserving the country's security by declaring the noninterference in the Turkish internal affairs, involving government institutes in humanitarian projects plans etc.
- Apply the system of counter terrorism agreement to be signed by both HINGOs and Expats, will also contribute to legally control HINGOs with recognized documents, in which their funding countries use to guarantee that their fund doesn't go to support terrorist groups according to their criteria.

- To reconsider the work permits regulations for Syrians and Foreigners, considering that lack of experience in the Turkish labor market, and amongst the government itself. Still there is a need for bringing expertise from outside. the government can regulate this and gain benefits in the same time, by regulating the period of working permits based on the need of HINGOs and the government's capacity assessments.

6.2.2 Recommendations for HINGOs:

Based on the challenges that hinders cooperation from the HINGOs perspective, HINGOs are recommended to:

- Cooperate with the right responsible governmental focal point. (Assuming that the suggested system in chapter five is to take a place inside the government institutional structure)
- Buildup transparent social relations with the Turkish government, through activating advocacy efforts to work on changing the suspicious perspective the government has towards HINGOs.
- Avoid operating illegally inside the Turkish territories under any circumstance, these individual actions will result in undesirable consequences that will harm the sector.
- Respect and comply to the current rules and regulations, regardless of the fact that they might be unreasonable, until reaching better legal settlements especially in terms of Registration and work permits.
- Invest more efforts in opening a room for cooperation with the Turkish government, mostly through expressing interest in involving the government institutes in the planning for the upcoming projects for example.
- Intensify coordination efforts with key governmental institutes to efficiently inform the humanitarian sphere, hence facilitate the implementation on ground.
- Open feedback channels with the government, in terms of operational environment efficiency, what is missing and what is not, hence support the capacity building process for government institutes to enhance their emergency response preparedness, and ease the humanitarian work.

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APPENDCIES

APPENDIX A: circular 2017/7 about International Aid Organizations

Başbakanlıktan:
Konu : Uluslararası Yardım Kuruluşları

GENELGE 2017/7

I. Giriş

Ülkemizde ve sınırlarımız ötesinde bulunan yerinden edilmiş veya çatışma mağduru ihtiyaç sahiplerine etkin ve verimli şekilde insani hizmet ve yardımların ulaştırılabilmesi için, kurumlar arası ortak çalışmaların; süratli, kararlı ve duyarlı bir biçimde, tüm kamu kurum ve kuruluşları arasında etkin bir işbirliği ve eşgüdüm sağlanarak yürütülmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu itibarla, ülkemizin taraf olduğu uluslararası anlaşmalar ve ilgili Birleşmiş Milletler Güvenlik Konseyi Kararları çerçevesinde acil durum müdahale, insani yardım veya kalkınma alanlarında faaliyet gösteren Uluslararası Yardım Kuruluşları (UYK) (Hükümet Dışı İnsani Kuruluşlar olarak da anılmaktadır), Dernekler Kanunu'nun ilgili hükümleri gereği İçişleri Bakanlığı nezdinde izin alarak ülkemizde ve ülkemizden sınır-ötesi insani yardım faaliyeti gösterebilmektedirler. UYK'lar uluslararası hukuk ve temel insani ilkeler ile tanımlanan hak, yetki ve sorumluluklar çerçevesinde ulusal yasalara uygun bir şekilde faaliyet gösterirler.

UYK'nın faaliyet izni ve denetimi gibi hukuki ve idari hususlar Dernekler Kanunu'na istinaden İçişleri Bakanlığı tarafından; UYK'nın kurumlar ile münasebetlerinin eşgüdümü, yardım ve kalkınma faaliyetlerinin eşgüdümü ve diğer uygulamaya yönelik hususlar 5902 sayılı Kanun ve Geçici Koruma Yönetmeliği gereği Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı tarafından yürütülmektedir.

Devletimiz ve milletimizin büyük bir fedakârlık ile sınırlarımız içerisinde misafir ettiği veya sınır ötesinde yerinden edilmiş veya çatışma mağduru ihtiyaç sahiplerine yönelik sağladığı hayat kurtarıcı

From The Prime Ministry:
Subject : International Aid Organizations

CIRCULAR 2017/7

I. Introduction

In order to provide humanitarian assistance and services in an effective and efficient manner to people in need affected by conflict or displacement and residing in our country and across our borders, the inter-organizational collaborative work should be conducted in a fast, stable and responsive manner, by ensuring an effective collaboration and coordination between all state institutions and organizations.

In this respect, within the framework of international agreements to which our state is a party and related United Nations Security Council Resolutions, International Aid

Organizations (IAO) (also defined as Non-Governmental Humanitarian Agencies)), which are active in the field of disaster response, humanitarian aid, or development, are able to operate in and from our country by getting permission from the Ministry of Interior in accordance with the related provisions of Law of Associations. IAOs operate under the rights, mandates, and responsibilities stipulated by international law and fundamental humanitarian principles.

Legal and administrative issues such as IAO's official authorisation and audits are conducted by the Ministry of Interior in accordance with the Law of Associations; and the coordination of relations of IAO with the state institutions, coordination of aid and development activities and other practical considerations are conducted by AFAD in accordance with the Law no. 5902 and the Temporary Protection Regulation.

