International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

DTM

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

ANALYSIS:

BASELINE ASSESSMENT IN TURKEY
APRIL - JULY 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

Photo: Muse Mohammed/IOM 2016

Contact: **DTM Turkey**
mpmturkey@iom.int
migration.iom.int/europe

[f] @globaldtm

PRM
Bureau of Population,
Refugees, and Migration
United States Department of State

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

5,339 interviews with key informants were conducted between 1 April and 1 June 2018

About DTM's Baseline Assessment

Baseline 1, the initial phase of province-based baseline assessment of DTM, was conducted in 10 selected provinces (Çanakkale, Yalova, Trabzon, Isparta, Ağrı, Aksaray, Kırklareli, Aydın, Kahramanmaraş, and Sakarya) of Turkey, from the southeast to the northwest, in April 2018. Concurrently, Baseline 2 phase was performed in April-June 2018 in the same 10 provinces with the involvement of 10 team leaders and 10 enumerators.
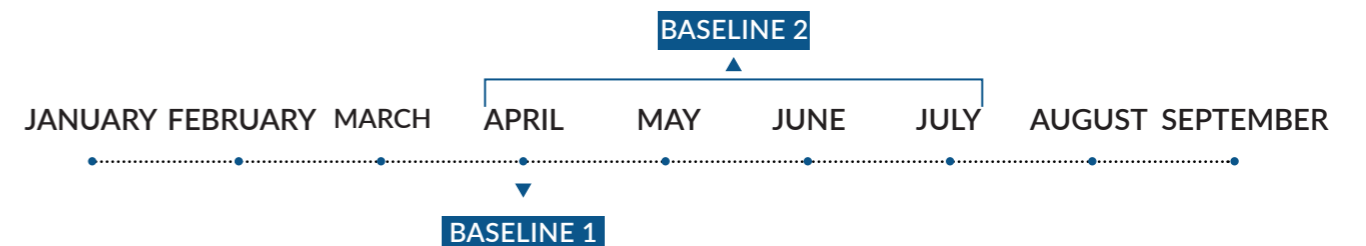
Data collection phase of baseline assessment is carried out based on the assessment form in Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. In Baseline 1 assessment form, the researcher, research site and date are first noted. Afterwards, the following are recorded under migrant's categories along with respective figures for the assessment provinces: persons under temporary protection, residence permit holders, asylum applicants, irregular migrants, and work permit holders.

For Baseline 2 assessment form, neighbourhood/ village level details and interview date are first processed. In second part, informants are asked about the migrants' presence in village borders and their statements are noted in the relevant field. In third part, in case of migrants' presence, it is recorded along with the figures and arrival date for each nationality individually. As for the final part; the informant's gender, contact information, and type (i.e. religious leader, NGO worker, community leader, mukhtar, etc.) are processed herein based on his/her consent.

The baseline data collection provides valuable insight for tracking changes in mobility; and identifying the migrant's category and figures including estimated figures for irregular migrants. It has been designed to track migrants' presence in Turkey, create a database of the same, and for reporting. This assessment aims to compile the data on migrants' presence in Turkey and present the obtained information for the use of Turkish Government and humanitarian aid organizations.
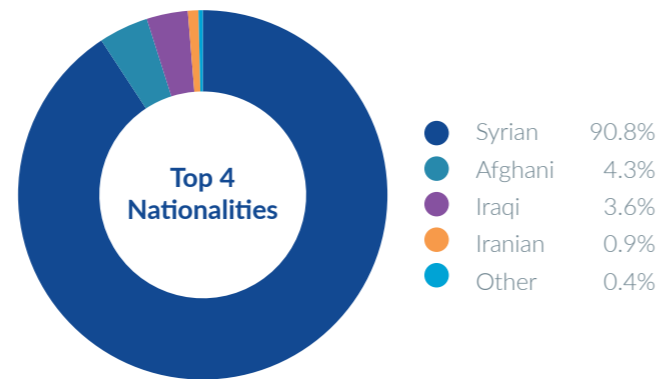
Migrants' Presence Assessment is coordinated with the Directorate General of Migration Management in the areas of data sharing, field staff trainings, capacity-building, analysis, and reporting.

BASELINE 2

JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER

BASELINE 1

IOM•OIM

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

BACKGROUND

3,9 Millon Migrant and Refugee Population

Top 4 Nationalities

Syrian	90.8%
Afghani	4.3%
Iraqi	3.6%
Iranian	0.9%
Other	0.4%

Turkey with its geopolitical location on the route from the Middle East to Europe and open conflicts continuing in its neighbouring countries (Syria, Iraq and Iran) remains for years under high migratory pressure.
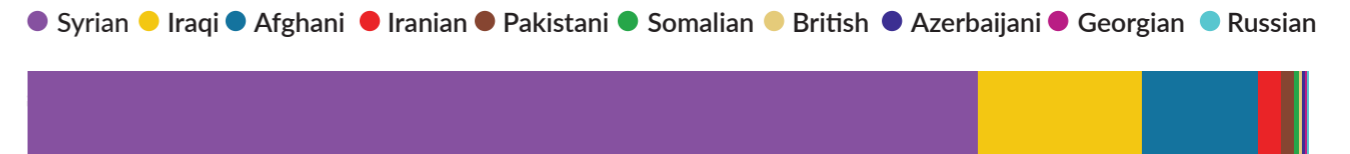
Especially with the Syrian crisis in its seventh year, millions of Syrians continue to be in need and displaced inside Syria and in the neighbouring countries. Turkey is the main neighbouring country with Syria hosting near 3,6 million registered Syrians with granted temporary protection status in all provinces in Turkey. Of these, 214,618 reside in 19 camps across South East Turkey and the remaining live outside of camps. Of the 3,4 million living outside of camps, the majority is spread across the border provinces, predominately in Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay and Kilis provinces as well as larger provinces such as İstanbul, Ankara and Bursa. In addition there are more than 360,000 asylum applicants and refugees of different nationalities. Another distinct category of migrants in Turkey are holders of residence permits (based on work, education or humanitarian residency) counting over 700,000. In total, through existing systems, there are 3,9 million migrants and refugees of different categories that are recorded in the country.*

As a consequence of enhanced border control along the EU land borders with Turkey (Bulgaria-Turkey and Greece-Turkey) the main migration flows have been displaced on the Eastern Mediterranean Sea route in 2015 and 2016. With the length of sea borders of approx. 6,500 km,

Turkey plays a key role as a transit country for the migrants heading towards EU countries. According to the estimations for 2016 around 390,432 migrants and refugees, majority of them Syrian moved to EU countries through the sea and land borders and another 186,768 were in 2017.** In addition, statistics of Turkish Coast Guard shows around 91,611 irregular migrants counted in their interventions during 2015 (stopped attempts for crossing to Greece), another 37,130 in 2016 and 21,937 in 2017. The Turkish Coast Guard reports 4,250 incidents between 2015 – June 2018 where 562 fatalities were recorded on seas. According to the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management 616,270 irregular migrants were recorded between 2005-June 2018. In comparison to the 2015 figures (146,485), there is also an increase of 16% in the number of irregular migrants in 2016 (174,466) and 18% to those of 2017 (175,752). In addition, as of June 2018, 119,567 irregular migrants and 2,585 migrant smugglers have been recorded.***

IOM Migrants' Presence Monitoring Programme (MPM) is coordinated jointly with the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM) which is the national leading agency dealing with migration issues in Turkey. MPM Programme activities are based on methodology and operational implementation of IOM`s Displacement tracking Matrix (DTM) model.

* http://migration.iom.int/docs/Sitrep_Turkey_June_2018.pdf
** http://migration.iom.int/europe/
*** http://migration.iom.int/docs/Sitrep_Turkey_Q2_June_2018.pdf

METHODOLOGY

● Syrian ● Iraqi ● Afghani ● Iranian ● Pakistani ● Somalian ● British ● Azerbaijani ● Georgian ● Russian

Top 10 Nationalities in Baseline 2

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is IOM's information management system used to track and monitor population displacement during crises. Composed of a variety of tools and processes, the DTM regularly captures and processes multi-layered data and disseminates a wide array of information products that facilitate a better understanding of the evolving needs of a displaced population, be on-site or en route.

BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Baseline assessment consists of two phases: Baseline 1 and Baseline 2. Baseline 1 assessment includes collecting official data accessed, at provincial and sub-provincial level, in coordination with Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM). Baseline 2 assessment, on the other hand, consists of data collection on migrants' presence at neighbourhood and village level. These data are obtained from the interviews with mukhtars and other key informants, the local authorities in neighbourhoods (urban) and villages (rural) which are acknowledged as the smallest administrative units in Turkey. Baseline 2 collects data including the number of migrants and their countries of origin. As a final phase, such data are compared to those obtained in Baseline 1 in order to achieve analytical results. In this assessment, provincial, sub-provincial and neighbourhood-village units with local authorities are taken into account as administrative division units.

Baseline 1, the initial phase of province-based baseline assessment of DTM, was conducted in 10 selected provinces (Çanakkale, Yalova, Trabzon, Isparta, Ağrı, Aksaray, Kırklareli, Aydın, Kahramanmaraş, and Sakarya) of Turkey, from the southeast to the northwest, in April 2018. Concurrently, Baseline 2 phase was performed in April-June 2018 in the same 10 provinces with the involvement of 10 team leaders and 10 enumerators.

Key informants are primarily and mostly neighbourhood mukhtars. This is mainly due to the fact that the smallest administrative units in Turkish administrative system, i.e. neighbourhoods, are under the responsibility of mukhtars. Moreover, interviews were made with different institutions and persons for increasing data reliability and corroboration. The criteria of having information and awareness regarding the migration population of the relevant province or neighbourhood must be fulfilled while selecting key informants. The mentioned key informants include NGO/Humanitarian Aid workers, migrant community leaders, opinion leaders, health professionals, religious leaders, teachers, traders/shopkeepers, local administrative units, social workers, hotel/motel owners, etc.

The interviews were generally conducted in the offices of mukhtars, who are considered as primary sources of the baseline assessment. In addition, interviews were made in the offices and workplaces of other informants mentioned above. Public places were also visited to make direct observations with a view to supporting the interviews.

The interviews with key informants are preplanned so that more accurate and detailed information can be obtained. In this context, key informants are called before paying a visit and informed about the baseline assessment, followed by the questions as to the migrants' presence within the boundaries of the neighbourhood. Thereafter, an appointment date is requested for the interview according to their work schedule.

During face to face interviews with key informants, first, the objective and scope of the assessment are explained and their consent for the provision of information and their contact information are obtained. The statements of non-consenting informants as to the provision of information for the assessment are not included in the results.

Key informants were to choose between two options on the estimated arrival time to Turkey: 2015 and before or 2016 and after. The analysis in relation to their arrival date to Turkey is included in the scope of this report at provincial level.

The baseline data collection provides valuable insight for tracking changes in mobility; and identifying the migrant's category and figures including estimated figures for irregular migrants. It has been designed to track migrants' presence in Turkey, create a database of the same, and for reporting. This assessment aims to compile the data on migrants' presence in Turkey and present the obtained information for the use of Turkish Government and humanitarian aid organizations.

TARGET POPULATIONS

Under Baseline 1 Assessment, the data on the first 5 nationalities with the largest group of migrants as well as other nationalities were collected for the 10 aforementioned provinces under migrant's categories: persons under temporary protection, residence permit holders, asylum applicants, irregular migrants, and work permit holders. Under Baseline 2 Assessment, however, data collection included all persons of foreign nationality at neighbourhood/village level.
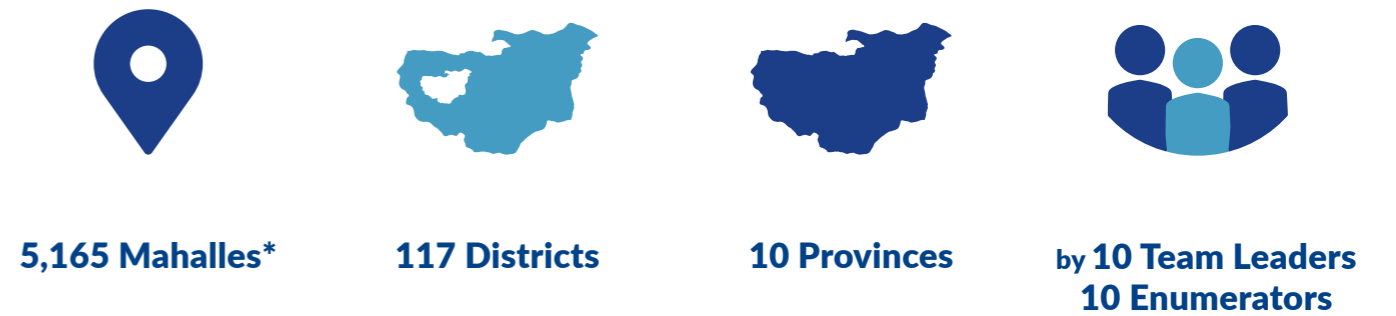
COVERAGE

MPM Round II Baseline assessment on migrants' presence was conducted in April-June 2018 and assessed 5,165 locations in all 10 provinces in Turkey, out of a total of 50,367 locations, giving coverage of 10.2%. This MPM round involved 10 team leaders, 10 enumerators, and 5,164 mukhtars and approximately 175 other key informants were interviewed in April-June 2018.

