

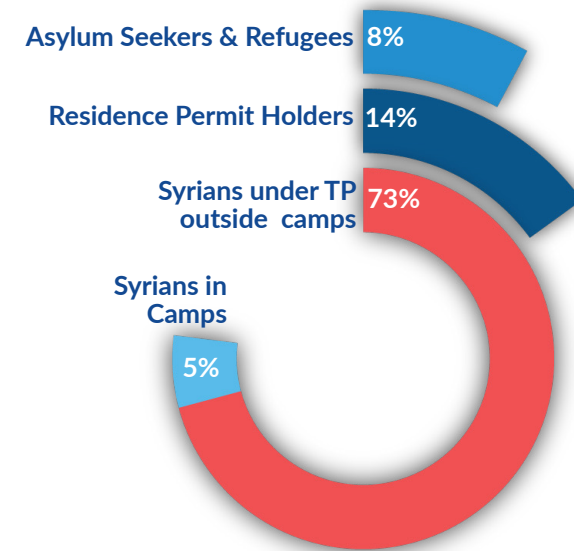
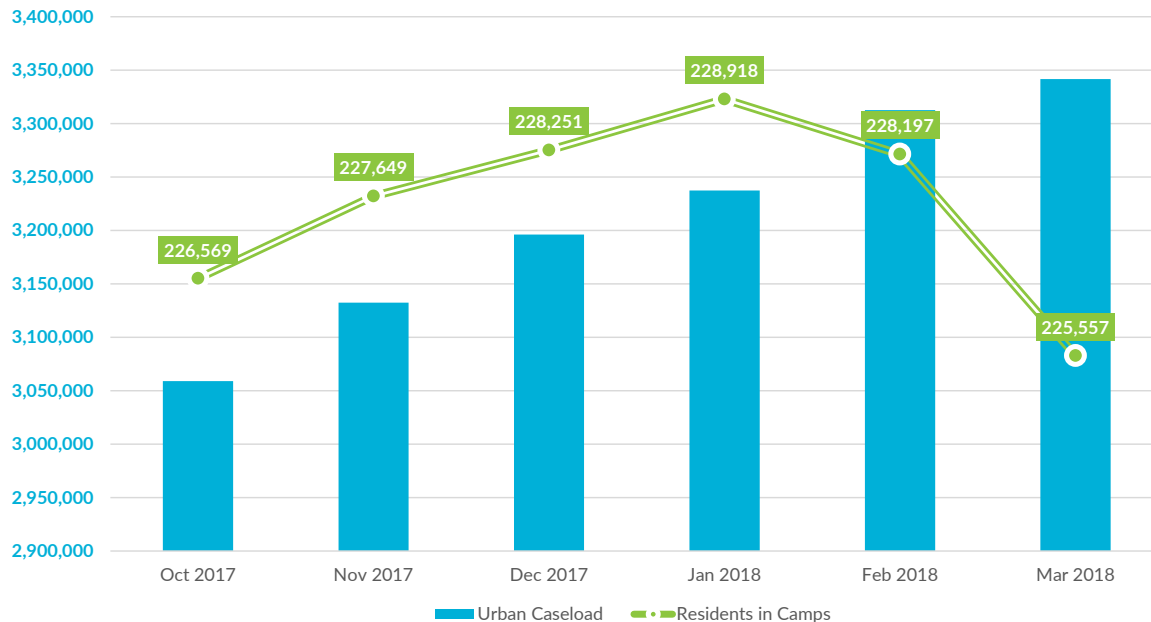


#### Background and Key Findings

According to the latest available figures from the Turkish Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) there are currently an estimated 3.9 million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory seeking international protection. Most are Syrians (3,567,130\* individuals) who are granted temporary protection status, while according to UNHCR 356,843\*\* asylum seekers and refugees from countries including Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran and Somalia constitute another significant group of foreign nationals seeking Turkish humanitarian and legal protection. Unlike the previous reporting period, since January 2018 the number of Syrians residing in camps has decreased by 3,361.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018  
\*\* Data source UNHCR, 30.11.2017

Monthly Population Chart of Persons Under Temporary Protection



In addition, there are 655,599\* foreign nationals present in Turkey holding residency permits including humanitarian residence holders. The exact number of the humanitarian residence holders is unknown, but it is estimated that there are a few thousand humanitarian resident holders.