Based upon the principle of burden-sharing and within the frame of our Regulations, in order to subsidize more efficiently the humanitarian

yardımlara UYK'ların külfet paylaşımı ilkesi temelinde ve mevzuatımız çerçevesinde daha verimli bir şekilde katkı sağlayabilmesi için UYK faaliyetlerinin şeffaflık ve hesap verilebilirlik temelinde eşgüdümünün sağlanması ve ilgili bütün kamu kurum ve kuruluşları tarafından UYK'lara gerekli kolaylık ve desteğin sağlanması gerekmektedir.

Bu Genelge yalnızca yukarıda belirtilen alanlarda faaliyet gösteren UYK'ların iş ve işlemlerine uygulanacak olup, bunun dışında kalan alanlarda faaliyet gösteren yabancı dernek ve vakıfların işlem ve faaliyetlerine uygulanmaz.

II. Ülkemizde Bulunan UYK'nın ve Çalışanlarının Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Usul ve Esaslar

1. İçişleri Bakanlığı; UYK'nın yasal defterleri ve sair kayıtlarının Dernekler denetlenmesinden ve diğer hususlarda gerçekleştirilecek denetimlerde diğer Bakanlıkların eşgüdümünden sorumlu olacaktır. Denetimlerin amacı, UYK'nın statülerinde belirtilen amaç ve bu amacı gerçekleştirmek üzere sürdürüleceği belirtilen çalışma konuları doğrultusunda ve mevzuata uygun olarak faaliyet gösterip göstermediklerini, faaliyetleri ile ilgili işlem ve eylemlerinin amacına uygun olup olmadığını ve işlevlerini yerine getirip getirmediğini belirlemek; UYK'ların faaliyetlerine ilişkin ortaya çıkabilecek sorunların önceden giderilmesi için UYK'ya yardımcı olmak; uygulamada mevzuattan sapmalar varsa nedenlerini araştırıp, durumun düzeltilmesi için alınması gerekli önlemleri önermektir. UYK'nın denetimlerinde UYK tarafından 01.01.2016 tarihinden itibaren tutulan kayıtlar esas alınacaktır. Suriye uyruklu çalışanların çalışma izni ve sosyal güvenliklerine ilişkin tüm husus ve belgeler, Geçici Koruma Sağlanan Yabancıların Çalışma İzinlerine Dair Yönetmelik'in yürürlük tarihi olan 15.1.2016 tarihi itibarıyla denetime esas alınacaktır.

2. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; temsilcilik, şube, doğrudan faaliyet veya işbirliği izni için başvuru yapan UYK'nın başvurusu 60 (altmış) gün içerisinde sonuçlandırılır. Bu süre içinde sonuçlandırılmaz ise, ilgili kurumların görüşü alınarak başvuru sahibi UYK'ya faaliyet bölgesi Ankara İli ve faaliyet konusu "kamu kurumları ile eşgüdüm" ile sınırlı olmak üzere Temsilcilik açmaları için bir yıldan fazla süreli olmamak kaydıyla ön izin

assistance towards the people in need affected by conflict or displacement and residing in our country and across our borders, whom our State and our nation bear with altruism, it is necessary to provide coordination on the basis of transparency and accountability of IAO's activities and consequently to provide the required support and contribution to IAOs by all state institutions and organizations.

This Circular is only to be implemented to the operations of IAO which are active on the abovementioned fields, and do not apply to the operations and activities of foreign associations and foundations which are active on other fields.

II. Procedures and Principles Regarding the Activities of IAOs and their employees in our Country

1. Ministry of Interior will be responsible for auditing the legal books and other records of IAO in accordance with the Associations Code, and coordinating any other line ministries for the audit of other aspects. The objectives of the audits will be to determine whether IAO conducts its activities in line with the objectives stipulated in their statutes and the areas of activity which they are permitted to work to reach such objective, whether their activities and actions are in line with their objectives; to provide guidance to IAO in order to assist them to pre-empt any issues that may arise in the future; if there are any deviances from the legislation, to research the reasons and to recommend necessary actions to rectify such situation. Audits of IAO will consider their records as of January 1, 2016 as the basis of audits. All matters and documents relating to the work permits and social security of employees of Syrian citizens will be audited effective from January 15, 2016, the date of promulgation of the Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection.

2. By the Ministry of Interior; the application of IAO applying for representation, branch, direct activity or cooperation permit shall be concluded within 60 days. If not, preliminary registration for a period of up to one year may be granted, via consultations with the relevant institutions, for opening a Representative Office that is limited to the activity area of Ankara and the role of "coordination with the public institutions" only. If the initial application is concluded positively, the permission

verilebilecektir. İlk başvurunun olumlu sonuçlandırılması halinde verilen izin ön iznin yerini alacaktır. İlk başvurunun olumsuz sonuçlandırılması halinde verilen ön izin iptal edilecektir. Bu durumda, UYK'nın başvurusunu yenileme ve tekrar başvuru yapma hakkı mevcut olacaktır.

3. İçişleri Bakanlığı Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğüne; İçişleri Bakanlığı nezdinde UYK'ya dair temsilcilik, şube, doğrudan faaliyet veya işbirliği izni için yapılan başvurulara ilişkin tebligat almaya yetkili olarak belirtilen yabancı uyruklu 1 (bir) kişiye, Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu'nun 22/1.a maddesi gereği ve İçişleri Bakanlığınca verilen ön iznin süresi ile sınırlı olarak kısa dönem ikamet izni verilecektir.

4. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; doğrudan faaliyet izni başvurusunda bulunan UYK'ya izin verilmesi halinde bu izin, UYK'nın bağışçılarına proje taslağı sunması, onay alması,

proje faaliyetlerini uygulaması ve kapanış raporlamalarını sonuçlandırması için yeterli bir süre için ve her halde asgari iki yıl süre ile verilir.