Out of Total 50,367 Locations, Data Collected for

5,165 Mahalles*   **117 Districts**   **10 Provinces**   by **10 Team Leaders 10 Enumerators**

Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities for Ten Provinces

Nationality	2015 and before	2016 and after
Syria	41.32%	58.67%
Iraq	26.96%	73.03%
Afghanistan	16.22%	83.77%
Iran	5.57%	94.42%
Pakistan	0%	100%

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after

Distrubution of study provinces : See Disclaimer on page 27*.

* The smallest administrative units in Turkey.

KEY FINDINGS

FINDINGS ON DISCREPANCY

Across the ten provinces covered by this study, Baseline 2 data recorded the presence of 195,849 migrants, while Baseline 1 data recorded 229,419 migrants. The findings below discuss the reasons for the discrepancy of 33,570 less individuals found between the two data sets at the national level.

According to the findings, migrants and refugees tend to move to the areas where there is higher presence of migrants where the local authorities and aid organizations provides better services to the needed migrant population.

In addition, seeking job opportunities is also one of the primary reasons for increased internal mobility of the migrants. Migrant networks created by various nationality groups have also been shown to group the migrants and refugees in certain areas.

Muhktars also stated that all the nationalities covered by this study, particularly the Syrian nationals, reported that metropolitan cities, such as Istanbul, Bursa and Izmir are attractive destinations because of better employment opportunities and the liberal approach to issues of sexual orientation and/or religious beliefs.

Migrants intercepted as they attempt to irregularly cross borders out of Turkey, mostly Syrians and Afghans, are accepted to reside in Çanakkale and Aydın according to official records. However, in the interviews with the mukhtars it was mentioned that the intercepted migrants do not tend to reside permanently in these provinces as they often intend to continue on to Europe.

Kırklareli was a province, which used to receive high numbers of migrants because of close proximity with Bulgarian border. However, the increased border checks and physical measures made crossings more difficult (wired fences on the Bulgarian side). As a consequence, there has been a significant decrease in the number of migrants present in Kırklareli.

According to the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, in Kırklareli, migrants and refugees choose to complete their registration process in Kırklareli since the migrant population in this province is very low. After the registration, they move back to their previous provinces namely in Istanbul. According to key informants, this is also the case in Çanakkale.

In Isparta, as the summer months approach, there has been an increase in the number of migrants, especially Syrian nationals, moving to neighbouring provinces (Antalya in particular) and to rural areas where there are work opportunities in the agricultural sector.

There is also evidence of seasonal migration towards Çanakkale. This province was reported to attract a large number of migrants seeking seasonal employment in the agriculture, construction and tourism (Ayvacık and Bozcaada) sectors.

The mukhtars of border villages and various informants in Ağrı who were interviewed reported that between 500 and 1000 migrants enter into Turkey on a daily basis and stay in these villages temporarily to periodically attempt to travel to other provinces. Reportedly, most of these people, exclusively males, were Afghan nationals and some of them were from Pakistan. These migrants cross the Iranian border and arrive, after visiting the Doğubayazıt district, in the central district of Ağrı. Afterwards, they try to reach Istanbul, using various routes and attempting to avoid any security check points which may be on their way. The typical route to access Istanbul is Erzurum-Erzincan-Sivas.

FINDINGS ON INTRA-PROVINCE MOBILITY

According to information obtained from key informants and the verification process conducted by DTM, intra-province mobility, as well as inter-province mobility of the migrants and refugees is the key reason for the discrepancies in the presence in assessed provinces migrants and refugee mobility between the provinces stems from a number of factors, such as rent prices, available housing units seasonal job search, urban transformation.

In Kahramanmaraş, the Baseline 2 data revealed rural to urban migration. Mukhtars referred to the limited infrastructure and job opportunities in the rural districts as the main reason for this movement.

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

PROVINCE BASE ANALYSIS

This section provides a detailed comparative analysis of the numerical difference between recorded migrants' presence in both phases of the assessment and the resulting discrepancies in each of the 10 provinces in the assessment.

AĞRI

B1

AĞRI

4,344	65.14 %	Afghani
1.136	17.03%	Syrian
566	8.49%	Pakistani
202	3.03%	Iranian
421	6.31%	Other

B2

AĞRI

Afghani	52.05%	4,687
Pakistani	23.97%	2,158
Syrian	21.16%	1,905
Iranian	2.62%	236
Other	0.20%	18

Figure 1 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Ağrı*

6,669	9,004

Figure 2 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

The Baseline 2 assessment recorded 9,004 persons present in Ağrı, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total of 6,669 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 2,335 more migrants in the province. According to the statements of the mukhtars interviewed, the majority of this 2,335-person difference between the two assessments stems from the short length of time many migrants tend to stay in Ağrı. The mukhtars of the frontier villages in the province, and various informants who were interviewed, reported that between 500 and 1000 migrants enter into Turkey on a daily basis and stay in these villages temporarily to periodically attempt to travel to other provinces. Reportedly, most of these people, exclusively males, were Afghan nationals, though there were also a number of Pakistan nationals. These migrants cross the Iranian border and arrive, after visiting the Doğubayazıt district, at the central district of Ağrı. Afterwards, they try to reach Istanbul using various routes and avoiding the security check points which can be on their way. The typical route of access to Istanbul is through the Erzurum-Erzincan-Sivas route.

Population	: 536,285
Area km²	: 11,099
Mahalle/Village	: 659

General Information on Ağrı
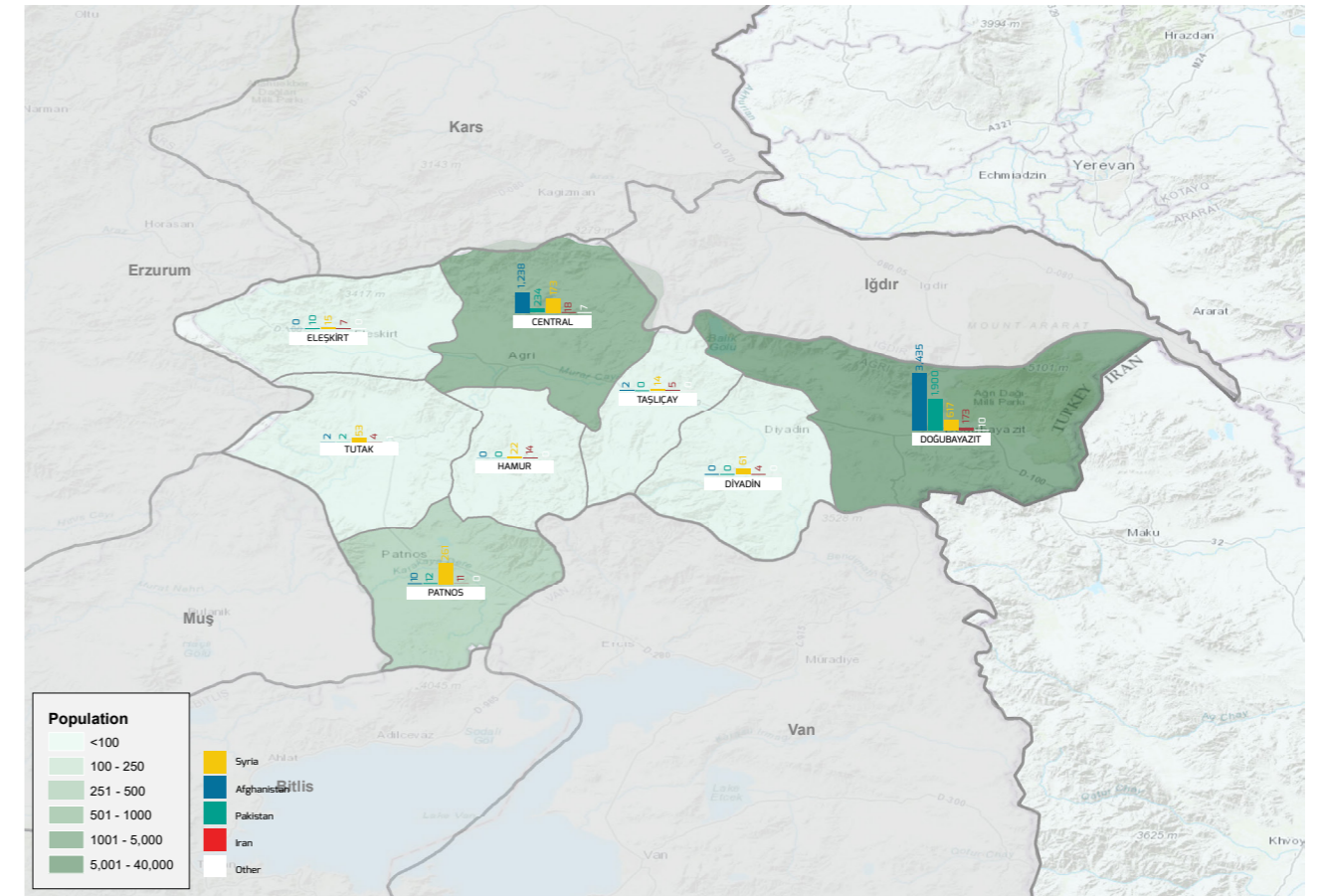
Map 1: Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Ağrı

According to Baseline 2 results, 98.77 per cent of the migrants in Ağrı came to the city in 2016 or later, while 1.23 per cent in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results show that migrants are present in all 8 districts of Ağrı. The largest group of migrants in Ağrı is composed of Afghan nationals, as reported in both Baseline 1 (4,344) and Baseline 2 (4,687) data. The Afghan nationals make up 65.13 per cent of the total population captured in Baseline 1 and 52.05 per cent of the total population captured in Baseline 2. The Baseline 1 assessment did not identify a district with the largest group of migrants, while Baseline 2 identified the Doğubayazıt district (6,135). The Taşlıçay district was found to have the lowest presence of migrants in both Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results.

Afghanistan	1.15%	98.85%
Pakistan	0%	100%
Syria	0%	100%
Iran	56.98%	43.02%
Other	41.18%	58.82%

● 2015 and before ● 2016 and after
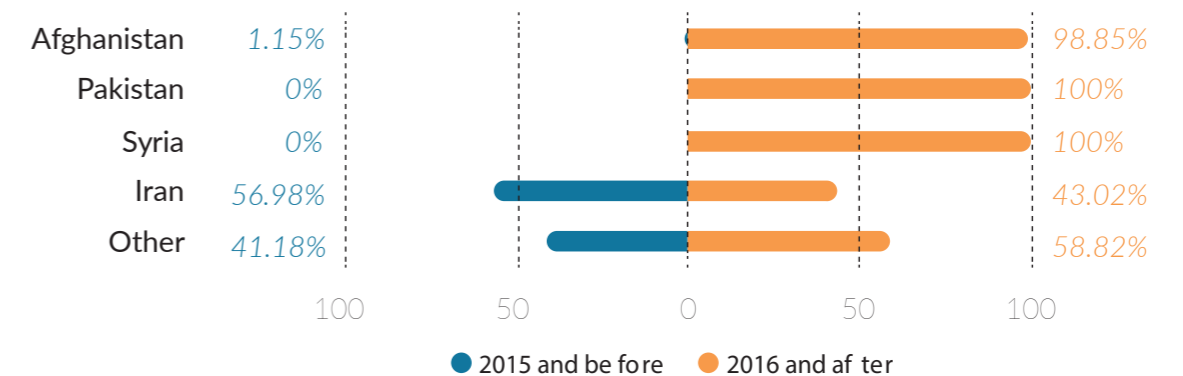
Figure 3 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent;   ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages

AKSARAY

B1

AKSARAY

7,263	59.23%	Afghani
2,577	21.02%	Syrian
978	7.98%	Iraqi
355	2.90%	Azerbaijani
1,089	8.88%	Other

B2

AKSARAY

Afghani	67.67%	7,024
Syrian	18.19%	1,888
Iraqi	8.99%	933
Iranian	3.35%	348
Other	1.80%	187

Figure 4 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Aksaray*

12,262	10,380

Figure 5 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

According to the Baseline 2 assessment, 10,380 migrants were recorded in Aksaray. On the other hand, Baseline 1 data recorded a total number of 12,261 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 1,881 fewer individuals in the province. When the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, mukhtars and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation were interviewed, all of them noted a decrease in the number of Syrian nationals in the province in the period since the Baseline 1 assessment. In addition, the number of migrant students reported in the Baseline 2 results are similar to the number obtained from the Provincial Directorate of National Education.