According to DGMM, 47,198\* irregular migrants of different nationalities were apprehended in Turkey at the first quarter of 2018. This figure was 59,051\* in the previous reporting period of 2017.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018

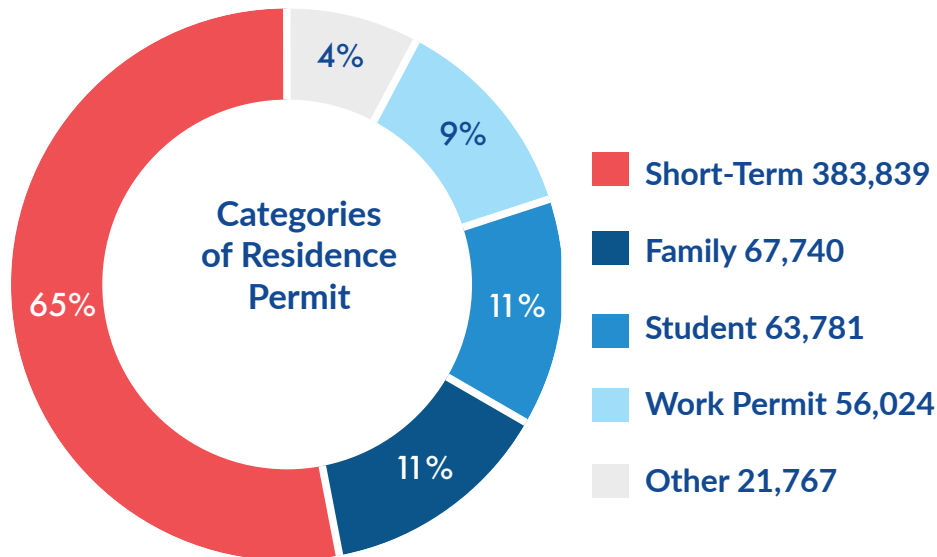


### Categories of Foreigners in Turkey

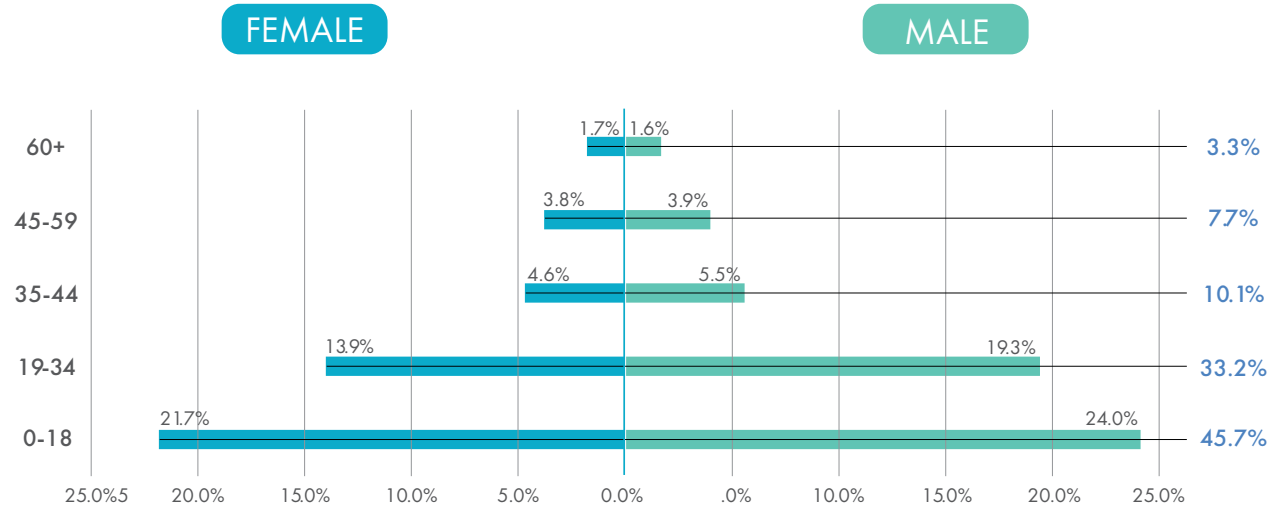
#### Temporary Protection (TP)

Turkey's Temporary Protection regime grants the 3,567,130\* Syrian nationals the right to legally stay in Turkey as well as some level of access to basic rights and services. The vast majority of 3,341,573\* individuals live outside camps, mainly spread across cities at the Turkish border provinces of Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis as well as other major cities in Turkey. 225,557\* Syrians live in 21\* Temporary Accommodation Centers (TACs) that are also located in the provinces close to the Syrian border, as well as in other major cities such as Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis, Osmaniye, Adana, Mardin, Adıyaman, Malatya, and Kahramanmaraş.