5. UYK'nın Dernekler Yönetmeliği EK-6 belgesinde belirtilen mevcut faaliyet bölgeleri dışındaki illerde de yardım faaliyeti gösterme talebi ile İçişleri Bakanlığı'na başvurmaları halinde bu başvuru ekinde planlanan yardım faaliyetlerinin detayları belirtilir.

6. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; herhangi bir tür faaliyet izni bulunan tüm UYK'lara, faaliyet bölgesi Ankara İli ve faaliyet konusu "kamu kurumları ile eşgüdüm" ile sınırlı olmak üzere İrtibat Amaçlı Temsilcilik Ofisi açmaları teşvik ve müsaade edilecektir. İçişleri Bakanlığınca bu başvurular ivedilikle incelenecek ve en geç 60 (altmış) gün içinde sonuçlandırılacaktır. İrtibat Amaçlı Temsilcilik Ofislerinde kamu kurumları ile eşgüdüm görevini yürütecek yönetici ve çalışanlar istihdam edilebilecektir. İrtibat Amaçlı Temsilcilik Ofisleri için verilecek olan izin, doğrudan faaliyet, temsilcilik, şube veya işbirliği izni gibi UYK'na verilmiş olabilecek diğer izin türlerinden bağımsızdır ve bu izinlerle birleşebilir. İrtibat Amaçlı Temsilcilik Ofisleri için verilecek izinler, hukuki işlemlerin sekteye uğramaksızın devamı için tüzel kişiliğin devamlılığı esası gereği olup; UYK'nın faaliyet izni yerine geçmez ve faaliyet ehliyeti vermez.

will replace the preliminary registration. If the first application is concluded negatively, the preliminary registration will be cancelled. IAOs, whose registration application resulted negative, reserves the right to lodge a new application.

3. Ministry of Interior's Directorate General of Migration Management shall, in accordance with Article 22/1.a of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, grant short term residency permit, for the duration of preliminary registration, to 1 (one) foreign staff authorized by the IAO to receive and deliver official correspondence regarding the application at the Ministry of Interior.

4. Ministry of Interior will, when a permit is granted to IAO that applied for a permit for direct implementation, grant such permit for a sufficient period for IAO to submit its project proposal to donors, receive approval, implement project activities and finalize project closure reports, and in any event at minimum for a period of two years.

5. In case IAO lodges an application at the Ministry of Interior with a request to perform assistance activities in provinces other than those existing under the activity areas specified in the Annex 6 document of Associations Regulations of respective IAO, the details of the assistance activities planned in such provinces shall be specified in the annex of such application.

6. Ministry of Interior will encourage and allow the IAOs, that have already been granted any type of activity permit by the Ministry of Interior, to establish a Representation Office for Liaison, which is limited to the activity area of the province of Ankara and the scope of activity of "coordination with public institutions". Ministry of Interior will rapidly review and respond to such applications within sixty days. Such Representation Office for Liaison may employ managers and staff who will be involved in coordination with public institutions. Registration of such Representation Office for Liaison will be independent of and may exist at the same time with any other

types of permits for direct implementation, representation office, branch office, or cooperation granted to IAO. Permit for Representation Office for Liaison will be granted on the basis of continuity of legal entity personhood so that legal proceedings may continue uninterrupted; and such permit will not replace the activity permit

7. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; doğrudan faaliyet izni uzatma başvurusunda bulunan UYK'nın başvurusu izin süresinin dolmasına en geç 90 (doksan) gün kala işleme alınır ve alındığı tarihten itibaren en geç altmış (60) gün içinde sonuçlandırılır. İzin uzatma başvurusunda bulunan UYK, doğrudan faaliyet izin süresinin sona erdiği tarihten itibaren 90 (doksan) günü geçmemek ve faaliyet alanı ve bölgesi değişmemek kaydıyla faaliyete devam edebilir. Bu süre içerisindeki faaliyet kanuni faaliyet olarak kabul edilir, UYK'nın ilgili merciler, üçüncü kişiler ve çalışanlarına karşı hak ve yükümlülükleri aynı şekilde devam eder. Bu madde hükümleri bu Genelge'nin yürürlüğe girdiği tarih itibarıyla sürmekte olan faaliyet izni uzatma başvuruları lehine de tatbik olunur.

8. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; Doğrudan Faaliyet, Şube veya Temsilcilik statülerinden birinde faaliyet gösteren UYK'nın, ülkemizde kurulu dernek veya vakıflar ve mahalli ve mülki idareler ile proje uygulamalarına, destek ve eğitim vermelerine, hibe veya alt hibe sağlamalarına ve sair işbirliği faaliyeti yürütmelerine UYK'nın faaliyet izni bulunan bölge dahilinde izin verilecektir.

9. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; UYK'nın ülkemizde kurulu dernek ve vakıflar ile mahalli ve mülki idarelere UYK'nın faaliyet izin bölgesinden bağımsız olarak tüm illerde hibe veya alt hibe sağlamaları müsaade ve teşvik edilecektir. Bu hibe veya alt hibeler, uygulama ve raporlamaya ilişkin teknik ve finansal koşullar ve benzeri hususları içeren sözleşmelerin taraflar arasında akdedilmesi koşuluna bağlı olabilmektedir. Bağışçı UYK'nın yetkisinin izlem ile sınırlı olması ve UYK'nın veya çalışanlarının uygulamada doğrudan yer almaması hallerinde, bu gibi bağış koşullarının mevcudiyeti bağışçı ile bağış alan taraf arasında işbirliği olarak nitelendirilmemektedir.