During the interviews, the mukhtars often referred to the problems experienced by Syrians in accessing job opportunities due to an overcrowding of the labour market by Afghan migrants, and thus having to seek opportunities in nearby cities. At the beginning of March, some of the migrants, especially those of Afghan nationality, tend to move from city centres to the districts in search of agricultural labour (beet, sunflower, alfalfa, corn, etc.). They were reported to return to the centre at the end of November. The relevant information was obtained in particular from neighbourhood and village mukhtars in these districts with agricultural labour, as well as from employers.

Population	: 402,404
Area km²	: 7,659
Mahalle/Village	: 328

General Information on Aksaray
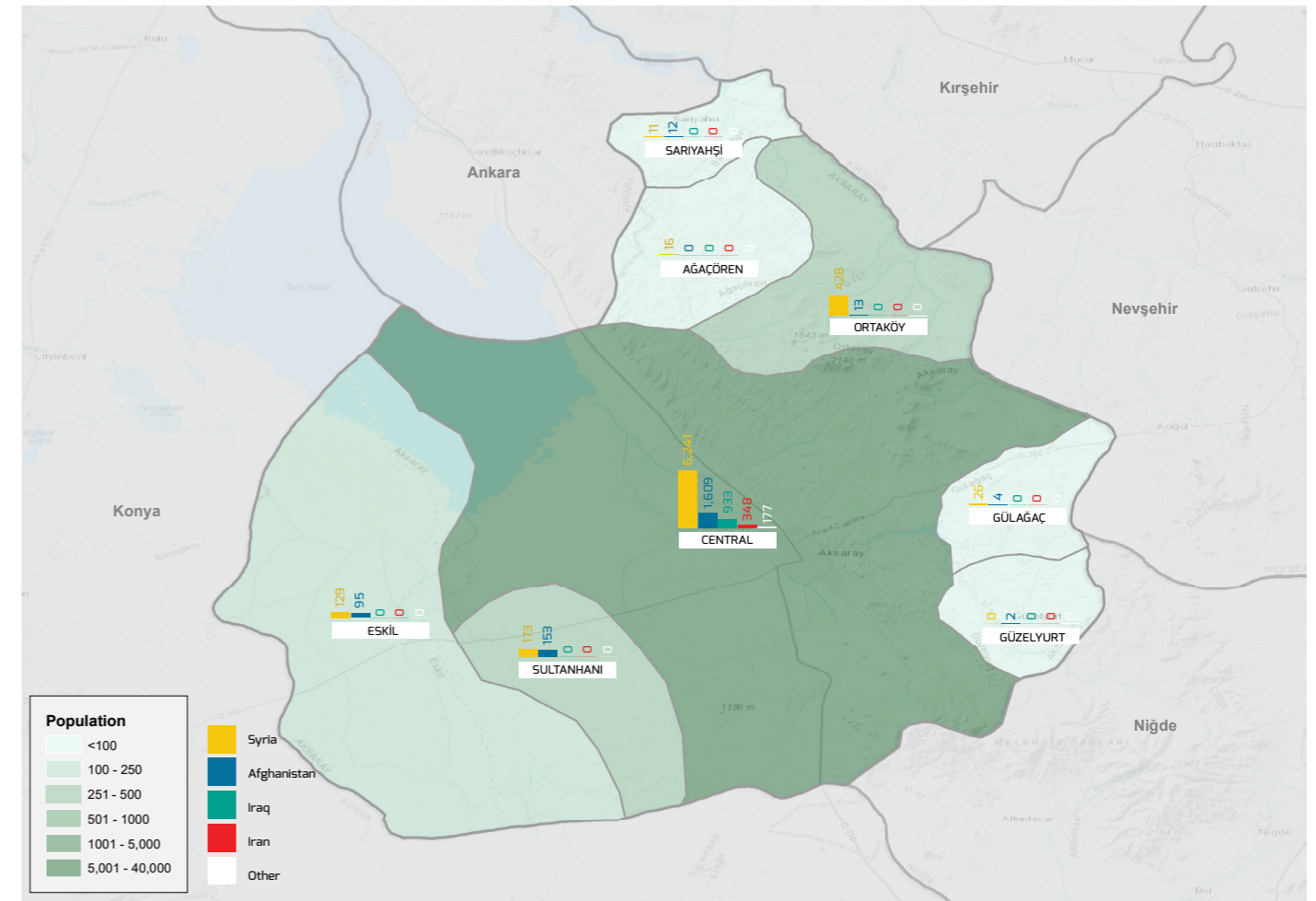
Map 2 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Aksaray

According to Baseline 2 results, 75.20 per cent of the migrants in Aksaray came to the city in 2016 or later, while 24.80 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. According to Baseline 1 data, 7 out of 8 districts reported migrants present in the district; Sultanhanı was the only district in which migrants' presence was not recorded. Baseline 2 results demonstrate that migrants were present in all 8 districts. The largest group of migrants in Aksaray consists of Afghan nationals, as shown by both Baseline 1 (7,263) and Baseline 2 (7,024) data. Afghan migrants comprise 59.23 per cent of the total population recorded in Baseline 1 and 67.66 per cent of the total recorded in Baseline 2. The district with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1, bit it was recorded as Aksaray Central District in Baseline 2 (9,308). Sarıyahşi was found to have the lowest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while the Güzelyurt district recorded the lowest number of migrants in the Baseline 2 assessment.

Nationality	2015 and before	2016 and after
Afghanistan	23.25%	76.75%
Syria	22.35%	77.65%
Iraq	30.23%	69.77%
Iran	17.24%	82.76%
Other	94.65%	5.35%

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after
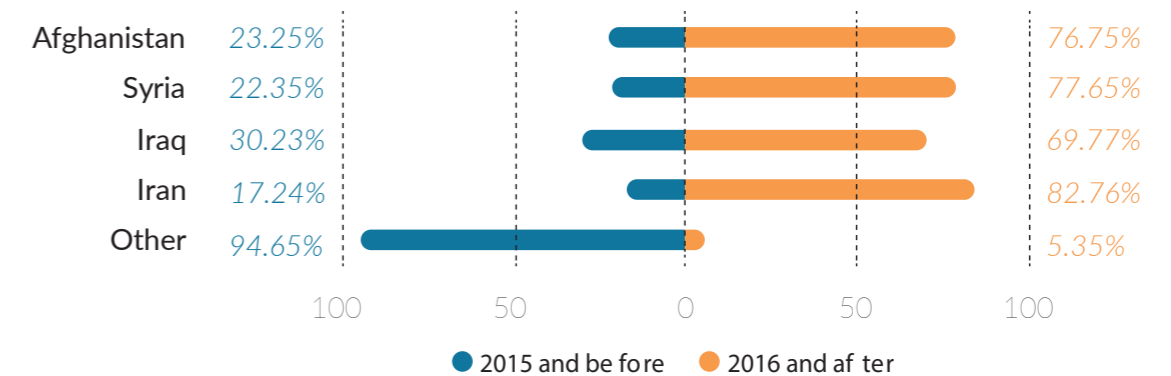
Figure 6 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages

AYDIN

B1

AYDIN

9,328	61.88%	Syrian
1,545	10.25%	British
377	2.50%	German
364	2.41%	Azerbaijani
3,461	22.96%	Other

B2

AYDIN

Syrian	81.45%	5,257
British	9.33%	602
Georgian	2.00%	129
Belgian	1.01%	65
Other	6.21%	401
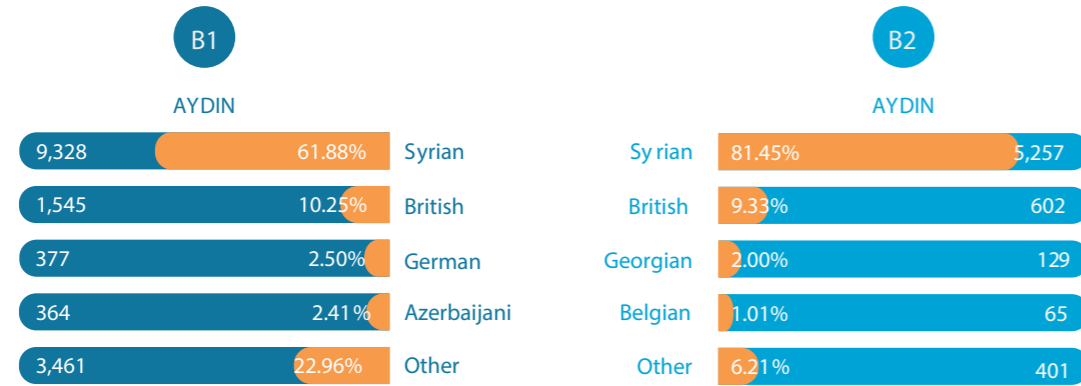
Figure 7 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Aydın*

15,075	6,454

Figure 8 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

Baseline 2 assessments found that 6,454 migrants were present in Aydın. On the other hand, Baseline 1 data recorded the presence of 15,075 migrants. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 showed a presence of 8,621 fewer migrants. Aydın Provincial Directorate of Migration Management confirmed Baseline 2 results, explaining that this significant discrepancy was due to irregular migration movements.

The analysis of Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 figures demonstrate that the most significant difference was observed for Didim and Kuşadası districts. According to interviews with Aydın Provincial Directorate of Migration, migrants, particularly those of Syrian and Afghan nationality, attempt to irregularly cross these districts, which are prone to sea crossings over different countries and provinces. In case they fail or are intercepted by coast guards or gendarmerie, these migrants are duly registered in the districts in which they are apprehended. The inclusion of migrants in the populations of these districts, in which they only stay for several days without any residence or connection, has led to the aforementioned discrepancy.

In addition, as mentioned above, since the arri-

val of a number of Syrian nationals to the Didim and Kuşadası districts, there has been a significant decrease in the number of British, German, Dutch, Belgian and Irish nationals in the districts. The mukhtars interviewed stated that these nationalities had been visiting these districts for a long time to spend the summer after purchasing a house or retirement. The Aydın province offers job opportunities for migrants in the agricultural sector, but they move to other provinces in search of temporary jobs as well. For example, the Syrians in the Sultanhisar district, specifically in the Atça neighbourhood (250 Syrians were identified in the neighbourhood) seasonally move to Manisa province in search of jobs.