\*Data source DGMM and AFAD



#### Demographic View of Biometrically Registered Syrians



#### Residence Permit (RP)

Foreigners who stay in Turkey beyond the duration of a visa or a visa exemption or, longer than ninety days should obtain a residence permit. There are 655,599\* residence permit holders in Turkey within various categories. Types of residence permits are: a) short-term residence permit; b) family residence permit; c) student residence permit; d) long-term residence permit; e) humanitarian residence permit; f) victim of human trafficking residence permit and working permits as residence permit. According to DGMM, the "other" residence permit category includes Humanitarian Residence permit holders but the exact number is unknown. It is believed that vast majority of this category are Iraqi nationals. The breakdown of the residence permit holders are shown in the map on the left. The category breakdown of residence permits is published annually whereas the total number of residence permit holders are monthly published.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018



#### Categories of Foreigners in Turkey

##### Residence Permit (RP)

383,839 short-term residence holders compose the majority of all residence permit holders. The short-term residence holder number compared to with previous year has increased for 139,805 individuals. The RP holders are followed by 67,740 family residence permit holders. Additionally, there are 63,781 student residence permit holders, and 56,024 work permits granting the right to residence. Also 21,767 “other” residence permits were also granted.

\*Data source DGMM end of 2017

##### Top 10 Nationality Groups for Residence Permit Holders

Iraq	70,364
Syria	65,348
Azerbaijan	49,208
Turkmenistan	41,025
Uzbekistan	30,657
Afghanistan	30,241
Russia	23,151
Iran	22,457
Georgia	21,465
Ukraine	16,403



- AFGHANISTAN
- AZERBAIJAN
- GEORGIA
- IRAN
- IRAQ
- RUSSIAN FEDERATION
- SYRIA
- TURKMENISTAN
- UKRAINE
- UZBEKISTAN

##### Humanitarian Residency Permit (HR)

The exact number of humanitarian residence permit holders is not available, as this category is aggregated within the “other” category. However, field experience and discussions with DGMM have shown that humanitarian residence permit holders are a few thousands which are predominantly Iraqi nationals. Humanitarian residence permits are granted under certain circumstances in which foreign nationals are allowed to enter into and stay in Turkey, due to an emergency situation. The humanitarian residence permits are granted, renewed and cancelled by the governorates, subject to the approval from the Ministry of Interior (MoI).

\*Data source DGMM

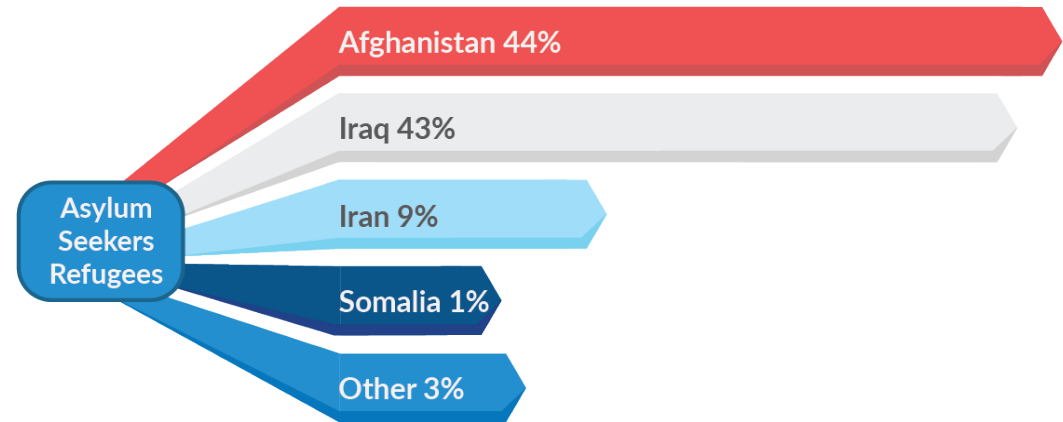


### Categories of Foreigners in Turkey

#### Asylum Seekers and Refugees (ASR)

According to UNHCR data, another significant group of foreign nationals seeking international protection in Turkey are 356,843 asylum seekers and refugees consisting of different nationalities, but mainly coming from Iraq, Afghanistan, Iran, Somalia and other countries. The latest available figures regarding asylum seekers and refugees were as of 30 November 2017.