10. İçişleri Bakanlığınca; faaliyet izni iptal edilen veya sona eren ve uzatılmayan UYK'nın faaliyetlerini sona erdirmesi, devretmesi ve tasfiye işlemlerini tamamlaması için 1 (bir) yıl süre verilir. Bu durumdaki UYK'nın ehliyeti tasfiye amacıyla sınırlı olmak üzere tasfiye sırasında da devam eder. Tasfiye işlemleri Dernekler Yönetmeliği'nin 89.

of IAO, nor will it grant the right to perform activity in its own accord.

7. Ministry of Interior will begin processing the renewal applications of IAO that submits an application to extend a permit for direct implementation latest ninety days prior to the end of the existing permit and finalize said application within sixty days of its receipt. IAO that has lodged an application for extension of permit for direct implementation may resume its activities for a period not exceeding ninety days after the date of expiry of its permit for direct implementation, on the condition that its fields and regions of activity are unchanged. Activities within such period are deemed legal, and the rights and responsibilities of IAO towards related government bodies, third persons, and its employees will remain in effect. The terms of this article will inure to the benefit of applications for the extension of permits of direct implementation that are pending as of the date of this Communiqué.

8. Ministry of Interior will provide IAO with permits for direct implementation, Branch Office or Representation Office to implement projects with, provide support and training to, issue grants or sub- grants to, and otherwise cooperate with associations or foundations based in Turkey or local governments, within the provinces in which the respective IAO has permit to operate.

9. Ministry of Interior will allow and encourage IAO to issue grants or sub-grants to associations or foundations based in Turkey or local governments in all provinces, irrespective of the operation permit of IAO. Such grants or sub-grants may be conditional on the execution of contracts that stipulate the technical and financial rules and standards of implementation and reporting, among other matters. Existence of such sub-grant conditions alone will not be construed as cooperation between the donor and recipient of grant or sub-grant; provided that the role of donor IAO is limited to monitoring, and IAO or employees thereof do not partake in implementation.

10. Ministry of Interior will, to IAO whose permits to operate are revoked or expired and not renewed, provide one year for the close-out or hand-over of its activities, and finalization of dissolution procedures. The legal capacity of such IAO will resume for the duration of dissolution and will be limited for the purposes of dissolution only. Procedures of dissolution will be governed by Article 89 of the Associations Regulation, and the

maddesi hükümlerine göre yapılır ve tasfiye kurulu son temsilcilerden oluşur.

11. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; Uluslararası İşgücü Kanunu çerçevesinde UYK tarafından yabancı çalışanları için usulüne uygun olarak yapılan çalışma izni başvurularının değerlendirilmesi, bilgi ve belgelerin tam olması kaydıyla 30 (otuz) gün içinde tamamlanacaktır.

12. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; UYK tarafından yabancı çalışanlar için yapılan çalışma izni başvurularında değerlendirme/kota kriterleri, çalıştırılması düşünülen her bir ikamet izni sahibi Suriye vatandaşı için 1 (bir) Türk vatandaşı, her bir diğer uyruktaki yabancı için 3 (üç) Türk vatandaşı istihdamı aranması şeklinde uygulanacaktır. Geçici Koruma Sağlanan Yabancıların Çalışma İzinlerine Dair Yönetmelik'in 8. maddesi'nin 1. fıkrasında düzenlenen istihdam kotası UYK nezdinde çalışacak Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriye vatandaşları bakımından "işyerinde çalışan Türk vatandaşı sayısının yüzde yüzünü geçemez" olarak uygulanacaktır.

13. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; UYK tarafından kıdemli personel pozisyonunda Türk vatandaşı istihdam edilmesi durumunda, bu personelin sevk ve idaresinde çalışacak üç yabancı personel çalışma izni değerlendirme/kotakriterlerinden muaf tutulabilecektir. Kıdemli personel ile kuruluşun üst yönetiminde ya da yürütme pozisyonunda çalışma, kuruluşun tamamını veya bir bölümünü yönetme, kuruluşun denetçilerinin, idari veya teknik personelinin işlerini denetleme veya kontrol etme, kuruluşa yeni personel alma ya da mevcut personelin işine son verme veya bu konularda teklif yapmak alanlarından en az bir tanesinde görev alan veya bu konularda yetki veya vekalet sahibi olan kişiler ifade edilmektedir.

14. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; Geçici Koruma Sağlanan Yabancıların Çalışma İzinlerine Dair Yönetmelik'in 8. maddesi'nin 3. fıkrasında düzenlenen şartın gerçekleşmesi halinde (Çalışma ve İş Kurumu İl Müdürlüğünden, çalışma izni başvurusu tarihinden önceki dört haftalık süre içerisinde yabancının çalıştırılacağı işi yapacak aynı nitelikte Türk vatandaşı bulunmadığının belgelendirildiği

dissolution committee will comprise the last representatives of IAO.

11. Ministry of Labor and Social Security will, in accordance with the Law on International Workforce, finalize within thirty days the review of and respond to work permit applications lodged by IAO for foreign staff that conform to the procedures and are submitted with complete information and documents.