Population	: **1,080,839**
Area km²	: **8,116**
Mahalle/Village	: **670**

General Information on Aydın

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages
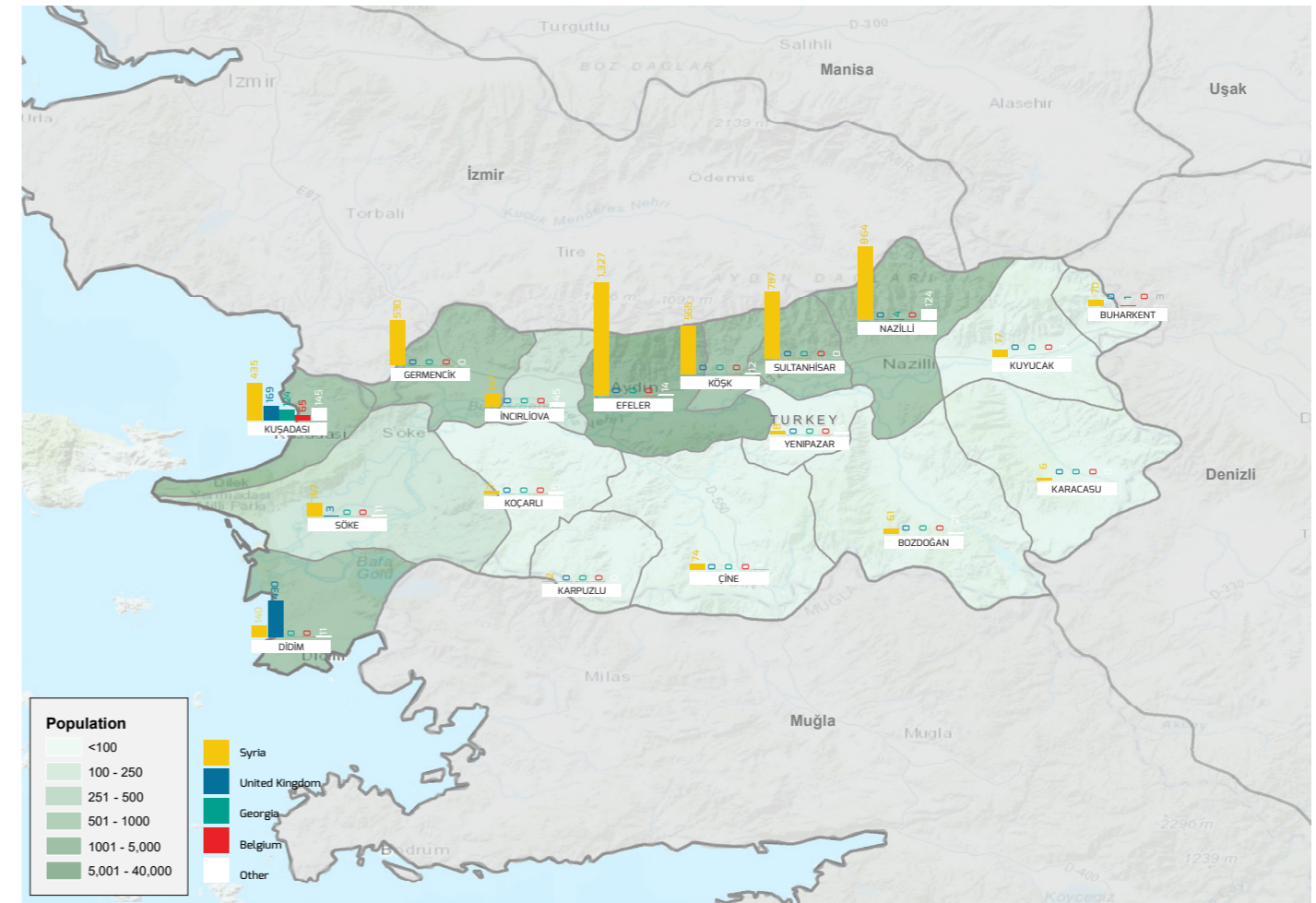
Map 3 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Aydın

According to the statements of interviewed mukhtars, 79.66 per cent of the migrants in Aydın came to the city in 2016 or later, while 20.34 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results indicate that migrants are present in all 17 districts of Aydın. The largest group of migrants in Aydın is composed of Syrian nationals, as shown in Baseline 1 (9,328) and Baseline 2 (5,257) data. Syrian nationals make up 61.87 per cent of the total population recorded in Baseline 1 and 81.45 per cent of the total population recorded in Baseline 2. In the Baseline 1 assessment, the largest group of migrants was recorded in the Didim district (4,773) , while the largest group of migrants was recorded in Efeler district (1,341) in Baseline 2. In Baseline 1 the Karacasu district reported the lowest number of migrants, while in Baseline 2 the Karpuzlu district had the lowest reported number of migrants.

	2015 and before	2016 and after
Syria	6.87%	87.59%
United Kingdom	99.83%	100%
Georgia	96.9%	3.1%
Belgium	0%	100%
Other	12.41%	87.59%

● 2015 and before ● 2016 and after
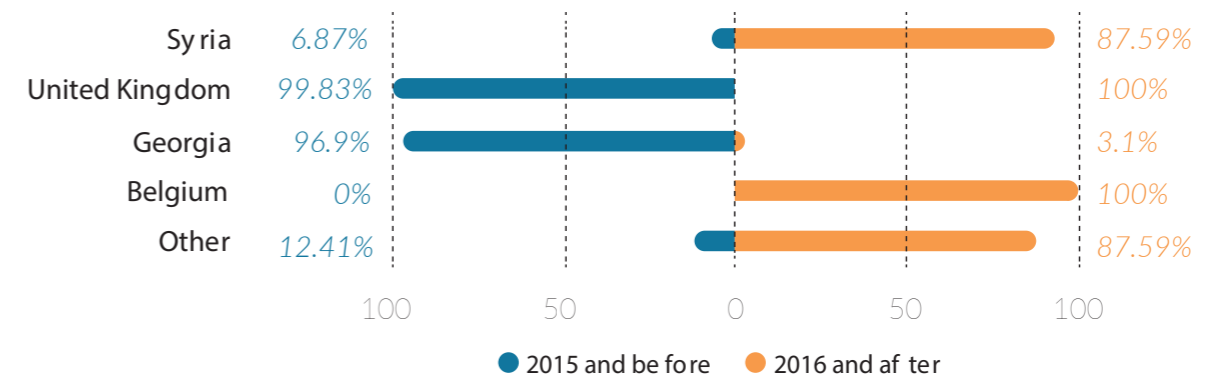
Figure 9 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ÇANAKKALE

B1

ÇANAKKALE

6,666	55.65%	Syrian
2,172	18.13%	Afghani
758	6.33%	Azerbaijani
268	2.24%	Turkmen
2,114	17.65%	Other

B2

ÇANAKKALE

Syrian	60.49%	2,183
Afghani	24.55%	886
Azerbaijani	5.68%	205
Iranian	2.16%	78
Other	7.12%	257

Figure 10 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Çanakkale*

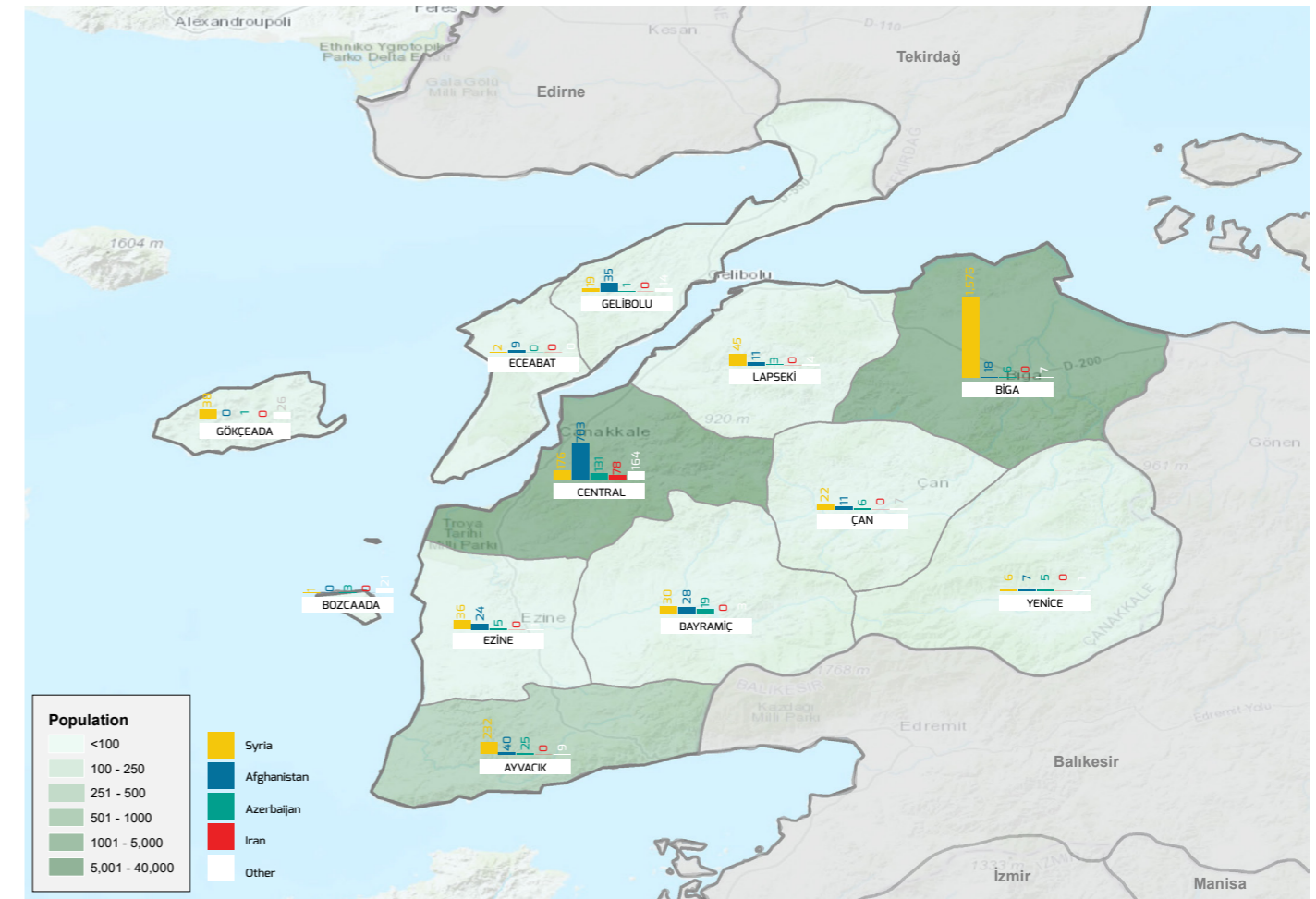|	
11,978	3,609

Figure 11 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

The Baseline 2 assessment identified 3,609 persons, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total presence of 11,978 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 8,369 fewer migrants. During the interviews with the mukhtars , Provincial Directorate of Migration Management and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation, they reported that this difference in the population numbers was due to the limited, and mostly short-term, job opportunities in Çanakkale. However, it was also reported that many migrants completed their registration procedures in Çanakkale and then crossed to nearby cities, such as İstanbul, Bursa, İzmir and Balıkesir since the registration process is faster in Çanakkale due to the generally low migrant population. Additionally, an irregular migrants' presence of 951 persons was identified in Baseline 1 results. There is also seasonal migration in Çanakkale. Reportedly, Çanakkale attracts a number of immigrants to work in agriculture, construction and tourism (Ayvacık and Bozcaada) in the summer.

Population	: 530,417
Area km²	: 9,817
Mahalle/Village	: 657

General Information on Çanakkale

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages

Map 4 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Çanakkale

According to Baseline 2 results, 75 per cent of the migrants in Çanakkale came to the city in and after 2016, while 25 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both show that migrants are present in all 12 districts of Çanakkale. The largest group of migrants in Çanakkale is composed of Syrian nationals, as shown in the Baseline 1 (6,666) and Baseline 2 (2,183) data. Syrians comprise 55.65 per cent of the total population identified in Baseline 1 and 60.48 per cent of the total identified in Baseline 2. The district with the largest migrant presence was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Biga district in Baseline 2 (1,607). The Bozcaada district had the lowest number of migrants in Baseline 1, while Eceabat district had the lowest migrant presence in Baseline 2.

Nationality	2015 and before		2016 and after
Syria	4.81%		95.19%
Afghanistan	63.09%		36.91%
Azerbaijan	68.29%		31.71%
Iran	10.26%		89.74%
Other	32.68%		67.32%

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after

Figure 12 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

ISPARTA

B1

ISPARTA

7,228	50.83%	Syrian
1,978	13.91%	Iranian
1,558	10.96%	Afghani
1,302	9.16%	Somalian
2,153	15.14%	Other

B2

ISPARTA

Syrian	75.61%	7,473
Afghani	10.09%	997
Somalian	5.14%	508
Iranian	4.75%	469
Other	4.42%	437

Figure 13 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Isparta*

14,219	9,884

Figure 14 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

9,884 migrants were identified in Isparta during the Baseline 2 assessment. Baseline 1 data, on the other hand, recorded a total number of 14,219 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 4,335 fewer people. The interview with the mukhtars and Provincial Directorate of Migration Management revealed that this discrepancy resulted from the movement of migrants to the provinces, primarily Antalya, to take up job opportunities in the agricultural sector. As the summer approaches, the mobility of migrants, especially that of Syrians, to neighbouring provinces and rural areas where there is a need for labour in the agricultural sector, will increase.

According to Baseline 2 results, 90.30 per cent of the migrants in Isparta came to the province in 2016 or later, while 9.70 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 data shows that migrants are present in all 13 districts of Isparta, while Baseline 2 results demonstrate that migrants are present in 10 out of 13 districts. Aksu, Uluborlu, and Yenişarbademli were the districts in which migrants were not recorded.