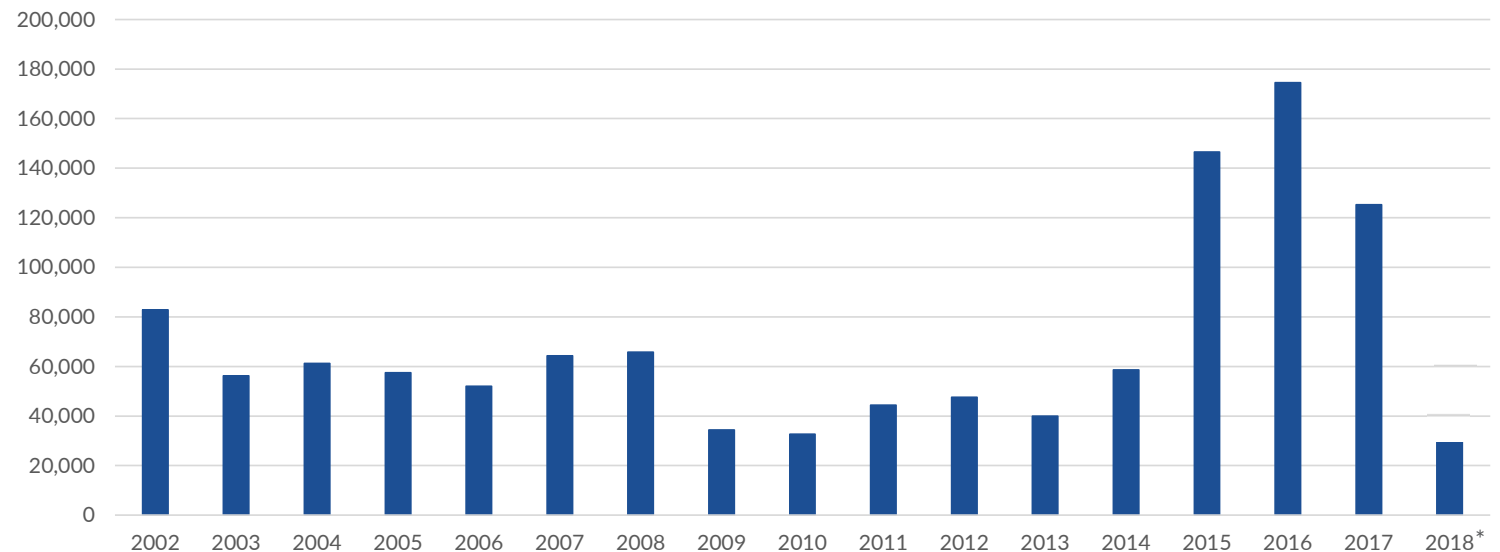
\*Data source UNHCR, 30.11.2017



#### Irregular Migrants (IM)

According to DGMM, 175,752 irregular migrants of different nationalities were apprehended in Turkey in 2017. Most irregular migrants entered Turkish territory from war-torn Syria and Iraq and transited or resided in Turkey before attempting to cross the Aegean Sea to Europe. The top three categories in 2017 are from Syria, Afghanistan and Pakistan. According to DGMM figures, 47,198 irregular migrants and 1,161 migrant smugglers have been recorded in 2018.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018





### Irregular Migrants

#### Rescued and Apprehended Irregular Migrants on Sea



According to Turkish Coast Guard (TCG) daily reports, TCG apprehended 4,852 irregular migrants at sea and registered 19 fatalities in the first quarter of 2018. During the reporting period, there has been a decrease of 1,616 apprehended persons on sea by TCG compared to previous reporting period. The top ten nationalities of apprehended/rescued persons are Syrian, Angolan, Afghan, Central African, Eritrean, Somalian, Senegalese, Gabonese, Togolese and Iraqi.