12. Ministry of Labor and Social Security will apply the assessment/quota criteria for work permit applications lodged by IAO for foreign staff as follows: employment of 1 Turkish Citizen will be required to employ 1 Syrian citizen with residency permit, and employment of 3 Turkish Citizens will be required to employ 1 foreign staff of a nationality other than Syrian. For Syrian citizens under temporary protection in Turkey who will work at IAO, the employment quota stipulated under Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection Article 8/1 will be applied as "may not exceed one hundred percent of the Turkish citizens employed at the workplace".

13. Ministry of Labor and Social Security will have the discretion to; in the event that an IAO employs a Turkish citizen as senior employee, apply work permit assessment criteria exemptions to three foreign staff, who will work under the administration of that Turkish senior employee. Senior employee shall mean any person engaged in any of the activities below or who has the authority or proxy over any of the activities below: work as senior manager or executive role, manage all or part of the organization, audit or control the works of the auditors, management or technical staff of the organization, employ new staff or terminate existing staff contracts; or to submit proposals for any of the activities above.

14. Ministry of Labor and Social Security will not apply any employment quota requirement for applications by IAO to employ Syrians under Temporary Protection, if the conditions under Article 8/3 of Regulation on Work Permits of Foreigners Under Temporary Protection are met [i.e. it is proven through ISKUR that no unemployed Turkish citizen with similar qualifications is found within 4 weeks].

başvurularda) UYK'nın çalışma izni başvurusu yaptığı geçici korunan Suriye vatandaşı için istihdam kotası uygulanmayacaktır.

15. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı'nca, doğrudan faaliyet izin uzatma başvurusunda bulunan UYK'nın yabancı çalışanları için yapacağı çalışma izni başvurularında doğrudan faaliyet izin süresinin sona erdiği tarihten itibaren 90 (doksan) günü geçmemek kaydıyla çalışma izni verilebilir. Bu madde hükümleri bu Genelge'nin yürürlüğe girdiği tarih itibarıyla sürmekte olan faaliyet izni uzatma başvuruları lehine de tatbik olunur.

16.

17. Dışişleri Bakanlığı'nca; UYK tarafından yabancı çalışanlar için yapılan çalışma izni başvurularının önceliklendirilmesi ve ivedi olarak sonuçlandırılması hususlarında dış temsilciliklerimize bilgilendirme yapılacaktır.

III. UYK'ların Ülkemizdeki Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Hususlar

1. Ülkemizdeki mülteci, sığınmacı ve geçici koruma altındaki yabancılara yönelik yardım faaliyeti yürüten UYK'lar ile ilgili kamu kurum ve kuruluşları arasında etkin bilgi paylaşımının sağlanması ve uygulama sırasında doğabilecek sorunlara çözüm üretilmesi için Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı başkanlığında; Dışişleri Bakanlığı, İçişleri Bakanlığı, Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Aile ve Sosyal Politikalar Bakanlığı, Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı, Sağlık Bakanlığı ve Türk Kızılayı'nın ilgili birimleri ile Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği (UNHCR) ile İçişleri Bakanlığı nezdinde kayıtlı UYK'ların katılımıyla, Afet ve Acil Durum Koordinasyon Kurulu bünyesinde "Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Komisyonu" oluşturulmuştur. Kamu kurum ve kuruluşları Komisyona Daire Başkanı veya üstü seviyede katılacaktır. Komisyonun sekretarya hizmetleri Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı tarafından sağlanacaktır. Komisyon olağan toplantılarını iki ayda bir ayın ilk haftası gerçekleştirir. Olağanüstü hallerde Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı tarafından Komisyon olağanüstü toplantıya çağrılabilir.

15. Ministry of Labour and Social Policies will have the discretion to grant work permits to the work permit applications that are lodged by IAO for foreign staff that has also lodged an application to extend the permit for direct implementation at the Ministry of Interior, for a term not exceeding ninety days after the expiry of the permit for direct implementation. The terms of this article will inure to the benefit of applications for the extension of permits of direct implementation that are pending as of the date of this Communiqué.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs will inform it's all missions abroad to prioritize processing and rapidly finalizing the work permit applications lodged by IAO.

III. Issues relating to IAO Activities in Our Country

1. In order to have effective information exchange between the state institutions and IAOs providing humanitarian assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and foreigners under temporary protection, and to provide solutions to the problems that may arise during the implementation, under the chairmanship of AFAD and with the participation of the relevant departments of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family and Social Policies, Ministry of Labor and Social Security Ministry of Health, Turkish Red Crescent and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Turkey and IAOs registered with the Ministry of Interior, "International Humanitarian Aid Commission" is hereby established under the Disaster and Emergency Coordination Board. Government members of Commission shall participate in the meetings at the level of Head of Department or above. The secretariat services of the Commission will be provided by AFAD. The Commission shall have its regular meetings on the first week of every second month.

In extraordinary circumstances, the Commission can be summoned to extraordinary meeting by AFAD.

2. Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD) ile UYK'ların ülkemizde bulunan mülteciler, sığınmacılar ve geçici koruma altındaki yabancılara yönelik insani yardımlarının eşgüdümü hususunda Birleşmiş Milletler adına yetkili Birleşmiş Milletler Mülteciler Yüksek Komiserliği (BMMYK) arasında "Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Komisyonu" çalışmaları ve faaliyetlere ilişkin düzenli iletişim ve istişare gerçekleştirilecektir.

3. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; iç denetim yapmak, eğitim vermek veya acil durum ve afetlere ivedi müdahale faaliyetlerine destek sağlamak için ülkemizde yüz seksen gün içinde doksan günü geçmemek üzere bulunacak sınırötesi hizmet sunucusu statüsündeki UYK çalışanlarının tabi olduğu usul ve esaslar hakkında Komisyon'a bilgilendirme yapılacaktır.

IV. UYK'ların Ülkemizden Sınır-ötesine Yönelik Faaliyetlerine İlişkin Hususlar

1. Ülkemizde kayıtlı olup sınır-ötesine yardım yapan UYK'lar ile ilgili kamu kurum ve kuruluşları arasında etkin bilgi paylaşımının sağlanması, ve uygulama sırasında doğabilecek sorunlara çözüm üretilmesi için Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı başkanlığında; Dışişleri Bakanlığı, İçişleri Bakanlığı, Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü, Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığı, Gümrük ve Ticaret Bakanlığı, Maliye Bakanlığı, Mülki Amirlikler ve Türk Kızılayı'nın ilgili birimleri ile Birleşmiş Milletler İnsani İşler Eşgüdüm Ofisi ve İçişleri Bakanlığı nezdinde kayıtlı UYK'lardan sınır-ötesi yardım yapanların katılımıyla, Afet ve Acil Durum Koordinasyon Kurulu bünyesinde "Uluslararası Sınır-ötesi İnsani Yardım Komisyonu" (Sınır-ötesi İnsani Yardım Komisyonu) oluşturulmuştur. Kamu kurum ve kuruluşları Komisyona Daire Başkanı veya üstü seviyede katılacaktır. Sınır-ötesi İnsani Yardım Komisyonunun sekretarya hizmetleri Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı tarafından sağlanacaktır. Komisyon olağan toplantılarını iki ayda bir ayın ilk haftası gerçekleştirir. Olağanüstü hallerde Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı tarafından Komisyon olağanüstü toplantıya çağrılabilir.

2. AFAD and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Turkey, as the UN-lead in coordination of humanitarian response to refugees, asylum seekers and those under temporary protection in our country, will have regular communication and consultation regarding the International Humanitarian Aid Commission's work and humanitarian response.

3. By Ministry of Labor and Social Security; information will be shared with the Commission on the procedures and principles to which IAO employees, who are cross-border service providers, are subject, who are to be present in our country not more than ninety days within one hundred and eighty days to provide internal audit, training, or emergency response to emergencies and disasters.

IV. Issues relating to IAOs Cross-Border Aid Activities from Our Country

1. In order to have effective information exchange between the related state institutions and IAOs based in our country and providing cross- border humanitarian assistance,

and to provide solutions to the problems that may arise during the implementation, under the chairmanship of AFAD and with the participation of the relevant departments of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior, Department Directorate General of Migration Management, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Customs and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Provincial Governorates, Turkish Red Crescent, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Turkey and IAOs registered with the Ministry of Interior, "International Cross-border Humanitarian Aid Commission" is hereby established under the Disaster and Emergency Coordination Board. Government members of Cross-Border Aid Commission shall participate in the meetings at the level of Head of Department or above. The secretariat services of the Cross-Border Aid Commission will be provided by AFAD. The Commission shall have its regular meetings on the first week of every second month. In extraordinary circumstances, the Commission can be summoned to extraordinary meeting by AFAD.

2. Başbakanlık Afet ve Acil Durum Yönetimi Başkanlığı (AFAD) ile UYK'ların ülkemizden gerçekleştirdikleri sınır-ötesi insani yardımların eşgüdümü hususunda Birleşmiş Milletler adına yetkili Birleşmiş Milletler İnsani İşler Eşgüdüm Ofisi (BMİİEO) arasında "Uluslararası Sınır-ötesi İnsani Yardım Komisyonu" çalışmaları ve faaliyetlere ilişkin düzenli iletişim ve istişare sağlanacaktır.

3. Maliye Bakanlığınca; UYK'nın Türk Kızılayı'na yapacakları bedelsiz teslimlere ilişkin olarak yapılacak alımlarının katma değer vergisinden istisna edilmesine yönelik almış oldukları istisna belgeleri kapsamındaki iade ve mahsup işlemleri, UYK'nın yurtdışında yapmış oldukları ödemelerinin belgelendirilmesi, muhasebeleştirilmesi ve yurtdışına para gönderilmesi işlemlerinde izlenecek usul ve esaslar hakkında Komisyonuna bilgilendirme yapılacaktır.

4. Çalışma ve Sosyal Güvenlik Bakanlığınca; iç denetim yapmak, eğitim vermek veya acil durum ve afetlere ivedi müdahale faaliyetlerine destek sağlamak için ülkemizde yüz seksen gün içinde doksan günü geçmemek üzere bulunacak sınırötesi hizmet sunucusu statüsündeki UYK çalışanlarının tabi olduğu usul ve esaslar hakkında Komisyon'a bilgilendirme yapılacaktır.

5. Gümrük ve Ticaret Bakanlığınca; UYK'nın ülkemizden tedarik ederek sınır-ötesine gönderecekleri insani yardım malzemelerinin işlemleri 2008/12 sayılı Bedelsiz İhracat Tebliği çerçevesinde yapılacaktır.