Population	: 433,830
Area km²	: 8,946
Mahalle/Village	: 421

General Information on Isparta
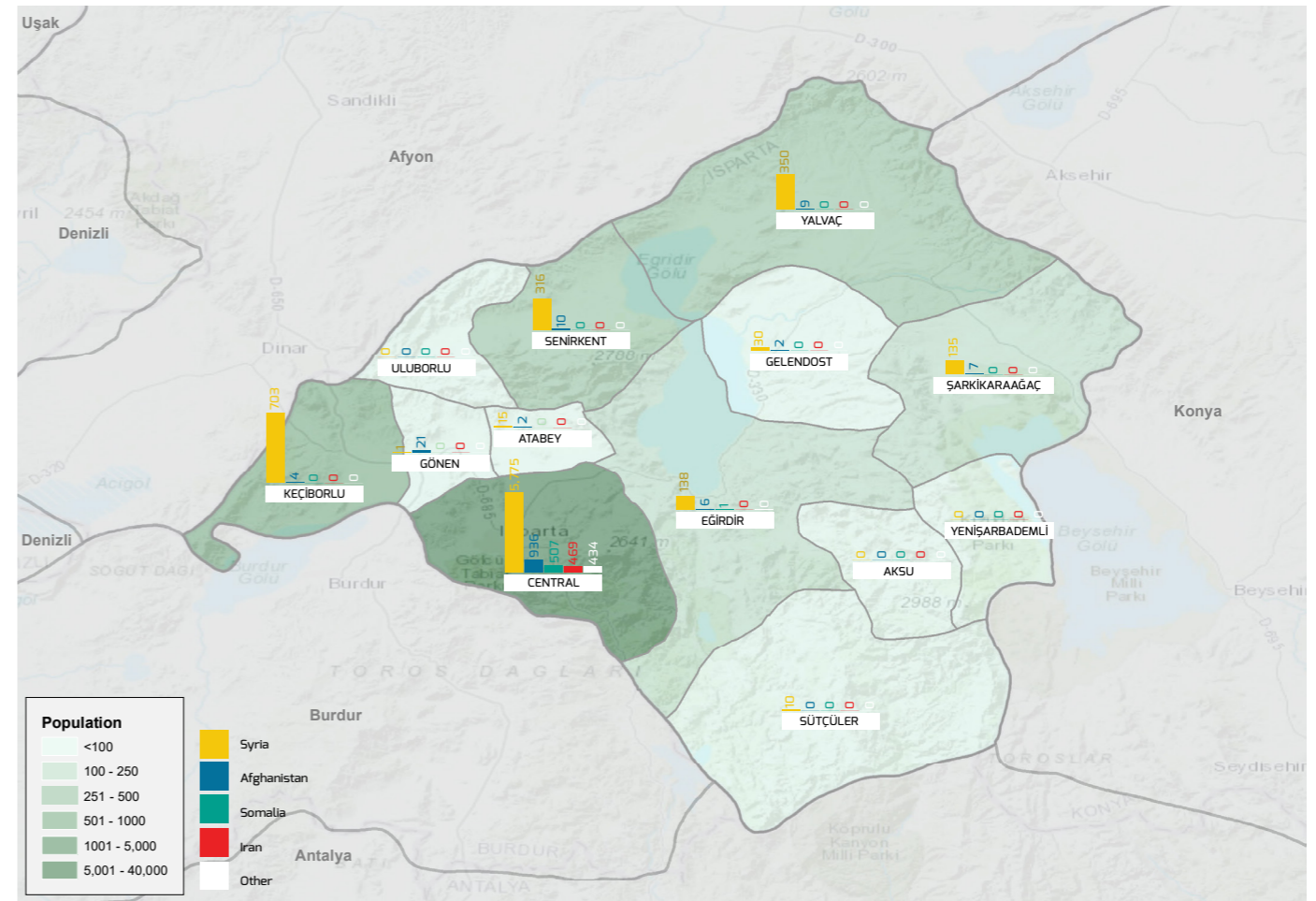
Map 5 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Isparta

The largest group of migrants in Isparta is comprised of Syrian nationals, as shown by both Baseline 1 (7,228) and Baseline 2 (7,473) data. Syrian nationals make up 50.83 per cent of the total population identified in Baseline 1 and 75.60 per cent of the total identified in Baseline 2. In both Baseline 1 (7,427) and Baseline 2 (8,121), the largest group of migrants was recorded in the Central district. The Yenişarbademli district recorded the lowest migrant population, while the Sütçüler district recorded the lowest presence of migrants according to the Baseline 2 results.

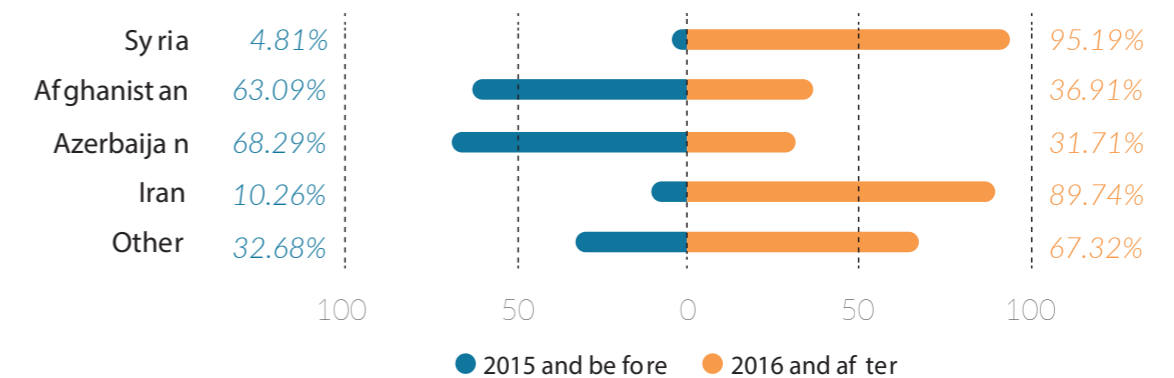| Nationality	2015 and before	2016 and after
Syria	3.02%	96.98%
Afghanistan	0.8%	99.2%
Somalia	93.5%	6.5%
Iran	0%	100%
Other	42.79%	57.21%

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after
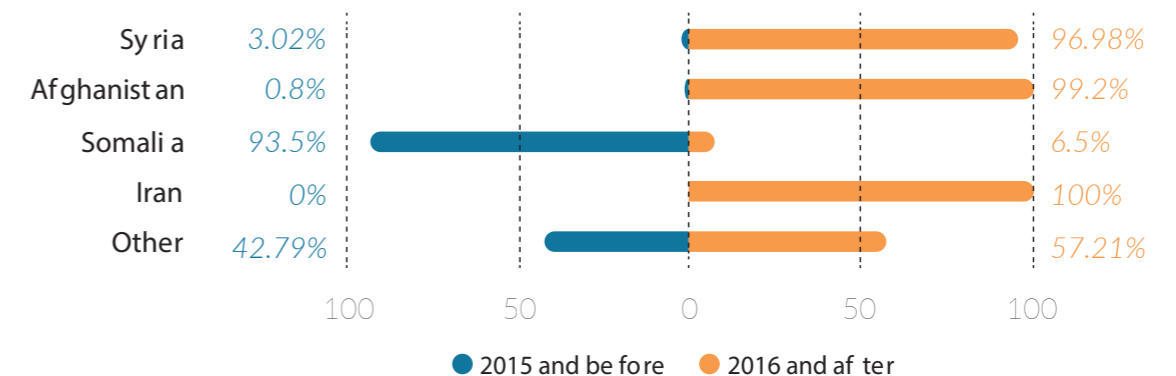
Figure 15 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

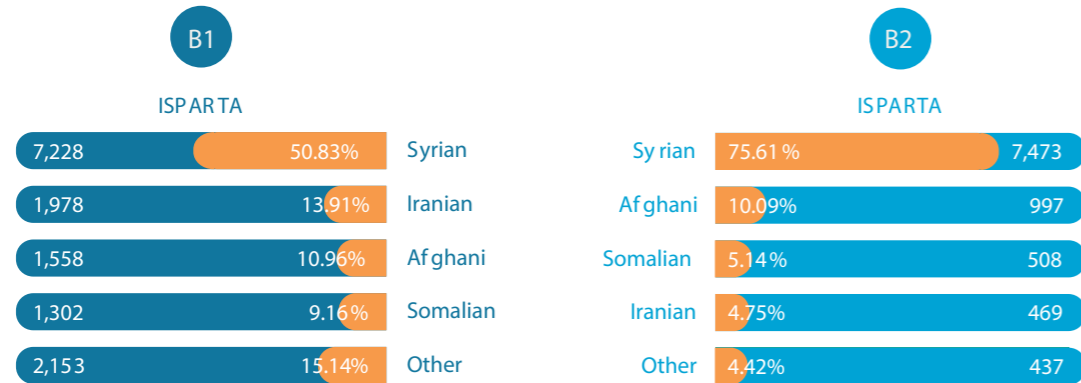* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent;   ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

B1

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

100,790	94.11%	Syrian
5,507	5.14%	Iraqi
163	0.15%	Azerbaijani
140	0.13%	Afghani
499	0.47%	Other

B2

KAHRAMANMARAŞ

Syrian	94.87%	101,003
Iraqi	4.96%	5,267
Afghani	0.17%	177
Turkmen	0.01%	9
Azerbaijani	0.00%	5
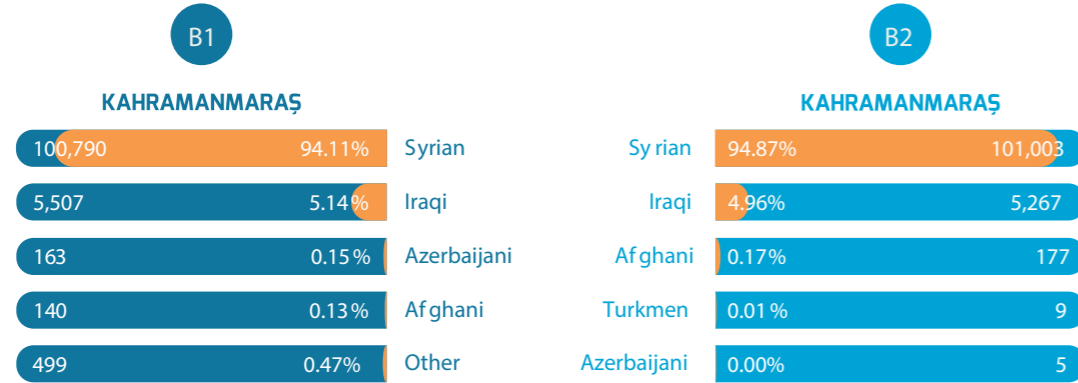
Figure 16 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kahramanmaraş*

107,099	106,470

Figure 17 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

A total of 106,470 migrants were recorded in Kahramanmaraş in the Baseline 2 assessment. This figure includes 21,789 persons residing in camps as recorded by AFAD** as of April 12, 2018. Baseline 1 data records, on the other hand, show a total presence of 107,099, including the 21,789 individuals recorded by AFAD as well. When compared to the results of Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 629 fewer individuals.

The mukhtars interviewed noted an increase in migrant presence due to seasonal agricultural labour in the summer months. Although the province received high numbers of migrants during the first years of the Syrian crisis, the number of migrants has overall been decreasing annually.

It was revealed that there was a mobility of migrants from rural to urban areas when the Baseline 2 data on the presence were analyzed on a district basis. Mukhtars referred to the limited infrastructure and job opportunities in districts as the main reason for this situation.