\*Data source T.C.G., 01.01.2018-31.03.2018

Duration	# Number of Cases		#Irregular Migransts		#Number of Deaths		#Number of Organizers	
	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas	Aegean	All Seas
January	39	41	1,634	1,640	-	-	2	6
February	25	28	1,046	1,363	-	-	2	7
March	37	41	1,534	1,849	19	19	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>4,214</b>	<b>4,852</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>



#### Irregular Migrants

#### Apprehended Persons on Land

According to the Turkish Armed Forces' (TAF) daily reports between the reporting period 01.01.2018 and 31.03.2018, in total **89,284** persons were apprehended trying to enter Turkey irregularly while **6,894** irregular attempts to exit Turkey were registered from different borders. During the reporting period there is a decrease of nearly 56 thousand apprehensions of persons coming mainly from Syria in comparison to the previous reporting period. The majority of the crossings took place in the borders shown in the chart. The main routes that are possibly used for irregular migration along the region are showed in the below map.

\*Data source T.A.F., 01.01.2018-31.03.2018

Apprehensions by Turkish Land Forces (1 January - 31 March 2018)			
Entry		Exit	
Syria	85,939	Greece	6,406
Greece	1,839	Syria	368
Iran	1,282	Bulgaria	89
Iraq	224	Iraq	17
		Iran	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,284</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,894</b>



Main entry and exit routes used by migrants throughout Turkey based on IOM GIS analysis project for Mediterranean crisis since February 2015.

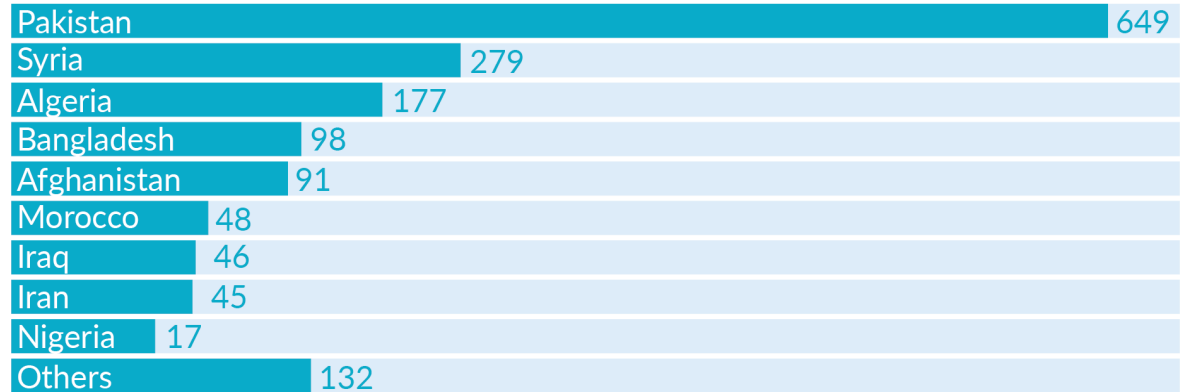


#### Irregular Migrants

##### Readmissions by Nationality

The nationality breakdown of the readmitted persons is mainly composed of Pakistanis and Syrians. The rest of the nationalities are shown in the chart on the right. The “Others” category contains nationals of Sri Lanka, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Cameroon, Myanmar, Nepal, Guinea, Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Haiti, Lebanon, Tunisia, Dominica, Palestine, India, Congo, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Jordan, Yemen, Gambia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso and Western Sahara.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018

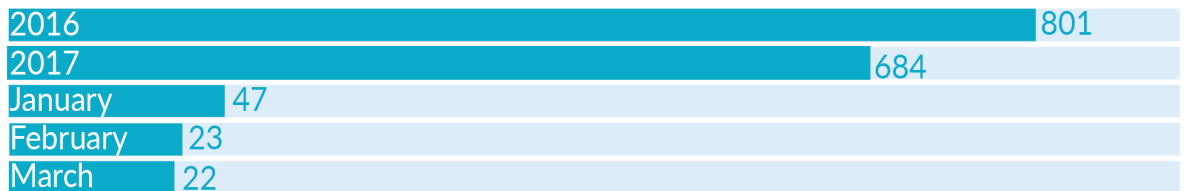


##### Readmitted Migrants and Refugees to Turkey

On 18 March 2016, EU and Turkey agreed on the readmission of migrants arriving in Greece from Turkey after 20 March 2016. According to data released by EU at end of 2017, 1,485 migrants and refugees have been readmitted to Turkey from Greece since 4 April 2016.