6. Mülki Amirliklerce; her bir UYK için Türkiye Cumhuriyeti - Suriye Arap Cumhuriyeti kara sınırından düzenli giriş çıkışına müsaade edilecek insani yardım çalışanı sayısı asgari 20 (yirmi) olarak belirlenecek ve ilave izin aranmaksızın bu çalışanlara Mülki Amirliklerce geçiş hakkı verilebilecek, kritik insani yardım faaliyetlerinin uygulanabilmesi için tüm insani yardım çalışanlarının engelsiz sınır geçişleri için ivedi değerlendirme ve geçiş usulleri geliştirilerek uygulanacaktır.

7. Mülki Amirliklerce; 20 (yirmi) yardım çalışanının üzerinde bir sayıda yardım çalışanı için sınır geçiş talebinde bulunan UYK'ya sağlanacak sınır geçiş kontenjanlarının sayısının belirlenmesinde Sınır-ötesi İnsani Yardım

2.

AFAD and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Turkey, as the UN-lead in coordination of cross- border humanitarian response, including those provided by IAOs, will have regular communication and consultation regarding the International Cross- border Humanitarian Aid Commission's work and humanitarian response.

3. The Commission will be informed by the Ministry of Finance on the refund and deduction processes within the scope of the exception documents that are issued for the exception of the value added tax collection related to the free of charge donations that are delivered to Turkish Red Crescent by the IAOs, the documentation of the payments made abroad by the IAOs, the accounting procedures, and the procedures and principles governing the transfer of funds to abroad.

4. By Ministry of Labor and Social Security; information will be shared with the Commission on the procedures and principles to which IAO employees who are cross-border service providers, are subject, who are to be present in our country not more than ninety days in one hundred and eighty days to provide internal audit, training, or emergency response to emergencies and disasters.

5. By the Ministry of Customs and Trade; procedures regarding the humanitarian aid items procured in our country by IAO for cross-border transport will be performed in accordance with the Communiqué on Export With Waiver Numbered 2008/12.

6. By the local authorities; the minimum number of staff from each IAO that may cross the border between Turkey and Syrian Arab Republic regularly will be set as twenty, and a fast track process will be established to enable all humanitarian staff to move unhindered across the border to implement critical humanitarian programming, such as provision of humanitarian ID cards that confirm the right to cross the border without any additional approval.

7. By the local authorities; in determining IAO requests to increase the allocated standard quota of 20 staff for regular border access, activity reports submitted to the Cross-Border Aid Commission Secretary and annual activity reports submitted to

Komisyon Sekreteryasına sunulan aylık faaliyet raporları ve İçişleri Bakanlığı'na sunulan yıllık faaliyet raporları (EK-8) dikkate alınacak ve UYK'nın sınır-ötesi yardım faaliyetinin gerektiği ölçüde yeterli kontenjan Mülki Amirliklerce tahsis edilebilecektir. Mülki Amirliklerce tıbbi personelin özel niteliği bakımından yukarıda belirtilen yirmi çalışan kotasından istisna tutulabilecektir.

Bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

the Ministry of the Interior (Appendix-8) will be taken into account, and a sufficient additional quota that is required by the cross-border aid activities of the IAOs may be issued by the local authorities. Taking into account the unique necessity of medical staff, local authorities shall exempt such medical staff from the standard quota of 20 staff per each IAO.

Kindly submitted for your information and necessary action.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Fedaa K. Al-Ghussain



Address: Gultepe Mehelesi/ ture sokak/ Kucukcekmece- Istanbul / Turkey

Date of Birth: 10/7/1989

Mobile: 00905382753122

E-Mail: fedaaghussain@gmail.com

Professional Experience:

Advocacy and policy officer NRC- Norwegian Refugee Council

Gaza, Palestine August, 2016 – August, 2017

- Support NRC's advocacy strategy for Palestine, and ensure its implementation; -Meet regularly with relevant parties to gather information on reconstruction and recovery for advocacy use, particularly on access of materials and staff into Gaza and other issues which are inhibiting humanitarian projects in the Gaza Strip.
- Gather original data, consolidate data from partner organizations.
- Analyze key trends affecting humanitarian projects in Gaza. -Research and draft information resources, including fact sheets, infographics, maps, data sets, graphs and case studies, for advocacy purposes;
- Support ad-hoc information requests and carry out other tasks as required;
- Perform other such relevant duties including administrative work, as requested by supervisor.

Gender Based Violence/Young Women Emerging Leaders Programme Officer

NRC - Norwegian Refugee Council

Gaza, Palestine April, 2015– July 2016 **(1 Year and 3 Month)**

- Worked with the local implementing partner to oversee the planning, implementation, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation, reporting and review of the YWEL project in the Gaza Strip.

- Lead the joint Advocacy Campaign between Palestine and Iraq including information collection and analysis, writing the campaign proposal. Identifying the change policy for the campaign objective.
- Supported the development of training tools and methodologies for the YWEL project with great focus on Advocacy, ensuring that the project adheres to best-practice principles and uses participatory approaches for working with the community in addressing beliefs and practices that condone or perpetuate violence against women and girls.
- Monitoring results of indicators in the logical frame by verifying them in addition to identifying the indicators and breaking them down to identify the best verification tools for measuring the indicators progress.
- Making sure that work is achieved in line with the humanitarian principles
- Meeting deadlines and working day and night to deliver on time
- Openness to creativity and criticism.
- Overseeing, supervising and monitoring both the program's and local partner's budgets
- Ensured that the monitoring and reporting framework as outlined in the agreement with the local partner is adhered to and that both qualitative and quantitative data is collected, compiled and analyzed.
- Participated in coordination efforts around GBV programming in Gaza by developing and maintaining effective working relationships with relevant stakeholders including community leaders, health workers, NGOs, UN agencies, government and represent NRC at regular GBV coordination meetings.
- Assisted in further development of strategies and responses of NRC to meet existing and emerging needs in the GBV sector in the Gaza Strip.
- Participated in the development of strategic plans, concept papers, proposals and budgets
- Prepared and submit monthly activity reports. Contribute substantively to preparation of donor reports.
- Worked as the focal point for all logistics and procurement also monitoring and evaluation for the GBV program in NRC.