Population	:
1,127,623	
Area km²	: **14,520**
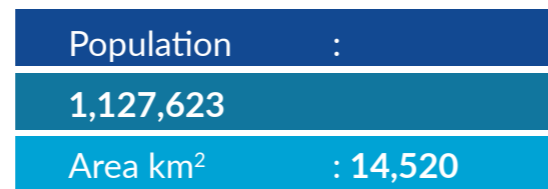
General Information on Kahramanmaraş

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages
** Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
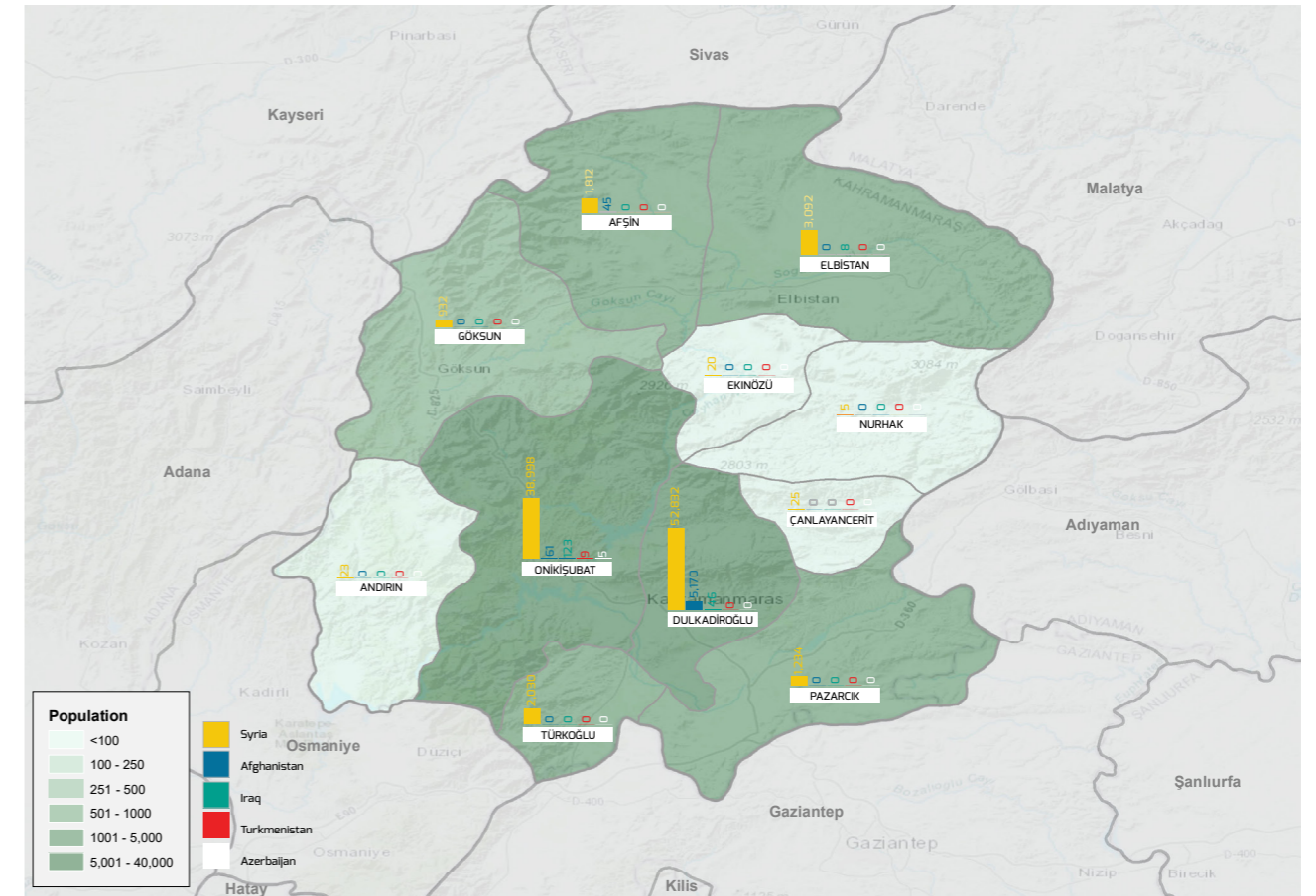
Map 6 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Kahramanmaraş

According to Baseline 2 results, 44.23 per cent of the migrants in Kahramanmaraş arrived in 2016 or later, while 55.77 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results indicate that migrants' presence was recorded in all 11 districts of Kahramanmaraş. The largest group of migrants in Kahramanmaraş is composed of Syrian nationals, as demonstrated by Baseline 1 (100,790) and Baseline 2 (101,003) data. Syrians correspond to 94.10 per cent of the total migrant population (according to Baseline 1) and 94.86 per cent of the migrant population (according to Baseline 2). Similarly, in both Baseline 1 (51,513) and Baseline 2 (58,048), the largest group of migrants was recorded in Dulkadiroğulları district. Nurhak district was found to have the lowest migrants' presence both in Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results.

	2015 and before	2016 and after
Syria	53.77%	46.1%
Iraq	91.66%	8.34%
Afghanistan	59.32%	40.68%
Turkmenistan	0%	100%
Azerbaijan	0%	100%

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after
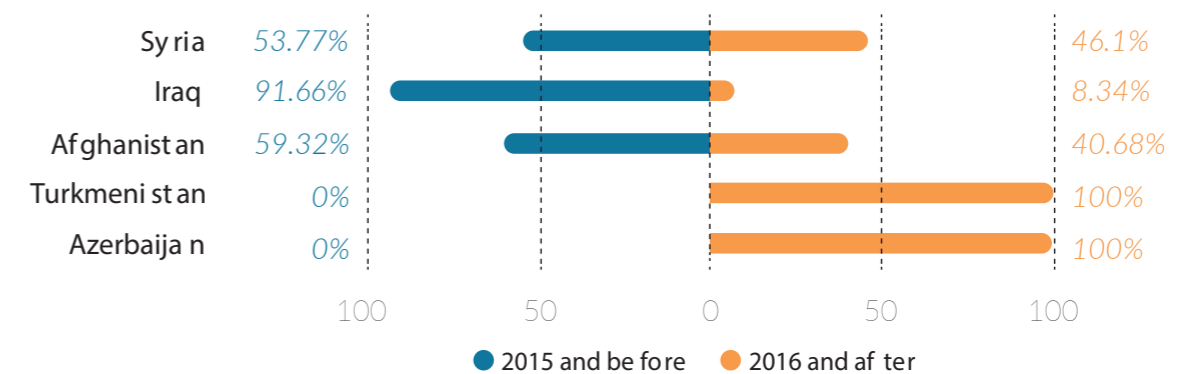
Figure 18 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

KIRKLARELİ

B1

KIRKLARELİ

2,432	63.38%	Syrian
443	11.55%	Turkmen
195	5.08%	Bulgarian
179	4.67 %	Afghani
588	15.32%	Other

B2

KIRKLARELİ

Syrian	55.81 %	370
Afghani	30.32%	201
Turkmen	6.79%	45
Uzbek	3.92%	26
Other	3.17%	21
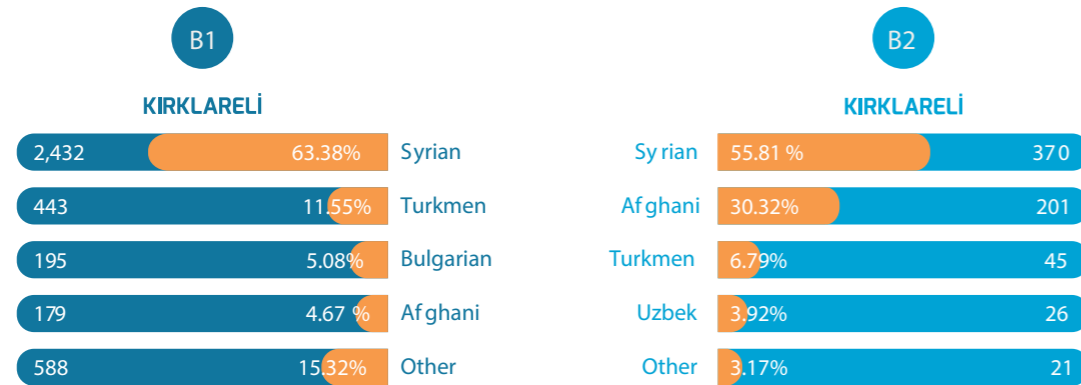
Figure19 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Kırklareli*

3,837	663

Figure 20 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

663 persons were identified in the Kırklareli district during the Baseline 2 assessment, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total presence of 3,174 persons. During the interviews with the Provincial Directorate of Migration and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation and mukhtars, the discrepancy between the Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results was verified. Although Kırklareli is a province, which has received high numbers of migrants in the past, the chance of crossing the borders has decreased in the last two years because of checks on the border and physical measures that make crossings more difficult (for example wired fences on the Bulgarian side of the border between the two countries). Therefore, there has been a significant decrease in the number of migrants arriving in the Kırklareli province. The incoming migrant profile does not consist of those that intend to reside more permanently in the province; on the contrary, the migrants come seasonally in search of jobs and return to the province where they are registered, or to other provinces.

The number of migrants obtained during the Baseline 2 assessment are in line with the figures obtained from the Provincial Directorate of National Education. In addition, in the interview with the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, reference was made to a group of migrants who live in other provinces (particularly in Istanbul), complete their registration procedures in Kırklareli, and then return to these other provinces since the migrant population in Kırklareli is low and the process takes less time.

Population	: **356,050**
Area km^2	: **6,459**
Mahalle/Village	: **286**

General Information on Kırklareli
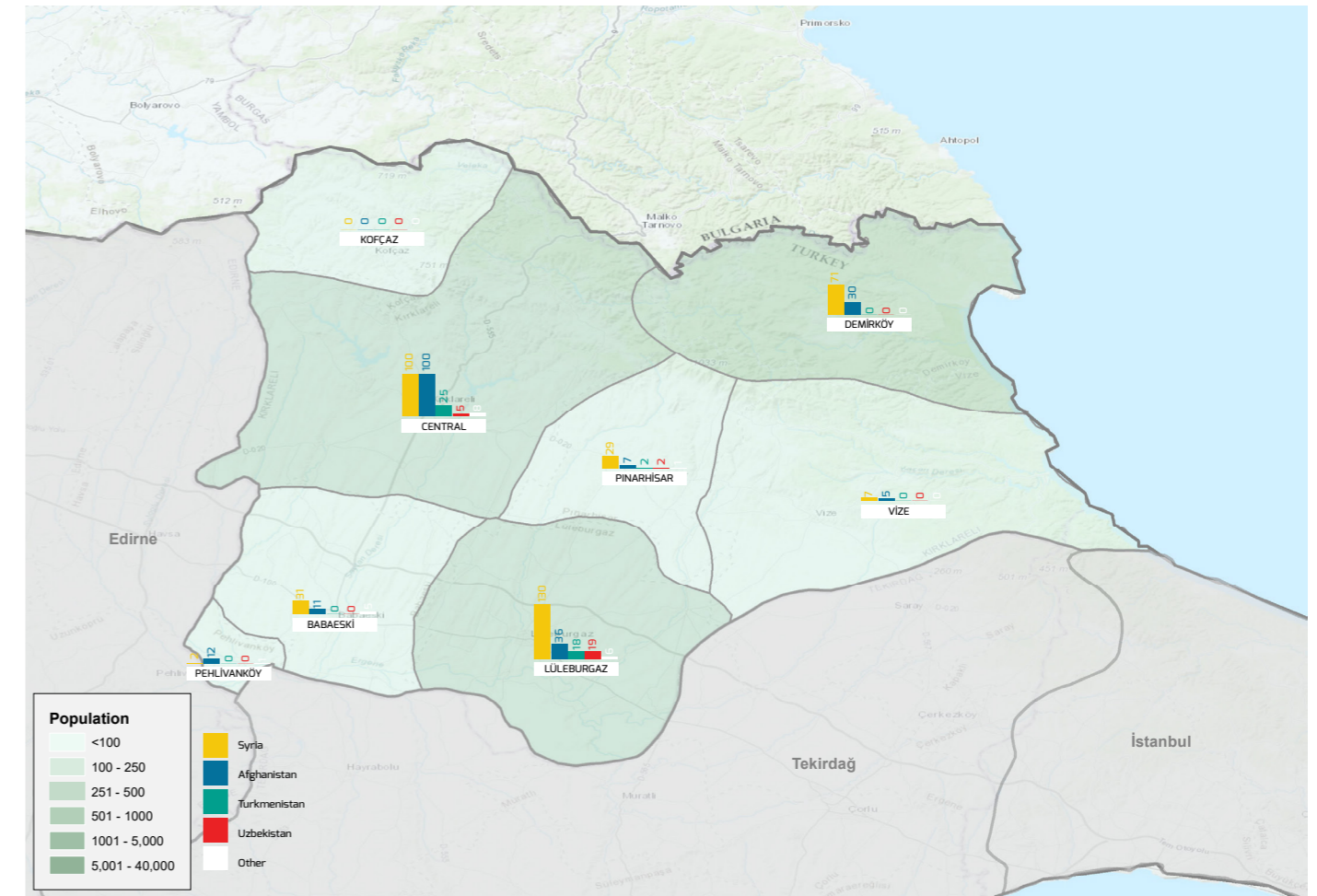
Map 7: Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Kırklareli

In line with Baseline 2 results, 91.55 per cent of the migrants in Kırklareli came to the city in 2016 or later, while 8.45 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 data shows that migrants were present in all 8 districts of Kırklareli, while Baseline 2 results show that migrants are present in 7 out of the 8 districts; Kofçaz being the only district in which migrants were not recorded. The largest group of migrants in Kırklareli is composed of Syrian nationals, as demonstrated by both Baseline 1 (2,432) and Baseline 2 (370) data. Syrian nationals make up 55.80 per cent of the total population identified in Baseline 1 and 63.38 per cent of the total identified in Baseline 2. In both Baseline 1 (2,765) and Baseline 2 (238) the largest group of migrants was recorded in the Central district. The Kofçaz district had the lowest migrant presence in Baseline 1, while the Vize district had the lowest migrant's presence according to the Baseline 2 results.