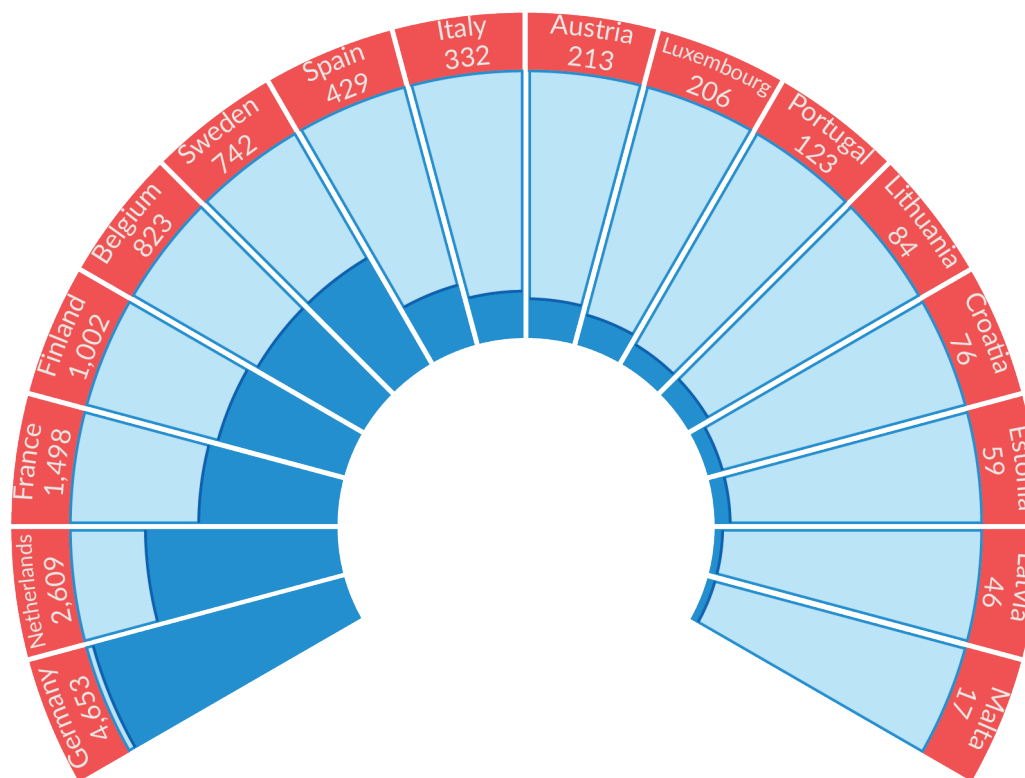
According to European Commission reports during this reporting period, 92 readmissions took place from January to March 2018.

\*Data source EU State of Play, 26.03.2018





#### Resettled Syrians TP under EU-Turkey Agreement



The agreement's aim was to replace disorganized and irregular migratory flows by organized and safe pathways to European countries, in this regard, it is agreed on that for every Syrian being returned to Turkey from the Greek islands, another Syrian will be resettled to Europe from Turkey directly.

Since April 4 when EU-Turkey agreement on the readmission of migrants to Turkey arriving in Greece after 20 March 2016 entered into force, a total number of **12,912** Syrians were resettled to the below mentioned countries according to One-to-One mechanism with the assistance of IOM.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018