Coordinator

Organization of Islamic cooperation

Gaza, Palestine (July and August 2014)

- Coordinated urgent project for distributing food parcels for thousands of IDPs during WAR of 2014.
- Coordinated medical supplies project, prepared lists of supplies to procurement to delivery to 7 hospitals in Gaza strip during WAR of 2014.
- Providing food security support directly to beneficiaries during emergencies in the field.
- Prepared list of beneficiaries based on a registration through each area focal points.
- Wrote emergency aid proposals and submit them directly to different donors mainly in the UK.

Coordinator

Pal-Think for Strategic Studies

Gaza, Palestine

March to April, 2015 (2 Months)

- Performed project coordinator duties, in addition, to proposal writing and communication.

***Project Coordinator
Women Affairs Center (WAC)***

Gaza, Palestine January to December, 2014 ***(1 Year)***

- Project targets youth of the Palestinian community in Gaza and West bank about combating gender violence programs. Advocating women and youth issues (funded by Oxfam Novib). I was the contact person for the project with OXFAM team regarding activities implementation and inquiries.

***Project Coordinator
Women Affairs Center (WAC)***

Gaza, Palestine April to December, 2013 ***(9 Months)***

- Psychological support for 100 of widowed women
- Legal support sessions
- Needs assessment for those who wants to gain small project, work for short period or join vocational training
- Preparation of full visibility study and business plans for women who will be rewarded with small business.
- Procurement for 12 small business
- Training courses about how to start small business for small business owners and how to get in the labor market
- Coordinating with local community organizations in order to integrate 10 educated widows in the labor market for paid four months contract.
- Coordinating with vocational training organizations to train 21 women in different vocational fields.
- Opening 12 small business including preparation and procurement for 12 small businesses in order to empower 12 widowed women economically.

***Translator-Consultant
Women Affairs Center (WAC)***

Gaza, Palestine January to April 2013 ***(3 Months)***

- Translator for information and media department and also translating news and supporting WAC's departments with English language issues whenever needed in addition to any tasks related to small businesses department.

***Intern
Catholic Relief Services***

Gaza, Palestine September, 2012 to January 2013 ***(5 Months)***

- Supporting CRS team in programs implementation tasks specifically in livelihood and women projects
- Archiving and filing, data entry, data correction auditing, field work tasks.

- Working through assigned tasks from the CRS team.
- Support assistant whenever needed for cash for work team and cash for internship.
- Capacity to treat information confidentially as part of the tasks is directly related to beneficiaries' information for NFI project.

Project Coordinator

AMIDEAST

Gaza, Palestine

June, 2012 ***(1 Month)***

- Handling one of the activities from A to Z including (logistics , procurements, activities implementation, following up after implementation , reporting and documentation)

Admin and Procurement Assistant/ coach

Right to Play

Gaza, Palestine

January 2011 to January 2012 ***(1 year)***

- Assist right to play in logistics needs for the implementation of different projects activities and all related arrangements required.
- Conducting monitoring field visits to ensure the selection process for the right sites for implementing the projects activities in terms of the set criteria and measurements
- Collecting data from the field and work closely with the partners to ensure data fluency and accuracy and ensure that they understand how to apply monitoring tools
- Prepare evaluations reports and files prior and after implementation through direct monitoring and observation in the field in addition to many other tools
- Preparing and arranging procurement documents and request for quotation according the organizations procurement system and regulations
- planning for projects implementation and evaluation.
- Monitoring and evaluation in the field to ensure that the project activities meet the set objectives,
- Provide reports and documentaries about the implementation of the projects on regular bases
- Working as trainer, giving training about right to play programs

Administrative, Financial and Logistics Assistant

Palestinian Council for human resource development (PCHD)

Gaza, Palestine

February 2009 to June 2010 ***(1 year and 4***

Months)

- Assisting in projects action plan preparation and implementation
- Following up the procurements required for the sake of implementation
- Ensuring that all procedures goes according to the donor's regulations and standards
- Following up with vendors and collecting all supporting documents needed for archiving
- Assisting in logistical preparation for outdoor activities

- Follow up with invoices collection and reports preparation
- Update the manager with reports on regular basis

Master's Degree (political science and international relations)
 Istanbul Aydin University /Turkey
 (2019)

Education: (BA) Bachelor Degree at Business Administration (English) (June. 2011)
 Islamic University of Gaza/ Palestine

Languages: Arabic (native)
English (excellent/ fluent)
Turkish (good)

References

1. Mr. Hozayfa Yazji – support Manager/ NRC. Hozayfa.yazji@nrc.no
2. Ms. Samantha Hutt- former -CP/GBV program Manager (NRC). Sammy.hutt@gmail.com
3. Mrs. Henny de Vries- Deputy Head of mission/Head of cooperation at Representation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Palestinian Authority. henny-de.vries@minbuza.nl
4. Martino Costa NRC/ regional office / Jordan . martino.costa@nrc.com