Syria	8.65%	91.35%
Afghanistan	1.49%	98.51%
Turkmenistan	17.78%	82.77%
Uzbekistan	34.62%	65.38%
Other	0%	100%

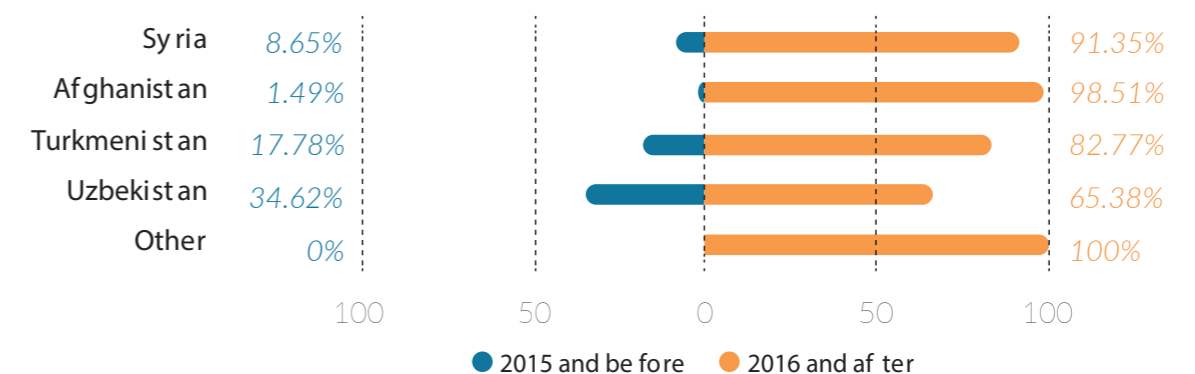● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after

Figure 21 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent;   ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages

SAKARYA

B1

SA KAR YA

13,510	47.41 %	Syrian
9,140	32.07%	Iraqi
1,415	4.97%	Af ghani
615	2.16%	Azerbaijani
3,816	13.39%	Other

B2

SA KAR YA

Sy rian	61.83%	14,298
Iraqi	35.51 %	8,211
Af ghani	2.56%	593
Iranian	0.05%	12
Other	0.04%	10

Figure 22 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Sakarya*

|	
28,496	23,124

Figure 23 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

The Baseline 2 assessment identified 23,124 persons in Sakarya, while Baseline 1 data recorded a total presence of 28,496 persons. When compared to the Baseline 1 results, Baseline 2 shows 5,372 fewer persons. During interviews with the mukhtars, Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation and the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management, the discrepancy was understood to be due to the fact that the Iraqi migrants were perceived as Syrians. Since both groups of migrants speak Arabic and there are a large number of Syrians present in the province, Iraqis are often mistaken for Syrians and the mukhtars are unable to make a clear distinction between these two nationalities. The Association of Iraqi Turkmens was consulted on the issue, and they provided the number of Iraqi migrants for certain districts, upon which a secondary verification study for these districts was conducted the results of which were incorporated into the Baseline 2 assessment.

Population	: 990,214
Area km²	: 4,824
Mahalle/Village	: 665

General Information on Sakarya
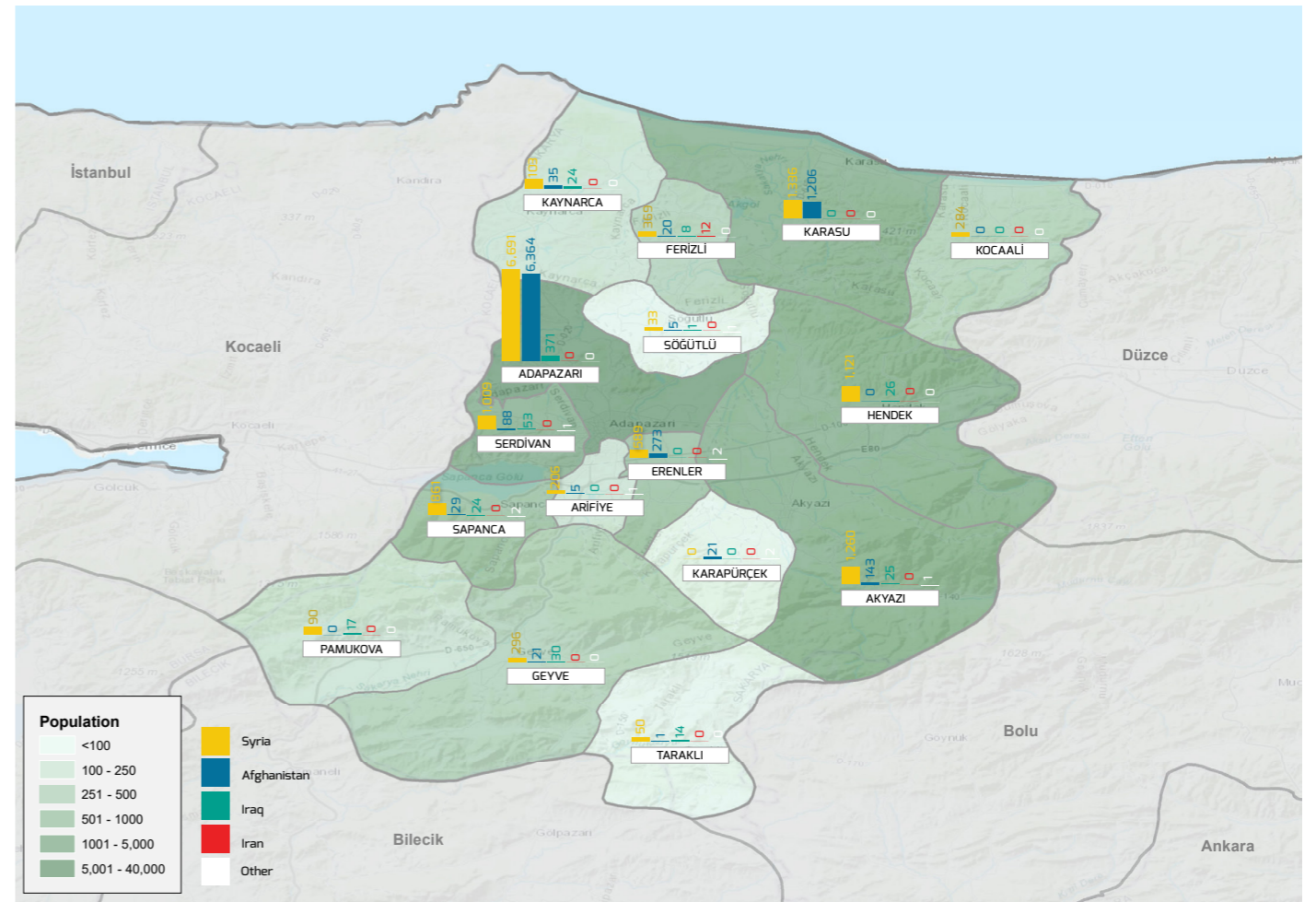
Map 8 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Sakarya

According to Baseline 2 results, 88.34 per cent of the migrants in Sakarya came to the city in 2016 or later, while 11.66 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 show that migrants are present in all 16 districts of Sakarya. The largest group of migrants in Sakarya is composed of Syrian nationals, as shown in both Baseline 1 (13,510) and Baseline 2 (14,298) data. According to Baseline 1, Syrians comprise 47.41 per cent of the total population recorded, and according to Baseline 2 they comprise 61.83 per cent. Baseline 1 did not identify one district as having the largest number of migrants in the province, but Baseline 2 identified Adapazarı district as having the largest migrant presence in the province (13,426).Taraklı district reported the lowest migrant presence in Baseline 1, while Karapürçek district had the lowest migrant presence in Baseline 2.

Nationality	2015 and before		2016 and after
Sy ria	17.77%		82.23%
Iraq	1.53%		98.47%
Af ghanist an	4.55%		95.45%
Iran	0%		100%
Other	20%		80%

● 2015 and be fore ● 2016 and af ter

Figure 24 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

MIGRANTS' PRESENCE MONITORING IN TURKEY
BASELINE ASSESSMENT ROUND II
APRIL - JUNE 2018

TRABZON

B1
TRABZON

3,795	33.76%	Afghani
3,379	30.06%	Syrian
764	6.80%	Iranian
604	5.37%	Iraqi
2,698	24.00%	Other

B2
TRABZON

Syrian	52.34%	4,021
Afghani	34.60%	2,658
Iranian	6.08%	467
Iraqi	4.05%	311
Other	2.94%	226

Figure 25 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Trabzon*

11,240	7,683

Figure 26 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

According to the results of the Baseline 2 assessment, there were 7,683 migrants identified in the Trabzon province. Baseline 1 data, on the other hand, recorded a total presence of 11,240 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 shows 3,557 fewer individuals. During the interview with the Provincial Directorate of Migration Management and the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundation and mukhtars, the difference in results was confirmed, but no reason for the discrepancy was identified.

Although the Pazarkapı and Çömlekçi neighbourhoods in the Ortahisar district had the most dense presence of migrants, this is no longer the case due to the destruction caused in part by urban transformation projects.

According to Baseline 2 results, 85.28 per cent of the migrants in Trabzon came to the city in 2016 or later, while 14.72 per cent arrived in or prior to

2015. According to Baseline 1 data, 17 out of the 18 districts noted migrants' presence; Şalpazarı was the only district in which migrants' presence was not recorded. According to Baseline 2 results, however, migrants were present in 11 out of 18 districts; migrants were not observed in the Şalpazarı, Beşikdüzü, Düzköy, Tonya, Vakfıkebir and Köprübaşı districts.

Population	: 786,326
Area km²	: 4,628
Mahalle/Village	: 692

General Information on Trabzon
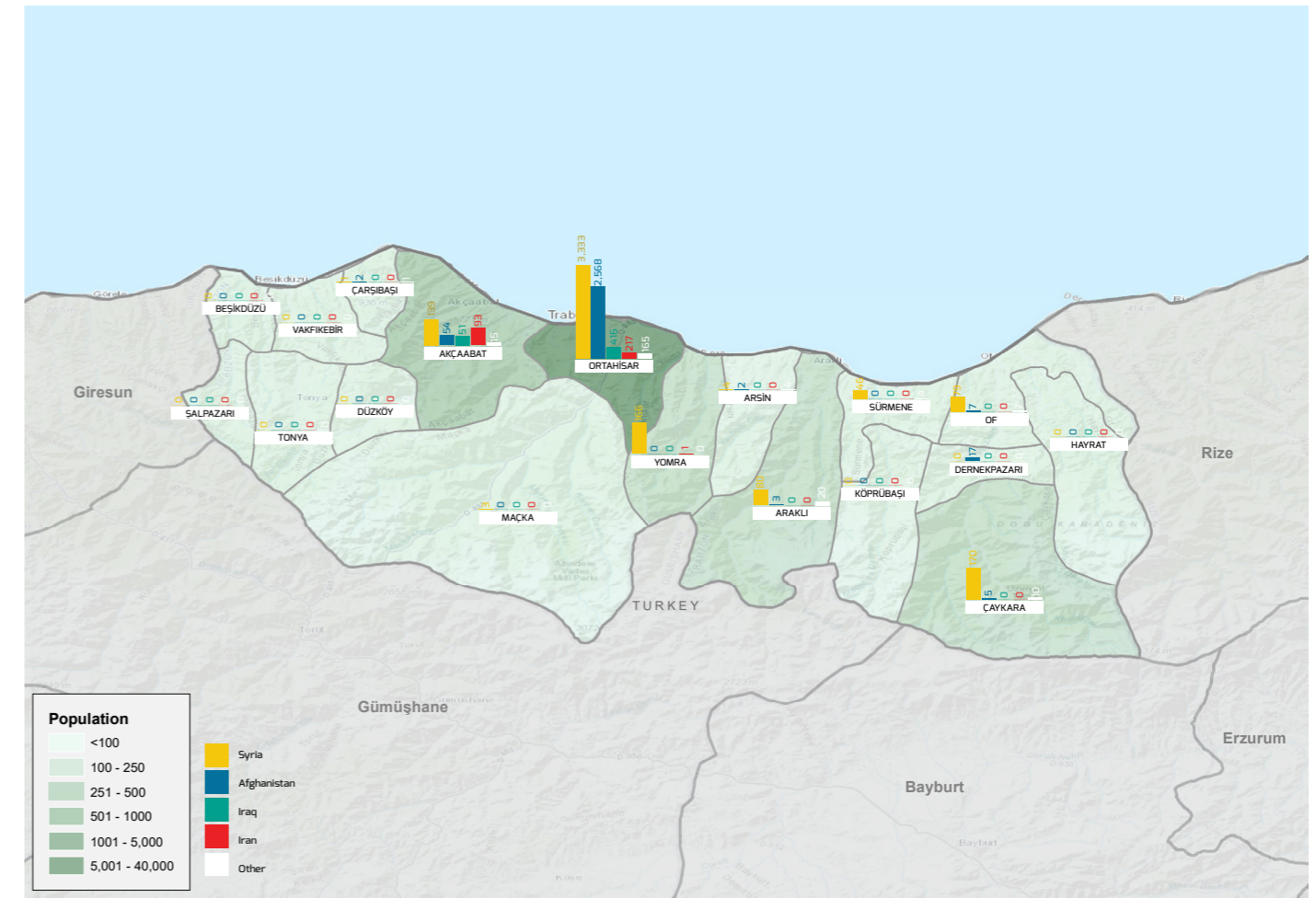
Map 9 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Trabzon