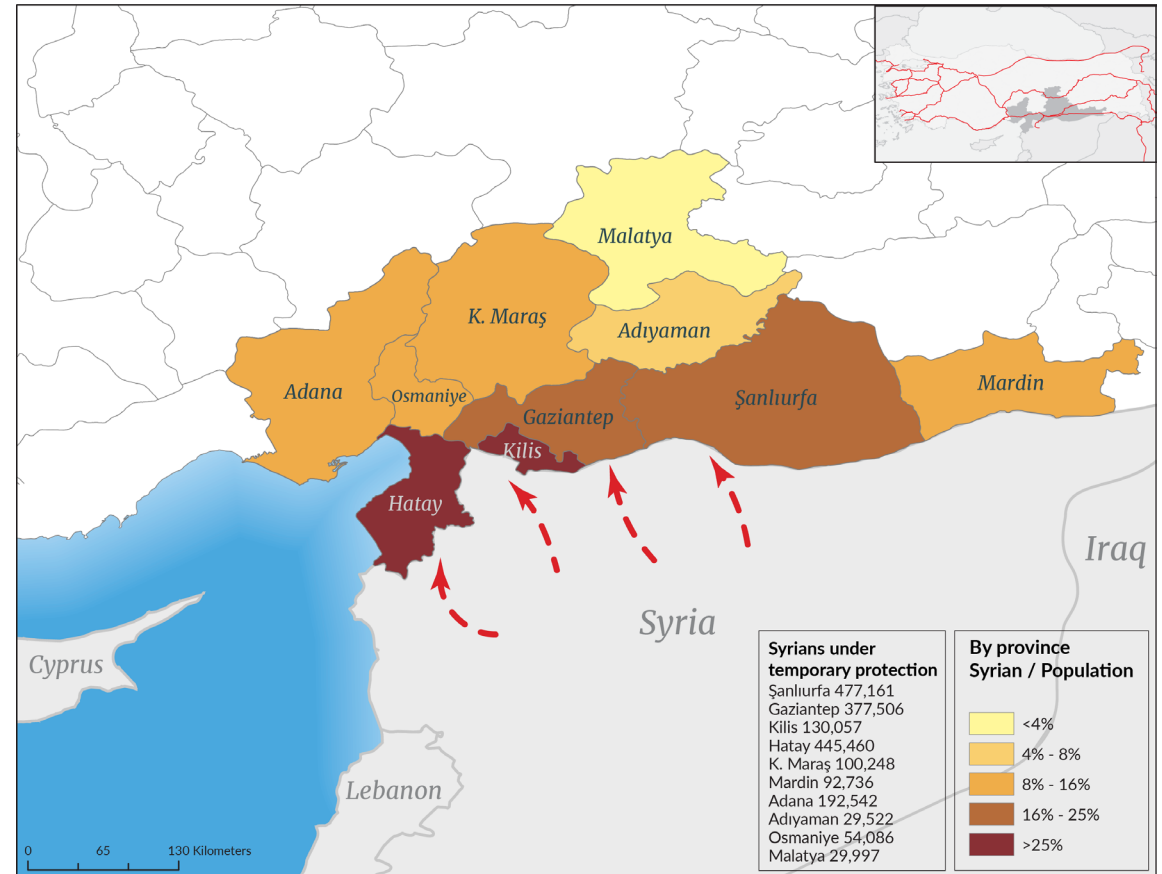


### Accommodation Capacity and Services for Hosting Foreign Nationals in Turkey

There are 21 “Temporary Accommodation Centers” for persons under Temporary Protection (mainly for Syrians under TP) dispersed in 10 cities in Turkey namely Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin, Hatay, Adana, Adıyaman, Osmaniye and Malatya run by Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). According to AFAD statistics, a total population of 232,522 are currently residing in the Temporary Accommodation Centers.

According to AFAD 5,978 Iraqis under Humanitarian Protection (mainly Yazidis and Assyrians ethnic groups) are also residing in camps in Mardin and Kahramanmaraş close to Gaziantep.

\*Data source AFAD, 02.04.2018



Hatay	17,230
Gaziantep	24,087
Şanlıurfa	80,652
Kilis	24,925
Mardin	4,021
K. Maraş	21,909
Osmaniye	14,688
Adıyaman	9,070
Adana	26,483
Malatya	9,457