According to Baseline 1, the largest group of migrants in the Trabzon province is composed of Afghan nationals (3,795) data. This figure is 33.76 per cent of the total population reported in Baseline 1. Syrian nationals on the other hand, constitute the largest group of migrants according to Baseline 2 (4,021) results. This figure is 52.33 per cent of the total population obtained in the Baseline 2 assessment. The district with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1. It was recorded as Ortahisar, the Central District, in Baseline 2 (6,699). The Köprübaşı district held the lowest migrants' presence according to Baseline 1, while the Maçka district had the lowest migrant population according to the Baseline 2 results.

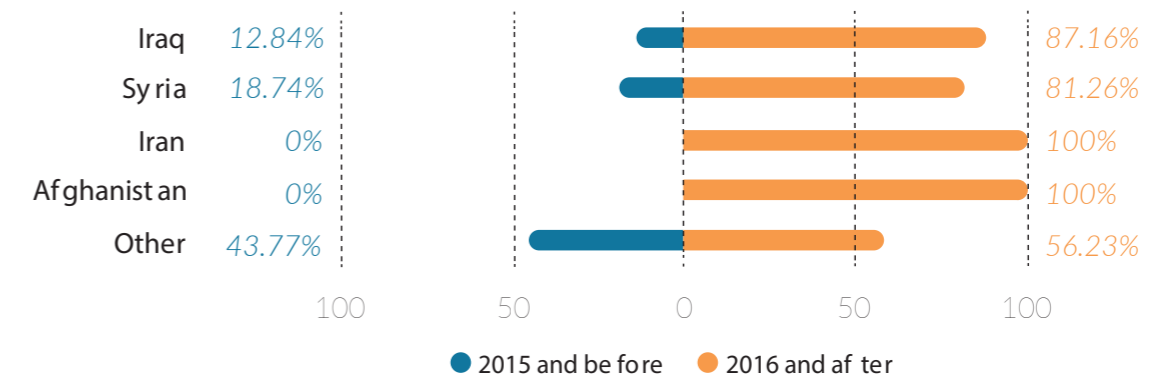| Iraq | 12.84% | 87.16% |
Syria	18.74%	81.26%
Iran	0%	100%
Afghanistan	0%	100%
Other	43.77%	56.23%

● 2015 and before ● 2016 and after

Figure 27 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent; ● Baseline 1 ● Baseline 2 ● Percentages

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

YALOVA

B1

YALOVA

9,352	50.43%	Iraqi
4,084	22.02%	Syrian
1,551	8.36%	Iranian
1,137	6.13%	Afghani
2,420	13.05%	Other

B2

YALOVA

Iraqi	52.68%	9,786
Syrian	34.46%	6,402
Iranian	9.23%	1,715
Afghani	2.12%	394
Other	1.51%	281

Figure 28 : Nationality Breakdown of Baseline 1 & 2 Figures and Percentages for Yalova*
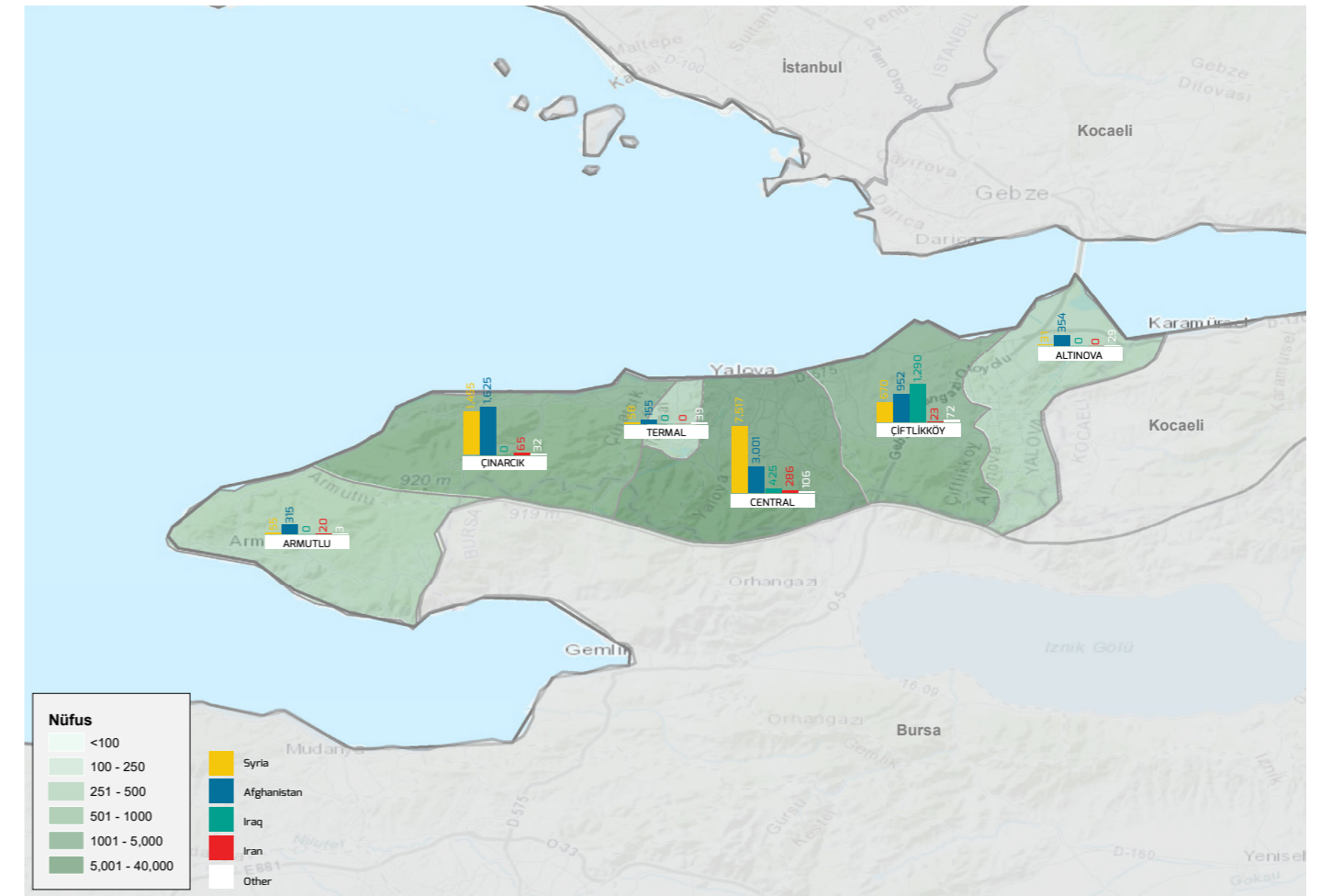
18,544	18,578

Figure 29 : Baseline 1 & 2 Total Presence Figures*

The Baseline 2 assessment identified 18,578 persons in the Yalova district. Baseline 1 data, on the other hand, recorded a total number of 18,544 persons. When compared to Baseline 1, Baseline 2 results show 34 more individuals. The mukhtars interviewed stated that the number of migrants in Yalova increased between assessments because of its location, which is close to metropolitan cities such as Bursa, İstanbul, and Kocaeli. The education, health, social and cultural services in the close metropolitan cities are making them attractive destinations for visits while residing in the neighbouring provinces is more affordable in long term. The information obtained from Termal munici-pal police units and mukhtars indicated that Iraqi migrants moved from the Termal district towards central neighbourhoods was due to the lack of job opportunities. A large number of Iranian nationals were also reported migrating towards the Çiftlik-köy district due to ease in access to religious services.

Population	: 251,203
Area km²	: 798
Mahalle/Village	: 94

General Information on Yalova

Map 10 : Density Map Showing Baseline 2 Presence in Districts of Yalova.

Nüfus
- <100
- 100 - 250
- 251 - 500
- 501 - 1000
- 1001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 40,000

- Syria
- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- Iran
- Other

According to Baseline 2 results, 86.11 per cent of the migrants in Yalova came to the city in 2016 or later, while 13.89 per cent arrived in or prior to 2015. Baseline 1 and Baseline 2 results both show that migrants are present in all six districts of Yalova. The largest group of migrants in Yalova is comprised of Iraqi nationals, as shown in both the Baseline 1 (9,352) and Baseline 2 (9,876) data. Iraqi nationals make up 50.43 per cent of the total population identified in Baseline 1 and 53.31 per cent of the total identified in Baseline 2. The district with the largest group of migrants was not specified in Baseline 1, but it was recorded as the Yalova Central District in Baseline 2 (11,335). The Armutlu district reported the lowest migrant population in Baseline 1, while the Termal district had the lowest migrant presence in Baseline 2.
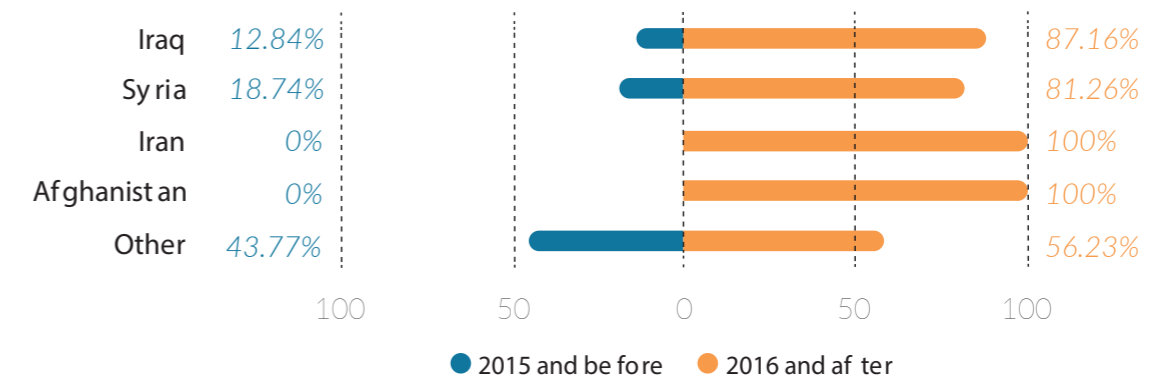
	2015 and before	2016 and after
Iraq	12.84%	87.16%
Syria	18.74%	81.26%
Iran	0%	100%
Afghanistan	0%	100%
Other	43.77%	56.23%

100   50   0   50   100

● 2015 and before   ● 2016 and after

Figure 30 : Arrival Date Breakdown of Baseline 2 Top 5 Nationalities

* Top Five Nationalities on Province Level: The colors represent;   ● Baseline 1   ● Baseline 2   ● Percentages

** Disclaimer: Maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

IOM • OIM