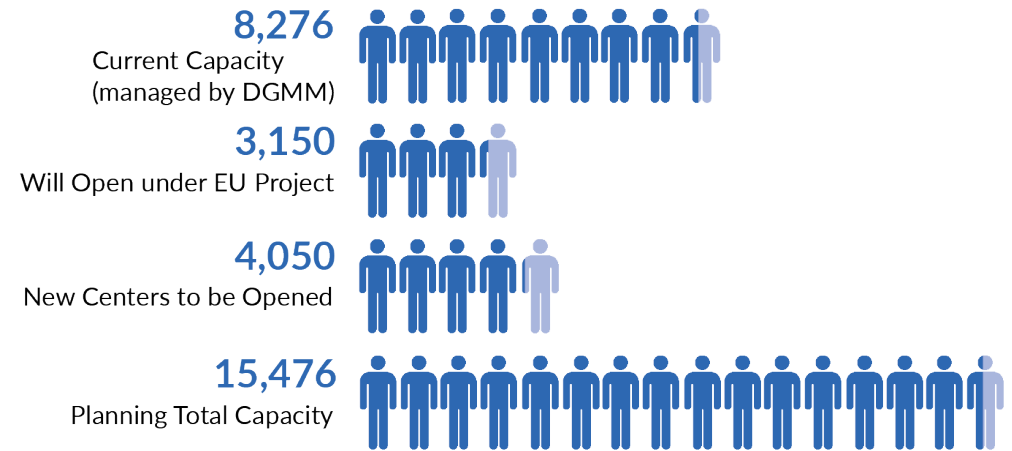


#### Accommodation Capacity and Services for Hosting Foreign Nationals in Turkey

Removal centers host and monitor foreigners under administrative detention. **18** removal centers are operating in the provinces of Adana, Antalya, Aydın, Çanakkale, Edirne, Erzurum, Gaziantep, Hatay, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kırklareli, Kocaeli, Muğla, Tekirdağ and Van. In total, the removal centers can currently hold **8,276** persons. DGMM reported that removal center capacity is anticipated to increase to **15,476** persons with extensions to current facilities and new centers.\*

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018

\*Another type of accommodation facility - the Reception and Accommodation Center - are designed to host vulnerable migrants for a temporary period.

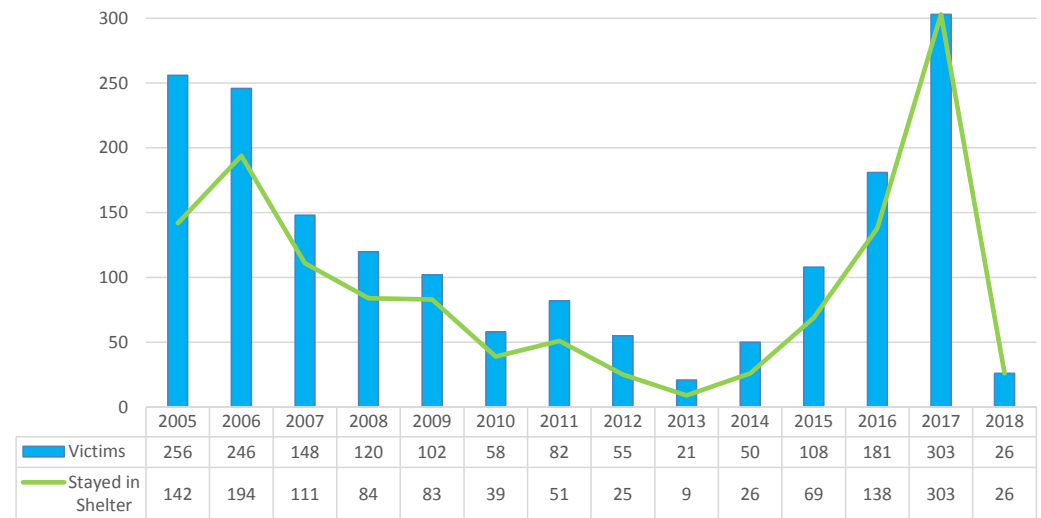


#### Victims of Trafficking (VoTs)

According to DGMM, the gradual decline in trafficking victims' numbers between 2005-2013 was replaced by a progressive increase starting from 2013 and continuing up to date. **181** individuals were identified in 2016, **303** in 2017 and **26** in 2018 as of March.

Four shelters for victims of trafficking are operational with a total capacity of 28 individuals. Three shelters are operated by NGO Human Resources Development Foundation, Ankara Municipality and DGMM.

\*Data source DGMM, 29.03.2018



Shelters for VOTs in Turkey	Shelter Capacity
Human Resources Development Foundation	6
Ankara Municipality	12
Shelter in Kırıkkale	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>



#### Main Exit and Entry Points

Known entry points by land: Hatay, Kilis, Şanlıurfa (from Syria), Silopi, Çukurca (from Iraq), Şemdinli, Yüksekova, Başkale, Ağrı, Doğubeyazıt (from Iran)

Known entry points by air: İstanbul Atatürk, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen, Antalya, Esenboğa Ankara (from third countries)

Known exit points by sea: Çeşme, Ayvalık, Didim, Bodrum, Küçükkuyu (Locations close to Lesbos, Samos, Chios, Symi, Kos and Rodos), and Kırklareli, Kocaeli, İstanbul on the Black Sea.

Known exit points by land: Edirne (to Greece and Bulgaria), Kırklareli (to Bulgaria)

Known exit points by air: İstanbul Atatürk, İstanbul Sabiha Gökçen (to certain EU member states)

